

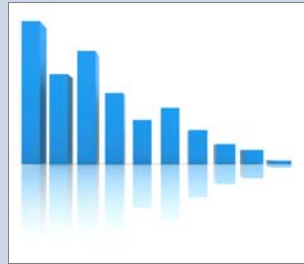


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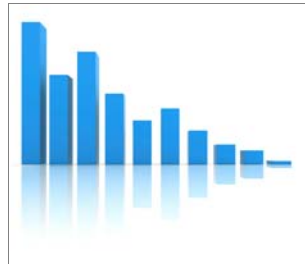
Gouvernement
du Canada

National Parole
Board

Commission nationale des
libérations conditionnelles



PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT 2008-2009



**PERFORMANCE
MONITORING
REPORT
2008-2009**

Prepared by: Performance Measurement Division, National Parole Board

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Ce rapport est également disponible en français.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

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Acronyms Used In This Report

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

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 2008-2009 Performance Monitoring Report.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT in 2008/09:

- The federal incarcerated population decreased 2.2% in 2008/09 to 13,289 (↓293) while the conditional release population increased 3.3% to 8,716 (↑282);
- Federal admissions to institutions decreased (↓3.9% to 8,226). Warrant of committal admissions decreased (↓3.7%), as did the number of revocation admissions (↓4.3%);
- Federal releases from institutions increased 2.3% to 8,464;
- The Board's workload remained relatively stable at 34,472 reviews. A comparison of the reviews for workload revealed that, between 2007/08 and 2008/09, the Board's workload remained stable at the federal level (↑34), while it decreased 8.3% at the provincial level.
- The number of panel reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor decreased 9.6% to 481.

DECISION TRENDS in 2008/09:

- The approval rate for escorted temporary absences decreased (↓6% to 85%);
- The authorization rate for unescorted temporary absences also decreased (↓1% to 78%);
- The federal day parole grant rate decreased (↓2% to 69%);
- The provincial day parole grant rate also decreased (↓18% to 54%);
- The federal full parole grant rate increased (↑1% to 44%);
- The provincial full parole grant rate decreased (↓20% to 44%);
- The number of referrals for detention remained relatively stable (↑1 to 267), and the detention referral rate decreased slightly (↓0.2% to 4.3%);
- The detention rate increased (↑2.7% to 95.9%);
- The initial decision was affirmed in 97% of federal appeal cases;
- The initial decision was affirmed in all 37 provincial appeal cases.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN 2008/09

- Between 1996/97 and 2007/08, violent offences committed by offenders on conditional release dropped 36%;

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- Between 1996/97 and 2007/08, offenders on statutory release accounted for 70% of all violent offences committed by offenders on conditional release, while offenders on full parole accounted for 15% and offenders on day parole accounted for 14%;
- The federal day parole successful completion rate increased (↑3.3% to 84.8%);
- The provincial day parole successful completion rate decreased (↓2.5% to 74.5%);
- The federal full parole successful completion rate increased (↑1.9% to 74.9%);
- The provincial full parole successful completion rate also increased (↑5.4% to 78.1%);
- The statutory release successful completion rate increased (↑1.7% to 60.3%).

INFORMATION AND SERVICE TO VICTIMS AND THE PUBLIC

VICTIMS AND OBSERVERS IN 2008/09

- Contacts with victims decreased (↓2% to 20,039);
- Victims made 192 presentations at 112 hearings;
- The number of observers at hearings decreased (↓4% to 1,904);
- The number of decisions sent from the decision registry remained relatively stable (↑42 to 6,140).

CLEMENCY AND PARDONS

PARDONS IN 2008/09

- The number of pardon applications received increased (↑17.7% to 35,784), the highest number of applications received since the inception of the pardon program;
- The pardons' grant/issue rate remained stable at 98%.

CLEMENCY IN 2008/09

- 21 clemency applications were received and in no cases was clemency granted.

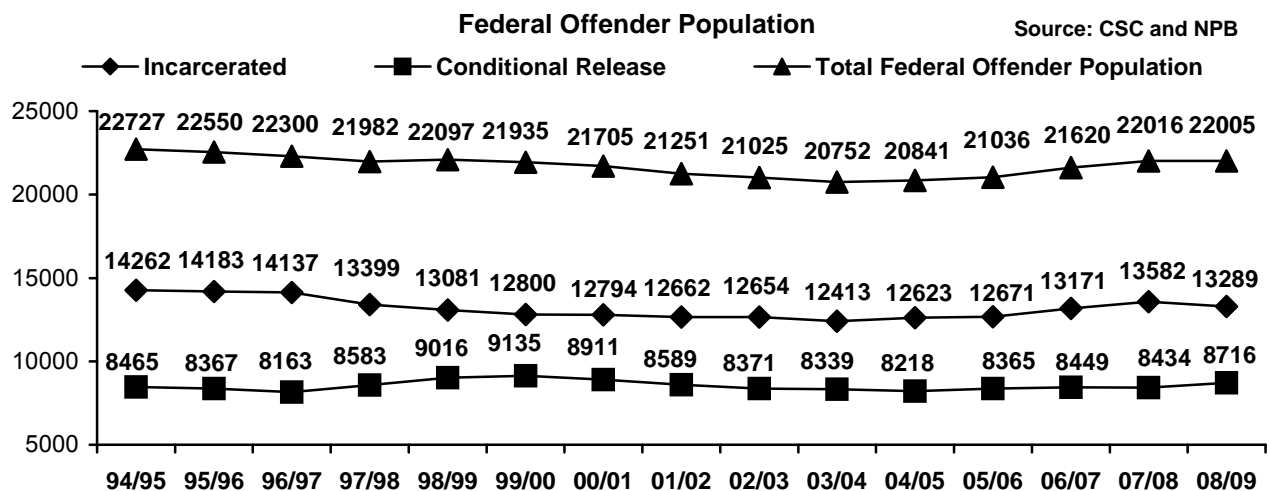
SUMMARY

This section provides an overview of the National Parole Board's 2008-2009 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 has again been on an upward trend over the last several years, though the population remained stable in 2008/09.

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 has decreased slightly in each of the last two years, totalling 4,825 in 2008/09. The number of offenders who reached warrant expiry has varied over the last five years and was 5,118 in 2008/09. In recent years, the number of offenders who reached warrant expiry has been less than the number of warrant of committal admissions so the total federal offender population had increased in each of the four years previous to 2008/09. However, since the number of warrant of committal admissions decreased in 2008/09, while the number who reached warrant expiry increased, the total population remained stable in 2008/09.

The trends in the federal offender population usually mirror the trends in the crime rate and the crime severity index 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, as well as the crime severity index, in Canada have decreased in the last several years, it was expected that the federal offender population would either stabilize or decrease slightly in 2008/09. The federal offender population did indeed remain stable in 2008/09 at 22,005.

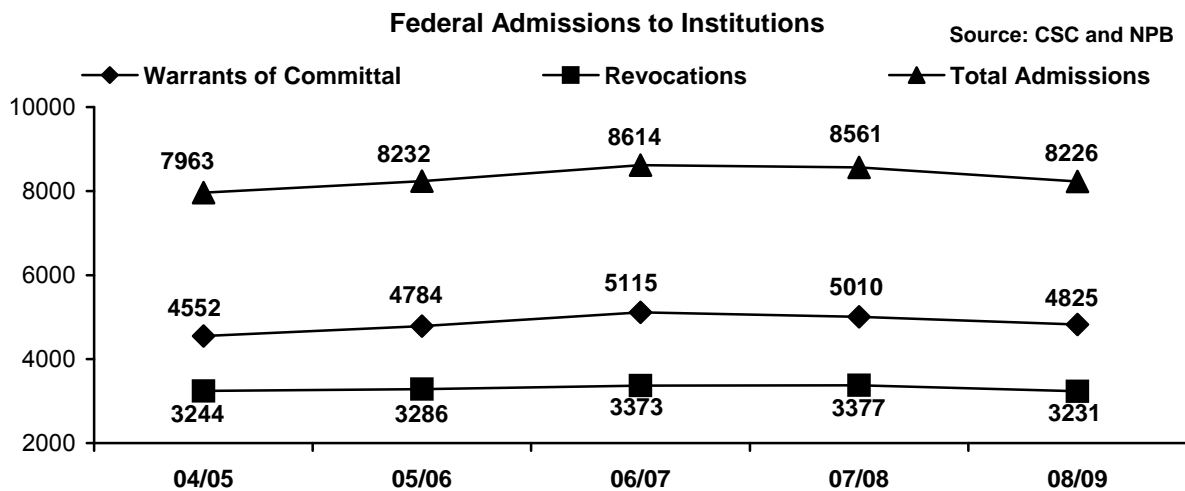
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Aboriginal over-representation in the federal offender population has steadily increased since 1998/99. In 2008/09, the number of Aboriginal offenders in the federal offender population increased 3.5%. Aboriginal offenders represented 17.2% of the total federal offender population in 2008/09 compared to the 3.8% of the Canadian population who identified themselves as Aboriginal in the 2006 census.

Black offenders represented 7.4% of the total federal offender population in 2008/09 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 4.1% to 4.9%.

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 3.9% (↓335) in 2008/09. During the same period, warrant of committal admissions decreased 3.7%, while the number of revocation admissions decreased 4.3%.

Federal Releases:

Federal releases from institutions increased 2.3% in 2008/09 (↑194). The number of offenders released on full parole and statutory release increased, while the number of offenders released on day parole and at warrant expiry decreased.

While only 220 offenders were released on full parole directly from institutions during 2008/09, a total of 1,488 full parole supervision periods actually started during the year because 1,268 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.

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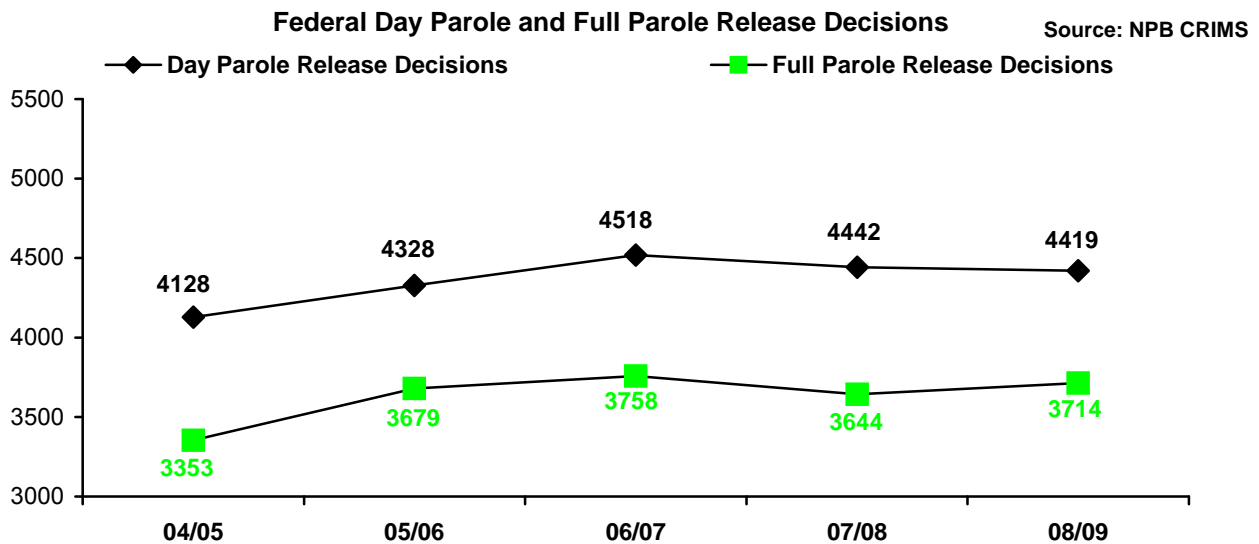
Reviews:

In 2008/09, the number of reviews (both pre and post release and detention) conducted by the Board remained relatively stable (↓15). Reviews at the federal level remained stable (↑68), while reviews at the provincial level decreased 7.8% in 2008/09. While the number of reviews at the federal level remained stable, the number of federal reviews is at its second lowest level in at least the last five years.

DECISION TRENDS

Release Decisions:

In 2008/09, the number of temporary absence decisions made by the Board decreased 5.3% compared to the previous year (642 compared to 678).



The number of federal day parole release decisions remained relatively stable in 2008/09 (↓23), while the number of federal full parole release decisions increased 1.9% (↑70).

Timing of First Parole Release in Sentence:

The average proportion of sentence served before first federal day parole release remained unchanged at 32% in 2008/09, as did the average proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release, for those serving determinate sentences (at 38%).

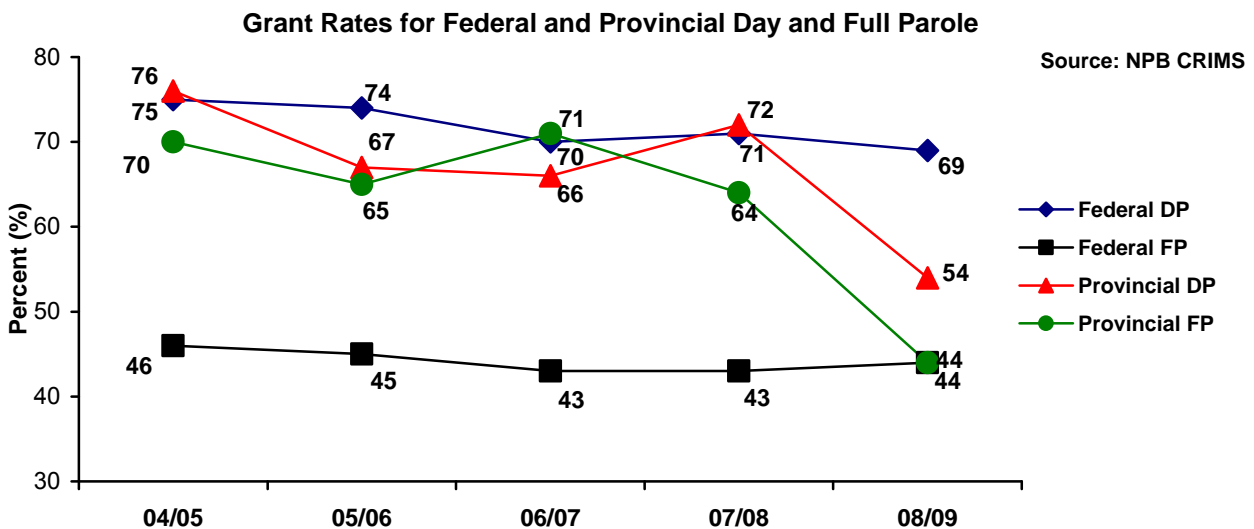
Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders served more of their sentences prior to first federal day and full parole release than either Asian, Black or White offenders. This is probably, at least partially, due to the fact that Aboriginal offenders tend to have more violent offence histories.

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Over the last five years, female offenders served an average of 4% less of their sentences before first federal day parole release than male offenders (29% to 33%) and 2% less of their sentences prior to first federal full parole release (37% compared to 39%).

Grant Rates:

The approval rate for escorted temporary absences decreased 6% in 2008/09 to 85%, while the authorization rate for unescorted temporary absences decreased 1% to 78%.



The federal day parole grant rate decreased 2% in 2008/09 (to 69%). The federal grant rate decreased by 1% for accelerated day parole review cases (to 65%), while it decreased 2% for regular day parole cases (to 71%).

The federal full parole grant rate increased 1% in 2008/09 (to 44%). The federal grant rate for accelerated full parole review increased 1% to 100% in 2008/09. 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 increased 1% in 2008/09 (to 21%).

The provincial day parole grant rate decreased 18% in 2008/09 (to 54%), while the provincial full parole grant rate decreased 20% (to 44%).

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

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

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- Asian offenders were the most likely to be granted federal full parole, while White offenders were the most likely to be granted 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 less likely to be authorized for unescorted temporary absences, and
- more likely to be granted any kind of parole.

Residency Conditions:

The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on full parole cases decreased by 6.4% in 2008/09 to 249.

Ninety-two percent (92%) 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 64% 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 criterion are not ready for a full return to the community.

The number of residency conditions imposed on statutory release at the pre-release level increased 19.5% in 2008/09 to 1,726. Of the 6,219 releases and graduations to statutory release in 2008/09, 28% had a residency condition imposed, which is an increase of 4% from the previous year.

Aboriginal offenders accounted for 23.2% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2008/09 (400 of 1,726) 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 (65.2% to 63.9% of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences).

Detention:

In 2008/09, the number of referrals for detention remained relatively stable at 267 (↑1), while the detention referral rate decreased slightly to 4.3%. The detention rate increased (to 95.9%) as did the number of offenders detained (↑3.2% to 256).

Aboriginal offenders continue to be over-represented as a proportion of offenders referred for detention and detained. Aboriginal offenders accounted for 40.1% of all offenders referred for detention and 39.8% of offenders detained in 2008/09, compared to their 19.9% proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

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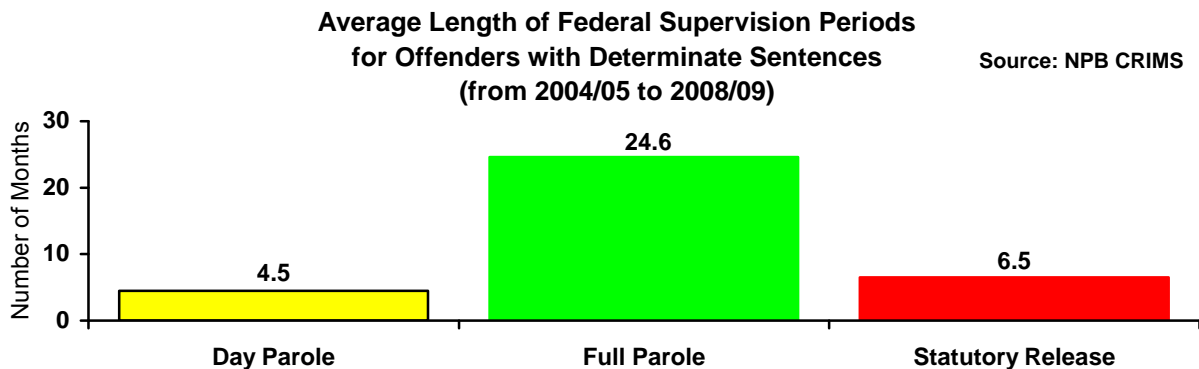
Appeal Decisions:

The Board received 577 federal applications for appeal and 40 provincial applications in 2008/09, and the Appeal Division rendered 689 decisions (652 federal and 37 provincial). The initial decision was affirmed in 97% of federal appeal cases processed in 2008/09 (an increase of 5% from the previous year), while the decision was altered in one case, a new review was ordered in 3% of the federal cases processed (17) and the special conditions were changed in one of the federal cases processed. The decision was affirmed in all 37 of the provincial cases processed in 2008/09.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

TIME UNDER SUPERVISION

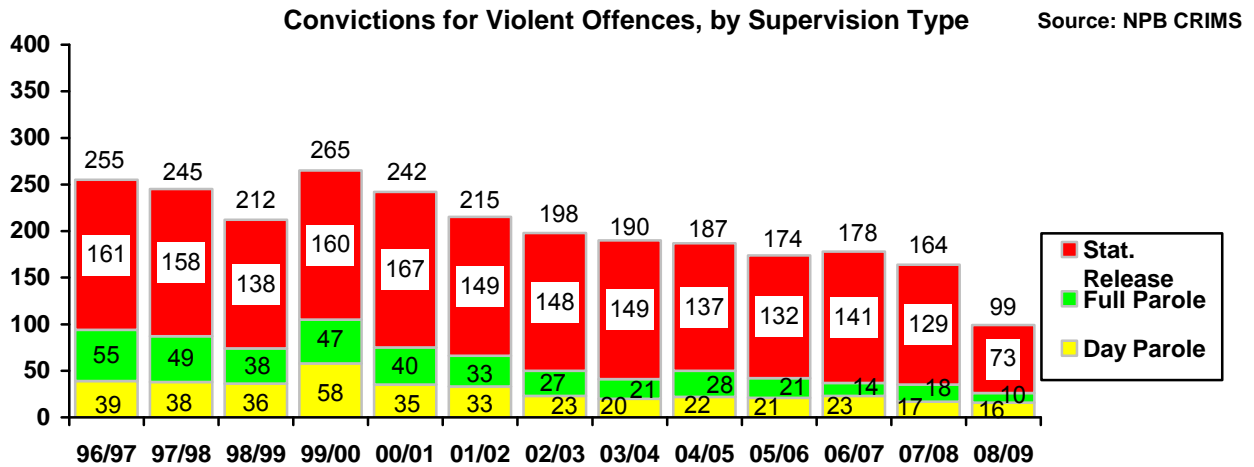
The average supervision period for all federal full parole completions over the last five years was almost 4 times longer than the average for offenders on statutory release and 5½ times longer than the average for offenders on day parole.



Compared to the average supervision period length over the last five years, the full parole average was 23.9 months in 2008/09, while statutory release averaged 6.4 months and day parole averaged 4.6 months.

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CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES WHILE ON CONDITIONAL RELEASE



Note: The year 2008/09 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 2007/08:

- Violent offences by offenders on conditional release dropped 36% (from 255 to 164); and
- Offenders were far more likely to be convicted of violent offences while on statutory release than on day or full parole.

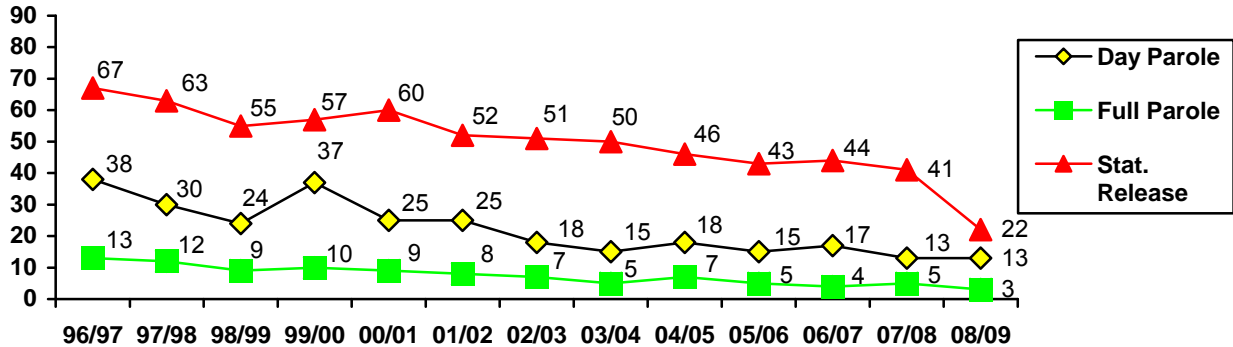
However, looking at the number of violent offences alone does not provide a full appreciation of how offenders are doing on conditional release and how often they are convicted of violent offences. To provide a relevant comparison across supervision types the Board calculates a rate per 1000 offenders on day parole, full parole and statutory release. The chart below shows that, in the period between 1996/97 and 2007/08, offenders on statutory release were:

- 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 than offenders on day parole.

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Rates of Convictions for Violent Offences per 1000 Supervised Offenders*

Source: NPB CRIMS and CSC

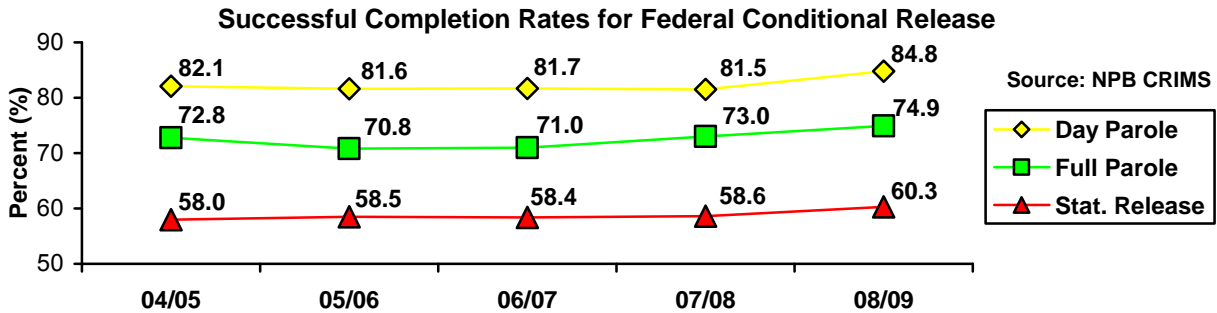


*Note: Supervised offenders include those offenders on parole or statutory release, temporarily detained in a federal penitentiary and unlawfully at large.

Note: The year 2008/09 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

OUTCOME RATES FOR CONDITIONAL RELEASE

Outcome Rates for Federal Conditional Release:



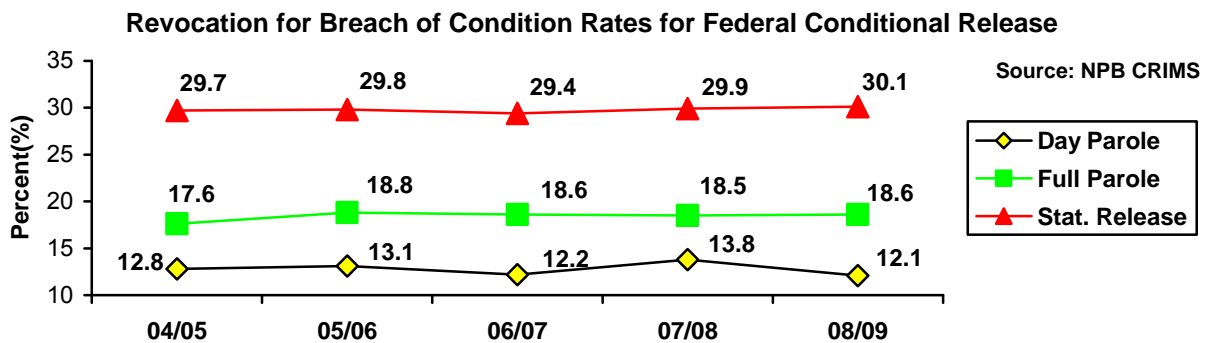
Federal offenders released on day parole had significantly higher successful completion rates than offenders released on full parole or statutory release during each of the last five years.

Offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences continue to be far less likely to successfully complete their day and full parole supervision periods than any other offence type in 2008/09. However, offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non sex offences were less likely to successfully complete their statutory release than any other offence type in 2008/09. The successful completion rate for non-scheduled offenders on day parole was 75.1%, compared to the 86.8% average for all the other offence types, while their rate on full parole was 62.5%, compared to the 78.6% average for all the other offence types. The rate for offenders on statutory release, who were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, was 55.9% compared to 65.4% for all other offence types.

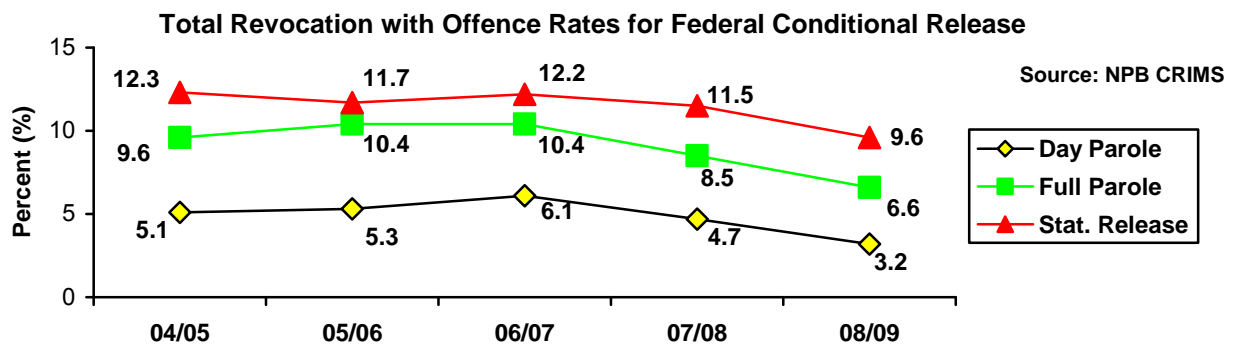
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Comparison between the outcome rates for Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White offenders on federal conditional release, in 2008/09, shows that Asian offenders were most likely to successfully complete day and full parole, while Black offenders were the most likely to successfully complete statutory release. In 2008/09, 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 2008/09, shows that female offenders were less likely to successfully complete federal day parole but more likely to successfully complete full parole and statutory release.

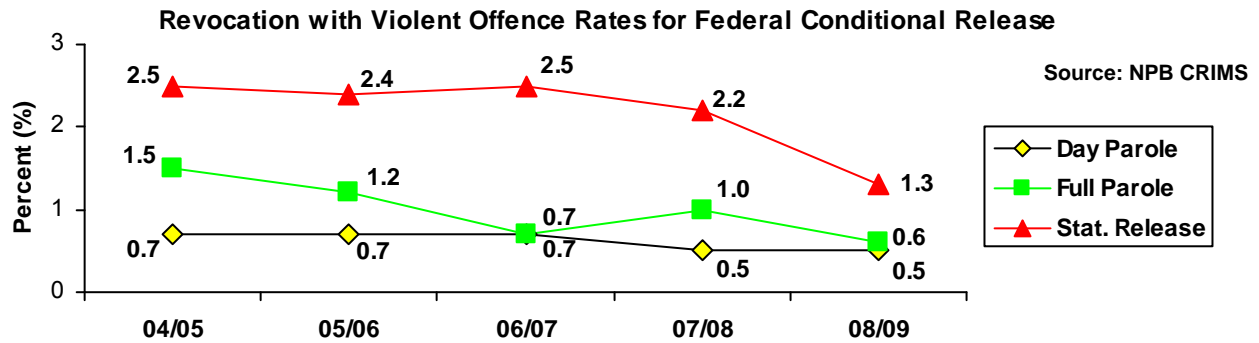


Offenders released on statutory release were far more likely to have had their releases revoked because of a breach of condition than federal offenders on day parole or full parole during each of the last five years.



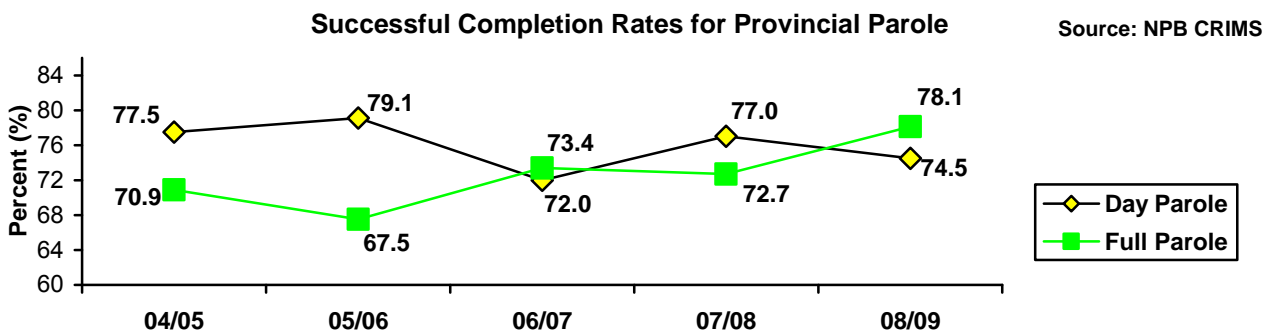
The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for full parole and statutory release has been two to three times the revocation with offence rate for day parolees during each of the last five years.

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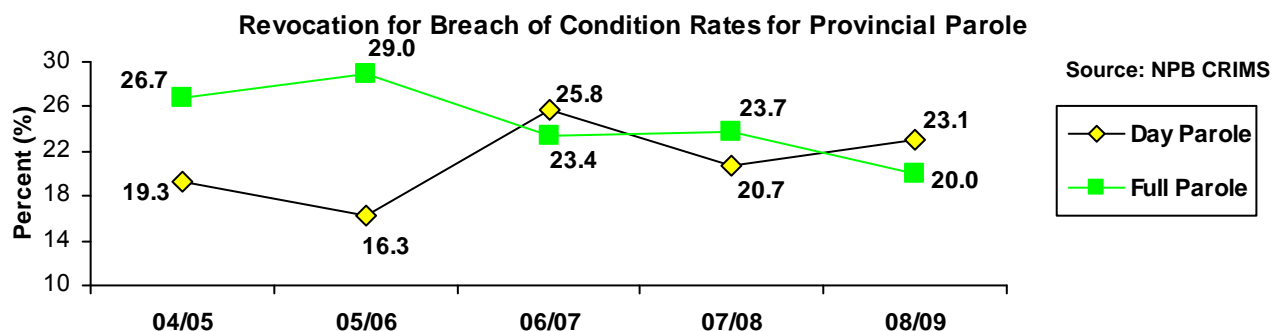


The revocation with violent offence rate was significantly higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on day or full parole during each of the last five years.

Outcome Rates for Provincial Parole:

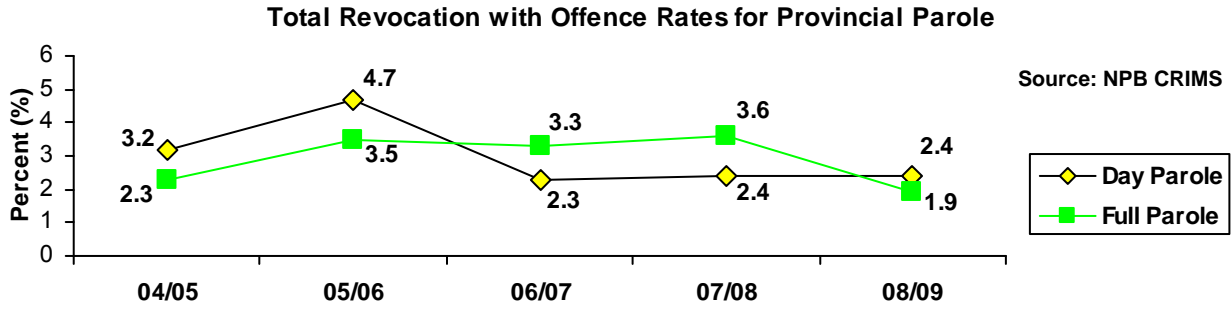


The successful completion rate was higher for provincial offenders on day parole for three of the past five years. The opposite was true in the other two years when the successful completion rate was slightly higher for provincial offenders on full parole.

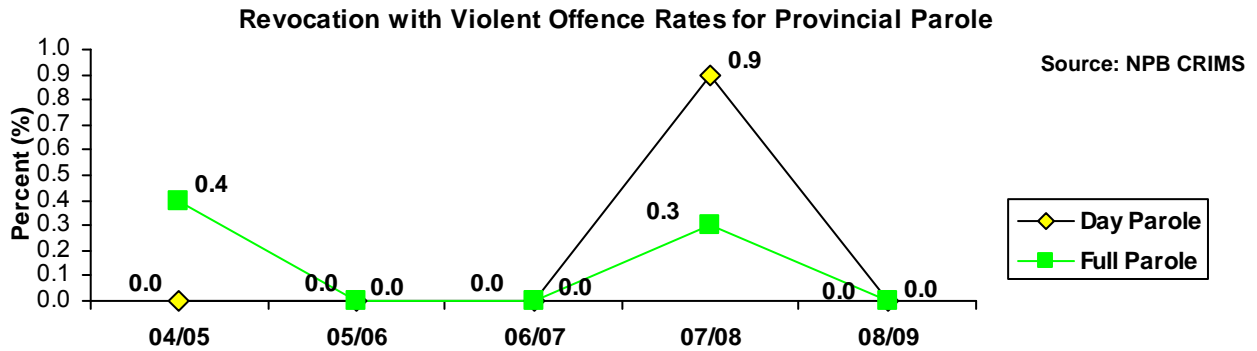


Provincial offenders on full parole were more likely to have had their paroles revoked because of a breach of condition in three of the past five years. The rate was slightly higher for provincial offenders on day parole in the other two years.

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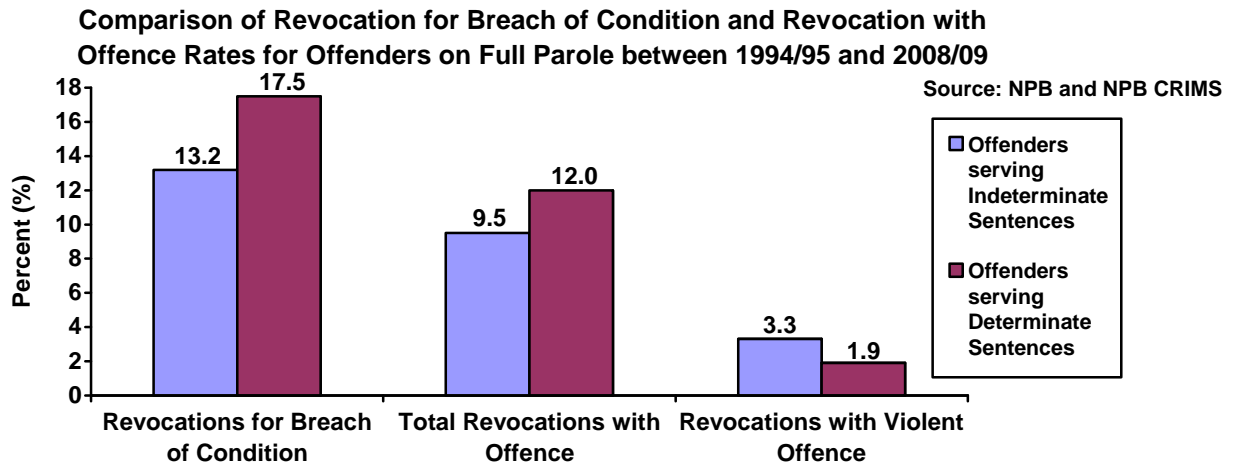
The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for provincial offenders on day parole ranged from 2.3% to 4.7% over the last five years, while the full parole rate ranged from 1.9% to 3.6%.



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 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.

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Outcomes of Full Parole for Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences:



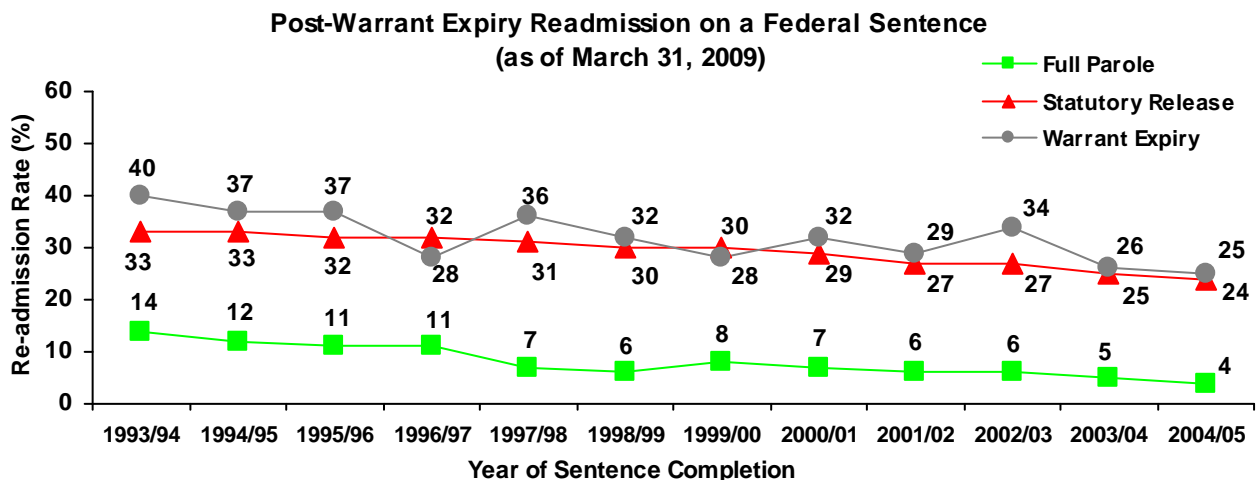
The chart above shows that over the last fifteen years offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were:

- 25% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a breach of condition than federal full parolees with determinate sentences;
- 21% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of an offence; and,
- 74% 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 11.3 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

Source: NPB



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.

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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 5 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 to 5 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 Ontario 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 Pacific region, who completed their sentences on statutory release, were the least likely to be readmitted on a federal sentence.

As of March 31, 2009, 6% to 14% of federal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole between 1993/94 and 1998/99 have been re-admitted on a federal sentence. In comparison, between 30% and 33% of offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release during the same period have been re-admitted and between 28% and 40% of offenders who were released at warrant expiry have returned.

INFORMATION AND SERVICE TO VICTIMS AND THE PUBLIC

The National Parole Board recorded 20,039 contacts with victims in 2008/09 (↓2%). The number of observers at hearings decreased 4% (to 1,904), while the number of hearings with observers increased 4% (to 803).

In 2008/09, victims made 192 presentations at 112 hearings. Of these presentations, 94% were in person, 3% were on audiotape and 2% were by video conference.

The number of decisions sent from the decision registry remained relatively stable in 2008/09 (↑42 to 6,140).

CLEMENCY AND PARDONS

PARDON PROGRAM

The number of pardon applications received increased by 17.7% in 2008/09, to 35,784, the highest number of applications received since the inception of the pardon program.

All applications that were received in 2008/09 were reviewed for eligibility and completeness. In addition, the backlog of applications remaining from the previous fiscal year was cleared.

As a result of the clearance in the backlog of applications, there was an increase of 61.6% in the number of pardon decisions recorded in 2008/09 (to 40,428). The grant/issue rate for pardons was 98% in 2008/09.

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The Board revoked 123 pardons in 2008/09, an increase of 262% from 2007/08, while the number that ceased to exist also increased (↑6.8% to 584). 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), since that time, have been processed as soon as they were received from the RCMP.

The average processing time for pardon applications decreased to 3.5 months in 2008/09 from 10 months in 2007/08. Additional streamlining measures implemented in 2008/09, 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 0.7 months. Furthermore, measures were implemented to treat the applications with 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 10 months) for those applications containing indictable offences, the delay in processing time was greatly reduced in the latter half of the fiscal year (to 8.5 months or less).

The collaborative and sustained efforts of the Division provided net improvement in the processing of pardon applications.

CLEMENCY PROGRAM

The clemency program received 21 requests in 2008 and in no cases was clemency granted.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report provides multi-year performance information, with an emphasis on fiscal year 2008-2009, 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, as well as the worsening global financial crisis, are placing significant pressures on the continued effectiveness of our law enforcement, security, corrections and parole agencies. These pressures require periodic 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 November 2008[†], the Government of Canada shared its renewed vision with Canadians on how it plans to continue building a better Canada. In addition to the economic priorities outlined in the January 2009 Speech from the Throne, the Government identified seven long-term priorities that it will focus on in 2009: developing a clean energy economy; expanding international trade; rebuilding the Canadian Forces; improving food and product safety regulations; cracking down on gun, gang and drug crime; asserting our sovereignty in the Arctic and strengthening Canada's economic union.

¹ *Speech from the Throne*, Office of the Prime Minister, November 19, 2008 and January 26, 2009. *Priorities*, Prime Minister of Canada website, April 14, 2009

Tackling Crime website, January 21, 2009[†] The January 2009 *Speech from the Throne* was specific to the Government of Canada's plan for providing additional economic stimulus in response to the worsening Global Financial Crisis, and, as such, was not directly related to the public safety priorities which impact National Parole Board operations.

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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 Government has introduced measures to protect Canadians and their communities from violent criminals and predators. These measures include provisions which came into effect on May 1, 2008, for stricter bail conditions and mandatory prison sentences for those who commit gun crimes and additional protection for young people from sexual exploitation, as well as provisions which came into effect on July 2, 2008, directed at fighting impaired driving and providing tougher sentencing and management of sexual and violent offenders. In addition, the Government has introduced new legislation in order to better fight organized crime and gang violence, to establish mandatory minimum prison sentences for serious drug crimes, to limit the amount of credit that courts may grant to convicted criminals for time spent in pre-trial custody and to provide stiffer penalties for identity theft.

In addition to tougher laws, the Government has provided targeted support to communities, victims and law enforcement. It has established funding to help families and local communities in steering vulnerable youth away from a life of drugs and crime. The National Anti-Drug strategy provides a multi-faceted approach for combating illicit drug use by focusing on prevention for those most vulnerable to drugs, treatment for those suffering from drug addiction and enforcement activities directed at investigating and prosecuting drug crimes. The Government has also sought to ensure an effective voice for victims in the corrections and justice systems by giving victims greater access to services. Funding has also been identified to hire an additional 1,000 RCMP officers, to expand Canada's correctional facilities, to increase the capacity of the National DNA Data Bank and to provide Border Services Officers with the resources they need to manage, control and secure Canada's borders.

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 respond to new government initiatives, in addition to its key priorities of enhancing risk assessment instruments and training, developing innovative parole decision models and working in partnership with the public to develop effective strategies for conditional release.

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CRIME RATES AND TRENDS²

Not only was there less crime in Canada in 2008 than the previous year, police-reported crime was also less serious. Canada's police-reported crime rate (PRCR), which measures the overall volume of crime reported to and by the police, dropped 5% in 2008 to its lowest level in over 30 years. The severity of crime, as measured by the new police-reported Crime Severity Index (PRCSI), also dropped in 2008 from 95.2 to 90.0. The 5% drop in overall crime severity represented the fifth consecutive annual decrease.

When looking only at violent crime, both the volume and severity also decreased in 2008. The Violent Crime Severity Index was down 3%, to 94.6, while the violent crime rate fell slightly less (-2%).

Table 1 Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Juristat: Police Reported Crime Statistics in Canada, 2008*

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATES and CRIME SEVERITY INDEX								
Year	Total				Violent			
	Crime Severity Index	% change in index	Crime Rate	% change in rate	Crime Severity Index	% change in index	Crime Rate	% change in rate
1998	118.8		8092		97.8		1345	
1999	111.2	-6	7694	-5	99.4	2	1440	7
2000	106.7	-4	7607	-1	97.8	-2	1494	4
2001	105.3	-1	7587	0	97.2	-1	1473	-1
2002	104.1	-1	7512	-1	96.2	-1	1440	-2
2003	106.8	3	7770	3	97.6	1	1435	0
2004	104.1	-3	7600	-2	96.0	-2	1404	-2
2005	101.3	-3	7325	-4	98.5	3	1389	-1
2006	100.0	-1	7244	-1	100	2	1386	0
2007	95.2	-5	6899	-5	97.7	-2	1352	-2
2008	90.0	-5	6588	-5	94.6	-3	1326	-2

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

Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population.

The police reported crime rate, which measures the changes in volume of crime, counts each criminal incident equally.

The police reported crime severity index measures changes in the severity of crime from year to year. Each type of crime is assigned a weight derived from actual sentences handed down by courts in all provinces and territories. More serious crimes are assigned higher weights.

Canadian police services reported approximately 2.2 million *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic) in 2008, of which one in five was violent. Virtually all *Criminal Code* and Federal Statutes offences declined in 2008, with the exception of increases in some offences including homicide, aggravated assault, fraud, counterfeiting, impaired driving and cannabis possession.

Together, seven offences accounted for about 80% of the volume of all crime in Canada: theft under \$5,000 (25%), mischief (17%), break and enter (10%), common assault (8%), administration of justice offences (8%), motor vehicle theft (6%), and disturb the peace (5%).

The drop in the police-reported crime rate in 2008 was driven by decreases in virtually all of these high-volume offences. In total, there were about 77,000 fewer reported offences in 2008. Most notably, there were about 28,000 fewer thefts under \$5,000, 22,000 fewer break and enters and 20,000 fewer motor vehicle thefts in 2008.

²Police Reported Crime Statistics in Canada 2008, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, July 2009

Changes in more serious crimes, because they are assigned higher weights, have a greater impact on the police-reported Crime Severity Index than on the rate. About half of the drop in the severity of police-reported crime in Canada in 2008 was the result of a 10% decline in break and enters.

The severity of police-reported crime dropped across the country in 2008, with the exception of Prince Edward Island (+7%) and New Brunswick (+1%), as well as two of the three territories. The province with the largest drop in its police-reported Crime Severity Index, was Manitoba (-14%), followed by Nova Scotia (-9%). The drops in both these provinces were primarily due to large decreases in break and enter, motor vehicle theft and robbery.

Despite large drops, the highest provincial police-reported Crime Severity Index values continue to be reported in the west. In 2008, Saskatchewan reported the highest overall Index value, followed by Manitoba, British Columbia and Alberta. Index values in the territories continued to be much higher than in the rest of Canada. Even with a 7% increase, Prince Edward Island again recorded the lowest police-reported Crime Severity Index value in 2008, followed by Ontario, Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick.

One out of every five crimes reported to police in Canada is violent. Violent crimes include only crimes against the person, such as homicide, robbery and sexual assault. Both the volume and severity of these violent crimes declined in 2008, indicating that there were fewer incidents of reported violent crime than the year before and that the incidents were of a less serious nature.

In total there were about 3,500 fewer reported violent incidents in 2008. The rate of common assault, the most frequent violent crime fell by 2%, and was largely responsible for the drop in the police-reported violent crime rate.

The severity of police-reported violent crime was also down (-3%) in 2008, primarily due to a 7% drop in the rate of robbery, as well as a 10% decline in the attempted murder rate.

Nearly every type of violent crime declined in 2008, with the most notable exceptions being small increases in homicide, aggravated assault, and other assaults. The rate of criminal harassment remained unchanged.

The police-reported violent crime rate has been declining since 2000 due primarily to drops in high-volume crimes such as common assault and uttering threats. The police-reported Violent Crime Severity Index, in contrast, was relatively stable throughout the late 1990s and early 2000s. Increases in serious violent crimes such as robbery and serious assaults led to increases in the Violent Index in both 2005 and 2006. The decreases in the severity of violent crime in Canada in both 2007 and 2008 were largely the result of drops in the rate of robbery.

Like the violent crime rate in Canada, the proportion of federal warrant of committal admissions which was for violent offences has been declining, from 56% in 2000/01 to 53% in 2008/09. However, the number of federal warrant of committal admissions for violent offences increased in 2005/06 and 2006/07 and has since decreased mirroring the declines noted in the police-reported Violent Crime Severity Index.

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.

CRIMINAL COURT RATES AND TRENDS³

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.

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 and *Income Tax Act* offences.

³ *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2006/2007: Juristat*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, May 2008.

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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 372,084⁴ 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 since 2002/03, while the imposition of fine sentences has been decreasing (down from 35%).

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.

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 2008/09. 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.

⁴ Data for 2006/07 represent approximately 98% of the national adult criminal court caseload in all provinces and territories.

FEAR OF CRIME AND PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE⁵

Fear of Crime

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

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

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

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

In 2004, the overwhelming majority of Canadians were satisfied with their safety from being a victim. 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.

⁵ *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 2020-Public Safety, Public Service, National Parole Board, February 2009

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 the effectiveness of conditional release in contributing to public safety and its expectations for meaningful debate on key public safety issues, create urgent pressures for the Board to disseminate information that demonstrates the effectiveness of parole and engages Canadians in discussion of measures for the safe reintegration of offenders in the community.

VICTIMS OF CRIME ⁶

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.

Although federal, provincial and territorial governments, advocacy groups, service providers and community members have done a great deal to assist victims of crime, there are more discussions to have, more experiences to hear and more issues to understand.

To fulfil a promise to better meet the needs of victims of crime in matters of federal jurisdiction, the Government committed \$52 million for a package (\$13 million over four years starting April 1, 2007) of programs, services and funding to help the federal government and the provinces and territories respond to a variety of needs facing victims of crime across the continuum of the justice system and federal corrections.

⁶ *The National Parole Board Vision 2020-Public Safety, Public Service*, National Parole Board, February 2009
Ministers of Justice and Public Safety Name First Federal Ombudsman for Victims of Crime, News Release, Department of Justice website, April 23, 2007

Backgrounder: New Funding Package for Victims of Crime, News Release, Department of Justice website, , March 2007

A Message from the Minister of Justice, Department of Justice website, April 11, 2008

Backgrounder: Office of the Federal Ombudsman for Victims of Crime, News Release, Department of Justice website, March 2007

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Establishing the office of the Federal Ombudsman for Victims of Crime in April 2007 marked another step by the Canadian Government to help better meet the needs of victims of crime in matters of federal jurisdiction. The establishment of the office was in response to victim and victim advocates' calls for an increased voice in the criminal justice system and federal corrections. The Federal Ombudsman for Victims of Crime is tasked with ensuring that the federal government meets its commitments. The Ombudsman's mandate includes facilitating access of victims to existing federal programs and services; addressing complaints of victims about compliance with the provisions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*; enhancing awareness among criminal justice personnel and policy makers of the needs and concerns of victims; and, identifying emerging issues and exploring systemic issues that impact negatively on victims of crime. The Ombudsman operates at arm's length from the federal departments responsible for victims' 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 Board has a longstanding and positive relationship with victims of crime. Victims have not always agreed with the Board's decisions, but they have consistently expressed a very high degree of satisfaction with the timeliness and quality of the information and assistance provided by NPB staff. They have also indicated that they were impressed with the rigour and professionalism the Board members bring to parole decision-making. While victims have expressed satisfaction with current practice, they have also identified the need for further change, including access to the recordings of NPB hearings, access to NPB hearings through video-conferencing, greater NPB involvement in decisions to grant temporary absences for offenders serving life sentences for murder and less frequent parole hearings for lifers.

Issues related to victims of crime will remain a priority for the Board. Moving forward, the Board must respond effectively to heavy workloads under current law and policy (e.g. contacts with victims). Effective response to these demands will require careful planning and collaborative efforts with CSC to ensure that victims receive the information to which they are entitled under the CCRA. The Board must also give careful consideration to proposals for expanding information sharing and access to NPB hearings for victims. In particular, proposals to share the recordings of NPB hearings with victims, and to provide access to hearings via video-conferencing will require review of legislation and policy, training, resources and operations to ensure that new approaches, if implemented, will support quality decision-making by the Board, meet the needs of victims, and respect the privacy and safety of all those involved.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT⁷

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 Canadians from those who commit serious and violent crimes. The reforms came into force in two stages.

Three sections of the *Act* came into force on May 1, 2008, strengthening the *Criminal Code* in the following areas:

- Tougher mandatory prison sentences for serious gun crimes;
- Bail reverse onus provisions so that those accused of serious gun crimes will have to show why they shouldn't be kept in jail while awaiting trial; and
- Better protection for young persons from adult sexual predators.

On July 2, 2008, two other sections of the *Act* came into force, providing for:

- New ways to detect and investigate drug-impaired driving and stronger penalties for impaired driving; and
- More effective sentencing and monitoring to prevent dangerous, high-risk offenders from offending again.

Over the next two years, the Government will also tackle crime by increasing the number of RCMP officers and it will help communities prevent criminal behaviour among youth before it takes root. In addition, the Government will work to ensure the integrity of all components of the federal justice system, including providing victims of crime with a greater voice and greater access to victims' services.

Also as part of the Government's commitment to protecting Canadian families and communities, the Government commissioned, in April 2007, a Corrections Review Panel to examine a wide range of issues related to CSC, including strategic and operational planning, human resource management, institutional safety and security, institutional infrastructure, program interventions for offenders, and community supervision. The Panel was also asked to examine issues related to victims of crime, the abolition of statutory release, and a shift to earned parole. The Panel reported in December 2007, tabling 109 recommendations designed to transform federal corrections. Key elements of the transformation agenda include:

- legislated emphasis on offender accountability and responsibility;
- elimination of drugs from prison;
- greater emphasis on offender employment and employability;
- a new approach to institutional infrastructure modernization; and.

⁷ *Stronger Laws*, Department of Justice website, January 21, 2009

Highlights, Department of Justice website, January 21, 2009

The National Parole Board Vision 2020-Public Safety, Public Service, National Parole Board, February 2009

- replacement of statutory release and accelerated parole review (presumptive release schemes) with earned parole.

Effective support for the Government's plans to tackle crime and strengthen community safety, including the transformation of federal corrections, and measures for reform of sentencing practices and correctional law, must be a focal point for the Board. For example, the Board must be prepared to support the implementation of mandatory minimum penalties for gun crime and for serious drug offences. These penalties will lengthen periods of incarceration for certain groups of offenders. Longer sentences will increase NPB workloads related to conditional release reviews and contacts with victims of crime.

Proposals to repeal the "Faint Hope" clause and toughen young offender legislation could also increase the length of time offenders spend incarcerated and, therefore, generate workload and cost increases for the Board. Proposals to abolish accelerated parole review and statutory release and shift to "earned parole" present the most significant challenge, with the potential for a profound impact on the Board's public accountability, workloads, resource needs, and operations. To address these challenges, the Board must ensure that risk assessment tools and training reflect current knowledge and information; develop effective decision policies; and engage in partnerships that support the safe reintegration of offenders in the community.

DIVERSITY:⁸

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, 2008, Canada's population was estimated at 33,311,400, an increase of 384,000 compared to the same date the previous year. Over the 12 month period leading up to July 1, 2008, Canada's population rose by 1.2%. This was the strongest growth observed since 1991/92. Canada's population growth rate was up for a fifth consecutive year.

The rise in the rate of Canada's population growth in 2007/08 is mainly attributed to a strong increase in international net migration. During that period, Canada's gains from its population exchanges with the rest of the world came to 257,100, a level that had only been surpassed once (in 1988/89).

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%.

⁸ *The National Parole Board Vision 2020-Public Safety, Public Service*, National Parole Board, February 2009
Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories 2008 Statistics Canada, September 2008
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

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 2008/09, the proportion had risen to 14%.

In response to the increasing diversity in Canadian communities and in the culture and ethnicity of offenders and victims of crime, the Board must ensure that, consistent with section 105 of the CCRA, it is representative of the community. Further, policies, training and decision tools must respect issues of diversity and gender and build understanding of the factors associated with risk and public safety for special groups of offenders and the communities to which they will return. The Board will also experience growing cultural diversity in the workplace, requiring the development of culturally respectful policies and training and new management skills and approaches.

AGEING:⁹

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.

⁹ *Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006 by Age and Sex*, 2006 Census, Statistics Canada, July 2007
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

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 2006, the number of seniors in Canada increased from 2.4 million to 4.3 million and their share of the total population increased from 9.6% to 13.7%. 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. According to the most recent population projections, the proportion of seniors in the Canadian population could nearly double in the next 25 years. If this demographic change occurs, it will have a major impact on the labour force, on public pension and health insurance plans and, in general, on the Canadian economy and society.

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, 2009, represented 23% of the total offender population. This proportion has increased from 11% in 1993/94.

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

OFFENDER PROFILE:¹⁰

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. For example:

- the proportion of men homicide offenders has increased from 22% in 1997 to 25% in 2006;
- more than one out of ten new male offender admissions are initially rated as requiring maximum security (13%), while more than one out of four are rated as minimum security (30%). There is an increasing trend for maximum designations since 1996/97 (6% to 13% or +117%);

¹⁰ Report on Plans and Priorities 2008-2009, Correctional Service of Canada
The National Parole Board Vision 2020-Public Safety, Public Service, National Parole Board, February 2009

- more than one out of six men offenders in federal custody have gang affiliations and this phenomenon has been dramatically increasing since 1997 (12% to 16%, or +33%);
- more than one out of ten men offenders in federal custody have been identified at admission as presenting mental health problems and this proportion has risen since 1997 (7% to 12%, +71%);
- one out of five women offenders in federal custody were identified at admission as presenting mental health problem and this proportion has risen since 1997 (13% to 21%, +61%);

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 54% of all new male offender admissions (the proportions are higher for new women (67%) and Aboriginal male offender admissions (at 58%)) are receiving sentences of less than three years. This is a 57% increase since 1997.

These trends, which have resulted in a more difficult offender population with less time to benefit from programs and treatment, have added greater complexity to conditional release decision-making and demand that:

- the Board has sufficient numbers of professional and experienced members available to deal with decision-making workloads in an effective manner;
- Board members have sufficient time to prepare for and complete conditional release reviews, either in hearings or by way of review of an offender's file;
- Board members are provided with the training necessary to enable them to carry-out a rigorous review of cases in terms of public safety and the key factors associated with risk of re-offending; and
- there are sufficient numbers of NPB staff to support Board members in the full range of their decision-making responsibilities.

ORGANIZED CRIME AND PUBLIC VIEWS ON ORGANIZED CRIME:¹¹

Organized Crime

Organized crime is identified by the criminal law enforcement community as one of the most significant threats to the safety, security and economic well being of Canadians.

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, marihuana 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.

¹¹ *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
2008 Report on Organized Crime, Criminal Intelligence Service Canada, 2008

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 2008 annual Criminal Intelligence Service Canada report, there were approximately 900 organized crime groups operating in Canada in 2008. 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.

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.

Since the early 2000's, 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, 2009, there were 54 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:¹²

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 fewer than 5% of all federal offenders on March 31, 2009 and proportionally more were newcomers to the federal correctional system.

On March 31, 2009, 88% of federally sentenced women were serving their first federal sentence compared with 71% 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, 2009, 39% of federally sentenced women were serving sentences of less than three years on their first federal sentence compared with 26% of federally sentenced men. While 15% of federally sentenced women were serving a first sentence for murder compared to 22% of male offenders, 33% 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.

¹² *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

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Female offenders, however, have much lower employment rates than male offenders. In 1996, 80% of the women serving time in a federal facility were unemployed at the time of admissions compared to 54% of male offenders.

Drug and alcohol addictions are widespread among federally sentenced offenders. Almost 70% of male and female offenders have problems with alcohol or drug abuse.

However, drugs and alcohol tend to figure more prominently in the lives and criminal offences of federally sentenced women, for whom income-generating crimes such as fraud, shoplifting, prostitution and robbery are often perpetrated to support their addictions.

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

In addition, the federal female offender population is very heterogeneous in terms of ethno-racial background. On March 31, 2009, 56% of the federal female offender population were White, 25% Aboriginal, 7% Black and 4% Asian compared to the male population which was 67% White, 17% Aboriginal, 7% Black and 3% Asian.

Given the differences between female and male offenders, the challenge for the correctional system is to ensure that women's needs and risks are met through supportive environments and a wide variety of educational, vocational and personal development programs that are gender appropriate. The Board, in particular, must ensure that its policies, training and decision tools are 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:¹³

According to the 2006 census, 1,172,790 people, 3.8% of the population of Canada identified themselves as an Aboriginal person or reported being a Registered Indian and/or Band member without reporting an Aboriginal identity. 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 report an Aboriginal identity.

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;

¹³ *Aboriginal Peoples in Canada in 2006: Inuit, Métis and First Nations, 2006 Census*, Statistics Canada, January 2009
Portfolio Environmental Scan 2002, Strategic Policy, Strategic Operation Directorate, Solicitor General
The National Parole Board Vision 2020-Public Safety, Public Service, National Parole Board, February 2009
Issues and Challenges Facing CSC, Speaker's Binder Section 6.7, Correctional Service of Canada, April 2005

- About 9% of the Aboriginal population was aged 4 and under, nearly twice the proportion of 5% of the non-Aboriginal population; and
- 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 17.2% of the federal offender population on March 31, 2009. At that time, 69% of federal Aboriginal offenders were North American Indian, 26% 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 Board cannot resolve the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in the justice system, it can, however, make sure that Aboriginal offenders, victims and communities are aware of their rights with respect to parole and that there are no systemic barriers to Aboriginal involvement in this area. In this context, the Board must continue to provide policies and training that recognize the unique societal and cultural factors related to Aboriginal offenders and their communities, and continue to assess alternate models for parole hearings, including the use of Elders and community assistance. The Board must strive to maintain a workforce that includes appropriate Aboriginal representation and work with CSC and Aboriginal communities to support the reintegration of Aboriginal offenders in the community and address the needs of Aboriginal offenders.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE:¹⁴

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.

WORKLOAD DEMANDS:¹⁵

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. The current economic crisis has only strengthened the Government's resolve to ensure that taxpayers receive value for money for all government spending.

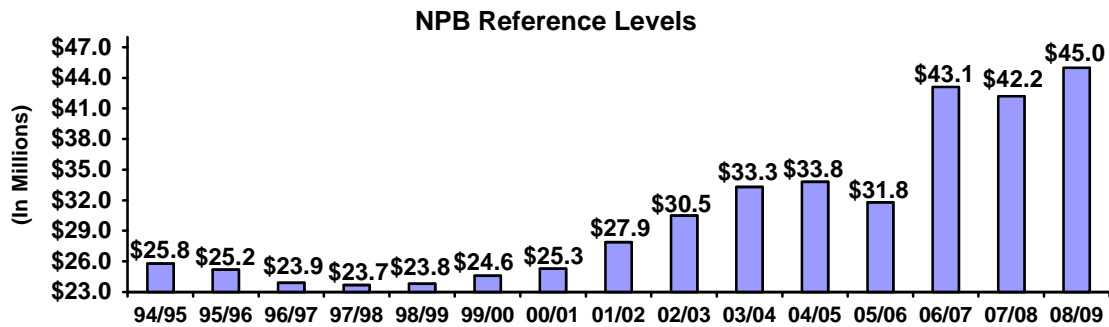
¹⁴ *Corrections in the 21st Century*, Strategic Planning and Integrated Justice Directorate, Corrections Directorate, Correctional Service of Canada, March 2000.
Restorative justice, Restorative justice in cases of serious crime, Restorative justice and offender treatment, Research Summaries, Public Safety Canada, July 2005, November 2006.

¹⁵ *Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada*, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat 2008-2009 Estimates, Part III – Report on Plans and Priorities, National Parole Board, 2008
Economic Statement, October 30, 2007, Department of Finance, 2007

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The Government is, therefore, 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

As well as ensuring that its programs are managed effectively and efficiently, the Board must also respond to the challenges of greater complexity in conditional release decision-making which is made more difficult by heavy workloads that are beyond the Board's control. The CCRA is prescriptive, specifying when and how the Board conducts its business. Workloads are driven by the actions of offenders, victims and the community.

In concrete terms, this means that the Board must deal with 18,000 to 20,000 conditional release reviews per year, involving critical issues of public safety, in tight timeframes, amid intense public scrutiny.

Workload demands also generate serious challenges for the pardon program. Historically, the Board received 15,000 to 20,000 pardon applications per year, levels that have seriously taxed NPB resources. In recent years, however, application levels rose sharply, reaching almost 36,000 in 2008/09. The annual volume of applications is expected to continue to increase and could reach 50,000 in the near future.

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.

Workload pressures demand that the Board plan and allocate resources effectively, based on rigorous analysis of key trends, a clear understanding of organizational priorities, and broader government priorities. Innovation and improvement must continue to characterize program delivery, but the Board must also take action to develop business cases for additional resources when existing budgets are insufficient to manage workload growth and public safety is at risk.

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Table 2

Source : NPB Financial Services Division

EXPENDITURES by PROGRAM ACTIVITY ¹⁶ (\$ Millions)							
Year	Conditional Release Decisions		Conditional Release Openness and Accountability		Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations		NPB Total
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
2008/09	\$38.4	79%	\$7.1	15%	\$3.1	6%	\$48.6

For 2008/09, the total funds available for the NPB amounted to \$53.4 million. Against this total, the Board expended \$48.6 million or almost 91% of the funds available.

The Board has one strategic outcome—conditional release and pardon decisions and decision processes that safeguard Canadian communities. The Board applies its resources to three program activities—conditional release decisions, conditional release openness and accountability and pardon decisions and clemency recommendations. The NPB also uses its resources for essential corporate management activities. Conditional release decision-making is the most resource intensive area, accounting for almost eight of every ten dollars expended by the Board.

The Board also receives revenues as a result of the \$50 user fee for the processing of pardon applications. For every fee received, the split is as follows: \$15 to the RCMP and \$35 to the Board. In 2008/09, the user fee generated total revenues of \$1,335,483. The NPB portion was \$934,838.

The Board's total expenditures increased by \$5.2 million in 2008/09 compared to 2007/08. The expenditures for the conditional release decisions program activity increased by \$4,100,000, those for the conditional release openness and accountability program activity increased by \$900,000, while those for the pardon decisions and clemency recommendations program activity increased by \$200,000.

PUBLIC SAFETY INTEROPERABILITY:¹⁷

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.

¹⁶ For fiscal year 2005/06, Receiver General and Treasury Board Secretariat reporting requirements were changed from business lines to strategic outcomes. This table has thus been converted to reflect this new requirement. However, as the Board has only one strategic outcome, the table reflects expenditures by program activity.

¹⁷ *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
Public Safety Interoperability, Public Safety Canada, February 2009

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.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:¹⁸

The Public Service of Canada, with 263,000 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 and it has been made even more challenging by the current global recession. 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.

¹⁸ *Fifteenth Annual Report to the Prime Minister on the Public Service of Canada, Privy Council Office, 2008*
Sixteenth Annual Report to the Prime Minister on the Public Service of Canada, Privy Council Office, 2009
2008-2009 Estimates, Part III – Report on Plans and Priorities, National Parole Board, 2008
The National Parole Board Vision 2020-Public Safety, Public Service, National Parole Board, February 2009

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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. Over the next five years, increasing numbers of senior and experienced staff at the Board will be able to retire without penalty to their pensions. Anticipated departures will erode corporate memory and diminish critical knowledge of the law, policy, and training. For the Board, whose members are appointed for specified periods, staff provide the continuity of knowledge and information necessary for quality program delivery. 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. 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 May 14, 2009)										
Region	Females	Males	Total Staff	Abor.	Visible Minority	Disabled	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
							English	French	#	%
National Office	95	44	139	8	7	3	62	77	123	88
Atlantic	35	2	37	-	-	-	23	14	19	51
Quebec	52	9	61	4	7	-	1	60	53	87
Ontario	49	3	52	-	-	3	49	3	5	10
Prairies	54	16	70	2	2	-	69	1	7	10
Pacific	40	7	47	-	5	2	45	2	5	11
Canada	325	81	406	14	21	8	249	157	212	52
Percent	80%	20%	100%	3%	5%	2%	61%	39%		

As of May 14, 2009, 80% of National Parole Board staff were female and 20% were male. The highest proportion of female to male staff was in the Atlantic region where females accounted for 95% of all staff, while the lowest proportion was 68% in the National Office. The first official language of 61% of Board staff was English and 39% was French. As well, 52% of the Board’s staff were bilingual (staff able to work in both French and English).

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The Board's visible minority staff complement increased by 2 to 21 last year and accounts for 5% of the work force. During the same period, the Aboriginal staff complement decreased by 6, to 14, while the number of staff with disabilities decreased by 4 to 8. As of May 14, 2009, 3% of Board staff were Aboriginal and 2% 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 19, 2009)									
Region	Female	Male	Total Board Members	Aboriginal	Visible Minority	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
						English	French	#	%
National Office	1	4	5	0	0	1	4	5	100
Atlantic	3	6	9	0	0	5	4	5	56
Quebec	6	8	14	0	1	0	14	11	79
Ontario	8	9	17	1	0	14	3	4	24
Prairies	7	13	20	2	0	20	0	1	5
Pacific	5	8	13	1	0	13	0	1	8
Canada	30	48	78	4	1	53	25	27	35
Percent	38%	62%	100%	5%	1%	68%	32%		

As of May 19, 2009, the National Parole Board had a total of 78 members (41 full-time and 37 part-time), with 62% being male and 38% being female. The Board had 4 Aboriginal members (5%), with two members working in the Prairie region and one in the Pacific (the regions with the largest Aboriginal populations) and one in the Ontario region. The Board also had one member from a visible minority community 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 19, 2009, the first official language of 68% of Board members was English and 32% was French, while 35% of Board members were bilingual.

Ninety-one (91%) of Board members have a university education, 6% have a college education and 3% have a secondary school education. As well, 52% of Board members have experience in corrections and 82% have criminal justice experience.

Board members come from different professional backgrounds. They 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 OUTCOME and PROGRAM ACTIVITIES RESULTS FOR 2008-2009¹⁹

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 outcome is the cornerstone of its public accountability.

The NPB has a single strategic outcome - conditional release and pardon decisions and decision processes that safeguard Canadian communities. NPB program activities and priorities are designed to support continuous progress in achieving this strategic outcome.

This section of the report describes how each of the NPB's program activities contributed, in 2008/09, to progress made at the strategic outcome level.

Program Activity: Conditional release decisions

Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Full Time Equivalents Used
\$38.4	291

Program Activity Description: Case review and quality decision-making by Board members; staff support for decision-making; training to ensure professionalism in all aspects of decision-making and policy development and advice to guide decision-making.

Effectiveness for this activity is assessed by monitoring 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.

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.

Over the past ten years, the Board has conducted an average of 20,000 conditional release reviews annually and made an average of 5,400 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.

¹⁹ 2008-2009 Estimates Part III *Report on Plans and Priorities*, National Parole Board, 2008
Performance Report for the period ending March 31, 2008, National Parole Board, 2008

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Information is also provided for offenders on statutory release, although these offenders are released by law, and not at the discretion of the Board.

Outcomes of conditional release for federal offenders

Long-term information (over the last ten years) on the outcome of federal offenders under supervision indicates that:

- Over 79% 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.
- About seven percent (7%) of releases on parole ended in a new offence and about 1% ended in a new violent offence. In fact, the number of violent offences by offenders on day and full parole declined by 53% between 1998/99 and 2007/08. The numbers for fiscal year 2008/09 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 2008/09, 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												
2006/07	2547	81.7	381	12.2	2928	93.9	167	5.4	23	0.7	190	6.1
2007/08	2517	81.5	425	13.8	2942	95.3	131	4.2	15	0.5	146	4.7
2008/09	2596	84.8	370	12.1	2966	96.8	81	2.6	16	0.5	97	3.2
Full Parole*												
2006/07	972	71.0	255	18.6	1227	89.6	133	9.7	10	0.7	143	10.4
2007/08	995	73.0	252	18.5	1247	91.5	102	7.5	14	1.0	116	8.5
2008/09	1030	74.9	255	18.6	1285	93.5	82	6.0	8	0.6	90	6.5
Statutory Release												
2006/07	3271	58.4	1650	29.4	4921	87.8	543	9.7	141	2.5	684	12.2
2007/08	3397	58.6	1733	29.9	5130	88.5	540	9.3	129	2.2	669	11.5
2008/09	3494	60.3	1745	30.1	5239	90.4	483	8.3	73	1.3	556	9.6

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

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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, 77% of releases of provincial offenders on day and full parole were completed successfully. Three percent (3%) of releases were revoked because of a new offence, while 0.3% were revoked because of a new violent offence. In real numbers, over the past ten years, 14 of the 4,701 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 2008/09, the proportions had grown to 19% (2,563) of the federally incarcerated population and 33% (1,693) 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 80% for offenders serving determinate sentences. The rate of re-offending was also lower for offenders serving life sentences for murder at 1% compared to 6% 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	
	07/08	08/09	07/08	08/09	07/08	08/09	07/08	08/09	07/08	08/09	07/08	08/09
Successful Completions	91.9	90.9	92.0	95.4	76.0	81.0	85.6	89.5	72.6	75.1	81.5	84.8
Revoked for Breach of Conditions	7.6	8.2	7.4	4.7	18.1	15.8	11.1	8.2	17.7	17.6	13.8	12.1
Revocations with Offence												
Non-violent Offences	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	4.6	2.1	3.4	2.2	9.2	6.8	4.2	2.6
Violent Offences	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total Revocations with Offence	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.0	5.8	3.3	3.4	2.3	9.7	7.4	4.7	3.2

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Offenders, serving life sentences for murder, who are released on full parole, remain on parole for life. Since 1994/95, 1,952 offenders serving life sentences for murder have had 2,199 full parole supervision periods. As of March 31, 2009, 64% 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 63% for offenders on day and full parole between 1996/97 and 2007/08. (The numbers for fiscal year 2008/09 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 13 for day parole and from 13 to 5 for full parole).
- Comparisons of rates of conviction for violent offences and violent crime rates based on the Uniform Crime Reports 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 Conviction s
1996/97	39	38	55	13	161	67	255
1997/98	38	30	49	12	158	63	245
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	132	43	174
2006/07	23	17	14	4	141	44	178
2007/08	17	13	18	5	129	41	164
2008/09	16	13	10	3	73	22	99

Note: The number of convictions for violent offences for 2008/09 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 1993/94 and 1998/99 indicates that about 25% had been re-admitted on a federal sentence by March 31, 2009. There are, however, significant differences in re-offending for offenders within this group:

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- about 10% 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 35% 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.

Program Activity: Conditional Release Openness and Accountability

Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Full Time Equivalents Used
\$7.1	58

Program Activity Description: Information for victims of crime; assistance for observers at hearings and those who seek access to the NPB's decision registry; public information; 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. Work in this area recognizes that the NPB operates in a difficult environment in which timely sharing of accurate information is fundamental to effective partnership and public trust. Results for this area are assessed by monitoring the timeliness of information shared, by conducting surveys of those who receive information and assistance from the Board (e.g. victims), and by conducting relevant management reviews and investigations.

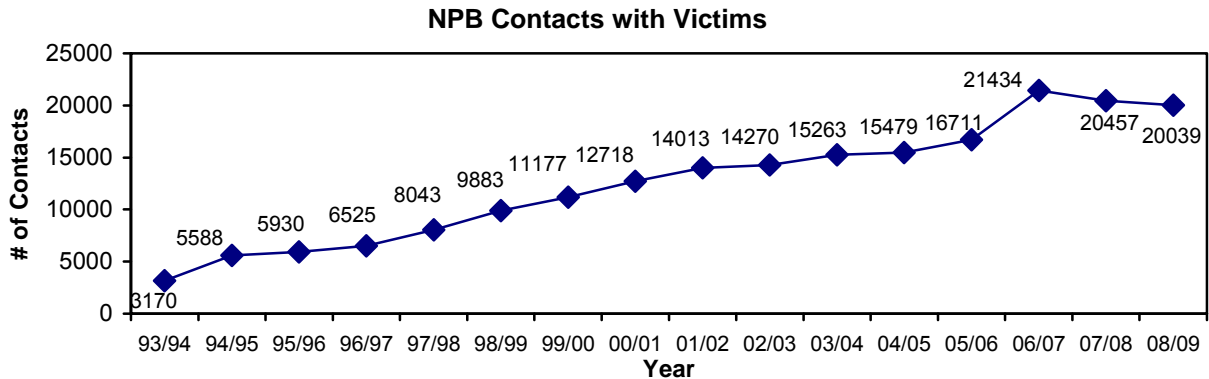
The CCRA requires the Board to provide information for victims of crime, allow observers at its hearings and provide access to its decisions through a registry of decisions. Performance reporting in this area has two components dealing with outputs and outcomes:

- 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).

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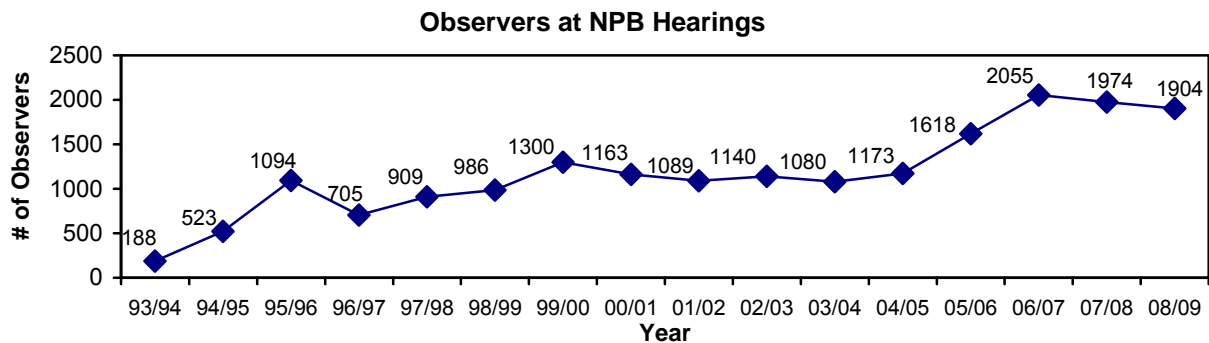
Contacts with victims

In 2008/09, the Board had about 20,000 contacts with victims. While the number of contacts with victims decreased in 2008/09, the number has increased 29% 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.



Observers at hearings

The Board had 1,904 observers at its hearings in 2008/09, a 4% decrease from the previous year. However, the number of observers at hearings has increased 62% in the last five years.



Victims' presentations at hearings

In 2008/09, victims made 192 presentations at 112 hearings. Of this group, most had been family members of victims of murder (47%) or manslaughter (15%). Ninety-four percent (94%) of the presentations were made by the victims in person, and the rest were on either audio or video tape or by video conference.

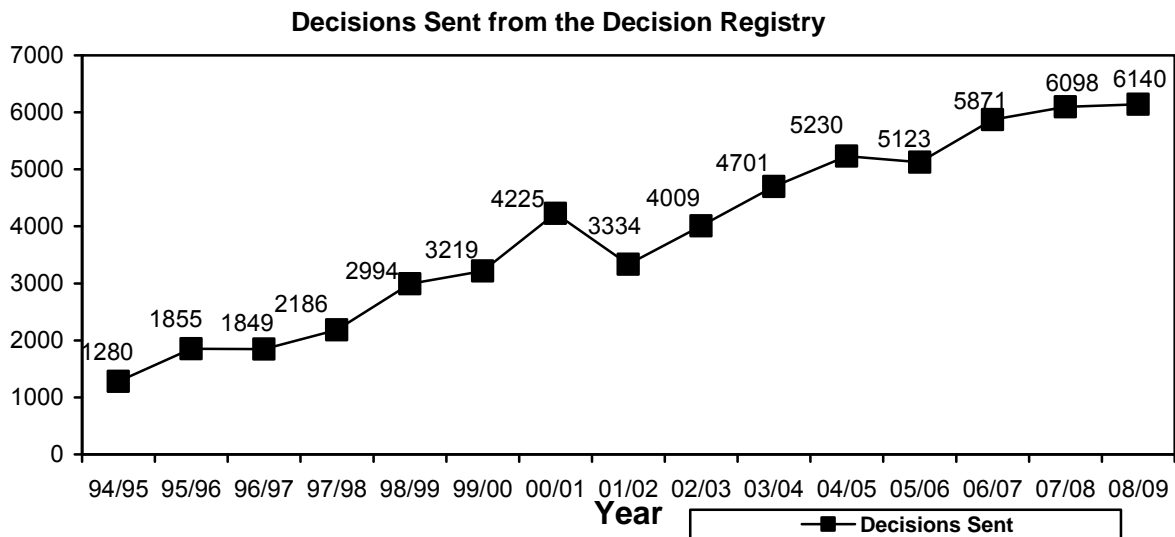
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Decision Registry

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 2008/09, the Board released over 6,100 decisions from the registry. Victims were the most frequent requestors of decisions (about 52%), followed by the media (about 32%).



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 was one Board of Investigation conducted in 2008/09.

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Program Activity: Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations

Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Full Time Equivalents Used
\$3.1	39

Program Activity Description: Case review and quality decisions to grant, deny or revoke pardons; support for pardon decision-making; development of pardons policy; 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 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.

Historically, the Board received 15,000 to 20,000 pardon applications per year; however in 2006/07 and 2007/08 applications rose to 26,500 and 30,400 respectively. Workload growth continued in 2008/09, as applications reached 35,784.

The NPB charges a \$50.00 user fee for the processing of pardon applications. The Board may access 70% of all revenues collected. The RCMP has access to 30% of the user fees collected. Fees do not represent the full cost of a pardon. The fee was 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* authorizes 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 five years; and 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 2008/09, combined with enhancements to the PADS-R system, and additional resources obtained by the removal of the cap on revenues allowed the Clemency and Pardons Division to greatly reduce processing times. In the case of summary offences, applications were processed on average within 0.7 months. Furthermore, measures were implemented to accelerate the processing of applications with 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 10 months), it was greatly reduced in the latter half of the fiscal year (to 8.5 months or less).

The collaborative and sustained efforts of the Division provided net improvement this past year in the processing of pardon applications.

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Pardons Granted/Issued and Denied by Year										
Decision	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted	17,800	78	3,951	46	7,076	48	14,514	58	30,317	75
Issued	4,745	21	4,402	51	7,672	52	10,332	41	9,311	23
Sub-Total	22,545	98	8,353	98	14,748	99	24,846	99	39,628	98
Denied	375	2	196	2	103	1	175	1	800	2
Total	22,920	100	8,549	100	14,851	100	25,021	100	40,428	100
Average Processing Time	12 months		11 months		13 months		10 mths		3.5 mths*	

*Does not include the processing time for cases in which the pardon was denied. For those cases the average processing time was 13.5 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 or an offence that is punishable either as an indictable offence or on summary conviction (a hybrid offence), except for driving while ability impaired, driving with more than 80 mg of alcohol in 100ml of blood or failing to provide a breath sample. The NPB has the authority in these cases. A pardon also ceases to exist if the NPB is convinced by new information that the person was not eligible for a pardon at the time it was granted or issued.

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

Pardon Revocations and Cessations				
	Cumulative Pardons Granted/Issued to Date	Pardons Revoked/Ceased during the Year	Cumulative Pardons Revoked/Ceased	Cumulative Revocation/Cessations Rate (%)
2004/05	329,530	557	11,151	3.38
2005/06	337,883	456	11,607	3.44
2006/07	352,631	2,397	14,004	3.97
2007/08	377,477	581	14,585	3.86
2008/09	417,105	707	15,292	3.67

4. INITIATIVES RESULTS FOR 2008-2009

This section provides information on initiatives in which the NPB was involved in 2008/09.

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.

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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 it 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 prior to 2007, 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 now contributes to a better meeting of 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 2008, the NPB embarked on a project to update its Web site to bring it into compliance with new Common Look and Feel for the Internet 2.0 (CLF-2) guidelines. The goal of the project was to build a more effective and user-friendly Web site through the creation of a new visual identity, and an improved navigational layout and information architecture, in order to more clearly define the mandate of the Board, and provide users with easy access to information. The new site was launched on December 31, 2008. The next phase of work will focus on updating and building on the various content areas of the site.

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.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

Table 5

Source: CSC and NPB

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

*Includes those on long-term supervision orders – 6 in 2000/01, 20 in 2001/02, 34 in 2002/03, 61 in 2003/04, 93 in 2004/05, 120 in 2005/06, 169 in 2006/07, 209 in 2007/08 and 253 in 2008/09. Excluded as of April 12, 2009 were: escapees (130), those on bail (72), UAL (545).

Over the last eighteen years, the federal offender population has steadily increased, then steadily decreased and has again been on an upward trend over the last several years, though the population remained stable in 2008/09.

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 has decreased slightly in each of the last two years, totalling 4,825 in 2008/09. The number of offenders who reached warrant expiry has varied over the last five years and was 5,118 in 2008/09. In recent years, the number of offenders who reached warrant expiry has been less than the number of warrant of committal admissions so the total federal offender population had increased in each of the four years previous to 2008/09. However, since the number of warrant of committal admissions decreased in 2008/09, while the number who reached warrant expiry increased, the total population remained stable in 2008/09.

The trends in the federal offender population usually mirror the trends in the crime rate and the crime severity index 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, as well as the crime severity index, in Canada have decreased in the last several years, it was expected that the federal offender population would either stabilize or decrease slightly in 2008/09. The federal offender population did indeed remain stable in 2008/09 at 22,005.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

Table 6

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION BY REGION											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2004/05	2,001	9.6%	5,296	25.4%	5,698	27.3%	4,788	23.0%	3,058	14.7%	20,841
2005/06	2,059	9.8%	5,244	24.9%	5,730	27.2%	4,935	23.5%	3,068	14.6%	21,036
2006/07	2,149	9.9%	5,245	24.3%	5,818	26.9%	5,214	24.1%	3,194	14.8%	21,620
2007/08	2,227	10.1%	5,256	23.9%	5,969	27.1%	5,284	24.0%	3,280	14.9%	22,016
2008/09	2,177	9.9%	5,276	24.0%	6,007	27.3%	5,332	24.2%	3,213	14.6%	22,005

Between 2004/05 and 2008/09 the Quebec region was the only region whose federal offender population has remained stable (↓20 to 5,276). All the other regions have seen increases since 2004/05, with the Prairie region seeing the biggest increase (↑11.4%), followed by the Atlantic (↑8.8%), the Ontario (↑5.4%) and the Pacific (↑5.1%) regions.

Between 2004/05 and 2008/09, the Quebec region had 62 more offenders reaching warrant expiry than warrant of committal admissions. During the same period, the Prairie region had 538 more warrant of committal admissions than offenders reaching warrant expiry, the Ontario region had 356, the Atlantic region had 235, and the Pacific region had 185.

Table 7

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION BY REGION											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2004/05	1,236	9.8	3,194	25.3	3,393	26.9	2,939	23.3	1,861	14.7	12,623
2005/06	1,276	10.1	3,087	24.4	3,440	27.1	3,080	24.3	1,788	14.1	12,671
2006/07	1,371	10.4	3,077	23.4	3,511	26.7	3,354	25.5	1,858	14.1	13,171
2007/08	1,361	10.0	3,248	23.9	3,671	27.0	3,367	24.8	1,935	14.2	13,582
2008/09	1,335	10.0	3,091	23.3	3,673	27.6	3,329	25.1	1,861	14.0	13,289

Excluded as of April 12, 2009 were: escapees (2 Atlantic, 28 Quebec, 51 Ontario, 17 Prairies and 32 Pacific) and those on bail (1 Atlantic, 11 Quebec, 40 Ontario, 7 Prairies and 13 Pacific).

The federal incarcerated population of all regions except the Ontario region dropped between 2007/08 and 2008/09. The incarcerated population of the Quebec region saw the biggest drop (↓4.8% to 3,091), followed by the incarcerated populations of the Pacific (↓3.8% to 1,861), the Atlantic (↓1.9% to 1,335) and the Prairie (↓1.1% to 3,329) regions. During the same period, the Ontario region's federal incarcerated population remained stable (↑2 to 3,673).

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

Table 8

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by ABORIGINAL AND RACE											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2004/05	2,296	18.2	280	2.2	792	6.3	8,815	69.8	440	3.5	12,623
2005/06	2,373	18.7	300	2.4	809	6.4	8,702	68.7	487	3.8	12,671
2006/07	2,580	19.6	320	2.4	889	6.7	8,848	67.2	534	4.1	13,171
2007/08	2,657	19.6	363	2.7	991	7.3	8,937	65.8	634	4.7	13,582
2008/09	2,618	19.7	354	2.7	1,060	8.0	8,607	64.8	650	4.9	13,289

Of the Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White federal incarcerated populations, the Black population group was the only one to increase in 2008/09 (↑7.0% to 1,060). All other population groups decreased in 2008/09 with the White population seeing the largest decrease (↓3.7%), followed by the Asian (↓2.5%) and Aboriginal (↓1.5%) populations.

Compared to the Census of 2006, federal incarcerated Aboriginal and Black offenders continue to be the only groups who are over-represented when compared to their proportions in the total Canadian population. (Aboriginal 19.7% compared to 3.8%, Black 8.0% compared to 2.5%).

Table 9

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by GENDER						
Year	Male		Female		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	
2004/05	12,255	97.1	368	2.9	12,623	
2005/06	12,263	96.8	408	3.2	12,671	
2006/07	12,695	96.4	476	3.6	13,171	
2007/08	13,087	96.4	495	3.6	13,582	
2008/09	12,789	96.2	500	3.8	13,289	

The female federal incarcerated population increased 1.0% (↑5) in 2008/09, which increased the proportion of women in the federal incarcerated population to 3.8%. This is the highest number of female federal incarcerated offenders in the last fifteen years. Conversely, the male federal incarcerated population fell 2.3%.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

Table 10

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION									
Year	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Long-term Supervision		Total #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1991/92	1,780	20.9	4,512	52.9	2,240	26.3			8,532
1992/93	1,785	20.4	4,878	55.8	2,086	23.8			8,749
1993/94	1,431	16.0	5,472	61.4	2,016	22.6			8,919
1994/95	1,263	14.9	5,063	59.8	2,139	25.3			8,465
1995/96	1,101	13.2	4,804	57.4	2,462	29.4			8,367
1996/97	959	11.7	4,588	56.2	2,616	32.0			8,163
1997/98	1,374	16.0	4,504	52.5	2,705	31.5			8,583
1998/99	1,562	17.3	4,755	52.7	2,699	29.9			9,016
1999/00	1,471	16.1	4,918	53.8	2,746	30.1			9,135
2000/01	1,319	14.8	4,807	53.9	2,779	31.2	6	0.1	8,911
2001/02	1,234	14.4	4,502	52.4	2,833	33.0	20	0.2	8,589
2002/03	1,201	14.3	4,258	50.9	2,878	34.4	34	0.4	8,371
2003/04	1,215	14.6	4,162	49.9	2,901	34.8	61	0.7	8,339
2004/05	1,160	14.1	4,043	49.2	2,922	35.6	93	1.1	8,218
2005/06	1,281	15.3	4,038	48.3	2,926	35.0	120	1.4	8,365
2006/07	1,245	14.7	3,997	47.3	3,038	36.0	169	2.0	8,449
2007/08	1,240	14.7	3,969	47.1	3,016	35.8	209	2.5	8,434
2008/09	1,145	13.1	4,007	46.0	3,311	38.0	253	2.9	8,716

NOTE: Excluded UAL from supervision were 95 DP (7.7% of total DPs), 159 FP (3.8% of total FPs), 288 SR (8.0% of total SRs) and 3 LTS (1.2% of total LTSs) as of April 12, 2009.

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 parole decreased 7.7% in 2008/09 (↓95 to 1,145), while the number of offenders on statutory release increased 9.8% (↑295 to 3,311). The number of federal offenders on full parole also increased (↑1%) over the same period (↑38 to 4,007). The number on long-term supervision orders increased by 44 in 2008/09; this represents a 21.1% increase over last year, and is the ninth year in a row where the long-term supervision population has increased.

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 decreased slightly in 2007/08, it would be expected that both the federal day and full parole populations would decrease in 2008/09. While the day parole population did decrease, the full parole population increased slightly. The reason that the full parole population did not decrease is that there was an increase in the number of full parole release decisions taken in 2008/09 (↑1.9% to 3,714), as well as an increase in the full parole grant rate (↑1.1% to 44.1%).

The steady increase, over the last fifteen 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 39.7%, while during the same period the statutory release population increased 22.7%.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

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The long-term supervision population has increased from 6 in 2000/01 to 253 in 2008/09. This population is expected to continue to increase in the coming years as there are 262 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
2004/05	Day Parole	116	257	300	286	201	1,160
	Full Parole	406	1,070	1,155	812	600	4,043
	Statutory Release	233	746	824	735	384	2,922
	Long-Term Supervision	10	29	26	16	12	93
	Total	765	2,102	2,305	1,849	1,197	8,218
2005/06	Day Parole	124	303	306	302	246	1,281
	Full Parole	406	1,090	1,102	807	633	4,038
	Statutory Release	242	731	847	721	385	2,926
	Long-Term Supervision	11	33	35	25	16	120
	Total	783	2,157	2,290	1,855	1,280	8,365
2006/07	Day Parole	99	270	311	299	266	1,245
	Full Parole	393	1,067	1,113	800	624	3,997
	Statutory Release	274	790	832	727	415	3,038
	Long-Term Supervision	12	41	51	34	31	169
	Total	778	2,168	2,307	1,860	1,336	8,449
2007/08	Day Parole	136	267	302	294	241	1,240
	Full Parole	403	997	1,097	826	646	3,969
	Statutory Release	314	684	835	764	419	3,016
	Long-Term Supervision	13	60	64	33	39	209
	Total	866	2,008	2,298	1,917	1,345	8,434
2008/09	Day Parole	112	277	280	254	222	1,145
	Full Parole	387	1,029	1,113	834	644	4,007
	Statutory Release	329	805	864	870	443	3,311
	Long-Term Supervision	14	74	77	45	43	253
	Total	842	2,185	2,334	2,003	1,352	8,716

Excluded as of April 12, 2009 were: UAL (38 Atlantic, 147 Quebec, 132 Ontario, 133 Prairies and 95 Pacific).

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

Since 2004/05, the federal conditional release population has increased in all regions. During this period, the conditional release population has increased 12.9% in the Pacific region, 10.1% in the Atlantic region, 8.3% in the Prairie region, 3.9% in the Quebec region and 1.3% in the Ontario region. These increases translate to a 6.1% increase in the total federal conditional release population since 2004/05.

The federal day and full parole populations in the regions have fluctuated over the last five years, and identifying trends has proven difficult. Since 2004/05, the day parole population of the Pacific region has seen the largest increase at 10.4%, followed by the Quebec region (↑7.8%); conversely, the day parole populations have dropped in the Prairie (↓11.2%), Ontario (↓6.7%) and Atlantic (↓3.4%) regions. During the same period, the Pacific and Prairie regions were the only regions to see increases in their federal full parole populations (↑7.3% and ↑2.7%, respectively). The federal full parole population decreased in all the other regions with the Atlantic region seeing the biggest decrease (↓4.7%), followed by the Quebec (↓3.8%) and the Ontario (↓3.6%) regions.

The statutory release population has been much more consistent, seeing a steady increase in all regions since 2004/05, with the Atlantic region seeing the biggest increase (↑41.2%), followed by the Prairie (↑18.4%), the Pacific (↑15.4%), the Quebec (↑7.9%) and the Ontario (↑4.9%) regions.

In 2008/09, the proportions of the federal conditional release population on day parole ranged from 12.0% in the Ontario region to 16.4% in the Pacific region. The proportions on full parole ranged from 41.6% in the Prairie region to 47.7% in the Ontario region and the proportions on statutory release ranged from 32.8% in the Pacific region to 43.4% 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 #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2004/05	1,085	13.2	340	4.1	489	6.0	5,890	71.7	414	5.0	8,218
2005/06	1,141	13.6	366	4.4	518	6.2	5,956	71.2	384	4.6	8,365
2006/07	1,094	12.9	387	4.6	524	6.2	6,052	71.6	392	4.6	8,449
2007/08	1,146	13.6	392	4.6	513	6.1	5,971	70.8	412	4.9	8,434
2008/09	1,171	13.4	410	4.7	563	6.5	6,086	69.8	486	5.6	8,716

Of the Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White offender groups, Aboriginal and Black offenders were the only ones in 2008/09 whose proportions within the federal conditional release population were lower than their proportions within the federal incarcerated population. This has been the case for both offender groups in each of the last five years. 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 2008/09, 52% of the Aboriginal federal conditional release population was on statutory release, whereas 64% of the Asian, 46% of the Black and 47% of the White federal conditional release populations were on full parole.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
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Table 13

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by GENDER						
Year	Male		Female		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	
2004/05	7,729	94.0	489	6.0	8,218	
2005/06	7,865	94.0	500	6.0	8,365	
2006/07	7,936	93.9	513	6.1	8,449	
2007/08	7,873	93.3	561	6.7	8,434	
2008/09	8,141	93.4	575	6.6	8,716	

Over the last five years, the proportion of female offenders within the federal conditional release population has been higher than their proportion within the federal incarcerated population. The contrary has been true for male offenders.

In 2008/09, female offenders on federal conditional release had higher proportions on day parole (17.2% vs. 12.8%) and full parole (60.7% vs. 44.9%) than male offenders, and a lower proportion on statutory release (21.2% vs. 39.2%).

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

Table 14

Source: CSC and NPB

PROVINCIAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION BY REGION							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2008/09	Day Parole	13	-	-	18	35	66
	Full Parole	42	-	-	40	43	125
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	2	-	2
	Total	55	-	-	60	78	193

Excluded as of April 12, 2009 were: UAL (6 Atlantic, 3 Prairies and 12 Pacific).

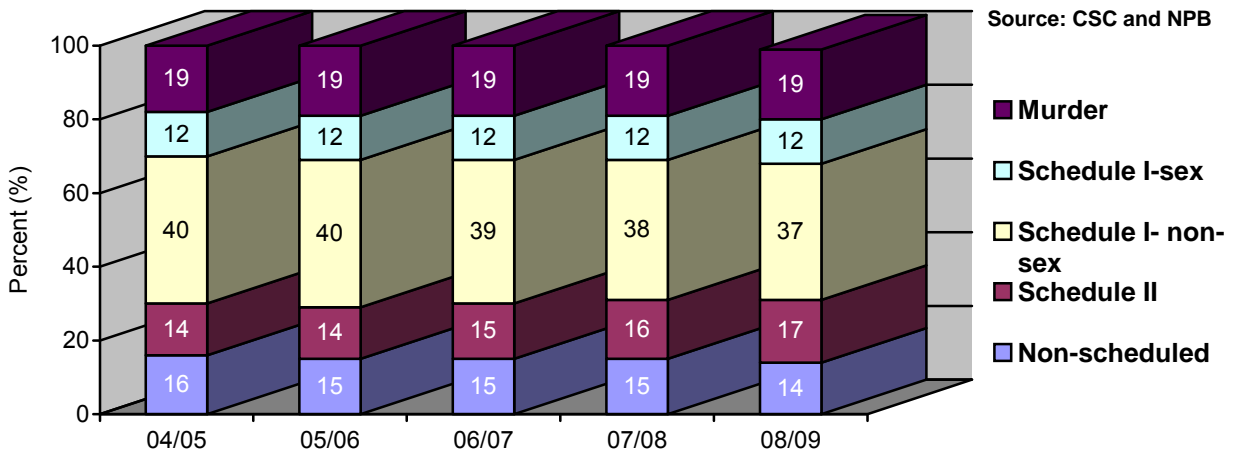
The provincial cases in the Ontario region were transfers from the Prairie and Atlantic regions upon parole release or an exchange of service.

The provincial parole population fell 26.1% in 2008/09, with the Pacific region seeing the biggest drop (↓46 to 78). The provincial parole population now appears to have stabilized after the spike experienced in 2007/08 when the British Columbia Board of Parole was officially disbanded, and the NPB and CSC assumed responsibility for parole administration and the supervision of provincial offenders in the Pacific region.

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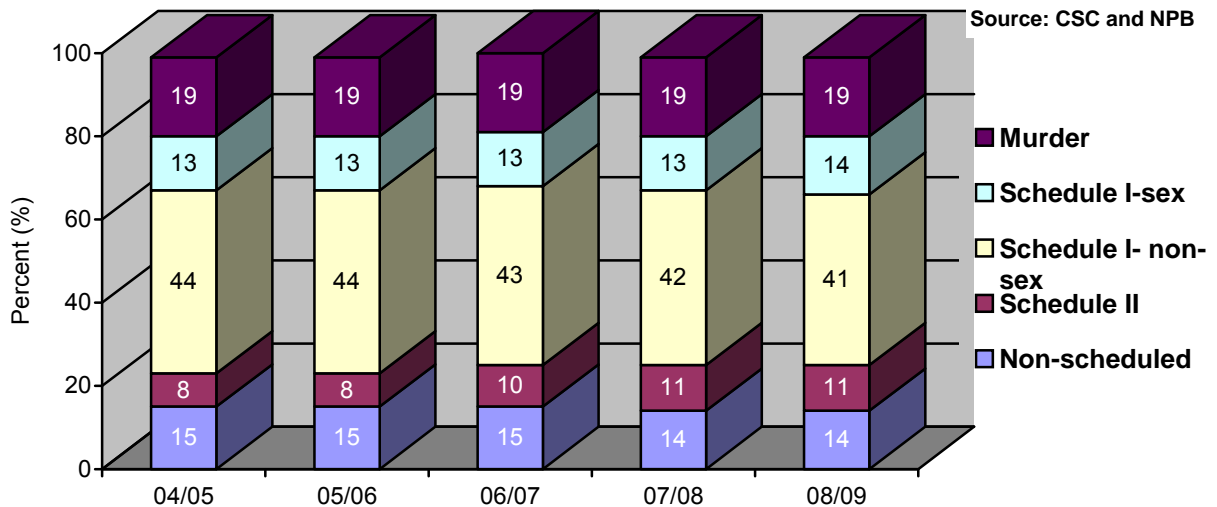
FEDERAL OFFENDER PROFILES

OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION



A review of the total federal offender population, since 2004/05, shows that the proportions of the offender population serving sentences for murder and schedule I-sex offences have remained stable. During the same period, the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences has decreased 3% and the proportion serving sentences for non-scheduled offences has decreased 2%, while the proportion serving sentences for schedule II offences has increased 3%.

OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION



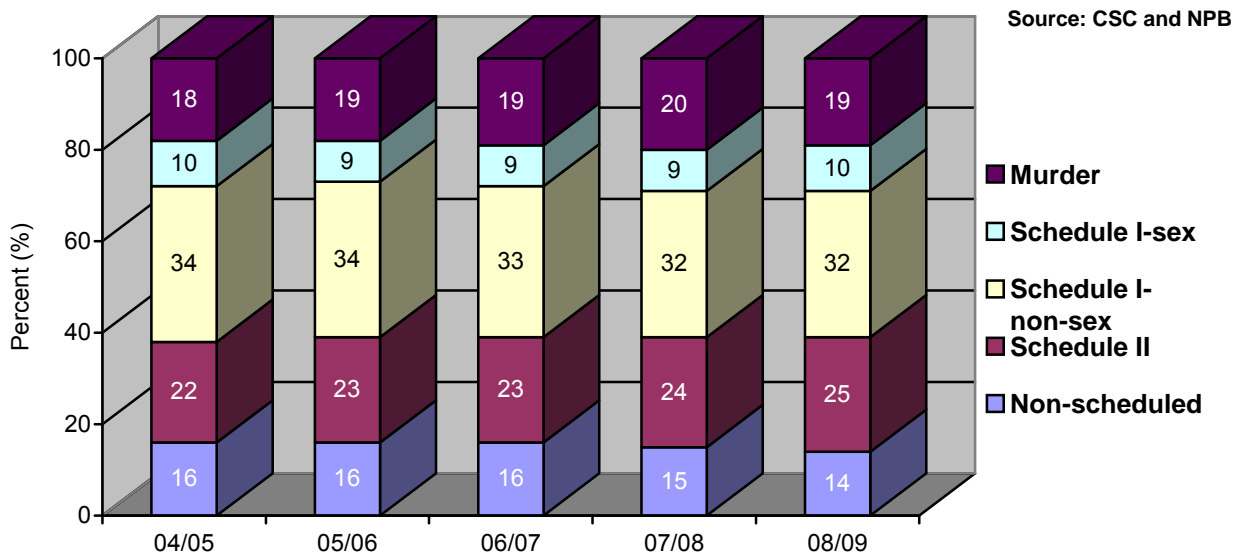
Since 2004/05, the proportions of the federal incarcerated offender population serving sentences for murder, schedule I-sex offences, and non-scheduled offences have been relatively stable.

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 47.5% increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions for schedule II offences since 2004/05. This increase in admissions for schedule II offences is due, in part, to changes in police enforcement practices in the past five 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, their proportional increase in the federal incarcerated population was offset by the fact that schedule II offences comprised only 23.9% of all warrant of committal admissions in 2008/09.

OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION



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

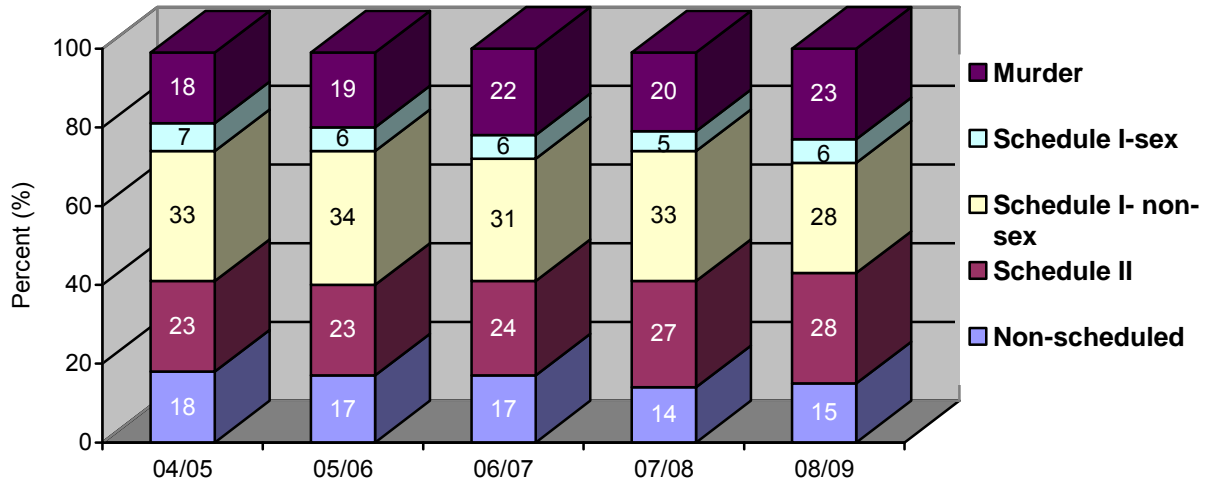
There are noteworthy differences between the offence profiles of the federal incarcerated and conditional release populations over the last five years.

- Over the last five years, between 67.5% and 69.5% of schedule I-sex offenders and between 66.3% and 67.9% of schedule I-non-sex offenders have been incarcerated, while between 56.4% and 63.9% of schedule II offenders have been on conditional release.
- While schedule II offenders have accounted for only 8% to 11% of the incarcerated population, they have comprised between 22% and 25% of the conditional release population over the last five years.

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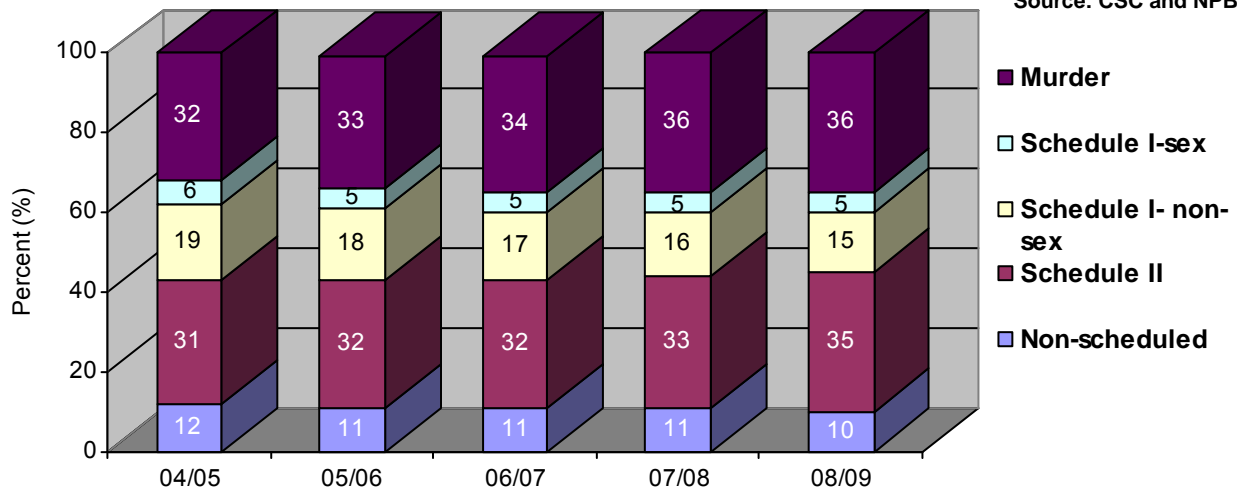
Offence Profile of the Federal Day Parole Population

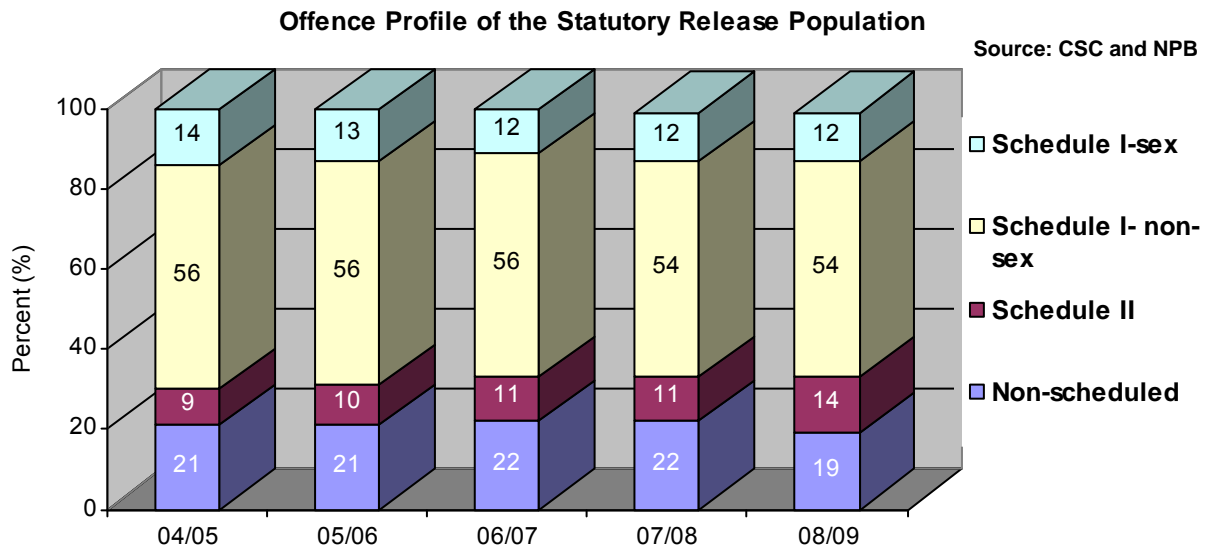
Source: CSC and NPB



Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole 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 2004/05, 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 and schedule II offences have increased, while the proportions serving sentences for schedule I offences have decreased. The noteworthy changes in 2008/09 were the 3% increase in the proportion of the federal day parole population serving sentences for murder and the 5% decrease in the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences.

In the federal full parole population, the proportion serving sentences for murder has increased 4% since 2004/05. During the same time period, the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences has decreased 4%, while the proportion serving sentences for schedule II offences has increased 4%.

In the statutory release population, the proportion serving sentences for schedule II offences increased 3% in 2008/09, while the proportion serving sentences for non-scheduled offences decreased 3%.

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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	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
	08/09	14	11	39	18	18
Quebec	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
	08/09	21	13	37	17	12
Ontario	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
	08/09	21	12	36	16	15
Prairies	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
	08/09	13	13	40	19	14
Pacific	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
	08/09	27	11	36	12	14

The offence profile of the total federal offender population varies across the regions. In 2008/09, the proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for murder varied from 13% in the Prairie region to 27% in the Pacific region, while the proportions serving sentences for schedule II offences varied from 12% in the Pacific region to 19% in the Prairie region and the proportions serving sentences for non-scheduled offences varied from 12% in the Quebec region to 18% in the Atlantic region. The proportions serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences varied from 36% in the Ontario and Pacific regions to 40% in the Prairie region.

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Table 16

Source: CSC and NPB

OFFENCE PROFILE of the FEDERAL INCARCERATED and CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION in 2008/09 by REGION (%)						
		Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I- non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Atlantic	INC	15	12	42	12	18
	CR	13	9	33	27	18
Quebec	INC	21	14	41	11	12
	CR	21	11	31	26	11
Ontario	INC	22	15	39	10	14
	CR	20	9	31	25	15
Prairies	INC	13	14	43	15	14
	CR	14	11	34	26	14
Pacific	INC	27	13	40	5	14
	CR	28	8	31	20	14

In 2008/09, 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 region the proportions were equal, while in the Prairie and Pacific regions greater proportions were on conditional release.

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

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

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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	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
	08/09	19	16	46	7	13
Asian	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
	08/09	14	5	26	48	7
Black	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
	08/09	15	9	42	24	9
White	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
	08/09	21	12	36	16	16
Other	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
	08/09	15	11	32	30	12

Over the last five years, the proportions of offenders serving sentences for murder have stabilized for all the groups, except for Aboriginal and White offenders who saw increases in their proportions in 2008/09. In 2008/09, all groups, except Asian and Black offenders saw decreases in the proportions serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences. For Black offenders the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences remained unchanged, while it increased for Asian offenders. The proportions serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences have stabilized for all offender groups except Aboriginal offenders who saw an increase in 2008/09. While the proportions serving sentences for schedule II offences increased for White offenders, they remained unchanged for Aboriginal offenders and decreased for the other offenders groups. The proportions serving sentences for non-scheduled offences have stabilized for all offender groups.

In 2008/09, 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.

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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	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
	08/09	20	13	38	16	14
Female	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
	08/09	15	3	35	31	16

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.

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FEDERAL ADMISSIONS

Table 19

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS					
Admission Type	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Warrant of Committal	4552 57%	4784 58%	5115 59%	5010 59%	4825 59%
Revocations					
For breach of condition					
• Day Parole	375	388	376	401	389
• Full Parole	277	268	271	248	238
• Stat. Release	1435	1455	1491	1549	1547
With outstanding charge					
• Day Parole	25	14	18	12	15
• Full Parole	30	36	33	34	51
• Stat. Release	251	243	264	253	239
With offence					
• Day Parole	135	159	182	138	121
• Full Parole	117	152	123	133	92
• Stat. Release	<u>599</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>609</u>	<u>539</u>
Sub-Total – Revocations	3244 41%	3286 40%	3373 39%	3377 39%	3231 39%
Other*	167 2%	162 2%	126 1%	174 2%	170 2%
Total Admissions	7963	8232	8614	8561	8226
Total Offenders	7649	7953	8477	8306	7977

*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 3.9% in 2008/09. During the same period, both warrant of committal admissions and revocation admissions decreased (↓3.7% and ↓4.3% respectively).

The number of revocations of day and full parole and statutory release decreased (↓5%, ↓8% and ↓4% respectively) in 2008/09.

In 2008/09, 7,977 offenders had 8,226 federal admissions to institutions. Some offenders were admitted more than once. In fact, 7,735 offenders were admitted once, 235 were admitted twice and 7 were admitted three times during the year.

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Table 20

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by REGION										
Region	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.
Atlantic	494	386	570	395	595	416	590	416	556	405
Quebec	1021	736	1017	649	1007	723	1068	702	1050	587
Ontario	1252	723	1297	783	1360	714	1307	766	1342	696
Prairies	1288	897	1397	1017	1551	1117	1459	1043	1383	1085
Pacific	497	502	503	442	602	403	586	450	494	458
Canada	4552	3244	4784	3286	5115	3373	5010	3377	4825	3231

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 2004/05, all regions, except the Pacific region, have seen increases, with the Atlantic region seeing the biggest increase (↑12.6%). During the same period, the Prairie region saw an increase of 7.4%, followed by the Ontario region at 7.2% and the Quebec region at 2.8%. Compared to the number of warrant of committal admissions in 2004/05, the Pacific region saw a decrease of 3.

The same comparison with revocation admissions revealed that the Atlantic and Prairie regions saw increases, while the other regions saw decreases. The Prairie region saw the biggest increase at 21.0%, followed by the Atlantic region at 4.9%. During the same period, the Quebec region saw a decrease of 20.2%, while the Pacific region saw a decrease of 8.8% and the Ontario region a decrease of 3.7%.

Table 21

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2004/05 and 2008/09)										
Admission Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	3014	36.4	743	68.5	1518	57.3	11147	39.9	1081	65.7
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	1416	17.1	81	7.5	323	12.2	4848	17.4	115	7.0
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	439	5.3	19	1.8	81	3.1	946	3.4	33	2.0
Revocation with Offence	926	11.2	45	4.1	164	6.2	3055	10.9	95	5.8
Revocation for Breach of Conditions	2378	28.7	142	13.1	497	18.8	7441	26.6	250	15.2
Other	105	1.3	55	5.1	64	2.4	503	1.8	72	4.4
Total	8278		1085		2647		27940		1646	

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

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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 a repeat warrant of committal or 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, except the Pacific region, have seen increases, since 2004/05, in the annual number of total admissions of Aboriginal offenders, the most important increase was observed in the Prairie region (to 1,015 from 937). During the same period, the Prairie region also saw the most important increase in the annual number of total admissions of Asian offenders (to 82 from 47), while the Ontario region saw the most important increase in the annual number of admissions of Black offenders (to 334 from 239). The annual number of admissions of White offenders decreased in all regions, except the Atlantic and Prairie regions, with the Quebec region seeing the most important decrease (to 1,396 from 1,570).

Table 22

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2004/05 and 2008/09)				
Admission Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	16220	41.3	1283	55.8
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	6617	16.8	166	7.2
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	1495	3.8	23	1.0
Revocation with Offence	4132	10.5	153	6.6
Revocation for Breach of Conditions	10100	25.7	608	26.4
Other	731	1.9	68	3.0
Total	39295		2301	

***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 for breach of conditions than male offenders, and were less likely to be admitted on a repeat warrant of committal or because of a revocation with outstanding charge or revocation with offence.

All regions have seen increases in the annual number of total admissions of female offenders since 2004/05, with the Atlantic region seeing the most important increase (to 74 from 33). The Atlantic, Ontario and Prairie regions all saw increases in the annual number of total admissions of male offenders during the same period with the most important increase being observed in the Prairie region (to 2,312 from 2,069). Since 2004/05, the Quebec and Pacific regions have both seen decreases in the annual number of admissions of male offenders, with the Quebec region seeing the most important decrease (to 1,606 from 1,732)

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Table 23

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by OFFENCE TYPE										
Offence Type	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Murder	199	2.5	211	2.6	220	2.6	238	2.8	223	2.7
Schedule I sex	642	8.1	730	8.9	721	8.4	729	8.5	761	9.3
Schedule I non-sex	3672	46.1	3656	44.4	3827	44.4	3692	43.1	3505	42.6
Schedule II	1236	15.5	1329	16.1	1521	17.7	1683	19.7	1719	20.9
Non-scheduled	2214	27.8	2306	28.0	2325	27.0	2219	25.9	2018	24.5
Total Admissions	7963		8232		8614		8561		8226	

While overall the annual number of federal admissions to institutions has increased 3.3% since 2004/05, the annual number of federal admissions for schedule II offences has increased 39.1%, followed by admissions for schedule I-sex offences (↑18.5%) and murder (↑12.1%). During the same period, however, the annual number of admissions for non-scheduled offences (↓8.9%) and schedule I-non-sex offences (↓4.5%) decreased.

In 2008/09, the Pacific region had the highest proportions of admissions for murder (at 4.2%) and schedule I-non-sex offences (at 48.8%), the Quebec region had the highest proportion of admissions for schedule I-sex offences (at 12.6%), the Prairie region had the highest proportion of admissions for schedule II offences (at 24.1%) and the Atlantic region had the highest proportion of admissions for non-scheduled offences (at 29.9%).

In 2008/09, 20.2% of all admissions were eligible for APR as opposed to 17.7% in 2004/05. The proportion of admissions eligible for APR has increased every year since 2004/05 except for a slight decrease in 2005/06. The proportion of APR eligible admissions for schedule II offences increased to 59.6% in 2008/09 from 54.2% in 2004/05 while the proportion of eligible APR admissions for non-scheduled offences decreased to 31.1% from 32.2% during the same period.

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Table 24

Source: CSC and NPB

PROPORTIONS of ADMISSIONS by OFFENCE TYPE for WARRANT OF COMMITTAL and REVOCATION ADMISSIONS (%)										
Offence Type	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.
Murder	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.6
Schedule I sex	10.3	5.2	11.8	4.9	10.7	5.0	11.5	4.3	12.9	4.1
Schedule I non-sex	43.4	50.6	42.0	49.0	40.9	50.0	38.9	50.0	37.8	50.6
Schedule II	17.2	11.7	18.1	11.7	21.3	11.4	22.9	13.7	23.9	14.9
Non-scheduled	26.4	30.3	25.4	32.3	24.3	31.4	23.8	29.4	22.6	27.8
Total Admissions	4552	3244	4784	3286	5115	3373	5010	3377	4825	3231

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.

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FEDERAL RELEASES

Table 25

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS										
Release Type	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	2174	28	2344	29	2242	28	2285	28	2131	25
Full Parole	209	3	236	3	170	2	159	2	220	3
Stat. Release	5092	65	5215	64	5249	65	5486	66	5764	68
WED	221	3	227	3	231	3	214	3	200	2
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	<u>20</u>	0	<u>29</u>	0	<u>32</u>	0	<u>42</u>	1	<u>36</u>	0
Total WED	241	3	256	3	263	3	256	3	236	3
Sub-Total	7716		8051		7924		8186		8351	99
Other*	105	1	103	1	103	1	84	1	113	1
Total Releases	7821		8154		8027		8270		8464	
Total Offenders	7092		7405		7339		7523		7687	

* 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 220 offenders were released on full parole *directly from institutions* during 2008/09 a total of 1,488 full parole supervision periods actually started during the year because 1,268 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 2.3% in 2008/09 (↑194). The number of offenders released on full parole and statutory release increased, while the number of offenders released on day parole and at warrant expiry decreased.

Statutory release continued to account for over half of all releases in 2008/09. In 2008/09, the proportion of offenders released on statutory release increased 2% to 68%, while the proportions released on day parole decreased 3% to 25% and the proportion released on full parole increased 1% to 3%.

In 2008/09, 7,687 offenders had 8,464 federal releases from institutions. Some offenders were released more than once. In fact, 6,957 offenders were released once, 684 were released twice, 45 were released three times and one offender was released 4 times.

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Table 26

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by REGION					
Region	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Atlantic	839	928	893	1019	1007
Quebec	1804	1798	1764	1697	1861
Ontario	2017	2043	2003	1994	2066
Prairies	2161	2277	2366	2508	2470
Pacific	1000	1108	1001	1052	1060
Canada	7821	8154	8027	8270	8464

In 2008/09, the Quebec and Ontario regions saw increases in the number of federal releases from institutions (↑9.7% and ↑3.6% respectively). During the same period, the Atlantic and Prairie regions saw decreases in the number of federal releases from institutions (↓1.2% and ↓1.5% respectively), while the number of releases in the Pacific region remained relatively stable (↑8).

Table 27

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2004/05 and 2008/09)										
Release Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	1548	19	485	49	586	25	8051	29	506	37
Full Parole	99	1	111	11	134	6	534	2	116	9
Statutory Release	5960	75	372	38	1486	64	18298	66	690	51
Warrant Expiry	333	4	12	1	109	5	607	2	32	2
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	36	0	3	0	9	0	103	0	8	1
Total	7976		983		2324		27593		1352	

Excluded releases from 2004/05 to 2008/09 were 6 transfers to foreign countries, 246 deceased, and 256 other for a total of 508.

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.

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Table 28

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2004/05 and 2008/09)				
Release Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	10121	27	1055	49
Full Parole	875	2	119	5
Statutory Release	25825	68	981	45
Warrant Expiry	1078	3	15	1
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	158	0	1	0
Total	38057		2171	

Excluded releases from 2004/05 to 2008/09 were 6 transfers to foreign countries, 246 deceased, and 256 other for a total of 508.

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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	290	24	266	20	478	31	157	24	1404	27
2007/08	240	39	284	25	287	21	473	27	166	25	1450	26
2008/09	225	35	274	22	285	20	463	26	173	24	1420	25

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 25% in 2008/09. The proportion of 25% recorded in 2008/09 was the lowest in at least the last fifteen years.

In 2008/09, the Atlantic region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory releases where parole was previously granted at 35%, and the Ontario region had the lowest at 20%.

Over the last five years, schedule II offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole had previously been granted at 46%, 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 21% and White offenders had the highest at 29%.

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 26% of male offenders.

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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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2004/05	310	64	948	76	1006	76	898	66	477	71	3639	71
2005/06	300	57	856	75	1031	75	964	65	513	72	3664	70
2006/07	326	60	919	76	1045	80	1066	69	489	76	3845	73
2007/08	371	61	848	75	1063	79	1265	73	489	75	4036	74
2008/09	410	65	976	78	1115	80	1301	74	542	76	4344	75

*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 75% in 2008/09.

In 2008/09, the Ontario region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory releases where there was no prior parole release at 80% and the Atlantic region had the lowest at 65%.

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 54%.

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 79% and White offenders had the lowest at 71%.

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 74% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	114	21	470	39	321	24	441	29	211	33	1557	30
2007/08	146	24	424	37	315	23	547	31	211	32	1643	30
2008/09	159	25	450	36	354	25	566	32	210	29	1739	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, the proportion increased to 30% in 2006/07 where it has remained for the past two years.

In 2008/09, the Atlantic and Ontario regions had the lowest proportions of federal releases from institutions to statutory releases where parole was previously denied/not directed at 25% and the Quebec region had the highest at 36%.

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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 denied/not directed at 37% and schedule I-non-sex offenders had the lowest at 25%.

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 40%.

Over the last five years, parole had previously been denied/not directed in 17% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2004/05	201	41	457	37	649	49	532	39	270	40	2109	41
2005/06	182	35	434	38	674	49	608	41	316	44	2214	42
2006/07	212	39	449	37	724	55	625	40	278	43	2288	44
2007/08	225	37	424	37	748	55	718	41	278	42	2393	44
2008/09	251	40	526	42	761	54	735	42	332	46	2605	45

*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 45% in 2008/09 from 15% 1994/95.

In 2008/09, the Atlantic region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where no prior parole decision for release had been taken at 40% and the Ontario region had the highest at 54%.

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 62% and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 17%.

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 51% and Asian offenders had the lowest at 32%.

Over the last five years, no prior parole decision for release had been taken in 31% of federal releases from institutions to statutory release of female offenders compared to 44% of male offenders.

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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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2008/09	1	7	2	3	3	6	3	6	1	4	10	5

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 varied since that time and was 5% in 2008/09.

In 2008/09, the Atlantic region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously granted at 7% and the Quebec region had the lowest at 3%.

Over the last five years, schedule II offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole had previously been granted at 16% and schedule I-sex offenders had the lowest at 4%.

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

Over the last five years, parole had previously been granted in 27% (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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2008/09	14	93	58	97	49	94	46	94	23	96	190	95

*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 95% in 2008/09.

In 2008/09, the Quebec region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where there was no prior parole release at 97% and the Atlantic region had the lowest at 93%.

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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 84%.

Over the last five years, Asian offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where there was no prior parole release at 100% and Aboriginal and White offenders had the lowest at 94%.

Over the last five years, there had been no prior parole release in 73% (11) 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2008/09	3	20	14	23	3	6	9	18	7	29	36	18

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously denied/not directed has varied between 18% and 40% since 1994/95 and was 18% in 2008/09.

In 2008/09, the Ontario region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously denied/not directed at 6%, and the Pacific region had the highest at 29%.

Over the last five years schedule II offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole had previously been denied/not directed at 36% and schedule I-sex offenders had the lowest at 22%.

Over the last five years, Aboriginal and Asian offenders had the lowest proportions of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole had previously been denied/not directed at 18% and Black offenders had the highest at 28%.

Over the last five years, parole had previously been denied/not directed in 27% (4) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 24% of male offenders.

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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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2008/09	11	73	44	73	46	88	37	76	16	67	154	77

*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 77% since 1994/95 and was 77% in 2008/09.

In 2008/09, 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 67%, and the Ontario region had the highest at 88%.

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 74% and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 48%.

Over the last five years, Asian offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where no prior parole decision for release had been taken at 82% and White offenders had the lowest at 68%.

Over the last five years, there had been no prior parole decision for release in 47% (7) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 71% of male offenders.

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Table 37

Source: CSC and NPB

GRADUATION from DAY PAROLE to FULL PAROLE or STATUTORY RELEASE by FISCAL YEAR						
Release Type		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Day Parole to Full Parole						
	Atlantic	171	184	186	178	195
	Quebec	255	312	296	258	308
	Ontario	286	270	302	292	290
	Prairies	347	333	337	345	336
	Pacific	121	105	121	170	139
Total		1180	1204	1242	1243	1268
Day Parole to Stat. Release						
	Atlantic	55	54	52	53	52
	Quebec	77	104	104	80	83
	Ontario	136	108	105	113	107
	Prairies	133	112	139	117	138
	Pacific	74	66	70	68	75
Total		475	444	470	431	455
All Graduations						
	Atlantic	226	238	238	231	247
	Quebec	332	416	400	338	391
	Ontario	422	378	407	405	397
	Prairies	480	445	476	462	474
	Pacific	195	171	191	238	214
Total		1655	1648	1712	1674	1723

The number of offenders that graduated from day parole to full parole increased 2% (↑25) in 2008/09 and is the highest number of graduations in at least the past five years. This can be attributed, in part, to the increase in the number of federal pre-release day parole grant/direct decisions (↑2%) between 2004/05 and 2007/08.

The number of offenders graduating from day parole to statutory release increased 5.6% (↑24) in 2008/09.

In the last five years, the Quebec region has seen the biggest increase in the number of graduations from day parole to full parole (↑20.8%) as well as the biggest increase in the number of graduations from day parole to statutory release (↑7.8%). During the same period, the Prairie region was the only region to see a decrease (↓3.2%) in the number of graduations from day parole to full parole, while the Ontario and Atlantic regions were the only regions to see decreases in the number of graduations from day parole to statutory release (↓21.3% and ↓5.5% respectively).

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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	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Atlantic	4,273	4,417	3,692	3,553	3,365
Quebec	9,355	9,171	8,726	7,970	8,357
Ontario	9,617	9,385	8,528	8,505	8,165
Prairies	9,709	10,358	9,605	9,012	9,233
Pacific	5,885	6,006	5,068	5,492	5,352
Canada	38,839	39,337	35,619	34,532	34,472
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	3,732	3,904	3,305	3,225	3,109
Quebec	9,355	9,165	8,722	7,970	8,351
Ontario	9,608	9,379	8,518	8,502	8,165
Prairies	9,147	9,903	9,282	8,692	8,940
Pacific	5,878	6,001	5,054	5,009	4,867
Canada	37,720	38,352	34,881	33,398	33,432
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	541	513	387	328	256
Quebec	0	6	4	0	6
Ontario	9	6	10	3	0
Prairies	562	455	345	320	293
Pacific	7	5	14	483	485
Canada	1,119	985	760	1,134	1,040

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 2008/09, the Board's workload (both pre and post-release) remained relatively stable ($\downarrow 60$). The Board's workload remained relatively stable at the federal level ($\uparrow 34$) while it decreased at the provincial level ($\downarrow 8.3\%$). While the federal workload remained relatively stable in 2008/09, it is at its second lowest level in at least five years.

Typically, an increase or decrease in the number of warrant of committal admissions leads to an increase or decrease in the Board's workload a year later. As the number of warrant of committal admissions decreased 2.0% in 2007/08, it was expected that the number of reviews for workload would either stabilize or decrease in 2008/09. As the number of warrant of committal admissions decreased 3.7% in 2008/09, the Board's workload is expected to decrease in 2009/10.

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At the federal level, in 2008/09, the Board's workload decreased in the Atlantic, Ontario and Pacific regions, while it increased in the Quebec and Prairie regions. At the provincial level, in 2008/09, the Board's workload decreased in the Atlantic and Prairie regions, while it remained stable in the Pacific region.

NUMBER OF REVIEWS

Table 39

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Atlantic	2,651	2,758	2,035	1,968	1,850
Quebec	4,937	4,871	4,210	3,843	4,028
Ontario	5,182	5,016	4,248	4,212	4,099
Prairies	5,554	5,834	5,072	4,736	4,804
Pacific	3,272	3,285	2,387	2,821	2,784
Canada	21,596	21,764	17,952	17,580	17,565
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	2,144	2,271	1,677	1,663	1,611
Quebec	4,937	4,868	4,208	3,843	4,025
Ontario	5,178	5,013	4,243	4,210	4,099
Prairies	5,047	5,416	4,754	4,432	4,529
Pacific	3,266	3,281	2,377	2,373	2,325
Canada	20,572	20,849	17,259	16,521	16,589
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	507	487	358	305	239
Quebec	0	3	2	0	3
Ontario	4	3	5	2	0
Prairies	507	418	318	304	275
Pacific	6	4	10	448	459
Canada	1,024	915	693	1,059	976

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

In 2008/09, the number of reviews (both pre and post release and detention) conducted by the Board remained relatively stable (↓15). Reviews at the federal level remained relatively stable (↑68), while reviews at the provincial level decreased 7.8% in 2008/09. While the number of reviews at the federal level remained relatively stable, the number is the second lowest it has been in at least the last five years.

At the federal level, in 2008/09, the number of reviews conducted by the Board increased in the Quebec and Prairie regions, while it decreased in the Atlantic, Ontario and Pacific regions. At the provincial level, in 2008/09, the number of reviews conducted by the Board decreased in both the Atlantic and Prairie regions, while it increased in the Pacific region.

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Table 40

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of PRE-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Atlantic	1,477	1,557	1,636	1,598	1,535
Quebec	2,909	2,882	2,976	2,799	2,919
Ontario	3,236	3,052	3,202	3,256	3,301
Prairies	3,578	3,831	4,112	4,022	4,129
Pacific	1,792	1,885	1,817	2,282	2,214
Canada	12,992	13,207	13,743	13,957	14,098
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1,148	1,270	1,329	1,354	1,332
Quebec	2,909	2,881	2,976	2,799	2,918
Ontario	3,233	3,049	3,197	3,254	3,301
Prairies	3,227	3,526	3,848	3,761	3,886
Pacific	1,788	1,881	1,808	1,903	1,837
Canada	12,305	12,607	13,158	13,071	13,274
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	329	287	307	244	203
Quebec	0	1	0	0	1
Ontario	3	3	5	2	0
Prairies	351	305	264	261	243
Pacific	4	4	9	379	377
Canada	687	600	585	886	824

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 2008/09, the number of pre-release reviews conducted by the Board increased 1.0% (↑141). The number of pre-release reviews at the federal level increased 1.6%, while the number of pre-release reviews at the provincial level decreased 7.0%.

In 2008/09, the Quebec, Ontario and Prairie regions saw increases in the number of pre-release reviews at the federal level (↑4.3%, ↑1.4%, and ↑3.3% respectively). During the same period, the number of pre-release reviews at the federal level decreased 1.6% in the Atlantic region and 3.5% in the Pacific region. In the Atlantic and Prairie regions, pre-release provincial reviews decreased (↓16.8% and ↓6.9% respectively) in 2008/09, while in the Pacific region they remained stable (↓2).

In 2008/09, pre-release reviews accounted for 69.4% of all reviews conducted, a slight increase from the percentage of 68.9% recorded the previous year. During the same period, the proportion of pre-release reviews conducted as opposed to all reviews increased in the Ontario, region, remained relatively stable in the Atlantic, Quebec and Prairie regions and decreased in the Pacific region.

In 2008/09, the proportion of pre-release panel reviews, as opposed to reviews made on file was 32.2% for panel reviews to 67.9% for reviews on file. This was a decrease of 3.9% from the proportion recorded in 2007/08. The proportion of pre-release panel reviews decreased 2.9% at the federal level and 20.5% at the provincial level in 2008/09.

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Table 41

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of POST-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Atlantic	1,334	1,395	612	617	577
Quebec	2,388	2,330	1,625	1,431	1,481
Ontario	2,307	2,316	1,409	1,415	1,273
Prairies	2,396	2,472	1,588	1,377	1,387
Pacific	1,783	1,652	787	848	884
Canada	10,208	10,165	6,021	5,688	5,602
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1,148	1,191	558	554	540
Quebec	2,388	2,328	1,623	1,431	1,479
Ontario	2,306	2,316	1,409	1,415	1,273
Prairies	2,240	2,358	1,531	1,332	1,355
Pacific	1,781	1,652	786	778	800
Canada	9,863	9,845	5,907	5,510	5,447
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	186	204	54	63	37
Quebec	0	2	2	0	2
Ontario	1	0	0	0	0
Prairies	156	114	57	45	32
Pacific	2	0	1	70	84
Canada	345	320	114	178	155

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 2008/09 the number of post-release reviews conducted by the Board decreased 1.5% (↓86). During the same period, the number of post-release reviews at the federal level decreased 1.1%, while the number of reviews at the provincial level decreased 12.9%.

At the federal level, in 2008/09, the number of post-release reviews conducted by the Board increased in the Quebec, Prairie and Pacific regions and decreased in the other two regions. At the provincial level, in 2008/09, the number of post-release reviews conducted by the Board decreased in the Atlantic and Prairie regions and increased in the Pacific region.

In 2008/09, post-release reviews accounted for 27.6% of all reviews conducted, a slight decrease from the percentage of 28.1% recorded the previous year. During the same period, the proportion of post-release reviews conducted as opposed to all reviews increased in the Pacific region, remained virtually unchanged in the Atlantic, Quebec and Prairie regions and decreased in the Ontario region.

In 2008/09, the proportion of post-release panel reviews, as opposed to reviews made on file was 35.5% for panel reviews to 64.5% for reviews made on file. These are virtually 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 increased at the provincial level (↑11.9%) in 2008/09.

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Table 42

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of DETENTION REVIEWS					
Region	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Atlantic	68	66	59	53	50
Quebec	150	139	159	157	150
Ontario	177	196	157	159	140
Prairies	150	159	134	151	198
Pacific	76	88	99	73	69
Canada	621	648	608	593	607

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 2008/09, the number of detention reviews conducted by the Board increased by 2.4% (↑14).

The only regional increase, in 2008/09, in the number of detention reviews was recorded by the Prairie region (↑31.1%). During the same period, the other regions saw decreases in the number of detention reviews with the Ontario region seeing the biggest decrease (↓11.9%), followed by the Atlantic (↓5.7%), the Pacific (↓5.5%) and the Quebec (↓4.5%) regions.

In 2008/09, detention reviews accounted for 3.0% of all reviews conducted which is virtually 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.

In 2008/09, the proportion of detention panel reviews, as opposed to reviews made on file was 62.3% for panel reviews to 37.7% for reviews made on file. This represents an increase of 5.3% in the proportion of panel reviews when compared to the previous year.

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Table 43

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of PANEL REVIEWS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Atlantic	7	9	13	12	20
Quebec	22	14	19	16	20
Ontario	35	55	47	47	32
Prairies	505	519	471	324	290
Pacific	146	148	136	133	119
Canada	715	745	686	532	481
PRE-RELEASE					
Atlantic	5	7	12	12	15
Quebec	20	13	15	11	13
Ontario	26	39	36	39	18
Prairies	339	357	363	263	232
Pacific	120	107	94	104	87
Canada	510	523	520	429	365
POST-RELEASE					
Atlantic	2	1	1	0	7
Quebec	1	1	3	3	1
Ontario	3	6	10	7	11
Prairies	172	177	158	101	80
Pacific	32	41	46	34	44
Canada	210	226	218	145	143
DETENTION					
Atlantic	1	1	1	0	1
Quebec	1	0	2	2	6
Ontario	7	11	6	5	7
Prairies	36	32	23	19	23
Pacific	6	7	8	6	4
Canada	51	51	40	32	41

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.

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The number of panel reviews, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, held by the Board decreased by 51 (to 481) in 2008/09, to its lowest level in the past five years. The Atlantic and Quebec regions saw increases (↑8 and ↑4 respectively) in the number of panel reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor while the other regions saw decreases with the Prairie region seeing the biggest decrease (↓34).

Of all the panel reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor held in 2008/09, the majority were at the pre-release level (66.5%).

In 2008/09, 87% of panel reviews, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, were for Aboriginal offenders. This proportion varied from 100% in the Quebec region, to 95% in the Atlantic region, 91% in the Ontario region, 87% in the Pacific region and 85% in the Prairie region. Of the 1,176 panel reviews for Aboriginal offenders in 2008/09, 36% were panel reviews, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, compared to 44% in 2004/05.

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 | |

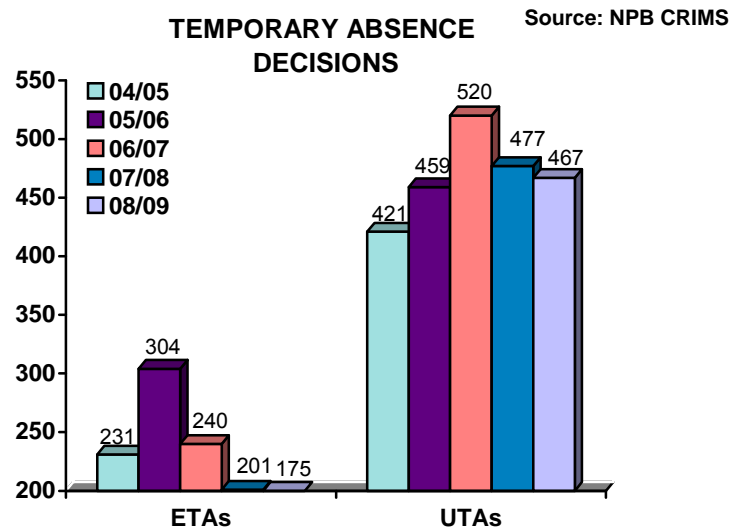
TEMPORARY ABSENCE

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 642 temporary absence applications in 2008/09. This is a decrease of 5.3% from the previous year. The Atlantic, Quebec and Pacific regions saw decreases in the number of temporary absence decisions in 2008/09, with the Atlantic region seeing the biggest decrease (↓48.1%), while the Ontario and Prairie regions saw increases in the number of temporary absence decisions in 2008/09, with the Prairie region seeing the biggest increase (↑14.0%).



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In 2008/09, 40 temporary absence decisions were made following a panel review, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, compared to 38 in 2007/08.

Approval/Authorization/Renewal Rates for Temporary Absence²⁰:

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
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
2008/09	67	100	95	86	87	60	78	83	79	57	85	78

The national approval rate for ETAs decreased 6% in 2008/09 to 85%. This is the first decrease in the ETA approval rate in the last five years.

The national authorization rate for UTAs decreased 1% to 78% in 2008/09. The UTA authorization rate has decreased 1% in each of the last three 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
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
2008/09	85	81	-	68	-	74	-	-	-	--	85	78
5-yr Average	90	82	-	65	50	72	-	-	80	91	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 total average in the escorted temporary absence group and above the total average in the unescorted temporary absence group.

Schedule I offenders were below the total average in the unescorted temporary absence group, while offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences were above average. There were a total of only 5 escorted temporary absence decisions for non-scheduled offenders within the past five years.

²⁰ Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

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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
2004/05	95	80	-	-	90	18	90	74	100	87	91	75
2005/06	90	86	71	57	91	61	92	82	100	45	91	81
2006/07	93	69	50	83	93	55	91	84	80	50	91	80
2007/08	93	70	-	40	90	64	90	83	100	40	91	79
2008/09	78	82	67	57	88	72	88	78	83	71	85	78
5-yr Average	90	78	67	60	91	56	90	80	92	62	90	78

Averaged over the last five years, the approval/authorization/renewal rate for temporary absences for Aboriginal offenders has been the same as the total average in both the escorted temporary absence group and 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	ETA	UTA
2004/05	91	74	94	76		
2005/06	91	80	92	88		
2006/07	90	79	100	84		
2007/08	90	79	100	62		
2008/09	85	79	88	63		
5-yr Average	90	79	94	77		

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 below.

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Table 48

Source: NPB-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by SENTENCE TYPE (%)						
Year	Lifer		Other Indeterminate		Determinate	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2004/05	91	77	-	87	100*	66
2005/06	91	85	-	89	-	68
2006/07	92	84	0	61	-	68
2007/08	91	81	-	60	-	71
2008/09	85	81	-	77	-	70
5-yr Average	90	82	0	76	100	68

* 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, 76% for those serving indeterminate sentences and 68% for those serving determinate sentences.

Of the 467 UTA decisions rendered by the Board, in 2008/09, 75% were for lifers, 21% for those serving determinate sentences and 5% for those serving indeterminate sentences.

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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 came into force on July 3, 1997, reinstated automatic day parole review and day parole eligibility at 1/6 of the sentence for offenders who, according to the law, were entitled to be considered for APR.

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 excluded 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
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	772	136	4442	331
2008/09	482	123	1068	-	972	-	1173	95	724	209	4419	427

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

**The provincial 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 remained relatively stable in 2008/09 (↓23). It was expected that the number of day parole release decisions would decrease in 2008/09 as the number of warrant of committal admissions had decreased in 2007/08. As the number of warrant of committal admissions decreased in 2008/09, it is expected that the number of day parole release decisions will see a decrease again in 2009/10.

The number of provincial day parole release decisions increased 29.0% in 2008/09 (↑96). This increase is due to an increase in the number of provincial day parole release decisions in the Atlantic (↑53.8%) and the Pacific (↑53.7%) regions. During the same period, the number of provincial day parole release decisions in the Prairie region decreased (↓16.7%).

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Table 50

Source: NPB-CRIMS

FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2008/09	10	11	12	146	65	244

The number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, decreased by 28 in 2008/09. This is the lowest number of federal day parole release decisions with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor in the last five years.

In 2008/09, the Pacific (↑5), Quebec (↑4) and Atlantic (↑2) regions saw increases in the number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor. The Prairie (↓25) and Ontario (↓14) regions both saw decreases in the number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor in 2008/09.

Timing of First Federal Day Parole Release in Sentence²¹:

Table 51

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)						
Region	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	31	33	33	32	31	32
Quebec	32	33	33	32	31	32
Ontario	33	32	32	31	31	32
Prairies	33	32	32	33	32	32
Pacific	36	35	35	33	34	35
Canada	33	33	33	32	32	33

The average proportion of sentence served before first federal day parole release remained unchanged at 32% in 2008/09.

²¹ Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

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Table 52

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	43	44	44	44	45	44
Schedule I-non-sex	41	42	42	41	42	42
Schedule II	24	24	24	24	24	24
Non-scheduled	29	29	30	30	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 2008/09 for offenders serving sentences for schedule I offences and remained unchanged for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences and non-scheduled offences.

Table 53

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL AND RACE (%)						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	37	37	37	39	38	38
Asian	27	23	25	24	24	25
Black	32	32	30	30	30	31
White	33	33	33	32	32	33
Other	30	27	28	29	29	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 2004/05 and 2008/09, 64.9% of Aboriginal offenders, serving determinate sentences, who were granted day parole were schedule I offenders compared to 20.3% of Asian offenders, 41.5% of Black offenders and 45.1% of White offenders.

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Table 54

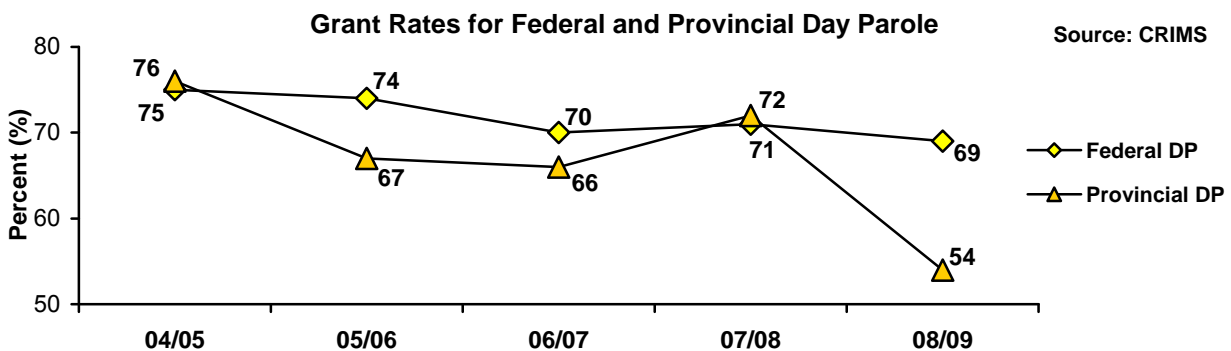
Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	33	33	33	32	32	33
Female	29	29	27	30	28	29

Male offenders served an average of 4% more of their sentence before first federal day parole release, over the last five years, than female offenders. The proportion served by male offenders remained unchanged last year at 32%, while the proportion served by female offenders decreased 2% to 28%.

Grant Rates for Day Parole²²:

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



The federal day parole grant rate decreased 2% in 2008/09 to 69%. This is the lowest federal day parole grant rate in the past 12 years.

The provincial day parole grant rate decreased 18% in 2008/09 to 54%. This is the lowest provincial day parole grant rate in 11 years.

²² Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct day parole, except APRI not-directed.

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Table 55

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	560	73	3140	71
08/09	370	77	706	66	672	69	789	67	506	70	3043	69

In 2008/09, the federal day parole grant rate increased in the Quebec region (↑1%) and decreased in all the other regions, with the Ontario region seeing the biggest decrease (↓5%) followed by the Pacific region (↓3%) and the Atlantic and Prairie regions (each ↓1%).

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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
08/09	7	70	4	36	7	58	89	61	42	65	149	61

The grant rate for federal day parole following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, decreased 6% in 2008/09 to 61%.

The federal day parole grant rate following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, has been significantly higher than the federal day parole grant rate after a panel review, without an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, in each of the last five years. The federal day parole grant rate after hearings, without an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, decreased 4% to 52% in 2008/09.

Table 57

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	112	82	238	72
08/09	47	38	-	-	-	-	56	59	127	61	230	54

*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 2008/09, the provincial day parole grant rate decreased 21% in the Pacific region, 16% in the Atlantic region and 13% in the Prairie region. The national provincial day parole grant rate decreased 18% in 2008/09.

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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.
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	78	83	61	64
2007/08	86	-	62	18	71	73	75	80	59	71
2008/09	85	100*	62	35	67	52	73	69	57	50
5-Year Average	85	100	66	55	70	64	78	75	61	64

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

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.
2004/05	77	77	89	67	63	38	74	77	83	78
2005/06	75	61	82	67	72	33	74	69	74	79
2006/07	68	63	80	67	64	33	70	69	76	63
2007/08	70	62	75	80	59	44	72	74	68	77
2008/09	65	50	78	67	58	36	71	52	65	60
5-Year Average	71	63	80	70	63	38	72	67	72	68

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.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

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Table 60

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER (%)					
Year	Male		Female		
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Prov.
2004/05	73	75	91		91
2005/06	73	66	88		88
2006/07	69	64	87		81
2007/08	69	71	88		86
2008/09	67	53	88		66
5-Year Average	70	64	88		80

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
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	67	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
2008/09						
Regular	80	61	75	74	71	71
APR	73	82	60	58	65	65
All DP Reviews	77	66	69	67	70	69

The national grant rate for accelerated day parole reviews decreased by 1% in 2008/09 to 65%. The grant rate for accelerated day parole reviews has been lower than the grant rate for regular day parole reviews in each of the last five years.

In the past five years, 68.9% (4,777 of 6,933) of the offenders, who were entitled to be considered for APR, were directed to day parole. APR pre-release day parole decisions accounted for 31.8% of all federal day parole pre-release decisions in the past five years.

In 2008/09, the national grant rate for regular day parole decreased by 2% to 71%. During the same period, the Atlantic region had the highest regular day parole grant rate and the Quebec region had the lowest.

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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 (2005/06, 2007/08 and 2008/09), 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 50% of the time compared to a 77% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
04/05	2547	74	515	81	15	50
05/06	2641	72	556	87	11	52
06/07	2542	68	604	85	19	48
07/08	2541	69	580	86	19	28
08/09	2435	67	589	85	19	22

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 83% of all federal day parole reviews over the past five years with a grant rate of 70%. 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 1% and had a grant rate of 33%.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

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 excluded 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
2004/05	344	222	876	-	803	3*	830	166	500	4	3353	395
2005/06	398	191	1055	-	740	1*	974	144	512	9	3679	345
2006/07	390	185	1018	-	827	3*	1022	129	501	94**	3758	411
2007/08	407	155	901	-	785	-	1000	96	551	185	3644	436
2008/09	398	170	1004	-	809	-	993	110	510	182	3714	462

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

**The provincial 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 increased 1.9% in 2008/09 (↑70).

The number of provincial full parole release decisions increased 6.0% (↑26) in 2008/09.

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
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	47	202
2008/09	3	12	6	115	52	188

The number of federal full parole release decisions following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, decreased by 14 in 2008/09. This is the lowest number in the last five years.

In 2008/09, the Ontario, Prairie (both ↓10) and the Atlantic (↓4) regions saw decreases in the number of federal full parole release decisions following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, while the Quebec and Pacific (both ↑5) regions both saw increases.

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Timing of First Federal Full Parole Release in Sentence²³

Table 65

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)						
Region	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	39	40	40	38	39	39
Quebec	40	40	40	39	40	40
Ontario	38	38	37	37	37	37
Prairies	40	39	39	38	38	39
Pacific	39	38	40	37	37	38
Canada	39	39	39	38	38	39

There has been very little change in the average proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release since 2004/05. The national average has been either 38% or 39% in each of the last five years. During the same period, regional averages have fluctuated between 37% and 40%.

Table 66

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	48	47	49	47	48	48
Schedule I-non-sex	47	48	48	48	48	48
Schedule II	35	35	35	35	35	35
Non-scheduled	36	36	36	36	35	36

In the five-year period between 2004/05 to 2008/09, schedule I offenders served more of their sentence prior to first federal full parole release than the two other offender groups and schedule II offenders served the least.

In 2008/09, schedule I-sex offenders saw an increase in the average time served prior to first federal full parole (from 47% to 48%), while non-scheduled offenders saw a decrease (from 36% to 35%). The average time served prior to first federal full parole remained unchanged for schedule I-non-sex offenders and schedule II offenders.

²³ Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

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Table 67

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL AND RACE (%)						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	42	42	41	41	41	41
Asian	37	37	35	35	35	36
Black	38	37	38	37	37	37
White	40	39	40	38	39	39
Other	37	36	37	36	38	37

Over the five-year period from 2004/05 to 2008/09, 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 40.6% of Aboriginal offenders, serving determinate sentences, who were granted full parole between 2004/05 and 2008/09, were schedule I offenders compared to 10.0% of Asian offenders, 19.4% of Black offenders and 24.6% of White offenders.

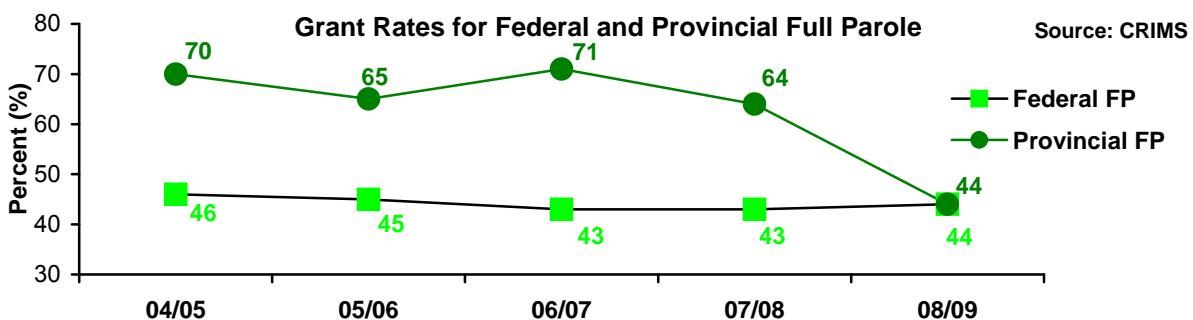
Table 68

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	40	39	39	38	39	39
Female	37	36	37	37	36	37

Female offenders served an average of 2% less of their sentence prior to first federal full parole release than male offenders over the last five years.

Grant Rates for Full Parole²⁴



The federal full parole grant rate increased 1% in 2008/09 and has been between 43% and 46% since 2004/05.

²⁴ Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not-direct full parole.

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The provincial full parole grant rate decreased 20% in 2008/09. This is the lowest provincial full parole grant rate in 11 years.

Table 69

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	179	36	1618	43
2007/08	240	59	325	36	368	47	433	43	200	36	1566	43
2008/09	242	61	368	37	393	49	458	46	175	34	1636	44

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 2008/09, 66% of the full parole decisions in the Atlantic region were for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, and of these offence type groups, 58% were eligible for APR. This compares to 52% of the full parole decisions in the Quebec region which were for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences (44% eligible for APR), 65% in the Ontario region (57% eligible for APR), 62% in the Prairie region (48% eligible for APR) and 51% in the Pacific region (49% eligible for APR).

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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	21	46	23
08/09	0	0	1	8	0	0	30	26	4	8	35	19

The grant rate for federal full parole following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, decreased 4% in 2008/09 to 19%.

Over the last five years, the federal full parole grant rate following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, has generally been lower than the federal full parole grant rate following a hearing, without an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor. In 2008/09, the grant rate following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor was 2% lower than the federal full parole grant rate following a hearing, without an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor.

The federal full parole grant rate following a hearing without an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor decreased 2% in 2008/09 to 21%.

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Table 71

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2004/05	164	74	-	-	0	0	110	66	3	75	277	70
2005/06	135	71	-	-	0	0	81	56	8	89	224	65
2006/07	128	69	-	-	0	0	71	55	94*	100	293	71
2007/08	103	66	-	-	-	-	46	48	132	71	281	64
2008/09	74	44	-	-	-	-	54	49	73	40	201	44

*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 20% to 44% in 2008/09.

In 2008/09, the provincial full parole grant rates decreased in the Atlantic and Pacific regions while it increased in the Prairie region.

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.
2004/05	35	-	31	64	28	61	74	78	51	76
2005/06	36	-	27	50	24	60	75	78	51	67
2006/07	35	-	22	50	25	67	72	85	46	72
2007/08	36	-	21	50	25	59	68	72	44	65
2008/09	29	-	22	29	26	38	69	58	44	41
5-Year Average	34	-	25	49	26	57	71	72	47	64

Over the last five years, schedule II offenders were the most likely to be granted both federal and provincial full parole, while schedule I-sex 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.
2004/05	39	52	72	50	44	38	45	76	57	74
2005/06	34	53	75	80	49	45	45	68	59	64
2006/07	29	51	71	67	46	38	43	74	61	75
2007/08	33	32	67	75	39	50	44	73	47	59
2008/09	30	33	71	58	51	17	44	46	53	42
5-Year Average	33	46	71	65	46	37	44	67	55	61

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.

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Over the last five years, 50.2% of the federal full parole decisions for Aboriginal offenders were for schedule I offences, while 21.1% of the federal full parole decisions for Asian offenders were for schedule I offences. The percentage was 37.5% for Black offenders and 40.3% for White offenders.

Table 74

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER (%)				
Year	Male		Female	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2004/05	44	68	68	86
2005/06	43	62	71	94
2006/07	41	70	67	84
2007/08	41	64	71	67
2008/09	41	41	78	69
5-Year Average	42	60	71	79

Over the last five years, female offenders were more likely to be granted both 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
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
2008/09						
Regular	36	18	19	24	12	21
APR	100	100	99	100	100	100
All FP Reviews	61	37	49	46	34	44

The national grant rate for accelerated full parole review (AFPR) increased 1% to 100% in 2008/09. 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.

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The national grant rate for regular full parole increased 1% in 2008/09 as did the national grant rate for all federal full parole.

The Atlantic region had the highest regular full parole grant rate (36%) in 2008/09. 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 2004/05 and 2008/09, 40.8% of all the regular full parole decisions in the Atlantic region were for schedule II and non-scheduled offenders. The Pacific and Quebec regions, which have had the lowest regular full parole grant rates since 2004/05, have also had the lowest proportions of schedule II and non-scheduled offenders during the same period (at 27.4% and 28.8% respectively).

Table 76

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE						
	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	472	21	92	34	0	0
APR	1037	100	-	-	-	-
Other	12	50	5	42	0	0
All	1521	46	97	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
08/09						
Regular	448	21	88	29	2	1
APR	1097	100	-	-	-	-
Other	1	100	-	-	-	-
All	1546	48	88	29	2	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 5% of all decisions to grant full parole. There have been only 12 full parole grants in the last five years for offenders with other indeterminate sentences.

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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
Regular					
2004/05	23	0	49	3	12
2005/06	27	0	59	7	18
2006/07	26	0	37	8	17
2007/08	23	1	30	4	16
2008/09	20	0	30	1	6
APR					
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
2008/09	230	1	25	30	40
All Full Parole					
2004/05	301	3	87	28	52
2005/06	313	2	110	24	59
2006/07	281	3	73	24	53
2007/08	275	9	53	26	56
2008/09	250	1	55	31	46

The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on all full parole cases decreased by 6.4% in 2008/09. During the same period, the number of post-release residency conditions imposed increased by 2 to 55, while the number of post-release residency conditions prolonged increased by 5 to 31.

Ninety-two percent (92%) 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 64% 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 criterion are not ready for a full return to the community.

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Table 78

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGION					
	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
<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	12
Pacific	20	0	19	0	8
Canada	313	2	111	24	59
<u>2006/07</u>					
Atlantic	30	0	8	1	3
Quebec	128	1	39	23	6
Ontario	82	1	13	0	29
Prairies	18	1	8	0	7
Pacific	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
<u>2008/09</u>					
Atlantic	26	0	5	0	0
Quebec	139	0	30	31	7
Ontario	61	1	5	0	27
Prairies	9	0	7	0	7
Pacific	15	0	8	0	5
Canada	250	1	55	31	46

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 (37.8%), followed by the Ontario region (19.6%), the Pacific region (13.0%), the Atlantic region (12.2%) and the Prairie region (4.8%). 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 (6.7%).

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 95% of all full parole residency conditions which have been prolonged within the last five years.

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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 (33.3%), followed by schedule II offenders (16.1%), schedule I-non-sex offenders (5.5%), offenders serving sentences for murder (4.9%) and schedule I-sex offenders (3.5%). 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-two percent (92%) 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 (19.9%), followed by Black offenders (15.0%), Aboriginal offenders (11.3%) and Asian offenders (8.8%).

Within the last five years, female offenders had a higher percentage of pre-release residency conditions imposed on full parole (18.0%) than male offenders (17.5%).

Table 79

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RECOMMENDED BY CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2004/05	73.2	83.7	50.5	32.7	57.5	64.4
2005/06	66.0	79.6	50.5	48.9	43.6	64.9
2006/07	73.7	79.5	53.2	60.0	39.3	67.2
2007/08	60.6	89.2	56.2	51.9	27.6	69.9
2008/09	71.0	84.0	53.8	37.5	47.8	71.1

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 2008/09, 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 37.5% in the Prairie region to 84.0% in the Quebec region. These percentages are lower than the previous year in all regions, except the Atlantic and Pacific regions where the percentages increased (↑10.4% and ↑20.2% respectively).

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Table 80

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2004/05	100.0	97.0	86.2	77.3	93.8	93.2
2005/06	100.0	92.7	92.7	74.2	85.0	91.0
2006/07	100.0	95.0	100.0	88.2	84.6	95.5
2007/08	83.3	89.2	95.3	100.0	72.7	89.6
2008/09	84.6	87.7	77.8	60.0	84.6	84.7

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

The above table indicates that, over the past five years, when CSC recommended that a residency condition be imposed on federal full parole (pre and post release) the Board agreed 91.0% of the time.

The concordance rate, between the Board and CSC, on CSC's recommendations to impose residency conditions on full parole, ranged from 60.0% in the Prairie region to 87.7% in the Quebec region in 2008/09.

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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 2/3rds 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, 2004	9635	2004/05	5092	53%
April 1, 2005	9795	2005/06	5215	53%
April 1, 2006	9814	2006/07	5249	53%
April 1, 2007	10280	2007/08	5486	53%
April 1, 2008	10574	2008/09	5764	55%

Annual releases on statutory release increased in number and also increased as a proportion of the incarcerated population in 2008/09. The proportion of offenders released on statutory release increased to 55% in 2008/09, the first increase in the last five years.

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
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
2008/09	56	49	52	61	54
5-Year Average	53	49	53	59	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 2008/09, the proportion increased in all regions, except the Ontario region, where it remained unchanged.

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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
2004/05	28	50	53	80
2005/06	29	50	49	81
2006/07	30	51	49	82
2007/08	29	51	47	82
2008/09	28	54	52	78
5-Year Average	29	51	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 schedule I-non-sex offenders and schedule II offenders and decreased for schedule I-sex offenders and non-scheduled offenders in 2008/09.

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
2004/05	59	31	45	54	35
2005/06	62	35	45	53	31
2006/07	60	26	44	55	33
2007/08	63	31	40	54	33
2008/09	64	34	44	55	39
5-Year Average	62	32	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. The proportions rose for all offenders groups in 2008/09.

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Table 85

Source: CSC and NPB

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by GENDER (%)		
Year	Male	Female
2004/05	53	59
2005/06	53	62
2006/07	54	51
2007/08	53	53
2008/09	55	55
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. The proportion increased for both female and male offenders in 2008/09.

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	
04/05	1287	43	8	23	3	1	86	1349
05/06	1345	49	5	17	-	-	86	1407
06/07	1383	53	2	15	-	1	93	1450
07/08	1417	28	1	13	1	-	57	1458
08/09	1696	33	3	19	1	-	96	1746

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

The total number of residency conditions imposed and prolonged on statutory release cases increased 19.8% in 2008/09 (↑288). The number of residency conditions imposed increased 19.5% (↑282) at the pre-release level, and at the post-release level the number of residency conditions imposed increased by 6.

Twenty-eight percent (28%) of the 6,219 releases and graduations to statutory release in 2008/09 had a residency condition imposed pre-release, an increase of 4% from the previous year.

Schedule I-non-sex offenders accounted for 71.9% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2008/09 (1,241 of 1,726) compared to their 52.0% proportion of the total incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. All other offender groups had lower proportions of residency conditions imposed on statutory release than their proportions of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

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Aboriginal offenders accounted for 23.2% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2008/09 (400 of 1,726) 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 (65.2% to 63.9% of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences).

Female offenders accounted for 3.3% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2008/09 (57 of 1,726) compared to their 4.1% proportion of the total incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

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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>2004/05</u>							
Atlantic	70	9	0	0	0	0	13
Quebec	398	4	2	3	1	0	17
Ontario	269	12	3	3	0	0	14
Prairies	208	10	0	3	0	0	12
Pacific	342	8	3	14	2	1	30
Canada	1287	43	8	23	3	1	86
<u>2005/06</u>							
Atlantic	102	5	1	1	0	0	8
Quebec	371	5	0	2	0	0	31
Ontario	304	16	1	7	0	0	16
Prairies	244	11	0	4	0	0	12
Pacific	324	12	3	3	0	0	19
Canada	1345	49	5	17	0	0	86
<u>2006/07</u>							
Atlantic	147	7	0	0	0	0	9
Quebec	408	7	1	3	0	0	38
Ontario	309	10	0	5	0	0	15
Prairies	259	4	0	2	0	0	12
Pacific	260	25	1	5	0	1	19
Canada	1383	53	2	15	0	1	93
<u>2007/08</u>							
Atlantic	157	1	0	2	0	0	12
Quebec	424	6	0	4	1	0	13
Ontario	386	7	0	2	0	0	10
Prairies	229	2	1	0	0	0	6
Pacific	221	12	0	5	0	0	16
Canada	1417	28	1	13	1	0	57
<u>2008/09</u>							
Atlantic	144	6	0	0	0	0	16
Quebec	535	3	3	3	0	0	32
Ontario	461	8	0	4	0	0	25
Prairies	262	8	0	4	0	0	8
Pacific	294	8	0	8	1	0	15
Canada	1696	33	3	19	1	0	96

The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on statutory release increased in the Pacific (↑29.6%), Quebec (↑24.4%), Ontario (↑19.3%) and Prairie (↑17.4%) regions in 2008/09, while the number decreased in the Atlantic region (↓5.1%).

The number of post-release residency conditions imposed and prolonged on statutory release increased in the Prairie, Pacific and Ontario regions (↑4 to 4, ↑4 to 9 and ↑2 to 4 respectively) in 2008/09. The number decreased in both the Atlantic and Quebec regions (↓2 to 0 and ↓2 to 3 respectively).

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Table 88

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE RECOMMENDED BY CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2004/05	91.1	86.8	78.4	86.9	84.8	84.5
2005/06	97.1	89.9	83.1	90.7	81.5	86.6
2006/07	94.2	91.6	83.0	91.7	84.1	88.4
2007/08	91.3	92.9	88.4	86.5	79.3	88.5
2008/09	94.0	87.9	79.1	88.0	75.2	83.6

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 2008/09, about 16% of the residency conditions imposed on statutory release (pre and post release) had not been recommended by CSC.

The percentage of residency conditions imposed on statutory release (both pre and post release), in 2008/09, which had been recommended by CSC, ranged from 75.2% in the Pacific region to 94.0% in the Atlantic region. The percentages decreased in the Quebec, Ontario and Pacific regions in 2008/09, while they increased in the Atlantic and Prairie regions.

Table 89

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2004/05	100.0	93.6	91.3	92.3	91.5	92.8
2005/06	100.0	90.4	90.6	95.5	92.8	92.7
2006/07	99.3	92.3	91.5	96.0	95.0	94.1
2007/08	94.8	96.2	95.4	94.8	95.5	95.5
2008/09	97.2	98.1	97.1	97.2	97.1	97.5

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 94.6% of the time.

The concordance rate, between the Board and CSC, on CSC's recommendations to impose residency conditions on statutory release, ranged from 97.1% in the Ontario and Pacific regions to 98.1% in the Quebec region in 2008/09.

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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 12, 2009)						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Presently Detained	25	87	87	103	38	340
Detention Ordered Not Past SR Date	12	21	12	38	8	91
Detained Total	37	108	99	141	46	431

As of April 12, 2009, 340 offenders were being detained and another 91 offenders had a detention order but had not yet reached their statutory release date, for a total of 431 offenders that had detention orders.

Referrals for Detention:

Table 91

Source: NPB

REFERRALS for DETENTION by REGION						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2008/09	22	57	60	103	25	267
Total	259	582	685	711	364	2624

The number of referrals for detention remained relatively stable in 2008/09 (↑1).

All regions, except the Prairie region, saw decreases in the number of referrals for detention last year. The Quebec region saw the biggest decrease dropping to 57 from 69 the previous year, while the Ontario and Pacific regions both saw decreases of 7 (going to 60 and 25 respectively) and the Atlantic region saw a decrease of 5 (going to 22). During the same period, the number of referrals for detention increased to 103 from 71 in the Prairie region.

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Table 92

Source: NPB and CSC

DETENTION REFERRAL RATE²⁵			
Year	Detention Referrals	Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release ²⁶	Detention Referral Rate
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%
2008/09	267	6253	4.3%

The detention referral rate decreased slightly in 2008/09 to 4.3%.

Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews:

Table 93

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS							
Year	Detained		Stat. Release		One chance		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2008/09	256	95.9	10	3.7	1	0.4	267

The detention rate increased in 2008/09 to 95.9%, its highest rate in the last ten years, while the number of offenders detained increased (↑3.2%). The number of offenders who were ordered released on statutory release decreased to 10 from 11, while the number given a one chance statutory release decreased to 1 from 7.

Of the 11 offenders who were ordered released on statutory release or one chance statutory release in 2008/09, 10 had a pre-release residency condition imposed.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release = number of offenders released on statutory release + number of offenders detained.

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Table 94

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by OFFENCE TYPE (%)				
	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Detained				
2004/05	94	88	100	95
2005/06	89	89	0	100
2006/07	88	88	100	90
2007/08	95	92	67	94
2008/09	98	94	80	100
Statutory Release				
2004/05	4	8	0	5
2005/06	4	4	100	0
2006/07	8	9	0	5
2007/08	4	4	33	6
2008/09	2	6	20	0
One Chance Statutory Release				
2004/05	2	4	0	0
2005/06	7	7	0	0
2006/07	3	3	0	5
2007/08	1	4	0	0
2008/09	1	0	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 2008/09, schedule I-sex offenders accounted for 46.1% of all offenders referred for detention and 45.3% of offenders detained, compared to their 15.1% proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

The number of offenders detained increased last year for schedule I-sex offenders (↑18). There were four schedule II offenders detained last year (↑2 from the previous year). The number of schedule I-non-sex offenders detained decreased in 2008/09 (↓11 from the previous year) and the number of non-scheduled offenders detained also decreased (↓1 to 16).

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Table 95

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)					
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
Detained					
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
2008/09	95	100	100	96	92
Statutory Release					
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
2008/09	4	0	0	4	8
One Chance Statutory Release					
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
2008/09	1	0	0	0	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 2008/09, Aboriginal offenders accounted for 40.1% of all offenders referred for detention and 39.8% of offenders detained, compared to their 19.9% proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

The number of Aboriginal offenders detained increased last year, while the number of Asian offenders detained remained unchanged at 2 and the number of Black and White offenders detained decreased.

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Table 96

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by GENDER (%)		
	Male	Female
Detained		
2004/05	92	50
2005/06	89	100
2006/07	89	100
2007/08	93	100
2008/09	96	100
Statutory Release		
2004/05	6	25
2005/06	4	0
2006/07	8	0
2007/08	4	0
2008/09	4	0
One Chance Statutory Release		
2004/05	2	25
2005/06	7	0
2006/07	3	0
2007/08	3	0
2008/09	0	0

Over the last five years, only 15 female offenders have been referred for detention and 13 have been ordered detained.

Table 97

Source: NPB

INITIAL DETENTION RATES by REGION												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	91
2004/05	29/31	94	51/53	96	68/76	89	51/58	88	26/29	90	225/247	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
2008/09	21/22	95	57/57	100	55/60	92	100/103	97	23/25	92	256/267	96
10-Year Total	234/259	90	558/582	96	609/685	89	668/711	94	319/364	88	2388/2601	92

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

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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						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	5-Yr Avg
Total Subsequent Reviews	353	343	324	289	318	325
Detention Confirmed	310	307	279	270	282	290
Detention Confirmed Percentage	88%	90%	86%	93%	89%	89%

The initial detention decision has been confirmed in 89% of annual and subsequent detention reviews for the last five years. This average is 3% less than the average detention rate for initial detention reviews during the same period.

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LONG –TERM SUPERVISION

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

The court, upon application by the prosecution, may impose a long-term supervision order not exceeding ten years if it is satisfied that it would be appropriate to impose a sentence of two years or more for the offence of which the offender has been convicted; there is substantial risk that the offender will reoffend; and, there is a reasonable possibility of eventual control of the risk in the community. An offender who is subject to a long-term supervision order is supervised in the community in accordance with the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*.

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

Long-Term Supervision Population:

Table 99

Source: CSC and NPB

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION*												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
1999/00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2000/01	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	6	-
2001/02	3	-	5	-	3	1	6	-	3	-	20	1
2002/03	3	-	11	-	7	1	9	-	4	-	34	1
2003/04	6	-	21	-	13	-	12	-	9	-	61	-
2004/05	10	-	29	-	26	-	16	-	12	-	93	-
2005/06	11	-	33	-	35	-	25	-	16	-	120	-
2006/07	12	-	41	-	51	-	34	-	31	-	169	-
2007/08	13	-	60	-	64	-	33	2	39	-	209	2
2008/09	14	-	74	-	77	-	45	2	43	-	253	2

Excluded as of April 12, 2009 were 3 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 297 offenders (federal and provincial) who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach their warrant expiry dates.

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Table 100

Source: CSC and NPB

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2004/05	9	9.7	1	1.1	3	3.2	77	82.8	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
2008/09	51	20.0	4	1.6	11	4.3	178	69.8	11	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 11 in 2008/09 and their proportion of the long-term supervision population increased 1.0% to 20.0%, the largest percentage in the last five years. This is higher than their proportion of the total federal offender population (17.2%). The number of Black offenders on long-term supervision orders also increased in 2008/09 to 11 from 7, and their proportion of the long-term supervision population increased to 4.3% from 3.3%. During the same period, the number of White offenders on long-term supervision orders increased by 26 to 178, while their proportion of the long-term supervision population decreased to 69.8% from 72.0% in 2007/08. The number of Asian offenders on long-term supervision orders also increased in 2008/09 from 3 to 4.

There are currently 5 female offenders on long-term supervision orders.

Of the 297 offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach warrant expiry, 30.6% (91) are Aboriginal, 1.0% (3) are Asian, 5.1% (15) are Black, 59.9% (178) are White and 3.4% (10) are Other.

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

Offence Profile of the Long-Term Supervision Population:

Table 101

Source: CSC and NPB

OFFENCE PROFILE of the LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION (%)					
Offence Type	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Sch.I – Sex	81.7	79.2	75.1	74.4	74.9
Sch.I – Non-Sex	16.1	17.5	20.7	20.9	21.2
Total Schedule I	97.8	96.7	95.9	95.3	96.1
Schedule II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Scheduled	2.2	3.3	4.1	4.7	3.9

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

Of the 297 offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach warrant expiry, 66.0% (196) are schedule I-sex offenders, 32.3% (96) are schedule I-non-sex offenders, and 5 are non-scheduled offenders.

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Long-Term Supervision Decisions:

Table 102

Source: NPB-CRIMS

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION DECISIONS								
Year	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE			Sub-Total	Total
	Change Condition	Other*	Sub-Total	Change Condition	Suspension	Other*		
2004/05	42	5	47	120	18	50	188	235
2005/06	53	2	55	196	18	37	251	306
2006/07	58	2	60	250	37	45	332	392
2007/08	70	0	70	189	28	48	265	335
2008/09	73	1	74	247	45	66	358	432

*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 increased in 2008/09 and is at its highest level in the past five years. The majority of the increase occurred at the post-release level where the number of change condition decisions increased by 58 to 247, and the number of suspension decisions increased to 45 from 28. 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 1.6 and 2.6 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	
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
2008/09	57	0	53	137	4	247

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

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

The number of residency conditions prolonged on long-term supervision orders increased 111% (↑72) in 2008/09.

Eighty-nine percent (89%) of offenders who became subject to long-term supervision orders in 2008/09 had a residency condition imposed pre-release compared to 28% 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 617 applications to appeal conditional release decisions in 2008/09 (both federal and provincial), accepted 516 applications for review and rendered 689 decisions on 524 cases. The Appeal Division ordered a new hearing in 4 cases, a new review in 13 cases, modified the special conditions in 1 case and cancelled the decision in 1 case. An analysis of the 19 cases revealed that:

Duty to Provide Reasons

- In 2 cases, the Board failed to provide adequate written reasons to substantiate its decision to not allow overnight privileges or its decision to impose a residency condition on statutory release. In the other two cases, the Board failed to justify the length of UTAs or did not adequately explain the risk posed to society on a UTA program.

Reasonableness of the Decision

- In 1 case, the offender was not informed of the possibility that the Board would impose a residency condition on his statutory release. As his Case Management Team did not recommend that a residency condition be imposed, he did not see a need to raise this issue and make representations at the hearing.

Right to an Assistant

- In 1 case, the Board did not fully respect the offender's right to an assistant. The Board restricted the type of representations the assistant could make, and therefore prejudiced the offender because the assistant was not given a fair and reasonable opportunity to present his case to the Board on the offender's behalf.

Right to a Hearing:

- In 1 case, the offender did not waive the right to a full parole hearing. The Board failed to respect the right to have an in-person hearing for the legislated full parole review when it decided to deny full parole by way of an in-office decision.

Erroneous and Incomplete Information

- In 3 cases, the Board based its decision on erroneous or incomplete information.

Written Representation

- In 1 case, there was no written documentation to show that the offender was given the opportunity to provide written representations.

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- In 1 case, the Case Management Team did not recommend a residency condition; therefore the offender did not address this issue in his written representations.

Risk Assessment

- In 1 case, the Board failed to assess and analyze the case of a Dangerous Offender in accordance with its policy regarding the principles and factors specific to an offender serving an indeterminate sentence.

Error of Law

- In 1 case, the Board did not respect the principles set out in Mooring with respect to assessing the reliability and persuasiveness of the Institutional Preventative Security Officer's allegations.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to respect the legal timeframes within which the NPB must conduct a regular full parole review.

Bias

- In 1 case, the Board members' comments would have led a reasonable person to believe that a decision was made before any relevant information was heard by a decision-maker.

Conduct of the Hearing

- In 1 case, during the hearing, the Board interrupted the assistant's submissions to ask the victim to make comments on the said submissions; this caught the assistant off guard and changed the conduct of the hearing.

Right to be Heard

- In 1 case, the offender was not provided with all relevant file information considered by the Board prior to its in-office review; therefore the offender was not able to provide written representations regarding all available information.

Sharing of Information

- In 1 case, there was no Information Sharing Sheet or Procedural Safeguard Declaration indicating that an Assessment for Decision, a Correctional Plan Progress Report or a Penitentiary Placement Report was shared with the offender.

The tables below provide further information on Appeal Division activities.

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Applications for Appeal:

Table 104

Source: NPB - Appeal Division

APPLICATIONS for APPEAL April 1, 2008 – March 31, 2009										
	Atlantic		Quebec	Ontario	Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Fed	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
Applications Received	43	10	187	154	110	6	83	24	577	40
Applications Rejected	10	0	28	29	15	2	13	4	95	6
Applications Accepted	33	10	159	125	95	4	70	20	482	34
Applications Cancelled	3	0	8	2	2	0	2	0	17	0
Applications Withdrawn	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7	0
Applications to be Processed	28	10	151	118	93	4	68	20	458	34

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

The Board received 577 federal applications for appeal in 2008/09 (↑94 from 2007/08) and 40 provincial applications (↑12 from 2007/08).

All regions saw increases in the number of federal appeal applications received in 2008/09, with the Quebec region seeing the biggest increase (↑41), followed by the Ontario (↑25), Pacific (↑21), Atlantic (↑4) and Prairie (↑3) regions.

The number of provincial appeal applications received in 2008/09 increased in the Atlantic and Pacific regions (↑5 and ↑14, respectively), while the number received from the Prairie region decreased (↓7 to 6).

Of the 577 federal applications received in 2008/09, 95 were rejected, 17 were cancelled and 7 were withdrawn by the offender, leaving 458 applications to be processed. Of the 40 provincial applications received, 6 were rejected, leaving 34 applications to be processed.

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Number of Appeal Decisions:

Table 105

Source: NPB-CRIMS

NUMBER of APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE and JURISDICTION										
Decision Type	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
ETA										
• Pre-release	2	-	3	-	2	-	3	-	3	-
UTA										
• Pre-release	12	-	10	-	9	-	18	-	23	-
• Post-release	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	117	10	134	5	108	10	148	6	184	12
• Post-release	28	1	46	5	21	1	30	4	53	8
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	89	8	110	4	101	8	127	8	151	16
• Post-release	15	2	38	2	22	-	27	1	36	1
Stat Release										
• Pre-release	77	-	83	-	59	-	79	-	100	-
• Post-release	37	-	50	-	33	-	33	-	53	-
Detention										
	43	-	45	-	38	-	42	-	48	-
Total	420	21	520	16	395	19	509	19	652	37

The Appeal Division rendered 689 decisions in 2008/09 (652 federal and 37 provincial), up 161 from 2007/08.

Day parole cases accounted for 36% of all federal appeal decisions recorded in 2008/09, which was an increase of 1% from the previous year, while full parole accounted for 29% which was a decrease of 1% compared to the previous year.

Statutory release cases increased to 23% of all federal appeal decisions from 22% in 2007/08. Detention cases accounted for 7% of all appeal decisions, a decrease of 1% from the previous year.

Day parole cases accounted for 54% of provincial appeal cases in 2008/09, while full parole cases accounted for 46% of provincial appeal cases.

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Performance Measurement Division

Table 106

Source: NPB-CRIMS

NUMBER of APPEAL DECISIONS by OFFENCE TYPE and JURISDICTION										
Offence Type	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
Murder										
• Pre-release	41	-	34	-	34	-	49	-	70	-
• Post-release	11	-	14	-	9	-	19	-	20	-
Schedule I-sex										
• Pre-release	41	3	31	1	53	3	45	-	52	6
• Post-release	13	1	5	1	5	-	2	-	8	-
Schedule I-non-sex										
• Pre-release	126	6	164	-	119	8	135	5	192	2
• Post-release	33	-	57	3	34	-	38	2	64	6
Schedule II										
• Pre-release	41	4	57	4	48	1	100	3	112	4
• Post-release	9	-	25	1	17	1	14	-	22	-
Non-scheduled										
• Pre-release	91	5	99	4	63	6	88	6	83	16
• Post-release	14	2	34	2	13	-	19	3	29	3
Total	420	21	520	16	395	19	509	19	652	37

The cases of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex, schedule II and non-scheduled offences, offenders serving sentences for murder and offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences accounted for 39%, 21%, 17%, 14% and 9% respectively, of all federal appeal decisions recorded in 2008/09, compared to 34%, 22%, 21%, 13% and 9% respectively the previous year.

The cases of offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences accounted for 51% of all provincial appeal cases in 2008/09.

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Outcomes for Appeal Decisions:

Table 107

Source: NPB-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for FEDERAL APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE (2007/08 & 2008/09)										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	07/08	08/09	07/08	08/09	07/08	08/09	07/08	08/09	07/08	08/09
ETA										
• Pre-release	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
UTA										
• Pre-release	15	21	-	-	3	2	-	-	18	23
• Post-release	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	141	183	1	-	6	1	-	-	148	184
• Post-release	28	51	-	-	1	2	1	-	30	53
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	117	148	-	1	8	2	2	-	127	151
• Post-release	27	35	-	-	-	1	-	-	27	36
Stat. Release										
• Pre-release	66	93	-	-	10	6	3	1	79	100
• Post-release	32	53	-	-	1	-	-	-	33	53
Detention	41	46	-	-	1	2	-	-	42	48
Total Decisions	470	633	1	1	32	17	6	1	509	652
% of Total Decisions	92%	97%	0%	0%	6%	3%	1%	0%		

The initial decision was affirmed in 97% of federal appeal cases processed in 2008/09, an increase of 5% from the previous year, while the decision was altered in one federal case, a new review was ordered in 3% (17) of federal cases and the conditions were changed in 1 federal case.

Table 108

Source: NPB-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for PROVINCIAL APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE (2007/08 & 2008/09)										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	07/08	08/09	07/08	08/09	07/08	08/09	07/08	08/09	07/08	08/09
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12
• Post-release	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16
• Post-release	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total Decisions	19	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	37

Thirty-seven (37) provincial appeals were processed in 2008/09, up 18 from the previous year. The initial decision was affirmed in all 37 cases processed.

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Table 109

Source: NPB-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for APPEAL DECISIONS by REGION and JURISDICTION (2007/08 & 2008/09)										
Region	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	07/08	08/09	07/08	08/09	07/08	08/09	07/08	08/09	07/08	08/09
FEDERAL										
Atlantic	38	40	-	-	3	-	1	-	42	40
Quebec	172	201	-	-	9	8	2	1	183	210
Ontario	109	174	-	-	6	1	1	-	116	175
Prairies	113	129	-	-	12	5	1	-	126	134
Pacific	38	89	1	1	2	3	1	-	42	93
Canada	470	633	1	1	32	17	6	1	509	652
PROVINCIAL										
Atlantic	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10
Prairies	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Pacific	4	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	18
Canada	19	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	37

The Atlantic region had the highest rate of federal decisions affirmed in 2008/09 (100%), followed by the Ontario (99%) and the Quebec, Prairie and Pacific regions (all at 96%).

The number of federal appeal cases processed from the Atlantic region decreased (↓5%) in 2008/09, while the number of federal appeal cases processed increased in all the other regions. The Pacific region saw the biggest increase (↑121%), followed by the Ontario (↑51%), the Quebec (↑15%) and the Prairie (↑6%) regions.

The number of provincial appeals processed from the Atlantic region increased by 4 to 10 in 2008/09. The initial decision was affirmed in all 10 of the Atlantic cases processed. The Prairie region accounted for 9 provincial appeal cases processed last year, the same number as in 2007/08. The initial decision was affirmed in all 9 of the Prairie cases processed. The Pacific region accounted for 18 provincial appeal cases processed last year, an increase of 14 from the previous year. The initial decision was also confirmed in all 18 of the Pacific cases processed.

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Appeal Rates:

Table 110

Source: NPB

FEDERAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2007/08& 2008/09)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate	
	2007/08	2008/09	2007/08	2008/09	2007/08	2008/09
ETA	46	45	3	3	6.5%	6.7%
UTA						
• Pre-release	507	485	18	23	3.6%	4.7%
• Post-release	17	21	2	1	11.8%	4.8%
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	4398	4400	148	184	3.4%	4.2%
• Post-release	734	723	30	53	4.1%	7.3%
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	3621	3727	127	151	3.5%	4.1%
• Post-release	781	767	27	36	3.5%	4.7%
Statutory Release						
• Pre-release	6285	6546	79	100	1.3%	1.5%
• Post-release	2969	2883	33	53	1.1%	1.8%
Detention	573	592	42	48	7.3%	8.1%
Total	19931	20189	509	652	2.6%	3.2%

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 84.3% in 2008/09.

In 2008/09, detention decisions were appealed more often than any other decision type (8.1%). The next most common appeals by decision type were day parole post-release decisions (7.3%).

In 2008/09, 107 (16.4%) of the federal decisions that were appealed were appealed because of the imposition of a special condition.

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Table 111

Source: NPB

PROVINCIAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2007/08 & 2008/09)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate	
	2007/08	2008/09	2007/08	2008/09	2007/08	2008/09
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	326	425	6	12	1.8%	2.8%
• Post-release	58	65	4	8	6.9%	12.3%
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	431	453	8	16	1.9%	3.5%
• Post-release	100	67	1	1	1.0%	1.5%
Total	915	1010	19	37	2.1%	3.7%

In 2008/09, provincial day parole post-release decisions were appealed more often than any other decision type, followed by full parole pre-release.

In 2008/09, no provincial decisions were appealed because of the imposition of a special condition.

5.2.2 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

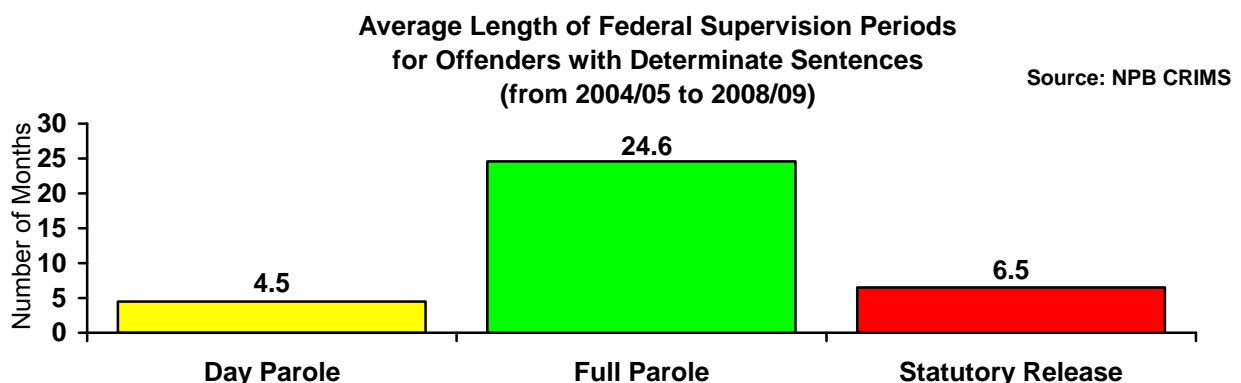
This section provides information on the performance of offenders on conditional release. As you will see, NPB performance indicators yield two consistent messages: 1) Conditional release contributes to public safety; and, 2) Parole, based on a thorough case assessment, is the most effective form of 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 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, for offenders serving determinate sentences, was almost 4 times longer than the average for offenders on statutory release and 5 ½ 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 23.9 months in 2008/09, while statutory release averaged 6.4 months and day parole averaged 4.6 months.

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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 SENTENCES²⁷ in MONTHS (from 2004/05 to 2008/09)					
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	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.6
Day Parole – APR	4.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.2
All Day Parole	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.9	4.5
Full Parole – Regular	32.1	17.2	18.7	20.6	28.8
Full Parole – APR	26.8	11.0	12.3	14.8	22.0
All Full Parole	29.0	13.1	14.0	16.5	24.6
Statutory Release	6.8	6.0	6.4	7.3	6.5

The full parole of offenders released on APR is revoked significantly earlier than for offenders released on regular full parole. Over the last five years, the average supervision period length for regular full paroles that were revoked for breach of a condition was 54% of the average supervision period length for successful completions compared to 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 55% of the time required to successfully complete full parole APR, while regular full paroles are revoked because a violent offence at 64% of the time required to successfully complete the supervision period.

APR day paroles are revoked because of a violent offence at 77% of the time required to successfully complete the supervision period, while regular day paroles are revoked because of a violent offence at 111% of the time required to successfully complete the supervision period.

²⁷ For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2004 and March 31, 2009.

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Table 113

Source: NPB-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES in MONTHS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (from 2004/05 to 2008/09)					
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
Day parole	4.2	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.9
Full parole	18.9	31.8	27.1	23.8	31.8
Stat. release	5.6	9.4	8.1	6.6	8.0

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 2004/05 to 2008/09)										
	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	4.2	3.7	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.4
Full parole	29.4	25.5	13.2	11.7	14.2	11.5	18.8	11.8	24.9	21.9
Stat. release	6.9	5.5	6.0	5.2	6.4	5.2	7.3	10.2	6.6	5.4

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.

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Performance Measurement Division

Table 115

Source: NPB

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES (2004/05 to 2008/09) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	51.1	27.2	36.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	40.1
3 to less than 6 months	26.9	52.3	42.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	16.6
6 to less than 9 months	13.9	18.9	17.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	17.8
9 to less than 12 months	5.5	1.3	2.9	1.1	8.3	4.1	10.2
1 to 2 years	2.3	0.2	1.0	65.6	43.7	56.6	12.0
Over 2 years	0.3	0.0	0.1	30.5	45.8	36.8	3.3

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 1.2% 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 (2004/05 to 2008/09) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	57.1	17.8	29.2	3.6	2.4	3.2	16.9
3 to less than 6 months	33.5	61.4	53.3	26.8	14.5	22.8	47.2
6 to less than 9 months	6.9	18.9	15.4	19.7	15.5	18.3	21.8
9 to less than 12 months	2.0	1.8	1.9	16.6	17.7	16.9	7.4
1 to 2 years	0.6	0.1	0.2	28.0	31.2	29.1	6.0
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	18.6	9.6	0.7

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 83% 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 (47%) and 64% occurred within six months of release.

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Table 117

Source: NPB

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with NON-VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES (2004/05 to 2008/09) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	61.6	17.9	37.8	3.8	2.1	3.4	14.7
3 to less than 6 months	30.5	64.4	49.0	23.0	9.0	19.4	43.7
6 to less than 9 months	5.8	16.0	11.4	20.8	14.5	19.2	25.2
9 to less than 12 months	1.4	1.4	1.4	18.7	18.6	18.7	8.4
1 to 2 years	0.7	0.3	0.5	27.8	35.2	29.7	7.2
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	20.7	9.8	0.7

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-eight percent (38%) of day parole revocations with a non-violent offence occurred less than three months after release, while 49% occurred between three and six months after release. The largest proportion of statutory release revocations with a non-violent offence occurred between three and six months after release (44%) 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 (2004/05 to 2008/09) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	46.7	12.2	18.0	4.0	0.0	1.4	15.0
3 to less than 6 months	53.3	74.3	70.8	32.0	10.9	18.3	35.2
6 to less than 9 months	0.0	9.5	7.9	24.0	26.1	25.4	25.8
9 to less than 12 months	0.0	4.1	3.4	0.0	13.0	8.5	11.1
1 to 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	26.1	28.2	10.6
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	23.9	18.3	2.3

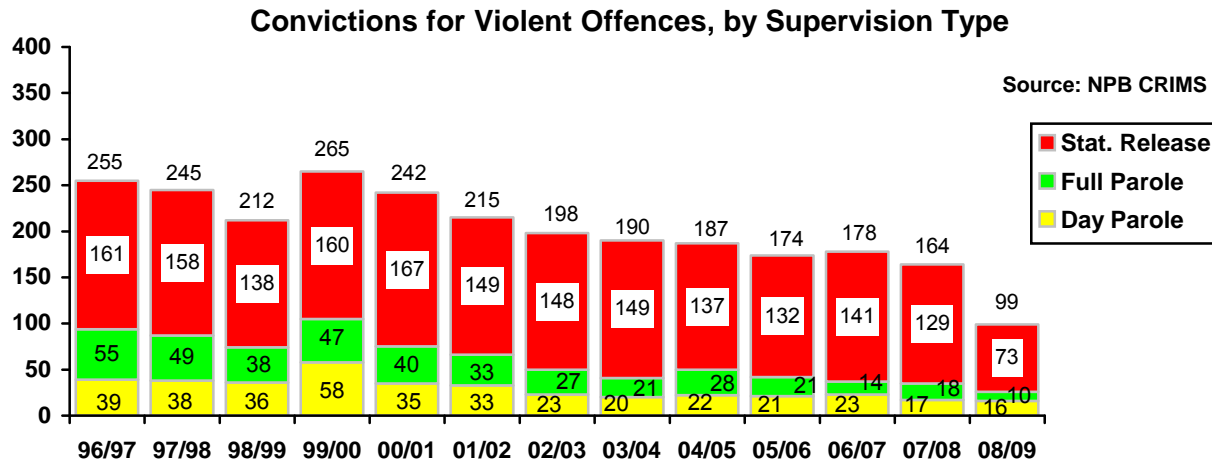
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In 47% of cases where the federal full parole supervision period was revoked for a violent offence during the last five years, the offender had been in the community on full parole for one year or longer. Almost three quarters of the day parole revocations with a violent offence (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 (35%) occurred between three and six months after release, while 50% 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 parole²⁸ and statutory release over the last thirteen years. The charts and tables below clearly demonstrate that offenders on conditional release are committing fewer violent offences than they were thirteen 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 2008/09 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 2007/08:

- Violent offences by offenders on conditional release dropped 36% (from 255 to 164); 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 2007/08, offenders on statutory release accounted for 70% of all violent offences by offenders on conditional release (1,769 of 2,525 violent offences), while offenders on full parole accounted for 15% (391) of all violent offences and offenders on day parole accounted for 14% (365).

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 2007/08, offenders on statutory release were:

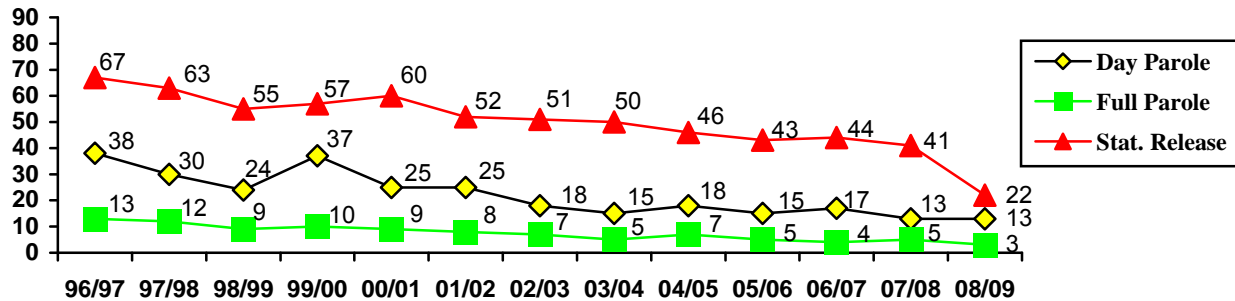
- Six and a half times more likely to be convicted of a violent offence than offenders on full parole; and
- Over two times more likely to be convicted of a violent offence than offenders on day parole.

²⁸ 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.

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Rates of Convictions for Violent Offences per 1000 Supervised Offenders*

Source: NPB-CRIMS and CSC



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

Note: The year 2008/09 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 2007/08, offenders on statutory release averaged 52 violent offence convictions per 1,000 offenders, per year, while full parole averaged 8 per 1,000 and day parole averaged 23 per 1,000.

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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
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	26
All Conditional Release	2	5	45	3	24
2006/07					
Day Parole	7	0	43	0	13
Full Parole	3	0	9	3	2
Stat. Release	-	6	57	18	42
All Conditional Release	4	3	44	5	24
2007/08					
Day Parole	0	0	29	0	21
Full Parole	1	5	15	3	7
Stat. Release	-	11	55	11	39
All Conditional Release	1	8	42	4	26
2008/09					
Day Parole	4	0	32	3	16
Full Parole	1	0	9	1	5
Stat. Release	-	5	32	11	10
All Conditional Release	2	3	27	3	9

Note: The year 2008/09 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 2004/05 and 2007/08, 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.

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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
2004/05					
Day Parole	25	0	33	16	14
Full Parole	13	0	10	7	0
Stat. Release	65	20	20	44	24
All Conditional Release	41	3	17	22	8
2005/06					
Day Parole	23	0	0	17	0
Full Parole	5	0	11	6	5
Stat. Release	70	39	17	38	51
All Conditional Release	39	6	11	19	14
2006/07					
Day Parole	15	0	0	22	0
Full Parole	16	0	6	2	5
Stat. Release	44	0	27	47	22
All Conditional Release	30	0	14	22	8
2007/08					
Day Parole	32	0	0	12	0
Full Parole	3	0	0	6	0
Stat. Release	42	0	35	43	23
All Conditional Release	28	0	13	21	5
2008/09					
Day Parole	12	0	0	15	16
Full Parole	3	0	4	3	0
Stat. Release	17	16	0	25	16
All Conditional Release	12	4	2	13	7

Note: The year 2008/09 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 2004/05 and 2007/08, 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 2004/05 and 2007/08, female offenders were convicted of 15 violent offences while on conditional release compared to 688 violent offences for male offenders during the same period.

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Table 121

Source: NPB-CRIMS

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES by REGION and SUPERVISION TYPE													
Region	Supervision Type	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	10-Year Avg.
Atlantic	Day Parole	4	7	5	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3
	Full Parole	5	3	7	7	3	3	6	8	2	7	3	5
	Stat. Release	6	14	12	10	18	8	12	9	12	6	10	11
	Total	15	24	24	19	24	14	20	20	16	15	16	19
Quebec	Day Parole	7	19	8	5	4	6	2	4	7	1	3	6
	Full Parole	6	18	10	7	8	7	6	2	5	6	3	8
	Stat. Release	51	52	66	52	42	56	54	38	50	48	22	51
	Total	64	89	84	64	54	69	62	44	62	55	28	65
Ontario	Day Parole	8	7	8	13	7	2	10	2	2	3	0	6
	Full Parole	5	9	6	6	7	6	3	5	1	1	2	5
	Stat. Release	28	43	41	31	34	35	15	32	28	31	12	32
	Total	41	59	55	50	48	43	28	39	31	35	14	43
Prairies	Day Parole	11	18	6	11	7	5	5	9	5	5	9	8
	Full Parole	16	14	10	10	5	4	9	5	6	2	1	8
	Stat. Release	35	36	34	39	35	31	39	39	31	25	13	34
	Total	62	68	50	60	47	40	53	53	42	32	23	51
Pacific	Day Parole	6	7	8	2	2	4	3	3	7	6	1	5
	Full Parole	6	3	7	3	4	1	4	1	0	2	1	3
	Stat. Release	18	15	14	17	19	19	17	14	20	19	16	17
	Total	30	25	29	22	25	24	24	18	27	27	18	25
Canada	Day Parole	36	58	35	33	23	20	22	21	23	17	16	29
	Full Parole	38	47	40	33	27	21	28	21	14	18	10	29
	Stat. Release	138	160	167	149	148	149	137	132	141	129	73	145
	Total	212	265	242	215	198	190	187	174	178	164	99	203

Note: The year 2008/09 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 2007/08 was 19% less than the ten-year average between 1998/99 and 2007/08.

In the Prairie region, the number of convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release was 37% less in 2007/08 than its ten-year average, followed by the Atlantic (↓21%), the Ontario (↓18%) and the Quebec (↓15%) regions. In the Pacific region, the number of convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release was 8% more in 2007/08 than the ten-year average.

The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on statutory release increased from 65% to 79% between 1998/99 and 2007/08.

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The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on statutory release in the Prairie region increased 22% over the ten year period, followed by the Ontario (↑20%), the Pacific (↑10%) and the Quebec (↑8%) regions. In the Atlantic region the proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on statutory release was the same in 2007/08 as it was 10 years ago.

The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on full parole decreased from 18% to 11% between 1998/99 and 2007/08. The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on full parole in the Prairie region decreased 20% over the ten year period, followed by the Pacific (↓13%) and the Ontario (↓9%) regions. During the same period, the proportions increased in the Atlantic (↑13%) and the Quebec (↑2%) regions.

The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole decreased from 17% to 10% between 1998/99 and 2007/08. The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole in the Atlantic region decreased 13% over the ten year period, followed by the Ontario (↓11%), the Quebec (↓9%) and the Prairie (↓1%) regions. During the same period, the proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole increased 2% in the Pacific region.

Table 122

Source: NPB-CRIMS and CSC

PROPORTION of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES to SUPERVISED OFFENDER POPULATION, by SUPERVISION TYPE (2006/07 & 2007/08)									
		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
2006/07									
Atl.	Violent offences	8.7%	14.3%	8.6%	9.0%	-2%	28%	-4%	-11%
	Supervised pop	8.9%	11.2%	9.0%	10.1%				
Que.	Violent offences	30.4%	35.7%	35.7%	35.0%	45%	41%	37%	41%
	Supervised pop	20.9%	25.4%	26.0%	24.9%				
Ont.	Violent offences	8.7%	7.1%	10.0%	17.5%	-64%	-73%	-64%	-34%
	Supervised pop	24.2%	26.5%	27.4%	26.4%				
Pra.	Violent offences	21.7%	42.9%	21.4%	23.2%	-13%	113%	-10%	5%
	Supervised pop	24.9%	20.1%	23.9%	22.2%				
Pac.	Violent offences	30.4%	0.0%	14.3%	15.3%	44%	-100%	4%	-6%
	Supervised pop	21.1%	16.8%	13.7%	16.3%				
2007/08									
Atl.	Violent offences	11.8%	38.9%	4.7%	9.1%	8%	241%	-55%	-17%
	Supervised pop	10.9%	11.4%	10.4%	11.0%				
Que.	Violent offences	5.9%	33.3%	37.2%	33.5%	-71%	39%	64%	46%
	Supervised pop	20.5%	23.9%	22.7%	23.0%				
Ont.	Violent offences	17.6%	5.6%	24.0%	21.3%	-24%	-79%	-13%	-19%
	Supervised pop	23.2%	26.3%	27.7%	26.3%				
Pra.	Violent offences	29.4%	11.1%	19.4%	19.5%	23%	-47%	-23%	-15%
	Supervised pop	23.9%	20.8%	25.3%	22.9%				
Pac.	Violent offences	35.3%	11.1%	14.7%	16.5%	64%	-37%	6%	-2%
	Supervised pop	21.5%	17.5%	13.9%	16.9%				

*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 2006/07 Atlantic Total: $9.0\% \div 10.1\% = 0.89 - 1 = -0.11$ or -11%)

Note: The year 2008/09 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.

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In 2007/08, all the regions, except the Quebec region, had proportions of convictions for violent offences below their proportions of the supervised offender population, while in the Quebec region, the proportion of convictions for violent offences was higher than its proportion of the supervised offender population.

The Prairie region had the biggest improvement in convictions for violent offences to total supervised offender population in 2007/08 (↓20%), while the Ontario region had the largest increase in convictions for violent offences to total supervised population (↑15%).

The Quebec region recorded the only decrease in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to day parole population (↓116%). All other regions recorded increases in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to day parole population with the Ontario region recording the largest increase (↑40%).

The Atlantic region had the highest proportion of convictions for violent offences by full parolees in 2007/08 (at +241%). The Atlantic region also had the biggest increase in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to full parole population (↑213%), while the Prairie region had the largest decrease in proportion of convictions for violent offences to full parole population (↓160%).

In 2007/08, the Quebec, Ontario and Pacific regions showed increases in the proportions of convictions for violent offences to statutory release population (↑27%, ↑51% and ↑2% respectively). The Atlantic region had the biggest improvement in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to statutory release population (↓51%).

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 ways²⁹:

- Successful completion³⁰ - 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-violent³¹ 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:

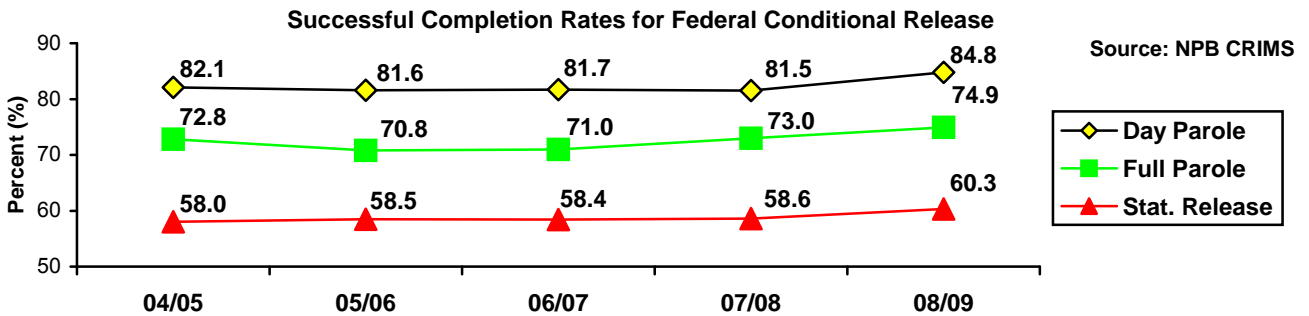
This section charts the outcome rates for federal offenders on day parole, full parole and statutory release over the last five years. More detailed information on outcome rates for each of the supervision types can be found in the sections that follow.

²⁹ 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.

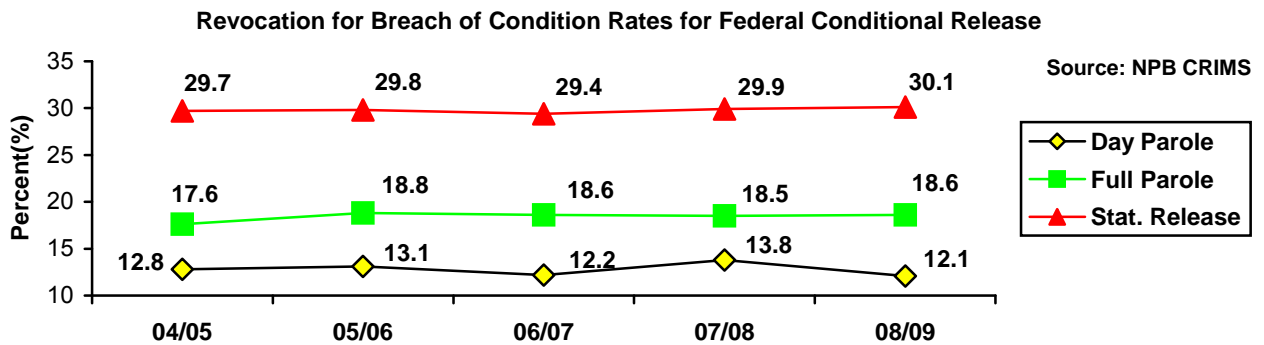
³⁰ Successful completions include "Other" completions such as death.

³¹ Violent offences are schedule I offences and murder, while non-violent offences are schedule II and non-scheduled offences.

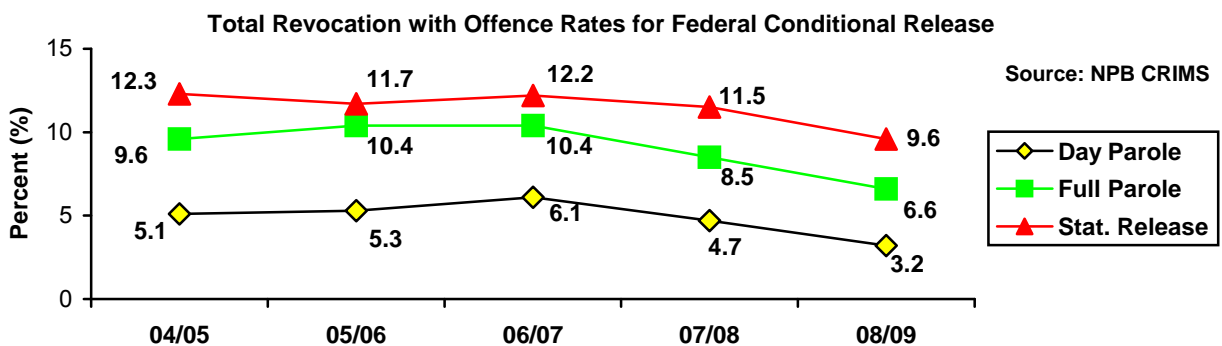
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Offenders released on day parole had significantly higher successful completion rates than offenders released on full parole or statutory release during each of the last five years.



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.

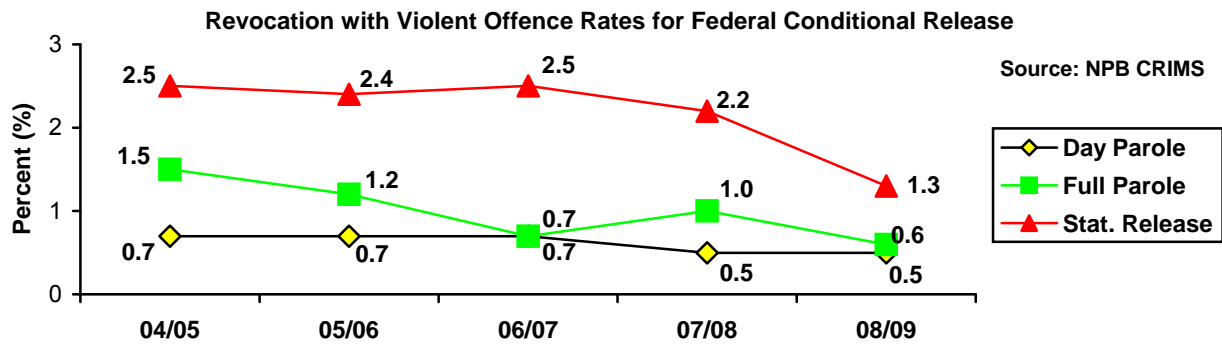


The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for full parole and statutory release has been two to three times the revocation with offence rate for day parolees during each of the last five years.

However, the total revocation with offence rate for full parole has been 1% to 3% lower than that for statutory release during each of the last five years.

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It must be remembered that, over the last five years, revocation of full parole because of an offence occurs after the offender has been in the community for an average of 14.0 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 7.3 months for a revocation with a violent offence (See Table 112).

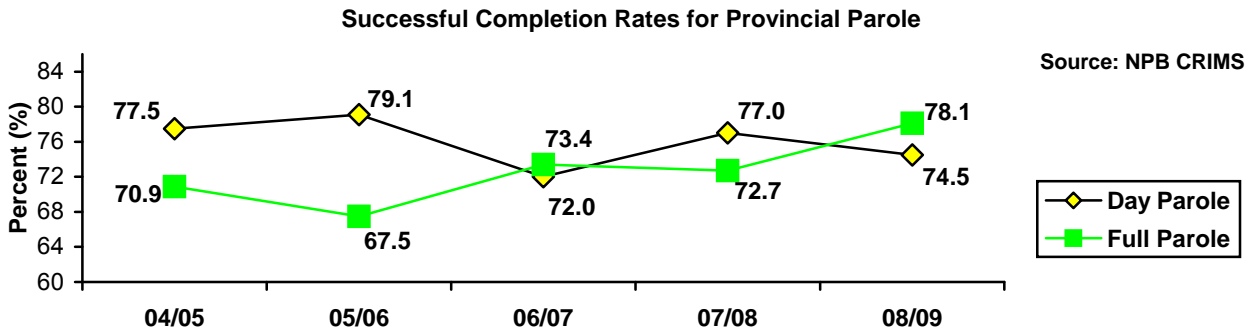


The revocation with violent offence rate was significantly higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on day or full parole during each of the last five years.

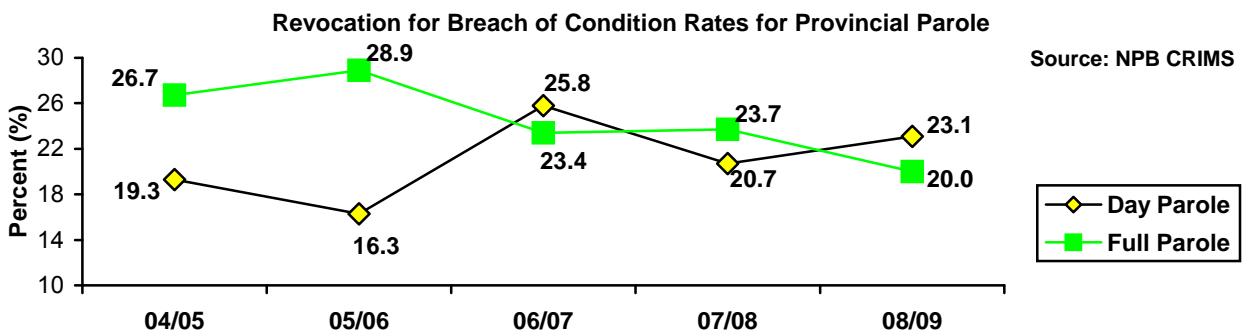
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Summary of Provincial Outcome Rates for Day and Full Parole:

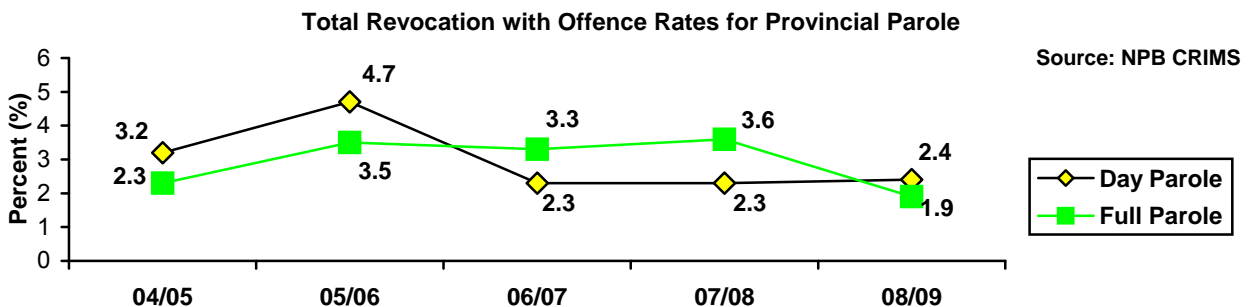
This section charts the outcome rates for provincial offenders on day parole and full parole over the last five years. More detailed information on provincial parole outcome rates is provided in the sections that follow.



The successful completion rate was higher for provincial offenders on day parole for three of the past five years. The opposite was true in the other two years when the successful completion rate was slightly higher for provincial offenders on full parole.

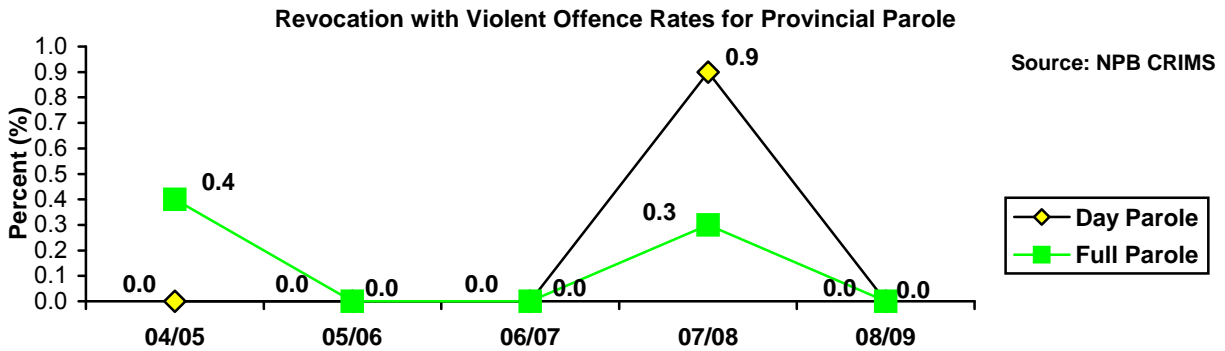


Provincial offenders on full parole were more likely to have had their paroles revoked because of a breach of condition in three of the past five years. The rate was slightly higher for provincial offenders on day parole in the other two years.



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The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for provincial offenders on day parole ranged from 2.3% to 4.7% over the last five years, while the full parole rate ranged from 1.9% to 3.6%.



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 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	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2548	82.1	2483	81.6	2547	81.7	2517	81.5	2596	84.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	397	12.8	397	13.1	381	12.2	425	13.8	370	12.1
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	136	4.4	141	4.6	167	5.4	131	4.2	81	2.6
Violent offences	22	0.7	21	0.7	23	0.7	15	0.5	16	0.5
Total Revocations with Offence	158	5.1	162	5.3	190	6.1	146	4.7	97	3.2
Total Completions	3103	100	3042	100	3118	100	3088	100	3063	100

The federal day parole successful completion rate ranged between 81.5% and 84.8% during the five year period from 2004/05 to 2008/09, while the revocation for breach of condition rate ranged between 12.1% and 13.8%. The revocation with offence rate was between 3.2% and 6.1% during the same period, with revocations with a violent offence accounting for 0.5% to 0.7% of completions during this period.

The total number of day parole completions remained relatively stable (↓25) in 2008/09.

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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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2004/05											
Regular	1875	82.7	295	13.0	79	3.5	18	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	14.6	68	3.2	16	0.7	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	81.6	279	12.8	101	4.6	22	1.0	123	5.6	2187
Accelerated Parole Review	762	81.8	102	11.0	66	7.1	1	0.1	67	7.2	931
2007/08											
Regular	1705	81.2	302	14.4	78	3.7	14	0.7	92	4.4	2099
Accelerated Parole Review	812	82.1	123	12.4	53	5.4	1	0.1	54	5.5	989
2008/09											
Regular	1782	84.6	272	12.9	40	1.9	12	0.6	52	2.5	2106
Accelerated Parole Review	814	85.1	98	10.2	41	4.3	4	0.4	45	4.7	957

Regular day parole cases had a slightly lower successful completion rate than accelerated day parole review (ADPR) cases in 2008/09 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 2008/09 (↑3.4% and ↑3.0% respectively).

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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						
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	91.2	7.4	1.1	0.4	1.5	543
2007/08	91.8	7.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	542
2008/09	90.9	8.2	0.8	0.2	1.0	515
Schedule I-sex						
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	92.0	7.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	175
2008/09	95.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	172
Schedule I-non-sex						
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	77.5	15.9	4.9	1.7	6.6	1049
2007/08	76.0	18.1	4.6	1.3	5.8	959
2008/09	81.0	15.8	2.1	1.1	3.3	982
Schedule II						
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	87.0	9.0	4.1	0.0	4.1	713
2007/08	85.5	11.1	3.4	0.0	3.4	802
2008/09	89.5	8.2	2.2	0.1	2.3	853
Non-scheduled						
2004/05	73.2	16.9	9.1	0.9	9.9	694
2005/06	69.9	16.1	12.9	1.1	14.0	645
2006/07	71.1	16.0	12.4	0.5	12.9	636
2007/08	72.6	17.7	9.2	0.5	9.7	610
2008/09	75.1	17.6	6.8	0.6	7.4	541
Total						
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	81.7	12.2	5.4	0.7	6.1	3118
2007/08	81.5	13.8	4.2	0.5	4.7	3088
2008/09	84.8	12.1	2.6	0.5	3.2	3063

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 75.1% of the time in 2008/09 compared to a 95.4% successful completion rate for schedule I-sex offenders, 90.9% for offenders serving sentences for murder, 89.5% for schedule II offenders and 81.0% for schedule I non-sex offenders.

Non-scheduled offenders were also far more likely to have had their day paroles revoked because of an offence than any other offence type and accounted for 41% of all day paroles which were revoked because of an offence in 2008/09 (40 of 97 revocations with offence).

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However, schedule I non-sex offenders accounted for 11 of the 14 day paroles which were revoked because of a violent offence in 2008/09.

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Table 126

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2004/05											
Aboriginal	381	77.9	80	16.4	23	4.7	5	1.0	28	5.7	489
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	1888	82.1	292	12.7	107	4.7	14	0.6	121	5.3	2301
Other	72	87.8	8	9.8	1	1.2	1	1.2	2	2.4	82
2005/06											
Aboriginal	435	82.2	71	13.4	18	3.4	5	0.9	23	4.3	529
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	1761	80.8	290	13.3	113	5.2	16	0.7	129	5.9	2180
Other	105	84.0	15	12.0	5	4.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	125
2006/07											
Aboriginal	408	76.7	86	16.2	35	6.6	3	0.6	38	7.1	532
Asian	111	91.7	8	6.6	2	1.7	0	0.0	2	1.7	121
Black	148	89.7	11	6.7	6	3.6	0	0.0	6	3.6	165
White	1785	81.7	263	12.0	117	5.4	20	0.9	137	6.3	2185
Other	95	82.6	13	11.3	7	6.1	0	0.0	7	6.1	115
2007/08											
Aboriginal	361	76.8	68	14.5	35	7.4	6	1.3	41	8.7	470
Asian	124	94.7	6	4.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	131
Black	133	84.7	20	12.7	4	2.5	0	0.0	4	2.5	157
White	1793	81.5	310	14.1	87	4.0	9	0.4	96	4.4	2199
Other	106	80.9	21	16.0	4	3.1	0	0.0	4	3.1	131
2008/09											
Aboriginal	365	80.8	74	16.4	11	2.4	2	0.4	13	2.9	452
Asian	103	95.4	4	3.7	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	108
Black	143	92.9	10	6.5	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	154
White	1852	84.2	270	12.3	64	2.9	13	0.6	77	3.5	2199
Other	133	88.7	12	8.0	4	2.7	1	0.7	5	3.3	150

In 2008/09, the federal day parole successful completion rate increased for all offender groups. Black offenders saw the biggest increase in their successful completion rate (↑8.2%) in 2008/09. Aboriginal offenders had the lowest successful completion rate in 2008/09 as they did in three of the previous four years. In 2008/09, Aboriginal offenders also had the highest revocation for breach of condition rate, while White offenders had the highest revocation with offence rate.

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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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2004/05											
Male	2370	82.4	355	12.3	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	2359	81.9	345	12.0	152	5.3	23	0.8	175	6.1	2879
Female	188	78.7	36	15.1	15	6.3	0	0.0	15	6.3	239
2007/08											
Male	2292	81.5	383	13.6	123	4.4	15	0.5	138	4.9	2813
Female	225	81.8	42	15.3	8	2.9	0	0.0	8	2.9	275
2008/09											
Male	2353	85.2	323	11.7	71	2.6	15	0.5	86	3.1	2762
Female	243	80.7	47	15.6	10	3.3	1	0.3	11	3.7	301

The female day parole successful completion rate decreased 1.1% in 2008/09, while the male successful completion rate increased 3.7%. The female successful completion rate was lower than the male rate in four of the last five years. The rates were virtually identical in 2007/08. Female offenders have had higher revocation for breach of condition rates than males over the last five years, however they had lower revocation with offence rates in three of the last five years.

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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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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	13.7	19	3.7	3	0.6	22	4.2	518
2005/06											
Atlantic	274	74.3	76	20.6	16	4.3	3	0.8	19	5.1	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	0.5	31	8.5	364
Quebec	558	83.7	69	10.3	33	4.9	7	1.0	40	6.0	667
Ontario	612	86.9	74	10.5	16	2.3	2	0.3	18	2.6	704
Prairies	666	76.4	134	15.4	67	7.7	5	0.6	72	8.3	872
Pacific	434	84.9	48	9.4	22	4.3	7	1.4	29	5.7	511
2007/08											
Atlantic	282	76.0	70	18.9	18	4.9	1	0.3	19	5.1	371
Quebec	519	84.4	74	12.0	21	3.4	1	0.2	22	3.6	615
Ontario	606	85.4	89	12.5	12	1.7	3	0.4	15	2.1	710
Prairies	620	76.2	125	15.4	64	7.9	5	0.6	69	8.5	814
Pacific	490	84.8	67	11.6	16	2.8	5	0.9	21	3.6	578
2008/09											
Atlantic	299	76.9	69	17.7	18	4.6	3	0.8	21	5.4	389
Quebec	595	89.6	56	8.4	10	1.5	3	0.5	13	2.0	664
Ontario	603	86.4	82	11.7	13	1.9	0	0.0	13	1.9	698
Prairies	652	81.8	105	13.2	31	3.9	9	1.1	40	5.0	797
Pacific	447	86.8	58	11.3	9	1.7	1	0.2	10	1.9	515

The Quebec region had the highest day parole successful completion rate in 2008/09, at 89.6%. The Pacific region had the next highest rate at 86.8%, followed by the Ontario region at 86.4%, the Prairie region at 81.8% and the Atlantic region at 76.9%.

The Quebec region had the lowest revocation for breach of condition rate in 2008/09, while the Ontario and Pacific regions had the lowest revocation with offence rates.

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Outcome Rates for Provincial Offenders on Day Parole:

Table 129

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE										
Outcome	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	145	77.5	102	79.1	95	72.0	164	77.0	158	74.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	36	19.3	21	16.3	34	25.8	44	20.7	49	23.1
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	6	3.2	6	4.7	3	2.3	3	1.4	5	2.4
Violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offences	6	3.2	6	4.7	3	2.3	5	2.3	5	2.4
Total Completions	187	100	129	100	132	100	213	100	212	100

The provincial day parole successful completion rate decreased 2.5% in 2008/09 to 74.5%, the second lowest rate in the last five years.

The provincial day parole revocation for breach of condition rate increased 2.4% in 2008/09, while the revocation with offence rate remained relatively stable at 2.4%.

The number of provincial day parole completions remained relatively stable in 2008/09 (↓1). It was the second highest number of completions in the last five years. The increase in 2007/08 was the result of the Board assuming responsibility for provincial parole in the Pacific region on April 1, 2007.

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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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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	79.2	10	18.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	1	1.9	53
Prairies	67	77.9	17	19.8	2	2.3	0	0.0	2	2.3	86
Pacific	55	74.3	17	23.0	1	1.4	1	1.4	2	2.7	74
2008/09											
Atlantic	30	83.3	5	13.9	1	2.8	0	0.0	1	2.8	36
Prairies	42	80.8	9	17.3	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	52
Pacific	86	69.4	35	28.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	3	2.4	124

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

The Atlantic and Prairie regions both saw increases in their provincial day parole successful completion rates in 2008/09, while the Pacific region saw a decrease. During the same period, the revocation for breach of condition rates decreased in the Atlantic and Prairie regions, while it increased in the Pacific region. The revocation with offence rate increased in the Atlantic region in 2008/09, while it decreased in the Prairie and Pacific regions.

Table 131

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2004/05 to 2008/09)								
Outcome	Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	38	92.7	214	73.3	139	79.0	273	75.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	2	4.9	69	23.6	33	18.8	80	22.0
Revocations with Offences								
Non-violent offences	1	2.4	8	2.7	4	2.3	10	2.8
Violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3
Total Revocations with Offence	1	2.4	9	3.1	4	2.3	11	3.0
Total Completions	41	100	292	100	176	100	364	100

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Over the last five years, offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences were the least likely to successfully complete their provincial day parole supervision periods and the most likely to have had their day paroles revoked for breach of conditions and 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 2004/05 to 2008/09)										
Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	109	65.3	14	100	10	66.7	373	78.9	158	77.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	53	31.7	0	0.0	3	20.0	84	17.8	44	21.6
Revocations with Offences										
Non-violent offences	5	3.0	0	0.0	2	13.3	14	3.0	2	1.0
Violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	5	3.0	0	0.0	2	13.3	16	3.4	2	1.0
Total Completions	167	100	14	100	15	100	473	100	204	100

Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders were the least likely to successfully complete their provincial day parole supervision periods and were the most likely to have had their day paroles revoked for a breach of conditions. During the same period, Black offenders were the most likely to have had their provincial day parole supervision periods revoked for a new offence.

Table 133

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2004/05 to 2008/09)				
Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	593	75.8	71	78.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	168	21.5	16	17.6
Revocations with Offences				
Non-violent offences	19	2.4	4	4.4
Violent offences	2	0.3	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	21	2.7	4	4.4
Total Completions	782	100	91	100

Over the last five years, women offenders had a higher successful completion rate on provincial day parole than male offenders as well as lower revocation for breach of condition rate but a higher revocation with offence rate than men offenders. However, women offenders did not commit any violent offences during the period, while male offenders committed two.

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Outcome Rates for Federal Offenders on Full Parole:

Table 134

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	1050	72.8	985	70.8	972	71.0	995	73.0	1030	74.9
Revoked for breach of conditions	254	17.6	262	18.8	255	18.6	252	18.5	255	18.6
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	117	8.1	128	9.2	133	9.7	102	7.5	82	6.0
Violent offences	21	1.5	17	1.2	10	0.7	14	1.0	8	0.6
Total Revocations with Offence	138	9.6	145	10.4	143	10.4	116	8.5	90	6.5
Total Completions	1442	100	1392	100	1370	100	1363	100	1375	100

The federal full parole successful completion rate increased 1.9% in 2008/09 while the revocation for breach of condition rate ($\uparrow 0.1\%$) remained stable and the revocation with offence rate decreased 2.0%.

The total number of full parole completions remained relatively stable in 2008/09 ($\uparrow 12$). The number of completions has been relatively stable for the past three years.

Table 135

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for REGULAR FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	436	75.7	437	77.5	390	74.9	414	78.3	387	81.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	91	15.8	90	16.0	82	15.7	85	16.1	67	14.0
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	35	6.1	27	4.8	42	8.1	22	4.2	18	3.8
Violent offences	14	2.4	10	1.8	7	1.3	8	1.5	6	1.3
Total Revocations with Offence	49	8.5	37	6.6	49	9.4	30	5.7	24	5.0
Total Completions	576	100	564	100	521	100	529	100	478	100

The successful completion rate for regular federal full parole increased ($\uparrow 2.7\%$) in 2008/09, while the revocation for breach of condition rate decreased ($\downarrow 2.1\%$) and the revocation with offence rate remained relatively stable ($\downarrow 0.7\%$).

The total number of regular federal full parole completions decreased 9.6% ($\downarrow 51$) and is at its lowest level in at least the last five years.

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Table 136

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for APR FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	614	70.9	548	66.2	582	68.6	581	69.7	643	71.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	163	18.8	172	20.8	173	20.4	167	20.0	188	21.0
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	82	9.5	101	12.2	91	10.7	80	9.6	64	7.1
Violent offences	7	0.8	7	0.8	3	0.4	6	0.7	2	0.2
Total Revocations with Offence	89	10.3	108	13.0	94	11.1	86	10.3	66	7.4
Total Completions	866	100	828	100	849	100	834	100	897	100

The AFPR successful completion rate increased 2.0% in 2008/09, but it continues to be significantly lower than the regular full parole rate. Offenders released after an AFPR, in 2008/09, were 50% more likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a breach of condition than regular full parolees and 87% more likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a non-violent offence. However, APR full parolees were 85% less likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a violent offence than regular full parolees.

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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						
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	88.9	10.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	90
2008/09	92.8	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	69
Schedule I-non-sex						
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	71.5	18.0	8.5	2.0	10.5	295
2007/08	74.1	18.2	5.1	2.6	7.7	313
2008/09	79.7	14.0	4.6	1.8	6.3	286
Schedule II						
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	77.7	16.1	5.6	0.6	6.3	622
2008/09	76.8	18.9	4.1	0.1	4.3	703
Non-scheduled						
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	59.2	25.4	14.8	0.6	15.4	338
2008/09	62.5	24.3	12.6	0.6	13.3	317
Total						
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	1370
2007/08	73.0	18.5	7.5	1.0	8.5	1363
2008/09	74.9	18.6	6.0	0.6	6.6	1375

* 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 2004/05, 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 and 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.

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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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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	73.9	21	17.6	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	8.0	2	2.3	1	1.1	3	3.4	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	8.0	0	0.0	7	8.0	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
2008/09											
Aboriginal	75	60.5	35	28.2	13	10.5	1	0.8	14	11.3	124
Asian	102	86.4	10	8.5	6	5.1	0	0.0	6	5.1	118
Black	93	77.5	22	18.3	4	3.3	1	0.8	5	4.2	120
White	689	74.0	180	19.3	56	6.0	6	0.6	62	6.7	931
Other	71	86.6	8	9.8	3	3.7	0	0.0	3	3.7	82

Aboriginal offenders have had the lowest full parole successful completion rates over the last five years and Asian offenders have had the highest rates. The full parole successful completion rate decreased for all offender groups, except White offenders, in 2008/09.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

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		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
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	10.6	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	9	0.7	136	11.0	1236
Female	96	71.6	31	23.1	6	4.5	1	0.7	7	5.2	134
2007/08											
Male	887	72.3	229	18.7	98	8.0	12	1.0	110	9.0	1226
Female	108	78.8	23	16.8	4	2.9	2	1.5	6	4.4	137
2008/09											
Male	916	74.8	229	18.7	72	5.9	8	0.7	80	6.5	1225
Female	114	76.0	26	17.3	10	6.7	0	0.0	10	6.7	150

In 2008/09, the federal full parole successful completion rate increased for male offenders, while it decreased for female offenders. During the same period, both the revocation for breach of condition and revocation with offence rates increased for female offenders, while the revocation for breach of condition rate remained unchanged for male offenders and the revocation with offence rate decreased.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

Table 140

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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	64.8	82	21.5	47	12.3	5	1.3	52	13.6	381
Pacific	101	72.7	27	19.4	11	7.9	0	0.0	11	7.9	139
2007/08											
Atlantic	135	67.2	40	19.9	20	10.0	6	3.0	26	12.9	201
Quebec	254	75.8	57	17.0	20	6.0	4	1.2	24	7.2	335
Ontario	244	74.6	62	19.0	20	6.1	1	0.3	21	6.4	327
Prairies	246	70.1	71	20.2	32	9.1	2	0.6	34	9.7	351
Pacific	116	77.9	22	14.8	10	6.7	1	0.7	11	7.4	149
2008/09											
Atlantic	148	69.8	48	22.6	13	6.1	3	1.4	16	7.5	212
Quebec	238	80.4	47	15.9	9	3.0	2	0.7	11	3.7	296
Ontario	279	79.7	52	14.9	18	5.1	1	0.3	19	5.4	350
Prairies	261	71.1	78	21.3	27	7.4	1	0.3	28	7.6	367
Pacific	104	69.3	30	20.0	15	10.0	1	0.7	16	10.7	150

For four of the past five years, the Quebec region recorded the highest full parole successful completion rates, while the Ontario region recorded the highest rate for the other year. During that period, the Atlantic region recorded the lowest full parole successful completion rates each year, except for in 2008/09 when the Pacific region recorded the lowest rate.

In 2008/09, all regions, except the Pacific region, recorded increases in their full parole successful completion rates. During the same period, the Atlantic region had the highest revocation for breach of condition rate, while the Pacific region had the highest revocation with offence rate.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

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 cases³²).

Table 141

Source: NPB

OUTCOMES of FULL PAROLE for OFFENDERS with INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2009)												
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	25	1.6	9	2.5	6	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	1.6
>3 Mths - 6 Mths	19	1.2	8	2.2	10	3.1	3	2.0	4	4.9	44	1.8
>6 Mths - 1 Yr	41	2.7	14	3.8	33	10.2	7	4.6	7	8.6	102	4.2
>1 Yr - 2 Yrs	90	5.9	17	4.7	44	13.5	26	17.2	11	13.6	188	7.7
>2 Yrs - 3 Yrs	80	5.2	22	6.0	47	14.5	24	15.9	13	16.0	186	7.6
>3 Yrs - 4 Yrs	86	5.6	18	4.9	34	10.5	16	10.6	9	11.1	163	6.6
>4 Yrs - 5 Yrs	72	4.7	15	4.1	31	9.5	12	7.9	6	7.4	136	5.5
>5 Yrs - 10 Yrs	322	21.0	57	15.7	75	23.1	38	25.2	14	17.3	506	20.6
>10 Yrs - 15 Yrs	236	15.4	50	13.7	30	9.2	15	9.9	12	14.8	343	14.0
>15 Yrs	561	36.6	154	42.3	15	4.6	10	6.6	5	6.2	745	30.4
Total	1532	100	364	100	325	100	151	100	81	100	2453	100
Average Length of Full Parole	12.9 Yrs		13.8 Yrs		5.1 Yrs		5.6 Yrs		5.8 Yrs		11.3 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.

This table provides information on all offenders serving indeterminate sentences that were being supervised on full parole as of March 31, 2009 or who had full parole supervision periods that ended between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2009. The table provides a starting point for the measurement of full parole outcomes for offenders with indeterminate sentences.

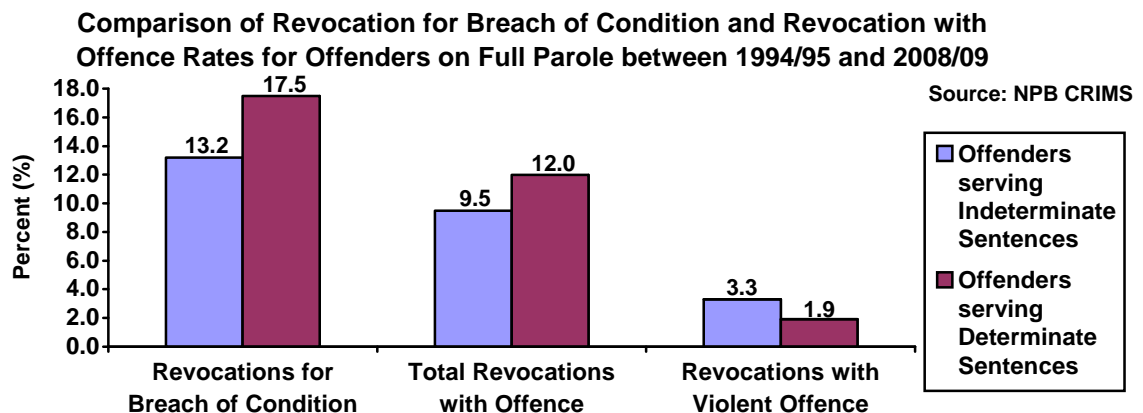
Between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2009, 2,181 offenders with indeterminate sentences had 2,453 full parole supervision periods. One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven (1,947) offenders with indeterminate sentences had just one full parole during the fifteen-year period, 200 offenders had two full parole periods, 30 offenders had three full parole periods and 4 offenders had four full parole supervision periods.

³² 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.

As of March 31, 2009, 62.5% of all full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences over the last fifteen years were still active (supervised). The offender had died on full parole in 14.8% of cases, while 13.2% of the full parole supervision periods were revoked for a breach of conditions, 6.2% ended as a result of a non-violent offence, and 3.3% ended as a result of a violent offence over the last fifteen 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 11.3 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 fifteen years offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were:

- 25% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a breach of condition than federal full parolees with determinate sentences;
- 21% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of an offence; and,
- 74% 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 fifteen years.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

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, 2009)								
Time Under Supervision on Full Parole	Population In Period		Total Revocations during Period ³³		Revocations with Offence during Period			
	Total #	% of Total Indeter. On Full Parole	#	Revocation Rate	Total Revocations with Offence ³⁴		Revocations with Violent Offence	
					#	%	#	%
>15 Years	745	30.4%	30	4.0%	15	2.0%	5	0.7%
>10 Years	1088	44.4%	87	8.0%	42	3.9%	17	1.6%
>5 Years	1594	65.0%	214	13.4%	94	5.9%	31	1.9%
>4 Years	1730	70.5%	263	15.2%	112	6.5%	37	2.1%
>3 Years	1893	77.2%	322	17.0%	137	7.2%	46	2.4%
>2 Years	2079	84.8%	406	19.5%	174	8.4%	59	2.8%
>1 Year	2267	92.4%	487	21.5%	211	9.3%	70	3.1%
Total	2453	100.0%	557	22.7%	232	9.5%	81	3.3%

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 13.4% over the last fifteen years (55% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked than federal offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole over the last fifteen years (29.6%));
- A total revocation with offence rate of 5.9% (51% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of an offence than full parolees serving determinate sentences (12.0%)); and,
- A revocation with violent offence rate of 1.9% (equally likely as full parolees serving determinate sentences to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence (1.9%)).

³³ Total revocations during period is the number of revocations for breach of conditions, plus revocations with non-violent and violent offences.

³⁴ Total revocations with offence is the number of revocations with non-violent and violent offences.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

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, 2009)					
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	261	94	2.8	31	8.4
>4 Years	276	112	2.5	37	7.5
>3 Years	294	137	2.1	46	6.4
>2 Years	316	174	1.8	59	5.4
>1 Year	333	211	1.6	70	4.8
All Full Parole Supervision Periods	364	232	1.6	81	4.5

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 fifteen years and 4.5 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 2.8 times more likely to die than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new offence and 8.4 times more likely to die than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new violent offence.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

Outcome Rates for Provincial Offenders on Full Parole:

Table 144

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE										
Outcome	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	183	70.9	154	67.5	135	73.4	224	72.7	207	78.1
Revoked for breach of condition	69	26.7	66	28.9	43	23.4	73	23.7	53	20.0
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	5	1.9	8	3.5	6	3.3	10	3.2	5	1.9
Violent offences	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	6	2.3	8	3.5	6	3.3	11	3.6	5	1.9
Total Completions	258	100	228	100	184	100	308	100	265	100

The provincial full parole successful completion rate increased 5.4% in 2008/09 to 78.1%, while the revocation for breach of condition and the revocation with offence rates decreased (↓3.7% and ↓1.7% respectively). The total number of completions decreased 14.0% (↓43) in 2008/09.

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		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
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	29	24.4	5	4.2	1	0.8	6	5.0	119
Prairies	42	79.2	10	18.9	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	53
Pacific	97	72.4	33	24.6	4	3.0	0	0.0	4	3.0	134
2008/09											
Atlantic	72	74.2	24	24.7	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	97
Prairies	41	87.2	6	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	47
Pacific	92	77.3	23	19.3	4	3.4	0	0.0	4	3.4	119

Note: The Board assumed parole 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 increased 8.0% in the Prairie region, 4.9% in the Pacific region and 3.6% in the Atlantic region in 2008/09.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

Table 146

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2004/05 to 2008/09)								
Outcome	Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	74	91.4	249	73.7	217	84.1	363	64.1
Revoked for breach of conditions	7	8.6	81	24.0	39	15.1	177	31.3
Revocations with Offences								
Non-violent offences	0	0.0	6	1.8	2	0.8	26	4.6
Violent offences	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	0	0.0	8	2.4	2	0.8	26	4.6
Total Completions	81	100	338	100	258	100	566	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 2004/05 to 2008/09)										
Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	75	66.4	17	100.0	17	77.3	542	70.8	252	77.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	34	30.1	0	0.0	4	18.2	203	26.5	63	19.3
Revocations with Offences										
Non-violent offences	3	2.7	0	0.0	1	4.5	19	2.5	11	3.4
Violent offences	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	4	3.5	0	0.0	1	4.5	20	2.6	11	3.4
Total Completions	113	100	17	100	22	100	765	100	326	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 violent offence rates of all the offender groups. During the same period, Black offenders had the highest revocation with offence rate.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

Table 148

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2004/05 to 2008/09)				
Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	792	72.6	111	73.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	266	24.4	38	25.0
Revocations with Offences				
Non-violent offences	31	2.8	3	2.0
Violent offences	2	0.2	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	33	3.0	3	2.0
Total Completions	1091	100	152	100

Over the last five years, female offenders had a higher provincial full parole successful completion rate than male offenders. Female offenders had a higher revocation for breach of conditions rate, while male offenders had a higher total revocation with offence rate.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

Outcome Rates for Offenders on Statutory Release:

Table 149

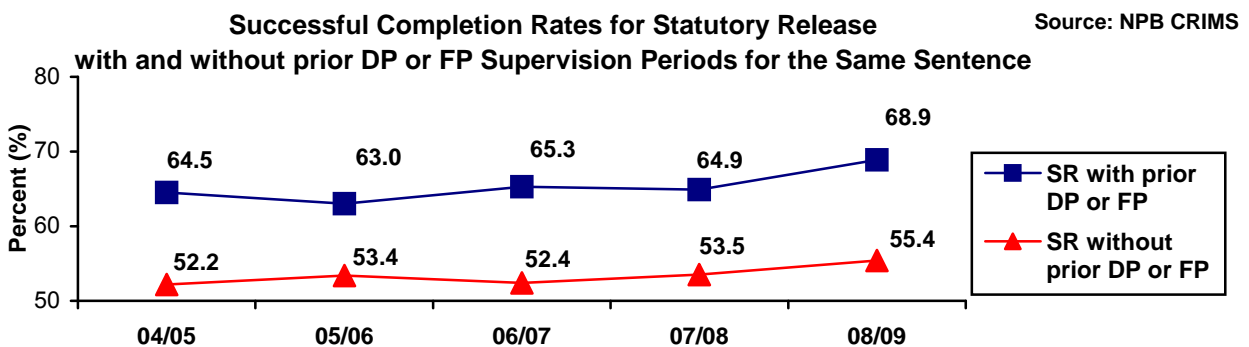
Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE										
Outcome	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	3143	58.0	3245	58.5	3271	58.4	3397	58.6	3494	60.3
Revoked for breach of condition	1612	29.7	1653	29.8	1650	29.4	1733	29.9	1745	30.1
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	530	9.8	519	9.4	543	9.7	540	9.3	483	8.3
Violent Offences	137	2.5	132	2.4	141	2.5	129	2.2	73	1.3
Total Revocations with Offence	667	12.3	651	11.7	684	12.2	669	11.5	556	9.6
Total Completions	5422	100	5549	100	5605	100	5799	100	5795	100

The statutory release successful completion rate increased 1.7% in 2008/09, while the revocation for breach of condition rate remained relatively stable ($\uparrow 0.2\%$). During the same period, the revocation with offence rate decreased 1.9%. The 2008/09 successful completion rate (60.3%) was higher than the five-year average for statutory release (58.8%). However, the 2008/09 breach of condition rate (30.1%) was relatively similar to the five-year average of 29.8%, while the revocation with offence rate (9.6%) was lower compared to the five-year average of 11.5%.

The number of statutory release completions remained relatively stable in 2008/09 ($\downarrow 4$).

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 40.1% 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 36.2% of day parole successful completions. It is therefore significantly easier to successfully complete statutory release than full parole where 93.4% of successful completions were for periods of more than one year.



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

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						
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	76.3	18.9	3.7	1.1	4.8	376
2008/09	76.4	20.8	2.2	0.6	2.7	365
Schedule I-non-sex						
2004/05	54.3	32.7	9.4	3.6	13.0	2861
2005/06	56.4	32.5	7.6	3.6	11.1	3008
2006/07	55.3	31.7	9.6	3.4	13.0	3063
2007/08	56.2	32.3	8.5	3.0	11.5	3128
2008/09	55.9	34.1	8.1	1.9	10.0	3097
Schedule II						
2004/05	71.0	20.9	6.8	1.3	8.2	599
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	65.7	25.5	8.2	0.6	8.8	624
2008/09	70.1	23.1	6.2	0.7	6.9	715
Non-scheduled						
2004/05	54.2	30.8	13.4	1.7	15.1	1514
2005/06	54.5	29.1	15.3	1.1	16.4	1578
2006/07	56.1	29.2	12.8	1.9	14.7	1604
2007/08	56.3	29.5	12.5	1.7	14.1	1669
2008/09	60.8	27.6	11.1	0.4	11.6	1617
Total						
2004/05	58.0	29.7	9.8	2.5	12.3	5422*
2005/06	58.5	29.8	9.4	2.4	11.7	5549*
2006/07	58.4	29.4	9.7	2.5	12.2	5605*
2007/08	58.6	29.9	9.3	2.2	11.5	5799*
2008/09	60.3	30.1	8.3	1.3	9.6	5795*

* Total includes completions of statutory release for offenders serving determinate sentences for offences of second degree murder. The offenders were transfers from the United States or were convicted as young offenders.

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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		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2004/05											
Aboriginal	625	54.3	370	32.1	120	10.4	36	3.1	156	13.6	1151
Asian	65	74.7	18	20.7	3	3.4	1	1.1	4	4.6	87
Black	200	67.3	73	24.6	21	7.1	3	1.0	24	8.1	297
White	2183	57.8	1123	29.7	376	10.0	95	2.5	471	12.5	3777
Other	70	63.6	28	25.5	10	9.1	2	1.8	12	10.9	110
2005/06											
Aboriginal	616	52.7	393	33.6	121	10.4	39	3.3	160	13.7	1169
Asian	60	70.6	22	25.9	1	1.2	2	2.4	3	3.5	85
Black	183	65.1	84	29.9	11	3.9	3	1.1	14	5.0	281
White	2296	59.1	1129	29.1	377	9.7	84	2.2	461	11.9	3886
Other	90	70.3	25	19.5	9	7.0	4	3.1	13	10.2	128
2006/07											
Aboriginal	632	53.1	409	34.4	123	10.3	26	2.2	149	12.5	1190
Asian	50	79.4	11	17.5	2	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	63
Black	188	61.8	85	28.0	26	8.6	5	1.6	31	10.2	304
White	2310	59.0	1114	28.4	384	9.8	108	2.8	492	12.6	3916
Other	91	68.9	31	23.5	8	6.1	2	1.5	10	7.6	132
2007/08											
Aboriginal	673	51.7	446	34.3	157	12.1	26	2.0	183	14.1	1302
Asian	51	68.9	21	28.4	2	2.7	0	0.0	2	2.7	74
Black	221	69.1	74	23.1	19	5.9	6	1.9	25	7.8	320
White	2349	59.5	1151	29.2	352	8.9	95	2.4	447	11.3	3947
Other	103	66.0	41	26.3	10	6.4	2	1.3	12	7.7	156
2008/09											
Aboriginal	673	51.7	446	34.3	157	12.1	26	2.0	183	14.1	1302
Asian	51	68.9	21	28.4	2	2.7	0	0.0	2	2.7	74
Black	221	69.1	74	23.1	19	5.9	6	1.9	25	7.8	320
White	2349	59.5	1151	29.2	352	8.9	95	2.4	447	11.3	3947
Other	103	66.0	41	26.3	10	6.4	2	1.3	12	7.7	156

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 more likely to have had their releases revoked for a new offence.

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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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2004/05											
Male	3046	57.9	1557	29.6	519	9.9	135	2.6	654	12.4	5257
Female	97	58.8	55	33.3	11	6.7	2	1.2	13	7.9	165
2005/06											
Male	3106	58.3	1587	29.8	507	9.5	129	2.4	636	11.9	5329
Female	139	63.2	66	30.0	12	5.5	3	1.4	15	6.8	220
2006/07											
Male	3137	58.0	1596	29.5	532	9.8	139	2.6	671	12.4	5404
Female	134	66.7	54	26.9	11	5.5	2	1.0	13	6.5	201
2007/08											
Male	3262	58.3	1673	29.9	531	9.5	126	2.3	657	11.7	5592
Female	135	65.2	60	29.0	9	4.3	3	1.4	12	5.8	207
2008/09											
Male	3300	59.7	1685	30.5	472	8.5	73	1.3	545	9.9	5530
Female	194	73.2	60	22.6	11	4.2	0	0.0	11	4.2	265

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 a breach of conditions.

The successful completion rate for male offenders increased 1.4% in 2008/09, while it increased 8.0% for female offenders. The revocation for breach of condition rate remained relatively stable for male offenders ($\uparrow 0.6\%$), while it decreased 6.4% for female offenders. During the same period, the revocation with offence rate decreased for both male and female offenders.

The number of statutory release completions decreased for male offenders ($\downarrow 62$ or 1.1%) in 2008/09, while it increased for female offenders ($\uparrow 58$ or 28.0%).

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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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2004/05											
Atlantic	271	52.4	196	37.9	38	7.4	12	2.3	50	9.7	517
Quebec	759	57.8	359	27.3	141	10.7	54	4.1	195	14.9	1313
Ontario	849	60.9	411	29.5	118	8.5	15	1.1	133	9.5	1393
Prairies	834	58.0	403	28.0	163	11.3	39	2.7	202	14.0	1439
Pacific	430	56.6	243	32.0	70	9.2	17	2.2	87	11.4	760
2005/06											
Atlantic	315	55.9	195	34.6	45	8.0	9	1.6	54	9.6	564
Quebec	749	60.5	343	27.7	107	8.6	38	3.1	145	11.7	1237
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	10.5	749
2006/07											
Atlantic	304	54.6	201	36.1	40	7.2	12	2.2	52	9.4	557
Quebec	766	59.4	353	27.4	121	9.4	50	3.9	171	13.3	1290
Ontario	878	61.9	374	26.4	139	9.8	28	2.0	167	11.8	1419
Prairies	885	54.0	547	33.4	177	10.8	31	1.9	208	12.7	1640
Pacific	438	62.7	175	25.0	66	9.4	20	2.9	86	12.3	699
2007/08											
Atlantic	340	56.0	213	35.1	48	7.9	6	1.0	54	8.9	607
Quebec	767	60.3	349	27.5	107	8.4	48	3.8	155	12.2	1271
Ontario	894	61.6	425	29.3	101	7.0	31	2.1	132	9.1	1451
Prairies	1003	56.2	550	30.8	208	11.6	25	1.4	233	13.0	1786
Pacific	393	57.5	196	28.7	76	11.1	19	2.8	95	13.9	684
2008/09											
Atlantic	401	61.8	174	26.8	64	9.9	10	1.5	74	11.4	649
Quebec	752	63.0	341	28.6	79	6.6	22	1.8	101	8.5	1194
Ontario	928	64.3	392	27.2	111	7.7	12	0.8	123	8.5	1443
Prairies	971	55.0	605	34.3	175	9.9	13	0.7	188	10.7	1764
Pacific	442	59.3	233	31.3	54	7.2	16	2.1	70	9.4	745

The statutory release successful completion rates have varied between 52% and 64% in the regions over the last five years. In 2008/09, the rates increased in all regions, except the Prairie region, where the rate decreased. The revocation for breach of conditions rates increased in the Quebec, Prairie 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 the Atlantic region, where the rate increased.

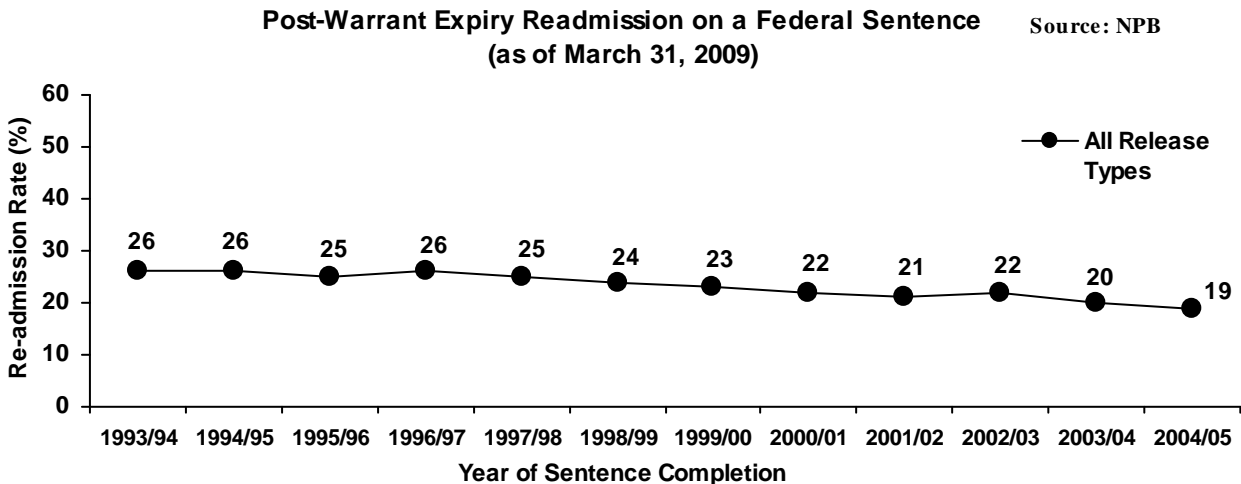
POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION ON A FEDERAL SENTENCE

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.

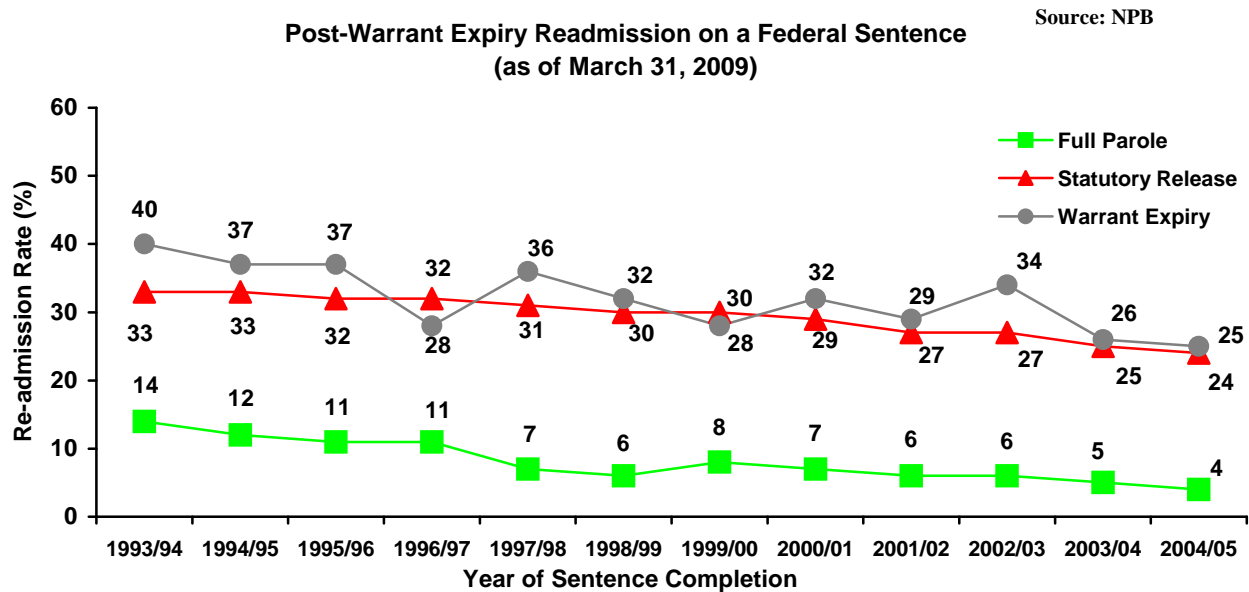
This section provides information on the long-term results of offenders who complete their sentences on full parole and statutory release as well as how offenders do after being released at warrant expiry. An offender's ability to live a crime free life in the community after completion of his/her sentence (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 about 25% 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 who complete their sentences on full parole.

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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 was not indicated, it was 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 5 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 to 5 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; and
- Offenders in the Ontario 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 Pacific region, who completed their sentences on statutory release, were the least likely to be readmitted on a federal sentence.

As of March 31, 2009, 6% to 14% of federal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole between 1993/94 and 1998/99 have been re-admitted on a federal sentence. In comparison, between 30% and 33% of offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release during the same period have been re-admitted and between 28% and 40% of offenders who were released at warrant expiry have returned.

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Table 154

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS (as of March 31, 2009)							
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	3711	398	10.7	594	16.0	992	26.7
91/92	3789	448	11.8	674	17.8	1122	29.6
92/93	3850	408	10.6	596	15.5	1004	26.1
93/94	3996	446	11.2	601	15.0	1047	26.2
94/95	4430	473	10.7	683	15.4	1156	26.1
95/96	4673	523	11.2	667	14.3	1190	25.5
96/97	4646	537	11.6	665	14.3	1202	25.9
97/98	4566	493	10.8	668	14.6	1161	25.4
98/99	4476	468	10.5	605	13.5	1073	24.0
99/00	4311	467	10.8	532	12.3	999	23.2
00/01	4530	465	10.3	551	12.2	1016	22.4
01/02	4579	469	10.2	497	10.9	966	21.1
02/03	4544	486	10.7	509	11.2	995	21.9
03/04	4422	436	9.9	460	10.4	896	20.3
04/05	4440	389	8.8	385	8.7	774	17.4
05/06	4489	368	8.2	385	8.6	753	16.8
06/07	4515	296	6.6	264	5.8	560	12.4
07/08	4651	210	4.5	172	3.7	382	8.2
08/09	4732	60	1.3	54	1.1	114	2.4

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 7 years in the non-violent offence category but continues to increase 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 2008/09. The tables illustrate the status on March 31, 2009, 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.

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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, 2009)							
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	1285	73	5.7	78	6.1	151	11.8
91/92	1324	97	7.3	85	6.4	182	13.7
92/93	1338	81	6.1	66	4.9	147	11.0
93/94	1474	122	8.3	81	5.5	203	13.8
94/95	1540	104	6.8	82	5.3	186	12.1
95/96	1497	96	6.4	64	4.3	160	10.7
96/97	1256	88	7.0	45	3.6	133	10.6
97/98	1201	53	4.4	33	2.7	86	7.2
98/99	1167	44	3.8	18	1.5	62	5.3
99/00	1224	58	4.7	34	2.8	92	7.5
00/01	1334	60	4.5	27	2.0	87	6.5
01/02	1326	60	4.5	26	2.0	86	6.5
02/03	1166	46	3.9	20	1.7	66	5.7
03/04	1048	33	3.2	15	1.4	48	4.6
04/05	1050	30	2.9	12	1.1	42	4.0
05/06	985	21	2.1	9	0.9	30	3.0
06/07	971	16	1.6	8	0.8	24	2.5
07/08	996	15	1.5	1	0.1	16	1.6
08/09	1020	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 was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

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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, 2009)							
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	1752	211	12.0	312	17.8	523	29.9
91/92	1731	230	13.3	364	21.0	594	34.3
92/93	1949	254	13.0	356	18.3	610	31.3
93/94	2245	292	13.0	441	19.6	733	32.7
94/95	2513	345	13.7	487	19.4	832	33.1
95/96	2738	388	14.2	478	17.5	866	31.6
96/97	2935	422	14.4	519	17.7	941	32.1
97/98	2920	410	14.0	503	17.2	913	31.3
98/99	2942	400	13.6	492	16.7	892	30.3
99/00	2797	393	14.1	434	15.5	827	29.6
00/01	2960	387	13.1	467	15.8	854	28.9
01/02	3027	391	12.9	423	14.0	814	26.9
02/03	3149	425	13.5	427	13.6	852	27.1
03/04	3135	386	12.3	401	12.8	787	25.1
04/05	3158	344	10.9	403	12.8	747	23.7
05/06	3255	335	10.3	333	10.2	668	20.5
06/07	3290	267	8.1	240	7.3	507	15.4
07/08	3414	188	5.5	155	4.5	343	10.0
08/09	3486	53	1.5	47	1.4	100	2.9

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

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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, 2009)							
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	674	114	16.9	204	30.3	318	47.2
91/92	734	121	16.5	225	30.7	346	47.1
92/93	563	73	13.0	174	30.9	247	43.9
93/94	277	32	11.6	79	28.5	111	40.1
94/95	377	24	6.4	114	30.2	138	36.6
95/96	438	39	8.9	125	28.5	164	37.4
96/97	455	27	5.9	101	22.2	128	28.1
97/98	445	30	6.7	132	29.7	162	36.4
98/99	367	24	6.5	95	25.9	119	32.4
99/00	290	16	5.5	64	22.1	80	27.6
00/01	236	18	7.6	57	24.2	75	31.8
01/02	226	18	8.0	48	21.2	66	29.2
02/03	229	15	6.6	62	27.1	77	33.6
03/04	239	17	7.1	44	18.4	61	25.5
04/05	232	15	6.5	42	18.1	57	24.6
05/06	249	12	4.8	43	17.3	55	22.1
06/07	254	13	5.1	16	6.3	29	11.4
07/08	241	7	2.9	16	6.6	23	9.5
08/09	226	4	1.8	6	2.7	10	4.4

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

Offenders who completed their sentences on full parole fifteen years ago, in 1993/94, had a post-warrant expiry readmission on federal sentence rate of 14% on March 31, 2009, compared to 33% for offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release and 40% for offenders released at warrant expiry.

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.

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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, 2009) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
90/91	9.3	12.2	10.3	13.3
91/92	8.6	14.4	12.5	16.3
92/93	7.8	10.9	10.3	13.1
93/94	6.7	17.1	11.6	15.9
94/95	6.8	12.5	11.1	15.1
95/96	6.7	11.5	8.4	14.1
96/97	4.7	10.6	11.3	12.8
97/98	1.5	7.7	7.1	9.5
98/99	1.4	5.6	4.1	9.8
99/00	1.2	9.5	6.9	9.7
00/01	1.5	6.4	5.5	15.5
01/02	1.5	6.4	4.6	14.7
02/03	3.5	4.7	5.4	9.4
03/04	2.0	4.4	2.9	11.6
04/05	1.1	3.6	3.0	9.2
05/06	1.0	2.5	1.3	8.9
06/07	1.4	2.4	0.6	7.9
07/08	0.0	1.3	0.8	4.5
08/09	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5

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

Offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who completed their sentences on full parole between 1993/94 and 1998/99 had the highest post-warrant readmission rates for each year except for 1993/94 when schedule I-non-sex offenders had the highest rate.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

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, 2009) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
90/91	18.8	31.4	20.7	34.7
91/92	15.7	36.0	31.0	41.7
92/93	18.7	33.9	24.5	34.9
93/94	18.2	34.0	22.6	41.7
94/95	17.6	34.3	30.7	40.0
95/96	13.1	32.4	26.6	41.6
96/97	11.0	33.7	26.4	43.9
97/98	10.5	33.8	22.5	42.4
98/99	11.0	31.5	29.1	42.0
99/00	10.8	29.1	22.9	46.0
00/01	11.5	30.5	19.8	42.3
01/02	9.0	26.7	22.4	39.1
02/03	8.6	27.1	19.7	40.0
03/04	7.6	25.2	21.7	35.5
04/05	6.4	23.9	16.9	34.5
05/06	3.6	20.4	16.0	29.4
06/07	3.9	14.5	12.2	22.8
07/08	2.2	9.6	6.8	14.9
08/09	0.3	2.7	1.2	4.8

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

Offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who completed their sentences on statutory release between 1993/94 and 1998/99 have had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of all the offender groups.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

Table 160

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who were RELEASED at WED by OFFENCE TYPE (as of March 31, 2009) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
90/91	40.0	47.6	39.3	50.5
91/92	33.0	48.7	41.2	53.4
92/93	39.4	47.8	26.9	42.3
93/94	26.5	47.8	25.0	51.9
94/95	26.8	42.4	37.5	45.8
95/96	31.1	35.8	60.0	63.8
96/97	19.4	34.3	36.4	40.5
97/98	29.1	41.5	16.7	53.6
98/99	27.9	35.4	0.0	66.7
99/00	20.8	33.3	100	38.5
00/01	29.1	30.9	33.3	61.5
01/02	21.6	32.7	25.0	56.3
02/03	19.2	45.4	40.0	41.2
03/04	19.8	28.5	50.0	38.5
04/05	15.4	28.3	100	45.0
05/06	10.9	26.4	50.0	33.3
06/07	2.3	13.8	50.0	23.1
07/08	4.7	12.4	0.0	13.5
08/09	1.4	4.2	11.1	11.5

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 was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who were released at WED, between 1993/94 and 1998/99, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of all the offender groups.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

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, 2009) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
90/91	16.7	0.0	11.8	11.7	8.5
91/92	10.6	20.0	8.5	14.2	11.3
92/93	23.7	0.0	15.9	10.5	6.8
93/94	18.8	12.5	10.6	13.7	11.1
94/95	23.2	0.0	5.2	12.3	3.7
95/96	16.3	4.5	5.6	11.4	0.0
96/97	16.7	2.2	12.2	10.8	3.6
97/98	7.7	6.8	4.9	7.7	2.9
98/99	4.1	6.2	1.8	6.0	3.1
99/00	14.1	5.8	3.4	7.9	3.8
00/01	8.5	4.1	3.0	7.4	2.5
01/02	4.7	5.7	5.2	7.3	1.3
02/03	10.9	6.3	4.1	5.5	2.8
03/04	6.7	1.4	2.0	4.9	5.3
04/05	4.5	1.5	3.7	4.3	3.5
05/06	3.6	0.0	3.4	3.4	1.3
06/07	2.4	1.1	0.0	3.2	0.0
07/08	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
08/09	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 was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Aboriginal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole between 1993/94 and 1998/99 had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of all the offender groups for the first four years in the period, while Aboriginal and White offenders had the highest rate in one of the other years and Asian offenders had the highest rate in the other year.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

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, 2009) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
90/91	34.3	0.0	29.3	29.9	9.4
91/92	38.6	20.0	44.2	33.8	16.7
92/93	33.8	9.1	28.8	31.4	14.3
93/94	36.6	0.0	33.3	32.0	36.7
94/95	39.2	16.7	30.1	32.4	19.4
95/96	35.6	29.2	25.9	31.8	10.9
96/97	35.7	29.2	28.1	32.4	6.8
97/98	33.9	5.7	23.6	32.5	16.7
98/99	33.2	18.4	22.2	31.2	11.1
99/00	31.4	16.7	18.2	31.1	12.0
00/01	30.1	13.7	19.5	30.7	11.1
01/02	28.7	12.7	22.4	27.7	12.0
02/03	28.8	11.1	23.2	27.9	12.5
03/04	28.5	15.0	22.2	25.1	15.9
04/05	28.8	10.8	17.6	23.2	21.4
05/06	23.5	16.4	12.0	20.8	12.2
06/07	17.3	10.0	12.8	15.6	6.6
07/08	7.5	7.8	7.7	11.0	11.7
08/09	2.1	1.4	1.4	3.3	1.9

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

Aboriginal offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release, between 1993/94 and 1998/99, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of all the offender groups.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

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, 2009) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
90/91	50.0	0.0	44.4	46.0	55.6
91/92	51.2	50.0	33.3	46.4	20.0
92/93	50.3	0.0	42.9	42.3	0.0
93/94	41.8	0.0	14.3	42.7	0.0
94/95	44.7	0.0	30.0	34.7	12.5
95/96	40.8	100	37.5	35.8	37.5
96/97	38.8	100	30.0	24.4	0.0
97/98	42.2	25.0	36.4	33.9	37.5
98/99	32.4	0.0	43.8	32.6	0.0
99/00	32.1	0.0	26.7	27.3	11.1
00/01	34.1	0.0	25.0	33.3	0.0
01/02	30.6	50.0	27.3	29.4	12.5
02/03	40.8	0.0	50.0	29.5	0.0
03/04	31.9	14.3	28.6	22.8	20.0
04/05	31.8	0.0	20.0	20.5	33.3
05/06	28.8	100	25.0	18.7	0.0
06/07	13.3	0.0	4.5	12.1	0.0
07/08	8.1	0.0	3.3	12.1	0.0
08/09	4.1	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0

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

Aboriginal offenders who were released at WED, between 1993/94 and 1998/99, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of all the offender groups for two of the six years and either Asian, Black or White offenders had the highest rates in the other years.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

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, 2009) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
90/91	17.3	13.6	8.1	11.5	7.4
91/92	19.0	19.6	9.9	11.6	2.7
92/93	14.6	11.2	10.4	12.0	6.7
93/94	18.0	16.0	10.9	16.3	4.8
94/95	19.9	12.7	10.2	12.2	3.1
95/96	16.5	12.0	7.0	10.7	10.1
96/97	14.5	13.0	9.2	7.7	7.1
97/98	12.1	8.0	4.2	8.6	3.5
98/99	7.9	5.8	4.3	6.6	0.0
99/00	12.6	8.0	4.8	7.8	6.0
00/01	7.8	7.7	4.3	7.4	5.3
01/02	5.9	7.3	7.0	6.3	3.7
02/03	11.3	4.0	4.6	5.5	5.9
03/04	6.3	5.1	4.6	3.9	2.9
04/05	7.0	2.6	5.0	3.4	2.2
05/06	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.5	2.1
06/07	3.4	0.8	3.0	2.9	3.0
07/08	1.5	1.9	0.8	2.0	1.7
08/09	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0

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

Offenders from the Atlantic region who completed their sentences on full parole between 1993/94 and 1998/99 had higher post-warrant expiry readmission rates than offenders from the other regions.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

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, 2009) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific
90/91	30.5	37.7	24.9	27.0	25.5
91/92	42.4	42.0	32.4	26.8	27.3
92/93	33.5	39.3	27.7	26.4	26.9
93/94	35.5	38.9	29.7	27.3	30.4
94/95	38.5	37.8	28.8	31.8	29.7
95/96	39.2	37.3	24.2	30.4	28.3
96/97	32.3	36.5	28.9	29.3	31.9
97/98	30.9	37.6	26.3	29.3	29.5
98/99	33.3	31.5	28.0	29.6	30.6
99/00	37.4	29.2	25.2	30.0	31.7
00/01	40.5	31.1	24.9	26.3	29.5
01/02	30.7	30.2	25.5	23.1	28.2
02/03	27.9	29.0	25.2	26.2	28.7
03/04	26.5	23.0	24.1	23.7	34.2
04/05	27.3	20.3	23.1	21.9	31.7
05/06	23.0	19.3	19.5	20.5	22.8
06/07	16.7	14.4	15.1	14.0	19.8
07/08	14.7	9.9	10.5	7.4	12.1
08/09	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.7	4.3

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

Offenders from the Quebec region who completed their sentences on statutory release between 1993/94 and 1998/99 had higher post-warrant expiry readmission rates than offenders from the other regions for three of the six years and offenders from the Atlantic region had the highest rates in the other three years.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

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, 2009) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
90/91	49.3	57.5	42.3	47.0	41.3
91/92	64.5	56.9	37.8	45.6	39.3
92/93	51.2	53.0	45.2	42.9	30.3
93/94	52.2	49.1	27.6	45.0	34.1
94/95	35.5	53.0	25.7	41.2	30.2
95/96	29.0	45.2	33.6	40.1	34.3
96/97	32.2	28.0	24.6	33.6	20.8
97/98	43.8	44.4	25.8	35.0	39.1
98/99	35.4	37.5	31.5	27.4	35.4
99/00	30.0	32.1	28.2	26.0	22.6
00/01	45.5	39.4	25.7	32.0	27.8
01/02	34.8	46.0	27.3	20.7	20.0
02/03	30.3	38.2	31.8	34.4	34.4
03/04	37.5	40.4	9.4	25.0	20.0
04/05	23.5	23.5	19.0	32.3	22.2
05/06	31.0	19.0	19.0	26.3	19.0
06/07	10.7	12.0	9.0	11.9	16.1
07/08	20.0	10.8	7.7	5.4	6.9
08/09	10.5	1.5	6.6	5.6	0.0

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

Offenders who were released at WED in the Quebec region, between 1993/94 and 1998/99, had the highest post-warrant expiry readmission rates for four of the six years and offenders from the Atlantic and Prairie regions had the highest rates in the other two years.

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 2007/08. 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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2008/09	2854	14	3446	17	4719	24	3700	18	5320	27	20039

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Contacts with victims decreased 2% in 2008/09. The decrease in the number of contacts, since 2006/07, may be due, in part, to the amendments made to the statistical forms used in the data collection.

The Pacific region recorded the largest regional decrease in contacts with victims, in 2008/09, at 13%, followed by the Atlantic region at 5% and the Ontario region at 1%. The other two regions saw increases in the number of contacts with victims in 2008/09 with the Prairie region seeing an increase of 11% and the Quebec region seeing an increase of 8%

In 2008/09, 43% of contacts with victims were by telephone while 42% were by letter. The regions also had 7,979 contacts relating to victim services in 2008/09 other than with the victims themselves.

Observers at Hearings:

Table 168

Source: NPB

OBSERVERS at HEARINGS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2008/09	101	5	305	16	941	49	297	16	260	14	1904

The number of observers at hearings decreased 4% in 2008/09. The Quebec and Prairie regions saw increases in the number of observers at hearings in 2008/09, with the Prairie region seeing an increase of 70% and the Quebec region seeing an increase of 20%. The other regions all saw decreases with the Atlantic seeing the biggest decrease (↓44%), followed by the Pacific (↓37%) and the Ontario (↓1%) regions.

The decrease in the number of observers at hearings, since 2006/07, 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 #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2008/09	106	13	123	15	396	49	113	14	65	8	803

The number of hearings with observers increased 4% in 2008/09 and has increased 63% since 2004/05. The Atlantic, Quebec and Prairie regions all saw increases in the number of hearings with observers in 2008/09. The Atlantic region saw the biggest increase at 71%, followed by the Quebec (↑41%) and the Prairie (↑27%) regions. The Pacific region saw a decrease of 45% during the same period, while the Ontario region saw a decrease of 5%.

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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	2008/09
Hearings with presentations	62	90	110	101	111	152	139	112
Presentations	85	135	162	149	169	252	244	192
In person	68	97	114	114	132	216	215	181
By video conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
By teleconference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Audiotape	14	23	35	23	32	30	24	6
Videotape or DVD	3	15	13	12	5	6	5	1
Requested, but did not take place because of:	24	75	37	34	49	47	32	18
Offender	15	43	8	14	25	14	13	13
Victim	6	22	18	18	20	30	17	4
NPB	3	9	10	2	4	3	2	1
CSC	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

In 2008/09 there were 192 presentations (↓21% (↓52) from 2007/08) made at 112 hearings (↓19% (↓27) from 2007/08). The availability of funds, since November 2005, for victims to access for travel to Board hearings probably accounted for some of the increase in the number of presentations made at NPB hearings in 2006/07. However, since that time the numbers seemed to have returned to the levels they were prior to November 2005.

Of these presentations, 94% were in person, 3% were on audiotape and 2% were by video conference.

During 2008/09, 18 requests to speak at hearings did not take place as scheduled (↓14 from 2007/08). In 72% (41% in 2007/08) of the cases, the victim was present but the offender postponed the hearing. In 22% (53% in 2007/08) of the cases, the victim was present but decided not to make his/her presentation or the victim did not present himself/herself at the hearing and in 6% (6% in 2007/08) of the cases, the victim was present but the Board had to adjourn/postpone the hearing. In 2008/09, there were no cases where the hearing did not take place because CSC had security concerns about the victim.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

Table 171

Source: NPB

VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS 2008/09						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Hearings with presentations	9	19	32	30	22	112
Presentations	14	21	64	61	32	192
In person	14	20	59	57	31	181
By video conference	-	-	-	3	1	4
By teleconference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audiotape	-	1	5	-	-	6
Videotape or DVD	-	-	-	1	-	1
Requested, but did not take place because of:	0	4	3	5	6	18
Offender	-	4	3	-	6	13
Victim	-	-	-	4	-	4
NPB	-	-	-	1	-	1
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major offence of victimization						
Aggravated assault	3	1	-	-	-	4
Assault	2	1	-	1	-	4
Assault causing bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault with a weapon	-	1	-	-	1	2
Attempted murder	-	1	-	2	2	5
Criminal negligence causing death	-	-	-	-	5	5
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible Confinement	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fraud	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impaired driving causing death	2	3	-	11	-	16
Impaired driving/Impaired driving causing bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incest	-	1	-	-	-	1
Indecent assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	2	11	7	8	28
Murder	1	8	38	30	13	90
Robbery	2	-	-	-	-	2
Sexual assault	3	1	13	4	2	23
Sexual exploitation	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sexual interference	1	-	-	2	-	3
Spousal abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threats	-	1	-	-	-	1
Utter threats – death	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	1	2	2	1	6

In 2008/09, 33% of the presentations made at hearings were in the Ontario region, 32% were in the Prairie region, 17% were in the Pacific region, 11% were in the Quebec region and 7% were in the Atlantic region.

In 2008/09, 29% of the hearings with presentations were in the Ontario region, 27% in the Prairie region, 20% in the Pacific region, 17% in Quebec region and 8% in the Atlantic region.

The major offence of victimization, for the presentations made at hearings in 2008/09, was most likely to have been murder (47%), followed by manslaughter (15%) and sexual assault (12%). By comparison, in 2007/08, the major offences of victimization were the same but the percentages differed (murder (38%), manslaughter (24%) and sexual assault (17%)).

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The major offence of victimization for presentations made since July 1, 2001, was most likely to have been murder (37%), followed by manslaughter (20%) 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 #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2008/09	720	12	1193	19	1057	17	1538	25	1632	27	6140

The number of decisions sent from the decision registry remained relatively stable in 2008/09 (↑42) but has increased 17% since 2004/05. All regions, except the Atlantic and Pacific regions, saw increases in the number of decisions sent from the decision registry in 2008/09 with the Prairie region seeing the biggest increase (↑54%) followed by the Quebec (↑9%) and the Ontario (↑4%) regions. During the same period, the Atlantic region had a 23% decrease in the number of decisions sent, while the Pacific region had a 21% 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).

Six Board member orientation sessions were provided in Ottawa in 2008/09. Four of the sessions were given in English and two were given in French. These were followed by three 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 for the orientation training, specifically on offender profiles, file review and analysis, violent offending and interviewing techniques.

The Division developed an orientation program for new Vice-Chairpersons and held two such sessions in 2008/09. This program will continue to be refined in the next fiscal year.

In support of improving the quality of NPB reasons for decisions, the Division continues to review and analyse decision documentation.

An independent consultant completed an evaluation of the Board Member Training Program in May 2008. After extensive consultation across the Board in 2008/09, an Advisory Committee consisting of the Executive Vice-Chairperson, the Vice Chairpersons, the Regional Managers Community Relations and Training, the Director Professional Development and Decision Processes and the Manager, Board Member Training and Development was established to address the recommendations. The Advisory Committee has developed an action plan identifying key activities and priorities.

The Division, in conjunction with the Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives Section, have continued to refine training materials on Aboriginal Perceptions. The initial training session will be scheduled for the fall of 2009.

The Division has been engaged with the Policy, Planning and Operations Division in two consultation initiatives on Mental Health as well as on Diversity. The results of these initiatives which will be available in early 2009/10 will inform the policy agenda and will assist in refining and enhancing training in the area of mental health as well as in the area of diversity.

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The Division undertook the scripting, development and recording of mock NPB parole hearings for training purposes. The project team completed the filming in March and will finalize the editing and incorporation of the recording into Board member as well as parole officer training in 2009/10.

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 2008/09, information sessions were provided to visiting delegations from Russia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Congo, Scotland, England & Wales, Belgium and Japan.

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 National Parole Board's accountability, transparency and professionalism by evaluating the quality of its conditional release decisions. The section analyzes NPB decisions, its hearings and decision documentation in order to ensure they 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 2008/09, the Audits and Investigations Section reviewed 216 cases. This workload was generated from the Situational Reports (SITREP), the media and discretionary requests. Situational Reports consist of daily summaries brought forward by CSC outlining incidents involving offenders. Although these incidents occur inside the institutions as well as in the community, the Audits and Investigations Section reviews only the cases that occurred in the community.

In addition, the Section created and implemented SITREP guidelines last year. The goal was to set out specific criteria to determine in which circumstances cases were reviewed. The guidelines also described the circumstances under which a review will result in an audit being completed. As well, the guidelines contain a description of the audit process.

That being said, the Section only reviews cases that fall within the guidelines as defined in the Sitrep procedures. Hence, the number of reviews completed by the Section represents only a fraction of the number of incidents reported annually through SITREP.

Investigations

The Section supports and manages Boards of Investigation into incidents where offenders on conditional release have committed a serious violent offence in the community. Boards of Investigation are conducted in conjunction with CSC and usually consist of three members: a Chairperson, who is a community representative, an NPB representative and a CSC representative. On occasion, additional community members are appointed who have expertise in the issue under investigation.

During this review period, the Section conducted 1 Board of Investigation.

Detentions: Commissioner's referral

The Audits and Investigations Section is responsible for reviewing files with respect to detention referrals made to the Chairperson of the National Parole Board by the Commissioner of the Correctional Service of Canada. The Section ensures that the grounds for the referral are valid and substantiated and that the time frame is respected. In 2008/09, the Section reviewed 72 detention cases.

Furthermore, the Section initiated and completed an analysis of the detention referral process in order to reduce workload pressures in the regions.

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 22 requests under the *Access to Information Act* during 2008/09. Three requests were carried forward to fiscal year 2009/10. The 19 were completed during the reporting period as follows:

All disclosed	9
Disclosed in part	6
Nothing disclosed (excluded)	0
Nothing disclosed (exempted)	0
Transferred	1
Unable to process ³⁵	2
Abandoned by the applicant	1
TOTAL	19

Seventeen (17) requests were completed within 30 days. Two (2) requests were completed within 31 to 60 days.

Seven (7) requests came from the media, and twelve (12) requests came from public.

A total of ten (10) access consultations were processed in this reporting period. These requests were completed within 30 days.

Three (3) complaints were filed with the Information Commissioner in 2008/09. These complaints are still ongoing.

Requests under the *Privacy Act*

The NPB received 509 requests under the *Privacy Act* for the reporting period 2008/09. Eighteen (18) requests were outstanding from 2007/08. Twenty-one (21) requests were carried forward to fiscal year 2009/10 as they were received during the last month of the reporting period. The 506 requests completed during the reporting period were dealt with as follows:

³⁵ The *unable to process* cases are requests for documents which were not within the purview of the NPB.

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All disclosed	39
Disclosed in part	101
Nothing disclosed (excluded)	0
Nothing disclosed (exempted)	0
Unable to process ³⁶	361
Abandoned by the applicant	4
Transferred	1
TOTAL	506

Four hundred and forty-two (442) requests were completed within 30 days. Fifty-five (55) were completed within 31 to 60 days, despite required consultations with other government institutions eight (8) were completed within 61 to 120 days and one (1) was completed in 121 days. A total of 60,000 pages were reviewed.

One (1) request for correction was received and was completed. Generally, offenders use the CCRA to request correction to their information.

A total of sixteen (16) consultations were processed in this reporting period. These were completed within 30 days.

Seven (7) complaints were filed with the Privacy Commissioner in 2008/09. Five (5) complaints have been resolved; four (4) complaints were deemed to have been well-founded and one (1) was not well-founded. Two (2) are still ongoing.

³⁶ The *unable to process* cases relate to requests where no documents exist.

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

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 *Criminal Records Act (CRA)* was originally created in 1970. It allows the National Parole Board exclusive jurisdiction to issue, grant, deny, or revoke pardons for convictions under federal acts or regulations of Canada.

The main challenge for the Clemency and Pardons Division in 2008/09 was to clear a backlog of 22,396 applications.

Between 2004/05 and 2007/08, the Division had seen a substantial increase (79%) in the number of pardon applications received. As a result, the NPB obtained approval from Treasury Board, in the 3rd quarter of 2007/08, 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 of this, as well as the move to a “single officer” approach, the Division cleared its backlog of pardon applications in 2008/09, while still keeping pace with a record number of incoming applications (35,784).

In order to improve efficiencies in pardon processing over the next five years, an eight point strategy continues to be implemented. 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.

During the latter half of 2008/09, the Board has been focused on examining the Pardon User Fee. The Board has established an inter-branch committee to steer the revision of the Pardon User Fee and preparations are ongoing. Consultations were held with external partner groups, federal departments and internal staff. Service levels were established by the Division and the team has been working towards their implementation since October 2008.

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.

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Table 173

Source: NPB

PARDON APPLICATIONS RECEIVED and ACCEPTED by YEAR								
Applications	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Received	18,016	16,989	16,912	16,958	27,946	26,519	30,398	35,784
Accepted	18,518	15,248	16,696	19,681	12,705	27,203	28,239	27,501
% Accepted	103%	90%	99%	116%	45%	103%	93%	77%

The number of pardon applications received increased 17.7% in 2008/09 (to 35,784), 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 continue in 2009/10 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 35,784 applications that were received in 2008/09 were reviewed for eligibility and completeness and of these 27,501 were accepted as eligible and complete. Additionally, the backlog of applications remaining from the previous fiscal year was also reviewed for eligibility and completeness. In total, the Division reviewed 40,428 applications for eligibility and completeness.

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 offences, such as shoplifting, causing a disturbance and possession of marijuana.

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Table 174

Source: NPB

PARDONS GRANTED/ISSUED and DENIED by YEAR										
Decision	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted	17,800	78	3,951	46	7,076	48	14,514	58	30,317	75
Issued	4,745	21	4,402	51	7,672	52	10,332	41	9,311	23
Sub-Total	22,545	98	8,353	98	14,748	99	24,846	99	39,628	98
Denied	375	2	196	2	103	1	175	1	800	2
Total	22,920	100	8,549	100	14,851	100	25,021	100	40,428	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 61.6% in the number of pardons decisions recorded in 2008/09. The grant/issue rate for pardons, after returning non-eligible and incomplete applications, was 98% in 2008/09. 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.

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Table 175

Source: NPB and RCMP

PARDONS REVOKED by YEAR						
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Pardons Revoked By NPB	534	225	79	133	34	123
Cease to Exist (RCMP Authority)	780	332	377	2,252	533	543
Cease to Exist (NPB Authority)				12	14	41
Total	1,314	557	456	2,397	581	707

The number of pardons revoked by the Board increased 262% in 2008/09, while the number that ceased to exist increased by 7%. 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), since that time, have been processed as soon as they 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
2008/09	417,105	707	15,292	3.67

The cumulative pardon revocation/cessation rate decreased slightly (↓0.19%) in 2008/09. 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.

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

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Table 177

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROCESSING TIMES for PARDON APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED						
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Applications Accepted	16,696	19,681	12,705	27,203	28,239	27,501
Cases Processed	15,858	22,920	8,549	14,851	25,021	40,428
Average Processing Time	17 mths	12 mths	11 mths	13 mths	10 mths	3.5mths*

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 13.5 months.

The average processing time decreased to 3.5 months in 2008/09. 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 2008/09, 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 0.7 months. Furthermore, measures were implemented to treat the applications with 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 10 months) for those applications containing indictable offences, the delay in processing time was reduced in the latter half of the fiscal year (to 8.5 months or less).

The collaborative and sustained efforts of the Division 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 1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Requests	653	25	20	11	29	21	18	18	24	21	840
Granted	179	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	185
Denied	107	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	115
Discontinued	357	26	10	16	4	26	19	22	14	21	515

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

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At the end of 2008, there were 28 active clemency cases.

In the last five years, 4 clemency requests have been granted, 5 have been denied and 102 have been discontinued. The majority of requests were discontinued either because the client did not provide sufficient information or proof of excessive hardship to proceed with the request or the Minister determined that the clemency request did not warrant investigation as the criteria had not been met.

7. POLICY, PLANNING and OPERATIONS

The Policy, Planning and Operations Division provides direct and indirect support to the Board in a wide range of areas including strategic planning, legislative and policy amendments as well as more detailed operational procedures. The Division also provides corporate expertise relating to various areas specific to conditional release, including victims, Aboriginal, women and ethnocultural/ethnoracial offender issues.

Some of the responsibilities of the Policy, Planning and Operations Division include:

- 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 2008/09 include:

- In February 2009 a new vision document was released by NPB: "Vision 2020 – Public Safety, Public Service". The Vision for the Board, which was developed by the Division, presents the key elements of an ideal state. Corporate strategies outline concrete action that the Board will take to make progress toward the ideal state, that is, they provide a framework for continuous improvement.
- Legislative/Strategic Policy Initiatives - The Division was extensively involved in a wide range of strategic policy and 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.
- NPB was chosen for the 2008/09 round of Strategic Reviews. The Division coordinated the comprehensive, bottom-up review of all of the Board's programs and spending and proposed a plan for NPB reallocations, reinvestments and improvements. The Board's improvements and reallocation proposals were approved. However, because of the current economic situation, the reinvestment proposals were not approved. This meant that that the Board has to reduce its expenditures by \$2.3 million or 5% of NPB's main estimates for 2009/10. This exercise resulted in a decrease to the NPB's budget of \$1.6 million for 2009/10 and \$2.3 million in future years.

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- Treasury Board submissions - A number of Treasury Board submissions were drafted and/or finalized, by the Division in 2008/09, 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 its 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 Panel's recommendations on the Board.
- Conditional Release System (CRS) – The Division undertook significant work throughout the year, with CSC officials, to move forward with the completion of this automated system which will support 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 – the Division is extensively involved in implementing victims' initiatives. It closely with other federal departments, who work with victims, including the Federal Ombudsman's Office for victims of crime. In 2008/09, the Division enhanced the Virtual Hearing Room website. Also in 2008/09, the NPB became part of the National Victims' Advisory Committee (NVAC) when it was expanded to include NPB, CSC, and Public Safety. In addition, this past year, NPB, in collaboration with CSC, began developing a questionnaire for victims of crime. NPB and CSC will continue to work on other joint projects including outreach and website information.
- Contingency Planning – In 2007/08 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. Some of these contingency measures were included in the Strategic Review and are now permanent.
- Offender Management System (OMS) - Significant progress has been made on the development of OMS since the Master Service Agreement was signed with CSC in April of 2007, wherein CSC became responsible for meeting the Board's information technology needs and was thereby responsible for developing a conditional release system to meet the needs of NPB users. The Division is currently working with CSC on the development of two primary modules within the system, Case Management System (CMS) and the File Management System (FMS).
- Video conferencing - Further to the policy that was adopted in January 2008, NPB approved guidelines for the use of video conferencing at hearings. This past year, the Division provided training sessions to Board members and staff on the use of video conferencing. NPB is currently exploring ways to expand upon and improve its use of video conferencing at hearings, such as expanding its use with victims, as well as expanding services to additional locations, in addition to identifying approaches that will optimize the use of the technology.

8. CORPORATE MANAGEMENT

Corporate Management provides support to the Board's strategic outcome and program activities.

8.1 INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Activities of the Integrated Management Services 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 the Division in 2008/09:

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. This Master Service Agreement was reaffirmed in October 2008 with the signature of the NPB's Chairperson and CSC's Commissioner.

As part of overall governance, the NPB will be submitting its 2009/10 IT projects to CSC's IMS which is responsible for the IT planning cycle of both organizations. IMS will be consolidating all IT projects that have been submitted by CSC and NPB in preparation for the jointly developed Strategic IT Plan which will constitute the blueprint for guiding IMS activities from 2009/10 to 2011/12.

Human Resources

1. Internal Classification Review

Classification decisions are in the process of being resolved and implemented as a result of grievances following the 2003 to 2005 NPB classification review.

2. Implementation of a new Human Resources Management System (HRMS)

NPB has a signed MOU with Correctional Service Canada for the services of a Human Resources Management System (HRMS). The conversion of the Human Resources Information System (HRIS) to the HRMS, commonly called Peoplesoft, took place in June 2008. The implementation of this new system is still in progress and the validation and updating of information is ongoing. At this stage of the project, HR is working on the Employee Self Service module. NPB is also preparing for the new version 8.9 which is expected to be implemented in April 2010.

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. A few years after the implementation of the new legislation, the NPB now needs to review some of its policies and procedures to ensure that they support the NPB's business lines and provide service to Canadians.

4. Human Resources Plan

NPB is currently in the process of completing and implementing its Integrated Human Resources Plan. 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. Contracting Management Framework

The contract advisor position at the Board was filled successfully in March 2009 as a result of a competition.

PWGSC conducted a review and assessment in April 2008 to determine whether the contracting activities of the National Parole Board conformed to the requirements of the Professional Services (PS) Online Operations Protocol for Federal Government Department Users. The review concluded that the Board's processes on the whole were satisfactory but improvement in the following two areas should be pursued:

- ensure clear, detailed Statement of Work (SOW) with deliverables, dates and search criteria consistent with the SOW; and
- improve evaluation processes.

The recommendations were acted upon immediately.

The Office of the Comptroller General (OCG) conducted a horizontal audit in August 2008 on Contracting for Professional and Technical Services. The objective was to provide an opinion on contracting for professional and technical services and determine if the NPB was in compliance with government legislation and policies; and, in such a way that was fair and transparent and provided value for public funds. To date, only a verbal opinion has been provided by the OCG. A written opinion will follow later. The findings of the OCG were positive and it was stated that the NPB manages its procurement processes in a fair, transparent manner and in compliance with government legislation and policies.

2. Financial Management and Control

The Office of the Auditor General audited the NPB's national and regional travel and hospitality expenditures in early November 2006. The report provided the NPB with a rating as well as the rating for the community as a whole. Compared to the overall small departments and agencies (SDA) community, NPB's rating was very good. The findings for NPB were positive and in all cases the Board met or exceeded the overall results for the SDA community. On an exception basis however, the Board did have a few areas, largely administrative, where improvements were required. All the suggested improvements were made.

In 2004, NPB Corporate Finance initiated a regional monitoring program to ensure that Account Verification, Travel, Hospitality, Petty Cash, Delegation of Financial Signing Authorities, Travellers Cheque and Acquisition Card policies were being effectively applied.

The monitoring trips are conducted internally by a Corporate Finance Team. The trips that have been completed are as follows:

- Pacific region-November 2004 and a follow-up trip in July 2007;
- Prairie region-November 2005;
- Atlantic region-January 2007;
- Quebec region-January 2008;
- Ontario region-January 2009; and
- National Office-is planned for summer 2009.

These trips have resulted in a cycle of continuous review, improvement and education on financial management controls and processes.

3. Financial Systems

The NPB successfully undertook and completed upgrades to the following systems in 2008/09. All the activities related to the items listed below required analysis, coordination, testing, training, the support of employees and updating of documentation:

- FreeBalance System (FB) to Version 6.2;
- Salary Management System (SMS) to Version 6.2;
- Assets and Material Management Information System (AMMIS) to Version 2007 as well as the installation and testing of new scanners for all regional offices;
- Financial Integrated Tools Systems for the production of T1204s;
- A training environment was created with a comprehensive training plan (systems and operational), and User's guides for both FB and AMMIS;
- Privacy Impact Assessment and Threat Risk Assessment for both FB and SMS; and
- Preparation of Business Impact Analysis.

Accommodations and Security

1. National Accommodation Plan

A long term accommodation plan for NPB, in partnership with PWGSC and Treasury Board was developed and approved through a TB Submission. Corporate Services of the NPB-NO continues to provide support and play an essential role in facilitating the long term accommodation needs of NPB as a whole.

The NPB is in the midst of the roll-out of the National Accommodation Plan, with fit-ups completed in Moncton and Saskatoon. The move and fit-up of planned space is nearing completion in Abbotsford, BC, and additional space, whose fit-up is being paid for by the Pacific regional office, is expected to be complete in the first quarter of 2009/10. The regional office in Montreal expects to have completed an expansion/renovation in-situ late 2009/10.

Funding approved by Treasury Board and dedicated to the two regions whose fit-ups are underway are as follows:

- | | | |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| ▪ for Abbotsford's long term accommodation | 2008/2009 | \$1,022,200. |
| ▪ for Montreal's long term accommodation | 2009/2010 | \$1,133,350. |

Future year accommodation funding currently is being planned for as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| ▪ Prairies Region: Edmonton | 2010/2011 | \$614,650. |
| ▪ Ontario Region: Kingston | 2011/2012 | \$1,079,200. |
| ▪ National Office: NCR | 2011/2012 | \$2,020,650. |

2. Accommodation for Clemency and Pardons

The Clemency and Pardons Division launched a special initiative in 2007 to reduce and eliminate the pardon application backlog. By re-arranging the use of available space and sharing workstations, approximately 30 additional personnel were accommodated. The backlog has now been cleared. Several small moves were undertaken in early 2009 to rearrange space in the Clemency and Pardons Division now that staffing levels have been reduced.

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. Using the BCP Action Plan model, provided by Public Safety Canada, the Board has worked to establish ties with CSC because CSC now supports all of the NPB's IT requirements.

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 mandate of the critical services or products, rank their priority for continuous delivery and rapid recovery while identifying the internal and external impacts of disruptions.

The Board is currently reviewing its MOU for IT services with CSC. Part of this review will include the identification of which of the Board's programs and services should be on the critical services list in the event of an incident. The NPB's ranking in CSC's disaster recovery priority list will then be established. This development will inform the Board's Business Continuity Plan disaster recovery strategy.

A Crisis Communications Plan has been developed, which forms an integral part of the Crisis Management Plan. Processes documented for records recovery and for the maintenance of the BCP require exercising and testing, as is standard practice. The SMC members, who form the Crisis Management Committee, will assign leadership roles among operational staff, for implementation in the event of a crisis.

4. Other on-going events

Security Awareness/Emergency Preparedness Week:

During Security Awareness Week, numerous activities are undertaken and information is shared with NPB-NO employees and Regional Corporate Services Managers. Presentation sessions to staff change from year to year. This year, members of CSC's IT section made a presentation which focused on the Security of Electronic Information and Information Technology Security and how to keep electronic documents safe. In addition, physical and personal security standards were reiterated, along with occupational health and safety.

The second week of May was Emergency Preparedness week, with different aspects of the topic explored in daily messages to all staff. The object of the exercise was to create a familiarity with Emergency Preparedness processes, and help individuals create their own personal Emergency plan, taking into account what is offered by the community and organizations whose services they use. Daily reminders were sent to all employees on the roles they can play in anticipating and preparing for incidents.

Records Management and Information Holdings

The Information Holdings section has been using the Documentum Records Manager 5.2.5 since 2007 in order to meet NPB's organizational requirements and comply with the new Treasury Board Policy on Information Management (PIM) that came into force in July 2007. Following a Threat and Risk Assessment (TRA) study on Documentum Records Manager, conducted in March 2008, the Information Holdings section worked on implementing the key recommendations from the TRA in 2008/09. The next challenge for the Board is to promote awareness of public servants' responsibilities under the PIM and extend training on the use of Documentum Records Manager to all NPB users. The reorganization of the Information Holdings section at NO, which was completed in 2008, was engineered to facilitate the extended training that is required to achieve TBS policy objectives.

In early 2009, 100K was granted to the Information Holdings section in order to begin the imaging of the legacy material in NPB's holdings, which amounts to over 600 cubic feet. This material has to be sorted and imaged, or destroyed if past its retention period. This project will allow the Information Holdings section to achieve faster retrieval of legacy documents and to better preserve NPB's corporate memory. This project will also give the Information Holdings section the opportunity to explore the possibility of imaging dormant files as an alternative to long-term storage at a Library and Archives facility.

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 2008/09:

1. Performance Monitoring Report

The Performance Monitoring Report for 2007/08 was published and presented to the Executive Committee in September 2008. 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.

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.

The MAF was updated by the Performance Measurement Division in 2008/09, in consultation with the regional managers and NO, using the revised indicators developed by the Treasury Board Secretariat.

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 is reviewed and adapted annually and includes risk management plans 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 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, conducted in 2005, 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 ran until March 27, 2009. The results of the surveys will be analysed and a report will be available in late 2009/10.

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, 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 to the Executive Committee on May 14, 2008.

The Board is reviewing the recommendations which flowed from the report and a detailed action plan will be presented to the Executive Committee in the near future.

5. 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, developed in 2006/07, which gave an overview of the evolution of the profile of the offender population as well as the evolution of conditional release decisions and outcomes, over a fourteen period, were updated in 2008/09. These tables and charts are useful in supporting the Board's position with regards to proposed changes to the law and regulations.

In 2008/09, the annual update of the detailed profile of the federal offender population was completed and a regional summary was developed.

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.

6. Observers, Decision Registry, Contacts with Victims, Victims Speaking at Hearings and Video/Teleconferences for Parole Reviews

The Division continues to maintain, by hand, a database on contacts with victims, observers, requests for access to the decision registry, victims speaking at hearings as well as on the use of video and teleconferencing for parole reviews. Monthly reports are prepared on victims speaking at hearings and other reports are prepared as requested.

7. 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 again in 2008/09.

8. 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.

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