



PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT 2007-2008

July 2008

Prepared by: Performance Measurement Division
National Parole Board

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Table of Contents

	Page
Acronyms Used In This Report	i
Note To The Reader	i
HIGHLIGHTS	ii
SUMMARY	iv
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE BOARD	1
GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES	1
CRIME RATES AND TRENDS	3
CRIMINAL COURT RATES AND TRENDS	5
FEAR OF CRIME AND PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE	7
VICTIMS OF CRIME	10
LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT	11
DIVERSITY	13
AGEING	15
OFFENDER PROFILE	16
ORGANIZED CRIME AND PUBLIC VIEWS ON ORGANIZED CRIME	17
WOMEN AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	19
ABORIGINAL PEOPLES	20
RESTORATIVE JUSTICE	22
WORKLOADS AND FISCAL CONSTRAINT	23
PUBLIC SAFETY INTEROPERABILITY	25
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	26
3. STRATEGIC OUTCOMES - RESULTS FOR 2007-2008	29
4. INITIATIVES RESULTS FOR 2007-2008	40
5. CONDITIONAL RELEASE	44
5.1 PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT	44
OFFENDER POPULATION TRENDS	44
FEDERAL OFFENDER PROFILES	53
FEDERAL ADMISSIONS	62
FEDERAL RELEASES	68
REVIEWS FOR WORKLOAD PURPOSES	78
NUMBER OF REVIEWS	79
5.2 PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	86
5.2.1 DECISION TRENDS	86
TEMPORARY ABSENCE	86
DAY PAROLE	90
FULL PAROLE	99



	Page
STATUTORY RELEASE	112
DETENTION	118
LONG-TERM SUPERVISION	124
APPEAL DECISIONS	128
5.2.2 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	137
TIME UNDER SUPERVISION	137
CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES WHILE ON CONDITIONAL RELEASE	143
OUTCOME RATES FOR CONDITIONAL RELEASE	151
POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION ON A FEDERAL SENTENCE	188
5.3 INFORMATION AND SERVICE TO VICTIMS AND THE PUBLIC	203
INFORMATION TO VICTIMS	203
OBSERVERS AT HEARINGS	204
VICTIMS SPEAKING AT HEARINGS INITIATIVE	205
ACCESS TO THE DECISION REGISTRY	207
5.4 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	208
5.5 AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS	210
5.6 ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PRIVACY	211
6. CLEMENCY AND PARDONS	213
6.1 PARDON PROGRAM	213
6.2 CLEMENCY PROGRAM	218
7. POLICY, PLANNING AND OPERATIONS	219
7.1 ABORIGINAL AND DIVERSITY INITIATIVES	220
8. CORPORATE MANAGEMENT	224
8.1 INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SERVICES	224
8.2 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT	229
INDEX OF CHARTS AND TABLES	234



Acronyms Used In This Report

ACCS	Adult Criminal Court Survey	IMTSC	Information Management Technology Sub-Committee
DPR	Accelerated Day Parole Review	IT	Information Technology
AFPR	Accelerated Full Parole Review	MAF	Management Accountability Framework
APAI	Association of Paroling Authorities International	NO	National Office
APR	Accelerated Parole Review	NPB	National Parole Board
APRF	Accelerated Parole Review – Final	OC	Organized Crime
APRI	Accelerated Parole Review – Initial	OMG	Outlaw Motorcycle Gang
CCRA	<i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i>	OMS	Offender Management System
CPSA	Canada Public Service Agency	PADS	Pardon Application Decision System
CRA	<i>Criminal Records Act</i>	PADS-R	Pardon Application Decision System Renewal
CRIMS	Conditional Release Information Management System	PSEA	<i>Public Service Employment Act</i>
CRS	Conditional Release System	PSLRA	<i>Public Service Labour Relations Act</i>
CSC	Correctional Service of Canada	PSMA	<i>Public Service Modernization Act</i>
DP	Day Parole	PWGSC	Public Works and Government Services Canada
ETA	Escorted Temporary Absence	RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
FP	Full Parole	SR	Statutory Release
G8	Group of Eight	TA	Temporary Absence
GSS	General Social Survey	TBS	Treasury Board Secretariat
IM	Information Management	UAL	Unlawfully-at-Large
IMS	Information Management Services	UTA	Unescorted Temporary Absence
IMTSC	Information Management Technology Sub-Committee	WED	Warrant Expiry Date

Note to the Reader:

Data and information for this report came from numerous sources:

- Conditional release data was extracted from CRIMS and OMS.
- The Clemency and 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 2007-2008 Performance Monitoring Report.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT in 2007/08:

- The federal incarcerated population increased 3.1% in 2007/08 to 13,582 while the conditional release population remained relatively stable at 8,434 (↓15);
- Federal admissions to institutions decreased (↓1.0% to 8,531). Warrant of committal admissions decreased (↓2.2%), while the number of revocation admissions remained relatively stable (↓22).
- Federal releases from institutions increased 3.1% to 8,273;
- The Board's workload decreased 3.1% to 34,535 reviews. A comparison of the reviews for workload revealed that, between 2006/07 and 2007/08, the Board's workload decreased at the federal level (↓4.2%) while it increased 48.9% at the provincial level. The increase at the provincial level is due to the Board assuming responsibility for parole administration for provincial offenders in the Pacific region on April 1, 2007 when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded.
- The number of panel reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor decreased 22.4% to 532.

DECISION TRENDS in 2007/08:

- The approval rate for escorted temporary absences remained unchanged at 91%;
- The authorization rate for unescorted temporary absences decreased (↓1% to 79%);
- The federal day parole grant rate increased (↑1% to 71%);
- The provincial day parole grant rate increased (↑6% to 72%);
- The federal full parole grant rate remained unchanged at 43%;
- The provincial full parole grant rate decreased (↓6% to 65%);
- The number of referrals for detention increased (↑6.4% to 266), and the detention referral rate increased slightly (↑0.1% to 4.5%);
- The detention rate increased (↑4.4% to 93.2%);



- The initial decision was affirmed in 92% of federal appeal cases;
- The initial decision was affirmed in all 20 provincial appeal cases.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN 2007/08

- Between 1996/97 and 2006/07, violent offences committed by offenders on conditional release dropped 33%;
- Between 1996/97 and 2006/07, 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 (↑1.6% to 83.5%);
- The provincial day parole successful completion rate increased (↑6.4% to 78.4%);
- The federal full parole successful completion rate increased (↑1.9% to 72.9%);
- The provincial full parole successful completion rate remained relatively stable (↓0.4% to 73.0%);
- The statutory release successful completion rate remained relatively stable (↑0.4% to 58.8%).

INFORMATION AND SERVICE TO VICTIMS AND THE PUBLIC

VICTIMS AND OBSERVERS IN 2007/08

- Contacts with victims decreased (↓5% to 20,457);
- Victims made 244 presentations at 139 hearings;
- The number of observers at hearings decreased (↓4% to 1,974);
- The number of decisions sent from the decision registry increased (↑4% to 6,098).

CLEMENCY AND PARDONS

PARDONS IN 2007/08

- The number of pardon applications received increased (↑14.6% to 30,398), the highest number of applications received since the inception of the pardon program;
- The pardons' grant/issue rate remained stable at 99%.

CLEMENCY IN 2007/08

- 24 clemency applications were received, two were granted.



SUMMARY

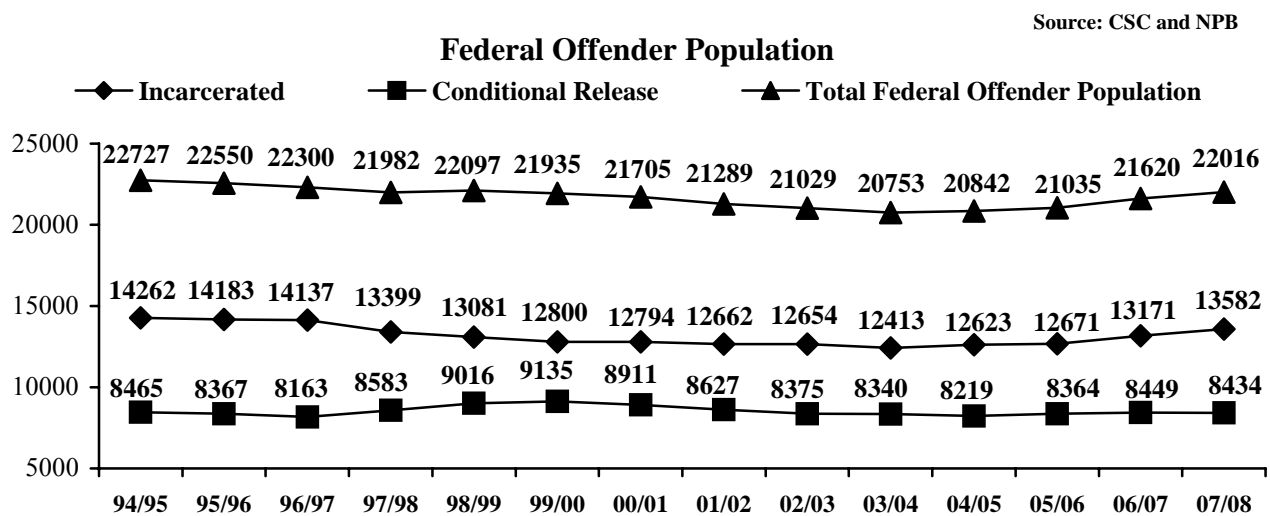


This section provides an overview of the National Parole Board’s 2007-2008 Performance Monitoring Report with a focus on the program delivery context, decision trends and performance indicators for the conditional release and clemency and pardons business lines.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT

Offender Population Trends:



Over the last eighteen 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 four years. The offender population is at its highest level since March 1999.

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. The number of warrant of committal admissions increased between 2004/05 and 2006/07, and decreased slightly in 2007/08 to 5,007, the second highest number in the last 14 years. The number of offenders who reached warrant expiry has been on an upward trend since March 2005 and was 4,611 in 2007/08. As the number of offenders who reached warrant expiry has been less than the number of warrant of committal admissions, the total federal offender population has increased in each of the past four years.



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 2005, it was expected that the federal offender population was going to either stabilize or decrease slightly in 2007/08. However, the federal offender population actually increased by 1.8% in 2007/08.

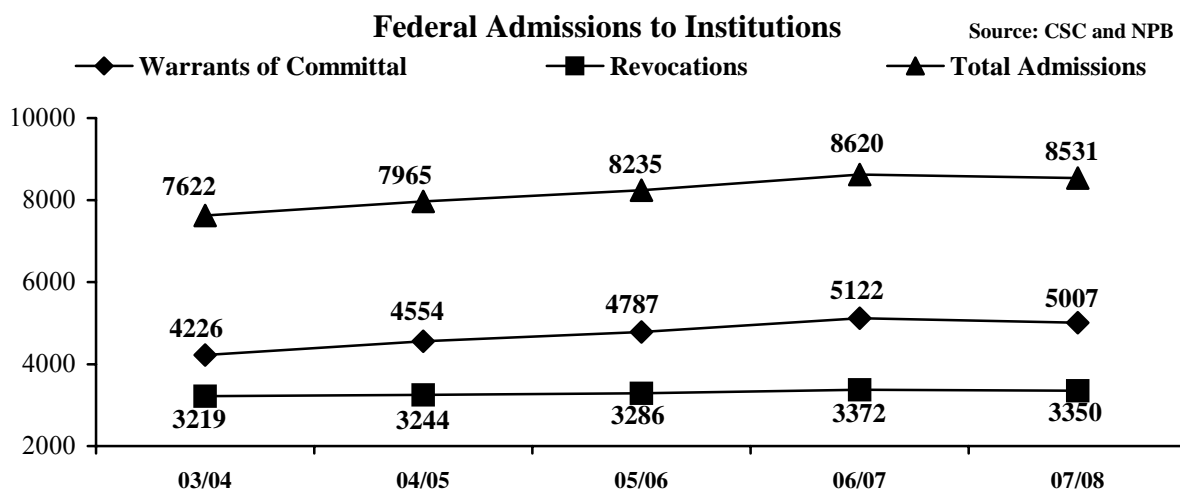
This can be explained, in part, by the increase in the past two years in the violent crime rate along with public demand that the “system” get tough on violent criminals, as well as to changes in police enforcement practices. For example, for the last few years police have focused efforts on those involved in the drug trade and the establishment of police units which specifically target drug, gun and gang related crimes resulting in an increase in the number of charges being laid.

Aboriginal over-representation in the federal offender population has steadily increased since 1998/99. In 2007/08, the number of Aboriginal offenders in the federal offender population increased 3.5%. Aboriginal offenders represented 17.3% of the total federal offender population in 2007/08 compared to the 3.8% of the Canadian population who identified themselves as Aboriginal in the 2006 census.

Black offenders represented 6.8% of the total federal offender population in 2007/08 compared to their 2.5% proportion of the Canadian population in 2006, while Asian offenders represented 3.5% of the federal offender population compared to 9.4% 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 4.8%.

Federal Admissions:



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



Federal admissions to institutions decreased 1.0% in 2007/08. During the same period, warrant of committal admissions decreased 2.2%, while the number of revocation admissions remained relatively stable (↔22).

Federal Releases:

Federal releases from institutions increased 3.1% in 2007/08 to 8,273. The number of offenders released on day parole and statutory release increased, while the number released on full parole and at warrant expiry decreased.

While only 159 offenders were released on full parole directly from institutions during 2007/08, a total of 1,402 full parole supervision periods actually started during the year because 1,243 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:

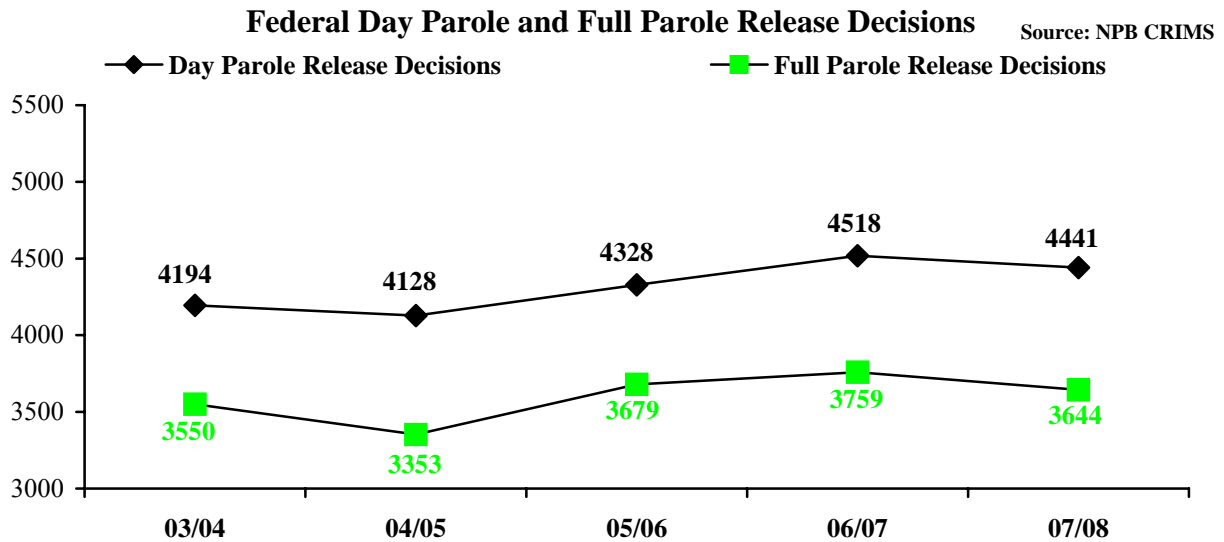
In 2007/08, the number of reviews for workload purposes (both pre and post-release) conducted by the Board decreased 3.1% to 34,535. The Board's workload decreased at the federal level (↘4.2%), while it increased at the provincial level (↑48.9%). The federal workload is at its lowest level in at least five years. The increase at the provincial level is due to the Board assuming responsibility for parole administration for provincial offenders in the Pacific region on April 1, 2007, when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded.



DECISION TRENDS

Release Decisions:

In 2007/08, the number of temporary absence decisions made by the Board decreased 10.8% compared to last year (678 compared to 760).



The number of federal day and full parole release decisions both decreased in 2007/08. Federal day parole release decisions decreased 1.7% (↓77), while the number of full parole release decisions decreased 3.1% (↓115).

Timing of First Parole Release in Sentence:

The average proportion of sentence served before first federal day parole release remained unchanged at 33% in 2007/08, while the average proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release, for those serving determinate sentences, decreased 1% to 39%.

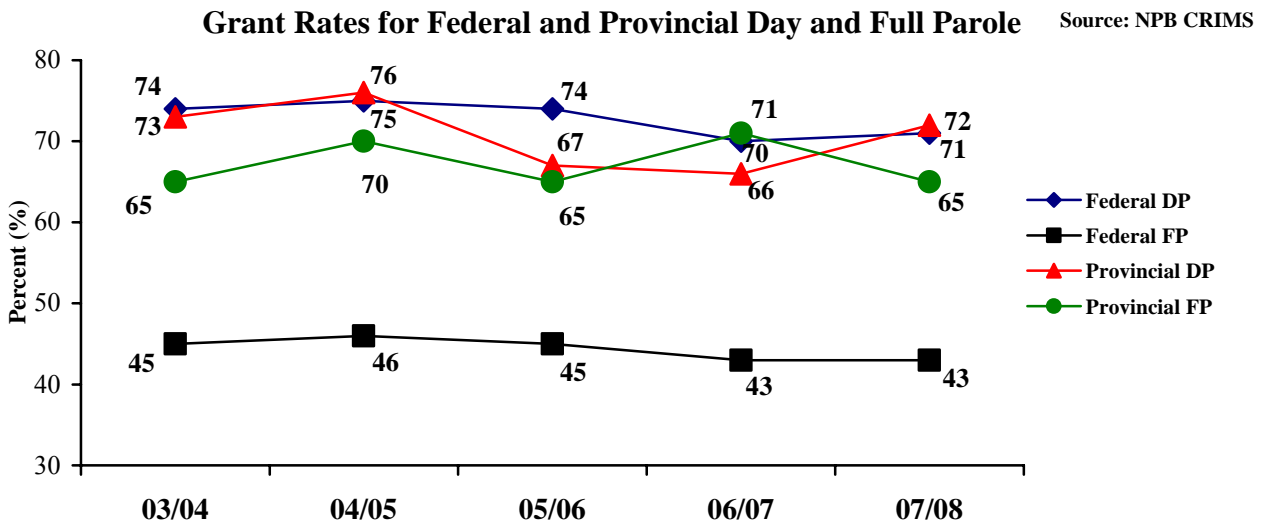
Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders served more of their sentences prior to first federal day and full parole release than either Asian, Black or White offenders. This is probably, at least partially, due to the fact that Aboriginal offenders tend to have more violent offence histories.

Over the last five years, female offenders served an average of 5% less of their sentences before first federal day parole release than male offenders (29% 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 2007/08 at 91%, while the authorization rate for unescorted temporary absences decreased 1% to 79%.



The federal day parole grant rate increased 1% in 2007/08 (to 71%). The federal grant rate decreased by 3% for accelerated day parole review cases (to 66%), while it increased by 2% for regular day parole cases (to 73%).

The federal full parole grant rate remained unchanged in 2007/08 (at 43%). The federal grant rate for accelerated full parole review decreased 1% to 99% in 2007/08. 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 2007/08 (to 20%).

The provincial day parole grant rate increased 6% in 2007/08 (to 72%), while the provincial full parole grant rate decreased 6% (to 65%).

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

- Aboriginal 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 both federal and provincial day parole while Black offenders were the least likely to be granted either federal or 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 federal full parole, while Black offenders were the least likely to be granted 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 equally 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 4.3% in 2007/08 to 266.

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 (APR), while APR cases accounted for just 63% 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 remained relatively stable in 2007/08 at 1,445. Of the 5,920 releases and graduations to statutory release in 2007/08, 24% had a residency condition imposed, which is a decrease of 1% from the previous year.

Aboriginal offenders accounted for 24.7% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2007/08 (357 of 1,445) compared to their 19.9% proportion of the total incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. White offenders also had a slightly larger proportion of pre-release residency conditions imposed on statutory release than their proportion of the incarcerated population (67.7% to 64.8% of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences).

Detention:

In 2007/08, the number of referrals for detention increased 6.4% to 266, as did the detention referral rate which increased slightly to 4.5%. The detention rate increased (to 93.2%) as did the number of offenders detained (↑11.7% to 248).

Aboriginal offenders continue to be over-represented as a proportion of offenders referred for detention and detained. Aboriginal offenders accounted for 34.2% of all offenders referred for detention and 34.3% of offenders detained in 2007/08, compared to their 19.9% 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 8.6% of offenders referred for detention and 8.9% of offenders detained, while they represented 7.6% of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.



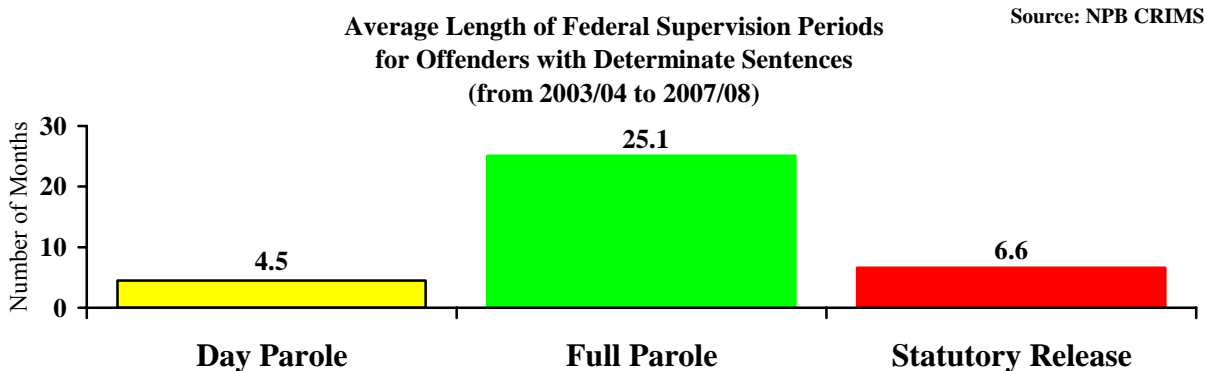
Appeal Decisions:

The Board received 483 federal applications for appeal and 28 provincial applications in 2007/08, and the Appeal Division rendered 529 decisions (509 federal and 20 provincial). The initial decision was affirmed in 92% of federal appeal cases processed in 2007/08 (a decrease of 3% from the previous year), while the decision was altered in one case, a new review was ordered in 6% of the federal cases processed (32) and the special conditions were changed in 1% (6) of the federal cases processed. The decision was affirmed in all 20 of the provincial cases processed in 2007/08.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

TIME UNDER SUPERVISION

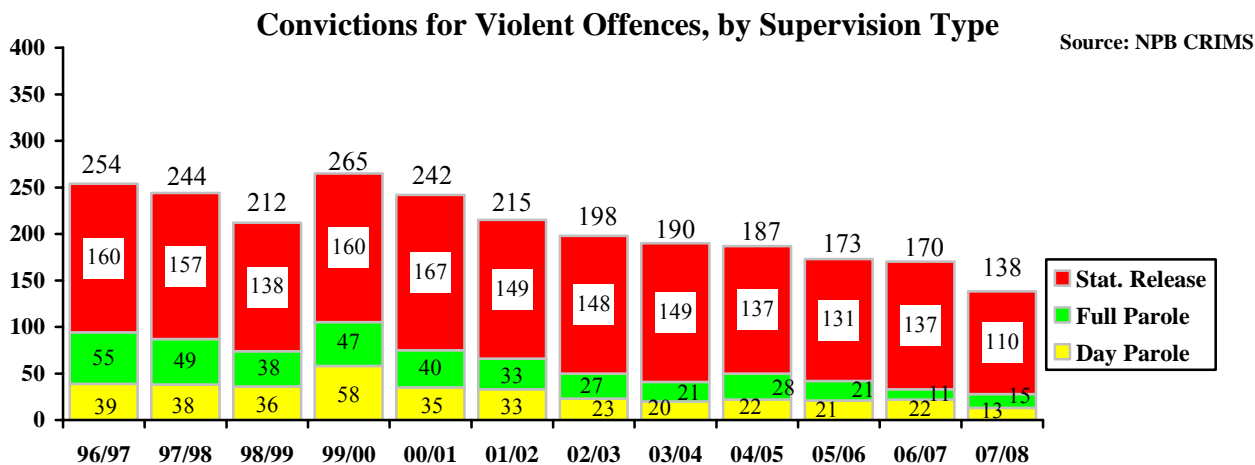
The average supervision period for all federal full parole completions over the last five years was almost 4 times longer than the average for offenders on statutory release and over 5½ times longer than the average for offenders on day parole.



Compared to the average supervision period length over the last five years, the full parole average was 24.2 months in 2007/08, while statutory release averaged 6.5 months and day parole averaged 4.6 months.



CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES WHILE ON CONDITIONAL RELEASE



Note: The year 2007/08 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 2006/07:

- 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.

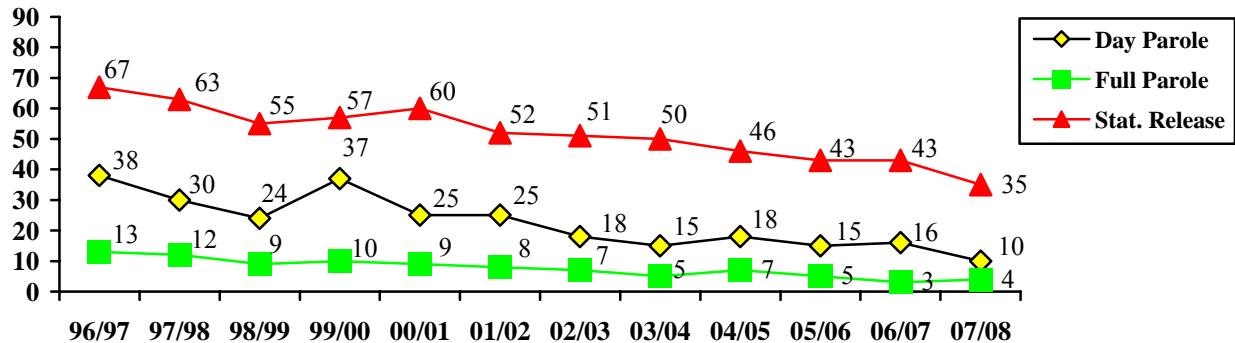
However, looking at the number of violent offences alone does not provide a full appreciation of how offenders are doing on conditional release or how often they are convicted of violent offences. To provide a relevant comparison across supervision types the Board calculates a rate per 1000 offenders on day parole, full parole and statutory release. The chart below shows that on average, in the period between 1996/97 and 2006/07, offenders on statutory release were:

- Over six and a half times more likely to be convicted of a violent offence than offenders on full parole; and
- Over two 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*

Source: NPB CRIMS and CSC



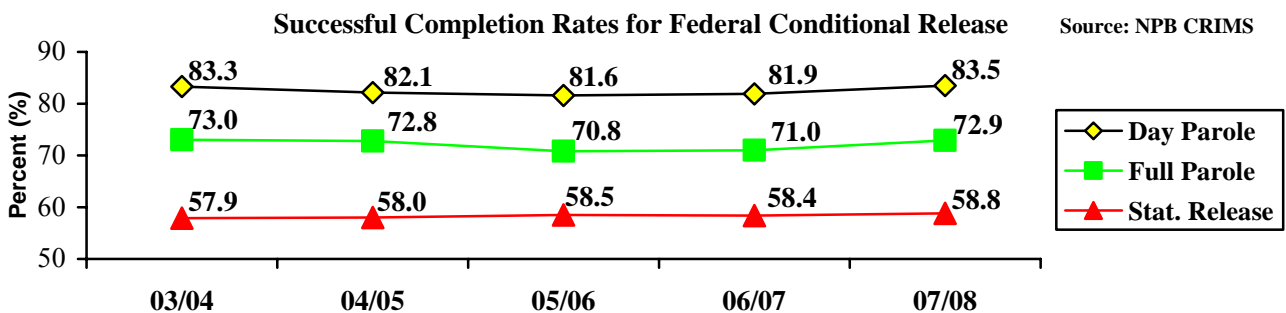
Source: NPB CRIMS

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

Note: The year 2007/08 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:



Source: NPB CRIMS

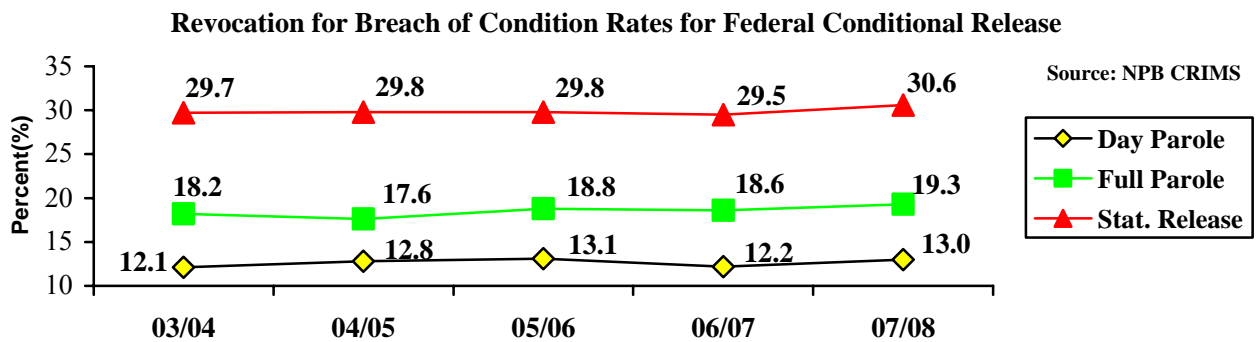
Federal offenders released on day parole had significantly higher successful completion rates than offenders released on full parole or statutory release during each of the last five years.

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 2007/08. Moreover, offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences and for schedule I-non sex offences were equally less likely to successfully complete their statutory release than any other offence type in 2007/08. The successful completion rate for non-scheduled offenders on day parole was 75.4%, compared to the 85.4% average for all the other offence types, while their rate on full parole was 58.6%, compared to the 77.6% average for all the other offence types and the rate on statutory release was 56.6% compared to 59.7% for all other offence types.

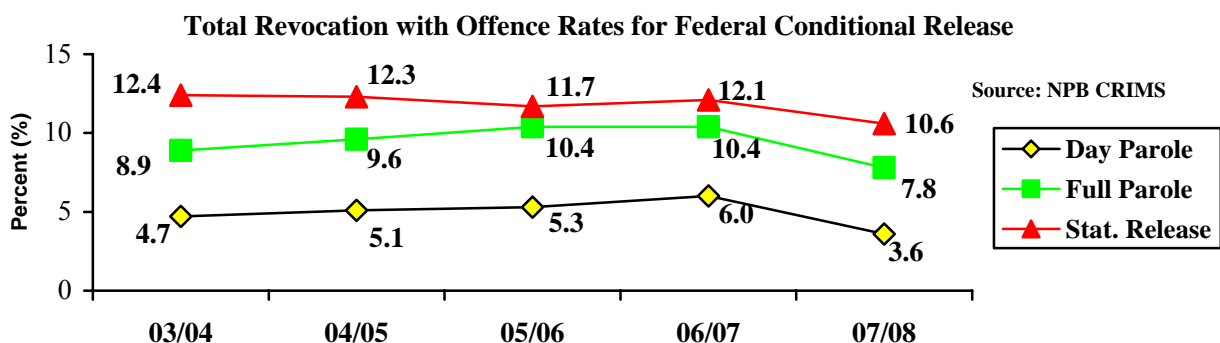


Comparison between the outcome rates for Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White offenders on federal conditional release, in 2007/08, shows that Asian offenders were most likely to successfully complete day and full parole as well as statutory release, while Aboriginal offenders were the least likely to successfully complete day or full parole or statutory release.

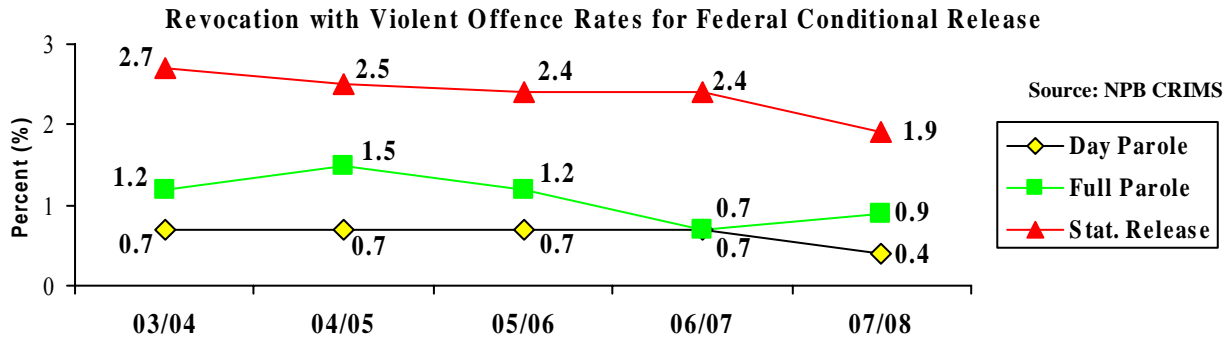
Comparison between the outcome rates for female and male offenders on conditional release, in 2007/08, shows that female offenders were less likely to successfully complete federal day parole but more likely to successfully complete full parole and statutory release.



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.

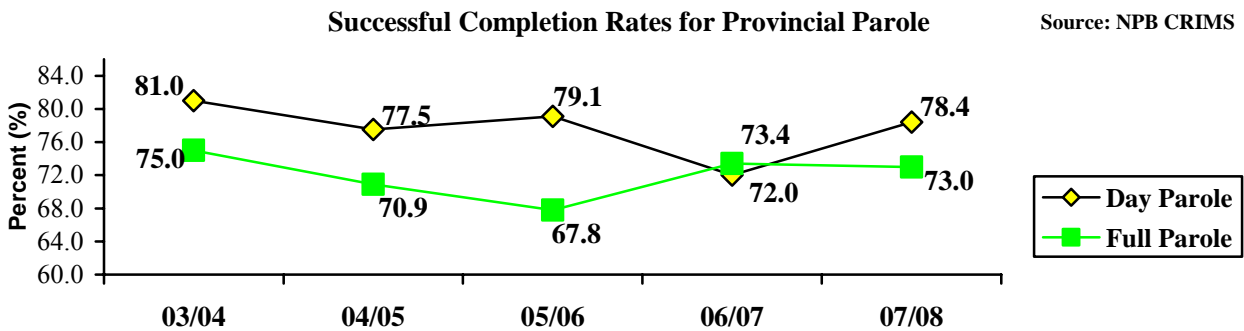


The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for full parole and statutory release has been two to three times the revocation with offence rate for day parolees during each of the last five years.

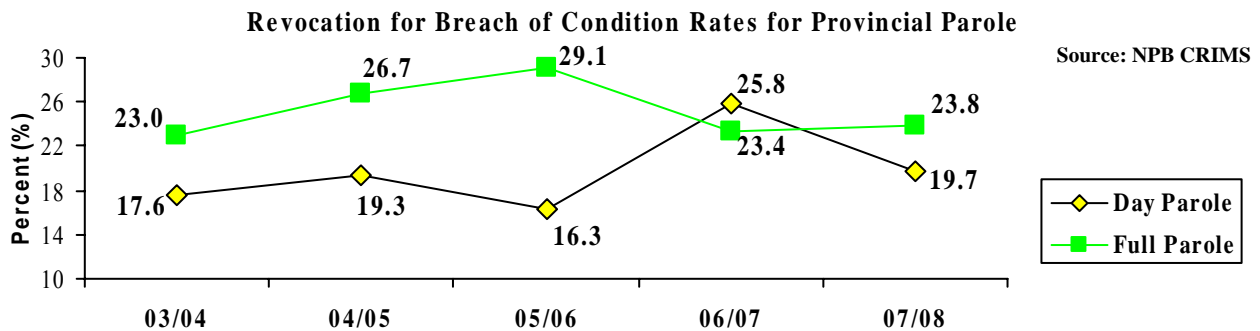


The revocation with violent offence rate was significantly higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on day or full parole during each of the last five years.

Outcome Rates for Provincial Parole:



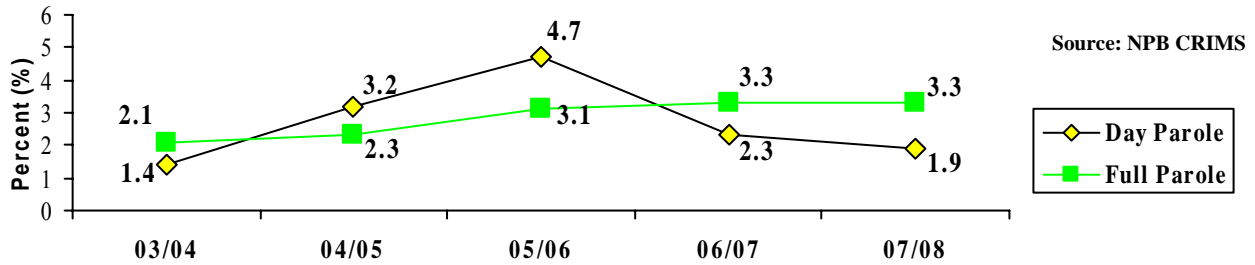
The successful completion rate was higher for provincial offenders on day parole for four of the past five years. In 2006/07, the opposite was true and the successful completion rate was slightly higher for provincial offenders on full parole.



Provincial offenders on full parole were more likely to have had their paroles revoked because of a breach of condition in four of the past five years. The rate was slightly higher for provincial offenders on day parole in 2006/07.

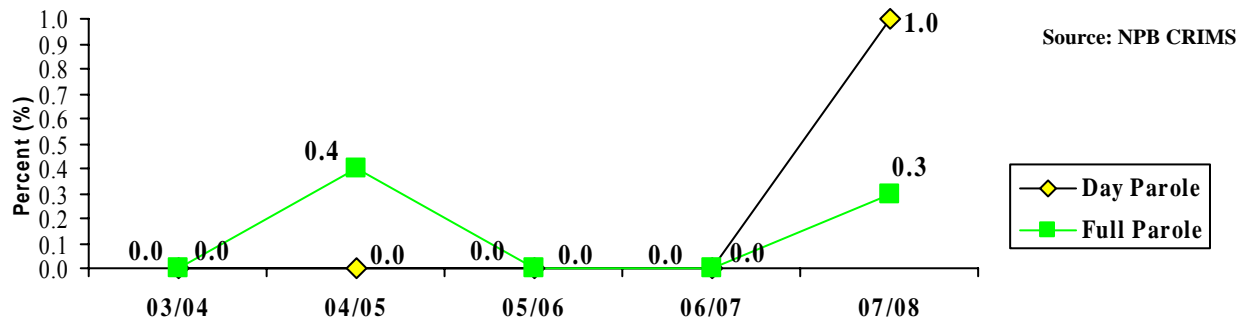


Total Revocation with Offence Rates for Provincial Parole



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 2.1% to 3.3%.

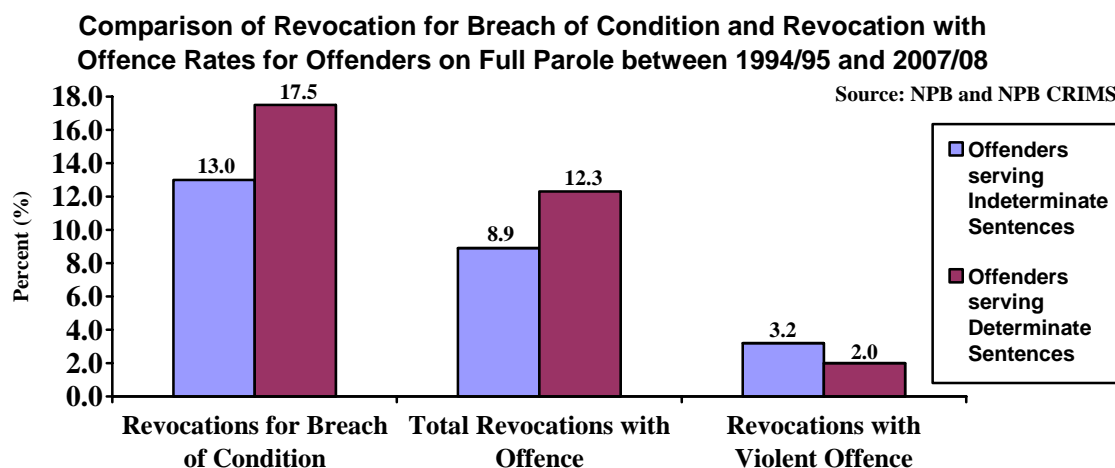
Revocation with Violent Offence Rates for Provincial Parole



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 1.0% during each of the last five years. Only 2 provincial day parolees and 2 provincial full parolees were convicted of violent offences during the last five years.



Outcomes of Full Parole for Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences:

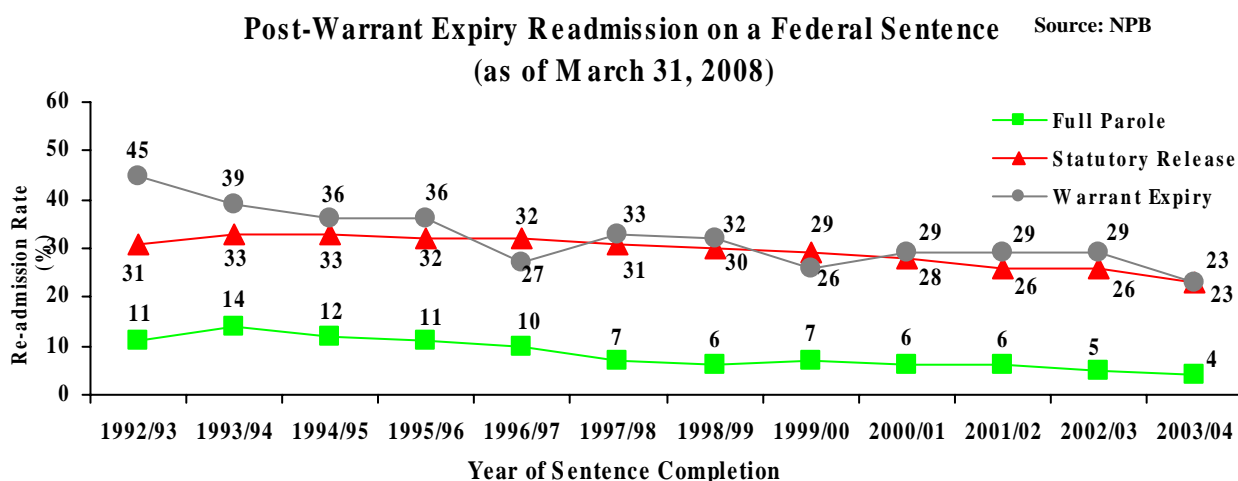


The chart above shows that over the last fourteen years offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were:

- 26% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked for breach of condition than federal full parolees with determinate sentences;
- 28% 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 11.1 years compared to the average supervision period length of 24.8 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, 2008, 7% to 14% of federal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole between 1992/93 and 1997/98 have been re-admitted on a federal sentence. In comparison, between 31% and 33% of offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release during the same period have been re-admitted and 27% to 45% of offenders who were released at warrant expiry have returned.

INFORMATION AND SERVICE TO VICTIMS AND THE PUBLIC

The National Parole Board recorded 20,457 contacts with victims in 2007/08 (↓5%). The number of observers at hearings decreased 4% (to 1,974) and the number of hearings with observers decreased 11% (to 774).

In 2007/08, victims made 244 presentations at 139 hearings. Of these presentations, 88% were in person, 10% were on audiotape and 2% were on videotape.

The number of decisions sent from the decision registry increased 4% in 2007/08 (to 6,098).

CLEMENCY AND PARDONS

PARDON PROGRAM

The number of pardon applications received increased by 14.6% in 2007/08, to 30,398, the highest number of applications received since the inception of the pardon program.

All applications that were received in 2007/08 were reviewed for eligibility and completeness. In addition, the backlog of applications remaining from the previous fiscal year was also reviewed for eligibility and completeness. In total, the Clemency and Pardons Division reviewed 38,594 applications for eligibility and completeness of which 28,239 were accepted.



There was an increase of 68.5% in the number of pardon decisions recorded in 2007/08 (to 25,021). The grant/issue rate for pardons was 99% in 2007/08.

The Board revoked 34 pardons in 2007/08, a decrease of 74.4% from 2006/07, while the number that ceased to exist decreased significantly (↓75.8% to 547). In previous years, while the pardons had ceased to exist and the files had been reopened by the RCMP, the NPB had experienced a delay in notifying the agencies it contacted at the time of the grant of the pardon. This backlog was eliminated in 2006/07 and notifications of cessations (RCMP Authority) in 2007/08 were processed as soon as they were received from the RCMP.

The average processing time for pardon applications decreased to 10 months in 2007/08 from 13 months in 2006/07. Additional streamlining measures implemented in 2007/08, combined with enhancements to the PADS-R system, and additional resources obtained by the removal of the cap on revenues allowed the Division to greatly reduce processing times. In the case of summary offences, applications were processed on average within 1.5 months. Furthermore, measures were implemented to treat the applications for indictable offences which made up the bulk of the backlog. Although processing times remained high in the first half of the fiscal year (up to 18 months) for those applications containing indictable offences, the delay in processing time was greatly reduced in the latter half of the fiscal year (to 9 months or less).

The sustained efforts of the Division, as well as enhancements to the PADS-R system provided net improvement in the processing of pardon applications.

CLEMENCY PROGRAM

The clemency program received 24 requests in 2007 and clemency was granted in two cases.



1. INTRODUCTION



This report provides multi-year performance information, with an emphasis on fiscal year 2007-2008, 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 year, 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



In the Speech from the Throne of October 2007, the Government of Canada shared its vision with Canadians on how it plans to continue building a better Canada. In 2008, the Government will focus on five clear priorities: strengthening Canada's sovereignty and place in the world; building a stronger federation; providing effective economic leadership; continuing to tackle crime; and improving the environment.

¹ *Speech from the Throne*, Office of the Prime Minister, October 16, 2007
Strong Leadership. A Better Canada, Office of the Prime Minister Website, October 16, 2007
Budget 2008: Responsible Leadership, Department of Finance Canada, February 26, 2008



The government has a long-term agenda of clear goals and real results, and will focus in the months ahead on the following priorities: realization of Canada's strong Arctic vision and a responsible, effective path forward in Afghanistan; modernization of Canada's democratic institutions through measures such as formal limits on federal spending power and reform of the Senate; effective economic leadership and a prosperous future by aggressively moving forward with broad tax relief; a safe and secure Canada in which the Government will continue to tackle crime and strengthen the security of Canadians; and a healthy environment for Canadians in which the Government will deliver realistic and achievable results in areas such as environmental enforcement and product and food safety.

In the area of criminal justice, the Government is committed to the right of all Canadians to feel safe and secure in their neighbourhoods and the country. The Government has introduced measures to protect Canadians and their communities from violent criminals and predators which include measures on the age of protection, impaired driving, dangerous offenders and stricter bail and mandatory prison sentences for those who commit gun crimes. The Government has gone further with a Safer Communities strategy to deal with the critical intersection of drug, youth and property crime. The Government will strengthen the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* to ensure that young offenders who commit serious crimes are held accountable to victims and their communities. The Government will also introduce tough new laws to tackle property crime, including the serious problem of auto theft, introduce measures to address elder abuse and to curb identity theft. In addition, the Government is implementing the National Anti-Drug Strategy giving law enforcement agencies powers to take on those who produce and push drugs.

In addition to tougher laws, the Government will provide targeted support to communities and victims. It will help families and local communities in steering vulnerable youth away from a life of drugs and crime and the National Anti-Drug strategy will treat those suffering from drug addiction. The Government will also ensure effective law enforcement and will start with resources to recruit 2,500 more officers to police Canada's streets.

Initiatives found in Budget 2008 in the area of criminal justice include a Safer Communities Strategy which will be implemented, in part, through effective law enforcement, which will help ensure every Canadian is safe and secure. The Budget provides \$400 million in funding to provinces and territories to support them in recruiting 2,500 new front-line police officers. The Government is also providing \$122 million over two years to ensure that the federal corrections system is on track to implement a new vision and to achieve better public safety results. In addition, the Budget provides \$32 million over two years to enhance the work of the Public Prosecution Service of Canada which prosecutes offences under more than 50 federal statutes and provides prosecution-related legal advice to law enforcement agencies. The funds will assist the Public Prosecution Service of Canada in prosecuting drug cases more effectively and providing greater support for Crown agents across Canada. Budget 2008 also provides more than \$60 million over two years for the National Crime Prevention Strategy. Priorities for funding include providing support for vulnerable families and children at risk, preventing youth gang and drug-related crime and preventing recidivism among high-risk groups.



The federal agenda of tackling crime and strengthening the security of Canadians 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, as well as mandatory minimum 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 to develop effective strategies for conditional release.

CRIME RATES AND TRENDS²



Following a 30 year-low in 2006, the national crime rate in Canada fell again in 2007, marking its lowest point since 1977. The 7% drop represented the third consecutive annual decrease and continues the general decline seen in police-reported crime since the rate peaked in 1991.

In 2007, property crimes decreased by 8%, while other *Criminal Code* offences dropped by 9% and the rate of violent crime decreased 3%.

The drop in crime was driven by decreases in virtually all high-volume offences: theft under \$5,000, mischief under \$5,000, break and enter, common assault, motor vehicle theft, disturbing the peace, fraud and counterfeiting.

Following increases in most serious violent crimes over the past two years, the violent crime rate fell in 2007 and reached its lowest level since 1989. In 2007 the rates of homicide, attempted murder, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, assault with a weapon, forcible confinement and abduction declined or remained stable.

In 2007, crime rates fell in all provinces and territories except Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. In 2007, provincial crime rates varied from a low of 5,228 incidents per 100,000 population in Ontario to a high of 13,225 in Saskatchewan.

Continuing the pattern observed over the past 30 years, the highest provincial crime rates in 2007 were reported in the west. Despite a 4% decline, Saskatchewan recorded the highest crime rate for the tenth year in a row, followed by Manitoba, British Columbia and Alberta.

²Crime Statistics in Canada 2007, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, July 2008



Crime rates in the territories were well above the rest of Canada, also consistent with findings from previous years. For the fifth year in a row, Ontario and Quebec reported the lowest 2007 police-reported crime rates.

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.

Table 1

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Juristat: Crime Statistics in Canada, 2008*

CRIMINAL CODE INCIDENTS/100,000 POPULATION								
Year	Violent		Property		Other Criminal Code³		Total Criminal Code Incidents	
	#	% change	#	% change	#	% change	#	% change
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	944	-2.1	3969	-3.7	3247	6.2	8161	0.2
2005	949	0.5	3736	-5.9	3085	-5.0	7769	-4.8
2006	954	0.5	3596	-3.8	2993	-3.0	7543	-3.0
2007	930	-2.5	3320	-7.7	2734	-8.6	6984	-7.4

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

Of the approximately 2.3 million *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic offences and other federal statutes such as drug offences) reported to police in 2007, 13% were violent crimes, 48% were property related crimes, and the remaining 39% were “other” *Criminal Code* incidents (such as mischief, counterfeiting, disturbing the peace and bail violations).

Ten crime types accounted for about 80% of all police-reported incidents in 2007: theft under \$5,000 (25%); mischief (16%); break and enter (10%); common assault (8%); motor vehicle theft (6%); disturbing the peace (5%); bail violations (5%); fraud (4%); counterfeiting currency (2%); and assault with a weapon (2%).

Violent crime, accounting for about 1 in 8 criminal incidents, decreased in 2007, although to a lesser extent than did property crime and other non-violent offences. The drop in total violent crime was due to decreases in common assault, robbery and sexual assault. Common assault, the least serious although most frequent form of violent crime, fell by 3%, the seventh consecutive annual decline.

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



Other serious violent crimes, including homicide, attempted murder and abduction also decreased while aggravated assault, assault with a weapon and forcible confinement remained stable. The stable rate of assault with a weapon follows seven years of previous increases.

In 2007, police-reported property offences dropped 8% from the year before and reached their lowest rate since 1969. Historically, property offences accounted for about two-thirds of all crime; however, beginning in the mid-1980s, the proportion began to shift. In 2007, property offences accounted for just under half (48%) of all criminal incidents.

Criminal Code incidents that are classified as neither property crimes nor violent crimes fall into the category of “Other *Criminal Code*” offences. There are four high-volume crime types included in this group, three of which remained relatively stable in 2007: mischief under \$5,000, bail violations, and disturbing the peace. The fourth major type is counterfeiting currency. This offence is somewhat unique in that, for a relatively high-volume offence, it is subject to large year-to-year fluctuations. For example, between 2002 and 2004, the rate increased by 146%. Since then, the rate has declined by 73%, including a 54% drop between 2006 and 2007.

Like the violent crime rate in Canada, the proportion of federal warrant of committal admissions which was for violent offences has been declining, from 62% in 1996/97 to 53% in 2007/08. On the other hand, the proportion of warrant of committal admissions for non-violent offences increased from 38% in 1996/97 to 47% in 2007/08.

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 2006/07 revealed that the number of cases heard in adult criminal court was virtually unchanged from the previous year. The longer-term trend (over the past decade) has been downward. In fact, the number of cases disposed in 2006/07 represents a 7% decrease over the number of cases completed in 2002/03.

⁴ *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2006/2007: Juristat, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, May 2008.*



This downward trend generally corresponds to the pattern in police-recorded crime statistics reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. From 2002 to 2006 there was a 3% drop in the rate of adults charged. More evident is the 16% decline in the rate of adults charged from 1996 to 2005.

Of the provinces and territories which reported to the ACCS in 2006/07, Ontario was responsible for 40% of the cases heard, followed by Quebec at 18%, Alberta at 14% and British Columbia at 12%.

Cases are also becoming more complex. Cases involving multiple charges represented 60% of the adult caseload in 2006/07 compared with 57% of the caseload in 2002/03.

In 2006/07, crimes against the person accounted for 25% of the total number of cases completed, crimes against property accounted for 24%, administration of justice cases accounted for 17% and *Criminal Code* traffic accounted for 14%. Other *Criminal Code* offences (which included weapons offences and disturbing the peace offences) represented 8% of all cases. The remaining 12% of cases dealt with other federal statutes, which included drug-related offences, *Customs Act* offences, *Income Tax Act* offences and other federal statute offences.

In 2006/07, the most frequently occurring cases were impaired driving (11%) and common assault (11%), followed by theft offences (10%), failure to comply with a court order (7%), breach of probation (7%) and major assault (5%). Taken together, all forms of sexual assault and other sexual offences accounted for less than 2% of the caseload in adult criminal courts in 2006/07. Homicide and attempted murder together accounted for approximately 0.2% of total cases.

A conviction was recorded in 65% of the 372,084⁵ cases completed in 2006/07.

Probation was the most frequently imposed sanction in 2006/07 (43%) of all guilty cases. A prison term was imposed in 34% of cases and a fine in 31%. The proportions for both probation and prison terms have remained stable over the last five years, while the imposition of fine sentences has been decreasing (down from 35% five years ago).

The proportion of cases sentenced to prison varies across the country. In 2006/07, the highest incarceration rate was in Prince Edward Island, where 55% of guilty cases resulted in a term of imprisonment, while the lowest rates of incarceration were in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan 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 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.

⁵ Data for 2006/07 represent approximately 98% of the national adult criminal court caseload in all provinces and territories.



In Prince Edward Island, for example, offenders are frequently sent to prison for impaired driving convictions (85% in 2006/07). This was by far the highest incarceration rate for impaired driving convictions in Canada. The next highest incarceration rate for impaired driving convictions was recorded in Newfoundland and Labrador (32%). The lowest rate of incarceration for guilty cases of impaired driving occurred in British Columbia where 4% were incarcerated.

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 has declined from 3.9 years in 1994/95 to 3.1 years in 2006/07. 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 141 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.

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



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.

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 reasonably 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 towards 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 or 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 means 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 measure 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 towards 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 CRIME ⁷



Victims' involvement in federal corrections and conditional release has grown extensively since the tabling in Parliament of the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights Report *Victim's Rights – A Voice Not a Veto* in October 1998.

While great strides have been made to enact legislation (provincial and federal), develop services, expand information and generally change attitudes about the role of the victim in the criminal justice system, the needs of some victims are still not being met.

To fulfil a promise to better meet the needs of victims of crime in matters of federal jurisdiction, the Government announced, in March 2007, the commitment of \$52 million over four years to boost programs, services and funding for victims of crime. The funds are to help federal, provincial and territorial governments respond to a variety of emerging issues facing victims of crime across the country. The funds are to enhance victim support and participation within the criminal justice system and federal corrections, including first response service delivery, court-based services, services for victims of offenders under federal jurisdiction and assistance for those currently underserved by existing services. Some of the money is targeted to assist victims in the North and Canadians victimized abroad.

The appointment of a Federal Ombudsman for Victims of Crime was also part of the \$52 million package for victims. The Ombudsman, who was appointed in April 2007, is tasked with ensuring that the federal government meets its commitments; promoting access to existing government programs and services and identifying and exploring systemic and emerging victim issues. The Ombudsman operates at arm's length from the federal departments responsible for victim issues, namely the Department of Justice and the Department of Public Safety. It should be noted that the provinces and territories continue to be the primary providers of victim services and funding.

The NPB is receiving close to \$.5 million per year to implement new measures to enhance communications with victims and ensure consistency and quality in service delivery. Resources are being used to respond to several information needs identified by victims, including interpretation services for victims at NPB hearings; voice amplification equipment in hearing rooms so that victims can hear what is said; enhancements to the NPB's website so that victims can have timely access to information about their rights within the conditional release process; community outreach so that victims and victims' groups can raise issues of concern with Board members and staff; and effective training for NPB staff to ensure national consistency in NPB policies and processes.

⁷ *Report on Plans and Priorities, 2007-2008 Estimates*, National Parole Board, 2007

Ministers of Justice and Public Safety Name First Federal Ombudsman for Victims of Crime, News Release, Department of Justice website, April 23, 2007

New Funding Package to Improve the Experience of Victims of Crime, News Release, Department of Justice website, , March 16, 2007

The Evolution of Federal Initiatives to Support Victims of Crime, Policy Centre for Victims Issues, Department of Justice, March 15, 2007



The Board gives a high priority to victims, and is committed to improving the information and assistance that it provides to them.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT⁸



As part of its commitment to tackle crime and make Canada's communities safer, the Government introduced, in the fall of 2007, the *Tackling Violent Crime Act* to better protect youth from sexual predators and society from dangerous offenders, get serious with drug impaired drivers and toughen sentencing and bail for those who commit gun crimes. The measures included in the legislation will:

- impose mandatory jail time for serious gun crimes;
- create tougher bail rules when a gun is used to commit a crime;
- increase the age of protection for sexual activity from 14 years to 16 years;
- crack down on drug impaired driving; and
- ensure that high-risk and dangerous offenders face tougher consequences when they are sentenced and are better monitored post-release to prevent them from offending again and again.

The Government is also implementing a plan to strengthen the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* to include deterrence and denunciation as principles of sentencing and to strengthen pre-trial detention. The Government also plans to launch a comprehensive review of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* in 2008.

In addition, the Government has followed through on its commitment to give police the tools they need to better protect Canadians by stopping identity theft activity before the damage is done. Legislation has been tabled which will make it an offence to obtain, possess or traffic in other people's identity information if it is to be used to commit a crime.

The Government has also introduced legislative reforms that would impose mandatory jail time for people who commit the serious crimes of producing and selling illegal drugs. The proposed amendments to the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* include:

- a one year mandatory prison sentence for dealing drugs such as marijuana when carried out for organized crime purposes, or when a weapon or violence is involved;

⁸ *Centrepiece Legislation to Tackle Serious Crime*, Department of Justice website, Newsroom, October 2007

Tackling Violent Crime Act Backgrounder, Department of Justice website, Newsroom, October 2007

The Government of Canada Tables Legislation that Penalizes Producers and Traffickers of Illegal Drugs, Department of Justice website, Newsroom, November 2007

Canada's New Government to Tackle Identity Theft, Department of Justice website, Newsroom, October 2007

Government of Canada Introduces Legislation to Tackle Identity Theft, Department of Justice website, Newsroom, November 2007

Canada's New Government Announces a Plan to Strengthen the Youth Criminal Justice Act, Department of Justice website, Newsroom, October 2007

YCJA Changes and Review Backgrounder, Department of Justice website, Newsroom, October 2007

Justice Legislation Status Backgrounder, Department of Justice website, Newsroom, May 2007

Executive Summary: A Roadmap to Strengthening Public Safety, Department Public Safety website, February 2008



- a two year mandatory prison sentence for dealing drugs such as cocaine, heroin or methamphetamines to youth, or for dealing those drugs near a school or an area normally frequented by youth;
- a two year mandatory prison sentence for the offence of running a large marijuana grow operation of at least 500 plants;
- the maximum penalty for cannabis production would increase from 7 to 14 years imprisonment; and
- tougher penalties will be introduced for trafficking GHB and flunitrazepam (most commonly known as date-rape drugs).

The conditional sentencing bill (C-9) received Royal Assent on May 31, 2007. This act amended the *Criminal Code* to eliminate the availability of conditional sentences for indictable offences punishable by 10 years or more that qualify as either serious personal injury offences (including sexual assault, aggravated assault or sexual assault with a weapon), terrorism offences or criminal organization offences.

Also in 2007, the Government appointed an independent panel to review the operations of the Correctional Service of Canada as part of the Government's commitment to protecting Canadian families and communities. The report, which was released in December 2007, charts a roadmap that is a transformation in the way the Correctional Service of Canada operates to meet the challenges of an offender population that is more violent. As the National Parole Board deals with the same offender population, many of the recommendations have some relevance for the Board.

The roadmap focuses on recommendations in five key areas which will help to enhance public safety.

- **Offender Accountability:** Rehabilitation must be a shared responsibility of the Correctional Service of Canada and the offender.
- **Eliminating Drugs from Prison:** The presence of drugs in penitentiaries is unacceptable, and it contributes to a dangerous environment for staff and offenders.
- **Employability/employment:** Without means to earn a living upon release, an offender's rehabilitation is jeopardized.
- **Physical Infrastructure:** The current stand alone penitentiaries are not seen to be the best manner to meet security and offender needs.



- Eliminating Statutory Release and Accelerated Parole Review-Moving to Earned Parole: Although all five areas will have an impact on the conditional release system in Canada, this area is of the most significance for conditional release and the National Parole Board. The Panel recommended the abolition of statutory release and accelerated parole review. The Panel further recommended that the current system be replaced by a system of earned parole with all decision-making undertaken by the Board. The Panel also recommended significant program enhancements in the institution and the community to support the system of earned release.

The Government is currently assessing the implications of the recommendations and considering its response to the Report.

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 into the federal correctional system individuals who would have previously been under provincial responsibility. The abolition of statutory release and accelerated parole review would also have a significant impact on the workload of the Board as all offenders would have to be seen at least once for parole consideration. This will add significantly 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 July 1, 2007, Canada's population had reached 32,976,000, an increase of 326,500 compared to the same date the previous year. The growth rate was 10.0 per thousand down slightly from the rate observed in the previous year (10.4 per 1,000). However, Canada experienced more rapid population growth than any other G8 country in the five years leading up to the 2006 Census. While the number of Canadians increased by 5%, the growth rate was 3% in Italy and France, 2% in the United Kingdom and nearly zero in Japan and Germany. During the same period, Russia's population shrank by 2%. Of the G8 countries, only the United States had a growth rate comparable to Canada's, at 5% between 2001 and 2006.

While nearly 60% of America's population growth is attributable to natural increase, more than two-thirds of Canada's growth between 2001 and 2006 was due to migratory increase, a situation that has been observed for a number of years.

⁹ *The National Parole Board Vision and Strategic Plan, 2000 and Beyond*, National Parole Board, June 1999
Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories 2007 Revised, Statistics Canada, December 2007
Immigration in Canada: A Portrait of the Foreign-born Population, 2006 Census, Statistics Canada, December 2007
Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006, 2006 Census, Statistics Canada, March 2007



Data from the 2006 Census show that the proportion of Canada's population who were born outside the country reached its highest level in 75 years at 20% of the total population.

The number of foreign-born in Canada has nearly tripled during the past 75 years and their share is inching towards the levels observed from 1911 to 1931. This is a result of the sustained number of immigrants admitted annually to the country, and the slow population growth from natural increase. Between 2001 and 2006, Canada's foreign-born population grew by 14%. This was almost five times faster than the Canadian-born population, which increased by 3%.

Among the Western countries that were also major immigrant-receiving nations, the proportion of the foreign-born population in Canada was exceeded by only one other country: Australia (at 22% in 2006). The proportion of Canada's foreign-born population was much higher than that of the United States (at 13% in 2006).

The nearly 6.2 million foreign-born people in Canada reported more than 200 countries of origin on the 2006 Census.

Among the more than 1.1 million recent immigrants who arrived between 2001 and 2006, almost 6 in 10 were born in Asian countries, including the Middle East. The share of recent immigrants born in Asia (including the Middle East) has increased steadily since the late 1970s. However, in 2006, the share (58%) was virtually unchanged from 2001 (59%).

Immigrants from Asia did not come in large numbers until a few decades ago. In 1971, 62% of newcomers to Canada were from Europe. Only 12% of newcomers who arrived in the late 1960s were Asian-born. The proportion of Asian-born new immigrants increased to 39% in the late 1970s. By the late 1980s, one-half of the newcomers were born in Asia.

This shift in the source of immigration to Canada since the 1970s was due to a number of factors, such as changes in Canada's immigration programs to build on social, humanitarian and economic goals and international events affecting the movements of migrants and refugees.

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 part of an ethno-racial group, whereas in 2007/08, the proportion had risen to 15%.

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 serve, 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 very 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.

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, 2008, represented 22% 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.

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



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.

In recent years, the offender population has been increasingly characterized by offenders with extensive histories of violence and violent crimes, previous youth and adult convictions, affiliations with gangs and organized crime, serious substance abuse histories and problems, serious mental health disorders, higher rates of infection with Hepatitis C and HIV and a disproportionate representation of Aboriginal people. Between 1997 and 2005 changes to the offender profile have included:

- more extensive histories of involvement with the court system-roughly 9 out of 10 offenders now have previous criminal convictions;
- more extensive histories of violence and violent offences, with far more assessed as violence-prone, hostile, impulsive and aggressive on admission;
- an increase of more than 100% in the proportion of offenders who are classified as maximum security on admission-13% are now classified at this level on admission;
- an increase of 33% in the proportion of offenders with gang and/or organized crime affiliations-one in six men and one in ten women offenders now have known affiliations;
- an increase of 14% in the proportion of offenders serving sentences for homicide-it now stands at more than one in four male offenders;
- an increase of 71% in the number of male offenders and a 100% increase in female offenders identified at admission as having very serious mental health problems-12% of male and 26% of female offenders are now so identified;
- an increasing prevalence of learning disabilities as well as offenders with low functioning capacities;
- an increasing over-representation of Aboriginal offenders-19% of the institutional population is now of Aboriginal ancestry, while about 4% of the Canadian population is Aboriginal;
- an increasing prevalence of substance abuse-about four of five offenders now arrive at a federal institution with a serious substance abuse problem, with one out of two having committed their crime under the influence of drugs, alcohol or other intoxicants; and
- an increasing rate of infectious diseases-inmates now have a 7 to 10 times higher rate of HIV than the general Canadian population and approximately a 30 times higher rate of Hepatitis C.

¹¹ Report on Plans and Priorities 2007-2008, 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 offenders for release to the community because over 55% of all new male offender admissions (the proportions are higher for new women and Aboriginal male offender admissions (at 62%)) 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.

In the 1990s, organized crime was characterized primarily, but not exclusively, by outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMGs), the illicit drug trade and associated turf wars. Today organized crime activities have expanded beyond these "traditional" activities to include migrant smuggling, trafficking in humans and firearms, marijuana grow operations, identity theft, sexual exploitation of children on the Internet, the production and smuggling of counterfeit goods and money, motor vehicle theft and more.

Until recently, globalization and technological sophistication were considered emerging trends in organized crime—today they are the norm. Due to the advanced capabilities of these groups, they can be found virtually anywhere where there is a profit to be made through criminal ventures. According to the 2007 annual Criminal Intelligence Service Canada report, there were approximately 950 organized crime groups operating in Canada in 2007. These groups can be found to operate in all communities, from major urban centres to rural areas. Wherever there is a profit to be made, organized crime can be found.

Another notable characteristic of today's organized crime groups is the shift from mainly ethnic based groups to multicultural criminal organizations. Although ethnic and cultural heritage remains an influencing principle within the organized crime environment, the growing number of multi-ethnic groups is based on criminal capabilities rather than ethnicity.

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

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

2007 Annual Report on Organized Crime in Canada, Criminal Intelligence Service Canada, 2007



Similarly, the structure of organized crime groups is much more flexible today than in the past. Hierarchical groups continue to exist, most notably through OMGs. Law enforcement however, is identifying groups that are based on temporary alliances requiring particular skills to complete a specific criminal enterprise. Once the criminal venture is completed, these individuals may or may not continue to work together.

In recent years, organized crime groups have become more complex and sophisticated, as have the new types of crime. These groups are increasingly using new and evolving technology to commit crime and to communicate with other criminal groups. For example, communications devices are frequently used to target sensitive personal and financial information in order to conduct identity theft and mass marketing fraud. Organized crime groups are also expanding into legitimate business activities, as well as branching out into new markets in Canada.

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. These efforts have resulted in more offenders associated with gangs and organized crime being incarcerated in federal institutions (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, Street and Biker Gangs were the most prevalent in institutions with Bikers, Traditional Organized Crime and Street Gangs being the largest groups in the community.

The presence of offenders, who are associates or members of criminal organizations, poses 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.

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 the 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 under 5% of all federal offenders on March 31, 2008 and proportionally more were newcomers to the federal correctional system.

On March 31, 2008, 84% of federally sentenced women were serving their first federal sentence compared with 67% 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, 2008, 39% 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, 32% were serving a first federal sentence for a drug offence compared to 18% 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.

¹³ *Women in Canada*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, June 2006
Protecting Their Rights: A Systematic Review of Human Rights in Correctional Services for Federally Sentenced Women, Canadian Human Rights Commission, March 2004



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-racial background. On March 31, 2008, 55% of the federal female offender population were White, 26% Aboriginal, 8% Black and 4% Asian compared to the male population which was 68% White, 17% Aboriginal, 7% Black and 4% 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 respectful 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 2006 census, 1,172,790 people, 3.8% of the population of Canada identified themselves as an Aboriginal person. North American Indian (60%) constituted the largest group of Aboriginal people, followed by Métis (33%) and Inuit (4%). The remaining 3% were either persons who identified with more than one Aboriginal group or Registered Indians or members of an Indian band or First Nation who did not identify as Aboriginal.

The Aboriginal population in Canada is much younger than the non-Aboriginal population. According to the 2006 census, the median age of Aboriginal people was 27 years compared to 40 years for the non-Aboriginal population.

More specifically, according to the 2006 census:

- Children and youth aged 24 and under made up almost one-half (48%) of all Aboriginal people, compared with 31% of the non-Aboriginal population;
- About 9% of the Aboriginal population was aged 4 and under, nearly twice the proportion of 5% of the non-Aboriginal population; and

¹⁴ *Aboriginal Peoples in Canada in 2006: Inuit, Métis and First Nations, 2006 Census*, Statistics Canada, January 2008

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



- 10% of the Aboriginal population was aged 5 to 9, compared with only 6% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Nevertheless, like the total population, the Aboriginal population is slowly getting older. This ageing is due to declining fertility rates and to gradual improvements in life expectancy. However, fertility rates remain higher for the Aboriginal population and life expectancy still lags behind that of the total population of Canada.

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, 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.

Although Aboriginal people make up only 3.8% of the Canadian population, they accounted for 17.3% of the federal offender population on March 31, 2008. At that time, 69% of federal Aboriginal offenders were North American Indian, 27% 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 hearing models with Aboriginal Cultural Advisors and continues to maintain a workforce profile that includes appropriate Aboriginal representation. As well, 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.

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 programs 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.

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.



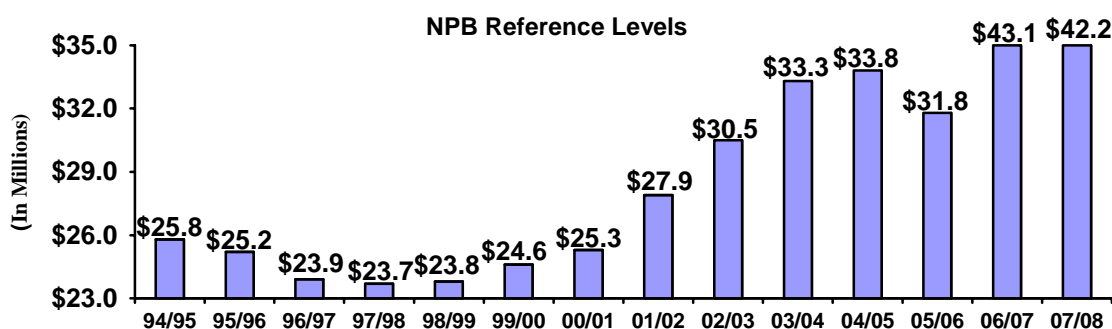
WORKLOADS AND FISCAL CONSTRAINT:¹⁶



The Government stated in its Economic Statement of 2007 that Canadians expect their Government to set clear goals, deliver results, be accountable and put Canadians and their families first.

Learning from the past, 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

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 had been successful in obtaining additional resources for specific initiatives such as firearms legislation and Effective Corrections and Citizen Engagement. These resources provided the capacity to implement specific initiatives but did not address program integrity issues associated with ongoing workload demands.

¹⁶ *Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada*, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
2007-2008 Estimates, Part III – Report on Plans and Priorities, National Parole Board, 2007
Economic Statement, October 30, 2007, Department of Finance, 2007



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 had 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.

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
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
2007/08	\$34.3	79%	\$6.2	14%	\$2.9	7%	\$43.4

For 2007/08, the total funds available for the NPB amounted to \$46.3 million. Against this total, the Board expended \$43.4 million or almost 94% of the funds available.

The Board applies its resources to three strategic outcomes – quality conditional release decisions, open and accountable conditional release decision processes and quality pardon decisions 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 2007/08, the user fee generated total revenues of \$1,438,491. The NPB portion was \$1,006,943. The Board’s limited maximum of \$410,000 per year was removed in 2007/08.

The Board’s total expenditures remained the same in 2007/08 as in 2006/07. However, the expenditures for the conditional release decisions activity increased by \$400,000, those for the conditional release openness and accountability activity decreased by \$500,000, while those for the pardon decisions and clemency recommendations activity increased by \$100,000.

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



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.

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 the Department of Public Safety, helped to implement in recent years, the Canada Public Safety Information Network (CPSIN). This established a modern, national information network for Canada's justice system and law enforcement agencies, linking various sources of data related to crime and offenders. Public Safety is currently building on the CPSIN experience, expanding the interoperable environment to include other departments involved in dossiers related to health, safety, crime and national security.

Recognizing that the public safety environment includes a broader set of partners and stakeholder groups than law enforcement, the new initiative extends the scope of Public Safety's involvement on interoperability to address all information sharing relevant to public safety and security.

The project will focus initially on federal government activities in areas related to national security, law enforcement, criminal justice, public health and first responders. Further links will then be made with the provinces, territories and municipalities.

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.

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, February 2008



HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:¹⁹



The Public Service of Canada, with 250,000 employees in 200 departments and agencies is the largest and most complex enterprise in Canada. Federal public servants work in diverse areas where they develop policies, provide advice to government and deliver programs and services directly to Canadians. The non-partisan and competent federal Public Service contributes to the future of Canada.

The world in which the federal Public Service operates has become more complex and in many ways more unpredictable over the last 15 years. This new environment is characterized by an ageing population, a globalized economic landscape, ever-changing information and communications technologies, the emergence of new “horizontal” issues and changing public attitudes towards government.

The Public Service today must address a significant demographic challenge. For the first time, it has more employees over 45 than under, and it is facing the imminent retirement of a generation of valued employees. It must renew its workforce in the strongest labour market in over 35 years with many public and private sector competitors for top-quality graduates from universities and colleges.

If the Public Service is to advise Ministers and deliver programs and services to the highest standards of excellence, it must be creative in its thinking, efficient in its work processes, effective in risk management and fully accountable for its performance. These are the characteristics of a “high” performance Public Service.

To achieve these goals, the federal Public Service will require:

- active and transparent recruitment practices based on sound planning;
- strong leadership and a commitment to developing talent;
- a clear regime for Human Resources governance and accountability; and
- rigorous performance management practices.

The same challenges that are facing the Public Service are also facing the Board. As more than 35% of Board staff (many of whom occupy key 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. To counter the anticipated impacts of these departures, while at the same time addressing issues related to diversity, language and gender, the Board has implemented a business plan that addresses human resource and program needs in an integrated manner. The issue of corporate memory loss is being addressed through sound knowledge management practices, training and development.

¹⁹ *Fifteenth Annual Report to the Prime Minister on the Public Service of Canada, Privy Council Office, 2008 2007-2008 Estimates, Part III – Report on Plans and Priorities, National Parole Board, 2007*



As a first step in this process, the Board has identified a number of critical positions for which “bridging” approaches are necessary to ensure that departing employees can provide coaching for new employees.

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 June 11, 2008)										
Region	Females	Males	Total Staff	Abor.	Visible Minority	Disabled	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
							English	French	#	%
National Office	100	40	140	9	6	4	61	79	90	64
Atlantic	35	6	41	-	-	1	26	15	17	41
Quebec	54	11	65	2	6	-	-	65	45	69
Ontario	58	9	67	-	-	3	62	5	7	10
Prairies	61	19	80	6	2	2	79	1	8	10
Pacific	50	13	63	3	5	2	59	4	4	6
Canada	358	98	456	20	19	12	287	169	171	38
Percent	79%	21%	100%	4%	4%	3%	63%	37%		

As of June 11, 2008, 79% of National Parole Board staff were female and 21% were male. The highest proportion of female to male staff was in the Ontario region where females accounted for 87% of all staff, while the lowest proportion was 71% in the National Office. The first official language of 63% of Board staff was English and 37% was French. As well, 38% of the Board’s staff were bilingual (staff able to work in both French and English).

The Board’s visible minority staff complement decreased by 2 to 19 last year and accounts for 4.2% of the work force. During the same period, the Aboriginal staff complement increased by 3, to 20, while the number of staff with disabilities decreased by 1 to 12. As of June 11, 2008, 4.4% of Board staff were Aboriginal and 2.6% had a disability.

The National Parole Board has sound human resource strategies in place in an effort to meet government objectives with regards to the issues related to diversity, language and gender as well as to ensure that the Board provides effective and efficient service to Canadians.



Table 4

Source: NPB Chairman's Office and Regional Offices

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD MEMBER COMPLEMENT (As of May 13, 2008)									
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	4	8	0	0	5	3	4	50
Quebec	5	6	11	0	1	0	11	10	91
Ontario	10	10	20	1	0	15	5	6	30
Prairies	8	9	17	1	0	15	2	3	18
Pacific	6	6	12	3	1	10	2	3	25
Canada	35	39	74	5	2	46	28	32	43
Percent	47%	53%	100%	7%	3%	62%	38%		

As of May 13, 2008, the National Parole Board had a total of 74 members (37 full-time and 37 part-time), with 53% being male and 47% being female. The Board had 5 Aboriginal members (7%), with three members working in the Pacific region and one in the Prairie (the regions with the largest Aboriginal populations) and one in the Ontario region. The Board also had two members from visible minority communities, one 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 13, 2008, the first official language of 62% of Board members was English and 38% was French, while 43% of Board members were bilingual.

Ninety-two (92%) of Board members have a university education, 5% have a college education and 3% have a secondary school education. As well, 49% of Board members have experience in corrections and 82% 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 2007-2008²⁰



The Program Activity Architecture of the NPB reflects the key aspects of its legislative framework (the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, the *Criminal Records Act*, and the *Criminal Code*) 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 2007-2008, 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 of crime 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 2007/08 with regard to 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
\$34.3	288

Program Activity Name: 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 this activity is assessed by monitoring of the outcomes of offenders on parole. Outcomes of release provide a complete picture of performance. Completion of a release by an offender without a return to an institution is an indicator of success.

²⁰ 2007-2008 Estimates Part III *Report on Plans and Priorities*, National Parole Board, 2007
Performance Report for the period ending March 31, 2007, National Parole Board, 2007



Revocation of a release for a breach of the conditions of release is not a positive result for the offender, but from a community perspective, it is a positive intervention to reduce risk. Releases which result in a new offence are a negative result. Additional information is provided on violent re-offending by parolees as these incidents have the most serious consequences for the community. Further, the section reports on post-warrant expiry re-offending to provide information on the long-term effectiveness of parole in contributing to public safety.

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.
- Less than eight percent of releases on parole ended in a new offence and about 1.1% ended in a new violent offence. In fact, the number of violent offences by offenders on day and full parole declined by 65% between 1996/97 and 2006/07. The numbers for fiscal year 2007/08 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 29% 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 2007/08, 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	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2005-06	2483	81.6	397	13.1	2880	94.7	141	4.6	21	0.7	162	5.3
2006-07	2547	81.9	378	12.2	2925	94.0	164	5.3	22	0.7	186	6.0
2007/08	2511	83.5	391	13.0	2902	96.4	96	3.2	11	0.4	107	3.6
Full Parole*	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2005-06	985	70.8	262	18.8	1247	89.6	128	9.2	17	1.2	145	10.4
2006-07	972	71.0	255	18.6	1227	89.6	133	9.7	9	0.7	142	10.4
2007/08	990	72.9	262	19.3	1252	92.2	94	6.9	12	0.9	106	7.8
Statutory Release	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2005-06	3244	58.5	1652	29.8	4896	88.3	519	9.4	131	2.4	650	11.7
2006-07	3266	58.4	1648	29.5	4914	87.9	540	9.7	136	2.4	676	12.1
2007/08	3348	58.8	1739	30.6	5087	89.4	496	8.7	110	1.9	606	10.6

*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, Prairie and Pacific regions

Information on the outcomes of release for provincial offenders in the Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions where the NPB exercises parole decision-making authority also shows positive results. It should be noted that the NPB only assumed parole responsibility for provincial offenders in British Columbia on April 1, 2007 when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded. Over the past ten years, 78% 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, 16 of the 5,344 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% (2,024) of the federally incarcerated population and about 16% (998) of day and full parolees. By 2007/08, the proportions had grown to 19% (2,531) of the federally incarcerated population and 32% (1,661) 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).

Outcome Rates for Federal Day Parole by Offence of Conviction (%)												
Outcome	Murder		Schedule I- sex		Schedule I- non-sex		Schedule II		Non- scheduled		Total	
	06/07	07/08	06/07	07/08	06/07	07/08	06/07	07/08	06/07	07/08	06/07	07/08
Successful Completions	91.5	92.6	94.4	93.0	77.7	78.2	87.1	87.2	71.3	75.4	81.9	83.5
Revoked for Breach of Conditions	7.0	6.9	4.5	7.0	16.1	17.4	8.9	10.1	15.9	17.4	12.2	13.0
Revocations with Offence												
Non-violent Offences	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.0	4.6	3.5	4.1	2.7	12.5	6.8	5.3	3.2
Violent Offences	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4
Total Revocation with Offence	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.0	6.3	4.4	4.1	2.7	12.8	7.2	6.0	3.6

Offenders, serving life sentences for murder, who are released on full parole, remain on parole for life. Since 1994/95, 1,886 offenders serving life sentences for murder have had 2,120 full parole supervision periods. As of March 31, 2008, 65% of the full parole supervision periods were still active, the offender had died in 13% 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 65% for offenders on day and full parole between 1996/97 and 2006/07. (The numbers for fiscal year 2007/08 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 38 to 16 for day parole and from 13 to 3 for full parole).
- Comparisons of rates of conviction for violent offences and violent crime rates based on the Uniform Crime Reports suggest 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	39	38	55	13	160	67	254
1997/98	38	30	49	12	157	63	244
1998/99	36	24	38	9	138	55	212
1999/00	58	37	47	10	160	57	265
2000/01	35	25	40	9	167	60	242
2001/02	33	25	33	8	149	52	215
2002/03	23	18	27	7	148	51	198
2003/04	20	15	21	5	149	50	190
2004/05	22	18	28	7	137	46	187
2005/06	21	15	21	5	131	43	173
2006/07	22	16	11	3	137	43	170
2007/08	13	10	15	4	110	35	138

Note: The number of convictions for violent offences for 2007/08 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 1992/93 and 1997/98 indicates that about 26% had been re-admitted on a federal sentence by March 31, 2008. There are, however, significant differences in re-offending for offenders within this group:

- about 11% 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 36% 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. 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.

Progress in 2007/08 with regard to outcome 2:

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

Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Full Time Equivalents Used
\$6.2	53

Program Activity Name: Conditional Release Openness and Accountability

Program Activity Description: Provision of information for victims and assistance for observers at NPB 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 for effective partnership and public trust. Results for this program are assessed by monitoring the timeliness of information shared and selected surveys of those who receive information and assistance from the Board (e.g. victims).

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 reporting in this area has two components dealing with outputs and outcomes:

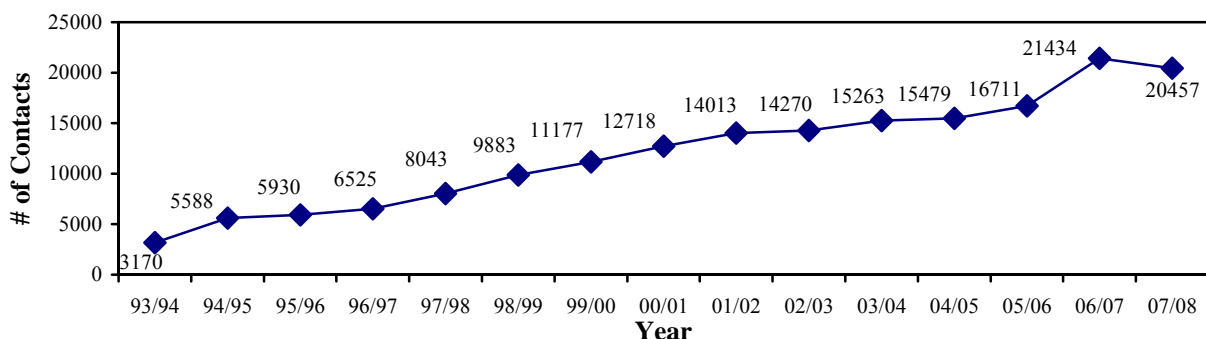
- the volume of NPB activity in response to demands for information/assistance (outputs); and
- the satisfaction of those who receive information and assistance from the Board (outcomes).

Contacts with victims

In 2007/08, the Board had about 20,500 contacts with victims. While the number of contacts with victims decreased in 2007/08, the number has increased 34% 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.



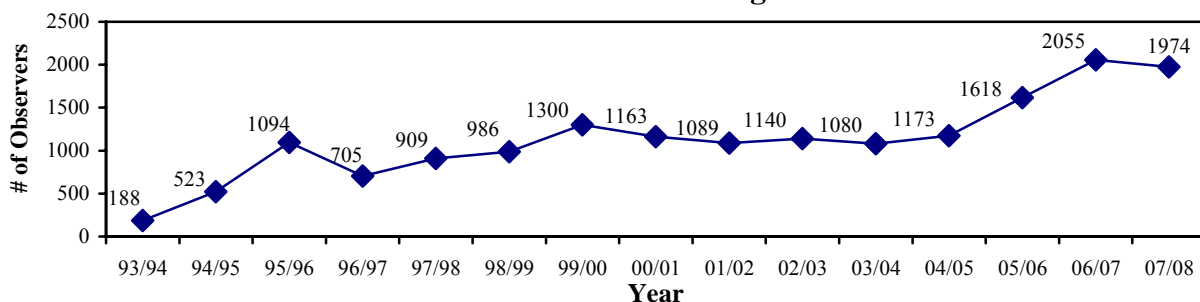
NPB Contacts with Victims



Observers at hearings

The Board had 1,974 observers at its hearings in 2007/08, a 4% decrease from the previous year.

Observers at NPB Hearings



Victims presentations at hearings

In 2007/08, victims made 244 presentations at 139 hearings. Of this group, most had been family members of victims of murder (38%) or manslaughter (24%). Eighty-eight percent (88%) of the presentations were made by the victims in person, and the rest were on either audio or video tape.

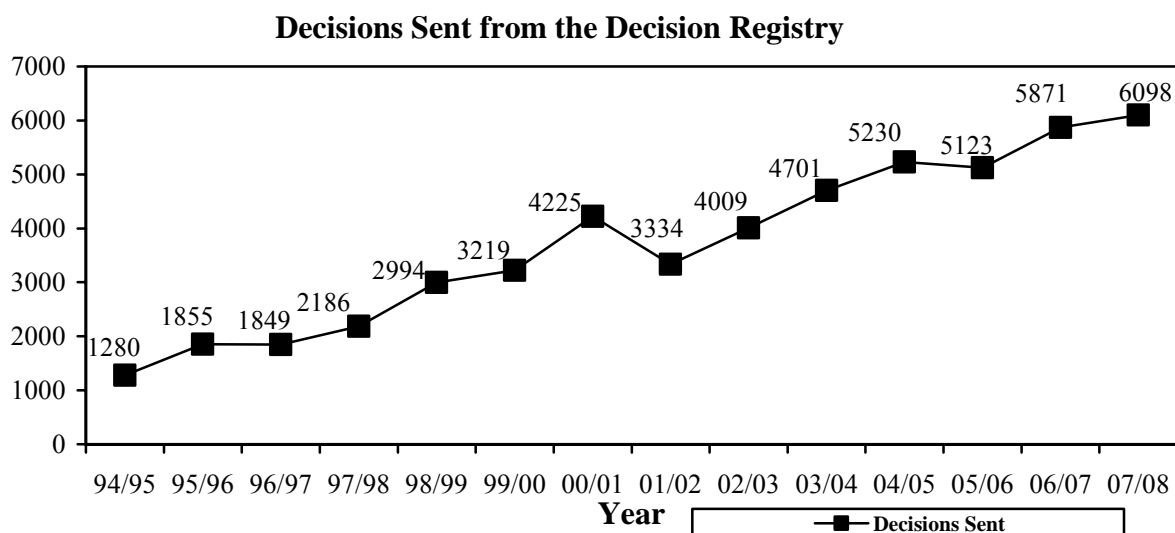
Decision Registry

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 2007/08, the Board released over 6,000 decisions from the registry. Victims were the most frequent requestors of decisions (about 58%), followed by the media (about 41%).



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 2007/08.



Progress in 2007/08 with regard to outcome 3:

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

Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Full Time Equivalents Used
\$2.9	36

Program Activity Name: 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 pardon decision-making; development of pardon and clemency policy; the collection of pardon revenues; and development of recommendations for clemency.

A pardon is a formal attempt to remove the stigma of a criminal record for people found guilty of a federal offence who, having satisfied the sentence imposed and a specific waiting period, have shown themselves to be responsible citizens. A pardon is, therefore, a means to facilitate and demonstrate safe community reintegration. Assessment of results in this area considers efficiency (the average time required to process pardon applications) and effectiveness (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 24,000 pardon applications per year, which generate about \$1,200,000 in revenues as a result of a \$50.00 user fee. The Board may access 70% of all revenues collected. Since 2007/08, the limited maximum of \$410,000 has been removed. 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.



Additional streamlining measures implemented in 2007/08, combined with enhancements to the PADS-R system, and additional resources obtained by the removal of the cap on revenues allowed the Division to greatly reduce processing times. In the case of summary offences, applications were processed on average within 1.5 months. Furthermore, measures were implemented to treat the applications for indictable offences which made up the bulk of the backlog. Although processing times remained high in the first half of the fiscal year (up to 18 months) for those applications containing indictable offences, the delay in processing time was greatly reduced in the latter half of the fiscal year (to 9 months or less).

The sustained efforts of the Division, as well as enhancements to the PADS-R system provided net improvement in the processing of pardon applications.

Pardons Granted/Issued and Denied by Year										
Decision	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted	8,761	55	17,800	78	3,951	46	7,076	48	14,514	58
Issued	6,832	43	4,745	21	4,402	51	7,672	52	10,332	41
Sub-Total	15,593	98	22,545	98	8,353	98	14,748	99	24,846	99
Denied	265	2	375	2	196	2	103	1	175	1
Total	15,858	100	22,920	100	8,549	100	14,851	100	25,021	100
Average Processing Time	17 months		12 months		11 months		13 months		10 mths*	

*Does not include the processing time for cases in which the pardon was denied. For those cases the average processing time was 20 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.



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

Pardon Revocations and Cessations				
	Cumulative Pardons Granted/Issued to Date	Pardons Revoked/Ceased during the Year	Cumulative Pardons Revoked/Ceased	Cumulative Revocation/Cessations Rate (%)
2003/04	306,985	1,314	10,594	3.45
2004/05	329,530	557	11,151	3.38
2005/06	337,883	456	11,607	3.44
2006/07	352,631	2,397	14,004	3.97
2007/08	377,477	581	14,585	3.86



4. INITIATIVES RESULTS FOR 2007-2008



This section provides information on initiatives in which the NPB was involved in 2007/08.

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/CPSA 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 allows 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 breadth 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 NPB governance, 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 the corporate risk profile and 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 the federal corrections, conditional release and pardons and clemency programs in Canada. 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 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. As most people who contact the NPB have indicated that quality, timely information is the product that they most value, the NPB continues to focus its GOL priorities in this area.

In the fall of 2007, the NPB embarked on a project to ensure that its web site was current and reflected Government of Canada policies. The central object of the project was to build a new, more useful and usable, Common Look and Feel for the Internet 2.0 compliant web site. Phase I of the project involved an assessment and evaluation of the NPB's site with a focus on the organization and clarity of the NPB's messages and the content of the site. The assessment was completed in November 2007 and proposals are now being developed for a new corporate web site which meets the Government's common look and feel standards.



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 Correctional Service 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 to 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 Correctional Service 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 and statutory release and those on long term supervision orders including those paroled for deportation and temporary detainees whether detained in a penitentiary or a provincial jail.

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	59.5	8,627*	40.5	21,289	-1.9
2002/03	12,654	60.2	8,375*	39.8	21,029	-1.2
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	8,364*	39.8	21,035	0.9
2006/07	13,171	60.9	8,449*	39.1	21,620	2.8
2007/08	13,582	61.7	8,434*	38.3	22,016	1.8

*Includes those on long-term supervision orders – 6 in 2000/01, 17 in 2001/02, 38 in 2002/03, 62 in 2003/04, 94 in 2004/05, 120 in 2005/06, 169 in 2006/07 and 209 in 2007/08.

Excluded as of April 13, 2008 were: escapees (131), those on bail (77), UAL (606).

Over the last eighteen 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 four years. The offender population is at its highest level since March 1999.

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. The number of warrant of committal admissions increased between 2004/05 and 2006/07 and decreased slightly in 2007/08 to 5,007, the second highest number in the last 14 years. The number of offenders who reached warrant expiry has been on an upward trend since March 2005 and was 4,611 in 2007/08. As the number of offenders who reached warrant expiry has been less than the number of warrant of committal admissions, the total federal offender population has increased in each of the past four years.

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 2005, it was expected that the federal offender population was going to either stabilize or decrease slightly in 2007/08. However, the federal offender population actually increased by 1.8% in 2007/08.



This can be explained, in part, by the increase in the past two years in the violent crime rate along with public demand that the “system” get tough on violent criminals as well as to changes in police enforcement practices. For example, for the last few years police have focused efforts on those involved in the drug trade and the establishment of police units which specifically target drug, gun and gang related crimes resulting in an increase in the number of charges being laid.

Table 6

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION BY REGION											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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	5729	27.2	4935	23.5	3068	14.6	21035
2006/07	2149	9.9	5245	24.3	5818	26.9	5214	24.1	3194	14.8	21620
2007/08	2227	10.1	5256	23.9	5969	27.1	5284	24.0	3280	14.9	22016

Between 2003/04 and 2006/07, the Quebec region was the only region which had seen a decrease in its federal offender population (↓1.7%). However, in 2007/08, the Quebec region saw a stabilization in its federal offender population (↑11). All the other regions have seen increases since 2003/04, with the Atlantic region seeing the biggest increase (↑14.9%).

Between 2003/04 and 2007/08, the Quebec region had 181 more offenders reaching warrant expiry than warrant of committal admissions. During the same period, the Prairie region had 386 more warrant of committal admissions than offenders reaching warrant expiry, the Atlantic region had 293, the Pacific region had 270, and the Ontario region had 265.

Table 7

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION BY REGION											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2007/08	1361	10.0	3248	23.9	3671	27.0	3367	24.8	1935	14.2	13582

Excluded as of April 13, 2008 were: escapees (2 Atlantic, 26 Quebec, 53 Ontario, 18 Prairies and 32 Pacific) and those on bail (2 Atlantic, 14 Quebec, 38 Ontario, 11 Prairies and 12 Pacific).

The Quebec region saw the biggest increase in its federal incarcerated population between 2006/07 and 2007/08 (↑5.6%). During the same period, the Ontario region saw an increase of 4.6%, while the Pacific region increased 4.1% and the Atlantic and Prairie regions remained relatively stable (↓10 and ↑13 respectively).



Table 8

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by ABORIGINAL AND RACE											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2007/08	2657	19.6	377	2.8	991	7.3	8937	65.8	620	4.6	13582

Of the Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White federal incarcerated populations, the Asian population showed the biggest increase in 2007/08 (↑13.6%), followed by the Black (↑11.5%), the Aboriginal (↑3.0%) and the White (↑1.0%) populations.

Compared to the Census of 2006, 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 3.8%, Black 7.3% compared to 2.5%).

Table 9

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by GENDER					
Year	Male		Female		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	
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
2007/08	13087	96.4	495	3.6	13582

The female federal incarcerated population increased 4.0% (↑19) in 2007/08 however their proportion of the federal incarcerated population remained stable at 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	1248	14.5	4520	52.4	2842	32.9	17	0.2	8627
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	4037	48.3	2926	35.0	120	1.4	8364
2006/07	1245	14.7	3997	47.3	3038	36.0	169	2.0	8449
2007/08	1240	14.7	3969	47.1	3016	35.8	209	2.5	8434

NOTE: Excluded UAL from supervision accounted for 111 DP (8.2% of total DPs), 156 FP (3.8% of total FPs), 337 SR (10.1% of total SRs) and 2 LTS (1.0% of total LTSs) as of April 13, 2008.

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

The number of federal offenders on day and full parole and statutory release all remained relatively stable in 2007/08 (DP ↓5, FP ↓28 and SR ↓22), while the number on long-term supervision orders increased by 40 (↑23.7%).

Typically, the size of the federal offender population on day parole, and to a lesser extent the full parole population follow the trend in the number of warrant of committal admissions about a year later. As the number of warrant of committal admissions increased 7.0% in 2006/07, it was expected that both the federal day and full parole populations would increase in 2007/08. However, both numbers decreased slightly this past year. This is due, in part, to a decline in the federal day and full parole grant rates over the past two years (↓4.0% and ↓2.0% respectively) as well as a decrease in the total number of federal day and full parole release decisions taken in 2007/08 (↓1.7% and ↓3.1% respectively).

The steady increase, over the last thirteen 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 33.6%, while during the same period the statutory release population increased 10.5%.



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

The long-term supervision population has increased from 6 in 2000/01 to 209 in 2007/08. This population is expected to continue to increase in the coming years as there are 266 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
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	1101	807	633	4037
	Statutory Release	242	731	847	721	385	2926
	Long-Term Supervision	11	33	35	25	16	120
	Total	783	2157	2289	1855	1280	8364
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
2007/08	Day Parole	136	267	302	294	241	1240
	Full Parole	403	997	1097	826	646	3969
	Statutory Release	314	684	835	764	419	3016
	Long-Term Supervision	13	60	64	33	39	209
	Total	866	2008	2298	1917	1345	8434

Excluded as of April 13, 2008 were: UAL (33 Atlantic, 164 Quebec, 137 Ontario, 178 Prairies and 94 Pacific).



Since 2003/04, Quebec is the only region to have seen a decrease in its federal conditional release population (↓8.5%). During the same period, the conditional release population increased 12.8% in the Atlantic region, 9.4% in the Pacific region, 3.5% in the Prairie region and 2.1% in the Ontario region.

Since 2003/04, the federal day parole population has increased 9.4% in the Ontario region, 5.7% in the Pacific region, 5.1% in the Quebec region and 3.0% in the Atlantic region, while it has decreased in the Prairie region (↓9.5%). During the same period, the Pacific region was the only region which saw an increase in its federal full parole population (↑6.4%), while the Prairie region was the only one which saw a stabilization in its full parole population (↓5). The federal full parole population decreased in all the other regions with the Quebec region seeing the biggest decrease (↓11.2%), followed by the Ontario (↓7.7%) and the Atlantic (↓2.4%) regions.

Since 2003/04, the statutory release population has seen an increase in all regions, except Quebec, with the Atlantic region seeing the biggest increase (↑42.1%), followed by the Prairie (↑9.6%, and the Ontario and Pacific regions (both ↑6.6%). During the same period, the Quebec region saw a decrease (↓15.2%) in the statutory release population.

In 2007/08, the proportions of the conditional release population on day parole ranged from 13.1% in the Ontario region to 17.9% in the Pacific region. The proportions on full parole ranged from 43.1% in the Prairie region to 49.7% in the Quebec region and the proportions on statutory release ranged from 31.2% in the Pacific region to 39.9% 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 #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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	366	4.4	517	6.2	5956	71.2	384	4.6	8364
2006/07	1094	12.9	406	4.8	524	6.2	6052	71.6	373	4.4	8449
2007/08	1146	13.6	392	4.6	513	6.1	5971	70.8	412	4.9	8434

Of the Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White offender groups, Aboriginal and Black offenders were the only ones in 2007/08 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 fourth 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 2007/08, 50% of the Aboriginal federal conditional release population was on statutory release, whereas 71% of the Asian, 49% of the Black and 48% of the White federal conditional release populations were on full parole.

Table 13

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by GENDER					
Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2003/04	7907	94.8	433	5.2	8340
2004/05	7730	94.1	489	5.9	8219
2005/06	7864	94.0	500	6.0	8364
2006/07	7936	93.9	513	6.1	8449
2007/08	7873	93.3	561	6.7	8434

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 2007/08, female offenders on federal conditional release had higher proportions on day parole (21.2% vs. 14.2%) and full parole (56.9% vs. 46.4%) than male offenders, and a lower proportion on statutory release (21.2% vs. 36.8%).



Table 14

Source: CSC and NPB

PROVINCIAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION BY REGION							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2006/07	Day Parole	16	-	1	22	6	45
	Full Parole	80	-	-	47	82	209
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	96	-	1	69	88	254
2007/08	Day Parole	6	-	-	17	39	62
	Full Parole	70	-	-	42	85	197
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	2	-	2
	Total	76	-	-	61	124	261

Excluded as of April 13, 2008 were: UAL (4 Atlantic, 9 Prairies and 14 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.

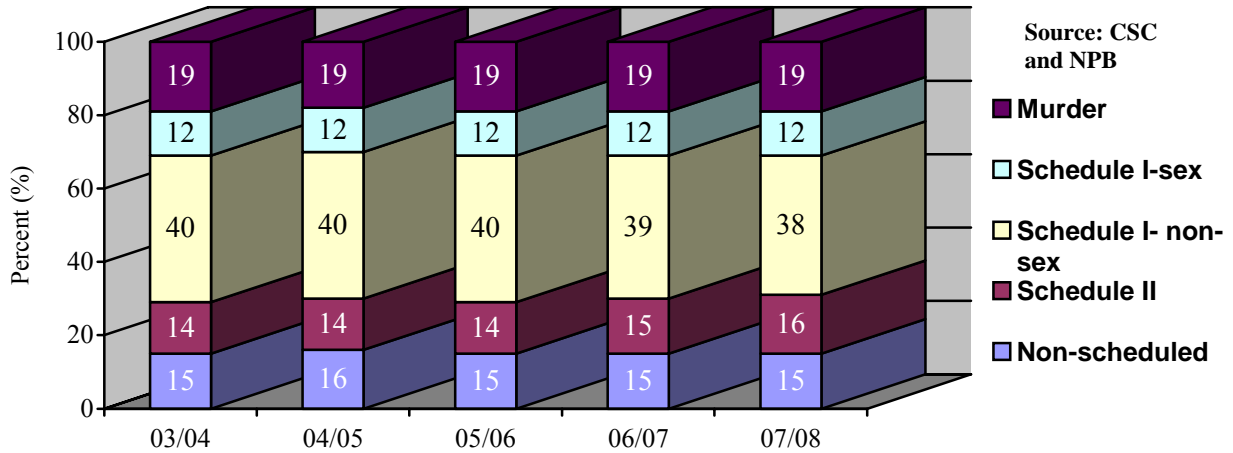
Since 2003/04, the provincial parole population has increased 26.1% (↑54), with the Pacific region seeing the biggest increase from 4 to 124. The increase in the Pacific parole population can be explained by the decision of the government of British Columbia to disband its provincial parole board. As such, on April 1, 2007, when the British Columbia Board of Parole was officially disbanded, the NPB and CSC assumed responsibility for parole administration and the supervision of provincial offenders.



FEDERAL OFFENDER PROFILES

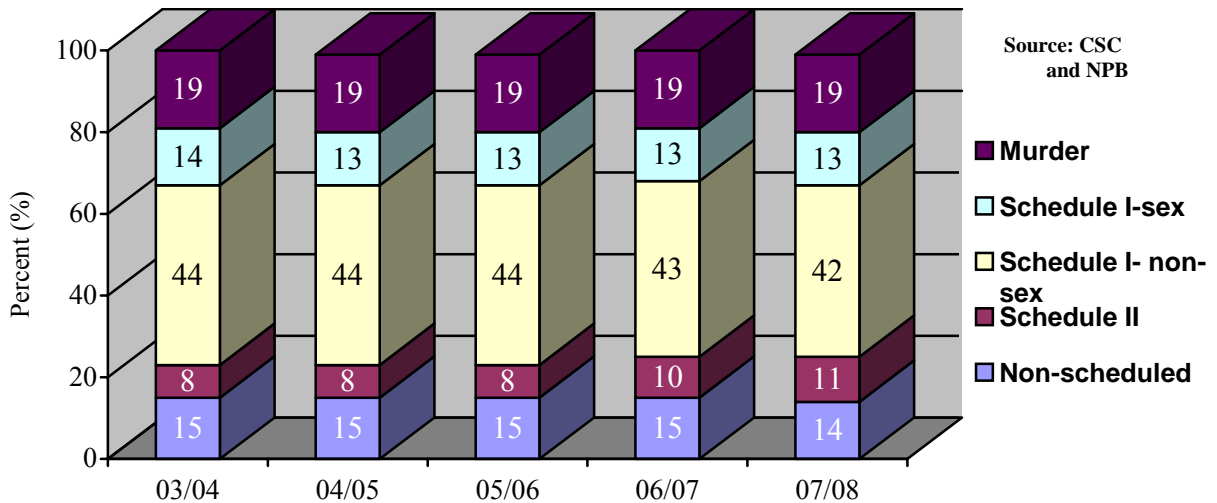


OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION



A review of the total federal offender population, since 2003/04, shows that the proportion of the offender population serving sentences for murder, schedule I-sex offences and non-scheduled offences has remained stable. During the same period, the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences has decreased 2%, while the proportion serving sentences for schedule II offences has increased 2%.

OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION



Since 2003/04, the proportions of the federal incarcerated offender population serving sentences for murder, schedule I-sex offences, and non-scheduled offences have been relatively stable.

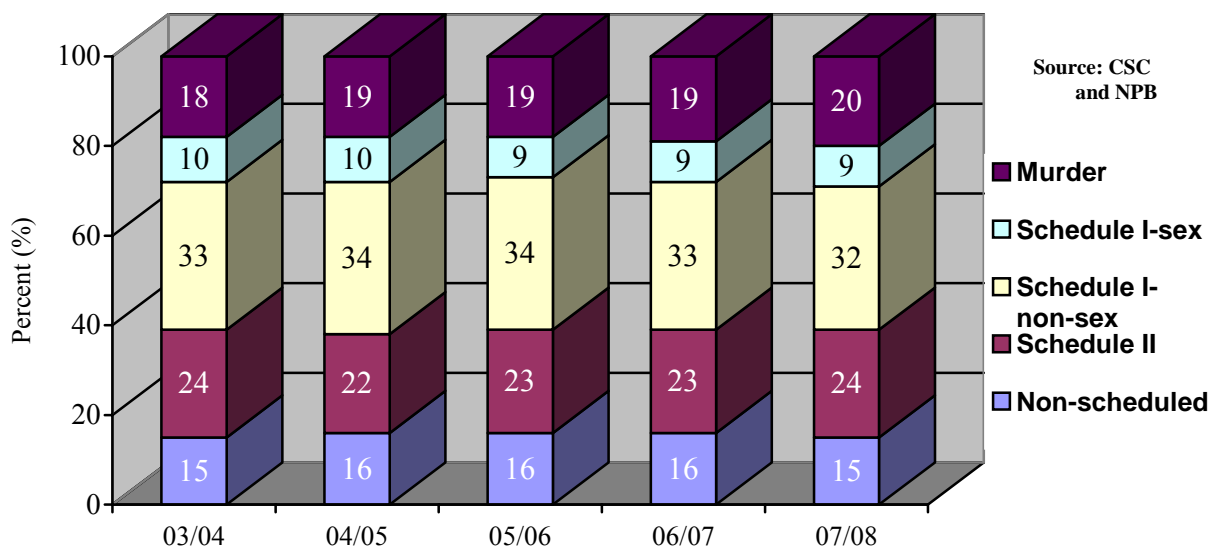


During the same period, however, the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences has decreased, while the proportion serving sentences for schedule II offences has increased.

The increase in the proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving sentences for schedule II offences can be explained, in part, by the 33.1% increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions for schedule II offences since 2005/06. This increase in admissions for schedule II offences is due, in part, to changes in police enforcement practices in the past four years where police efforts 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 has increased 33.1% since 2005/06, their proportional increase in the federal incarcerated population was offset by the fact that schedule II offences comprised only 23.1% of all warrant of committal admissions in 2007/08.

OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION

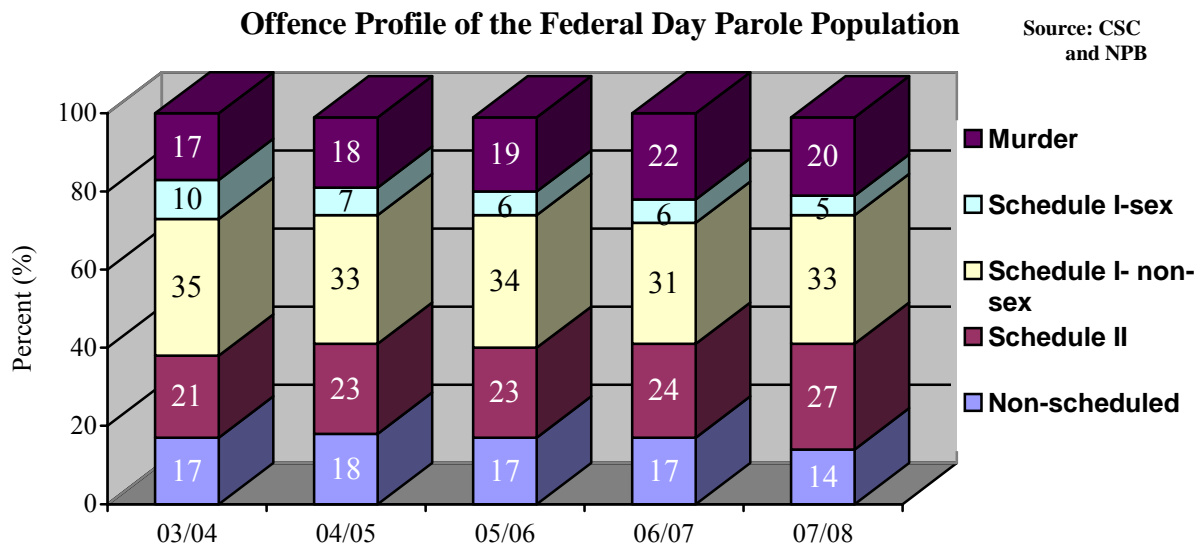


Over the last five years, the proportion of the conditional release population serving sentences for murder increased, while the proportions serving sentences for schedule I sex offences, schedule II offences and non-scheduled offences have remained relatively stable and the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences has decreased.



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

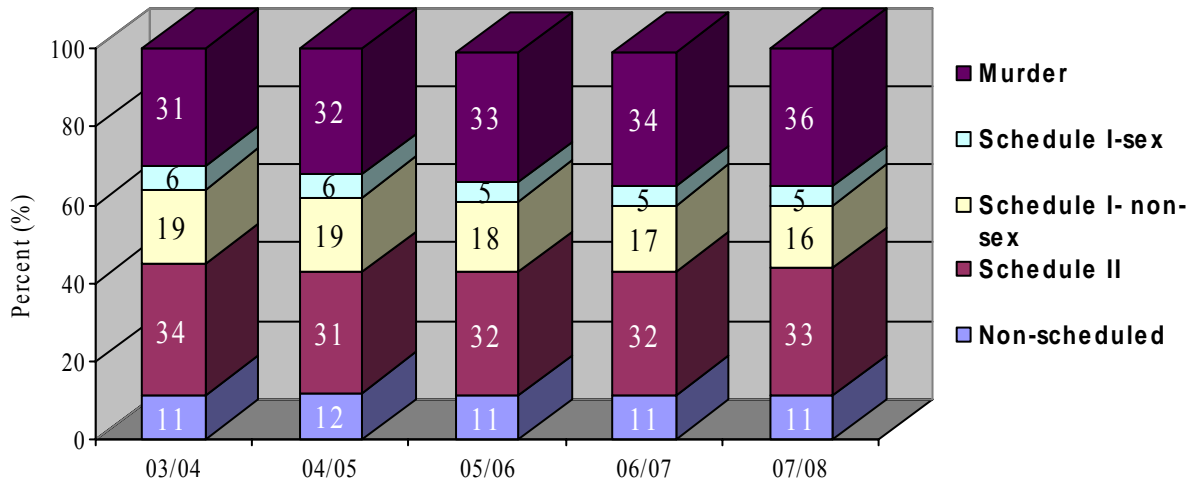
- Over the last five years, between 66.8% and 69.5% of schedule I-sex offenders and between 66.2% and 67.9% of schedule I-non-sex offenders have been incarcerated, while between 56.4% and 66.6% of schedule II offenders have been on conditional release.
- While schedule II offenders accounted for only 8% to 11% of the incarcerated population, they comprised between 22% and 24% of the conditional release population over the last five years.





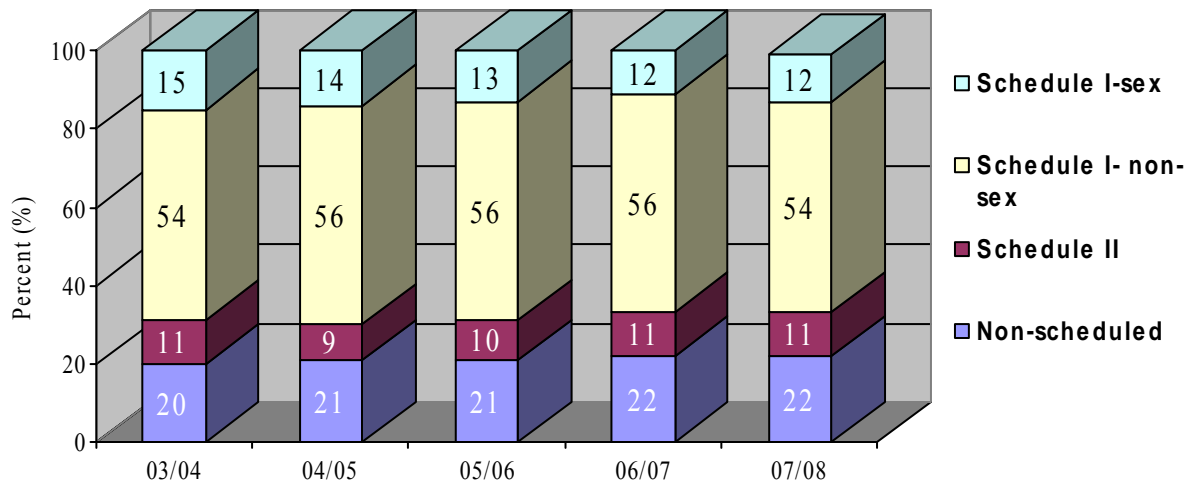
Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population

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 2003/04, 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. The noteworthy changes in 2007/08 were the 3% increase in the proportion of the federal day parole population serving sentences for schedule II offences, the 2% increase in the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences as well as the 3% decrease in the proportion serving sentences for non-scheduled offences and the 2% decrease in the proportion serving sentences for murder.

In the federal full parole population, the proportion serving sentences for murder has increased 5% since 2003/04. During the same time period, the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences has decreased, while the proportions serving sentences for the other offence groups have remained relatively stable.

In the statutory release population, the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences decreased in 2007/08, while the proportion serving sentences for the other offence groups remained relatively stable.



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	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
	07/08	14	10	39	16	21
Quebec	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
	07/08	20	12	39	18	11
Ontario	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
	07/08	21	12	37	16	15
Prairies	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
	07/08	13	13	41	18	15
Pacific	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
	07/08	26	11	37	11	15

The offence profile of the total federal offender population varies across the regions. In 2007/08, the proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for murder varied from 13% in the Prairie region to 26% in the Pacific region, while the proportions serving sentences for schedule II offences varied from 11% in the Pacific region to 18% in the Quebec and Prairie regions and the proportions serving sentences for non-scheduled offences varied from 11% in the Quebec region to 21% in the Atlantic region. The proportions serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences varied from 37% in Ontario and Pacific regions to 41% in the Prairie region.



Table 16

Source: CSC and NPB

OFFENCE PROFILE of the FEDERAL INCARCERATED and CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION in 2007/08 by REGION (%)						
		Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Atlantic	INC	14	11	43	12	21
	CR	12	10	33	22	23
Quebec	INC	20	14	43	12	12
	CR	21	10	31	27	11
Ontario	INC	22	14	41	10	14
	CR	21	9	31	24	16
Prairies	INC	12	14	44	15	15
	CR	15	11	35	24	16
Pacific	INC	26	13	40	6	16
	CR	27	8	32	19	14

In 2007/08, in the Atlantic and Ontario regions there were greater proportions of offenders incarcerated than on conditional release who were serving sentences for murder. In the Quebec, Prairie and Pacific regions greater proportions were on conditional release.

In all regions, federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I offences had greater proportions incarcerated than on conditional release, while offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences had greater proportions on conditional release.

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



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	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
	07/08	18	15	47	7	13
Asian	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
	07/08	14	5	25	49	7
Black	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
	07/08	15	9	42	25	9
White	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
	07/08	20	12	37	15	16
Other	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
	07/08	15	11	33	31	11

Over the last five years, the proportions of offenders serving sentences for murder have stabilized for all the groups. In 2007/08, all groups saw an increase in the proportions serving sentences for schedule II offences. The proportions serving sentences for schedule I offences have decreased or stabilized for all offender groups except White offenders who saw a slight increase in 2007/08. The proportions serving sentences for non-scheduled offences have stabilized for all offender groups, except Black offenders, who saw an increase.

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 four 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 2007/08, 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	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
	07/08	19	11	39	16	15
Female	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
	07/08	16	3	37	30	14

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	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Warrant of Committal	4226 55%	4554 57%	4787 58%	5122 59%	5007 59%
Revocations					
For breach of condition					
• Day Parole	385	375	388	377	401
• Full Parole	258	277	268	270	244
• Stat. Release	1453	1435	1455	1490	1537
With outstanding charge					
• Day Parole	13	26	14	19	23
• Full Parole	42	30	36	33	41
• Stat. Release	226	252	243	265	271
With offence					
• Day Parole	122	134	159	180	125
• Full Parole	123	117	152	124	126
• Stat. Release	597	598	571	614	582
Sub-Total - Revocations	3219 42%	3244 41%	3286 40%	3372 39%	3350 39%
Other*	177 2%	167 2%	162 2%	126 1%	174 2%
Total Admissions	7622	7965	8235	8620	8531
Total Offenders	7304	7651	7956	8365	8280

*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 decreased 1.0% in 2007/08. During the same period, warrant of committal admissions decreased 2.2%, while the number of revocation admissions remained relatively stable (↘22).

The number of revocations of day and full parole decreased (↘5% and ↘4% respectively) in 2007/08, while the number of revocations of statutory release revocations increased (↗1%).

In 2007/08, 8,280 offenders had 8,531 federal admissions to institutions. Some offenders were admitted more than once. In fact, 8,036 offenders were admitted once, 237 were admitted twice and 7 were admitted three times during the year.



Table 20

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by REGION										
	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
Region	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.
Atlantic	469	336	494	386	570	395	594	415	589	415
Quebec	939	717	1021	736	1017	649	1007	723	1067	697
Ontario	1159	794	1254	723	1297	783	1366	714	1306	746
Prairies	1171	944	1288	897	1398	1017	1552	1117	1460	1042
Pacific	488	428	497	502	505	442	603	403	585	450
Canada	4226	3219	4554	3244	4787	3286	5122	3372	5007	3350

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 2003/04, all regions have seen increases, with the Atlantic region seeing the biggest increase (↑25.6%). During the same period, the Prairie region saw an increase of 24.7%, followed by the Pacific region at 19.9%, the Quebec region at 13.6% and the Ontario region at 12.7%.

The same comparison with revocation admissions revealed that all regions, except the Quebec and Ontario regions, have seen increases. The Atlantic region saw the biggest increase at 23.5%, followed by the Prairie region at 10.4% and the Pacific region at 5.1%. During the same period, the Ontario region saw a decrease of 6.0% and the Quebec saw a decrease of 2.8% in the number of revocation admissions.



Table 21

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2003/04 and 2007/08)										
Admission Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	2826	36.5	679	67.8	1392	55.7	10910	39.0	981	64.8
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	1377	17.2	75	7.5	297	11.9	4962	17.8	96	6.3
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	428	5.3	22	2.2	83	3.3	965	3.5	36	2.4
Revocation with Offence	946	11.8	36	3.6	162	6.5	3086	11.0	94	6.2
Revocation without Offence	2242	28.0	141	14.1	502	20.1	7492	26.8	236	15.6
Other	79	1.2	48	4.8	65	2.6	523	1.9	71	4.7
Total	8018		940		2501		27939		1514	

***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 all regions have seen increases, since 2003/04, in the annual number of total admissions of Aboriginal offenders, the most important increase was observed in the Prairie region (to 1,099 from 924). During the same period, the Atlantic region saw the most important increase in the annual number of total admissions of White offenders (to 846 from 675). Since 2003/04, the Prairie region has seen the most important increase in the annual number of total admissions of Asian offenders (to 52 from 45), while the Ontario region has seen the most important increase in the annual number of total admissions in Black offenders (to 290 from 240). The only decreases that were seen in the annual number of total admissions were for White offenders in the Ontario region (to 1411 from 1461) and Black offenders in the Pacific region (to 24 from 25).



Table 22

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2003/04 and 2007/08)					
Admission Type	Male		Female		
	#	%	#	%	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	15679	40.4	1209	55.2	
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	6643	17.1	165	7.5	
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	1521	3.9	13	0.6	
Revocation with Offence	4176	10.8	148	6.8	
Revocation without Offence	10018	25.8	595	27.2	
Other	746	1.9	60	2.7	
Total	38783		2190		

***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 or because of a revocation without offence 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, except the Atlantic, have seen increases in the annual number of total admissions of female offenders since 2003/04, with the Ontario and Prairie regions seeing the most important increases (to 125 from 100 and to 171 from 146 respectively). The annual number of total admissions of female offenders remained unchanged in the Atlantic region at 57 during the period. While all regions saw increases in the annual number of total admissions of male offenders, during the same period, the most important increase was observed in the Prairie region (to 2,377 from 1,993).



Table 23

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by OFFENCE TYPE										
Offence Type	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Murder	175	2.3	200	2.5	219	2.7	227	2.6	237	2.8
Sch. I sex	655	8.6	642	8.1	731	8.9	722	8.4	726	8.5
Sch. I non-sex	3463	45.4	3674	46.1	3657	44.4	3831	44.4	3661	42.9
Sch. II	1188	15.6	1237	15.5	1332	16.2	1519	17.6	1687	19.8
Non-scheduled	2141	28.1	2212	27.8	2296	27.9	2321	26.9	2220	26.0
Total Admissions	7622		7965		8235		8620		8531	

While overall the annual number of federal admissions to institutions has increased 11.9% since 2003/04, the annual number of federal admissions for schedule II offences has increased 42.0%, followed by admissions for murder (↑35.4%), schedule I-sex offences (↑10.8%), schedule I-non-sex offences (↑5.7%) and non-scheduled offences (↑3.7%).

In 2007/08, the Pacific region had the highest proportions of admissions for murder (at 4.6%) and schedule I-non-sex offences (at 44.9%), the Quebec region had the highest proportion of admissions for schedule I-sex offences (at 10.1%), the Prairie region had the highest proportion of admissions for schedule II offences (at 22.3%) and the Atlantic region had the highest proportion of admissions for non-scheduled offences (at 33.6%).

In 2007/08, 20.3% of all admissions were eligible for APR as opposed to 16.6% in 2003/04. The proportion of admissions eligible for APR has increased every year since 2003/04 except for a slight decrease in 2005/06. The proportion of APR eligible admissions for schedule II offences increased to 58.7% in 2007/08 from 50.4% in 2003/04 while the proportion of eligible APR admissions for non-scheduled offences increased to 32.4% from 29.9% during the same period.



Table 24

Source: CSC and NPB

PROPORTIONS of ADMISSIONS by OFFENCE TYPE for WARRANT OF COMMITTAL and REVOCATION ADMISSIONS (%)										
Offence Type	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.
Murder	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.9	2.6
Sch. I sex	11.6	5.0	10.3	5.2	11.8	4.9	10.7	5.0	11.4	4.3
Sch. I non-sex	42.4	50.4	43.5	50.6	42.0	48.9	41.0	50.0	38.7	49.9
Sch. II	16.6	12.1	17.2	11.7	18.1	11.7	21.3	11.4	23.1	13.6
Non-scheduled	27.0	30.5	26.3	30.3	25.1	32.3	24.2	31.3	23.9	29.6
Total Admissions	4226	3219	4554	3244	4787	3286	5122	3372	5007	3350

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	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	2178	28	2174	28	2344	29	2242	28	2284	28
Full Parole	235	3	209	3	237	3	170	2	159	2
Stat. Release	5106	65	5092	65	5215	64	5246	65	5490	66
WED	230	3	221	3	227	3	231	3	214	3
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	<u>14</u>	0	<u>21</u>	0	<u>29</u>	0	<u>32</u>	0	<u>42</u>	1
Total WED	244	3	242	3	256	3	263	3	256	3
Sub-Total	7763		7717		8052		7921		8189	
Other*	133	2	105	1	101	1	102	1	84	1
Total Releases	7896		7822		8153		8023		8273	
Total Offenders	7146		7093		7404		7336		7525	

* 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 159 offenders were released on full parole *directly from institutions* during 2007/08 a total of 1,402 full parole supervision periods actually started during the year because 1,243 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 increased 3.1% in 2007/08 (↑250). The number of offenders released on day parole and statutory release increased, while the number of offenders released on full parole and at warrant expiry decreased.

Statutory release continued to account for over half of all releases in 2007/08. In 2007/08, the proportion of offenders released on statutory release increased 1% to 66%, while the proportions released on day and full parole both remained unchanged at 28% and 2% respectively.

In 2007/08, 7,525 offenders had 8,273 federal releases from institutions. Some offenders were released more than once. In fact, 6,821 offenders were released once, 660 were released twice and 44 were released three times.



Table 26

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by REGION					
Region	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Atlantic	825	839	928	892	1020
Quebec	1765	1805	1798	1764	1697
Ontario	2022	2017	2042	2003	1993
Prairies	2225	2161	2277	2364	2510
Pacific	1059	1000	1108	1000	1053
Canada	7896	7822	8153	8023	8273

In 2007/08, the Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions saw increases in the number of federal releases from institutions (\uparrow 14.3%, \uparrow 6.2% and \uparrow 5.3% respectively). During the same period, the Quebec region saw a decrease in the number of federal releases from institutions (\downarrow 3.8%), while the Ontario region remained relatively stable (\downarrow 10).

Table 27

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2003/04 and 2007/08)										
Release Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	1620	21	439	48	593	26	8096	29	474	38
Full Parole	115	1	100	11	125	6	567	2	103	8
Statutory Release	5632	73	360	39	1407	63	18138	66	612	50
Warrant Expiry	339	4	12	1	106	5	636	2	29	2
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	29	0	2	0	8	0	91	0	8	1
Total	7735		914		2239		27528		1226	

Excluded releases from 2003/04 to 2007/08 were 7 transfers to foreign countries, 247 deceased, and 271 other for a total of 525.

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, while Asian offenders were the most likely to be released on day or full parole and Black offenders were the most likely to be released at warrant expiry.



Table 28

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2003/04 and 2007/08)					
Release Type	Male		Female		
	#	%	#	%	%
Day Parole	10223	27	999	49	
Full Parole	889	2	121	6	
Statutory Release	25240	67	909	44	
Warrant Expiry	1105	3	18	1	
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	138	0	0	0	
Total	37595		2047		

Excluded releases from 2003/04 to 2007/08 were 7 transfers to foreign countries, 247 deceased, and 271 other for a total of 525.

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 on statutory release or at warrant expiry.

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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	222	43	283	25	336	25	511	35	199	28	1551	30
2006/07	213	40	288	24	265	20	476	31	157	24	1399	27
2007/08	239	39	284	25	287	21	473	27	166	25	1449	26

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously granted has fallen from a high of 58% in 1994/95 to 26% in 2007/08. The proportion of 26% recorded in 2007/08 was the lowest in at least the last fourteen years.

In 2007/08, 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 21%.

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 48%, and schedule I-sex offenders had the lowest at 13%.



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 22% and White offenders had the highest at 30%.

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 27% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2003/04	267	59	907	73	991	74	945	67	467	71	3577	70
2004/05	310	64	948	76	1006	76	897	66	477	71	3638	71
2005/06	300	57	856	75	1031	75	961	65	513	72	3661	70
2006/07	324	60	921	76	1046	80	1067	69	488	76	3846	73
2007/08	373	61	848	75	1062	79	1266	73	491	75	4040	74

*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 42% recorded in 1994/95 to 74% in 2007/08.

In 2007/08, the Ontario region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory releases where there was no prior parole release at 79% 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 87% and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 52%.

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 78% and White offenders had the lowest at 70%.

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 73% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	357	26	356	24	197	28	1450	28
2006/07	112	21	469	39	318	24	439	28	210	33	1548	30
2007/08	146	24	424	37	312	23	547	31	212	32	1641	30

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously denied/not directed had steadily decreased from 37% in 1999/00 to 28% in 2005/06. However by 2007/08, the proportion had increased to 30%.

In 2007/08, the Ontario region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory releases where parole was previously denied/not directed at 23% and the Quebec region had the highest at 37%.

Over the last five years, schedule II and 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 offenders had the lowest at 26%.

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 30% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2003/04	160	36	390	32	621	46	504	36	237	36	1912	37
2004/05	201	41	457	37	649	49	531	39	270	40	2108	41
2005/06	182	35	434	38	674	49	605	41	316	44	2211	42
2006/07	212	39	452	37	728	56	628	41	278	43	2298	44
2007/08	227	37	424	37	750	56	719	41	279	43	2399	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 2007/08 from 15% 1994/95.

In 2007/08, the Atlantic and Quebec regions had the lowest proportions 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 52% and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 16%.

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 50% and Asian offenders had the lowest at 29%.

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 42% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2007/08	2	8	5	7	0	0	5	9	0	0	12	6

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously granted decreased from 31% in 1994/95 to 4% in 2004/05. The proportion has since risen and was 6% in 2007/08.

In 2007/08, the Prairie region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously granted at 9% and the Ontario and Pacific regions had the lowest at 0%.

Over the last five years, schedule II and non-scheduled offenders had the highest proportions of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole had previously been granted at 11% and schedule I-sex offenders had the lowest at 4%.



During the same period, White offenders had the highest proportions of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole had previously been granted at 6% and Asian offenders had the lowest proportion at 0%.

Over the last five years, parole had previously been granted in 22% (4) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 5% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2007/08	23	92	63	93	43	100	50	91	23	100	202	94

*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 69% in 1994/95 and 97% in 2006/07. The proportion was 94% in 2007/08.

In 2007/08, the Ontario 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 Prairie 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 96% and schedule II and non-scheduled offenders had the lowest at 89%.

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 White offenders had the lowest at 94%.

Over the last five years, there had been no prior parole release in 78% (14) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 95% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2007/08	7	28	14	21	7	16	11	20	10	43	49	23

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously denied/not directed has varied between 23% and 40% since 1994/95 and was 23% in 2007/08.

In 2007/08, the Ontario region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously denied/not directed at 16%, and the Pacific region had the highest at 43%.

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 34% and schedule I-sex offenders had the lowest at 23%.

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 19% and Asian offenders had the highest at 38%.

Over the last five years, parole had previously been denied/not directed in 28% (5) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 25% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2007/08	16	64	49	72	36	84	39	71	13	57	153	71

*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 36% and 74% since 1994/95 and was 71% in 2007/08.

In 2007/08, the Pacific region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where no prior parole decision for release had been taken at 57%, and the Ontario region had the highest at 84%.

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 73% and non scheduled offenders had the lowest at 55%.

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 76% and Asian offenders had the lowest at 62%.

Over the last five years, there had been no prior parole decision for release in 50% (9) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 70% of male offenders.

Table 37

Source: CSC and NPB

GRADUATION from DAY PAROLE to FULL PAROLE or STATUTORY RELEASE by FISCAL YEAR						
Release Type		2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Day Parole to Full Parole						
	Atlantic	156	171	184	186	178
	Quebec	305	255	311	296	259
	Ontario	282	286	270	302	292
	Prairies	341	347	333	336	344
	Pacific	123	121	105	121	170
Total		1207	1180	1203	1241	1243
Day Parole to Stat. Release						
	Atlantic	35	55	54	53	53
	Quebec	85	77	103	104	80
	Ontario	115	136	108	105	112
	Prairies	117	133	112	139	118
	Pacific	57	74	66	70	68
Total		409	475	443	471	431
All Graduations						
	Atlantic	191	226	238	239	231
	Quebec	390	332	414	400	339
	Ontario	397	422	378	407	404
	Prairies	458	480	445	475	462
	Pacific	180	195	171	191	238
Total		1616	1655	1646	1712	1674



The number of offenders that graduated from day parole to full parole remained relatively stable in 2007/08 ($\uparrow 2$). However, this is the highest number of graduations from day parole to full parole since 2003/04. This can be attributed, in part, to the increase in the number of federal pre-release day parole grant/direct decisions ($\uparrow 1.4\%$) between 2003/04 and 2006/07.

The number of offenders graduating from day parole to statutory release decreased 8.5% in 2007/08.

In the last five years, the Pacific region has seen the biggest increase in the number of graduations from day parole to full parole ($\uparrow 38.2\%$), while the Atlantic region has seen the biggest increase in the number of graduations from day parole to statutory release ($\uparrow 51.4\%$). During the same period, the Quebec region was the only region to see a decrease ($\downarrow 15.1\%$) in the number of graduations from day parole to full parole, while the Quebec and Ontario regions were the only regions to see decreases in the number of graduations from day parole to statutory release ($\downarrow 5.9\%$ and $\downarrow 2.6\%$ 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	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Atlantic	4,353	4,275	4,417	3,692	3,553
Quebec	10,311	9,353	9,171	8,728	7,970
Ontario	10,407	9,624	9,393	8,531	8,505
Prairies	10,996	9,709	10,358	9,627	9,010
Pacific	6,076	5,888	6,017	5,067	5,497
Canada	42,143	38,849	39,356	35,645	34,535
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	3,889	3,734	3,904	3,305	3,225
Quebec	10,311	9,353	9,165	8,724	7,970
Ontario	10,405	9,615	9,389	8,521	8,502
Prairies	10,391	9,147	9,903	9,281	8,692
Pacific	6,076	5,881	6,013	5,053	5,013
Canada	41,072	37,730	38,374	34,884	33,402
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	464	541	513	387	328
Quebec	0	0	6	4	0
Ontario	2	9	4	10	3
Prairies	605	562	455	346	318
Pacific	0	7	4	14	484
Canada	1,071	1,119	982	761	1,133

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 2007/08, the Board's workload (both pre and post-release) decreased 3.1%. The Board's workload decreased at the federal level (↓4.2%) while it increased at the provincial level (↑48.9%). The federal workload is at its lowest level in at least five years. The increase at the provincial level is due to the Board assuming responsibility for parole administration for provincial offenders in the Pacific region on April 1, 2007 when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded.



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 7.0% in 2006/07, it was expected that the number of reviews for workload would increase in 2007/08. However, as the number of offenders who waived or withdrew all their parole reviews also increased (\uparrow 4.5% in 2006/07 and \uparrow 3.5% in 2007/08), this undoubtedly had an effect on the Board's workload. As the number of warrant of committal admissions decreased in 2007/08, the Board's workload is expected to remain stable or decrease in 2008/09.

At the federal level, in 2007/08, the Board's workload decreased in the Atlantic, Quebec and Prairie regions, while it remained relatively stable in the Ontario and Pacific regions. At the provincial level, in 2007/08, the Board's workload decreased in the Atlantic and Prairie regions, while it increased in the Pacific region due to the Board assuming responsibility for parole administration for provincial offenders in that region on April 1, 2007.

NUMBER OF REVIEWS



Table 39

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Atlantic	2,532	2,652	2,758	2,035	1,968
Quebec	5,200	4,936	4,871	4,211	3,843
Ontario	5,263	5,185	5,020	4,249	4,212
Prairies	5,935	5,554	5,834	5,072	4,735
Pacific	3,091	3,273	3,289	2,387	2,823
Canada	22,021	21,600	21,772	17,954	17,581
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	2,103	2,145	2,271	1,677	1,663
Quebec	5,200	4,936	4,868	4,209	3,843
Ontario	5,262	5,181	5,018	4,244	4,210
Prairies	5,397	5,047	5,416	4,753	4,432
Pacific	3,091	3,267	3,286	2,377	2,374
Canada	21,053	20,576	20,859	17,260	16,522
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	429	507	487	358	305
Quebec	0	0	3	2	0
Ontario	1	4	2	5	2
Prairies	538	507	418	319	303
Pacific	0	6	3	10	449
Canada	968	1,024	913	694	1,059

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 2007/08, the number of reviews (both pre and post release and detention) conducted by the Board decreased 2.1%. Reviews at the federal level decreased 4.3%, while reviews at the provincial level increased 52.6% in 2007/08. The number of federal reviews is at its lowest level in at least the last five years. The increase at the provincial level is due to the Board assuming responsibility for parole administration for provincial offenders in the Pacific region on April 1, 2007 when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded.

At the federal level, in 2007/08, the number of reviews conducted by the Board decreased in the Quebec and Prairie regions, while it remained relatively stable in the Atlantic, Ontario and Pacific regions. At the provincial level, in 2007/08, the number of reviews conducted by the Board decreased in both the Atlantic and Prairie regions, while it increased in the Pacific region due to the Board assuming responsibility for parole administration for provincial offenders in that region on April 1, 2007.

Table 40

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of PRE-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Atlantic	1,388	1,478	1,557	1,636	1,598
Quebec	3,209	2,908	2,882	2,977	2,799
Ontario	3,386	3,237	3,052	3,202	3,260
Prairies	3,826	3,578	3,831	4,112	4,021
Pacific	1,763	1,792	1,886	1,818	2,283
Canada	13,572	12,993	13,208	13,745	13,961
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1,118	1,149	1,270	1,329	1,354
Quebec	3,209	2,908	2,881	2,977	2,799
Ontario	3,385	3,234	3,050	3,197	3,258
Prairies	3,424	3,227	3,526	3,848	3,761
Pacific	1,763	1,788	1,883	1,809	1,903
Canada	12,899	12,306	12,610	13,160	13,075
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	270	329	287	307	244
Quebec	0	0	1	0	0
Ontario	1	3	2	5	2
Prairies	402	351	305	264	260
Pacific	0	4	3	9	380
Canada	673	687	598	585	886

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 2007/08, the number of pre-release reviews conducted by the Board increased 1.6% (\uparrow 216). The number of pre-release reviews at the federal level remained relatively stable (\downarrow 85), while the number of pre-release reviews at the provincial level increased 51.5%.

In 2007/08, the Atlantic, Ontario and Pacific regions saw increases in the number of pre-release reviews at the federal level (\uparrow 1.9%, 1.9%, and 5.2% respectively). During the same period, the number of pre-release reviews at the federal level decreased 6.0% in the Quebec region and 2.3% in the Prairie region. In the Atlantic and Prairie regions, pre-release provincial reviews decreased (\downarrow 20.5% and \downarrow 1.5% respectively) in 2007/08, while in the Pacific region they increased due to the Board assuming responsibility for parole administration for provincial offenders in that region on April 1, 2007.

In 2007/08, pre-release reviews accounted for 79.4% of all reviews conducted, an increase from the percentage of 76.6% recorded the previous year. During the same period, the proportion of pre-release reviews conducted as opposed to all reviews increased in the Quebec, Ontario, Prairie and Pacific regions, and remained virtually unchanged in the Atlantic region.

In 2007/08, the proportion of pre-release panel reviews, as opposed to reviews made on file was 36.1% for panel reviews to 63.9% for reviews on file. This was a decrease of 2.6% in the proportion of panel reviews recorded in 2006/07. The proportion of pre-release panel reviews decreased 2.5% at the federal level and 5.3% at the provincial level in 2007/08.



Table 41

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of POST-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Atlantic	1,269	1,334	1,395	612	617
Quebec	2,341	2,388	2,330	1,625	1,431
Ontario	2,277	2,308	2,320	1,409	1,414
Prairies	2,531	2,396	2,472	1,588	1,376
Pacific	1,540	1,783	1,653	787	849
Canada	9,958	10,209	10,170	6,021	5,687
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1,107	1,148	1,191	558	554
Quebec	2,341	2,388	2,328	1,623	1,431
Ontario	2,277	2,307	2,320	1,409	1,414
Prairies	2,393	2,240	2,358	1,530	1,331
Pacific	1,540	1,781	1,653	786	779
Canada	9,658	9,864	9,850	5,906	5,509
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	162	186	204	54	63
Quebec	0	0	2	2	0
Ontario	0	1	0	0	0
Prairies	138	156	114	58	45
Pacific	0	2	0	1	70
Canada	300	345	320	115	178

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 2007/08 the number of post-release reviews conducted by the Board decreased 5.5%. During the same period, the number of post-release reviews at the federal level decreased 6.7% (↓397), while the number of reviews at the provincial level increased 54.8% (↑63).

At the federal level, in 2007/08, the number of post-release reviews conducted by the Board decreased in the Quebec and Prairie regions and remained relatively stable in the other three regions. At the provincial level, in 2007/08, the number of reviews conducted by the Board increased in the Atlantic and Pacific regions and decreased in the Prairie region.

In 2007/08, post-release reviews accounted for 32.3% of all reviews conducted, a slight decrease from the percentage of 33.5% recorded the previous year. During the same period, the proportion of post-release reviews conducted as opposed to all reviews increased in the Atlantic region, remained virtually unchanged in the Ontario region and decreased in the Quebec, Prairie and Pacific regions.



In 2007/08, the proportion of post-release panel reviews, as opposed to reviews made on file was 35.3% for panel reviews to 64.7% for reviews made on file. These are the same as the proportions recorded the previous year. The proportion of post-release panel reviews remained virtually unchanged at the federal level, while it decreased at the provincial level (↓9.3%) in 2007/08.

Table 42

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of DETENTION REVIEWS					
Region	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Atlantic	68	68	66	59	53
Quebec	164	150	139	159	157
Ontario	203	178	196	157	159
Prairies	173	150	159	134	151
Pacific	97	77	90	99	73
Canada	705	623	650	608	593

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 2007/08, the number of detention reviews conducted by the Board decreased by 2.5%. This is the fewest number of detention reviews in at least the last five years.

The most significant regional decrease, in 2007/08, in the number of detention reviews was recorded by the Pacific region (↓26.3%), followed by the Atlantic (↓10.2%) and the Quebec (↓1.3%) regions. During the same period, the Ontario and the Prairie regions both saw increases (↑1.3% and ↑12.7% respectively).

In 2007/08, detention reviews accounted for 3.4% of all reviews conducted which is the same as the percentage recorded the previous year. During the same period, the proportion of detention reviews conducted remained relatively stable in all regions, except the Pacific region which saw a decrease of 1.5% in the proportion of detention reviews conducted.

In 2007/08, the proportion of detention panel reviews, as opposed to reviews made on file was 56.8% for panel reviews to 43.2% for reviews made on file. This represents a decrease of 3.1% 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	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Atlantic	14	8	9	13	12
Quebec	24	21	14	19	16
Ontario	43	35	55	47	47
Prairies	458	505	519	471	324
Pacific	84	146	148	136	133
Canada	623	715	745	686	532
PRE-RELEASE					
Atlantic	8	6	7	12	12
Quebec	20	19	13	15	11
Ontario	28	26	39	36	39
Prairies	299	339	357	363	263
Pacific	72	120	107	94	104
Canada	427	510	523	520	429
POST-RELEASE					
Atlantic	4	2	1	1	0
Quebec	2	1	1	3	3
Ontario	7	3	6	10	7
Prairies	167	172	177	158	101
Pacific	10	32	41	46	34
Canada	190	210	226	218	145
DETENTION					
Atlantic	2	1	1	1	0
Quebec	3	1	0	2	2
Ontario	10	7	11	6	5
Prairies	33	36	32	23	19
Pacific	4	6	7	8	6
Canada	52	51	51	40	32

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 154 (to 532) in 2007/08 to its lowest level in the past five years. The Ontario region saw no change in the number of panel reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, while the other regions all saw decreases with the Prairie region seeing the biggest decrease (↓147).

Of all the panel reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor held in 2007/08, the vast majority were at the pre-release level (80.6%), compared to five years ago (68.5%).

In 2007/08, 89% of panel reviews, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, were for Aboriginal offenders. This proportion varied from 100% in the Atlantic region, to 91% in the Prairie region, 89% in the Ontario region, 88% in the Quebec region and 83% in the Pacific region. Of the 1,243 panel reviews for Aboriginal offenders in 2007/08, 38% were panel reviews, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, compared to 43% in 2003/04.



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

TEMPORARY ABSENCE ↑

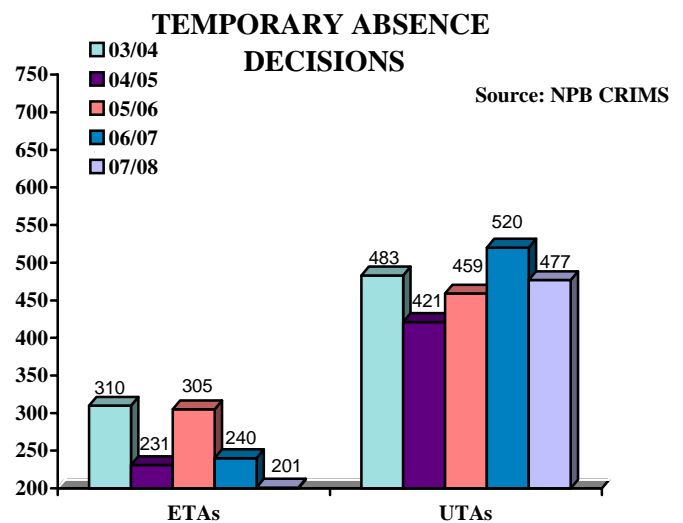
Temporary absences (TAs) are used for several purposes, such as: medical, compassionate and personal development for rehabilitation. Under the CCRA, the National Parole Board has authority to authorize unescorted temporary absences (UTAs) to offenders serving: a life sentence for murder, an indeterminate 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 was 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 678 temporary absence applications in 2007/08. This is a decrease of 10.8% from the previous year. The Atlantic region saw the biggest decrease in the number of temporary decisions in 2007/08 (↓44.9%), while the Quebec region was the only one to see an increase (↑3.6%).

In 2007/08, 38 temporary absence decisions were made following a panel review, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, compared to 57 in 2006/07.





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
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	75
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
2007/08	93	92	92	86	90	69	94	81	83	53	91	79

The national approval rate for ETAs remained unchanged in 2007/08 at 91%. The ETA approval rate has remained unchanged since 2004/05.

The national authorization rate for UTAs decreased 1% to 79% in 2007/08. The UTA authorization rate has decreased 1% in each of the last two years.

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
2003/04	86	79	-	63	100	76	-	0	100	88	86	77
2004/05	91	77	-	58	100	72	-	-	100	100	91	75
2005/06	91	85	-	68	-	71	-	-	100	86	91	81
2006/07	92	83	-	60	0	71	-	-	50	100	91	80
2007/08	91	81	-	71	-	69	-	-	-	86	91	79
5-yr Average	90	81	-	64	67	73	-	0	86	90	90	78

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 offenders were below the national average in the unescorted temporary absence group, while offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences were above average. There were a total of only 10 escorted temporary absence decisions for schedule I-sex offenders and non-scheduled offenders 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
2003/04	90	80	-	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	61	92	82	100	45	91	81
2006/07	93	67	50	83	93	55	91	84	80	50	91	80
2007/08	93	70	-	40	90	64	90	83	100	40	91	79
5-yr Average	92	77	67	62	91	56	89	80	95	57	90	78

Averaged over the last five years, the approval/authorization/renewal rate for temporary absences for Aboriginal offenders has been above the national average in the escorted temporary absence group and below average in the unescorted temporary absence group. Asian offenders were below the average in both the escorted and unescorted temporary absence groups, while Black offenders were above the average in the escorted temporary absence group and below the average 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
2003/04	85	77	90	70
2004/05	91	74	94	76
2005/06	91	80	92	88
2006/07	90	79	100	84
2007/08	90	79	100	62
5-yr Average	89	78	94	78

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 rate for unescorted temporary absences has been the same.



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
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
2007/08	91	81	-	60	-	71
5-yr Average	90	82	0	80	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 90% averaged over the last five years.

Averaged over the last five years, the UTA authorization rate has been 82% for lifers, 80% for those serving indeterminate sentences and 69% for those serving determinate sentences.

Of the 477 UTA decisions rendered by the Board, in 2007/08, 77% were for lifers, 20% 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
2003/04	434	90	1027	-	957	-	1118	111	658	-	4194	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	468	110	1054	-	976	1*	1307	99	713	7**	4518	217
2007/08	513	80	982	-	970	1*	1205	114	771	137	4441	332

*The provincial cases in Ontario 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 decreased 1.7% in 2007/08 (↓77). It was expected that the number of day parole release decisions would increase in 2007/08 as the number of warrant of committal admissions had increased in the previous two years. However, it would appear that offenders are choosing not to apply for day parole. As the number of warrant of committal admissions decreased in 2007/08, it is expected that the number of day parole release decisions will decrease again in 2008/09.



The number of provincial day parole release decisions increased 53.0% in 2007/08 (↑115). This is due to the Board assuming responsibility for parole administration in the Pacific region when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded on April 1, 2007.

Table 50

Source: NPB-CRIMS

FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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	14	229	55	315
2007/08	8	7	26	171	60	272

The number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, decreased by 43 in 2007/08. This is the lowest number of federal day parole release decisions with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor in the last five years.

In 2007/08, the Ontario (↑12), Pacific (↑5) and Atlantic (↑1) regions saw increases in the number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor. The Prairie (↓58) and Quebec (↓3) regions both saw decreases in the number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor in 2007/08.

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	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	31	31	34	33	32	32
Quebec	31	32	33	33	31	32
Ontario	34	34	32	32	33	33
Prairies	35	34	33	33	33	34
Pacific	37	37	35	36	33	36
Canada	34	33	33	33	33	33

The average proportion of sentence served before first federal day parole release remained unchanged at 33% in 2007/08.

²² Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.



Table 52

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	43	44	45	44	45	44
Schedule I-non-sex	42	42	43	42	42	42
Schedule II	25	24	24	24	24	24
Non-scheduled	29	29	29	31	30	30

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 2007/08 for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, remained unchanged for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and schedule II offences and decreased for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.

Table 53

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL AND RACE (%)						
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	40	38	37	38	39	38
Asian	28	28	23	25	24	26
Black	32	32	32	30	31	31
White	33	33	33	33	32	33
Other	32	31	28	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 2003/04 and 2007/08, 66.3% of Aboriginal offenders, serving determinate sentences, who were granted day parole were schedule I offenders compared to 23.9% of Asian offenders, 42.4% of Black offenders and 46.2% of White offenders.



Table 54

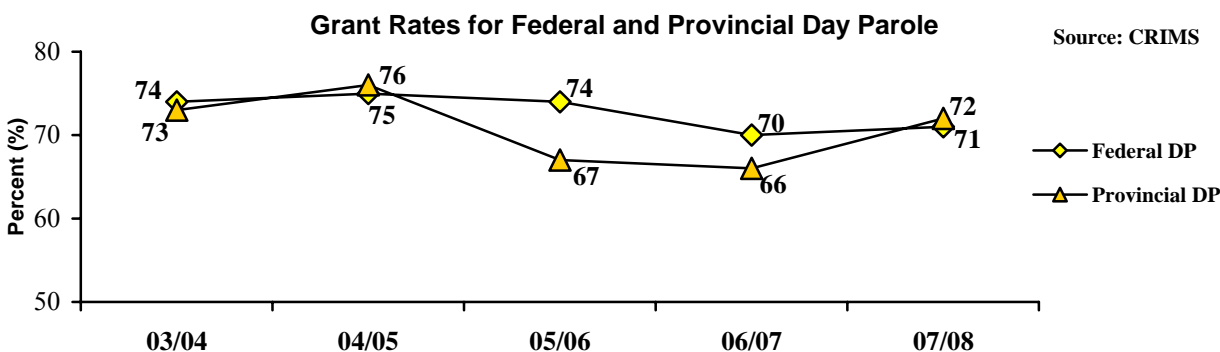
Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	34	34	34	34	33	34
Female	28	29	29	28	31	29

Male offenders served an average of 5% more of their sentence before first federal day parole release, over the last five years, than female offenders. The proportion served by male offenders decreased 1% last year to 33%, while the proportion served by female offenders increased 3% to 31%.

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 increased 1% in 2007/08 to 71%. Despite the increase, this is the second lowest federal day parole grant rate in the past five years.

The provincial day parole grant rate increased 6% in 2007/08 to 72%.

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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
03/04	361	83	652	63	757	79	850	76	502	76	3122	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	348	74	642	61	730	75	894	68	551	77	3165	70
07/08	399	78	637	65	720	74	824	68	559	73	3139	71

In 2007/08, the federal day parole grant rate increased in the Atlantic and Quebec regions (↑4% in both regions), remained unchanged in the Prairie region and decreased in the Ontario and Pacific regions (↓1% and ↓4% respectively).

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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	10	71	141	62	43	78	204	65
07/08	7	88	3	43	19	73	110	64	42	70	181	67

The grant rate for federal day parole following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, increased 2% in 2007/08 to 67%.

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, increased 1% to 56% in 2007/08.



Table 57

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	73	66	-	-	0	0	64	65	6*	86	143	66
07/08	43	54	-	-	1	100	82	72	113	82	239	72

*The day parole release decisions in the Pacific region in 2006/07 were provincial initiated reviews and were entered into 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 2007/08, the provincial day parole grant rate decreased 12% in the Atlantic region, while it increased 7% in the Prairie region. The provincial day parole grant rate was 82% in the Pacific region in the first year since the Board assumed parole responsibility for provincial offenders in that region on April 1, 2007. The national provincial day parole grant rate increased 6% in 2007/08.

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.
2003/04	85	-	79	63	70	74	80	91	68	65
2004/05	81	-	73	77	73	72	83	76	66	79
2005/06	87	-	73	71	71	73	83	67	64	63
2006/07	84	-	62	69	67	58	77	83	61	64
2007/08	86	-	62	18	71	73	74	80	59	71
5-Year Average	85	-	70	63	70	71	79	80	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.
2003/04	76	71	83	100	79	60	74	72	69	80
2004/05	76	77	89	67	64	38	74	77	83	79
2005/06	75	61	82	67	72	33	74	69	74	79
2006/07	68	65	79	67	64	33	70	69	76	63
2007/08	70	61	75	80	59	44	72	74	68	77
5-Year Average	73	68	81	75	67	44	73	72	74	76

Over the last five years, Asian offenders were the most likely to be granted both federal and provincial day parole, while Black offenders were the least likely to be granted either federal or 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.
2003/04	74	71	90	94
2004/05	73	75	91	91
2005/06	73	66	88	88
2006/07	69	64	86	81
2007/08	69	71	88	86
5-Year Average	72	70	89	88

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						by
REGULAR and APR REVIEW(%)						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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	68	61	77	69
All DP Reviews	74	61	75	68	77	70
2007/08						
Regular	83	60	80	76	74	73
APR	70	81	65	58	66	66
All DP Reviews	78	65	74	68	73	71

The national grant rate for accelerated day parole reviews decreased by 3% in 2007/08. This is the fourth time in the last five years that the grant rate for accelerated day parole reviews has been lower than the grant rate for regular day parole reviews.

In the past five years, 70.9% (4,669 of 6,582) of the offenders who met the accelerated day parole criteria were directed to day parole. APR pre-release day parole decisions accounted for 30.5% of all federal day parole pre-release decisions in the past five years.

In 2007/08, the national grant rate for regular day parole increased by 2% to 73%. During the same period, the Atlantic 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 (2003/04, 2005/06 and 2007/08), Prairie (2004/05) 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 53% of the time compared to a 78% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
03/04	2607	73	496	85	19	73
04/05	2547	74	515	81	15	50
05/06	2643	72	554	87	11	52
06/07	2542	68	604	85	19	48
07/08	2540	69	580	86	19	28

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 84% 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 85%, while those with other indeterminate sentences accounted for 0.9% and had a grant rate of 45%.



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
2003/04	370	184	967	-	848	-	881	188	484	-	3550	372
2004/05	344	222	876	-	803	3*	830	166	500	4	3353	395
2005/06	398	191	1055	-	740	1*	974	144	512	8	3679	344
2006/07	390	185	1018	-	827	3*	1022	129	502	94**	3759	411
2007/08	407	155	902	-	784	-	1000	95	551	185	3644	435

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

**The full parole release decisions in the Pacific region in 2006/07 were provincial initiated reviews and were entered into 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 decreased 3.1% in 2007/08 (↓115).

The number of provincial full parole release decisions increased by 5.8% (↑24) in 2007/08. As the number of provincial full parole release decisions decreased in the Atlantic and Prairie regions in 2007/08, the increase is due to the increase in the number of provincial full parole release decisions in the Pacific region which was a result of the Board assuming parole responsibility for provincial offenders in British Columbia as of April 1, 2007.

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
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	11	9	166	44	236
2007/08	7	7	16	125	46	201



The number of federal full parole release decisions following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, decreased by 35 in 2007/08. This is the lowest number in the last five years.

In 2007/08, the Prairie (↓41) and Quebec (↓4) regions both saw decreases in the number of federal full parole release decisions following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, while the Atlantic (↑1), Ontario (↑7) and Pacific (↑2) regions all 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	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	40	39	41	41	40	40
Quebec	40	40	41	40	40	40
Ontario	38	39	38	38	37	38
Prairies	40	41	39	40	39	40
Pacific	41	39	38	40	38	39
Canada	40	40	39	40	39	40

There has been very little change in the average proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release since 2003/04. 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 37% and 41%.

Table 66

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	52	48	47	50	47	49
Schedule I-non-sex	47	48	48	49	49	48
Schedule II	35	36	36	35	35	35
Non-scheduled	36	36	36	36	36	36

In the five-year period between 2003/04 to 2007/08, 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 2007/08, schedule I-sex offenders saw a decrease in the average time served prior to first federal full parole (from 50% to 47%).

²⁴ Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.



The average time served prior to first federal full parole remained unchanged for schedule I-non-sex offenders, schedule II offenders as well as those serving sentences for non-scheduled offences last year.

Table 67

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL AND RACE (%)						
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	43	43	43	42	42	43
Asian	37	37	37	35	36	36
Black	38	38	38	38	37	38
White	40	40	39	40	39	40
Other	38	37	36	37	36	37

Over the five-year period from 2003/04 to 2007/08, 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 43.1% of Aboriginal offenders, serving determinate sentences, who were granted full parole between 2003/04 and 2007/08, were schedule I offenders compared to 12.4% of Asian offenders, 19.7% of Black offenders and 25.5% of White offenders.

Table 68

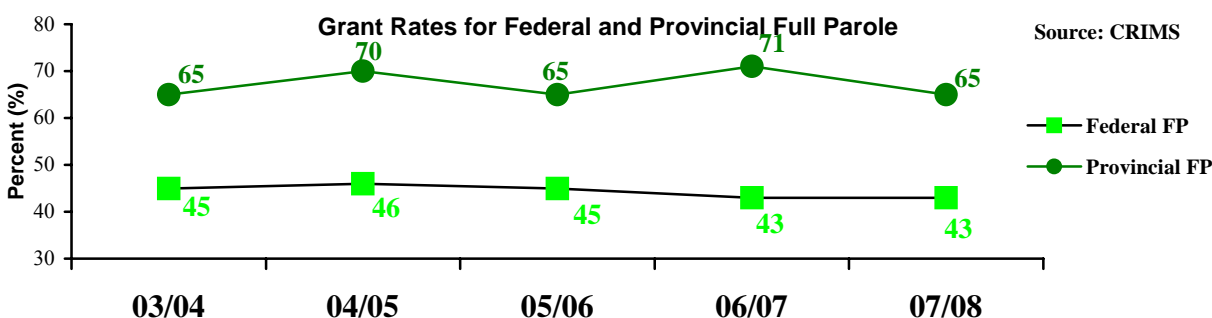
Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	40	40	40	40	39	40
Female	38	37	37	37	38	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 remained unchanged in 2007/08 and has been between 43% and 46% since 2003/04.

The provincial full parole grant rate decreased 6% in 2007/08. It has been between 65% and 71% since 2003/04.

Table 69

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2003/04	239	65	350	36	401	47	437	50	178	37	1605	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	459	45	180	36	1619	43
2007/08	240	59	325	36	368	47	433	43	200	36	1566	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 2007/08, 31% of the full parole decisions in the Atlantic region were for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, and of this group, 46% were eligible for APR. This compares to 18.5% of the full parole decisions in the Quebec region which were for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (35% eligible for APR), 26.0% in the Ontario region (48% eligible for APR), 24.1% in the Prairie region (36% eligible for APR) and 24.9% in the Pacific region (39% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	22	31	19	10	23	47	20
07/08	2	29	2	29	4	25	28	22	10	22	46	23

The grant rate for federal full parole following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, increased 3% in 2007/08 to 23%.

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, in 2003/04 and 2004/05. For the next two years, the trend reversed itself and the federal full parole grant rate following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, was lower than the rate following a hearing, without an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor. The rates were the same in 2007/08.

The federal full parole grant rate following a hearing without an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor increased 1% in 2007/08 to 23%.

Table 71

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2003/04	122	66	-	-	-	-	121	64	-	-	243	65
2004/05	164	74	-	-	0	0	110	66	3	75	277	70
2005/06	135	71	-	-	0	0	81	56	7	88	223	65
2006/07	128	69	-	-	0	0	71	55	94*	100	293	71
2007/08	103	66	-	-	-	-	46	48	132	71	281	65

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 decreased 6% to 65% in 2007/08.

In 2007/08, 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.
2003/04	39	-	27	74	28	57	72	78	53	66
2004/05	35	-	31	64	29	61	74	78	51	76
2005/06	36	-	27	50	24	60	75	78	51	66
2006/07	34	-	22	50	25	67	72	85	46	72
2007/08	36	-	21		25		68		45	
5-Year Average	36	-	26	60	26	61	72	78	49	69

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.
2003/04	41	52	66	100	57	53	44	73	52	63
2004/05	40	52	72	50	44	38	45	76	57	75
2005/06	35	53	75	80	50	45	44	68	59	64
2006/07	29	53	71	67	46	38	43	74	62	75
2007/08	33	32	66	75	39	50	44	73	48	59
5-Year Average	35	50	70	75	47	46	44	73	55	67

Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders, of all the offender groups, were the least likely to be granted federal full parole, while Black offenders were the least likely to be granted provincial full parole. One reason for the lower federal full parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders may relate to the offence profile of the Aboriginal offender population. Over the last five years, 52.6% of the federal full parole decisions for Aboriginal offenders were for schedule I offences, while 23.5% of the federal full parole decisions for Asian offenders were for schedule I offences. The percentage was 38.7% for Black offenders and 41.5% 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.	Prov.
2003/04	43	64	76	80	
2004/05	44	68	68	86	
2005/06	43	62	71	94	
2006/07	41	70	67	84	
2007/08	41	64	71	67	
5-Year Average	43	66	71	81	

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
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	44	17	19	21	15	21
APR	100	100	99	100	100	100
All FP Reviews	60	33	49	45	36	43
2007/08						
Regular	36	15	21	21	18	20
APR	100	100	98	100	100	99
All FP Reviews	59	36	47	43	36	43

The national grant rate for accelerated full parole review (AFPR) decreased 1% to 99% in 2007/08. 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.



The national grant rate for regular full parole decreased 1% in 2007/08, while the national grant rate for all federal full parole remained unchanged at 43%

The Atlantic region had the highest regular full parole grant rate (36%) in 2007/08. 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 2003/04 and 2007/08, 39.5% 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 2003/04, have also had the lowest proportions of schedule II and non-scheduled offenders during the same period (at 26.1% and 28.9% respectively).



Table 76

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE						
	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
03/04						
Regular	496	24	101	38	4	3
APR	977	99	-	-	-	-
Other	20	63	7	41	0	0
All	1493	48	108	38	4	3
04/05						
Regular	516	25	79	33	6	5
APR	916	100	-	-	-	-
Other	8	32	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	473	21	91	34	0	0
APR	1038	100	-	-	-	-
Other	12	50	5	42	0	0
All	1523	46	96	34	0	0
07/08						
Regular	428	20	100	35	1	1
APR	1029	99	-	-	-	-
Other	7	50	1	25	0	0
All	1464	46	101	35	1	1

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 14 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>					
2003/04	40	0	57	6	24
2004/05	23	0	49	3	12
2005/06	28	0	60	7	17
2006/07	26	0	37	8	17
2007/08	23	1	30	4	16
<u>APR</u>					
2003/04	289	2	55	24	53
2004/05	278	3	38	25	40
2005/06	285	2	51	17	41
2006/07	255	3	36	16	36
2007/08	252	8	23	22	40
<u>All Full Parole</u>					
2003/04	329	2	112	30	77
2004/05	301	3	87	28	52
2005/06	313	2	111	24	58
2006/07	281	3	73	24	53
2007/08	275	9	53	26	56

The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on all full parole cases decreased by 4.3% in 2007/08. During the same period, the number of post-release residency conditions imposed decreased 27.4%, while the number of post-release residency conditions prolonged increased by 2 to 26.

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 63% 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>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	38	0	9	2	2
Quebec	140	1	52	22	3
Ontario	88	1	14	0	34
Prairies	27	0	17	0	11
Pacific	20	0	19	0	8
Canada	313	2	111	24	58
<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	23	0	5	0	8
Canada	281	3	73	24	53
<u>2007/08</u>					
Atlantic	24	0	9	0	2
Quebec	129	1	29	26	3
Ontario	74	5	4	0	32
Prairies	23	2	6	0	4
Pacific	25	1	5	0	15
Canada	275	9	53	26	56

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 (37.4%), followed by the Ontario region (21.0%), the Pacific region (14.3%), the Atlantic region (12.5%) and the Prairie region (7.0%). 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 (11.7%).



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 94% 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 (34.2%), followed by schedule II offenders (17.4%), schedule I-non-sex offenders (6.1%), schedule I-sex offenders (5.6%) and offenders serving sentences for murder (4.9%). 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 (20.9%), followed by Black offenders (17.3%), Aboriginal offenders (13.1%) and Asian offenders (7.7%).

Within the last five years, male offenders had a higher percentage of pre-release residency conditions imposed on full parole (18.7%) than female offenders (16.9%).

Table 79

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RECOMMENDED BY CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2003/04	78.7	79.3	47.1	36.9	51.3	61.2
2004/05	73.2	83.8	51.0	34.0	57.5	64.7
2005/06	66.0	79.2	50.0	52.3	43.6	64.6
2006/07	73.7	79.6	53.7	61.5	39.3	67.5
2007/08	60.6	89.2	55.1	55.2	30.0	69.8

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 2007/08, about 30% 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 30.0% in the Pacific region to 89.2% in the Quebec region. These percentages are lower than the previous year in all regions, except the Quebec and Ontario regions where the percentages increased (↑9.6% and 1.4% respectively).



Table 80

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2003/04	100.0	88.7	88.9	77.5	95.2	89.1
2004/05	100.0	97.0	86.4	78.3	95.8	93.3
2005/06	100.0	92.7	92.7	74.2	85.0	91.0
2006/07	100.0	95.0	100.0	88.9	84.6	95.6
2007/08	83.3	89.2	91.5	100.0	69.2	88.8

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 91.5% of the time.

The concordance rate, between the Board and CSC, on CSC's recommendations to impose residency conditions on full parole, ranged from 69.2% in the Pacific region to 100.0% in the Prairie region in 2007/08. The Atlantic region had the highest concordance rates in the four years prior to 2007/08, while the Prairie region has had the lowest in three 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, 2003	9882	2003/04	5106	52%
April 1, 2004	9635	2004/05	5092	53%
April 1, 2005	9795	2005/06	5215	53%
April 1, 2006	9814	2006/07	5246	53%
April 1, 2007	10280	2007/08	5490	53%

Annual releases on statutory release increased in number but remained unchanged as a proportion of the incarcerated population in 2007/08. The proportion of offenders released on statutory release has been 53% 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
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
2007/08	53	48	52	60	52
5-Year Average	50	49	53	58	54

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 2007/08, the proportion increased in the Atlantic and Prairie regions, remained unchanged in the Ontario region and decreased in the Quebec 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
2003/04	29	49	53	77
2004/05	28	50	53	80
2005/06	29	50	49	81
2006/07	30	51	49	81
2007/08	29	51	47	82
5-Year Average	29	50	50	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 non-scheduled offenders, remained stable for schedule I-non-sex offenders and decreased for schedule I-sex offenders and schedule II offenders in 2007/08.



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
2003/04	57	41	44	52	34
2004/05	58	30	45	54	35
2005/06	62	35	45	53	30
2006/07	59	26	44	55	34
2007/08	63	31	40	54	34
5-Year Average	60	33	43	54	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 proportions rose for Aboriginal and Asian offenders in 2007/08, the proportions decreased for Black and White offenders.

Table 85

Source: CSC and NPB

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by GENDER (%)		
Year	Male	Female
2003/04	52	54
2004/05	53	59
2005/06	53	62
2006/07	54	51
2007/08	53	53
5-Year Average	53	56

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 decreased in 2007/08, the opposite was true for female offenders.



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	
03/04	1325	42	3	13	-	3	61	1380
04/05	1287	43	8	23	3	2	86	1350
05/06	1342	48	5	17	-	1	86	1403
06/07	1380	55	2	15	-	1	92	1449
07/08	1417	29	1	13	1	-	56	1459

*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 remained relatively stable in 2007/08 (↑10). The number of residency conditions imposed increased by 12 at the pre-release level, and at the post-release level the number of residency conditions imposed decreased by 2.

Twenty-four percent (24%) of the 5,920 releases and graduations to statutory release in 2007/08 had a residency condition imposed pre-release, a decrease of 1% from the previous year.

Schedule I-non-sex offenders accounted for 69.5% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2007/08 (1,003 of 1,445) compared to their 53.0% proportion of the total incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. Schedule I-sex offenders had about an equal proportion of residency conditions imposed on statutory release as their proportion of the incarcerated population (14.2% to 14.0% of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences).

Aboriginal offenders accounted for 24.7% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2007/08 (357 of 1,445) compared to their 19.9% proportion of the total incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. White offenders also had a slightly larger proportion of pre-release residency conditions imposed on statutory release than their proportion of the incarcerated population (67.7% to 64.8% of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences).

Female offenders accounted for 2.6% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2007/08 (37 of 1,445) compared to their 3.9% 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>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	241	10	0	4	0	0	12	
Pacific	324	12	3	3	0	0	19	
Canada	1342	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	260	25	1	5	0	1	19	
Canada	1380	55	2	15	0	1	92	
<u>2007/08</u>								
Atlantic	157	1	0	2	0	0	12	
Quebec	424	6	0	4	1	0	13	
Ontario	386	8	0	2	0	0	10	
Prairies	229	2	1	0	0	0	5	
Pacific	221	12	0	5	0	0	16	
Canada	1417	29	1	13	1	0	56	

The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on statutory release increased in the Ontario (↑23.9%), Quebec (↑3.9%) and Atlantic (↑2.0%) regions in 2007/08, while the number decreased in the Pacific region (↓19.6%) and Prairie (↓11.7%) regions.



The number of post-release residency conditions imposed and prolonged on statutory release decreased in the Ontario, Prairie and Pacific regions (↓3 to 2, ↓2 to 0 and ↓1 to 5 respectively) in 2007/08. The number increased in both the Atlantic and Quebec regions (↑ 2 to 2 and ↑2 to 5 respectively).

Table 88

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE RECOMMENDED BY CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2003/04	87.2	84.5	72.2	82.5	85.0	81.4
2004/05	92.4	86.9	78.5	87.3	85.2	85.1
2005/06	91.7	89.9	83.2	91.1	82.3	86.9
2006/07	94.2	91.6	83.4	92.0	85.2	88.8
2007/08	91.3	92.9	88.4	86.1	81.5	88.5

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 2007/08, about 12% 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 2007/08, which had been recommended by CSC, ranged from 81.5% in the Pacific region to 92.9% in the Quebec region. The percentages decreased in the Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions in 2007/08, while they increased in the Quebec and Ontario regions.

Table 89

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2003/04	100.0	93.8	93.3	94.5	93.9	94.2
2004/05	100.0	93.6	91.4	92.3	91.7	92.8
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
2007/08	94.8	96.2	95.6	94.8	95.6	95.6

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 condition be imposed on statutory release (pre and post release) the Board agrees 93.9% of the time.

The concordance rate, between the Board and CSC, on CSC's recommendations to impose residency conditions on statutory release, ranged from 94.8% in the Atlantic and Prairie regions to 96.2% in the Quebec region in 2007/08.



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 13, 2008)						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Presently Detained	28	92	92	79	43	334
One-chance Statutory Release Revoked	0	1	0	0	0	1
Detention Ordered Not Past SR Date	8	17	18	22	7	72
Detained Total	36	110	110	101	50	407

As of April 13, 2008, 334 offenders were being detained and 1 offender had had his/her one-chance statutory release revoked. Another 72 offenders had a detention order but had not yet reached their statutory release date, for a total of 407 offenders that have detention orders.

Referrals for Detention:

Table 91

Source: NPB

REFERRALS for DETENTION by REGION						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2007/08	27	69	67	71	32	266
Total	269	574	672	680	395	2590

The number of referrals for detention increased 6.4% in 2007/08.



All regions, except the Quebec and Pacific regions, saw increases in the number of referrals for detention last year. The Prairie region saw the biggest increase rising to 71 from 55 the previous year, while the Quebec and Pacific regions both saw the decreases of 4 (going to 69 and 32 respectively).

Table 92

Source: NPB and CSC

DETENTION REFERRAL RATE²⁶			
Year	Detention Referrals	Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release²⁷	Detention Referral Rate
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	5705	4.6%
2006/07	250	5712	4.4%
2007/08	266	5965	4.5%

The detention referral rate increased slightly in 2007/08 to 4.5%.

Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews:

Table 93

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS							
Year	Detained		Stat. Release		One chance		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2007/08	248	93.2	11	4.1	7	2.6	266

The detention rate increased in 2007/08 to 93.2%, its highest rate in the last five years, while the number of offenders detained increased (↑11.7%). The number of offenders who were ordered released on statutory release decreased 45.0% (to 11 from 20), while the number given a one chance statutory release decreased 12.5% (to 7 from 8).

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 18 offenders who were ordered released on statutory release or one chance statutory release in 2007/08, 16 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				
2003/04	95	88	80	100
2004/05	94	88	100	95
2005/06	89	89	0	100
2006/07	88	88	100	90
2007/08	95	92	67	94
Statutory Release				
2003/04	2	7	20	0
2004/05	4	8	0	5
2005/06	4	4	100	0
2006/07	8	9	0	5
2007/08	4	4	33	6
One Chance Statutory Release				
2003/04	3	5	0	0
2004/05	2	4	0	0
2005/06	7	7	0	0
2006/07	3	3	0	5
2007/08	1	4	0	0

Schedule I- sex offenders are over-represented as a proportion of offenders referred for detention and detained compared to the other offender groups. In 2007/08, schedule I-sex offenders accounted for 39.8% of all offenders referred for detention and 40.7% of offenders detained, compared to their 14.0% proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

The number of offenders detained increased last year for schedule I offenders with schedule I-sex offenders seeing the biggest increase (↑17). There were two schedule II offenders detained last year (↓3 from the previous year) and the number of non-scheduled offenders detained decreased by one to 17.



Table 95

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS						by
ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)						
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other	
Detained						
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	
2007/08	93	100	96	92	100	
Statutory Release						
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	
2007/08	4	0	0	5	0	
One Chance Statutory Release						
2003/04	4	0	0	4	0	
2004/05	3	0	0	3	20	
2005/06	8	0	0	7	0	
2006/07	1	0	0	5	0	
2007/08	2	0	4	3	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 2007/08, Aboriginal offenders accounted for 34.2% of all offenders referred for detention and 34.3% of offenders detained, compared to their 19.9% 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 8.6% of offenders referred for detention and 8.9% of offenders detained, while they represented 7.6% of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

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



Table 96

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS			by
GENDER (%)			
	Male		Female
Detained			
2003/04	92		0
2004/05	92		50
2005/06	89		100
2006/07	89		100
2007/08	93		100
Statutory Release			
2003/04	4		0
2004/05	6		25
2005/06	4		0
2006/07	8		0
2007/08	4		0
One Chance Statutory Release			
2003/04	4		0
2004/05	2		25
2005/06	7		0
2006/07	3		0
2007/08	3		0

Over the last five years, only 12 female offenders have been referred for detention and 10 have been ordered detained.

Table 97

Source: NPB

INITIAL DETENTION RATES by REGION												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	54/56	96	46/51	90	43/47	91	215/229	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	32/37	86	279/303	92
2004/05	29/31	94	51/53	96	68/76	89	51/58	88	26/29	90	223/247	90
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
2007/08	27/27	100	65/69	94	58/67	87	71/71	100	27/32	84	248/266	93
10-Year Total	237/269	88	545/574	95	599/672	89	638/680	94	347/395	88	2364/2590	91

The Atlantic and Pacific regions have had the lowest average detention rates 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						
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	5-Yr Avg
Total Subsequent Reviews	359	353	343	324	289	334
Detention Confirmed	322	310	307	279	270	298
Detention Confirmed Percentage	90%	88%	90%	86%	93%	89%

The initial detention decision has been confirmed in 89% of annual and subsequent detention reviews for the last five years. This average is 2% 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	-	1	1	5	-	3	-	17	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	-
2007/08	13	-	60	-	64	-	33	2	39	-	209	2

Excluded as of April 13, 2008 were 6 LTSs 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 266 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2007/08	40	19.0	3	1.4	7	3.3	152	72.0	9	4.3

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

The number of Aboriginal offenders on long-term supervision orders increased by 9 in 2007/08 and their proportion of the long-term supervision population increased 0.7% to 19.0%, the largest percentage in the last five years. This is higher than their proportion of the total federal offender population (17.3%). The number of Black offenders on long-term supervision orders also increased in 2007/08 to 7 from 5, and their proportion of the long-term supervision population increased to 3.3% from 3.0%. During the same period, the number of White offenders on long-term supervision orders increased by 31 to 152, while their proportion of the long-term supervision population increased slightly to 72.0% from 71.6% in 2006/07.

There are currently 4 female offenders on long-term supervision orders.

Of the 266 offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach warrant expiry, 30.8% (82) are Aboriginal, 0.8% (2) are Asian, 6.0% (16) are Black, 58.6% (156) are White and 3.8% (10) are Other.

There are currently no female offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach 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	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Sch.I – Sex	80.6	81.9	79.2	75.1	74.4
Sch.I – Non-Sex	<u>16.1</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>20.1</u>	<u>20.9</u>
Total Schedule I	96.7	97.9	96.7	95.3	95.3
Schedule II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Scheduled	3.2	2.1	3.3	4.7	4.7

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

Of the 266 offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach warrant expiry, 71.8% (191) are schedule I-sex offenders, 27.1% (72) are schedule I-non-sex offenders, and 3 are non-scheduled offenders.

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	
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
2007/08	70	0	70	189	28	48	265	335

*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.

The number of long-term supervision decisions decreased in 2007/08 for the first time in the last five years. The decrease occurred at the post-release level where the number of change condition decisions decreased by 61 to 189, and the number of suspension decisions decreased to 28 from 37. 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 2.0 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	
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
2007/08	55	0	72	65	1	192

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

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

Ninety-three percent (93%) of offenders who became subject to long-term supervision orders in 2007/08 had a residency condition imposed pre-release compared to 24% 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 511 applications to appeal conditional release decisions in 2007/08 (both federal and provincial), accepted 441 applications for review and rendered 529 decisions on 413 cases. The Appeal Division ordered a new hearing in 12 cases, a new review in 13 case, cancelled special conditions in 3 cases, modified the special conditions in 2 cases and ordered an immediate release in 1 case in 2007/08. An analysis of the 31 cases revealed that:

Special Conditions

- In 4 cases, the imposition of the special condition was not justified.

Duty to Provide Reasons

- In 8 cases, the Board failed to provide adequate written reasons to substantiate its decisions: not to allow leave privileges, to justify the frequency and length of UTAs, to impose a residency condition on accelerated full parole release and to impose special conditions.

Reasonableness of the Decision

- In 4 cases, the decision to impose a special condition was deemed to be unreasonable as it was not supported by file information. In one case, the Board's conclusion that the offender presented an undue risk to society on day parole was not reasonably supported on the basis of applicable law and the available relevant information.

Right to an Assistant

- In 2 cases, the offenders' assistants were unfairly restricted by the Board with respect to the type and length of representations they were allowed to make on behalf of the offender.



Duty to Act fairly

- In 1 case, the written reasons supporting the residency condition were not based on an analysis according to the criteria set out in law and policy.
- In 1 case, the Board informed the offender less than 15 days before its review that the process regarding residency condition was modified from a hearing to a paper review. The short timeframe did not give the offender the opportunity to provide written representations.
- In 2 cases, the Board deprived the offenders of the opportunity to provide written representations prior to the in-office review of their cases.

Erroneous and Incomplete Information

- In 4 cases, the Board based its decision on erroneous or incomplete information.

Notice of Decision Options

- In 1 case, the offender was not given any notice that the Board would be addressing the imposition of a residency condition on his statutory release.

Written Representation

- In 1 case, the Board's in-office decision failed to adequately indicate whether and how the Board considered the offender's written representations.

Principle of Fundamental Justice

- In 1 case, information was not shared with the offender at least 15 days before his review and one piece of relevant information that was submitted by the offender was not reviewed by the Board.

Risk Assessment

- In 1 case, the Board unfairly linked the non-authorization of the offender's UTA to his future risk on day parole.

Error of Law

- In 1 case, the Board erred in law by applying a "higher test" in assessing the offender's risk for full parole for voluntary departure, which resulted in the denial of his release.



Bias

- In 1 case, one of the Board members repeatedly questioned the offender’s responses in a negative, belittling and abrupt manner.

Conduct of Hearing

- In 1 case, contrary to Board policy, the presiding Board member was not present with the offender when the hearing was conducted by way of telephone.

Right to be Heard

- In 1 case, the Board refused to allow and consider the offender’s representations with respect to whether the referral for detention met the criteria set out in law.

Sharing of Information

- In 1 case, relevant information that the Board used to make its decision was shared with the offender after the Board’s decision.

The tables below provide further information on Appeal Division activities.

Applications for Appeal:

Table 104

Source: NPB - Appeal Division

APPLICATIONS for APPEAL April 1, 2007 – March 31, 2008										
	Atlantic		Quebec	Ontario	Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Fed	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
Applications Received	39	5	146	129	107	13	62	10	483	28
Applications Rejected	5	1	14	26	8	3	11	2	64	6
Applications Accepted	34	4	132	103	99	10	51	8	419	22
Applications Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Applications Withdrawn	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	5	0
Applications to be Processed	33	4	132	102	97	10	50	8	414	22

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



The Board received 483 federal applications for appeal in 2007/08 (↑43 from 2006/07) and 28 provincial applications (↑19 from 2006/07). Part of the increase in the number of provincial applications received is due to the Board assuming responsibility for provincial offenders in the Pacific region on April 1, 2007 when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded.

The Atlantic region was the only region which saw a decrease in federal appeal applications received in 2007/08 (↓19). The other regions all saw increases with the Pacific region seeing the biggest increase (↑28), followed by the Quebec (↑26), Prairie (↑7) and the Ontario (↑1) regions.

The Prairie region saw an increase in the number of provincial appeal applications received in 2007/08 (↑9), while the number received in the Atlantic region remained unchanged at 5.

Of the 483 federal applications received in 2007/08, 64 were rejected and 5 were withdrawn by the offender, leaving 414 applications to be processed. Of the 28 provincial applications received, 6 were rejected leaving 22 applications to be processed.

Number of Appeal Decisions:

Table 105

Source: NPB-CRIMS

NUMBER of APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE and JURISDICTION										
Decision Type	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
ETA										
• Pre-release	2	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	3	-
UTA										
• Pre-release	19	-	12	-	10	-	9	-	18	-
• Post-release	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	186	6	117	10	134	5	108	10	148	6
• Post-release	39	4	28	1	46	5	21	1	30	4
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	151	11	89	8	110	4	101	8	127	8
• Post-release	37	2	15	2	38	2	22	-	27	2
Stat Release										
• Pre-release	79	-	77	-	83	-	59	-	79	-
• Post-release	75	-	37	-	50	-	33	-	33	-
Detention										
	62	-	43	-	45	-	38	-	42	-
Total	650	23	420	21	520	16	395	19	509	20

The Appeal Division rendered 529 decisions in 2007/08 (509 federal and 20 provincial), up 115 from 2006/07.

Day parole cases accounted for 35% of all federal appeal decisions recorded in 2007/08, which was an increase of 3% from the previous year, while full parole accounted for 30% which was a decrease of 2% compared to the previous year.



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

Statutory release cases decreased to 22% of all federal appeal decisions from 23% in 2006/07. Detention cases accounted for 8% of all appeal decisions, a decrease of 2% from the previous year.

Day and full parole cases each accounted for 50% of provincial appeal cases in 2007/08.

Table 106

Source: NPB-CRIMS

NUMBER of APPEAL DECISIONS by OFFENCE TYPE and JURISDICTION										
Offence Type	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
Murder										
• Pre-release	51	-	41	-	34	-	34	-	49	-
• Post-release	10	-	11	-	14	-	9	-	19	-
Schedule I-sex										
• Pre-release	67	3	46	3	36	1	53	3	51	-
• Post-release	14	1	14	1	10	1	7	-	6	-
Schedule I-non-sex										
• Pre-release	183	3	120	6	158	-	119	8	129	5
• Post-release	72	1	32	-	54	3	32	-	35	2
Schedule II										
• Pre-release	69	2	41	4	57	4	48	1	100	3
• Post-release	25	-	9	-	25	1	18	1	14	1
Non-scheduled										
• Pre-release	129	9	92	5	100	4	63	6	88	6
• Post-release	30	4	14	2	32	2	12	-	18	3
Total	650	23	420	21	520	16	395	19	509	20

The cases of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex, schedule II and non-scheduled offences accounted for 32%, 22% and 21%, respectively, of all federal appeal decisions recorded in 2007/08, compared to 38%, 17% and 19% the previous year.

The cases of offenders serving sentences for schedule I non-sex offences accounted for 45% of all provincial appeal cases in 2007/08.



Outcomes for Appeal Decisions:

Table 107

Source: NPB-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for FEDERAL APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE (2006/07 & 2007/08)										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	06/07	07/08	06/07	07/08	06/07	07/08	06/07	07/08	06/07	07/08
ETA										
• Pre-release	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
UTA										
• Pre-release	9	15	-	-	-	3	-	-	9	18
• Post-release	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	102	141	-	1	6	6	-	-	108	148
• Post-release	20	28	-	-	1	1	-	1	21	30
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	98	117	-	-	3	8	-	2	101	127
• Post-release	21	27	-	-	1	-	-	-	22	27
Stat. Release										
• Pre-release	54	66	-	-	2	10	3	3	59	79
• Post-release	33	32	-	-	-	1	-	-	33	33
Detention	36	41	-	-	2	1	-	-	38	42
Total Decisions	377	470	-	1	15	32	3	6	395	509
% of Total Decisions	95%	92%	-	0%	4%	6%	1%	1%		

The initial decision was affirmed in 92% of federal appeal cases processed in 2007/08, a decrease of 3% from the previous year, while the decision was altered in one federal case, a new review was ordered in 6% (32) of federal cases and the conditions were changed in 1% (6) of federal cases.

Table 108

Source: NPB-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for PROVINCIAL APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE (2006/07 & 2007/08)										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	06/07	07/08	06/07	07/08	06/07	07/08	06/07	07/08	06/07	07/08
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6
• Post-release	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
• Post-release	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total Decisions	19	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	20



Twenty (20) provincial appeals were processed in 2007/08, up 1 from the previous year. The initial decision was affirmed in all 20 cases processed.

Table 109

Source: NPB-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for APPEAL DECISIONS by REGION and JURISDICTION (2006/07 & 2007/08)										
Region	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	06/07	07/08	06/07	07/08	06/07	07/08	06/07	07/08	06/07	07/08
FEDERAL										
Atlantic	45	38	-	-	3	3	3	1	51	42
Quebec	106	172	-	-	3	9	-	2	109	183
Ontario	99	109	-	-	2	6	-	1	101	116
Prairies	93	113	-	-	3	12	-	1	96	126
Pacific	34	38	-	1	4	2	-	1	38	42
Canada	377	470	-	1	15	32	-	6	395	509
PROVINCIAL										
Atlantic	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6
Ontario	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Prairies	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9
Pacific	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Canada	19	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	20

Note: The two provincial decisions in the Ontario region were from one case which was a federal case when the decisions were appealed but was later determined to be a provincial case.

The Quebec and Ontario regions had the highest rates of federal decisions affirmed in 2007/08 (94%), followed by the Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions (90%).

The number of federal appeal cases processed from the Atlantic region decreased (↓18%) in 2007/08, while the number of federal appeal cases processed increased in all the other regions. The Quebec region saw the biggest increase (↑68%), followed by the Prairie (↑31%), the Ontario (↑15%) and the Pacific (↑11%) regions.

The number of provincial appeals processed from the Atlantic region decreased by 3 to 6 in 2007/08. The initial decision was affirmed in all 6 of the Atlantic cases processed. The Prairie region accounted for 9 provincial appeal cases processed last year, an increase of 1 from 2006/07. The initial decision was affirmed in all 9 of the Prairie cases processed. The initial decision was also confirmed in all 5 of the Pacific cases processed. The Board assumed responsibility for provincial cases in the Pacific region on April 1, 2007.



Appeal Rates:

Table 110

Source: NPB

FEDERAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2006/07 & 2007/08)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate	
	2006/07	2007/08	2006/07	2007/08	2006/07	2007/08
ETA	60	46	2	3	3.3%	6.5%
UTA						
• Pre-release	529	507	9	18	1.7%	3.6%
• Post-release	22	17	2	2	9.1%	11.8%
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	4446	4398	108	148	2.4%	3.4%
• Post-release	790	734	21	30	2.7%	4.1%
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	3729	3621	101	127	2.7%	3.5%
• Post-release	865	781	22	27	2.5%	3.5%
Statutory Release						
• Pre-release	6076	6285	59	79	1.0%	1.3%
• Post-release	2952	2969	33	33	1.1%	1.1%
Detention	585	573	38	42	6.5%	7.3%
Total	20054	19931	395	509	2.0%	2.6%

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 was 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 84.4% in 2007/08.

In 2007/08, unescorted temporary absence post-release decisions were appealed more often than any other decision type (11.8%). The next most common appeals by decision type were detention decisions (7.3%).

In 2007/08, 91 (17.9%) 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 (2006/07 & 2007/08)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate	
	2006/07	2007/08	2006/07	2007/08	2006/07	2007/08
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	201	326	10	6	5.0%	1.8%
• Post-release	43	58	1	4	2.3%	6.9%
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	299	431	8	8	2.7%	1.9%
• Post-release	56	100	-	2	0.0%	2.0%
Total	599	915	19	20	3.2%	2.2%

In 2007/08, provincial day parole post-release decisions were appealed more often than any other decision type, followed by full parole post-release.

In 2007/08, no provincial decisions were appealed because of the imposition of a special condition.



5.2.2 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS ↑

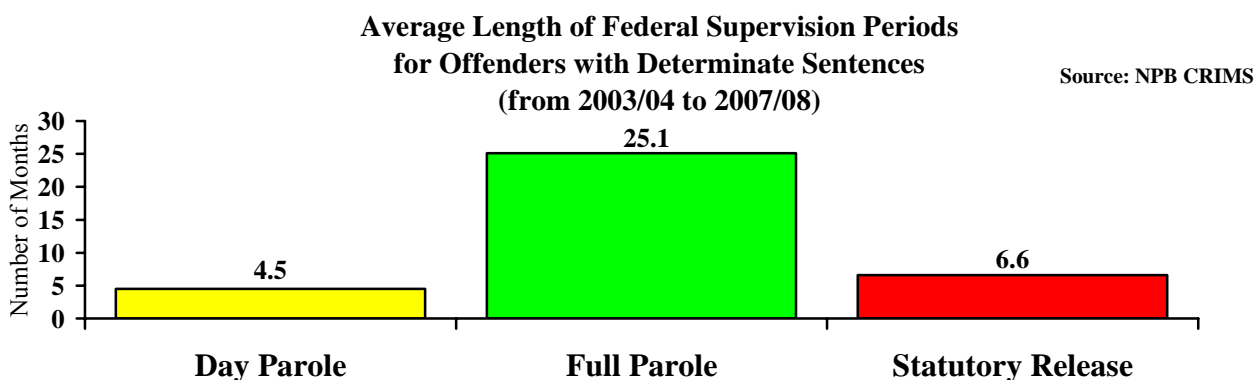
This section provides information on the performance of offenders on conditional release. As you will see, NPB performance indicators yield two consistent messages: 1) Conditional release contributes to public safety; and, 2) Parole, based on a thorough case assessment, is the most effective form of 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 24.2 months in 2007/08, while statutory release averaged 6.5 months and day parole averaged 4.6 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 2003/04 to 2007/08)					
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	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.6
Day Parole – APR	4.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	4.2
All Day Parole	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.7	4.5
Full Parole – Regular	32.6	16.9	18.1	19.1	29.1
Full Parole – APR	27.5	11.2	11.3	12.3	22.4
All Full Parole	29.7	13.1	13.2	16.5	25.1
Statutory Release	6.9	6.0	6.4	7.5	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 52% of the average supervision period length for successful completions compared to 41% 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 45% of the time required to successfully complete full parole APR, while regular full paroles are revoked because a violent offence at 59% of the time required to successfully complete the supervision period.

APR day paroles are revoked because of a violent offence at 75% of the time required to successfully complete, while regular day paroles are revoked because of a violent offence at 107% of the time required to successfully complete the supervision period.

²⁸ For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2003 and March 31, 2008.



Table 113

Source: NPB-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES in MONTHS ABORIGINAL and RACE						by (from
2003/04 to 2007/08)						
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other	
Day parole	4.2	5.4	4.7	4.4	5.0	
Full parole	18.9	32.5	29.6	24.2	32.2	
Stat. release	5.7	9.4	8.1	6.6	8.3	

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 2003/04 to 2007/08)										
	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	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.4
Full parole	30.1	25.9	13.2	11.6	13.4	9.2	16.9	7.1	25.4	22.4
Stat. release	6.9	5.3	6.0	5.1	6.4	4.7	7.5	6.2	6.6	5.2

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 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 (2003/04 to 2007/08) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	50.2	27.3	35.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	40.3
3 to less than 6 months	27.9	51.9	43.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	16.4
6 to less than 9 months	13.5	19.4	17.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	17.2
9 to less than 12 months	5.2	1.2	2.7	1.2	7.8	4.0	10.4
1 to 2 years	2.8	0.2	1.2	63.9	42.1	54.5	12.3
Over 2 years	0.4	0.0	0.1	32.3	47.7	38.9	3.4

Ninety-three percent (93%) of all successfully completed federal full parole supervision periods over the last five years were one year or longer and only 1.1% of all full parole successful 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 (2003/04 to 2007/08) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	55.9	18.5	29.1	4.1	2.3	3.5	18.7
3 to less than 6 months	33.9	60.9	53.2	27.1	14.4	22.9	45.1
6 to less than 9 months	6.9	18.6	15.3	18.6	16.2	17.8	21.8
9 to less than 12 months	2.0	1.9	1.9	16.7	16.2	16.5	7.4
1 to 2 years	1.2	0.1	0.4	27.6	33.3	29.5	6.2
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	17.6	9.8	0.8

Thirty-nine percent (39%) 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 (53%) 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 (45%) and 64% 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 (2003/04 to 2007/08) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	59.6	17.8	36.5	4.5	2.5	4.0	16.0
3 to less than 6 months	33.7	64.0	50.5	23.2	12.5	20.3	42.1
6 to less than 9 months	4.9	15.9	11.0	19.7	13.1	17.9	24.8
9 to less than 12 months	1.4	2.3	1.9	18.5	15.6	17.7	8.8
1 to 2 years	0.4	0.0	0.2	27.5	32.5	28.9	7.5
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	23.8	11.3	0.8

In 40% 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 51% 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 (42%) and 58% of statutory release revocations with a non-violent offence occurred within six months of release.



Table 118

Source: NPB

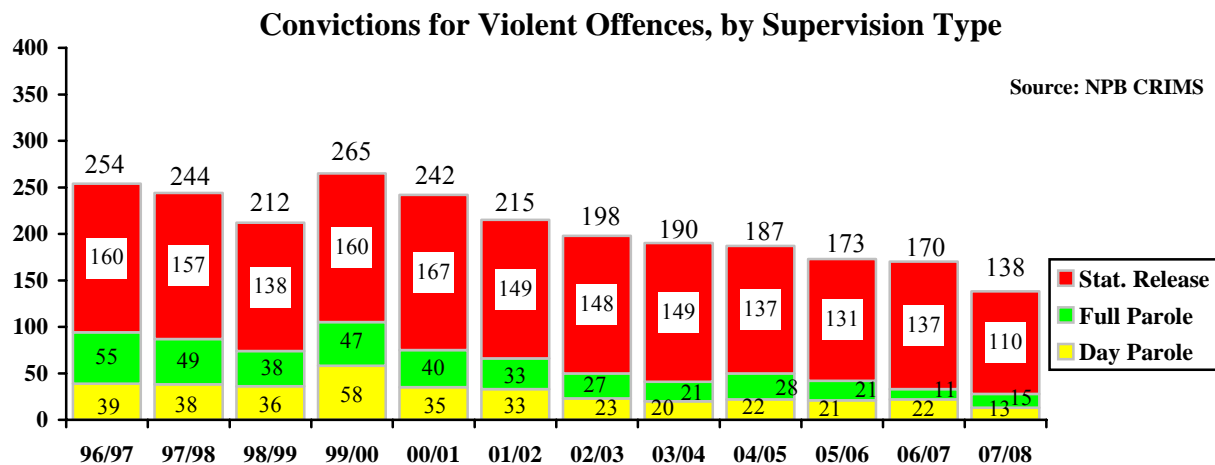
LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES (2003/04 to 2007/08) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	50.0	12.8	17.8	3.4	2.1	2.6	14.5
3 to less than 6 months	50.0	74.4	71.1	41.4	10.6	22.4	34.0
6 to less than 9 months	0.0	9.0	7.8	13.8	25.5	21.1	25.3
9 to less than 12 months	0.0	3.8	3.3	0.0	8.5	5.3	12.4
1 to 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	36.2	35.5	11.3
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	17.0	13.2	2.4

In 49% 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 (71%) occurred between three and six months after release, while 89% occurred within six months of release. The largest proportion of statutory release revocations with a violent offence (34%) occurred between three and six months after release, while 49% 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 twelve years. The charts and tables below clearly demonstrate that offenders on conditional release are committing fewer violent offences than they were twelve 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 2007/08 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 2006/07:

- Violent offences by offenders on conditional release dropped 33% (from 254 to 170); 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 2006/07, offenders on statutory release accounted for 69% of all violent offences by offenders on conditional release (1,633 of 2,350 violent offences), while offenders on full parole accounted for 16% (370) of all violent offences and offenders on day parole accounted for 15% (347).

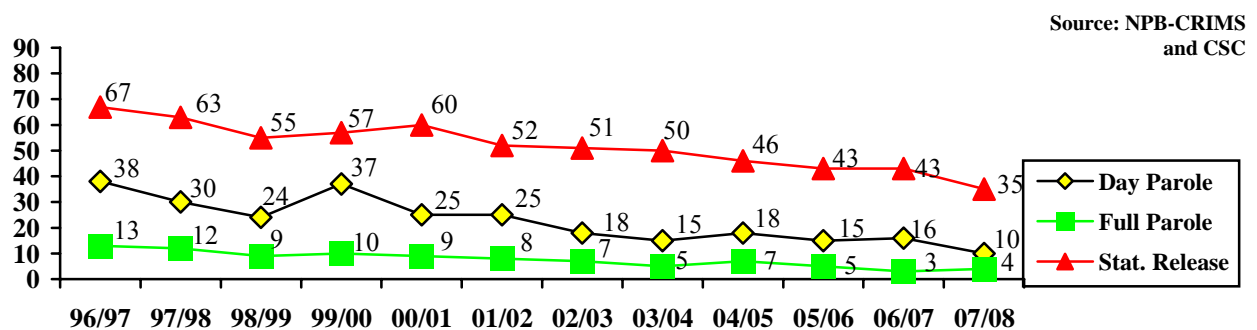
²⁹ This section provides information on convictions for violent offences for all offenders on full parole, including those serving indeterminate sentences, while the Outcome Rates section provides information on full parolees serving determinate sentences only.



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 2006/07, offenders on statutory release were:

- Over six and a half times more likely to be convicted of a violent offence than offenders on full parole; and
- Over two 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 2007/08 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 2006/07, offenders on statutory release averaged 53 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
2003/04					
Day Parole	0	8	30	0	25
Full Parole	3	4	10	1	12
Stat. Release	-	11	65	14	36
All Conditional Release	3	8	45	3	26
2004/05					
Day Parole	14	0	29	3	27
Full Parole	2	9	19	3	12
Stat. Release	-	0	62	28	38
All Conditional Release	4	3	46	7	27
2005/06					
Day Parole	0	0	30	0	29
Full Parole	2	0	9	2	19
Stat. Release	-	8	63	10	25
All Conditional Release	2	5	45	3	24
2006/07					
Day Parole	7	0	43	0	9
Full Parole	2	0	7	3	2
Stat. Release	-	6	56	18	40
All Conditional Release	3	3	43	5	23
2007/08					
Day Parole	0	0	22	0	16
Full Parole	1	5	11	3	5
Stat. Release	-	8	45	8	39
All Conditional Release	1	6	34	4	25

Note: The year 2007/08 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 2003/04 and 2006/07, 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
2003/04					
Day Parole	29	0	0	14	24
Full Parole	5	0	0	6	4
Stat. Release	49	14	53	52	42
All Conditional Release	31	3	18	24	14
2004/05					
Day Parole	25	0	33	16	14
Full Parole	13	0	10	7	0
Stat. Release	63	20	20	45	24
All Conditional Release	40	3	17	22	8
2005/06					
Day Parole	18	0	0	18	0
Full Parole	5	0	11	6	5
Stat. Release	70	39	17	38	51
All Conditional Release	38	6	11	19	14
2006/07					
Day Parole	15	0	0	20	0
Full Parole	13	0	6	1	5
Stat. Release	44	0	27	46	22
All Conditional Release	29	0	14	21	8
2007/08					
Day Parole	26	0	0	8	0
Full Parole	0	0	0	5	0
Stat. Release	36	0	29	37	23
All Conditional Release	23	0	11	18	5

Note: The year 2007/08 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 2003/04 and 2006/07, 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 2003/04 and 2006/07, female offenders were convicted of 13 violent offences while on conditional release compared to 707 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	97/ 98	98/ 99	99/ 00	00/ 01	01/ 02	02/ 03	03/ 04	04/ 05	05/ 06	06/ 07	07/ 08	10- Year Avg.
Atlantic	Day Parole	2	4	7	5	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
	Full Parole	4	5	3	7	7	3	3	6	8	1	6	5
	Stat. Release	8	6	14	12	10	18	8	12	9	12	6	11
	Total	14	15	24	24	19	24	14	20	20	15	14	19
Quebec	Day Parole	10	7	19	8	5	4	6	2	4	7	1	7
	Full Parole	20	6	18	10	7	8	7	6	2	5	5	9
	Stat. Release	52	51	52	66	52	42	56	54	37	48	39	51
	Total	82	64	89	84	64	54	69	62	43	60	45	67
Ontario	Day Parole	7	8	7	8	13	7	2	10	2	2	2	7
	Full Parole	9	5	9	6	6	7	6	3	5	0	1	6
	Stat. Release	33	28	43	41	31	34	35	15	32	27	28	32
	Total	49	41	59	55	50	48	43	28	39	29	31	44
Prairies	Day Parole	11	11	18	6	11	7	5	5	9	5	3	9
	Full Parole	12	16	14	10	10	5	4	9	5	5	2	9
	Stat. Release	42	35	36	34	39	35	31	39	39	30	21	36
	Total	65	62	68	50	60	47	40	53	53	40	26	54
Pacific	Day Parole	8	6	7	8	2	2	4	3	3	6	5	5
	Full Parole	4	6	3	7	3	4	1	4	1	0	1	3
	Stat. Release	22	18	15	14	17	19	19	17	14	20	16	18
	Total	34	30	25	29	22	25	24	24	18	26	22	26
Canada	Day Parole	38	36	58	35	33	23	20	22	21	22	13	31
	Full Parole	49	38	47	40	33	27	21	28	21	11	15	32
	Stat. Release	157	138	160	167	149	148	149	137	131	137	110	147
	Total	244	212	265	242	215	198	190	187	173	170	138	210

Note: The year 2007/08 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 2006/07 was 19% less than the ten-year average between 1997/98 and 2006/07.

In the Ontario region, the number of convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release was 34% less in 2006/07 than its ten-year average, followed by the Prairie (↓26%), the Atlantic (↓21%) and the Quebec (↓11%) regions. In the Pacific region, the number of convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release was the same in 2006/07 as the ten-year average.

The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on statutory release increased from 64% to 81% between 1997/98 and 2006/07.



The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on statutory release in the Ontario region increased 26% over the ten year period, followed by the Atlantic (↑23%), the Quebec (↑17%), the Pacific (↑12%) and the Prairie (↑10%) regions.

The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on full parole decreased from 20% to 6% between 1997/98 and 2006/07. The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on full parole in the Atlantic region decreased 22% over the ten year period, followed by the Ontario (↓18%), the Quebec (↓16%), the Pacific (↓12%) and the Prairie (↓5%), regions.

The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole decreased from 16% to 13% between 1997/98 and 2006/07. The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole in the Ontario region decreased 7% over the ten year period, followed by the Prairie (↓4%) and the Atlantic and Pacific (↓1% each) regions. During the same period, the proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole remained unchanged in the Quebec region.



Table 122

Source: NPB-CRIMS and CSC

PROPORTION of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES to SUPERVISED OFFENDER POPULATION, by SUPERVISION TYPE (2005/06 & 2006/07)									
		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
2005/06									
Atl.	Violent offences	14.3%	38.1%	6.9%	11.6%	29%	237%	-17%	14%
	Supervised pop	11.1%	11.3%	8.3%	10.2%				
Que.	Violent offences	19.0%	9.5%	28.2%	24.9%	-17%	-64%	13%	-1%
	Supervised pop	22.8%	26.2%	25.0%	25.2%				
Ont.	Violent offences	9.5%	23.8%	24.4%	22.5%	-59%	-10%	-16%	-16%
	Supervised pop	23.1%	26.5%	28.9%	26.8%				
Pra.	Violent offences	42.9%	23.8%	29.8%	30.6%	75%	14%	21%	35%
	Supervised pop	24.5%	20.8%	24.6%	22.7%				
Pac.	Violent offences	14.3%	4.8%	10.7%	10.4%	-23%	-68%	-19%	-31%
	Supervised pop	18.5%	15.2%	13.2%	15.0%				
2006/07									
Atl.	Violent offences	9.1%	9.1%	8.8%	8.8%	2%	-19%	-2%	-13%
	Supervised pop	8.9%	11.2%	9.0%	10.1%				
Que.	Violent offences	31.8%	45.5%	35.0%	35.3%	52%	79%	35%	42%
	Supervised pop	20.9%	25.4%	26.0%	24.9%				
Ont.	Violent offences	9.1%	0.0%	19.7%	17.1%	-62%	-100%	-28%	-35%
	Supervised pop	24.2%	26.5%	27.4%	26.4%				
Pra.	Violent offences	22.7%	45.5%	21.9%	23.5%	-9%	126%	-8%	6%
	Supervised pop	24.9%	20.1%	23.9%	22.2%				
Pac.	Violent offences	27.3%	0.0%	14.6%	15.3%	29%	-100%	7%	-6%
	Supervised pop	21.1%	16.8%	13.7%	16.3%				

* 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 2005/06 Atlantic Total: $11.6\% \div 10.2\% = 1.14 - 1 = 0.14$ or 14%)

Note: The year 2007/08 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 2006/07, the Atlantic, Ontario and Pacific regions had proportions of convictions for violent offences below their proportions of the supervised offender population, while in the Quebec and Prairie regions, the proportions of convictions for violent offences was higher than their proportions of the supervised offender population.

The Prairie region had the biggest improvement in convictions for violent offences to total supervised offender population in 2006/07 ($\downarrow 29\%$), while the Quebec region had the largest increase in convictions for violent offences to total supervised population ($\uparrow 43\%$).

The Quebec region recorded the largest increase in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to day parole population ($\uparrow 69\%$), while the Prairie region recorded the biggest decrease in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to day parole population ($\downarrow 84\%$).



Full parolees in the Ontario and Pacific regions did well in 2006/07. The proportions of convictions for violent offences by full parolees in the Ontario and Pacific regions were 100% below their proportions of the total full parole population. The Prairie region had the highest proportion of convictions for violent offences by full parolees in 2006/07 (at +126%). The Atlantic region had the biggest improvement in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to full parole population (\downarrow 256%), while the Quebec region had the largest increase in proportion of convictions for violent offences to full parole population (\uparrow 143%).

In 2006/07, the Atlantic, Quebec and Pacific regions showed increases in the proportions of convictions for violent offences to statutory release population (\uparrow 15%, \uparrow 22% and \uparrow 26% respectively). The Prairie region had the biggest improvement in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to statutory release population (\downarrow 29%).



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.

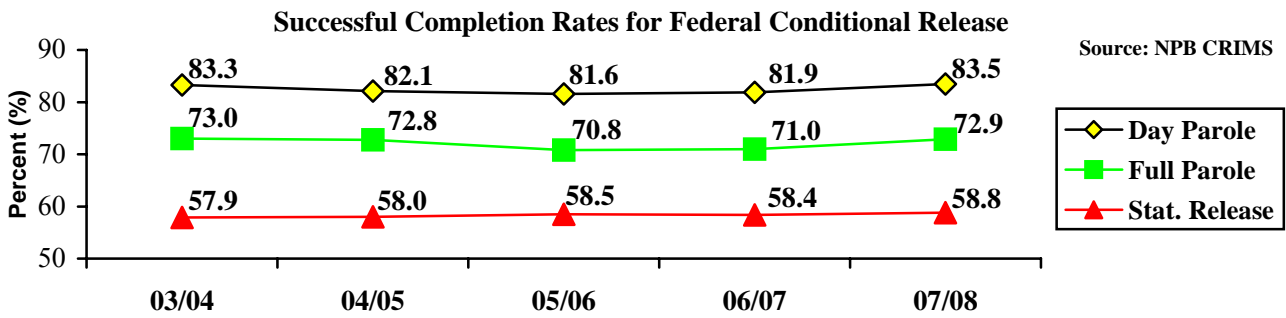
Summary of Federal Outcome Rates for Day Parole, Full Parole and Statutory Release:

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.

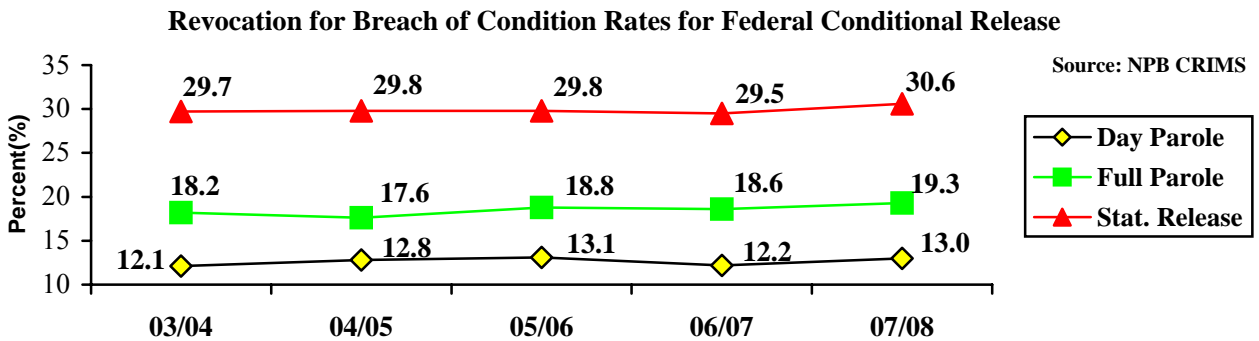
³⁰ Conditional release periods can also end by becoming inoperative. However, the Outcome Rates for Conditional Release tables exclude these release periods because they are not necessarily a reflection of behaviour on conditional release. Supervision periods become inoperative when offenders are returned 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.

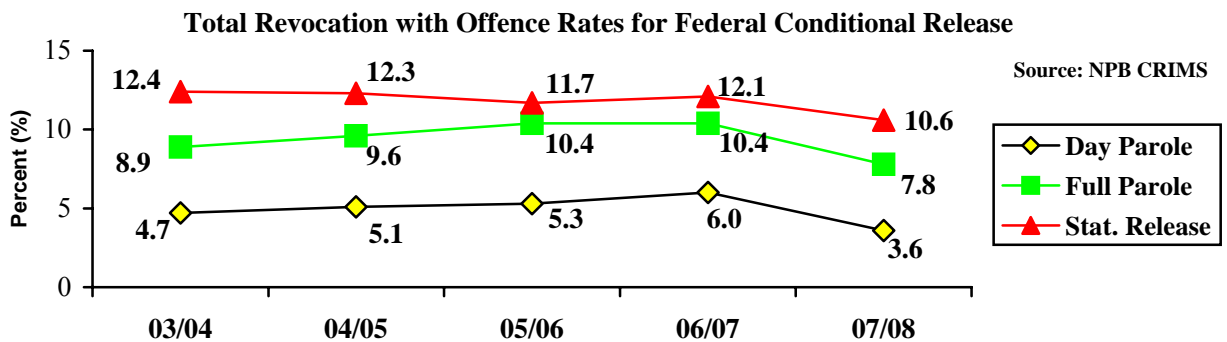
³² Violent offences are Schedule I offences and Murder, while non-violent offences are schedule II and non-scheduled offences.



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.

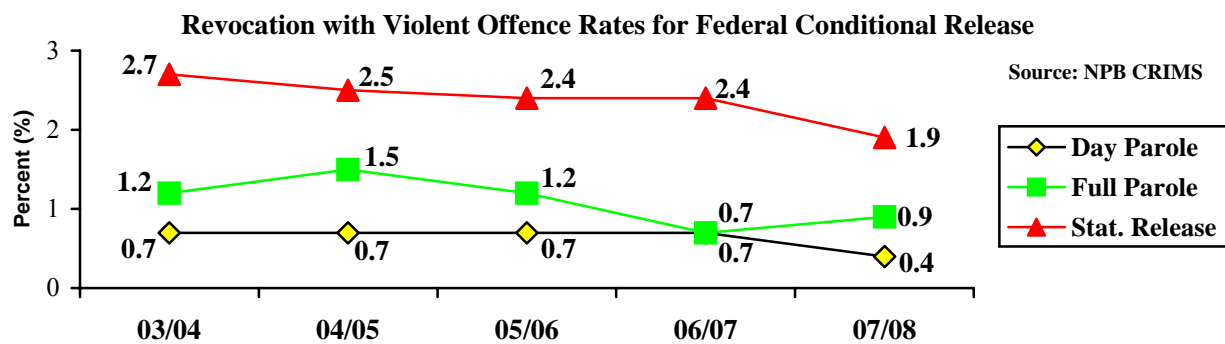


The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for full parole and statutory release has been two to three times the revocation with offence rate for day parolees during each of the last five years.



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 13.2 months because of a non-violent offence and 16.5 months 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 7.5 months for a revocation with a violent offence (See Table 112).

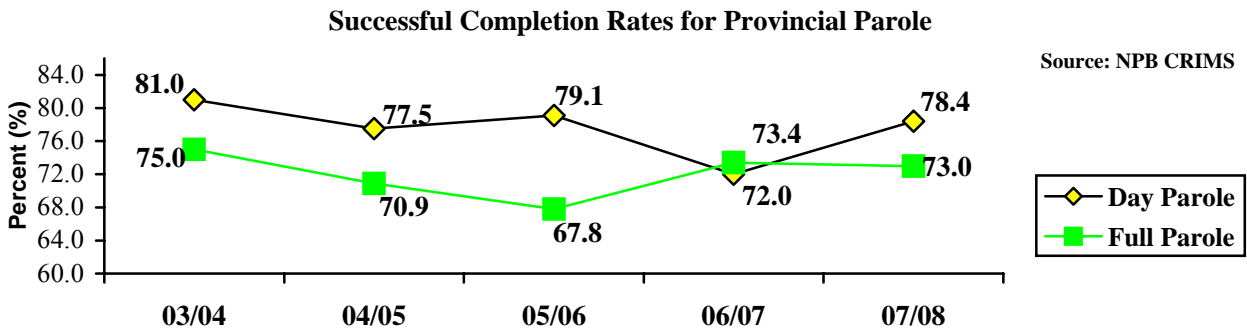


The revocation with violent offence rate was significantly higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on day or full parole during each of the last five years.

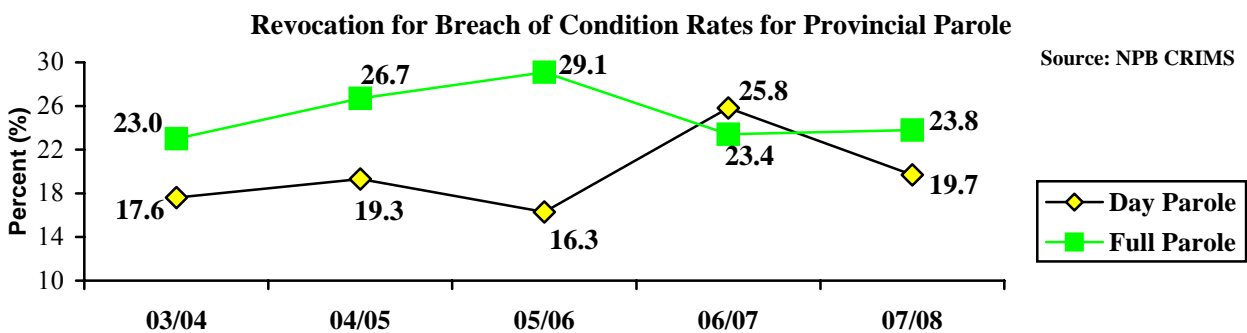


Summary of Provincial Outcome Rates for Day and Full Parole:

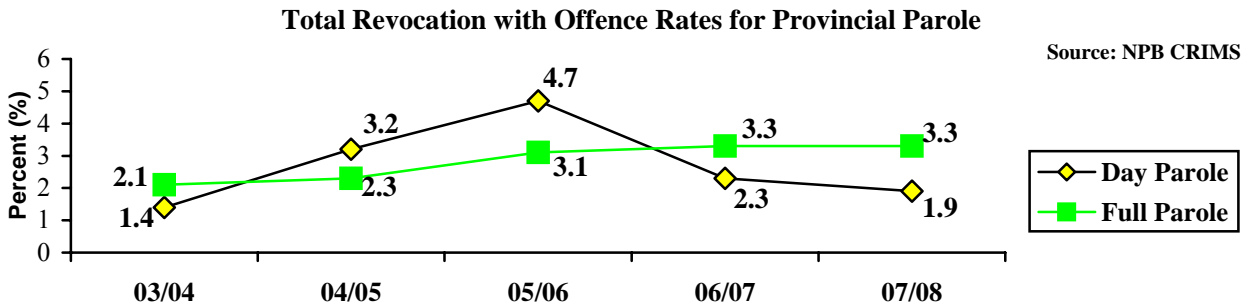
This section charts the outcome rates for provincial offenders on day parole and full parole over the last five years. More detailed information on provincial parole outcome rates is provided in the sections that follow.



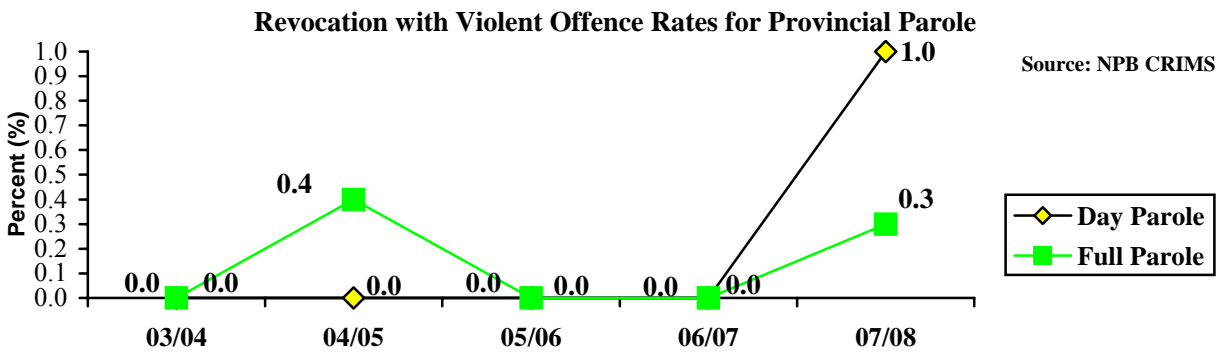
The successful completion rate was higher for provincial offenders on day parole for four of the past five years. In 2006/07, the opposite was true and the successful completion rate was slightly higher for provincial offenders on full parole.



Provincial offenders on full parole were more likely to have had their paroles revoked because of a breach of condition in four of the past five years. The rate was slightly higher for provincial offenders on day parole in 2006/07.



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 2.1% to 3.3%.



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 1.0% during each of the last five years. Only 2 provincial day parolees 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	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2507	83.3	2548	82.1	2483	81.6	2547	81.9	2511	83.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	364	12.1	397	12.8	397	13.1	378	12.2	391	13.0
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	120	4.0	136	4.4	141	4.6	164	5.3	96	3.2
Violent offences	20	0.7	22	0.7	21	0.7	22	0.7	11	0.4
Total Revocations with Offence	140	4.7	158	5.1	162	5.3	186	6.0	107	3.6
Total Completions	3011	100	3103	100	3042	100	3111	100	3009	100

The federal day parole successful completion rate ranged between 81.6% and 83.5% during the five year period from 2003/04 to 2007/08, while the revocation for breach of condition rate ranged between 12.1% and 13.1%. The revocation with offence rate was between 3.6% and 6.0% during the same period, with revocations with a violent offence accounting for 0.4% to 0.7% of completions during this period.

The total number of day parole completions decreased 3.3% (↓102) in 2007/08. This is the fewest number of day parole completions in the last five years.



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		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2003/04											
Regular	1791	83.5	269	12.5	68	3.2	18	0.8	86	4.0	2146
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	295	13.0	79	3.5	17	0.8	97	4.3	2267
Accelerated Parole Review	673	80.5	102	12.2	57	6.8	4	0.5	61	7.3	836
2005/06											
Regular	1740	81.4	313	14.7	68	3.2	16	0.8	84	3.9	2137
Accelerated Parole Review	743	82.1	84	9.3	73	8.1	5	0.6	78	8.6	905
2006/07											
Regular	1785	81.8	278	12.7	98	4.5	22	1.0	120	5.5	2183
Accelerated Parole Review	762	82.1	100	10.8	66	7.1	0	0.0	66	7.1	928
2007/08											
Regular	1701	82.9	282	13.7	59	2.9	10	0.5	69	3.4	2052
Accelerated Parole Review	810	84.6	109	11.4	37	3.9	1	0.1	38	4.0	957

Regular day parole cases had a lower successful completion rate than accelerated day parole review (ADPR) cases in 2007/08 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 2007/08 (↑1.1% and ↑2.5% respectively).



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						
2003/04	91.0	7.9	1.1	0.0	1.1	446
2004/05	90.6	7.7	1.0	0.6	1.7	481
2005/06	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	465
2006/07	91.5	7.0	1.1	0.4	1.5	541
2007/08	92.6	6.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	539
Schedule I-sex						
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	94.4	4.5	1.1	0.0	1.1	177
2007/08	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	172
Schedule I-non-sex						
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	18.4	3.9	1.4	5.3	1024
2006/07	77.7	16.1	4.6	1.7	6.3	1047
2007/08	78.2	17.4	3.5	1.0	4.4	928
Schedule II						
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	89.2	8.3	2.5	0.0	2.5	688
2006/07	87.1	8.9	4.1	0.0	4.1	712
2007/08	87.2	10.1	2.7	0.0	2.7	784
Non-scheduled						
2003/04	72.6	16.2	10.3	1.0	11.3	613
2004/05	73.2	16.9	9.1	1.0	9.9	694
2005/06	69.9	16.1	12.9	1.1	14.0	645
2006/07	71.3	15.9	12.5	0.3	12.8	634
2007/08	75.4	17.4	6.8	0.3	7.2	586
Total						
2003/04	83.3	12.1	4.0	0.7	4.7	3011
2004/05	82.1	12.8	4.4	0.7	5.1	3103
2005/06	81.6	13.1	4.6	0.7	5.3	3042
2006/07	81.9	12.2	5.3	0.7	6.0	3111
2007/08	83.5	13.0	3.2	0.4	3.6	3009



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

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 75.4% of the time in 2007/08 compared to a 93.0% successful completion rate for schedule I-sex offenders, 92.6% for offenders serving sentences for murder, 87.2% for schedule II offenders and 78.2% 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 39% of all day paroles which were revoked because of an offence in 2007/08 (42 of 107 revocations with offence). However, schedule I non-sex offenders accounted for 9 of the 11 day paroles which were revoked because of a violent offence in 2007/08.



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		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2003/04											
Aboriginal	390	79.3	64	13.0	32	6.5	6	1.2	38	7.7	492
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	101	88.6	9	7.9	3	2.6	1	0.9	4	3.5	114
2004/05											
Aboriginal	378	77.6	81	16.6	23	4.7	5	1.0	28	5.8	487
Asian	94	92.2	6	5.9	2	2.0	0	0.0	2	2.0	102
Black	113	87.6	11	8.5	3	2.3	2	1.6	5	3.9	129
White	1891	82.1	291	12.6	107	4.7	14	0.6	121	5.3	2303
Other	72	87.8	8	9.8	1	1.2	1	1.2	2	2.4	82
2005/06											
Aboriginal	436	82.6	70	13.3	18	3.4	4	0.8	22	4.2	528
Asian	69	92.0	6	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	75
Black	113	85.0	15	11.3	5	3.8	0	0.0	5	3.8	133
White	1759	80.7	291	13.4	113	5.2	17	0.8	130	6.0	2180
Other	106	84.1	15	11.9	5	4.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	126
2006/07											
Aboriginal	404	76.7	85	16.1	35	6.6	3	0.6	38	7.2	527
Asian	111	91.7	8	6.6	2	1.7	0	0.0	2	1.7	121
Black	147	89.6	11	6.7	6	3.7	0	0.0	6	3.7	164
White	1788	82.0	261	12.0	113	5.2	19	0.9	132	6.1	2181
Other	97	82.2	13	11.0	8	6.8	0	0.0	8	6.8	118
2007/08											
Aboriginal	353	79.0	64	14.3	25	5.6	5	1.1	30	6.7	447
Asian	122	95.3	5	3.9	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	128
Black	130	86.7	17	11.3	3	2.0	0	0.0	3	2.0	150
White	1794	83.6	284	13.2	63	2.9	6	0.3	69	3.2	2147
Other	112	81.8	21	15.3	4	2.9	0	0.0	4	2.9	137

In 2007/08, the federal day parole successful completion rate decreased for Black offenders while it increased for Aboriginal, Asian, and White offenders. Asian offenders saw the biggest increase in their successful completion rate (↑3.6%) in 2007/08 and they continue to have the highest successful completion rates, while Aboriginal offenders continue to have the lowest successful completion rates. Aboriginal offenders had the highest revocation for breach of condition rate as well as the highest revocation with offence rate in 2007/08.



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		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2003/04											
Male	2349	83.8	323	11.5	110	3.9	20	0.7	130	4.6	2802
Female	158	75.6	41	19.6	10	4.8	0	0.0	10	4.8	209
2004/05											
Male	2370	82.4	355	12.4	128	4.5	22	0.8	150	5.2	2875
Female	178	78.1	42	18.4	8	3.5	0	0.0	8	3.5	228
2005/06											
Male	2276	81.7	360	12.9	130	4.7	20	0.7	150	5.4	2786
Female	207	80.9	37	14.5	11	4.3	1	0.4	12	4.7	256
2006/07											
Male	2360	82.1	343	11.9	149	5.2	22	0.8	171	6.0	2874
Female	187	78.9	35	14.8	15	6.3	0	0.0	15	6.3	237
2007/08											
Male	2289	83.5	352	12.9	88	3.2	11	0.4	99	3.6	2740
Female	222	82.5	39	14.5	8	3.0	0	0.0	8	3.0	269

The female day parole successful completion rate increased 3.6% in 2007/08, while the male successful completion rate increased 1.4%. The female successful completion rate was lower than the male rate in each of the last five years. Female offenders have had a higher revocation for breach of condition rate than males over the last five years, however they had a lower revocation with offence rate in three of the last five years.



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		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2003/04											
Atlantic	240	72.7	70	21.2	17	5.2	3	0.9	20	6.1	330
Quebec	606	87.5	64	9.2	17	2.5	6	0.9	23	3.3	693
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	77.7	59	16.3	20	5.5	2	0.6	22	6.1	363
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	13.5	19	3.7	3	0.6	22	4.3	518
2005/06											
Atlantic	274	74.3	76	20.6	16	4.3	3	0.8	19	5.2	369
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	75.0	138	15.6	75	8.5	9	1.0	84	9.5	887
Pacific	395	87.4	45	10.0	9	2.0	3	0.7	12	2.7	452
2006/07											
Atlantic	277	76.1	56	15.4	29	8.0	2	0.6	31	8.5	364
Quebec	558	84.2	68	10.3	30	4.5	7	1.1	37	5.6	663
Ontario	612	86.9	74	10.5	16	2.3	2	0.3	18	2.6	704
Prairies	666	76.6	132	15.2	66	7.6	5	0.6	71	8.2	869
Pacific	434	84.9	48	9.4	23	4.5	6	1.2	29	5.7	511
2007/08											
Atlantic	281	77.2	68	18.7	14	3.9	1	0.3	15	4.1	364
Quebec	518	86.3	69	11.5	12	2.0	1	0.2	13	2.2	600
Ontario	605	87.7	75	10.9	8	1.2	2	0.3	10	1.5	690
Prairies	617	78.3	117	14.9	51	6.5	3	0.4	54	6.9	788
Pacific	490	86.4	62	10.9	11	1.9	4	0.7	15	2.7	567

The Ontario region had the highest day parole successful completion rate in 2007/08, at 87.7%. The Pacific region had the next highest rate at 86.4%, followed by the Quebec region at 86.3%, the Prairie region at 78.3% and the Atlantic region at 77.2%.

The Ontario and Pacific regions had the lowest revocation for breach of condition rates in 2007/08, 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	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	115	81.0	145	77.5	102	79.1	95	72.0	163	78.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	25	17.6	36	19.3	21	16.3	34	25.8	41	19.7
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	2	1.4	6	3.2	6	4.7	3	2.3	2	1.0
Violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0
Total Revocations with Offences	2	1.4	6	3.2	6	4.7	3	2.3	4	2.0
Total Completions	142	100	187	100	129	100	132	100	208	100

The provincial day parole successful completion rate increased 6.4% in 2007/08 to 78.4%, returning to a rate similar to those in the years prior to 2006/07.

The provincial day parole revocation for breach of condition rate decreased 6.1% in 2007/08, while the revocation with offence rate remained relatively stable (↓0.3%)

The number of provincial day parole completions increased 57.6% in 2007/08 (↑76), it was the highest number of completions in the last five years. The increase is a result, at least in part, of the Board assuming responsibility for provincial parole in the Pacific region on April 1, 2007.



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		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
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	7.1	0	0.0	4	7.1	56
2006/07											
Atlantic	56	80.0	13	18.6	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.4	70
Prairies	38	62.3	21	34.4	2	3.3	0	0.0	2	3.3	61
2007/08											
Atlantic	42	77.8	11	20.4	0	0.0	1	1.9	1	1.9	54
Prairies	67	81.7	14	17.1	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.2	82
Pacific	54	75.0	16	22.2	1	1.4	1	1.4	2	2.8	72

Note: The Board assumed responsibility for provincial offenders in the Pacific region on April 1, 2007.

The Atlantic region saw a decrease in its provincial day parole successful completion rate in 2007/08, while the Prairie region saw an increase. During the same period, the revocation for breach of condition and revocation with offence rates increased in the Atlantic region, while they decreased in the Prairie region.



Table 131

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2003/04 to 2007/08)								
Outcome	Schedule I-sex		Schedule I- non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	43	93.5	206	76.9	129	80.6	242	74.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	2	4.4	57	21.3	26	16.3	72	22.2
Revocations with Offences								
Non-violent offences	1	2.2	4	1.5	5	3.1	9	2.8
Violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.3
Total Revocations with Offence	1	2.2	5	1.9	5	3.1	10	3.1
Total Completions	46	100	268	100	160	100	324	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. Schedule II offenders and non-scheduled offenders were equally likely to have had their provincial day paroles revoked 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 2003/04 to 2007/08)										
Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	112	66.7	8	100	8	53.3	350	80.3	142	83.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	50	29.8	0	0.0	5	33.3	74	17.0	28	16.4
Revocations with Offences										
Non-violent offences	6	3.6	0	0.0	2	13.3	10	2.3	1	0.6
Violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	6	3.6	0	0.0	2	13.3	12	2.8	1	0.6
Total Completions	168	100	8	100	15	100	436	100	171	100



Over the last five years, Black 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 and for a new offence.

Table 133

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2003/04 to 2007/08)					
Outcome	Male		Female		
	#	%	#	%	
Successful Completions	554	78.0	66	75.0	
Revoked for breach of conditions	139	19.6	18	20.5	
Revocations with Offences					
Non-violent offences	15	2.1	4	4.6	
Violent offences	2	0.3	0	0.0	
Total Revocations with Offence	17	2.4	4	4.6	
Total Completions	710	100	88	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 two.



Outcome Rates for Federal Offenders on Full Parole:

Table 134

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	1047	73.0	1050	72.8	985	70.8	972	71.0	990	72.9
Revoked for breach of conditions	261	18.2	254	17.6	262	18.8	255	18.6	262	19.3
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	110	7.7	117	8.1	128	9.2	133	9.7	94	6.9
Violent offences	17	1.2	21	1.5	17	1.2	9	0.7	12	0.9
Total Revocations with Offence	127	8.9	138	9.6	145	10.4	142	10.4	106	7.8
Total Completions	1435	100	1442	100	1392	100	1369	100	1358	100

The federal full parole successful completion rate increased 1.9% in 2007/08 while the revocation for breach of condition rate (↑0.7%) remained stable and the revocation with offence rate decreased 2.6%.

The total number of full parole completions remained relatively stable in 2007/08 (↓11), however the numbers have declined every year since 2004/05. Since 2004/05, the number of full parole completions has decreased 5.8%.



Table 135

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for REGULAR FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	490	79.3	436	75.7	437	77.5	390	75.0	413	78.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	83	13.4	91	15.8	90	16.0	82	15.8	86	16.3
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	34	5.5	35	6.1	27	4.8	42	8.1	22	4.2
Violent offences	11	1.8	14	2.4	10	1.8	6	1.2	6	1.1
Total Revocations with Offence	45	7.3	49	8.5	37	6.6	48	9.2	28	5.3
Total Completions	618	100	576	100	564	100	520	100	527	100

The successful completion rate for regular federal full parole increased (↑3.4%) in 2007/08, while the revocation with offence rate decreased (↓3.9%) and the revocation for breach of condition rate remained relatively stable (↑0.5%).

The total number of regular federal full parole completions increased 1.3% (↑7) last year for the first increase in regular full parole completions since 2003/04.

Table 136

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for APR FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	557	68.2	614	70.9	548	66.2	582	68.6	577	69.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	178	21.8	163	18.8	172	20.8	173	20.4	176	21.2
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	76	9.3	82	9.5	101	12.2	91	10.7	72	8.7
Violent offences	6	0.7	7	0.8	7	0.9	3	0.4	6	0.7
Total Revocations with Offence	82	10.0	89	10.3	108	13.0	94	11.1	78	9.4
Total Completions	817	100	866	100	828	100	849	100	831	100



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

The AFPR successful completion rate remained relatively stable ($\uparrow 0.8\%$) in 2007/08, but it continues to be significantly lower than the regular full parole rate. Offenders released after an AFPR, in 2007/08, were 30% more likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a breach of condition than regular full parolees and 107% more likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a non-violent offence. However, APR full parolees were 36% 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							
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	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	77	
2007/08	89.9	9.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	89	
Schedule I-non-sex							
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	75.3	18.9	4.2	1.6	5.8	312	
2006/07	71.8	18.0	8.5	1.7	10.2	294	
2007/08	74.0	18.9	5.1	1.9	7.1	312	
Schedule II							
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	77.3	16.4	5.8	0.5	6.3	590	
2006/07	79.9	13.7	5.9	0.5	6.4	628	
2007/08	77.6	16.6	5.2	0.6	5.8	621	
Non-scheduled							
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	51.1	29.5	19.2	0.3	19.5	370	
2007/08	58.6	27.4	13.4	0.6	14.0	336	
Total							
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	70.8	18.8	9.2	1.2	10.4	1392	
2006/07	71.0	18.6	9.7	0.7	10.4	1369	
2007/08	72.9	19.3	6.9	0.9	7.8	1358	

* 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 2003/04, 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											
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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2003/04											
Aboriginal	89	61.8	39	27.1	15	10.4	1	0.7	16	11.1	144
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	709	71.0	188	18.8	86	8.6	15	1.5	101	10.1	998
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	71.6	173	17.7	89	9.1	16	1.6	105	10.7	979
Other	85	91.4	6	6.5	2	2.2	0	0.0	2	2.2	93
2005/06											
Aboriginal	83	57.6	39	27.1	20	13.9	2	1.4	22	15.3	144
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	669	69.7	188	19.6	90	9.4	13	1.4	103	10.7	960
Other	80	88.9	3	3.3	6	6.7	1	1.1	7	7.8	90
2006/07											
Aboriginal	83	53.9	44	28.6	23	14.9	4	2.6	27	17.5	154
Asian	87	94.6	3	3.3	2	2.2	0	0.0	2	2.2	92
Black	71	74.0	15	15.6	9	9.4	1	1.0	10	10.4	96
White	654	69.6	186	19.8	97	10.3	3	0.3	100	10.6	940
Other	77	88.5	7	8.1	2	2.3	1	1.2	3	3.5	87
2007/08											
Aboriginal	84	63.6	36	27.3	12	9.1	0	0.0	12	9.1	132
Asian	92	90.2	6	5.9	4	3.9	0	0.0	4	3.9	102
Black	71	81.6	9	10.3	7	8.1	0	0.0	7	8.1	87
White	681	71.2	196	20.5	68	7.1	12	1.3	80	8.4	957
Other	62	77.5	15	18.8	3	3.8	0	0.0	3	3.8	80



Aboriginal offenders have had the lowest full parole successful completion rates over the last five years and Asian offenders have had the highest rates. While the full parole successful completion rate decreased for Asian offenders, it increased for the other offender groups in 2007/08.

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		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
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	890	70.2	243	19.2	118	9.3	17	1.3	135	10.7	1268
Female	95	76.6	19	15.3	10	8.1	0	0.0	10	8.1	124
2006/07											
Male	876	70.9	224	18.1	127	10.3	8	0.7	135	10.9	1235
Female	96	71.6	31	23.1	6	4.5	1	0.8	7	5.2	134
2007/08											
Male	882	72.2	237	19.4	91	7.5	11	0.9	102	8.4	1221
Female	108	78.8	25	18.3	3	2.2	1	0.7	4	2.9	137

In 2007/08, the federal full parole successful completion rate increased for both male and female offenders. During the same period, both the revocation for breach of condition and revocation with offence rates decreased for female offenders. While the revocation with offence rate also decreased for male offenders during the same period, the revocation for breach of condition rate increased.



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		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
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	60.6	40	22.2	23	12.8	8	4.4	31	17.2	180
Quebec	243	78.4	47	15.2	19	6.1	1	0.3	20	6.5	310
Ontario	277	71.6	73	18.9	32	8.3	5	1.3	37	9.6	387
Prairies	261	67.6	79	20.5	43	11.1	3	0.8	46	11.9	386
Pacific	95	73.6	23	17.8	11	8.5	0	0.0	11	8.5	129
2006/07											
Atlantic	121	61.1	51	25.8	25	12.6	1	0.5	26	13.1	198
Quebec	232	75.8	46	15.0	24	7.8	4	1.3	28	9.2	306
Ontario	271	78.3	49	14.2	26	7.5	0	0.0	26	7.5	346
Prairies	247	65.0	82	21.6	47	12.4	4	1.1	51	13.4	380
Pacific	101	72.7	27	19.4	11	7.9	0	0.0	11	7.9	139
2007/08											
Atlantic	135	67.2	43	21.4	18	9.0	5	2.5	23	11.4	201
Quebec	253	75.5	59	17.6	19	5.7	4	1.2	23	6.9	335
Ontario	242	74.5	63	19.4	19	5.9	1	0.3	20	6.2	325
Prairies	244	70.1	74	21.3	28	8.1	2	0.6	30	8.6	348
Pacific	116	77.9	23	15.4	10	6.7	0	0.0	10	6.7	149

For two of the past five years, the Quebec region recorded the highest full parole successful completion rates, while the Ontario region recorded the highest rates for two of the other years and the Pacific region recorded the highest rate in 2007/08. During that period, the Atlantic region recorded the lowest full parole successful completion rates each year, except for in 2003/04 when the Prairie region recorded the lowest rate.



The Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions recorded increases in their full parole successful completion rates in 2007/08, while the Ontario region recorded a decrease and the Quebec region remained relatively stable. In 2007/08, 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, 2008)												
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	27	1.8	9	2.7	6	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	1.8
>3 Mths - 6 Mths	26	1.7	6	1.8	12	3.9	3	2.2	4	5.3	51	2.2
>6 Mths - 1 Yr	45	3.0	13	3.8	30	9.8	7	5.2	6	7.9	101	4.3
>1 Yr - 2 Yrs	81	5.4	17	5.0	41	13.4	22	16.4	10	13.2	171	7.2
>2 Yrs - 3 Yrs	93	6.2	21	6.2	46	15.0	23	17.2	11	14.5	194	8.2
>3 Yrs - 4 Yrs	74	4.9	16	4.7	33	10.7	15	11.2	9	11.8	147	6.2
>4 Yrs - 5 Yrs	70	4.6	15	4.4	29	9.4	11	8.2	6	7.9	131	5.5
>5 Yrs - 10 Yrs	324	21.5	51	15.1	69	22.5	33	24.6	14	18.4	491	20.8
>10 Yrs - 15 Yrs	239	15.9	46	13.6	29	9.4	13	9.7	11	14.5	338	14.3
>15 Yrs	528	35.0	144	42.6	12	3.9	7	5.2	5	6.6	696	29.5
Total	1507	100	338	100	307	100	134	100	76	100	2362	100
Average Length of Full Parole	12.5 Yrs		13.8 Yrs		4.9 Yrs		5.3 Yrs		5.9 Yrs		11.1 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.



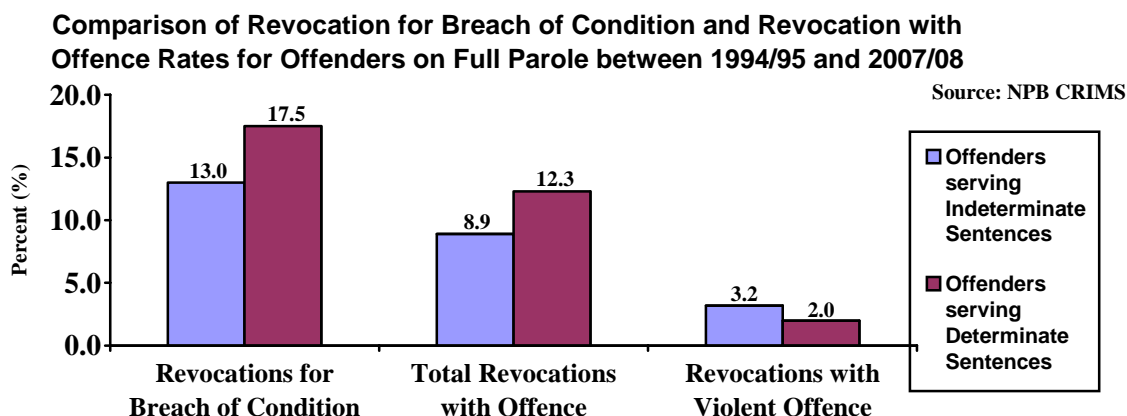
This table provides information on all offenders serving indeterminate sentences that were being supervised on full parole as of March 31, 2008 or who had full parole supervision periods that ended between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2008. The table provides a starting point for the measurement of full parole outcomes for offenders with indeterminate sentences.

Between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2008, 2,108 offenders with indeterminate sentences had 2,362 full parole supervision periods. One thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1,886) offenders with indeterminate sentences had just one full parole during the fourteen-year period, 193 offenders had two full parole periods, 26 offenders had three full parole periods and 3 offenders had four full parole supervision periods.

As of March 31, 2008, 63.8% of all full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences over the last fourteen years were still active (supervised). The offender had died on full parole in 14.3% of cases, while 13.0% of the full parole supervision periods were revoked for a breach of conditions, 5.7% ended as a result of a non-violent offence, and 3.2% ended as a result of a violent offence over the last fourteen 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 11.1 years compared to the average supervision period length of 24.8 months for federal offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole.





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

- 26% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a breach of condition than federal full parolees with determinate sentences;
- 28% 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 fourteen 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, 2008)								
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	696	29.5%	24	3.4%	12	1.7%	5	0.7%
>10 Years	1034	43.8%	77	7.4%	36	3.5%	16	1.5%
>5 Years	1525	64.6%	193	12.7%	83	5.4%	30	2.0%
>4 Years	1656	70.1%	239	14.4%	100	6.0%	36	2.2%
>3 Years	1803	76.3%	296	16.4%	124	6.9%	45	2.5%
>2 Years	1997	84.5%	376	18.8%	158	7.9%	56	2.8%
>1 Year	2168	91.8%	449	20.7%	190	8.8%	66	3.0%
Total	2362	100.0%	517	21.9%	210	8.9%	76	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 12.7% over the last fourteen years (57% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked than federal offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole over the last fourteen years (29.8%));

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 5.4% (56% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of an offence than full parolees serving determinate sentences (12.3%)); and,
- A revocation with violent offence rate of 2.0% (equally likely as full parolees serving determinate sentences to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence (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, 2008)					
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	241	83	2.9	30	8.0
>4 Years	256	100	2.6	36	7.1
>3 Years	272	124	2.2	45	6.0
>2 Years	293	158	1.9	56	5.2
>1 Year	310	190	1.6	66	4.7
All Full Parole Supervision Periods	338	210	1.6	76	4.4

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 fourteen years and 4.4 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 8.0 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	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	183	75.0	183	70.9	154	67.8	135	73.4	224	73.0
Revoked for breach of condition	56	23.0	69	26.7	66	29.1	43	23.4	73	23.8
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	5	2.1	5	1.9	7	3.1	6	3.3	9	2.9
Violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
Total Revocations with Offence	5	2.1	6	2.3	7	3.1	6	3.3	10	3.3
Total Completions	244	100	258	100	227	100	184	100	307	100

The provincial full parole successful completion rate remained relatively stable ($\downarrow 0.4\%$) in 2007/08. The revocation for breach of condition and the revocation with offence rates also remained stable ($\uparrow 0.4\%$ and no change respectively). The total number of completions increased 66.8% ($\uparrow 123$) in 2007/08. This increase is due to the Board assuming responsibility for provincial parole in the Pacific region on April 1, 2007.



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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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	64.6	43	33.1	3	2.3	0	0.0	3	2.3	130
Prairies	92	80.0	22	19.1	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.9	115
2005/06											
Atlantic	94	66.2	43	30.3	5	3.5	0	0.0	5	3.5	142
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	56	77.8	14	19.4	2	2.8	0	0.0	2	2.8	72
2007/08											
Atlantic	84	70.6	30	25.2	4	3.4	1	0.8	5	4.2	119
Prairies	42	79.3	10	18.9	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	53
Pacific	97	72.9	32	24.1	4	3.0	0	0.0	4	3.0	133

Note: The Board assumed responsibility for provincial offenders in the Pacific region on April 1, 2007.

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 decreased 3.1% in the Atlantic region, while it increased 1.5% in the Prairie region in 2007/08.



Table 146

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2003/04 to 2007/08)								
Outcome	Schedule I-sex		Schedule I- non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	91	88.4	264	74.4	173	82.4	351	63.6
Revoked for breach of conditions	12	11.7	82	23.1	35	16.7	178	32.3
Revocations with Offences								
Non-violent offences	0	0.0	7	2.0	2	1.0	23	4.2
Violent offences	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	0	0.0	9	2.5	2	1.0	23	4.2
Total Completions	103	100	355	100	210	100	552	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 and with offence rates. During the same period, schedule I-non-sex offenders had the highest revocation with violent offence rate.

Table 147

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2003/04 to 2007/08)										
Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	88	64.2	11	100.0	22	84.6	518	70.9	240	76.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	44	32.1	0	0.0	4	15.4	194	26.5	65	20.6
Revocations with Offences										
Non-violent offences	4	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	2.5	10	3.2
Violent offences	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	5	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	2.6	10	3.2
Total Completions	137	100	11	100	26	100	731	100	315	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 and revocation with offence rates of all the offender groups.

Table 148

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2003/04 to 2007/08)				
Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	783	72.2	96	70.6
Revoked for breach of conditions	269	24.8	38	27.9
Revocations with Offences				
Non-violent offences	30	2.8	2	1.5
Violent offences	2	0.2	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	32	3.0	2	1.5
Total Completions	1084	100	136	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

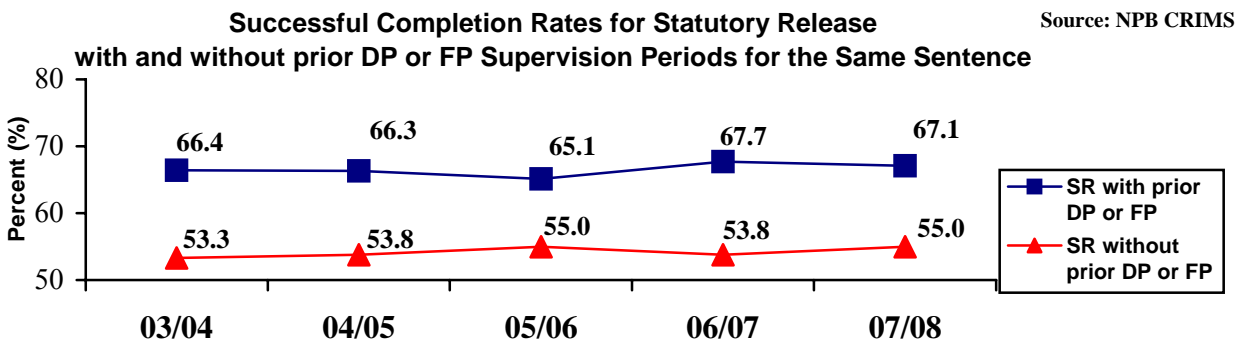
Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE										
Outcome	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	3122	57.9	3141	58.0	3244	58.5	3266	58.4	3348	58.8
Revoked for breach of condition	1598	29.7	1613	29.8	1652	29.8	1648	29.5	1739	30.6
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	522	9.7	529	9.8	519	9.4	540	9.7	496	8.7
Violent Offences	147	2.7	137	2.5	131	2.4	136	2.4	110	1.9
Total Revocations with Offence	669	12.4	666	12.3	650	11.7	676	12.1	606	10.6
Total Completions	5389	100	5420	100	5546	100	5590	100	5693	100

The statutory release successful completion rate remained relatively stable (↑0.4%) in 2007/08, while the revocation for breach of condition rate increased 1.1%. During the same period, the revocation with offence rate decreased 1.5%. The 2007/08 successful completion rate (58.8%) was similar to the five-year average for statutory release (58.3%). In addition, the 2007/08 breach of condition rate (30.6%) was relatively similar to the five-year average of 29.9%, as was the revocation with offence rate (10.6%) compared to the five-year average of 11.8%.

The number of statutory release completions increased 1.8% in 2007/08 (↑103).

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 0.5% of full parole successful completions and 35.7% of day parole successful completions. It is therefore significantly easier to successfully complete statutory release than full parole where 93.5% 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. Over the last five years, the successful completion rate for offenders that had a day or full parole prior to statutory release was about 12% higher than the rate for offenders who had none. 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						
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	76.3	20.8	2.2	0.7	2.9	418
2006/07	73.2	24.1	2.2	0.5	2.7	403
2007/08	76.7	18.8	3.8	0.8	4.6	373
Schedule I-non-sex						
2003/04	53.9	32.9	9.2	4.0	13.2	2860
2004/05	54.3	32.7	9.3	3.6	13.0	2860
2005/06	56.4	32.5	7.5	3.6	11.1	3006
2006/07	55.4	31.8	9.6	3.2	12.8	3052
2007/08	56.4	33.2	7.9	2.5	10.3	3078
Schedule II						
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	67.9	24.0	7.6	0.6	8.1	542
2006/07	71.2	21.1	6.6	1.1	7.7	532
2007/08	65.9	25.6	8.0	0.5	8.5	610
Non-scheduled						
2003/04	53.7	29.9	14.7	1.6	16.3	1463
2004/05	54.2	30.8	13.4	1.7	15.1	1514
2005/06	54.5	29.0	15.4	1.1	16.4	1577
2006/07	56.2	29.3	12.8	1.8	14.6	1600
2007/08	56.6	30.0	11.7	1.7	13.4	1630
Total						
2003/04	57.9	29.7	9.7	2.7	12.4	5389*
2004/05	58.0	29.8	9.8	2.5	12.3	5420*
2005/06	58.5	29.8	9.4	2.4	11.7	5546*
2006/07	58.4	29.5	9.7	2.4	12.1	5590*
2007/08	58.8	30.6	8.7	1.9	10.6	5693*

* 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		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2003/04											
Aboriginal	561	53.1	355	33.6	114	10.8	26	2.5	140	13.3	1056
Asian	60	67.4	23	25.8	5	5.6	1	1.1	6	6.7	89
Black	194	61.6	94	29.8	19	6.0	8	2.5	27	8.6	315
White	2219	58.4	1098	28.9	375	9.9	109	2.9	484	12.7	3801
Other	88	68.8	28	21.9	9	7.0	3	2.3	12	9.4	128
2004/05											
Aboriginal	619	54.5	363	32.0	118	10.4	35	3.1	153	13.5	1135
Asian	65	75.6	17	19.8	3	3.5	1	1.2	4	4.7	86
Black	200	67.1	74	24.8	21	7.1	3	1.0	24	8.1	298
White	2187	57.7	1131	29.9	375	9.9	96	2.5	471	12.4	3789
Other	70	62.5	28	25.0	12	10.7	2	1.8	14	12.5	112
2005/06											
Aboriginal	610	52.5	393	33.8	121	10.4	39	3.4	160	13.8	1163
Asian	60	70.6	22	25.9	1	1.2	2	2.4	3	3.5	85
Black	184	65.3	84	29.8	11	3.9	3	1.1	14	5.0	282
White	2301	59.1	1130	29.0	377	9.7	83	2.1	460	11.8	3891
Other	89	71.2	23	18.4	9	7.2	4	3.2	13	10.4	125
2006/07											
Aboriginal	625	53.3	406	34.6	118	10.1	24	2.1	142	12.1	1173
Asian	50	80.7	10	16.1	2	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	62
Black	188	62.1	84	27.7	26	8.6	5	1.7	31	10.2	303
White	2311	59.0	1115	28.5	386	9.9	105	2.7	491	12.5	3917
Other	92	68.2	33	24.4	8	5.9	2	1.5	10	7.4	135
2007/08											
Aboriginal	653	51.7	440	34.9	147	11.7	22	1.7	169	13.4	1262
Asian	49	69.0	20	28.2	2	2.8	0	0.0	2	2.8	71
Black	216	68.8	75	23.9	18	5.7	5	1.6	23	7.3	314
White	2327	59.8	1163	29.9	319	8.2	81	2.1	400	10.3	3890
Other	103	66.0	41	26.3	10	6.4	2	1.3	12	7.7	156

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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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2003/04											
Male	3000	57.7	1547	29.7	511	9.8	144	2.8	655	12.6	5202
Female	122	65.2	51	27.3	11	5.9	3	1.6	14	7.5	187
2004/05											
Male	3044	57.9	1558	29.7	518	9.9	135	2.6	653	12.4	5255
Female	97	58.8	55	33.3	11	6.7	2	1.2	13	7.9	165
2005/06											
Male	3105	58.3	1586	29.8	507	9.5	128	2.4	635	11.9	5326
Female	139	63.2	66	30.0	12	5.5	3	1.4	15	6.8	220
2006/07											
Male	3132	58.1	1594	29.6	529	9.8	134	2.5	663	12.3	5389
Female	134	66.7	54	26.9	11	5.5	2	1.0	13	6.5	201
2007/08											
Male	3217	58.6	1680	30.6	488	8.9	107	2.0	595	10.8	5492
Female	131	65.2	59	29.4	8	4.0	3	1.5	11	5.5	201

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 two 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 ($\uparrow 0.5\%$) in 2007/08, while the successful completion rate for female offenders decreased 1.5%. The revocation for breach of condition rate increased for both male and female offenders ($\uparrow 1.0\%$ and $\uparrow 2.5\%$ respectively). During the same period, the revocation with offence rate decreased for both male and female offenders.

The number of statutory release completions increased for male offenders ($\uparrow 103$ or 1.9%) while it remained unchanged for female offenders at 201 in 2007/08.



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		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
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	57.4	447	31.1	130	9.1	35	2.4	165	11.5	1437
Prairies	892	59.2	412	27.4	171	11.4	31	2.1	202	13.4	1506
Pacific	364	56.0	191	29.4	76	11.7	19	2.9	95	14.6	650
2004/05											
Atlantic	271	52.4	196	37.9	38	7.4	12	2.3	50	9.7	517
Quebec	758	57.8	359	27.4	141	10.8	54	4.1	195	14.9	1312
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	55.9	195	34.6	45	8.0	9	1.6	54	9.6	564
Quebec	748	60.6	342	27.7	107	8.7	37	3.0	144	11.7	1234
Ontario	854	59.8	424	29.7	119	8.3	32	2.2	151	10.6	1429
Prairies	874	55.7	474	30.2	183	11.7	39	2.5	222	14.1	1570
Pacific	453	60.5	217	29.0	65	8.7	14	1.9	79	10.6	749
2006/07											
Atlantic	303	54.6	200	36.0	40	7.2	12	2.2	52	9.4	555
Quebec	765	59.4	353	27.4	122	9.5	48	3.7	170	13.2	1288
Ontario	878	61.9	375	26.5	138	9.7	27	1.9	165	11.6	1418
Prairies	883	54.1	545	33.4	175	10.7	29	1.8	204	12.5	1632
Pacific	437	62.7	175	25.1	65	9.3	20	2.9	85	12.2	697
2007/08											
Atlantic	337	56.0	214	35.6	45	7.5	6	1.0	51	8.5	602
Quebec	750	60.7	356	28.8	91	7.4	39	3.2	130	10.5	1236
Ontario	888	61.8	427	29.7	95	6.6	28	2.0	123	8.6	1438
Prairies	985	56.5	544	31.2	193	11.1	21	1.2	214	12.3	1743
Pacific	388	57.6	198	29.4	72	10.7	16	2.4	88	13.1	674

The statutory release successful completion rates have varied between 52% and 63% in all regions over the last five years. In 2007/08, the rates increased in three regions, remained stable in the Ontario region and decreased in the Pacific region. The revocation for breach of condition rates increased in the Quebec, Ontario and Pacific regions last year, while it decreased in the other two regions. During the same period, the revocation with offence rates decreased in all regions, except in the Pacific region, where the rate increased.



POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION ON A FEDERAL SENTENCE

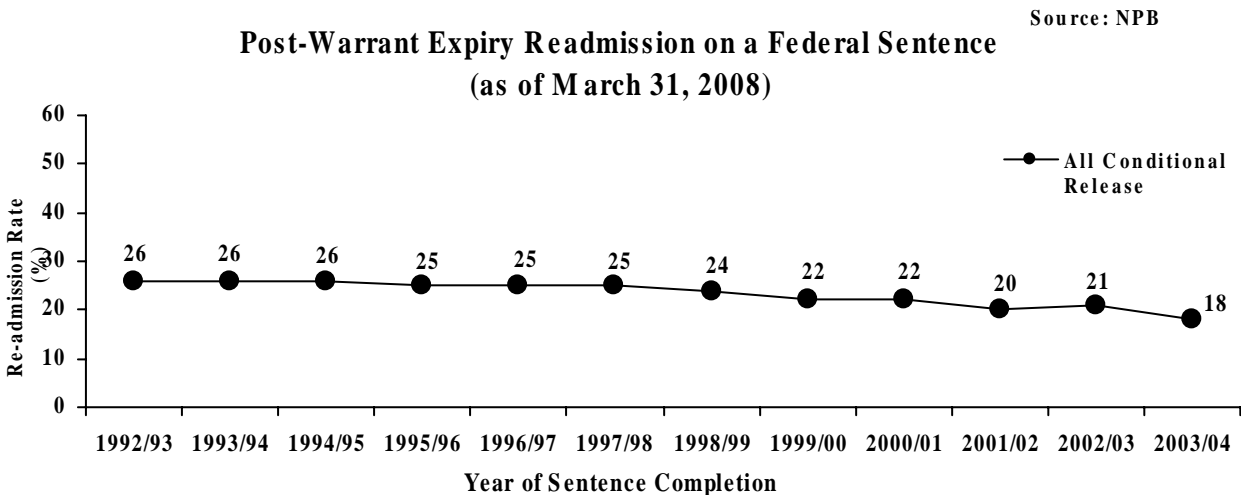


Note

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 is very useful 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 26% of offenders return on a federal sentence.

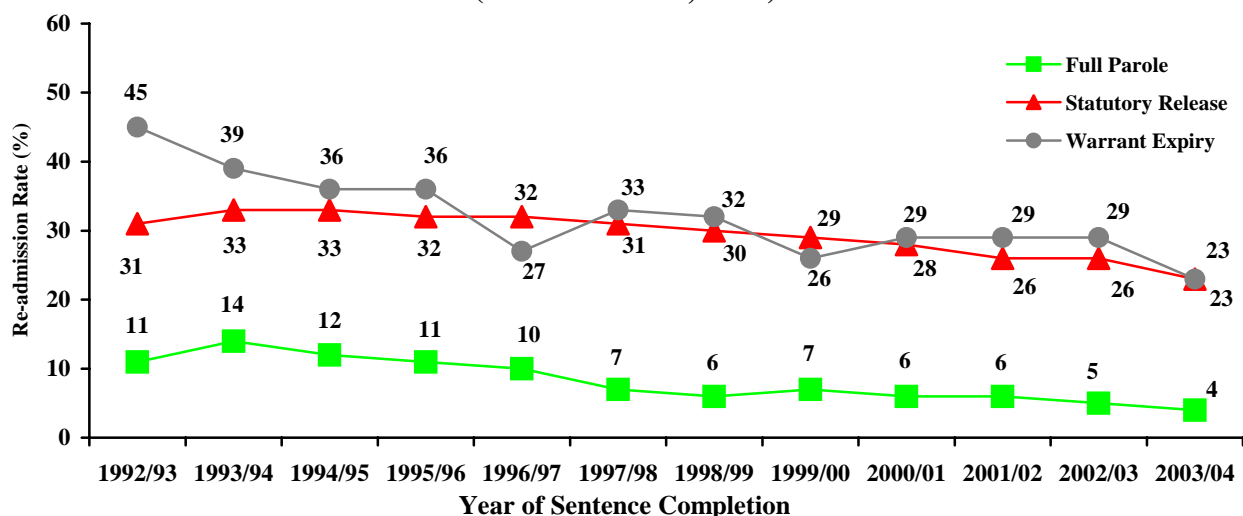


The charts and tables that follow clearly demonstrate that offenders that are not released until warrant expiry or that complete their sentences on statutory release are far more likely to be re-admitted than offenders that complete their sentences on full parole.



Source: NPB

Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence
(as of March 31, 2008)



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 almost 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, 2008, 7% to 14% of federal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole between 1992/93 and 1997/98 have been re-admitted on a federal sentence. In comparison, between 31% and 33% of offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release during the same period have been re-admitted and between 27% and 45% 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, 2008)							
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	3731	438	11.7	567	15.2	1005	26.9
91/92	3804	497	13.1	652	17.1	1149	30.2
92/93	3857	432	11.2	584	15.1	1016	26.3
93/94	4003	468	11.7	583	14.6	1051	26.3
94/95	4428	498	11.2	651	14.7	1149	25.9
95/96	4672	545	11.7	640	13.7	1185	25.4
96/97	4648	555	11.9	629	13.5	1184	25.5
97/98	4564	529	11.6	617	13.5	1146	25.1
98/99	4473	487	10.9	590	13.2	1077	24.1
99/00	4308	479	11.1	485	11.3	964	22.4
00/01	4529	463	10.2	517	11.4	980	21.6
01/02	4584	467	10.2	466	10.2	933	20.4
02/03	4550	472	10.4	461	10.1	933	20.5
03/04	4424	399	9.0	407	9.2	806	18.2
04/05	4448	350	7.9	389	8.7	739	16.6
05/06	4492	313	7.0	299	6.7	612	13.6
06/07	4518	214	4.7	170	3.8	384	8.5
07/08	4608	69	1.5	69	1.5	138	3.0

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 15 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 2007/08. The tables illustrate the status on March 31, 2008, 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, 2008)							
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	1294	77	6.0	77	6.0	154	11.9
91/92	1328	102	7.7	87	6.6	189	14.2
92/93	1347	85	6.3	64	4.8	149	11.1
93/94	1473	121	8.2	79	5.4	200	13.6
94/95	1543	107	6.9	78	5.1	185	12.0
95/96	1499	97	6.5	64	4.3	161	10.7
96/97	1257	87	6.9	43	3.4	130	10.3
97/98	1201	52	4.3	31	2.6	83	6.9
98/99	1166	45	3.9	20	1.7	65	5.6
99/00	1224	55	4.5	31	2.5	86	7.0
00/01	1334	53	4.0	26	1.9	79	5.9
01/02	1326	60	4.5	24	1.8	84	6.3
02/03	1167	42	3.6	17	1.5	59	5.1
03/04	1047	27	2.6	11	1.1	38	3.6
04/05	1048	25	2.4	10	1.0	35	3.3
05/06	984	14	1.4	6	0.6	20	2.0
06/07	972	11	1.1	7	0.7	18	1.9
07/08	991	3	0.3	1	0.1	4	0.4

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, 2008)							
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	1760	231	13.1	307	17.4	538	30.6
91/92	1731	252	14.6	349	20.2	601	34.7
92/93	1941	260	13.4	351	18.1	611	31.5
93/94	2250	312	13.9	431	19.2	743	33.0
94/95	2509	368	14.7	462	18.4	830	33.1
95/96	2739	407	14.9	460	16.8	867	31.7
96/97	2936	443	15.1	490	16.7	933	31.8
97/98	2919	447	15.3	468	16.0	915	31.3
98/99	2944	420	14.3	477	16.2	897	30.5
99/00	2797	407	14.6	398	14.2	805	28.8
00/01	2960	393	13.3	439	14.8	832	28.1
01/02	3026	391	12.9	392	13.0	783	25.9
02/03	3152	417	13.2	390	12.4	807	25.6
03/04	3133	354	11.3	357	11.4	711	22.7
04/05	3158	313	9.9	346	11.0	659	20.9
05/06	3252	290	8.9	265	8.1	555	17.1
06/07	3284	195	5.9	154	4.7	349	10.6
07/08	3361	62	1.8	58	1.7	120	3.6

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, 2008)							
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	677	130	19.2	183	27.0	313	46.2
91/92	745	143	19.2	216	29.0	359	48.2
92/93	569	87	15.3	169	29.7	256	45.0
93/94	280	35	12.5	73	26.1	108	38.6
94/95	376	23	6.1	111	29.5	134	35.6
95/96	434	41	9.4	116	26.7	157	36.2
96/97	455	25	5.5	96	21.1	121	26.6
97/98	444	30	6.8	118	26.6	148	33.3
98/99	363	22	6.1	93	25.6	115	31.7
99/00	287	17	5.9	56	19.5	73	25.4
00/01	235	17	7.2	52	22.1	69	29.4
01/02	232	16	6.9	50	21.6	66	28.4
02/03	231	13	5.6	54	23.4	67	29.0
03/04	244	18	7.4	39	16.0	57	23.4
04/05	242	12	5.0	33	13.6	45	18.6
05/06	256	9	3.5	28	10.9	37	14.5
06/07	262	8	3.1	9	3.4	17	6.5
07/08	256	4	1.6	10	3.9	14	5.5

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 fifteen years ago, in 1992/93, had a post-warrant expiry readmission on federal sentence rate of 11% compared to 32% for offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release and 45% for offenders released at warrant expiry.

About thirteen years after sentence completion, the post-warrant expiry readmission rates for offenders who completed their sentences on full parole and statutory release became fairly stable. The post-warrant expiry readmission rate for offenders who were released at warrant expiry became stable after fifteen 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, 2008) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
90/91	11.3	12.1	9.6	13.7
91/92	9.8	15.3	12.8	16.3
92/93	7.8	11.2	10.2	13.2
93/94	6.4	17.2	11.3	15.7
94/95	6.9	12.4	11.3	14.8
95/96	7.1	11.4	8.4	14.4
96/97	5.2	10.2	10.8	12.7
97/98	1.4	7.3	6.9	9.5
98/99	1.8	5.3	4.3	11.3
99/00	1.4	8.5	6.0	11.0
00/01	0.6	6.2	4.8	13.5
01/02	1.5	6.3	4.6	14.3
02/03	3.4	4.0	4.9	8.3
03/04	1.9	3.4	2.3	9.2
04/05	0.0	3.3	2.3	8.7
05/06	1.0	2.1	0.7	5.7
06/07	0.0	2.0	0.6	5.8
07/08	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.5

Note: The percentages for full parole, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there 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 1992/93 and 1997/98 had the highest post-warrant readmission rates for each year except for 1993/94 when schedule I-non-sex offenders had the highest rate.



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, 2008) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
90/91	18.3	33.0	21.4	35.4
91/92	20.1	35.8	31.5	41.9
92/93	20.1	33.8	24.8	35.6
93/94	21.1	34.1	22.5	42.0
94/95	17.3	34.8	31.1	40.0
95/96	16.1	31.8	26.6	42.2
96/97	11.9	33.7	26.1	43.3
97/98	13.2	33.5	23.2	42.9
98/99	12.1	31.7	28.8	42.9
99/00	10.4	28.5	22.5	45.4
00/01	13.6	29.6	18.8	41.1
01/02	9.3	25.9	22.2	37.4
02/03	8.3	25.4	19.0	38.8
03/04	7.4	22.6	17.9	33.7
04/05	4.7	21.3	14.2	31.5
05/06	4.4	16.5	13.4	25.1
06/07	2.0	9.1	8.5	17.7
07/08	0.3	3.2	1.7	6.2

Note: The percentages for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there 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 statutory release between 1992/93 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, 2008) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
90/91	36.6	48.0	42.9	48.5
91/92	34.4	49.7	40.0	55.4
92/93	40.2	48.9	25.0	45.0
93/94	25.5	45.7	37.5	50.9
94/95	28.0	40.6	37.5	44.7
95/96	29.5	35.9	50.0	61.7
96/97	20.2	31.2	36.4	37.8
97/98	26.9	38.1	16.7	53.6
98/99	28.7	33.6	0.0	63.6
99/00	19.2	31.4	100	35.7
00/01	26.4	28.3	50.0	61.5
01/02	21.9	32.3	25.0	50.0
02/03	18.3	37.5	40.0	46.2
03/04	17.6	26.2	50.0	41.7
04/05	10.7	21.4	100	45.0
05/06	8.5	16.4	50.0	21.4
06/07	0.0	8.5	0.0	20.7
07/08	4.5	4.9	0.0	10.5

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 1992/93 and 1997/98, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of all the offender groups for all years except 1992/93 when offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences had the highest rate.



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, 2008) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
90/91	18.2	0.0	14.7	11.7	8.5
91/92	10.8	20.0	8.5	14.8	9.6
92/93	22.0	0.0	15.6	10.7	6.8
93/94	19.0	12.5	10.6	13.6	9.4
94/95	22.6	0.0	5.0	12.3	3.7
95/96	16.3	9.1	5.6	11.4	0.0
96/97	16.7	2.2	12.2	10.5	3.6
97/98	9.6	6.8	4.9	7.3	2.9
98/99	4.1	7.7	1.8	6.4	1.5
99/00	11.8	5.8	3.4	7.6	1.3
00/01	7.4	4.1	3.0	6.7	2.5
01/02	4.7	3.5	5.2	7.2	2.6
02/03	9.7	6.3	4.1	4.8	2.8
03/04	6.7	1.4	1.0	3.8	3.9
04/05	3.4	1.5	2.8	3.7	2.4
05/06	2.4	0.0	2.3	2.4	0.0
06/07	3.6	1.1	0.0	2.1	0.0
07/08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	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 1992/93 and 1997/98 had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of all the offender groups.



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, 2008) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
90/91	36.2	0.0	31.7	30.4	9.4
91/92	39.4	20.0	44.2	34.2	16.7
92/93	34.1	9.1	30.8	31.5	10.7
93/94	36.9	0.0	33.3	32.4	36.7
94/95	39.5	16.0	28.8	32.4	19.4
95/96	35.8	29.2	25.2	31.9	9.1
96/97	36.1	29.2	27.8	32.0	6.8
97/98	33.9	5.7	23.0	32.6	16.7
98/99	32.9	18.4	22.8	31.4	12.3
99/00	30.1	19.0	18.8	30.2	11.8
00/01	29.2	13.7	17.8	30.1	10.2
01/02	28.2	10.9	20.4	26.7	10.8
02/03	26.6	9.8	20.9	26.6	12.5
03/04	25.8	11.7	17.1	23.1	11.4
04/05	25.8	9.2	13.0	20.6	18.6
05/06	18.6	8.2	9.2	17.8	11.2
06/07	11.9	6.0	6.4	11.0	3.3
07/08	3.1	6.1	1.9	3.8	3.9

Note: The percentages for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there 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 1992/93 and 1997/98, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of all the offender groups.



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, 2008) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
90/91	49.2	0.0	44.4	45.1	44.4
91/92	48.0	50.0	37.5	49.2	11.1
92/93	52.1	0.0	38.1	43.5	0.0
93/94	38.0	0.0	14.3	42.0	0.0
94/95	42.7	0.0	35.0	33.6	12.5
95/96	37.8	0.0	37.5	35.3	33.3
96/97	36.4	100	30.0	23.1	0.0
97/98	39.8	25.0	36.4	30.1	37.5
98/99	33.0	0.0	43.8	31.2	0.0
99/00	26.3	0.0	28.6	26.2	11.1
00/01	31.3	0.0	25.0	30.8	0.0
01/02	29.5	50.0	27.3	28.9	11.1
02/03	33.8	0.0	50.0	25.9	0.0
03/04	27.0	14.3	28.6	22.1	11.1
04/05	20.5	0.0	20.0	17.2	33.3
05/06	17.9	0.0	11.5	14.0	0.0
06/07	6.7	0.0	4.3	7.2	0.0
07/08	4.7	0.0	3.2	6.8	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.

Aboriginal offenders who were released at WED, between 1992/93 and 1997/98, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of all the offender groups for four of the six years.



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, 2008) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
90/91	18.1	13.7	8.0	11.9	7.2
91/92	19.0	20.3	10.3	12.1	2.7
92/93	15.0	11.0	10.7	11.9	6.7
93/94	18.0	15.7	11.2	15.1	4.8
94/95	19.9	12.5	9.9	12.6	3.1
95/96	17.9	11.5	7.0	10.7	10.1
96/97	14.5	12.7	9.2	7.3	6.1
97/98	12.9	7.7	3.6	8.2	3.5
98/99	11.1	5.4	4.3	5.9	2.3
99/00	12.6	8.0	4.5	6.5	5.0
00/01	7.8	6.1	3.8	7.4	5.3
01/02	6.6	6.9	6.7	5.8	4.7
02/03	9.9	3.2	4.9	4.6	5.1
03/04	5.4	3.4	3.2	3.9	2.9
04/05	5.5	2.7	4.0	2.6	2.2
05/06	2.8	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.1
06/07	4.2	0.4	1.5	2.5	2.0
07/08	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9

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 1992/93 and 1997/98 had higher post-warrant expiry readmission rates than offenders from the other regions.



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, 2008) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific
90/91	31.6	37.9	25.3	28.5	26.8
91/92	43.0	41.8	32.9	27.0	28.6
92/93	33.7	39.6	28.1	26.7	26.6
93/94	36.5	38.8	29.8	28.5	30.7
94/95	37.1	37.8	28.6	32.1	30.3
95/96	41.2	36.9	23.7	30.9	27.8
96/97	32.8	36.1	28.7	29.5	30.5
97/98	32.9	37.4	25.4	29.6	29.8
98/99	35.4	31.2	28.2	29.7	30.0
99/00	38.5	28.4	24.5	28.7	30.4
00/01	40.5	30.5	23.6	25.9	28.6
01/02	30.8	28.2	24.4	22.7	27.0
02/03	28.4	27.3	22.9	25.1	26.7
03/04	26.6	20.7	21.0	20.8	32.0
04/05	26.6	17.2	19.2	20.4	28.1
05/06	19.8	16.0	15.4	17.1	19.9
06/07	12.8	8.3	10.8	9.4	15.3
07/08	6.3	3.3	2.2	3.4	5.4

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 1992/93 and 1997/98 had higher post-warrant expiry readmission rates than offenders from the other regions for all years except 1995/96 when offenders from the Atlantic region had the highest rate.



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, 2008) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
90/91	42.6	57.5	45.3	45.0	39.8
91/92	63.1	60.6	41.1	43.7	41.5
92/93	48.9	53.4	47.0	44.7	31.3
93/94	59.3	45.6	26.3	40.5	34.1
94/95	35.5	54.5	25.0	37.7	30.2
95/96	29.0	45.8	33.9	35.7	34.3
96/97	27.1	28.0	24.6	30.7	20.8
97/98	34.9	41.7	25.8	33.6	33.3
98/99	29.2	39.1	32.9	25.2	36.5
99/00	23.1	28.3	28.6	24.3	21.6
00/01	36.4	36.4	22.9	32.4	25.0
01/02	32.0	47.1	25.9	20.7	17.5
02/03	27.6	32.4	29.4	28.4	27.3
03/04	38.7	39.6	8.9	19.4	18.9
04/05	23.5	17.1	15.6	22.2	17.9
05/06	21.4	15.2	10.8	14.0	18.2
06/07	8.0	7.7	4.7	7.4	6.3
07/08	17.9	4.9	3.3	3.5	3.3

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

Offenders who were released at WED in the Atlantic, Quebec and Prairie regions, between 1992/93 and 1997/98, had the highest post-warrant expiry readmission rates.



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 moving toward national consistency in dealing with observers at hearings and those who access 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 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 statistics in the coming years.

Information to Victims: ↑

Table 167

Source: NPB

CONTACTS with VICTIMS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2007/08	3008	15	3199	16	4790	23	3327	16	6133	30	20457



Contacts with victims decreased 5% in 2007/08 but have risen 34% since 2003/04. The decrease in 2007/08 may be due, in part, to the amendments made to the statistical forms used in the data collection. The Atlantic region recorded the largest regional increase in contacts with victims, in 2007/08, at 19%, followed by the Quebec region at 15%. The other regions all saw decreases in the number of contacts with victims in 2007/08 with the Prairie and Pacific regions seeing the biggest decreases at 14% followed by the Ontario region at 6%.

In 2007/08, 44% of contacts with victims were by telephone while 43% were by letter. The regions also had 7,415 contacts relating to victim services in 2007/08 other than with the victims themselves.

Observers at Hearings:



Table 168

Source: NPB

OBSERVERS at HEARINGS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2007/08	181	9	255	13	951	48	175	9	412	21	1974

The number of observers at hearings decreased 4% in 2007/08 but has increased 83% since 2003/04. The Pacific and Ontario regions saw increases in the number of observers at hearings in 2007/08, with the Pacific region seeing an increase of 50% and the Ontario region seeing an increase of 45%. The other regions all saw decreases with the Quebec seeing the biggest decrease (↓51%), followed by the Prairie (↓46%) and the Atlantic (↓36%) regions. The decrease in 2007/08 may be due, in part, to the amendments made to the statistical forms used in the data collection.

Table 169

Source: NPB

HEARINGS with OBSERVERS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2007/08	62	8	87	11	417	54	89	11	119	15	774



The number of hearings with observers decreased 11% in 2007/08 but has increased 63% since 2003/04. All regions, except the Pacific region, saw decreases in the number of hearings with observers in 2007/08. The Quebec region saw the biggest decrease at 37%, followed by the Prairie (↓34%), the Atlantic (↓5%) and the Ontario (↓3%) regions. The Pacific region saw an increase of 25% during the same period. The decrease in 2007/08 may be due, in part, to the amendments made to the statistical forms used in the data collection.

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	2007/08
Hearings with presentations	62	90	110	101	111	152	139
Presentations	85	135	162	149	169	252	244
In person	68	97	114	114	132	216	215
Audiotape	14	23	35	23	32	30	24
Videotape or DVD	3	15	13	12	5	6	5
Requested, but did not take place because of:	24	75	37	34	49	47	32
Offender	15	43	8	14	25	14	13
Victim	6	22	18	18	20	30	17
NPB	3	9	10	2	4	3	2
CSC	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

In 2007/08 there were 244 presentations (↓3% (↓8) from 2006/07) made at 139 hearings (↓9% (↓13) from 2006/07). 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 since 2005/06.

Of these presentations, 88% were in person, 10% were on audiotape and 2% were on videotape.

During 2007/08, 32 requests to speak at hearings did not take place as scheduled (↓15 from 2006/07). In 53% (64% in 2006/07) 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 41% (30% in 2006/07) of these cases, the victim was present but the offender postponed the hearing, and in 6% (6% in 2006/07) of the cases, the victim was present but the Board had to adjourn/postpone the hearing. In 2007/08, 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						
2007/08						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Hearings with presentations	15	18	39	23	44	139
Presentations	16	25	75	45	83	244
In person	16	21	69	42	67	215
Audiotape	-	4	6	2	12	24
Videotape or DVD	-	-	-	1	4	5
Requested, but did not take place because of:	1	8	10	1	12	32
Offender	-	2	1	1	9	13
Victim	1	5	9	-	2	17
NPB	-	1	-	-	1	2
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major offence of victimization						
Aggravated assault	1	2	4	1	3	11
Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault causing bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault with a weapon	-	-	-	-	1	1
Attempted murder	3	4	2	-	2	11
Criminal negligence causing death	-	-	-	-	2	2
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Confinement	-	-	1	-	-	1
Fraud	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impaired driving causing death	2	-	5	1	1	9
Impaired driving/Impaired driving causing bodily harm	-	-	2	-	-	2
Incest	-	-	2	-	-	2
Indecent assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	3	5	9	18	23	58
Murder	-	10	27	19	36	92
Robbery	-	-	1	-	2	3
Sexual assault	2	3	20	6	11	42
Sexual exploitation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual interference	1	-	-	-	1	2
Spousal abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threats	-	1	-	-	-	1
Utter threats – death	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	4	-	2	-	1	7



In 2007/08, 34% of the presentations made at hearings were in the Pacific region, 31% were in the Ontario region, 18% were in the Prairie region, 10% were in the Quebec region and 7% were in the Atlantic region.

In 2007/08, 32% of the hearings with presentations were in the Pacific region, 28% in the Ontario region, 17% in the Prairie region, 13% in Quebec region and 7% in the Atlantic region.

The major offence of victimization, for the presentations made at hearings in 2007/08, was most likely to have been murder (38%), followed by manslaughter (24%) and sexual assault (17%). By comparison, in 2006/07, the major offences of victimization were the same but the percentages differed (murder (44%), manslaughter (23%) and sexual assault (16%)).

The major offence of victimization for presentations made since July 1, 2001, was most likely to have been murder (37%), followed by manslaughter (22%) and sexual assault (17%).

[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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2007/08	934	15	1095	18	1015	17	1001	16	2053	34	6098

The number of decisions sent from the decision registry increased 4% in 2007/08 and has increased 30% since 2003/04. All regions, except the Ontario and Prairie regions, saw increases in the number of decisions sent from the decision registry in 2007/08 with the Atlantic region seeing the biggest increase (↑27%) followed by the Pacific (↑16%) and the Quebec (↑2%) regions. During the same period, the Ontario region had a 16% decrease in the number of decisions sent, while the Prairie region had a 7% decrease.



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).

Five Board member orientation sessions were provided in Ottawa in 2007/08. Three of the sessions were given in English and two were given in French. These were followed by three further weeks of formal training as well as several months of coaching in the regions. The Professional Development and Decision Processes Division continued to enhance or revise/update 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 project was undertaken in conjunction with Dr. Ralph Serin and Carleton University in 2007/08:

- Integration of existing research in support of the framework into a published handbook.
- Review of parole officers' and psychologists' reports to determine content of each report and whether one type of author is preferred for certain types of cases and to develop proposed criteria for psychological referrals based on the results of this review.

The Division, in conjunction with the Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives Section, developed training materials on Aboriginal Perceptions. The program objectives were:

- to build awareness of the systemic elements that have contributed to the over-representation of Aboriginal People in the criminal justice system;
- to understand the unique position of Aboriginal People in Canadian Law;
- to provide a greater understanding of the role of healing in Aboriginal communities and in correctional programs; and



- to provide an overview of the background factors to be considered in decision-making.

A pilot training session was held in February 2008.

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 2007/08, information sessions were provided to visiting delegations from the Malaysia, Kenya and Russia.

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 2007/08 the Audits and Investigations Section reviewed 30 cases 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 that take place in the institutions and in the community. The Audits and Investigations Section reviews only the cases involving offenders in the community. As the Section does not review all the cases that appear in the SITREP, this number is not representative of the number of incidents that have taken place during the year.

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 2007/08, the section reviewed 55 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 14 requests under the *Access to Information Act* during 2007/08. One request was outstanding from fiscal year 2006/07. All 15 were completed during the reporting period as follows:

All disclosed	2
Disclosed in part	5
Nothing disclosed (excluded)	1
Nothing disclosed (exempted)	2
Transferred	0
Unable to process ³⁶	4
Abandoned by the applicant	1
TOTAL	15

Thirteen (13) requests were completed within 30 days. One (1) request was completed between 31 to 60 days, and one (1) request was completed between 61 to 120 days.

Six (6) requests came from the media, and nine (9) requests came from public.

A total of sixteen (16) access consultations were processed in this reporting period. One request was outstanding from 2006/07. The sixteen (16) requests were completed within 30 days.

Two (2) complaints filed with the Information Commissioner were outstanding from 2006/07. The two complaints have been resolved and both were deemed to have been well founded.

Requests under the *Privacy Act*

The NPB received 317 requests under the *Privacy Act* for the reporting period 2007/08. Twenty-seven (27) requests were outstanding from 2006/07. Eighteen (18) requests were carried forward to fiscal year 2008/09 as they were received during the last month of the reporting period. The dispositions of the 326 requests that were completed during the reporting period, were as follows:

³⁶ The unable to process cases are requests for documents which were not within the purview of the NPB.



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

All disclosed	26	
Disclosed in part	118	
Nothing disclosed (excluded)	0	
Nothing disclosed (exempted)	1	
Unable to process	Error! Bookmark not defined.	177
Abandoned by the applicant	3	
Transferred	1	
TOTAL	326	

Two hundred and fifty-two (252) requests were completed within 30 days. Sixty-four (64) were completed within 31 to 60 days, despite required consultations with other government institutions, and ten (10) were completed within 61 to 120 days. A total of 70,296 pages were reviewed.

Two (2) requests for correction were received and were completed. Generally, offenders use the CCRA to request correction of their information.

A total of eleven (11) consultations were processed in this reporting period. The eleven (11) requests were completed within 30 days.

Eleven (11) complaints were filed with the Privacy Commissioner in 2007/08. Seven (7) complaints are now closed and four (4) 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 of being found guilty of a federal offence for people who, having satisfied the sentence imposed and a specified waiting period, have shown themselves to be law-abiding citizens.

The Clemency and Pardons Division has seen a substantial increase (79%) since 2004/05 in the number of pardon applications received. In the 3rd quarter of 2007/08, the NPB obtained approval from Treasury Board for the removal of the cap that had been imposed on the revenue generated by the pardon service fee. This meant that for the first time, it was possible for the Division to retain all of its portion of the collected funds and hire resources commensurate with the increase in applications. As a result, the Division reduced its backlog of pardon applications by 42% (from 22,396 to 13,027) in the 2nd half of the year, while still keeping pace with a record number of incoming applications (30,398). Although the fees collected still do not fully cover the cost of processing pardons, with the support of the Board and the move to a “single officer” approach, it is anticipated that the backlog will be fully cleared in 2008/09.

The last seven years have seen many new initiatives for the pardon program. In 2005/06, an updated PADS-R system was developed and tested, and staff were trained to use the new system. 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. Unfortunately, during the revamping of the system, a backlog of pardon applications developed which continued into 2007/08. The new system, however, is a major improvement over the original automated system developed in 2000/01.

There is now an eight point strategy in place to improve efficiencies in pardon processing over the next five years. This strategy consists of a policy review, process streamlining, improved use of information systems and technology, effective human resource planning, removal of the cap on revenues for pardon fees, elimination of the backlog, setting of performance standards, and review of the fee structure and possible legislative/regulatory amendments.



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. However, in 2007/08, a strategy was implemented to attack the backlog, while at the same time ensuring that new applications that were received were dealt with in a timely and efficient manner.

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	07/08
Received	19,018	18,016	16,989	16,912	16,958	27,946	26,519	30,398
Accepted	4,946	18,518	15,248	16,696	19,681	12,705	27,203	28,239
% Accepted	26%	103%	90%	99%	116%	45%	103%	93%

The number of pardon applications received increased 14.6% in 2007/08 (to 30,398), representing the highest number of applications received since the inception of the pardon program.

Factors which influence application volumes include:

- Fee - the \$50 pardon service fee was introduced in 1995/96 and has remained constant. It was set at a relatively modest rate to ensure marginal impact on those deciding to apply for a pardon, but given the increase in volume and need to retain resources to keep pace with demand, consultations will likely be undertaken in 2009 to revisit user fees.
- 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.

All applications that were received in 2007/08 were reviewed for eligibility and completeness. Additionally, the backlog of applications remaining from the previous fiscal year was also reviewed for eligibility and completeness. In total, the Division reviewed 38,594 applications for eligibility and completeness, of which 28,239 were accepted.



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	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted	8,761	55	17,800	78	3,951	46	7,076	48	14,514	58
Issued	6,832	43	4,745	21	4,402	51	7,672	52	10,332	41
Sub-Total	15,593	98	22,545	98	8,353	98	14,748	99	24,846	99
Denied	265	2	375	2	196	2	103	1	175	1
Total	15,858	100	22,920	100	8,549	100	14,851	100	25,021	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 68.5% in the number of pardons decisions recorded in 2007/08. The grant/issue rate for pardons, after returning non-eligible and incomplete applications, was 99% in 2007/08. 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						
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Pardons Revoked By NPB	369	534	225	79	133	34
Cease to Exist (RCMP Authority)	533	780	332	377	2,252	533
Cease to Exist (NPB Authority)					12	14
Total	902	1,314	557	456	2,397	581

The number of pardons revoked by the Board decreased 74% (↓99) in 2007/08, while the number that ceased to exist decreased by 76% (↓1,717 to 547). In previous years, while the pardons had ceased to exist and the files had been reopened by the RCMP, the NPB had experienced a delay in notifying the agencies it contacted at the time of the grant of the pardon. This backlog was eliminated in 2006/07 and notifications of cessations (RCMP Authority) in 2007/08 were processed as soon as the notifications were 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
2007/08	377,477	581	14,585	3.86

³⁷ The cumulative revocation/cessation rate is calculated by dividing the cumulative pardons revoked/ceased by the cumulative pardons granted/issued to date.



The cumulative pardon revocation/cessation rate decreased slightly ($\downarrow 0.11\%$) in 2007/08. Although the revocation rate increased from 2.37% in 1996/97 to a high of 3.97% in 2006/07, the revocation rate remains fairly low and demonstrates that most people remain crime free after receipt of a pardon

Service and Productivity:

The key aspect of service to pardon applicants is timeliness in the 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						
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Applications Accepted	15,248	16,696	19,681	12,705	27,203	28,239
Cases Processed	14,722	15,858	22,920	8,549	14,851	25,021
Average Processing Time	17mths	17 mths	12 mths	11 mths	13 mths	10 mths*

NOTE: The cases processed do not include revocations processed by the NPB.

*The number does not include the processing time for cases in which the pardon was denied. For those cases the average processing time was 20 months.

The average processing time decreased to 10 months in 2007/08. This average includes those cases that had been granted priority status which were usually processed in less than two months.

Additional streamlining measures implemented in 2007/08, combined with enhancements to the PADS-R system, and additional resources obtained by the removal of the cap on revenues allowed the Division to greatly reduce processing times. In the case of summary offences, applications were processed on average within 1.5 months. Furthermore, measures were implemented to treat the applications for indictable offences which made up the bulk of the backlog. Although processing times remained high in the first half of the fiscal year (up to 18 months) for those applications containing indictable offences, the delay in processing time was greatly reduced in the latter half of the fiscal year (to 9 months or less).

The sustained efforts of the Division, as well as enhancements to the PADS-R system provided net improvement in the processing of pardon applications.



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. 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 1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Requests	602	51	25	20	11	29	21	18	18	24	819
Granted	164	15	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	185
Denied	104	3	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	114
Discontinued	322	35	26	10	16	4	26	19	22	14	494

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

At the end of 2007, there were 29 active clemency cases.

In the last five years, 4 clemency requests have been granted, 4 have been denied and 85 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 Board's governmental reporting functions;
- 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;
- Aboriginal and diversity initiatives;
- Victim initiatives; and
- Conducting research to support the Board.

Highlights of activities within the Division during 2007/08 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 the NPB. These initiatives were related to the government's priority of addressing criminal justice issues. Examples of these initiatives include parole reform, mandatory minimum penalties for various offences, and victims of crime.
- **Treasury Board submissions** - A number of Treasury Board submissions were drafted and/or finalized to request the resources required for the NPB to meet its responsibilities. As a result of these submissions, the NPB received additional resources to enhance the Board's services to victims of crime.
- **Corrections Review Panel** - In the fall of 2007, the Corrections Review Panel released a report which contained a number of recommendations relating to the Correctional Services of Canada (CSC). CSC has created a Transformation Team tasked with responding to the recommendations. The Board has a representative on this team, and the Division has formed a working group to examine the impact of the recommendations on the Board.
- **Conditional Release System (CRS)** - Significant work was undertaken throughout the year, with CSC officials, to move forward with the completion of this automated system which supports the delivery of the conditional release program. As a result of the Memorandum of Understanding with CSC, where CSC is now responsible for meeting the Board's information technology needs, CSC is developing a system to meet the needs of NPB users.



- Victims of Crime - Division staff members were extensively involved in implementing victims' initiatives. Most notably, Division staff have been working with other federal departments, who work with victims, including the Federal Ombudsman's Office for victims of crime. The Division staff also prepared a NPB poster which reminds victims of the role they may choose to play in the parole process. In addition, the Division prepared a simulated hearing program which was installed on the NPB website. This program is intended to help victims and victim service agencies better understand a NPB hearing—the set up, the process, the people in the hearing room.
- Contingency Planning - The Division coordinated contingency planning efforts that were necessary for the NPB to meet its conditional release legislative requirements during a time of a shortage of Board members.
- Video conferencing - The Division developed a policy and guidelines for the use of video conferencing at NPB hearings. Work has begun to examine further use of video conferencing, such as with victims.
- Aboriginal and Diversity - The Division was involved in an examination of interpretation services for offenders who required interpretation in other than an official language. In addition, the Division was involved in piloting the Aboriginal Perceptions Training for Board members and staff. The Division continues to provide information to increase awareness about Aboriginal and diversity issues, including coordinating the Aboriginal Circle to discuss Board priorities in relation to Aboriginal offenders/communities.

7.1 ABORIGINAL and DIVERSITY INITIATIVES



The Government of Canada has identified community involvement as a crime prevention priority to break the cycle of violence, provide hope and opportunity for youth. In the context of Aboriginal communities, the Public Safety Portfolio's enhancement of the safety of First Nations communities in relation to prevention, policing, and corrections supports this priority. The development of corrections policy to strengthen community reintegration and the management of high risk offenders is of particular relevance to Aboriginal people and communities given their more frequent contact with the criminal justice system. Aboriginal adults are over-represented in federal institutions (20% of federal inmates), they are more likely to be incarcerated for a violent offence, and are considered to have higher risk and needs. The Correctional Service of Canada, our partner agency, is responding to the needs of Aboriginal offenders through the provision of effective rehabilitative interventions and services in the institutions and communities.

Section 151 (3) of the CCRA guides the Board's work in relation to Aboriginal and diversity initiatives. The legislation dictates that our policies must respect gender, ethnic, cultural and linguistic differences and that the Board must be responsive to the needs of women, Aboriginal peoples, and of other groups of offenders with special requirements. The Board meets this legislated responsibility, while also ensuring public safety, through the provision of quality decisions on the timing and conditions of release of offenders into the community.



Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives facilitates this process through the provision of corporate expertise on Aboriginal, ethnocultural, and women offender issues and leadership on the conditional release program, Board member training, policy development, and implementation.

The section works horizontally and in collaboration with the national and regional offices, partners, other government departments, and with community stakeholders. Its energies are particularly focused on developing national strategies and initiatives aimed at enhancing informed conditional release decision-making, in relation to Aboriginal, women, and ethnocultural/racial offenders, to ensure public safety.

The following are some of the activities undertaken in relation to Aboriginal, women, and ethnocultural/racial initiatives in 2007/08:

- In October 2007, the Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives Newsletter was launched. The Newsletter is a means to share information between the national office and the regions and to provide updates on meetings and conferences that have been held on the topics of women, Aboriginal and ethnocultural/racial offenders. Educational information is also provided. The Newsletter is published on a quarterly basis.
- The Prairie region established a regional diversity committee similar to that in other regions and this committee launched its monthly Newsletter in November. Aboriginal and/or Diversity Committees, which have been created in the majority of the regions, serve to identify Board member training needs, as well as to identify and prioritize issues and areas requiring action. The Minutes from these meetings are shared across the Board.

1. Federally-Sentenced Women

In January 2007, the Atlantic Region implemented a one-year pilot project whereby a Regional Communications Officer and a Hearing Officer attend Nova Institution for Women (Nova), on a monthly basis, to meet with incarcerated women. The morning information sessions include a viewing of a hearing video and a question and answer period relating to the hearing process. The feedback has been extremely positive and, as a result, and at the request of management at Nova, the pilot will continue through the new fiscal year.

2. Ethnocultural Offenders

The Hallmarks of a Quality Hearing section of the Board's policy was implemented in August 2007. This section of the policy is a result of a recommendation made by the Cultural Hearings Working Group in 2006. It recognizes that difference matters and allows for the use of a cultural interpreter should such assistance be required by decision-makers. Training on this new section of the policy has also been developed and implemented.



Funding was received from the Department of Canadian Heritage, under the Inclusive Institutions Initiative (III), to undertake a national project examining the quality of interpretation services provided at hearings for offenders who do not have either English or French as a first language. The project was completed in March 2008. Additional funding from III in the new fiscal year will facilitate the Board's ability to address the areas requiring attention.

In the Atlantic region, a second project funded by the Department of Canadian Heritage, was piloted in 2007/08. The project involved having an African-Canadian Cultural Liaison attend hearings to facilitate Board members' understanding of African-Canadian culture, heritage, and community. The Cultural Liaison also provided information on the hearing process to offenders from this community.

Regionally, National Parole Board representatives have been actively involved at meetings of Correctional Service of Canada's (CSC) Regional Ethnocultural Advisory Committees. Meetings are held regularly throughout the year and serve as a forum to discuss areas of concern and initiatives to address the needs of ethnocultural/racial offenders from a regional perspective. Committee membership also includes CSC staff, representatives from diverse non-governmental agencies, professionals and academics. There is also representation on CSC's National Ethnocultural Advisory Committee. The Minutes from the various meetings are widely shared within the Board as a means of sharing ideas and best practices.

3. Aboriginal Offenders and Communities

The Aboriginal Perceptions Training pilot was held in mid-February. Feedback from the pilot will assist the Working Group and co-facilitators with finalizing the training material for delivery to Board members, nationally, as well as to staff.

In June, a meeting was held with the Elders who assist at hearings for Aboriginal offenders. The meeting was held at Wanuskewin in Saskatchewan and served to provide the Elders, from across the country, with the opportunity to discuss a variety of issues, as well as to share their views on a number of topics of relevance to the Board and decision-making processes in particular. The Chairperson was also able to meet with the Elders. The feedback from the Elders was very positive.

The annual Aboriginal Circle meeting was hosted by the Quebec regional office in November. Participants had the opportunity to meet with staff, offenders, and Elders at the Wasaskun Healing Lodge. There were also presentations by CSC staff on the various Aboriginal initiatives in the region and a presentation by the NPB Regional Manager, Community Relations and Training on the profile of the Aboriginal nations in the province.



A review of the effectiveness of the Aboriginal Circle was undertaken by Sussex Circle. The review served to gather participant views on the mandate, the content of proceedings, meeting modus operandi, logistics, and membership in order to assess the operations, efficiency and effectiveness of the Aboriginal Circle. The report and recommendations will be discussed at the September 2008 meeting of the Executive Committee.

In support of celebrations relating to Louis Riel Day (the third Monday in February) and National Aboriginal Day (June 21st), the Prairie region is no longer scheduling Elder-assisted hearings on these dates. This decision was taken to allow Elders, Board members and staff, as well as others who are interested, to attend provincial celebrations on those days.

The Regional offices have undertaken a number of activities such as sessions to inform Aboriginal offenders and CSC institutional staff about hearings for Aboriginal offenders including Community hearings. These sessions are of particular importance in the Prairie region.

The Quebec region has been actively engaged in a number of initiatives with their CSC partners including the Aboriginal Forum held in November and collaboration with the Waseskun Healing Lodge in the training of newly appointed Board members.

Several additional Community hearings were held in the Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions over the year.



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



Activities of the Division 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 fostering the IT partnership with Correctional Services Canada.

The following are some of the activities undertaken by Integrated Management Services in 2007/08:

Partnership with Correctional Services Canada

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 (IMS).

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.

The NPB-CSC Master Service Agreement Transition Committee that was established for monitoring the transition process, for the period between April 1st, 2007 and April 1st, 2008, has completed its mandate leading to full implementation of the Master Service Agreement, which goes beyond a simple service-provider agreement from one organization to another.

As part of overall governance, the NPB recently submitted its 2008/09 IT projects to CSC's Information Management Services Branch. IMS is now responsible for the IT planning cycle of both organisations and will be consolidating all IT projects that have been submitted by CSC and NPB in preparation for an upcoming Information Management and Technology Sub-Committee (IMTSC) meeting. IMTSC will be providing a recommendation for approval to the IM/IT Strategic Committee (ISC) which is co-chaired by the CSC Commissioner and the NPB Chairperson. The jointly developed Strategic IT Plan will constitute the blueprint for guiding IMS activities and also overseeing IMS' budget.



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. The NPB expects to have all classification grievances addressed and resolved by March 2009.

2. Partnership with Correctional Services Canada for IT Services Delivery

In 2006/07, the NPB completed a review of the computer services group and proceeded to transfer the responsibility for approximately 20 computer services positions to Correctional Services Canada. Fiscal year 2007/08 was a transition year in order to determine the service delivery model and to fully implement the transfer of staff. As of March 31, 2008, all of the NPB's computer services employees have accepted deployments with CSC.

3. Public Service Modernization Act

With the implementation of the Public Service Modernization Act (PSMA), as well as the Public Service Labour Relations Act (PSLRA) and the Public Service Employment Act (PSEA), the NPB Human Resources Division undertook the necessary work to ensure compliance through the development of new policies, processes and procedures. The 2006/07 fiscal year represented a period of adjustment, familiarization and application of the many changes in both the PSEA and PSLRA. The year 2007/08 was a year to assess the impact of the new legislation and NPB's policies and programs to ensure that they supported NPB's business lines and service to Canadians.

4. Human Resources Plan

NPB is currently in the process of implementing a new approach to its human resources and business planning. This approach will make better use of technology so that human resources issues are resolved and business line requirements are achieved in a seamless manner. This new approach is key to the NPB's ability to meet its mandate, remain competitive, enhance its ability to attract and retain employees and achieve its broad government responsibilities.



Finance and Materiel Management

1. Government-Wide Implementation of the Financial Information Strategy (FIS)

As of March 31, 2008, the Financial Information Strategy (FIS) had been in place for seven years at the National Parole Board. The sixth 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 2007. 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 2008/09 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 2008/09.

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 Services Managers in contracting policies and procedures.

All of the above recommendations were acted upon during 2004/05. The contract advisor position was filled by four different people as a result of two separate competitions, but unfortunately, none have stayed longer than ten months. Contracting advisory services are currently being provided by a consultant.

3. Shared Travel Services Initiative (STSI)

The government-wide Shared Travel Services Initiative was launched during 2006/07. 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 Regional Corporate Services Managers will also be performed electronically. Significant technical difficulties have been encountered and the project is currently on hold until issues are resolved.



Accommodations and Security

1. National Accommodation Plan

A long term accommodation plan for NPB, in partnership with PWGSC and TBS, was developed and approved through a Treasury Board Submission. NPB-NO continues to provide support and play an essential role in meeting the long term accommodation needs of the NO and the regions. The number of activities, in this area, will increase tremendously due to the following upcoming long-term accommodation projects:

The Abbotsford office's long term accommodation requirements are being met with a "build to suit" solution. Sign-off has already taken place on the floor plans. The project is expected to be completed by November 2008. Funding approved by Treasury Board Submission for this long term accommodation project is \$1.076M

It was anticipated that the Quebec office's long term accommodation requirements would have been met in 2007/08. However, the Complex Guy Favreau, where the Quebec office is located, is presently undergoing major renovations. NPB's additional space for expansion, within the same complex, will not be available until the end of summer 2008/09. As a result, funds have been re-profiled to 2008/09. Funding approved by Treasury Board Submission for this long term accommodation project is \$1.193M.

2. Accommodation for Clemency and Pardons

The Clemency and Pardons Division launched a special initiative last year to reduce and eliminate the pardon application backlog. Funding was provided through a Treasury Board Submission, which was approved in September 2007.

The approval of the initiative led to an influx of employees who started in early fall 2007. In order to ensure the success of this project, special temporary accommodation measures were undertaken. All unoccupied workstations and offices at NO are being used to accommodate approximately 30 additional personnel for the next few months.

Scenarios were developed to try and minimize the displacement of existing and incoming employees. In certain circumstances, some employees were asked to either move or trade places for the duration of the project. Ample consultation with managers occurred. Everything possible was done to minimize disruptions and to be as transparent as possible.

3. Business Continuity Plan

The National Parole Board, as a small agency and administrative tribunal, is progressing in the development of its Business Continuity Plan (BCP) Program. The Board has been using the BCP Action Plan model provided by Public Safety Canada.



A departmental BCP Policy Document was developed and distributed to employees. To date, all Business Impact Analyses (BIA) have been completed and meet government policy requirements and generally accepted standards. The purpose of the BIA is to identify the organization's mandate and critical services or products, rank the order of priority of services or products for continuous delivery or rapid recovery, and identify the internal and external impacts of disruptions. The Board is currently reviewing the recommendations and different corrective measures that flowed from the Business Impact Analyses, to determine which could be adopted. The Board is also sharing with CSC its recommendations in relation to any potential impacts on IT security.

4. Other on-going events

Security Awareness Week:

During Security Awareness Week, numerous topics, along with activities, were shared with NPB-NO employees and Regional Corporate Services Managers. The CSC IT Security Division presented a session to staff on some of the tools used in forensic investigations. In addition, the Ottawa Police and Fire Services installed a booth in the lobby of the NO building and shared information with the occupants of the building which houses departments other than the NPB.

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 its regional offices. The next challenge for the Board is to ensure that users are aware of their responsibilities under the Policy on Information Management (PIM) 2007 and extend training on the usage of Foremost to all NPB users. The reorganization of Information Holdings at NO, in 2007/08, was engineered to facilitate the extended training that is required to achieve TBS policy objectives.



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 Division'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 Division in 2007/08:

1. Performance Monitoring Report

The Performance Monitoring Report for 2006/07 was published and presented to the Executive Committee in September 2007. 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. 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.

The development of a MAF, in May 2006, 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 needed 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.



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 results received from TBS, in May 2007, were generally positive. TBS commended the NPB for its work to improve results since its previous assessment, especially in the areas of effective corporate risk-management, values-based leadership and organizational culture, and the effectiveness of its asset management.

3. 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 risks the organization faces.

The division therefore undertook, in 2004/05, to develop the NPB's corporate risk profile and its integrated risk management framework. The NPB's first risk management framework, as well as its related five-year evaluation and audit plan, were adopted by the Senior Management Committee in June 2005. The risk management framework was reviewed and adapted to the MAF in May 2006. The framework was again revised in June 2007 to take into account the results of the recent evaluation of the MAF which was undertaken by TBS. The revised versions of both the framework and the evaluation and audit plan were presented to the Senior Management Committee for discussion in September 2007. Risk management plans were also developed for each sector of the NPB, including the regions, to support them in managing the risks specific to their areas.

4. Evaluation and Audit

Review Committee

In 2007/08, the Review Committee met once in November. During this meeting, the committee adopted the questionnaires to be used in the surveys of observers at hearings and those who access the registry of decisions.

Review of Regional Practices with regards to Observers at Hearings, Access to the Decision Registry and Contacts with Victims

One of the recommendations which flowed from the review of regional practices with regards to observers at hearings, access to the registry of decisions and contacts with victims was to conduct surveys to determine the public's satisfaction with the services provided by the NPB to observers at hearings and to those who access the registry of decisions.

The questionnaires for these two surveys were developed in 2007/08 and distributed to the regions in January 2008. The surveys were launched on March 31, 2008 and are to run until March 27, 2009.



Evaluation of the Board Member Training Program

An evaluation of the Board Member training program was undertaken in the fall of 2007. The objective of the evaluation was to assess whether the NPB had an effective system in place to ensure that Board Members have the necessary knowledge, skills, and abilities to carry out their responsibilities in making independent quality conditional release and pardon decisions and clemency recommendations.

The evaluation, which was carried out under the direction of a Steering Committee, was to answer questions with regards to the Board Member training program in the areas of structure, finance, Board Members, training design and delivery, and collaboration with others.

Conducted by the AIM Group, the evaluation included an extensive documentation review as well as interviews with NO executives, directors, managers, members of the Appeal Division, Regional Directors and Managers, Regional Vice-Chairpersons and 25 full and part-time Board Members. The interviews were completed in March 2008 and the final report was presented on May 14, 2008.

5. Decision Matrix

The key source of information about the conditional release program is the Offender Management System (OMS). From this database, information is retrieved and analyzed in order to report on the performance of the conditional release program. It is essential, therefore, that all information related to decisions made by the NPB be entered in OMS correctly and on time.

The objective of the Decision Matrix is to present information on all the possible types of conditional release decisions that can be made by the NPB, as well as information on the way CSC recommendations and NPB decisions must be entered into OMS.

Any time changes are made to legislation or policies which have an impact on Board Member decisions, the Decision Matrix must be updated. This ensures that all decisions can be recorded in OMS and that statistics obtained from the OMS are accurate and complete.

A complete review of the paper version of the Decision Matrix was completed in 2007/08. The definitions were revised as necessary, and the matrix was simplified, where possible. Electronic and paper versions of the Decision Matrix were distributed to NPB and CSC personnel in March 2008.

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.

The series of statistical tables and charts, covering a twelve year period, developed in 2006/07, which gave an overview of the evolution of the profile of the offender population, of conditional release and outcomes over a long period were updated in 2007/08. These tables and charts are useful in supporting the Board's position with regards to proposed changes to the law and regulations.

In addition, important efforts continue 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, 75 different error check reports in addition to ad hoc reports.

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 reports on regional practices with regards to these activities, the Division reviewed and redefined, in 2006/07, the data to be collected by the regions. Analysis of the data received early in 2007/08 led to clarification of the statistical definitions and this should enhance the quality of the data collected in future years.

8. Study of Offenders involved in Organized crime

Following a request from the Department of Public Safety, the Division produced "*A Profile of Federal Offenders Convicted of Criminal Organization Offences*" in 2006/07. 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. This study was updated in 2007/08 and the report was published in March 2008.

9. Review of Delayed Decisions

A report was prepared and distributed in March 2008 which updated information from a report released in 2005 on the factors causing delays in NPB reviews.



10. 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, as well as providing an overview of the NPB's work environment as well as a profile of the offender population.

Copies of the Performance Monitoring Report are available on the NPB website or by contacting the Performance Measurement Division at 613-954-6131.



INDEX OF CHARTS AND TABLES

Aboriginal and Race

Average Length of Supervision Periods with Determinate Sentences (fed.), 139
 Average Proportion of Sentence Served at Federal Day Parole (First), 92
 Average Proportion of Sentence Served at Federal Full Parole (First), 101
 Conditional Release Population (fed.), 50
 Day Parole Grant Rates (fed. and prov.), 96
 Day Parole Outcome Rates (fed.), 160
 Day Parole Outcome Rates (prov.), 165
 Federal Admissions to Institutions, 64
 Federal Releases from Institutions, 69
 Full Parole Grant Rates (fed. and prov.), 104
 Full Parole Outcome Rates (fed.), 171
 Full Parole Outcome Rates (prov.), 180
 Incarcerated Population (fed.), 47
 Long-Term Supervision Population, 125
 Offence Profile of Total Population (fed.), 60
 Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews, 121
 Post-Warrant Expiry
 Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Released at WED, 199
 Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Sentence Completed on Full Parole, 197
 Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Sentence Completed on Statutory Release, 198
 Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release, 114
 Rates of Convictions for Violent Offences, 146
 Temporary Absence Approval and Authorization Rates, 88

Aboriginal Cultural Advisor

Day Parole
 Decisions for Release, 91
 Grant Rates (fed.), 94
 Full Parole
 Grant Rates (fed.), 103
 Full Parole
 Decisions for Release, 99
 Number of Reviews (fed. and prov.), 84

Admissions

Federal to Institutions, v, 62
 Federal to Institutions by Aboriginal and Race, 64
 Federal to Institutions by Gender, 65
 Federal to Institutions by Offence Type, 66
 Federal to Institutions by Region, 63
 Proportions by Offence Type, 67

Appeal

Applications, 130
 Number by Decision Type and Jurisdiction, 131
 Number by Offence Type and Jurisdiction, 132
 Outcome by Region and Jurisdiction, 134
 Outcome by Type (fed.), 133
 Outcome by Type (prov.), 133
 Rate by Decision Type (fed.), 135
 Rate by Decision Type (prov.), 136

Approval/Authorization Rates

Temporary Absence, 87
 Temporary Absence by Aboriginal and Race, 88
 Temporary Absence by Gender, 88

Temporary Absence by Offence Type, 87
 Temporary Absence by Sentence Type, 89

Average Length

of Supervision Periods with Determinate Sentences (fed.), 137, 138
 of Supervision Periods with Determinate Sentences by Aboriginal and Race (fed.), 139
 of Supervision Periods with Determinate Sentences by Gender (fed.), 139

Average Proportion of Sentence Served

at Federal Day Parole (First) by Aboriginal and Race, 92
 at Federal Day Parole (First) by Gender, 93
 at Federal Day Parole (First) by Offence Type, 92
 at Federal Day Parole (First) by Region, 91
 at Federal Full Parole (First) by Aboriginal and Race, 101
 at Federal Full Parole (First) by Gender, 101
 at Federal Full Parole (First) by Offence Type, 100
 at Federal Full Parole (First) by Region, 100

Board Member Complement, 28

Conditional Release

Outcome Rates (fed.), 31
 Population (fed.), 48
 Population by Aboriginal and Race (fed.), 50
 Population by Gender (fed.), 51
 Population by Offence Profile (fed.), 54
 Population by Region (fed.), 49
 Population by Region (prov.), 52

Criminal Code Incidents/100,000 Population, 4

Day Parole

Decisions for Release, 90
 Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, 91
 Graduation to Full Parole and Statutory Release, 76
 Grant Rates (fed. and prov.), 93
 Grant Rates (fed.), 94
 Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, 94
 Grant Rates (prov.), 95
 Grant Rates by Aboriginal and Race (fed. and prov.), 96
 Grant Rates by Gender (fed. and prov.), 96
 Grant Rates by Offence Type (fed. and prov.), 95
 Grant Rates by Regular and APR (fed.), 97
 Grant Rates by Sentence Type (fed.), 98
 Outcome Rates (fed.), 156
 Outcome Rates (prov.), 163
 Outcome Rates by Aboriginal and Race (fed.), 160
 Outcome Rates by Aboriginal and Race (prov.), 165
 Outcome Rates by Gender (fed.), 161
 Outcome Rates by Gender (prov.), 166
 Outcome Rates by Offence Type (fed.), 158
 Outcome Rates by Offence Type (prov.), 165
 Outcome Rates by Region (fed.), 162
 Outcome Rates by Region (prov.), 164
 Outcome Rates by Regular and APR (fed.), 157
 Population by Offence Profile (fed.), 55

Day Parole (First)

Average Proportion of Sentence Served by Aboriginal and Race, 92
 Average Proportion of Sentence Served by Gender, 93
 Average Proportion of Sentence Served by Offence Type, 92
 Average Proportion of Sentence Served by Region, 91



Decision Registry

Decisions sent, 207
Requests and Decisions Sent, 36

Decisions

Day Parole for Release, 90
 Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, 91
Full Parole for Release, 99
 Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, 99
Long-Term Supervision, 126
Temporary Absence, 86

Detention

Initial Detention Rates by Region, 122
Number of Detained Offenders by Region, 118
Outcome of Annual and Subsequent Reviews, 123
Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews, 119
Outcome of Initial Reviews by Aboriginal and Race, 121
Outcome of Initial Reviews by Gender, 122
Outcome of Initial Reviews by Offence Type, 120
Referral Rate, 119
Referrals by Region, 118

Expenditures by Program Activity, 24

Full Parole

Comparison of Revocation for Breach of Condition and Revocation with Offence Rates for Indeterminate and Determinate Offenders, 175
Decisions for Release, 99
 Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, 99
Graduation from Day Parole, 76
Grant Rates (fed. and prov.), 102
Grant Rates (fed.), 102
 Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, 103
Grant Rates (prov.), 103
Grant Rates by Aboriginal and Race (fed. and prov.), 104
Grant Rates by Gender (fed. and prov.), 105
Grant Rates by Offence Type (fed. and prov.), 104
Grant Rates by Regular and APR (fed.), 105
Grant Rates by Sentence Type (fed.), 107
Likelihood of Dying compared to being Revoked for an Offence for Indeterminate Sentences, 177
Outcome for Indeterminate Sentences, 174
Outcome Rates (fed.), 167
Outcome Rates (prov.), 178
Outcome Rates by Aboriginal and Race (fed.), 171
Outcome Rates by Aboriginal and Race (prov.), 180
Outcome Rates by Gender (fed.), 172
Outcome Rates by Gender (prov.), 181
Outcome Rates by Offence Type (fed.), 170
Outcome Rates by Offence Type (prov.), 180
Outcome Rates by Region (fed.), 173
Outcome Rates by Region (prov.), 179
Outcome Rates for APR Full Parole (fed.), 168
Outcome Rates for Regular Full Parole (fed.), 168
Population by Offence Profile (fed.), 56
Residency Conditions (fed.), 108
Residency Conditions and Concordance with CSC (fed.), 111
Residency Conditions by Regions (fed.), 109
Residency Conditions that were Recommended by CSC (fed.), 110
Revocation for Breach of Condition and Revocation with Offence Rates for Indeterminate Sentences, 176

Full Parole (First)

Average Proportion of Sentence Served by Gender (fed.), 101
Average Proportion of Sentence Served by Aboriginal and Race (fed.), 101
Average Proportion of Sentence Served by Offence Type (fed.), 100
Average Proportion of Sentence Served by Region (fed.), 100

Gender

Average Length of Supervision Periods with Determinate Sentences (fed.), 139
Average Proportion of Sentence Served at Federal Day Parole (First), 93
Average Proportion of Sentence Served at Federal Full Parole (First), 101
Conditional Release Population (fed.), 51
Day Parole Grant Rates (fed. and prov.), 96
Day Parole Outcome Rates (fed.), 161
Day Parole Outcome Rates (prov.), 166
Federal Admissions to Institutions, 65
Federal Releases from Institutions, 70
Full Parole Grant Rates (fed. and prov.), 105
Full Parole Outcome Rates (fed.), 172
Full Parole Outcome Rates (prov.), 181
Incarcerated Population (fed.), 47
Offence Profile of Total Population (fed.), 61
Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews, 122
Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release, 114
Statutory Release Outcome Rates, 186
Temporary Absence Approval and Authorization Rates, 88

Grant Rates

Day Parole (fed. and prov.), 93
Day Parole (fed.), 94
 Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, 94
Day Parole (prov.), 95
Day Parole by Aboriginal and Race (fed. and prov.), 96
Day Parole by Gender (fed. and prov.), 96
Day Parole by Offence Type (fed. and prov.), 95
Day Parole by Regular and APR (fed.), 97
Day Parole by Sentence Type (fed.), 98
Full Parole (fed. and prov.), 102
Full Parole (fed.), 102
Full Parole (prov.), 103
Full Parole by Aboriginal and Race (fed. and prov.), 104
Full Parole by Gender (fed. and prov.), 105
Full Parole by Offence Type (fed. and prov.), 104
Full Parole by Regular and APR (fed.), 105
Full Parole by Sentence Type (fed.), 107

Grant Rates Full Parole (fed.)

Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, 103

Hearings with Observers, 204

Long-Term Supervision

Decisions, 126
Offence Profile, 126
Population, 124
Population by Aboriginal and Race, 125
Residency Conditions, 127

Number of Detention Reviews, 83

Number of Post-Release Reviews (fed. and prov.), 82



Number of Pre-Release Reviews (fed. and prov.), 80	Day Parole by Region (fed.), 162
Number of Reviews (fed. and prov.), 79	Day Parole by Region (prov.), 164
Number of Reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor (fed. and prov.), 84	Day Parole by Regular and APR (fed.), 157
Observers at Hearings, 35, 204	Full Parole (fed.), 167
Offence Profile	Full Parole (prov.), 178
Conditional Release Population (fed.), 54	Full Parole by Aboriginal and Race (fed.), 171
Day Parole Population (fed.), 55	Full Parole by Aboriginal and Race (prov.), 180
Full Parole Population (fed.), 56	Full Parole by Gender (fed.), 172
Incarcerated and Conditional Release Population by Region (fed.), 59	Full Parole by Gender (prov.), 181
Incarcerated Population (fed.), 53	Full Parole by Offence Type (fed.), 170
Long-Term Supervision, 126	Full Parole by Offence Type (prov.), 180
Statutory Release Population, 56	Full Parole by Region (fed.), 173
Total Population (fed.), 53	Full Parole by Region (prov.), 179
Total Population by Aboriginal and Race (fed.), 60	Regular Full Parole (fed.), 168
Total Population by Gender (fed.), 61	Statutory Release, 182
Total Population by Region (fed.), 58	Statutory Release by Aboriginal and Race, 185
Offence Type	Statutory Release by Gender, 186
Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release, 113	Statutory Release by Offence Type, 184
Average Proportion of Sentence Served at Federal Day Parole (First), 92	Statutory Release by Region, 187
Average Proportion of Sentence Served at Federal Full Parole (First), 100	Pardons
Day Parole Grant Rates (fed. and prov.), 95	Applications Received and Accepted, 214
Day Parole Outcome Rates (prov.), 165	Average Processing Times of Accepted Applications, 217
Federal Admissions to Institutions, 66	Granted/Issued and Denied, 38, 215
Full Parole Grant Rates (fed. and prov.), 104	Revocation/Cessation Rate, 216
Full Parole Outcome Rates (prov.), 180	Revocations and Cessations, 39
Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews, 120	Revoked, 216
Post-Warrant Expiry	Population
Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Released at WED, 196	Conditional Release (fed.), 48
Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Sentence Completed on Full Parole, 194	Conditional Release by Aboriginal and Race (fed.), 50
Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Sentence Completed on Statutory Release, 195	Conditional Release by Gender (fed.), 51
Rates of Convictions for Violent Offences, 145	Conditional Release by Region (fed.), 49
Temporary Absence Approval and Authorization Rates, 87	Conditional Release by Region (prov.), 52
Outcome	Incarcerated by Aboriginal and Race (fed.), 47
Annual and Subsequent Detention Reviews, 123	Incarcerated by Gender (fed.), 47
Appeal Decisions by Region and Jurisdiction, 134	Incarcerated by Offence Profile (fed.), 53
Appeal Decisions by Type (fed.), 133	Incarcerated by Region (fed.), 46
Appeal Decisions by Type (prov.), 133	Long-Term Supervision, 124
Full Parole with Indeterminate Sentences, 174	Long-Term Supervision by Aboriginal and Race, 125
Initial Detention Reviews, 119	Offence Profile (fed.), 53
Initial Detention Reviews by Aboriginal and Race, 121	Offence Profile of Long-Term Supervision, 126
Initial Detention Reviews by Gender, 122	Offender (fed.), iv
Initial Detention Reviews by Offence Type, 120	Region (fed.), 46
Outcome Rates	Total Federal, 45
APR Full Parole (fed.), 168	Post-Warrant Expiry
Conditional Release (fed.), 31	Readmission on a Federal Sentence, 188, 189, 190
Day Parole (fed.), 156	Readmission on a Federal Sentence after Released at WED, 193
Day Parole (prov.), 163	Readmission on a Federal Sentence after Sentence Completed on Full Parole, 191
Day Parole by Aboriginal and Race (fed.), 160	Readmission on a Federal Sentence after Sentence Completed on Statutory Release, 192
Day Parole by Aboriginal and Race (prov.), 165	Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Released at WED by Aboriginal and Race, 199
Day Parole by Gender (fed.), 161	Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Released at WED by Offence Type, 196
Day Parole by Gender (prov), 166	Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Released at WED by Region, 202
Day Parole by Offence Type (fed.), 158	Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Sentence Completed on Full Parole by Aboriginal and Race, 197
Day Parole by Offence Type (prov.), 165	Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Sentence Completed on Full Parole by Offence Type, 194



- Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Sentence Completed on Full Parole by Region, 200
- Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Sentence Completed on Statutory Release by Aboriginal and Race, 198
- Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Sentence Completed on Statutory Release by Offence Type, 195
- Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Sentence Completed on Statutory Release by Region, 201
- Region**
- Average Proportion of Sentence Served at Federal Day Parole (First), 91
- Average Proportion of Sentence Served at Federal Full Parole (First), 100
- Conditional Release Population (fed.), 49
- Conditional Release Population (prov.), 52
- Convictions for Violent Offences by Supervision Type, 147
- Day Parole Outcome Rates (fed.), 162
- Day Parole Outcome Rates (prov.), 164
- Federal Admissions to Institutions, 63
- Federal Releases from Institutions, 69
- Full Parole Outcome Rates (fed.), 173
- Full Parole Outcome Rates (prov.), 179
- Full Parole Residency Conditions (fed.), 109
- Incarcerated Population (fed.), 46
- Initial Detention Rates, 122
- Number of Detained Offenders, 118
- Offence Profile of Incarcerated and Conditional Release Population (fed.), 59
- Offence Profile of Total Population (fed.), 58
- Population (fed.), 46
- Post-Warrant Expiry
- Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Released at WED, 202
 - Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Sentence Completed on Full Parole, 200
 - Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates after Sentence Completed on Statutory Release, 201
- Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release, 113
- Referrals for Detention, 118
- Statutory Release by Residency Conditions, 116
- Statutory Release Outcome Rates, 187
- Release Decisions**
- Day and Full Parole (fed), vii
- Releases**
- Federal from Institutions, 68
- Federal from Institutions by Aboriginal and Race, 69
- Federal from Institutions by Gender, 70
- Federal from Institutions by Region, 69
- to Statutory Release where Parole previously denied/not directed, 72
- to Statutory Release where Parole previously granted, 70
- to Statutory Release with No prior parole decision for release, 72
- to Statutory Release with No prior parole release, 71
- to Warrant Expiry where Parole previously denied/not directed, 75
- to Warrant Expiry where Parole previously granted, 73
- to Warrant Expiry with No prior parole decision for release, 75
- to Warrant Expiry with No prior parole release, 74
- Residency Conditions**
- Full Parole (fed.), 108
- Full Parole and Concordance with CSC (fed.), 111
- Full Parole by Region (fed.), 109
- Full Parole that were Recommended by CSC (fed.), 110
- Long-Term Supervision, 127
- Statutory Release, 115
- Statutory Release and Concordance with CSC, 117
- Statutory Release by Region, 116
- Statutory Release that were Recommended by CSC, 117
- Reviews for Workload Purposes (fed. and prov.), 78**
- Revocation for Breach of Condition**
- Length of Supervision Periods with Determinate Sentences (fed.), 140
- Rates (fed.), 152
- Rates (prov.), 154
- Revocation with Non-violent Offence**
- Length of Supervision Periods with Determinate Sentences (fed.), 141
- Revocation with Offence**
- Rates (fed.), 152
- Rates (prov), 155
- Revocation with Violent Offence**
- Length of Supervision Periods with Determinate Sentences (fed.), 142
- Rates (fed.), 153
- Rates (prov.), 155
- Royal Prerogative of Mercy**
- Requests, 218
- Sentence Type**
- Day Parole Grant Rates (fed.), 98
- Full Parole Grant Rates (fed.), 107
- Temporary Absence Approval and Authorization Rates, 89
- Staff Complement, 27**
- Statutory Release**
- Graduation from Day Parole, 76
- Outcome Rates, 182
- Outcome Rates by Aboriginal and Race, 185
- Outcome Rates by Gender, 186
- Outcome Rates by Offence Type, 184
- Outcome Rates by Region, 187
- Population by Offence Profile, 56
- Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release, 112
- Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release by Aboriginal and Race, 114
- Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release by Gender, 114
- Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release by Offence Type, 113
- Proportion of the Incarcerated Population Released on Statutory Release by Region, 113
- Residency Conditions, 115
- Residency Conditions and Concordance with CSC, 117
- Residency Conditions by Regions, 116
- Residency Conditions that were Recommended by CSC, 117



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

Successful Completions with/without prior Day or Full Parole, 183

where Parole previously denied/not directed, 72

where Parole previously granted, 70

with No prior parole decision for release, 72

with No prior parole release, 71

Successful Completions

Length of Supervision Periods with Determinate Sentences (fed.), 140

Rates (fed.), 152

Rates (prov.), 154

Statutory Release with/without prior Day or Full Parole, 183

Temporary Absence

Approval/Authorization Rates, 87

Approval/Authorization Rates by Aboriginal and Race, 88

Approval/Authorization Rates by Gender, 88

Approval/Authorization Rates by Offence Type, 87

Approval/Authorization Rates by Sentence Type, 89

Decisions, 86

Victims

Contacts, 35, 203

Speaking at Hearings, 205

Speaking at Hearings 2007/08, 206

Violent Offences

Convictions by Region and Supervision Type, 147

Convictions by Supervision Type, 33, 143

Proportion of Convictions to Supervised Population by Supervision Type, 149

Rates of Conviction per 1000 Supervised Offenders, 33, 144

Rates of Conviction per 1000 Supervised Offenders by Aboriginal and Race, 146

Rates of Conviction per 1000 Supervised Offenders by Offence Type, 145

Warrant Expiry

where Parole previously denied/not directed, 75

where Parole previously granted, 73

with No prior parole decision for release, 75

with No prior parole release, 74