

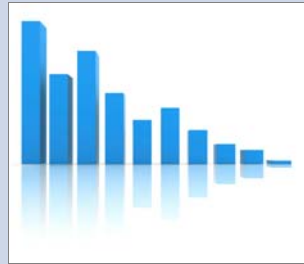


Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

National Parole
Board

Commission nationale des
libérations conditionnelles



PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT 2009-2010



**PERFORMANCE
MONITORING
REPORT
2009-2010**

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
CSC	Correctional Service of Canada	RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
DP	Day Parole	SR	Statutory Release
ETA	Escorted Temporary Absence	TA	Temporary Absence
FP	Full Parole	TBS	Treasury Board Secretariat
GSS	General Social Survey	UAL	Unlawfully-at-Large
IM	Information Management	UTA	Unescorted Temporary Absence
IMS	Information Management Services	WED	Warrant Expiry Date
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 2009-2010 Performance Monitoring Report.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT IN 2009/10:

- The federal incarcerated population increased 1.8% in 2009/10 to 13,531 (↑242) while the conditional release population remained relatively stable at 8,709 (↓7);
- Federal admissions to institutions increased (↑1.3% to 8,378). Warrant of committal admissions increased (↑8.5%), while the number of revocation admissions decreased (↓7.1%);
- Federal releases from institutions decreased 3.2% to 8,203;
- The Board's workload decreased 4.2% to 33,008 reviews. A comparison of the reviews for workload revealed that, between 2008/09 and 2009/10, the Board's workload decreased 4.2% at the federal level (↓1,400), while it decreased 5.3% at the provincial level (↓55);
- The number of panel reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor decreased 11.0% to 428.

DECISION TRENDS IN 2009/10:

- The approval rate for escorted temporary absences increased (↑2% to 87%);
- The authorization rate for unescorted temporary absences also increased (↑2% to 80%);
- The federal day parole grant rate decreased (↓3% to 66%);
- The provincial day parole grant rate also decreased (↓7% to 47%);
- The federal full parole grant rate decreased (↓3% to 41%);
- The provincial full parole grant rate also decreased (↓6% to 37%);
- The number of referrals for detention increased (↑9.4% to 268), and the detention referral rate also increased (↑0.5% to 4.5%);
- The detention rate decreased (↓1.5% to 94.0%);
- The initial decision was affirmed in 96% of federal appeal cases;
- The initial decision was affirmed in all 58 provincial appeal cases.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN 2009/10

- Between 1996/97 and 2008/09, violent offences committed by offenders on conditional release dropped 53%;

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- Between 1996/97 and 2008/09, offenders on statutory release accounted for 70% of all violent offences committed by offenders on conditional release, while offenders on day parole and full parole accounted for 15% each;
- The federal day parole successful completion rate increased (↑3.3% to 87.4%);
- The provincial day parole successful completion rate increased (↑8.3% to 81.8%);
- The federal full parole successful completion rate increased (↑1.6% to 76.5%);
- The provincial full parole successful completion rate also increased (↑5.8% to 84.1%);
- The statutory release successful completion rate increased (↑2.2% to 62.4%).

INFORMATION AND SERVICE TO VICTIMS AND THE PUBLIC

VICTIMS AND OBSERVERS IN 2009/10

- Contacts with victims increased (↑11% to 22,181);
- Victims made 231 presentations at 127 hearings;
- The number of observers at hearings increased (↑17% to 2,234);
- The number of decisions sent from the decision registry decreased (↓7% to 5,721).

CLEMENCY AND PARDONS

PARDONS IN 2009/10

- The number of pardon applications received decreased (↓10.3% to 32,106), the second highest number of applications received since the inception of the pardon program;
- The pardons' grant/issue rate remained stable at 98%.

CLEMENCY IN 2009/10

- 37 clemency applications were received and in one case clemency was granted.

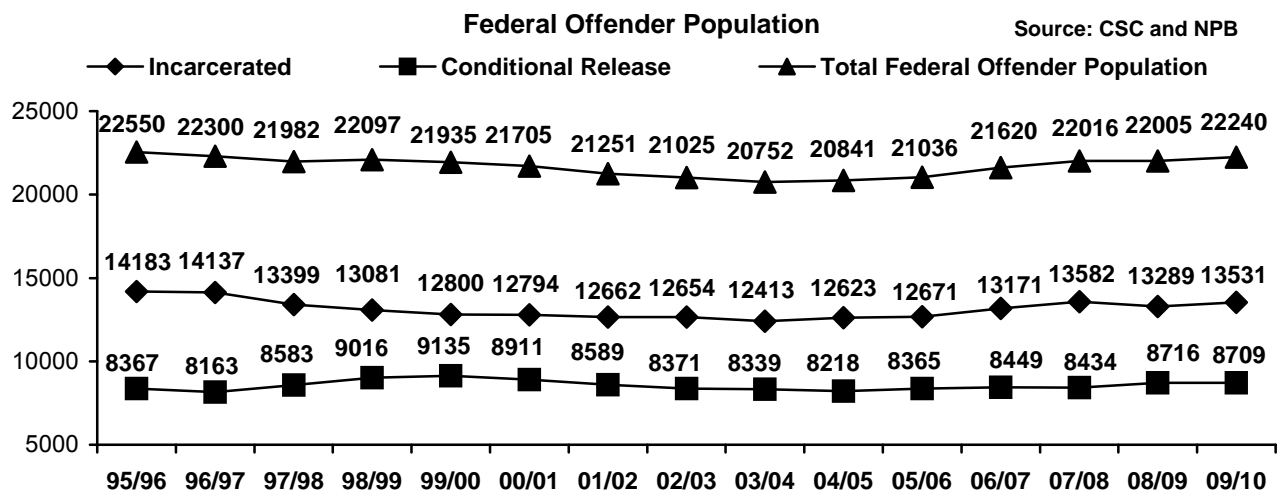
SUMMARY

This section provides an overview of the National Parole Board's 2009-2010 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 nineteen years, the federal offender population increased, then decreased and is again on an upward trend.

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, decreased in the following two years and increased in 2009/10. The number of offenders who reached warrant expiry has varied over the last five years and was 4,691 in 2009/10. 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 increased in four of the last five years.

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 2009/10. However, the federal offender population increased instead. This could be because while the crime rate and the crime severity index decreased, the number of offenders receiving sentences of two years or more has increased.

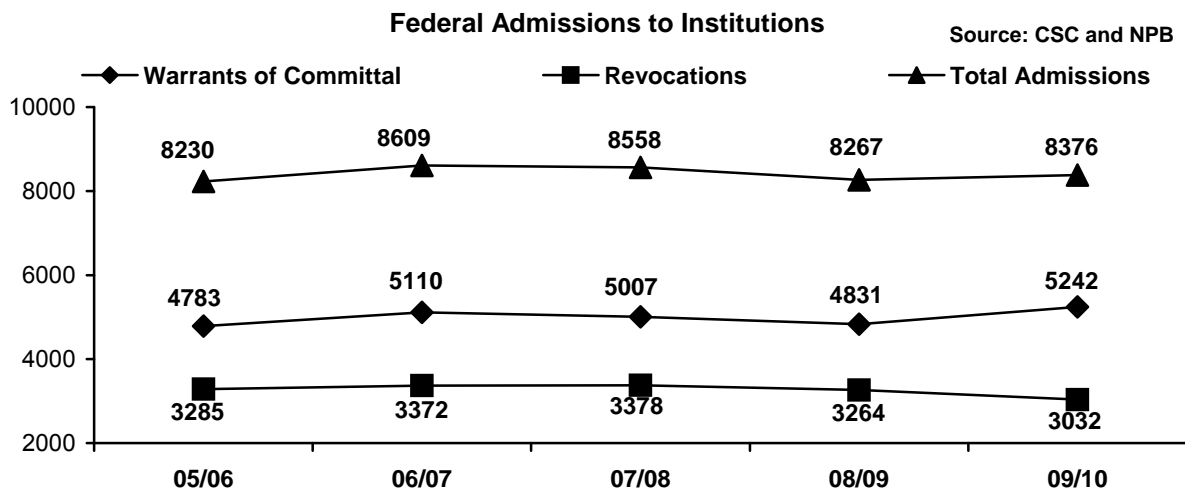
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Aboriginal over-representation in the federal offender population has steadily increased since 1998/99. In 2009/10, the number of Aboriginal offenders in the federal offender population increased 5.2%. Aboriginal offenders represented 17.9% of the total federal offender population in 2009/10 compared to the 3.8% of the Canadian population who identified themselves as Aboriginal in the 2006 census.

Black offenders represented 7.9% of the total federal offender population in 2009/10 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 4.3% to 4.8%.

Federal Admissions:



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

Federal admissions to institutions increased 1.3% (↑111) in 2009/10. During the same period, warrant of committal admissions increased 8.5%, while revocation admissions decreased 7.1%.

Federal Releases:

Federal releases from institutions decreased 3.2% in 2009/10 (↓270). The number of offenders released on full parole and statutory release decreased, while the number of offenders released on day parole and at warrant expiry remained relative stable.

While only 177 offenders were released on full parole directly from institutions during 2009/10, a total of 1,384 full parole supervision periods actually started during the year because 1,207 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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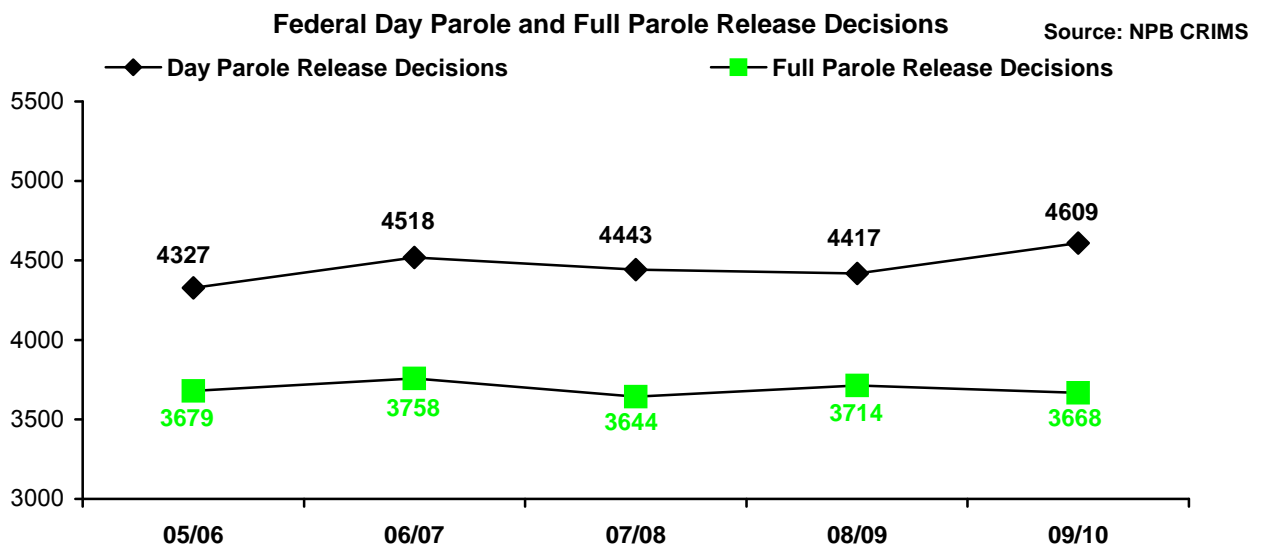
Reviews:

In 2009/10, the number of reviews (both pre and post release and detention) conducted by the Board decreased 3.2% (↓569). Reviews at the federal level decreased 3.2%, while reviews at the provincial level decreased 3.4% in 2009/10. This is the fewest number of reviews in at least the last five years.

DECISION TRENDS

Release Decisions:

In 2009/10, the number of temporary absence decisions made by the Board increased 3.9% compared to the previous year (667 compared to 642).



The number of federal day parole release decisions increased 4.3% in 2009/10 (↑192), while the number of federal full parole release decisions decreased 1.3% (↓46).

Timing of First Parole Release in Sentence:

The average proportion of sentence served before first federal day parole release remained unchanged (at 32%) in 2009/10, as did the average proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release, for those serving determinate sentences (at 38%).

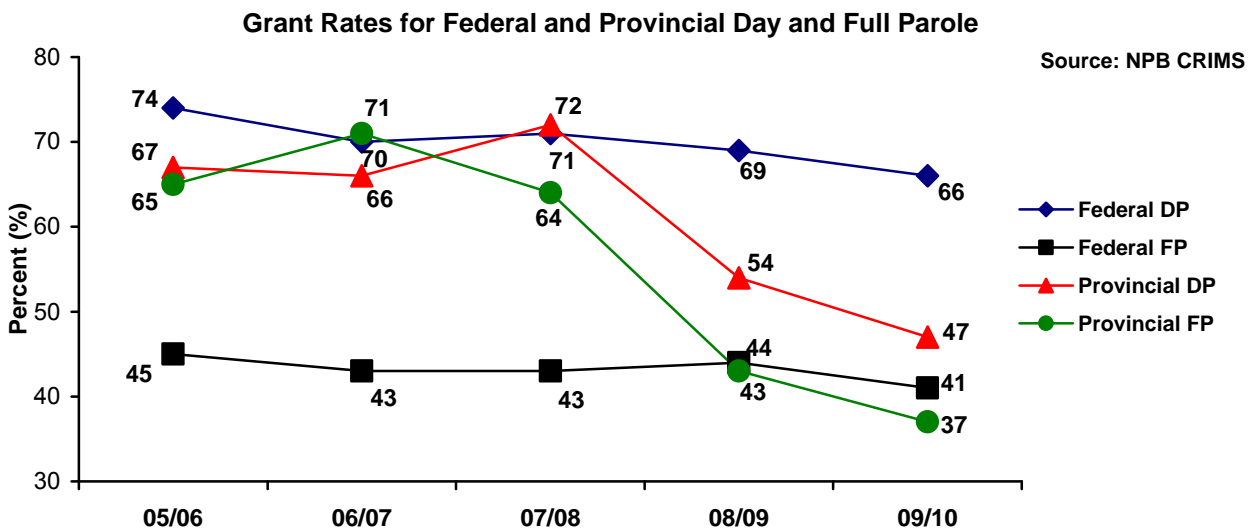
Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders served more of their sentences prior to first federal day and full parole release than either Asian, Black or White offenders. This is probably, at least partially, due to the fact that Aboriginal offenders tend to have more violent offence histories.

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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 increased 2% in 2009/10 (to 87%), as did the authorization rate for unescorted temporary absences (to 80%).



The federal day parole grant rate decreased 3% in 2009/10 (to 66%). This is the lowest federal day parole grant rate in the past 13 years. The federal grant rate decreased by 3% for both accelerated day parole review cases and regular day parole cases (to 63% and 68% respectively).

The federal full parole grant rate decreased 3% in 2009/10 (to 41%). The federal grant rate for accelerated full parole review decreased 1% to 99% in 2009/10. This high grant rate is because offenders who are directed to day parole are almost always automatically directed to full parole. The grant rate for regular full parole decreased 2% in 2009/10 (to 19%).

The provincial day parole grant rate decreased 7% in 2009/10 (to 47%), while the provincial full parole grant rate decreased 6% (to 37%).

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 Asian offenders were the least likely;
- Asian offenders were the most likely to be granted federal day parole, while White offenders were the most likely to be granted provincial day parole. 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. 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 26.7% in 2009/10 to 184.

Ninety-one percent (91%) of all residency conditions imposed on full parole pre-release decisions during the last five years were on accelerated parole review cases (APR), while APR cases accounted for just 66% 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 decreased 6.0% in 2009/10 to 1,620. Of the 6,033 releases and graduations to statutory release in 2009/10, 27% had a residency condition imposed, which is a decrease of 1% from the previous year.

Aboriginal offenders accounted for 25.2% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2009/10 (409 of 1,620) compared to their 20.8% 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 (63.1% to 62.4% of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences).

Detention:

In 2009/10, the number of referrals for detention increased 9.4% (↑23), while the detention referral rate increased to 4.5%. The detention rate decreased (to 94.0%) while the number of offenders detained increased (↑7.7% to 252).

Aboriginal offenders continue to be over-represented as a proportion of offenders referred for detention and detained. Aboriginal offenders accounted for 35.4% of all offenders referred for detention and 36.9% of offenders detained in 2009/10, compared to their 20.8% proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

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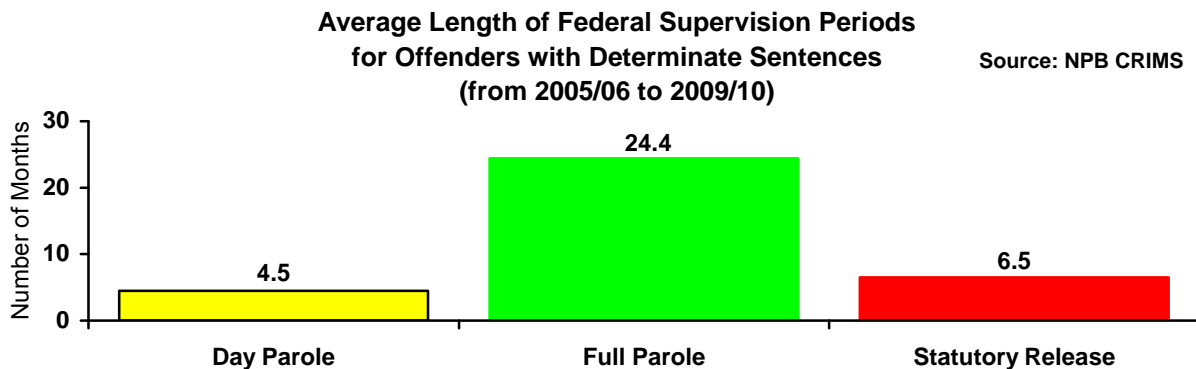
Appeal Decisions:

The Board received 654 federal applications for appeal and 61 provincial applications in 2009/10, and the Appeal Division rendered 679 decisions (621 federal and 58 provincial). The initial decision was affirmed in 96% of federal appeal cases processed in 2009/10 (a decrease of one percentage point from the previous year), while a new review was ordered in 4% of the federal cases processed (24) and the special conditions were changed in one of the federal cases processed. The decision was affirmed in all 58 of the provincial cases processed in 2009/10.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

TIME UNDER SUPERVISION

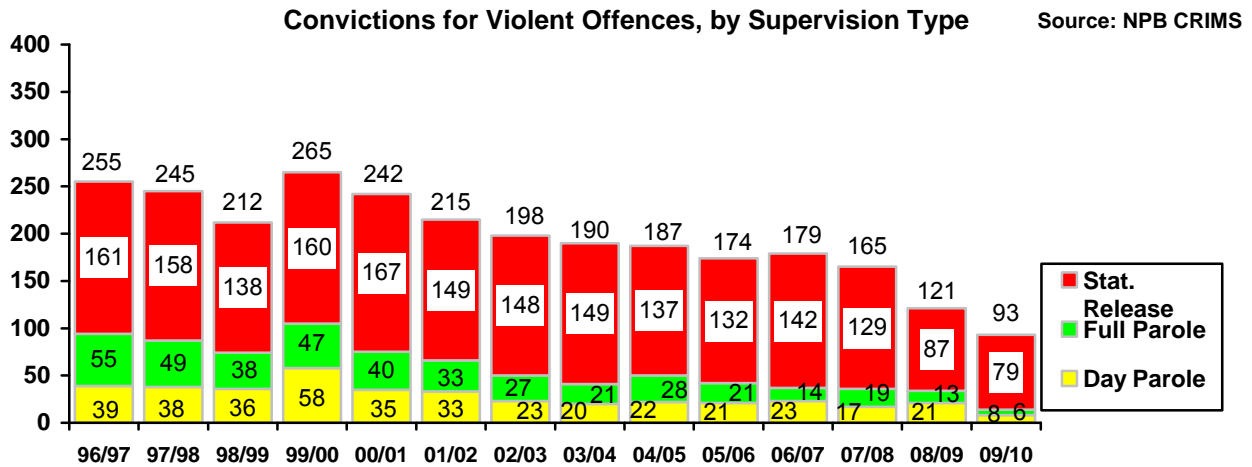
The average supervision period for all federal full parole completions over the last five years was almost 4 times longer than the average for offenders on statutory release and over 5 times longer than the average for offenders on day parole.



Compared to the average supervision period length over the last five years, the full parole average was 23.9 months in 2009/10, while statutory release averaged 6.6 months and day parole averaged 4.5 months.

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CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES WHILE ON CONDITIONAL RELEASE



Note: The year 2009/10 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 2008/09:

- Violent offences by offenders on conditional release dropped 53% (from 255 to 121); and
- Offenders were far more likely to be convicted of violent offences while on statutory release than on day or full parole.

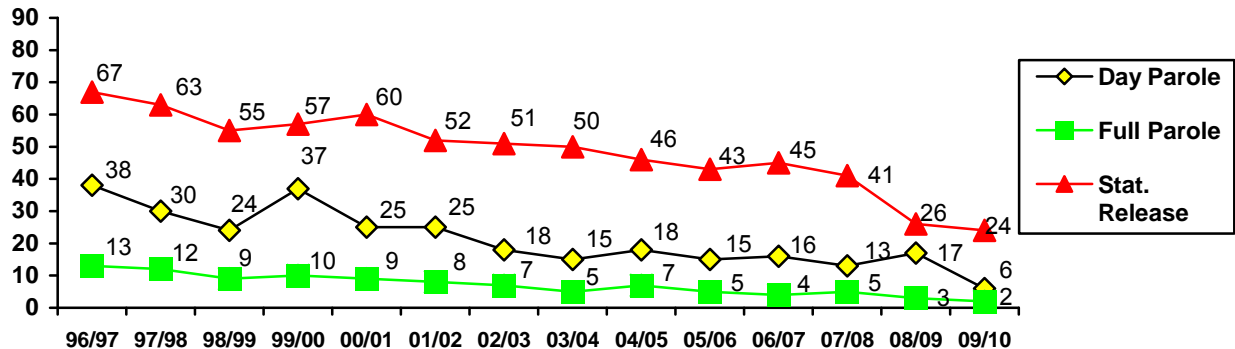
However, looking at the number of violent offences alone does not provide a full appreciation of how offenders are doing on conditional release and how often they are convicted of violent offences. To provide a relevant comparison across supervision types the Board calculates a rate per 1000 offenders on day parole, full parole and statutory release. The chart below shows that, in the period between 1996/97 and 2008/09, 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

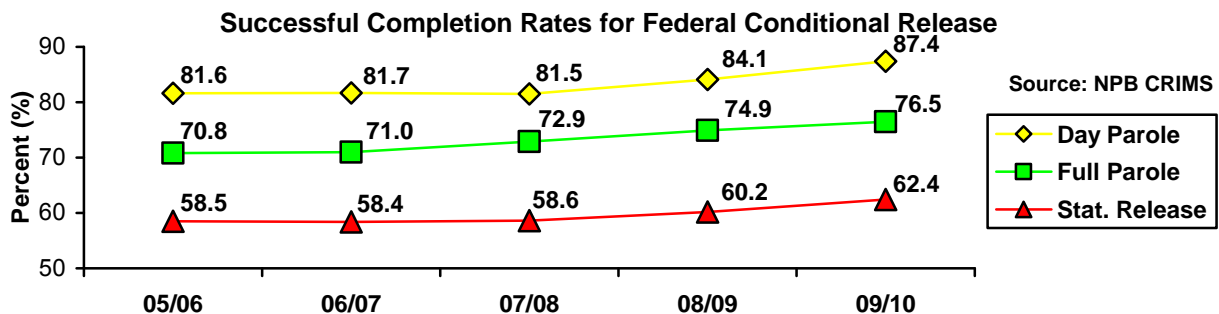


*Note: Supervised offenders include those offenders on parole or statutory release, temporarily detained in a federal penitentiary and unlawfully at large.

Note: The year 2009/10 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:



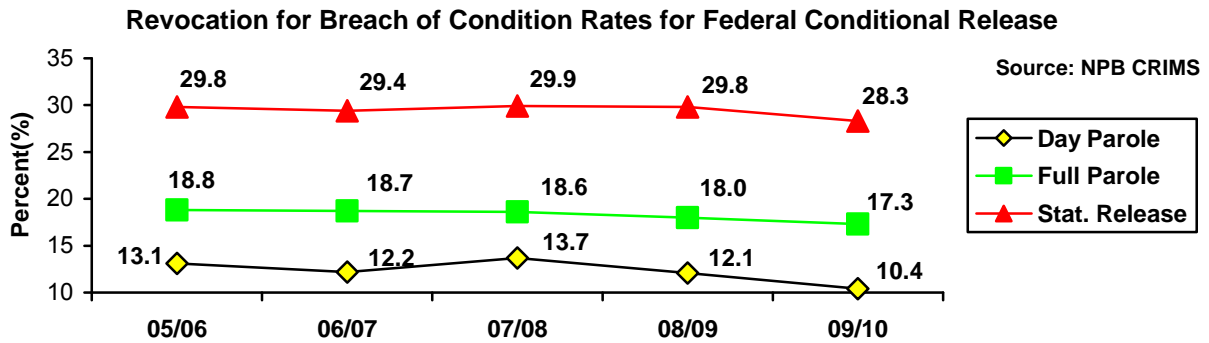
Federal offenders released on day parole had significantly higher successful completion rates than offenders released on full parole or statutory release during each of the last five years.

Federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences continued to be far less likely to successfully complete their day and full parole supervision periods than any other offence type in 2009/10. 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 2009/10. The successful completion rate for non-scheduled offenders on day parole was 78.6%, compared to the 89.1% average for all the other offence types, while their rate on full parole was 62.1%, compared to the 80.5% 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 59.5% compared to 65.5% for all other offence types.

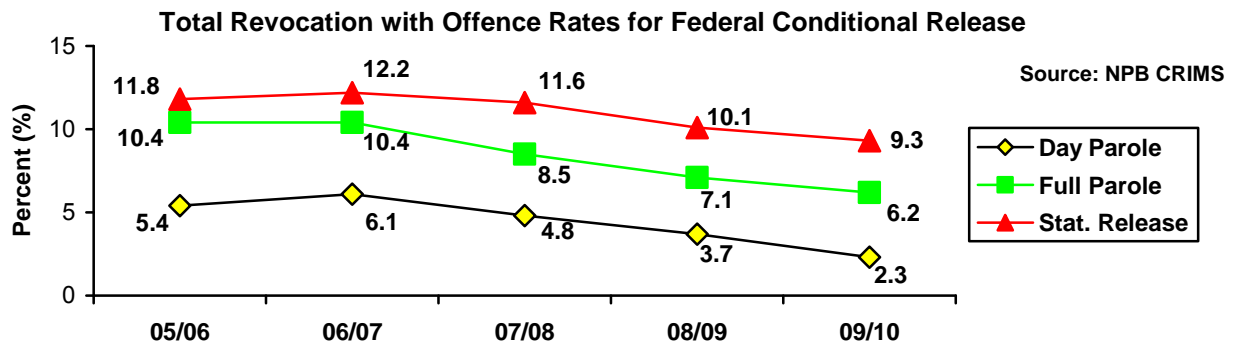
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Comparison between the outcome rates for Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White offenders on federal conditional release, in 2009/10, shows that Asian offenders were most likely to successfully complete day and full parole as well as statutory release. In 2009/10, 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 2009/10, shows that female offenders were less likely to successfully complete federal day or full parole but more likely to successfully complete statutory release.

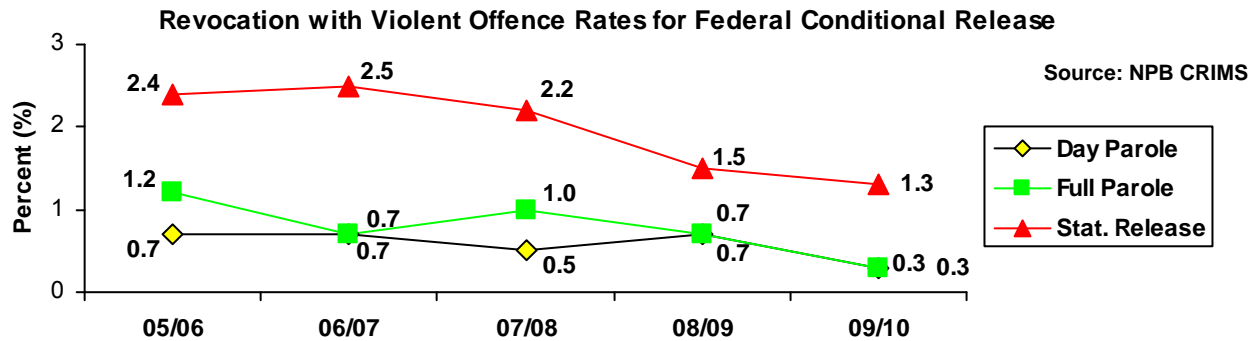


Offenders released on statutory release were far more likely to have had their releases revoked because of a breach of condition than federal offenders on day parole or full parole during each of the last five years.



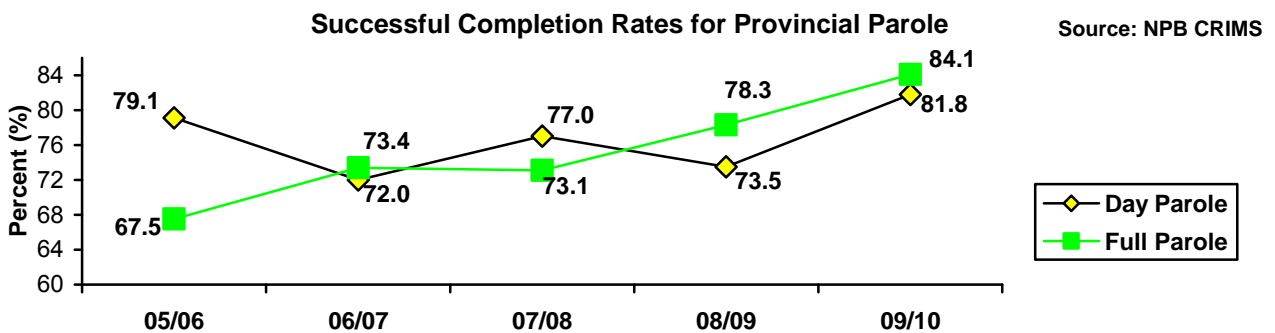
The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for full parole and statutory release has been two to four times the revocation with offence rate for day parolees during each of the last five years.

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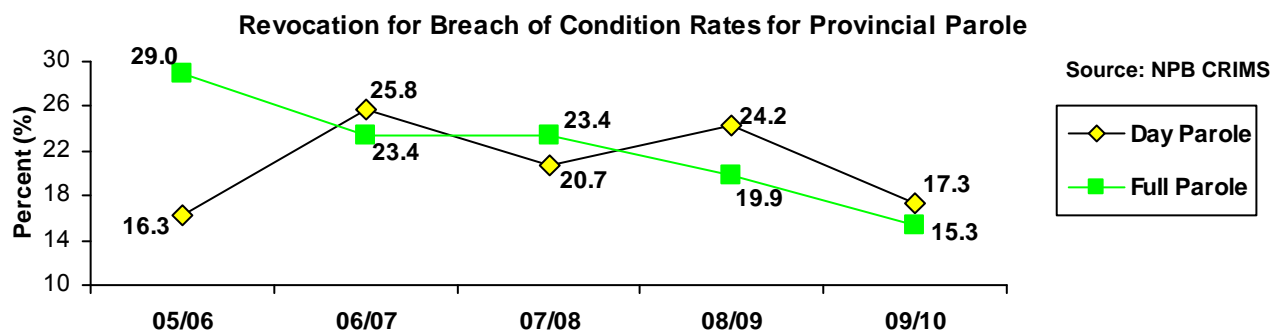


The revocation with violent offence rate was significantly higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on day or full parole during each of the last five years.

Outcome Rates for Provincial Parole:

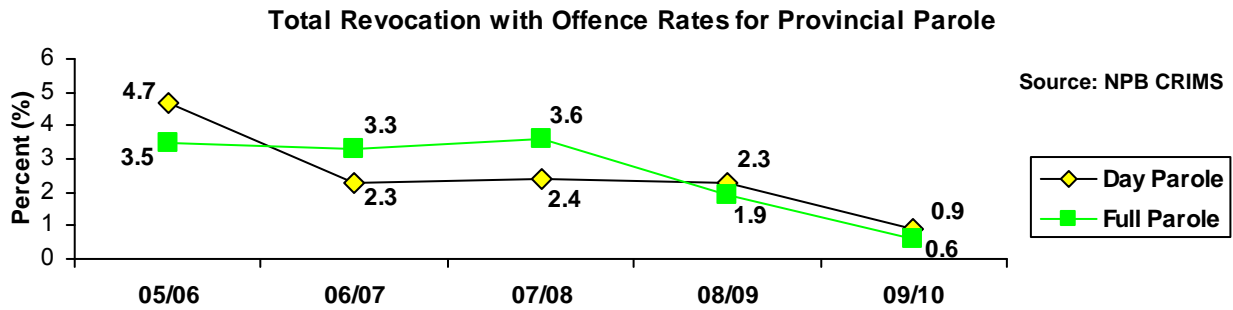


The successful completion rate was higher for provincial offenders on full parole for three of the past five years. The opposite was true in the other two years when the successful completion rate was higher for provincial offenders on day parole.

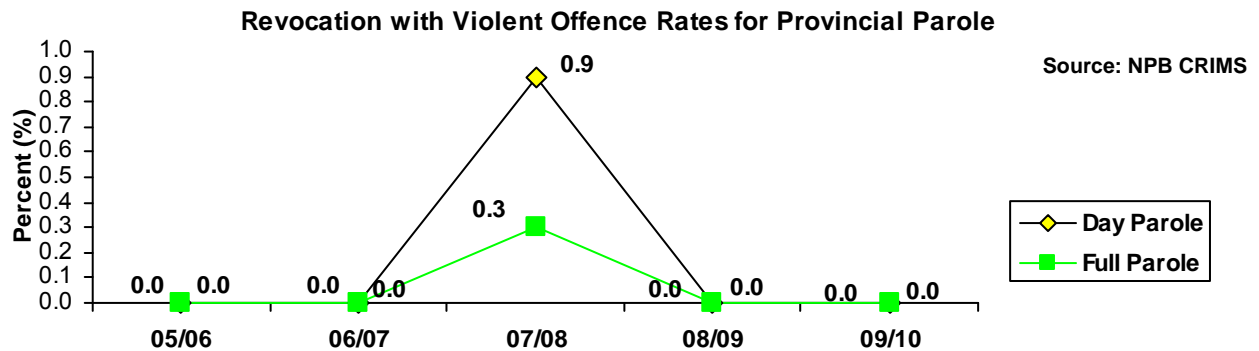


Provincial offenders on day parole were more likely to have had their paroles revoked because of a breach of condition in three of the past five years. The rate was higher for provincial offenders on full parole in the other two years.

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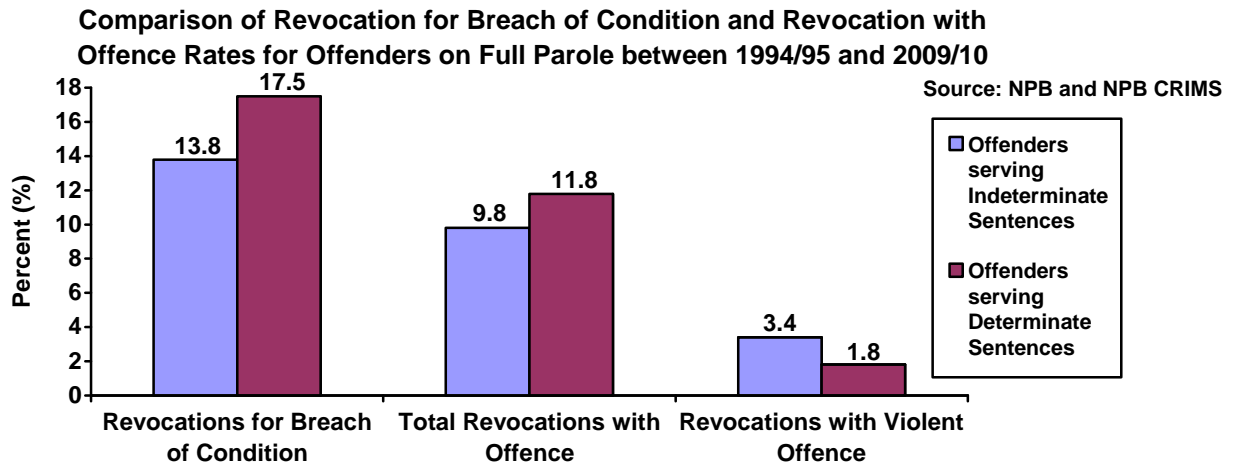
The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for provincial offenders on day parole ranged from 0.9% to 4.7% over the last five years, while the full parole rate ranged from 0.6% to 3.6%.



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 1 provincial full parolee were convicted of violent offences during the last five years.

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Outcomes of Full Parole for Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences:



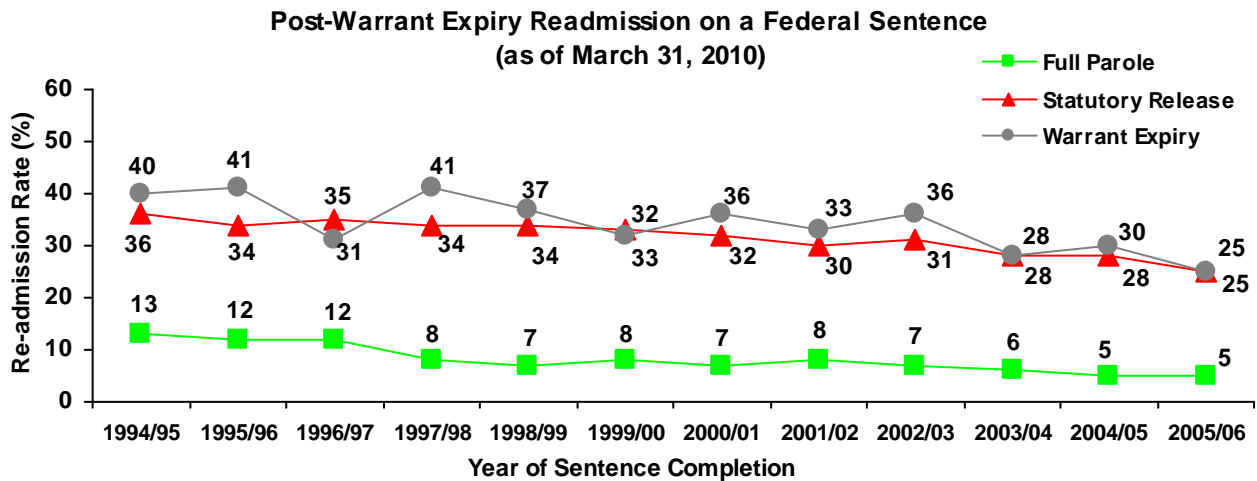
The chart above shows that over the last sixteen years offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were:

- 21% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a breach of condition than federal full parolees with determinate sentences;
- 17% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of an offence; and,
- 89% 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 11.5 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 were between 3 and 6 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 were over 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, except for offenders released at WED where schedule I-sex offenders were followed by schedule I-non-sex offenders.
- Offenders in the Pacific region who completed their sentences on full parole were the least likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence, while offenders in the Ontario region released on statutory release or at WED were the least likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence.

As of March 31, 2010, 7% to 13% of federal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole between 1994/95 and 1999/00 have been re-admitted on a federal sentence. In comparison, between 33% and 36% of offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release during the same period have been re-admitted and between 32% and 41% of offenders who were released at warrant expiry have returned.

INFORMATION AND SERVICE TO VICTIMS AND THE PUBLIC

The National Parole Board recorded 22,181 contacts with victims in 2009/10 (↑11%). The number of observers at hearings increased 17% (to 2,234), while the number of hearings with observers increased 5% (to 844).

In 2009/10, victims made 231 presentations at 127 hearings. Of these presentations, 91% were in person, 4% were by video conference, 3% were on audiotape and 2% were by videotape or DVD.

The number of decisions sent from the decision registry decreased 7% in 2009/10 (↓419) to 5,721).

CLEMENCY AND PARDONS

PARDON PROGRAM

The number of pardon applications received decreased by 10.3% in 2009/10, to 32,106, the second highest number of applications received since the inception of the pardon program.

The number of pardon decisions recorded in 2009/10 decreased 39.1% (to 24,576). The high number of decisions recorded in 2008/09 was due to efforts made that year to clear a backlog of pardon applications. The number of pardon decisions recorded in 2009/10 returned to the level that was recorded in 2007/08. The grant/issue rate for pardons was 98% in 2009/10.

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The Board revoked 194 pardons in 2009/10, an increase of 58% from 2008/09 and the number that ceased to exist also increased (↑24.5% to 727).

The average processing time for pardon applications decreased to 2.1 months in 2009/10 from 3.5 months in 2008/09. 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 have allowed the Division to greatly reduce processing times. In the case of summary offences, applications were processed on average within 1.2 months in 2009/10 while applications with indictable offences were processed on average within 3 months.

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

CLEMENCY PROGRAM

The clemency program received 37 requests in 2009 and clemency was granted in one case.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report provides multi-year performance information, with an emphasis on fiscal year 2009-2010, 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

The 21st century introduced sweeping change to Canadian society. Technological advances, globalization, terrorist threat, economic crisis and important demographic shifts are just some of the factors that are shaping Canadian culture, values and public policy debate. Amidst so much change and uncertainty, Canadians continue to expect government at all levels to work effectively to prevent crime and enhance community safety.

Conditional release is not often considered a strategy for public safety, but the reality is that good corrections and conditional release prevent crime. Research and Canadian experience demonstrate that the gradual and controlled release of offenders to the community based on appropriate correctional interventions, rigorous case-specific risk assessment and decision-making and effective community supervision, facilitate the safe reintegration of offenders in the community.

Canada has followed a path of rehabilitative corrections since the introduction of the *Ticket to Leave Act* in 1899. For more than 100 years Canada has stayed this course, working constantly to improve the effectiveness of corrections and conditional release. The National Parole Board has played an important role in this process of improvement.

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

GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES¹

The Speech from the Throne of March 2010, outlined that this was a time of both great uncertainty and great optimism for Canada, uncertainty because Canadians are still feeling the lingering effects of a recession and optimism because Canada has weathered that storm better than most.

For the Government, jobs and growth remain the top priorities. The Government has stated that it will complete the second year of Canada's Economic Action Plan as well as focus on new measures that Canada needs for success in the modern economy.

¹ *Speech from the Throne*, Prime Minister's website, March 3, 2010.

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In the area of criminal justice, the Government is committed to a justice system that delivers justice and wants those who commit crimes to be held accountable as Canadian communities are built on a rule of law, the cornerstone of peace, order and good government.

The Speech from the Throne outlined that the Government has already acted decisively to crack down on crime and ensure the safety and security of Canada's neighbours and communities. The Government has introduced laws mandating prison sentences for gun crimes, toughened sentencing for dangerous criminals, raised to 16 from 14 the age of protection from adult sexual predators, and is ensuring that criminals serve sentences that reflect the severity of their crimes.

The Government now intends to focus on the further protection of children, women and victims of white-collar crime. The Government plans are as follows:

- It will protect the most vulnerable members of society: children. The Government will introduce legislation to increase the penalties for sexual offences against children as well as legislation to strengthen the sex offender registry. It will protect children from Internet luring and cyber abuse.
- The Government will also ensure that the youth criminal justice system responds strongly to those few who commit serious and violent crimes, while focusing on the rehabilitation of all young offenders.
- The Government will propose laws ensuring that for multiple murderers, life means life and requiring that violent offenders serve their time in jail, not in the luxury of home. It will reintroduce tough legislation to combat the organized criminal drug trade. The Government will respect the will of Canadians by reintroducing this legislation in its original form.
- The Government will take additional action to address the disturbing number of unsolved cases of murdered and missing Aboriginal women.
- The Government will also introduce legislation to crack down on white-collar crime and secure justice for victims through tougher sentences.

To ensure that justice is effective, the Government will introduce legislation to give police investigative powers for the twenty-first century and to ensure that justice is delivered swiftly, the Government will introduce legislation to improve criminal procedures to cut down the number of long, drawn-out trials.

The Government plans to offer tangible support to innocent victims of crimes and their families. It will give families of murder victims access to special benefits in Employment Insurance. It will introduce legislation to give employees of federally regulated industries the right to unpaid leave if they or members of their families are victimized by crime. As well, the Government will introduce legislation to make the victim surcharge mandatory, to better fund victim services.

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.

CRIME RATES AND TRENDS²

Both the severity and the volume of police-reported crime declined in 2009, continuing the general drop seen over the past decade. Canada's Crime Severity Index, a measure of the seriousness of police-reported crime decreased 4% from 2008 and was 22% lower than in 1999.

The traditional crime rate, a measure of the volume of crime reported to police, also dropped in 2009, down 3% from 2008. There were approximately 43, 000 fewer crimes reported to police. Three property crimes accounted for the majority of this drop: There were 17,000 fewer motor vehicle thefts, 10,000 fewer mischief offences and 5,000 fewer break-ins in 2009 than in 2008. The overall crime rate was 17% lower than a decade ago.

When looking only at violent crime, both the volume and severity also declined in 2009, down 1%. The Violent Crime Severity Index dropped for the third consecutive year and was 6% lower than in 1999, a much smaller decline than the overall crime severity index drop of 22%.

In 2009, there were approximately 443,000 violent incidents, accounting for one in five offences. While most violent crime offences declined in 2009, increases were reported in attempted murders, extortion, firearms offences and criminal harassment.

²Police Reported Crime Statistics in Canada 2009, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, July 2010

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Table 1 Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Juristat: Police Reported Crime Statistics in Canada, 2009*

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
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	1441	-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	90.4	-5	6615	-4	94.9	-3	1331	-2
2009	87.2	-4	6406	-3	93.7	-1	1314	-1

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 2009, of which one in five was violent. Virtually all *Criminal Code* and Federal Statutes offences declined in 2009, with the exception of increases in some offences including attempted murder, use of firearms, extortion, criminal harassment, child pornography, impaired driving and drug trafficking.

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%), disturb the peace (7%), motor vehicle theft (6%), and administration of justice offences (5%).

The drop in the police-reported crime rate in 2009 was driven by decreases in virtually all of these high-volume offences. In total, there were about 43,000 fewer reported offences in 2009. Most notably, there were about 17,000 fewer motor vehicle thefts and 10,000 fewer mischief offences and 5,000 fewer break-ins in 2009.

Between 2008 and 2009, the severity of police-reported crime declined or remained stable in all provinces and territories with the exception of small increases in Manitoba and Nunavut. The largest declines in crime severity occurred in British Columbia and Alberta.

The Northwest Territories and Nunavut continued to report the highest crime severity index values in the country. Among the provinces, the highest crime severity index values were reported in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, while the lowest were in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, New Brunswick and Newfoundland and Labrador.

The severity of police-reported violent crime was also down (-1%) in 2009, primarily due to a 13% drop in the rate of sexual assault with a weapon, as well as a 10% decline in the rate of assaults other than common assault and aggravated assault.

Nearly every type of violent crime declined in 2009, with the most notable exceptions being increases in extortion, firearm offences and attempted murder.

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 52% in 2009/10. However, the number of federal warrant of committal admissions for violent offences increased in 2005/06 and 2006/07, decreased in the following two years and again increased in 2009/10. Until 2009/10, the trends in the number of federal warrant of committal admissions for violent offences mirrored the increases and decreases 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 2008/09 revealed that the number of cases heard in adult criminal court was virtually unchanged from the previous year, but about 3% higher than in 2006/07. Prior to 2006.07, criminal court caseloads had been declining for a period of four years.

Of the provinces and territories which reported to the ACCS in 2008/09, Ontario was responsible for 38% of the cases heard, followed by Quebec at 17%, Alberta at 14% and British Columbia at 12%.

In 2008/09, five offences represented half of the caseload in adult criminal court in Canada. The most frequently occurring cases were for impaired driving (11%), theft (10%), common assault (9%), failure to comply with a court order (9%) and breach of probation (8%).

A conviction was recorded in 66% of the 392,907⁴ cases completed in 2008/09.

³ *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2008/2009: Juristat*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, July 2010.

⁴ Data for 2008/09 represent approximately 95% of the adult criminal court caseload in all provinces and territories.

Probation was the most frequently imposed sanction in 2008/09 (45%) of all guilty cases. A prison term was imposed in 34% of cases and a fine in 30%. These proportions have remained relatively stable in recent years.

The proportion of cases sentenced to custody varies across the country. In 2008/09, Prince Edward Island had the highest proportion of guilty cases (60%) resulting in a term of custody, while the lowest proportions were in New Brunswick (26%), Saskatchewan (26%), Nova Scotia (27%), and Manitoba (28%). 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 proportion of cases receiving a custodial sentence.

Second, courts in different parts of the country may administer the use of custody in different ways. In Prince Edward Island, for example, offenders are frequently sent to prison for their first impaired driving offence. Since impaired driving accounts for 28% of guilty cases in the province, the overall proportion of cases sentenced to prison in Prince Edward Island will be higher than the national average. Of all impaired driving cases in which the accused was found guilty in that province, 90% resulted in sentence to custody. This was by far the highest in Canada followed by Newfoundland and Labrador at 20%.

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 2009/10. During the same period, the number of warrant of committal admissions with indeterminate sentences (which includes lifers and dangerous offenders) has varied between a high of 199 in 1996/97 and a low of 141 in 2003/04.

FEAR OF CRIME AND PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN CRIMINAL 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.

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
The 2007 National Justice Survey: Tackling Crime and Public Confidence, Department of Justice, June 2007

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.

Public Confidence in Criminal Justice

A wealth of research has 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 2007 survey revealed that the public had most confidence in the police, and the least in the prison system. The survey revealed that Canadians have relatively high confidence that police will solve crimes, that the courts will convict the right individuals, and that the prison system will prevent them from escaping. The central concern expressed by Canadians was that sentences may not always be appropriate and that the prison system did not rehabilitate prisoners. The public also believed that the parole system was therefore releasing the wrong offenders and that these offenders would likely re-offend.

However, a number of surveys over the years have 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 per year over four years starting April 1, 2007) of programs, services and funding to respond to a variety of victims' needs, through federal initiatives and through support for provincial and territorial programs.

Establishing the office of the Federal Ombudsman for Victims of Crime in April 2007 marked an additional 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 Government in its continuing effort to support victims launched an on-line Victim Services Directory in 2009 to assist victims of crime in navigating the criminal justice system. The directory connects victims of crime and family members with services available in their local communities. The directory lists more than 350 organizations from across the country that provide services to victims.

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.

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

Government of Canada Supports Victims of Crime in Canada's North, Department of Justice, September 29, 2009

The Government of Canada Supports Victims of Crime, Department of Justice, September 4, 2009

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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 ongoing commitment to strengthen Canada's criminal justice system, the Government is following through on its tackling crime agenda and is continuing to stand up for victims of crime as well as putting the rights of law-abiding citizens ahead of the rights of criminals.

To that effect, the Government passed, in 2008, the comprehensive *Tackling Violent Crime Act*, which

- has toughened sentencing and bail for those who commit serious gun crimes;
- better protects youth from sexual predators;
- better protects society from dangerous offenders; and
- gets serious with drug impaired drivers.

The Government continued strengthening Canada's criminal justice system by passing in 2009 the following:

- On June 23, 2009, Bill C-14, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (organized crime and protection of justice system participants)* received Royal Assent. The Bill makes murders connected to organized crime automatically first-degree; created a new offence addressing drive-by and other reckless shootings and created two new offences of aggravated assault against a peace of public officer and assault with a weapon on a peace or public officer.
- On October 22, 2009, Bill C-25, legislation that strictly limits the amount of credit granted for time served in custody prior to conviction and sentencing, received Royal Assent. This legislation was an important achievement in implementing the Government's tackling-crime agenda as it better reflects truth in sentencing and gives Canadians greater confidence that justice is being served.
- On October 22, 2009, Bill S-4, legislation that provides police and justice officials with important new tools in the fight against identity theft, received Royal Assent. The bill created three new "core" *Criminal Code* offences targeting the early stages of identity-related crime. The three offences are obtaining and possessing identity information; trafficking in identity information and unlawfully possessing or trafficking in government-issued identity documents.

⁷ *Speech from the Throne*, Prime Minister's website, March 3, 2010

Government of Canada introduces bill to end early parole for murderers, Department of Justice website, September 4, 2009

Tough new laws targeting identity theft receives Royal Assent, Department of Justice website, October 27, 2009

Backgrounder: The Government of Canada's Justice Agenda, Department of Justice website, September 4, 2009

Tough new laws targeting gangs and organized crime come into force, Department of Justice website, October 2, 2009

Legislation restricting credit for time served comes into force, Department of Justice website, February 23, 2010

Legislation restricting credit for time served receives Royal Assent, Department of Justice website, October 23, 2009

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

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The Government will continue to strengthen the criminal justice system by focusing its efforts on the introduction of legislation that will further protect children, women and victims of white-collar crime. The Government also intends to introduce legislation in 2010 that will ensure that justice in Canada is effective, swift and true and also fair to victims of crime.

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,
- 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. The Board must also develop effective decision policies as well as 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, 2009, Canada's population was estimated at 33,739,900, an increase of 428,500 compared to the same date the previous year. Over the 12 month period leading up to July 1, 2009, Canada's population rose by 1.2%. The rate of population growth was up for the sixth straight year.

The acceleration in population growth in Canada was based on both an increase in the net number of non-permanent residents and a slight increase in natural growth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 2009/10, the proportion had risen to 15%.

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.

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, 2010, represented 25% of the total offender population. This proportion has increased from 11% in 1993/94.

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

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%);
- 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 problems 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 51% of all new male offender admissions (the proportions are higher for new women (63%) and Aboriginal male offender admissions (at 57%)) are receiving sentences of less than three years. This is a 60% increase in the number of new admissions with sentences of less than three years 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:

¹⁰ *Report on Plans and Priorities 2009-2010*, Correctional Service of Canada
The National Parole Board Vision 2020-Public Safety, Public Service, National Parole Board, February 2009

- 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, marijuana grow operations, identity theft, sexual exploitation of children on the Internet, the production and smuggling of counterfeit goods and money, motor vehicle theft and more.

Until recently, globalization and technological sophistication were considered emerging trends in organized crime—today they are the norm. Due to the advanced capabilities of these groups, they can be found virtually anywhere where there is a profit to be made through criminal ventures. According to the 2009 annual Criminal Intelligence Service Canada report, there were approximately 750 organized crime groups operating in Canada in 2009. 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.

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
2009 Report on Organized Crime, Criminal Intelligence Service Canada, 2009

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, 2010, there were 58 separate gangs or gang types in the institutions and in the community. Street Gangs, Aboriginal 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 5% of all federal offenders on March 31, 2010 and proportionally more were newcomers to the federal correctional system.

On March 31, 2010, 89% 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, 2010, 40% 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 16% of federally sentenced women were serving a first sentence for murder compared to 22% of male offenders, 32% were serving a first federal sentence for a drug offence compared to 19% of male offenders.

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

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

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

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

In addition, the federal female offender population is very heterogeneous in terms of ethno-racial background. On March 31, 2010, 58% of the federal female offender population were White, 25% Aboriginal, 8% Black and 3% Asian compared to the male population which was 66% White, 18% Aboriginal, 8% Black and 3% Asian.

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

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;
- 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.

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

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 17.9% of the federal offender population on March 31, 2010. At that time, 70% of federal Aboriginal offenders were North American Indian, 25% were Métis and 5% 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.

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.

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.

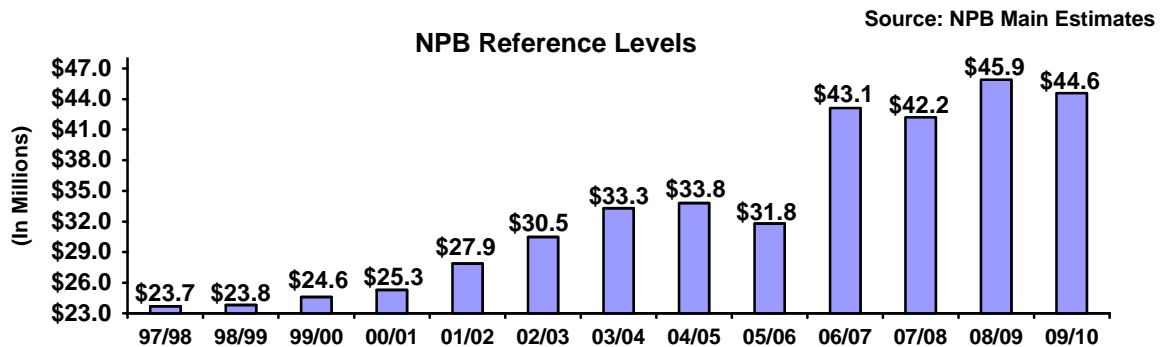
WORKLOAD DEMANDS:¹⁵

The Government stated in its Economic and Fiscal Statement of 2008 that evidence showed that Canada had weathered the global economic downturn better than virtually any other industrialized country. To that end the Government intended to take action to protect Canada's hard-won fiscal advantage and reinforce the stability of Canada's financial system. In 2009, in an update to the Economic and Fiscal Projections of 2008, the Government stated that while there have been early signs of stabilization in the global economy, the situation remains fragile and as such the Government intended to stay the course and ensure implementation of stimulus measures in order to create and maintain jobs and return to a balanced budget in due course.

The Government is committed to the continuous examination of its expenditures to ensure responsible spending in terms of results for the taxpayer's dollar as well as spending growth restraint on direct program spending, the component of total program spending over which the government has the greatest control.

¹⁵ *Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada*, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat 2009-2010 Estimates, Part III – Report on Plans and Priorities, National Parole Board, 2009
Economic and Fiscal Statement, November 27, 2008, Department of Finance, 2008
Update of Economic and Fiscal Projections, Department of Finance, September 2009

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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 17,000 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 and were over 32,000 in 2009/10. 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		Internal Services		NPB Total
2005/06	\$32.7	76%	\$5.8	14%	\$4.3	10%	\$0.0	0%	\$42.8
2006/07	\$33.9	78%	\$6.7	15%	\$2.8	6%	\$0.0	0%	\$43.4
2007/08	\$34.3	79%	\$6.2	14%	\$2.9	7%	\$0.0	0%	\$43.4
2008/09	\$38.4	79%	\$7.1	15%	\$3.1	6%	\$0.0	0%	\$48.6
2009/10	\$34.0	72%	\$6.1	13%	\$2.8	6%	\$4.4	9%	\$47.3

Note: Internal Services in the past was re-allocated on a pro-rata basis to program activities but is now shown separately.

For 2009/10, the total funds available for the NPB amounted to \$52.0 million. Of this total, \$2.6 million of the funds were not accessible as they were held in frozen allotments pending legislative change. This resulted in an accessible total of \$49.4 million. Against this total, the Board expended \$47.3 million or almost 96% of the funds accessible.

The Board has one strategic outcome-conditional release and pardon decisions and decision processes that safeguard Canadian communities. The Board applies its resources to four program activities—conditional release decisions, conditional release openness and accountability, pardon decisions and clemency recommendations and internal services. Conditional release decision-making is the most resource intensive area, accounting for 85% of the Board expenditures.

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 2009/10, the user fee generated total revenues of \$1,225,591. The NPB portion was \$857,914.

As a result of the impact of the strategic review exercise that the Board undertook in 2008/09, the Board's total expenditures decreased by \$1.3 million in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:¹⁸

The Public Service of Canada, with 274,000 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 is changing. This new environment is characterized by the recent financial and economic crisis; the demographic transition occasioned by retirements and the arrival of a new generation of public servants; the growing diversity of the workforce and the revolution in technology that has made the Internet a primary working tool and the Blackberry the near universal way to connect with others. The cumulative impact to date has been profound and these factors will continue to have an impact on the Public Service for many years to come.

¹⁸ *Fifteenth Annual Report to the Prime Minister on the Public Service of Canada, Privy Council Office, 2008*
Seventeenth Annual Report to the Prime Minister on the Public Service of Canada, Privy Council Office, 2010
2009-2010 Estimates, Part III – Report on Plans and Priorities, National Parole Board, 2009
The National Parole Board Vision 2020-Public Safety, Public Service, National Parole Board, February 2009

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Public Service Renewal is an ongoing, overarching strategy aimed at equipping public servants to better serve the Government, using new tools and approaches but fulfilling the same mission of excellence in service to Canadians.

Public Service Renewal has been framed in terms of four pillars: integrated planning; recruitment; employee development and enabling infrastructure, that is systems and processes that support the larger process of renewal. Attention must also be paid to employee engagement, the human dimension that enables renewal.

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.

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, 2010)							
Region	Females	Males	Total Staff	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
				English	French	#	%
National Office	90	39	129	57	72	123	95
Atlantic	35	2	37	23	14	19	51
Quebec	51	8	59	1	58	53	90
Ontario	49	3	52	49	3	5	10
Prairies	57	17	74	73	1	7	9
Pacific	42	7	49	47	2	5	10
Canada	324	76	400	250	150	212	53
Percent	81%	19%	100%	63%	38%		

As of May 14, 2010, 81% of National Parole Board staff were female and 19% 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 70% in the National Office. The first official language of 63% of Board staff was English and 38% was French. As well, 53% of the Board's staff were bilingual (staff able to work in both French and English).

On May 14, 2010, the Board's visible minority staff complement accounted for 6% of the work force as did the Aboriginal staff complement, while staff with disabilities accounted for 4% of the workforce. This represents increases in the numbers for all three groups from 2008/09.

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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 12, 2010)									
Region	Female	Male	Total Board Members	Aboriginal	Visible Minority	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
						English	French	#	%
National Office	2	3	5	0	0	2	3	4	80
Atlantic	2	4	6	0	0	3	3	4	67
Quebec	5	6	11	0	1	0	11	9	82
Ontario	7	10	17	1	0	14	3	4	24
Prairies	4	8	12	1	0	12	0	0	0
Pacific	4	6	10	1	0	9	1	1	10
Canada	24	37	61	3	1	40	21	22	36
Percent	39%	61%	100%	5%	2%	66%	34%		

As of May 12, 2010, the National Parole Board had a total of 61 members (40 full-time and 21 part-time), with 61% being male and 39% being female. The Board had 3 Aboriginal members (5%), with one members working in the Prairie region and one in the Pacific region (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 12, 2010, the first official language of 66% of Board members was English and 34% was French, while 36% of Board members were bilingual.

Ninety-three (93%) of Board members have a university education, 5% have a college education and 2% have a secondary school education. As well, 49% of Board members have experience in corrections and 79% 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 2009-2010¹⁹

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 2009/10, to progress made at the strategic outcome level.

Program Activity: Conditional release decisions

Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Full Time Equivalents Used
\$34.0	299

Program Activity Description: This program activity supports public safety by providing quality decisions on the timing and conditions of release of offenders into the community. Through this program activity, NPB staff provide timely, accurate information for Board member decision-making and develop effective training and policies that are essential tools for risk assessment and decision-making. Effectiveness is assessed through monitoring of the outcomes of release on parole.

Over the past ten years, the Board has conducted an average of 19,000 conditional release reviews annually and made an average of 5,200 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.

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:

¹⁹ 2009-2010 Estimates Part III *Report on Plans and Priorities*, National Parole Board, 2009
Performance Report for the period ending March 31, 2009, National Parole Board, 2009

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- 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 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 68% between 1999/00 and 2008/09. The numbers for fiscal year 2009/10 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 2009/10, 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	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08	2517	81.5	423	13.7	2940	95.2	134	4.3	15	0.5	149	4.8
2008/09	2599	84.1	375	12.1	2966	96.3	94	3.0	21	0.7	115	3.7
2009/10	2516	87.4	299	10.4	2815	97.7	57	2.0	8	0.3	65	2.3
Full Parole*	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08	995	72.9	254	18.6	1249	91.5	102	7.5	14	1.0	116	8.5
2008/09	1031	74.9	248	18.0	1279	92.9	88	6.4	10	0.7	98	7.1
2009/10	990	76.5	224	17.3	1214	93.8	76	5.9	4	0.3	80	6.2
Statutory Release	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2007/08	3399	58.6	1734	29.9	5133	88.4	543	9.4	129	2.2	672	11.6
2008/09	3513	60.2	1739	29.8	5252	89.9	501	8.6	87	1.5	588	10.1
2009/10	3719	62.4	1690	28.3	5409	90.7	477	8.0	79	1.3	556	9.3

*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, 76% 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 4,706 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 2009/10, the proportions had grown to 19% (2,635) of the federally incarcerated population and 33% (1,731) 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	
	08/09	09/10	08/09	09/10	08/09	09/10	08/09	09/10	08/09	09/10	08/09	09/10
Successful Completions	90.5	93.2	95.4	93.6	80.2	84.5	88.8	90.0	74.4	78.6	84.1	87.4
Revoked for Breach of Conditions	8.3	6.2	4.6	5.9	15.9	12.7	8.5	8.6	17.0	15.9	12.1	10.4
Revocations with Offence												
Non-violent Offences	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.4	7.7	5.3	3.0	2.0
Violent Offences	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.3
Total Revocations with Offence	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	3.9	2.7	2.7	1.4	8.6	5.5	3.7	2.3

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Offenders, serving life sentences for murder, who are released on full parole, remain on parole for life. Since 1994/95, 2,024 offenders serving life sentences for murder have had 2,291 full parole supervision periods. As of March 31, 2010, 62% of the full parole supervision periods were still active, the offender had died in 14% of cases, while 14% 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 2008/09. (The numbers for fiscal year 2009/10 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 of conviction for violent offences per 1,000 offenders on day and full parole has also revealed a downward trend since 1996/97 (from 38 to 17 for day parole and from 13 to 3 for full parole).
- Comparisons of rates of conviction for violent offences and violent crime rates based on the Uniform Crime Reports suggest that offenders on full parole are no more likely than the general public to commit a violent crime.

Convictions for Violent Offences by Supervision Type and the Rates of Conviction for Violent Offences per 1000 Supervised Offenders							
Year	Day Parole (convictions)	Rates per 1000	Full Parole (convictions)	Rates per 1000	Statutory release (convictions)	Rates per 1000	Total Convictions
1996/97	39	38	55	13	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	22	16	14	4	142	45	178
2007/08	17	13	19	5	129	41	165
2008/09	21	17	13	3	87	26	121
2009/10	8	6	6	2	79	24	93

Note: The number of convictions for violent offences for 2009/10 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 1994/95 and 1999/00 indicates that about 27% had been re-admitted on a federal sentence by March 31, 2010. 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 34% of offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release had been re-admitted on a federal sentence; and
- about 37% 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
\$6.1	64

Program Activity Description: This program activity ensures that the NPB operates in an open and accountable manner, consistent with the provisions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*. This program activity consists of the provision of information for victims of crime; assistance for observers at hearings and those who seek access to the Board's registry of decisions; encouragement of citizen engagement; as well as performance monitoring and reporting on the release process. Results for this program activity are assessed by monitoring the timeliness of information shared and by selected surveys of those who receive information and assistance from the NPB. Work in this area recognizes that the NPB operates in a difficult environment in which timely sharing of accurate information is fundamental for effective partnership and public trust.

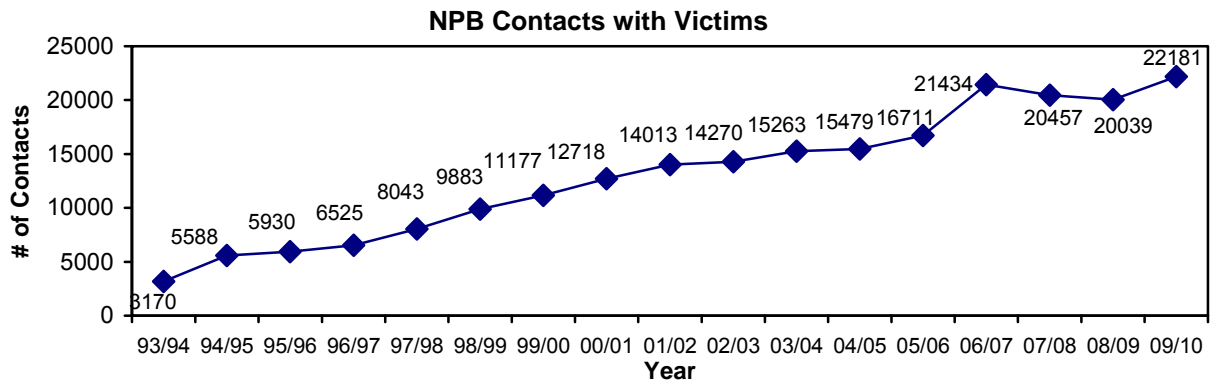
As stated previously, the CCRA requires the Board to provide information for victims of crime, allow observers at its hearings and provide access to its decisions through a registry of decisions. Performance reporting in this area has two components dealing with outputs and outcomes:

- 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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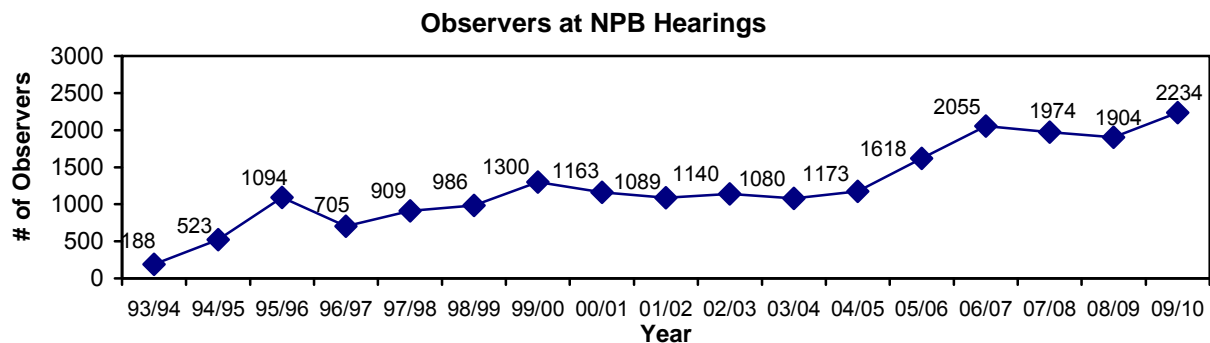
Contacts with victims

In 2009/10, the Board had over 22,000 contacts with victims. The number of contacts with victims increased in 2009/10 and is the greatest number of contacts since 1993/94. 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 and in 2009 expressed satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of the information provided by NPB staff.



Observers at hearings

The Board had 2,234 observers at its hearings in 2009/10, a 17% increase from the previous year. This is the greatest number of observers at hearings since 1993/94.



Victims' presentations at hearings

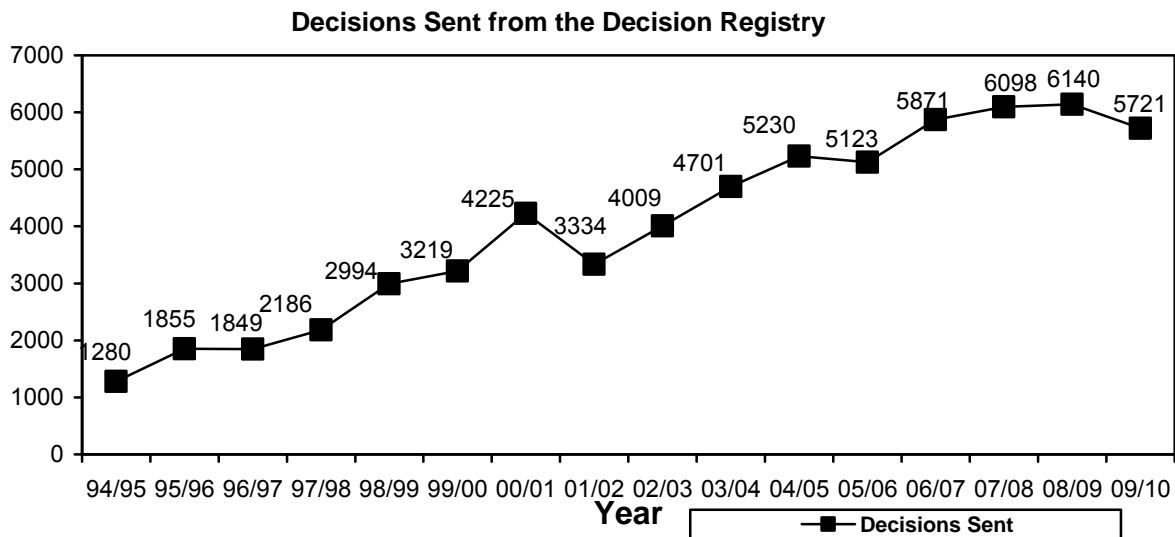
In 2009/10, victims made 231 presentations at 127 hearings. Of this group, most had been family members of victims of murder (28%) or manslaughter (24%). Ninety-one percent (91%) of the presentations were made by the victims in person, and the rest were on either audio or video tape or DVD or by video conference.

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 2009/10, the Board released over 5,700 decisions from the registry. Victims were the most frequent requestors of decisions (about 50%), followed by the media (about 33%).



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 2009/10.

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Program Activity: Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations

Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Full Time Equivalents Used
\$2.8	40

Program Activity Description: This program activity is designed to support rehabilitation and community reintegration by providing quality pardon decisions and clemency recommendations. Through this program activity, the NPB screens applications for eligibility and completeness, collects information for decision-making and develops policy to guide decision processes. The results of this program activity are assessed through ongoing review of the average time required to process pardon applications and the rates of revocation of pardons granted.

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 by 2008/09 the number of applications received had risen to 35,784. While the number of applications received in 2009/10 was less than the previous year at 32,106, the number is still substantially higher than the historic highs of 20,000 applications per year.

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 have allowed the Division to greatly reduce processing times. In the case of summary offences, applications were processed on average within 1.2 months in 2009/10 while applications with indictable offences were processed on average within 3 months.

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

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Pardons Granted/Issued and Denied by Year										
Decision	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted	3,951	46	7,076	48	14,514	58	30,317	75	16,250	66
Issued	4,402	51	7,672	52	10,332	41	9,311	23	7,889	32
Sub-Total	8,353	98	14,748	99	24,846	99	39,628	98	24,139	98
Denied	196	2	103	1	175	1	800	2	437	2
Total	8,549	100	14,851	100	25,021	100	40,428	100	24,576	100
Average Processing Time	11 months		13 months		10 mths		3.5 mths*		2.1mths*	

*Does not include the processing time for cases in which the pardon was denied. For those cases the average processing time was 9.4 months in 2009/10.

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 (%)
2005/06	337,883	456	11,607	3.44
2006/07	352,631	2,397	14,004	3.97
2007/08	377,477	581	14,585	3.86
2008/09	417,105	707	15,292	3.67
2009/10	441,244	921	16,213	3.67

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Program Activity: Internal Services

Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Full Time Equivalents Used
\$4.4	39

Program Activity Description: This program activity includes the provision of financial, human resource, administration, security and modern management services.

Performance indicators and performance targets in this area are under consideration.

4. 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.

4.1 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.

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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
2009/10	13,531	60.8	8,709	39.2	22,240	1.1

Excluded as of April 25, 2010 were: escapees (125), those on bail (80), UAL (488).

Over the last nineteen years, the federal offender population increased, then decreased and is again on an upward trend.

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, decreased in the following two years and increased in 2009/10. The number of offenders who reached warrant expiry has varied over the last five years and was 4,691 in 2009/10. 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 increased in four of the last five years.

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 2009/10. However, the federal offender population increased instead. This could be because while the crime rate and the crime severity index decreased, the number of offenders receiving sentences of two years or more has increased.

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Table 6

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION BY REGION											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2009/10	2,239	10.1	5,317	23.9	6,198	27.9	5,374	24.2	3,112	14.0	22,240

Since 2005/06, all regions have seen increases in their federal offender populations, with the Atlantic region seeing the biggest increase (↑8.3%), followed by the Prairie (↑8.2%), the Ontario (↑7.8%) and the Quebec and Pacific regions (both up 1.4%) .

Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, the Prairie region had 586 more warrant of committal admissions than offenders reaching warrant expiry, the Ontario region had 500 more, the Atlantic region had 238 more, the Pacific region had 5 more, and the Quebec region had 21 more warrant of committal admissions than offenders reaching warrant expiry.

Table 7

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION BY REGION											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2009/10	1,331	9.8	3,102	22.9	3,863	28.5	3,465	25.6	1,770	13.1	13,531

Excluded as of April 25, 2010 were: escapees (2 Atlantic, 26 Quebec, 49 Ontario, 16 Prairies and 31 Pacific) and those on bail (9 Atlantic, 12 Quebec, 40 Ontario, 7 Prairies and 11 Pacific).

The federal incarcerated population remained relatively stable in the Atlantic and Quebec regions (↓4 to 1,331 and ↑11 to 3,102 respectively) between 2008/09 and 2009/10, while it increased in the Ontario (↑5.2% to 3,863) and Prairie (↑4.1% to 3,465) regions and decreased in the Pacific region (↓4.9% to 1,770).

Table 8

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by ABORIGINAL AND RACE											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2009/10	2,793	20.6	380	2.8	1,144	8.5	8,563	63.3	651	4.8	13,531

Of the Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White federal incarcerated populations, the Aboriginal (↑6.7% to 2,793), Asian (↑7.3% to 380) and Black (↑7.9% to 1,144) population groups all saw increases in 2009/10. The White and Other population groups remained relatively stable during the same period (↓44 to 8,563 and ↑1 to 651).

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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 20.6% compared to 3.8%, Black 8.5% compared to 2.5%).

Table 9

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by GENDER					
Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
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
2009/10	13,028	96.3	503	3.7	13,531

The female federal incarcerated population remained relatively stable (↑3) in 2009/10. The proportion of women in the federal incarcerated population fell slightly to 3.7%. However, this is the highest number of female federal incarcerated offenders in the last sixteen years. During the same period, the male federal incarcerated population increased 1.9% (↑239 to 13,028).

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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
2009/10	1,230	14.1	4,002	46.0	3,207	36.8	270	3.1	8,709

NOTE: Excluded UAL from supervision were 85 DP (6.5% of total DPs), 141 FP (3.4% of total FPs), 258 SR (7.4% of total SRs) and 4 LTS (1.5% of total LTSs) as of April 25, 2010.

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 increased 7.4% in 2009/10 (↑85 to 1,230), while the number of offenders on statutory release decreased 3.1% (↓104 to 3,207) and the number of offenders on full parole remained relatively stable (↓5 to 4,002). The number of federal offenders on long-term supervision orders increased by 17 in 2009/10; this represents a 6.7% increase over the previous 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 2008/09, it was expected that both the federal day and full parole populations would either remain stable or decrease in 2009/10. However, while the full parole population remained relatively stable, the day parole population increased. One of the reasons that may explain the increase in the day parole population was the increase in the number of day parole release decisions taken in 2009/10 (↑4.2% to 3,714). While the federal day parole grant rate did decrease slightly in 2009/10, there was an overall increase in the number of positive decisions.

The decrease in the statutory release population is the first decrease seen in this population since March 31, 1994. The increases in previous years were due, in part, to the increase in the number of offenders who were waiving all full parole reviews or withdrawing all parole applications. Since 1999/00 the number of full parole reviews that were waived and parole applications that were withdrawn has increased 36.8%, while during the same period the statutory release population increased 16.8%. While the statutory release population saw its first decrease in sixteen years in 2009/10, the number of full parole reviews that were waived and parole applications that were withdrawn remained relatively stable during the same period.

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The long-term supervision population has increased from 6 in 2000/01 to 270 in 2009/10. This population is expected to continue to increase in the coming years as there are 313 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
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
2009/10	Day Parole	136	287	292	284	231	1,230
	Full Parole	434	1,061	1,070	815	622	4,002
	Statutory Release	324	789	892	755	447	3,207
	Long-Term Supervision	14	78	81	55	42	270
	Total	908	2,215	2,335	1,909	1,342	8,709

Excluded as of April 25, 2010 were: UAL (29 Atlantic, 130 Quebec, 123 Ontario, 125 Prairies and 81 Pacific).

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Since 2005/06, the federal conditional release population has increased in all regions. During this period, the conditional release population has increased 16.0% in the Atlantic region, 4.8% in the Pacific region, 2.9% in the Prairie region, 2.7% in the Quebec region and 2.0% in the Ontario region. These increases translate to a 4.1% increase in the total federal conditional release population since 2005/06.

The federal day and full parole populations in the regions have fluctuated over the last five years. However, since 2005/06, the day parole population of the Atlantic region has seen the only overall increase at 9.7%. The day parole populations have dropped in the other regions with the Pacific region seeing the biggest decrease (↓6.1%), followed by the Prairie (↓6.0%), the Quebec (↓5.3%) and the Ontario regions (↓4.6%). During the same period, the Atlantic and Prairie regions were the only regions to see increases in their federal full parole populations (↑6.9% and ↑1.0%, respectively). The federal full parole population decreased in the other regions with the Ontario region seeing the biggest decrease (↓2.9%), followed by the Quebec (↓2.7%) and the Pacific (↓1.7%) regions.

The trends in the statutory release population have been much more consistent. The population has seen a steady increase in all regions since 2005/06, with the Atlantic region seeing the biggest increase (↑33.9%), followed by the Pacific (↑16.1%), the Quebec (↑7.9%), the Ontario (↑5.3%) and the Prairie (↑4.7%) regions.

In 2009/10, the proportions of the federal conditional release population on day parole ranged from 12.5% in the Ontario region to 17.2% in the Pacific region. The proportions on full parole ranged from 42.7% in the Prairie region to 47.9% in the Quebec region and the proportions on statutory release ranged from 33.3% in the Pacific region to 39.5% 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 #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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
2009/10	1,196	13.7	391	4.5	602	6.9	6,019	69.1	501	5.8	8,709

Of the Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White offender groups, Aboriginal and Black offenders were the only ones in 2009/10 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 2009/10, 52% of the Aboriginal federal conditional release population was on statutory release, whereas 67% of the Asian, 43% of the Black and 48% of the White federal conditional release populations were on full parole.

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Table 13

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by GENDER						
Year	Male		Female		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	
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	
2009/10	8,145	93.5	564	6.3	8,709	

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 2009/10, female offenders on federal conditional release had higher proportions on day parole (18.8% vs. 13.8%) and full parole (60.5% vs. 44.9%) than male offenders, and a lower proportion on statutory release (20.0% vs. 38.0%).

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Table 14

Source: CSC and NPB

PROVINCIAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION BY REGION							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2009/10	Day Parole	16	-	-	16	36	68
	Full Parole	46	2	1	30	45	124
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	62	2	1	46	81	192

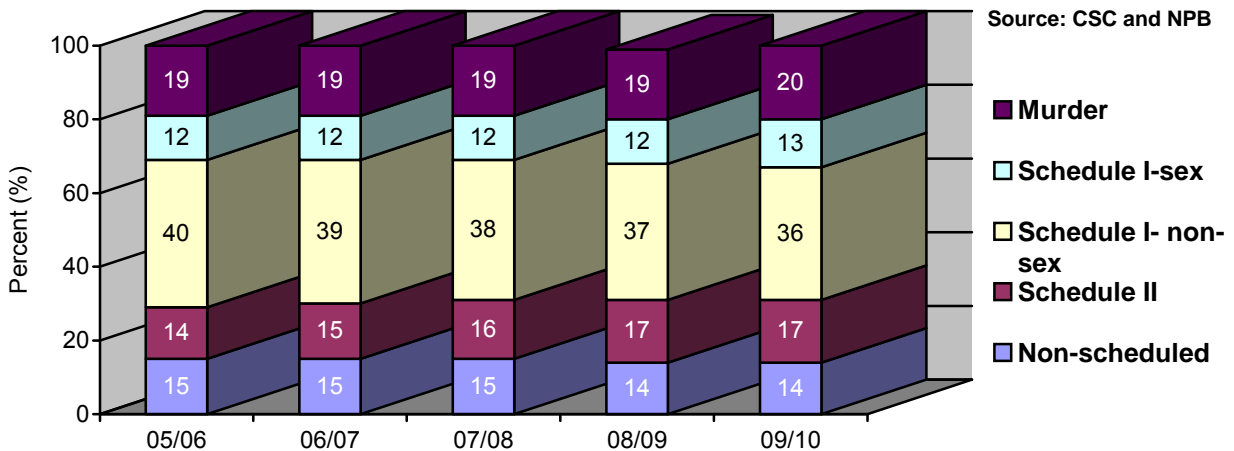
Excluded as of April 25, 2010 were: UAL (3 Atlantic, 5 Prairies and 7 Pacific).

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

The provincial parole population remained relatively stable in 2009/10 (↓1 to 192). The provincial parole population increased in the Atlantic and Pacific regions (↑7 to 62 and ↑3 to 81 respectively), while it decreased in the Prairie region (↓14 to 46). 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.

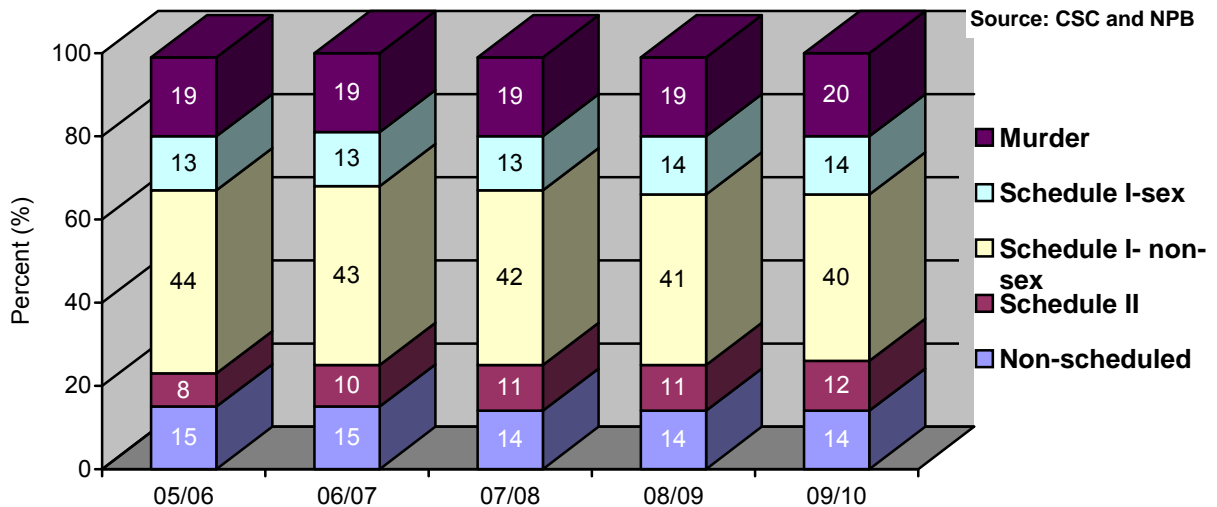
FEDERAL OFFENDER PROFILES

OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION



A review of the total federal offender population, since 2005/06, shows that the proportions of the offender population serving sentences for murder and schedule I-sex offences have each increased 1 percentage point, while the proportion serving sentences for schedule II offences has increased 3 percentage points. During the same period, the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences decreased 4 percentage points, while the proportion serving sentences for non-scheduled offences decreased 1 percentage point.

OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION

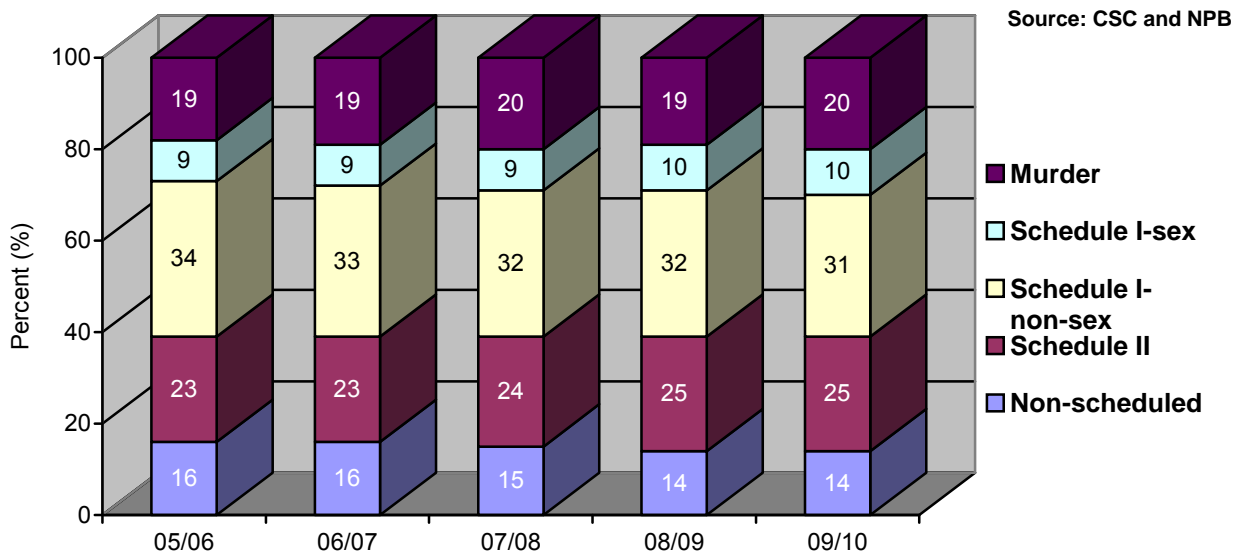


Since 2005/06, the proportions of the federal incarcerated offender population serving sentences for murder, schedule I-sex offences and non-scheduled offences have been relatively stable.

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 50.8% increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions for schedule II offences since 2005/06. This increase in admissions for schedule II offences is due, in part, to changes in police enforcement practices in the past 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 24.9% of all warrant of committal admissions in 2009/10.

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.

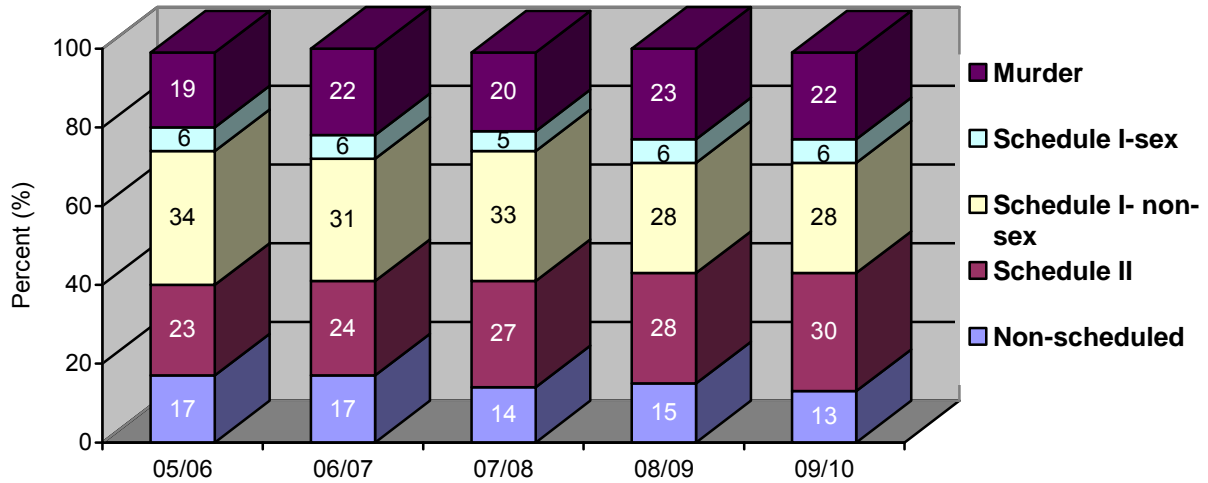
There are noteworthy differences between the offence profiles of the federal incarcerated and conditional release populations over the last five years.

- 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 12% 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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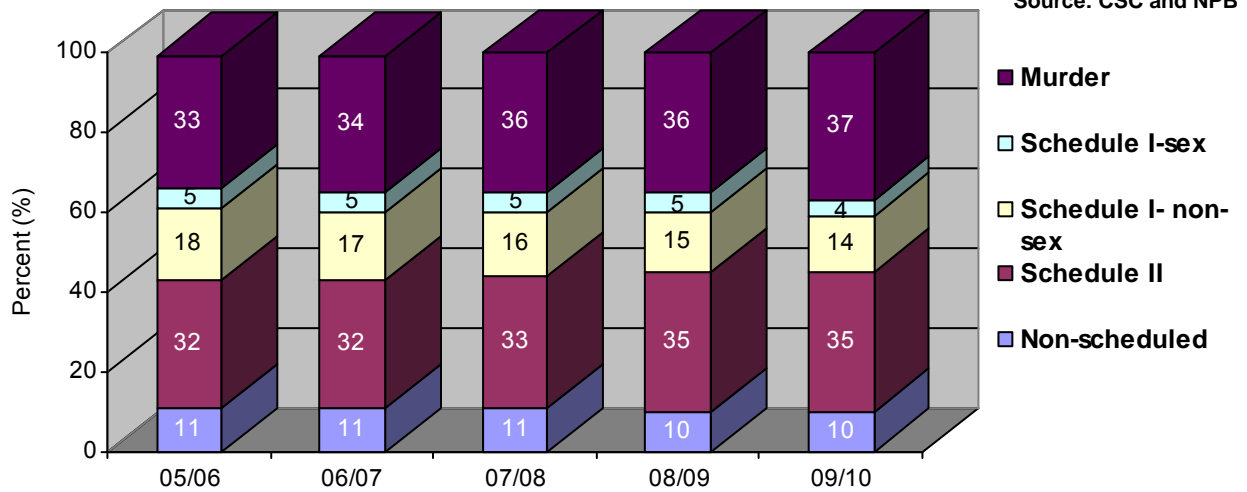
Offence Profile of the Federal Day Parole Population

Source: CSC and NPB

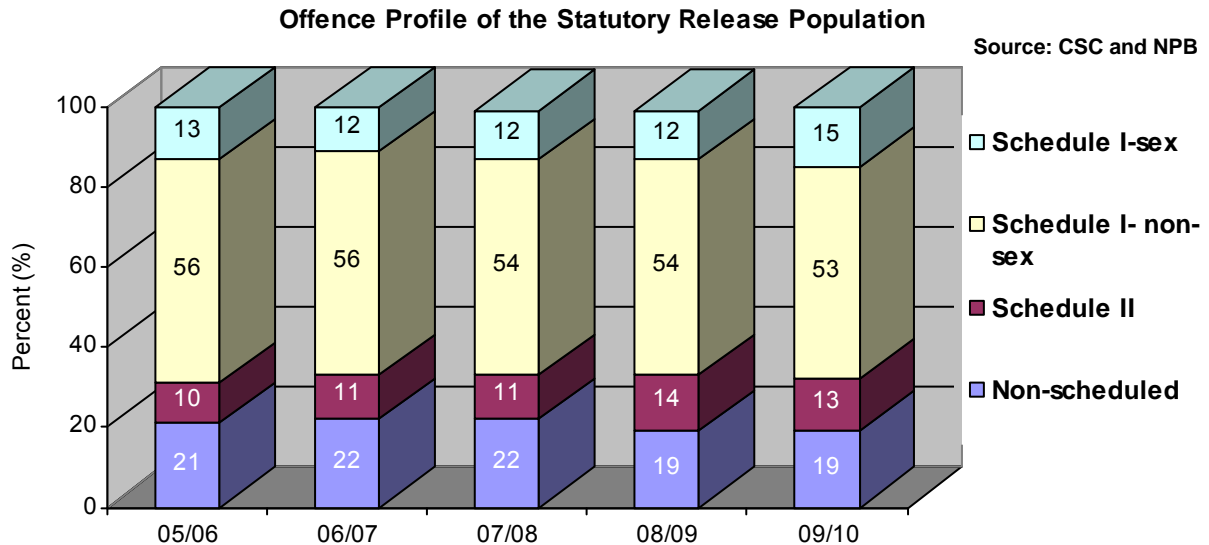


Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population

Source: CSC and NPB



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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 2005/06, 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 proportion serving sentences for schedule I non-sex offences has decreased. The noteworthy changes in 2009/10 were the 2 percentage point increase in the proportion of the federal day parole population serving sentences for schedule II offences and the 2 percentage point decrease in the proportion serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.

In the federal full parole population, the proportion serving sentences for murder has increased 4 percentage points since 2005/06. During the same time period, the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences has decreased 4 percentage points, while the proportion serving sentences for schedule II offences has increased 3 percentage points.

In the statutory release population, the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences increased 3 percentage points in 2009/10, while the proportions serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and schedule II offences both decreased 1 percentage point.

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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	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
	09/10	14	11	37	21	17
Quebec	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
	09/10	21	13	35	17	14
Ontario	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
	09/10	22	13	34	17	14
Prairies	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
	09/10	14	14	40	19	13
Pacific	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
	09/10	28	12	36	11	13

The offence profile of the total federal offender population varies across the regions. In 2009/10, the proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for murder varied from 14% in the Atlantic and Prairie regions to 28% in the Pacific region, while the proportions serving sentences for schedule II offences varied from 11% in the Pacific region to 21% in the Atlantic region and the proportions serving sentences for non-scheduled offences varied from 13% in the Prairie and Pacific regions to 17% in the Atlantic region. The proportions serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences varied from 34% in the Ontario region to 40% in the Prairie region, while the proportions serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences varied from 11% in the Atlantic region to 14% 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 2009/10 by REGION (%)						
		Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I- non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Atlantic	INC	16	12	40	16	17
	CR	12	9	33	28	18
Quebec	INC	21	14	39	11	15
	CR	22	12	30	25	11
Ontario	INC	22	15	37	12	14
	CR	21	10	30	25	15
Prairies	INC	13	15	45	15	13
	CR	16	11	32	27	14
Pacific	INC	28	15	39	5	13
	CR	28	9	31	19	14

In 2009/10, 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 Pacific region the proportions were equal, while in the Quebec and Prairie 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, Ontario, Prairie and Pacific regions there were greater proportions of federal offenders on conditional release than incarcerated who were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, while in the Quebec region a greater proportion were incarcerated.

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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	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
	09/10	19	16	46	7	12
Asian	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
	09/10	14	5	25	48	8
Black	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
	09/10	16	9	41	25	10
White	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
	09/10	21	13	34	16	16
Other	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
	09/10	16	11	31	31	12

Over the last five years, the proportions of offenders serving sentences for murder have stabilized for all the groups, except for Black offenders who saw an increase in their proportion in 2009/10. In 2009/10, all groups, except Aboriginal offenders saw decreases in the proportions serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences. For Aboriginal offenders the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences remained unchanged. The proportions serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences have stabilized for all offender groups except White offenders who saw an increase in 2009/10. While the proportions serving sentences for schedule II offences increased for Black offenders in 2009/10, they remained unchanged for the other offenders groups. The proportions serving sentences for non-scheduled offences increased for Asian and Black offenders in 2009/10, decreased for Aboriginal offenders and remained unchanged for White offenders.

In 2009/10, 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	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
	09/10	20	13	36	16	14
Female	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
	09/10	17	3	35	30	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	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Warrant of Committal	4783 58%	5110 59%	5007 59%	4831 58%	5242 63%
Revocations					
For breach of condition					
• Day Parole	386	375	401	392	295
• Full Parole	268	270	247	240	213
• Stat. Release	1455	1491	1548	1556	1527
With outstanding charge					
• Day Parole	14	18	12	11	20
• Full Parole	36	33	34	46	39
• Stat. Release	243	264	253	214	241
With offence					
• Day Parole	160	182	138	130	76
• Full Parole	152	124	134	99	94
• Stat. Release	<u>571</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>611</u>	<u>576</u>	<u>527</u>
Sub-Total – Revocations	3285 40%	3372 39%	3378 39%	3264 39%	3032 36%
Other*	162 2%	127 1%	173 2%	172 2%	104 1%
Total Admissions	8230	8609	8558	8267	8378
Total Offenders	7951	8353	8303	8017	8166

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

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

Federal admissions to institutions increased 1.3% in 2009/10. During the same period, warrant of committal admissions increased 8.5%, while revocation admissions decreased 7.1%.

The number of revocations of day and full parole and statutory release decreased (↓27%, ↓10% and ↓2% respectively) in 2009/10.

In 2009/10, 8,166 offenders had 8,378 federal admissions to institutions. Some offenders were admitted more than once. In fact, 7,961 offenders were admitted once, 199 were admitted twice, 5 were admitted three times and one was admitted four times during the year.

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Table 20

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by REGION										
Region	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.
Atlantic	570	395	595	416	589	416	556	405	635	366
Quebec	1017	649	1007	723	1068	702	1053	599	1121	604
Ontario	1296	783	1358	713	1305	767	1346	715	1466	615
Prairies	1397	1016	1549	1117	1460	1043	1377	1087	1513	1043
Pacific	503	442	601	403	585	450	499	458	507	404
Canada	4783	3285	5110	3372	5007	3378	4831	3264	5242	3032

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 2005/06, all regions, except the Pacific region, have seen increases, with the Ontario region seeing the biggest increase (↑13.1%). During the same period, the Atlantic region saw an increase of 11.4%, followed by the Quebec region at 10.2% and the Prairie region at 8.38%. Compared to the number of warrant of committal admissions in 2005/06, the Pacific region remained relatively stable (↑4).

The same comparison with revocation admissions revealed that only the Prairie region saw an increase, while the other regions saw decreases. The Prairie region saw an increase of 2.7%, while the Ontario region saw a decrease of 21.5%, the Pacific region saw a decrease of 8.6%, the Atlantic region saw a decrease of 7.3% and the Quebec region a decrease of 6.9%.

Table 21

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2005/06 and 2009/10)										
Admission Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	3203	37.1	796	69.6	1693	60.0	11241	40.6	1185	66.9
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	1487	17.2	80	7.0	346	12.3	4822	17.4	120	6.8
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	446	5.2	23	2.0	74	2.6	895	3.2	40	2.2
Revocation with Offence	954	11.0	40	3.5	146	5.2	2959	10.7	90	5.1
Revocation for Breach of Conditions	2443	28.3	144	12.6	508	18.0	7297	26.4	272	15.4
Other	101	1.2	60	5.2	54	1.9	459	1.7	64	3.6
Total	8634		1143		2821		27673		1771	

*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 2005/06, in the annual number of total admissions of Aboriginal offenders, the most important increase was observed in the Prairie region (to 1,138 from 1,080). During the same period, the Ontario region saw the most important increases in the annual number of total admissions of Asian offenders (to 104 from 77) and Black offenders (to 353 from 264). The annual number of admissions of White offenders decreased in all regions, except the Atlantic region, with the Ontario region seeing the most important decrease (to 1,312 from 1,486).

Table 22

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2005/06 and 2009/10)				
Admission Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	16768	42.3	1350	56.4
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	6678	16.8	177	7.4
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	1455	3.7	23	1.0
Revocation with Offence	4037	10.2	152	6.4
Revocation for Breach of Conditions	10030	25.3	634	26.5
Other	681	1.7	57	2.4
Total	39649		2393	

***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 2005/06, with the Prairie region seeing the most important increase (to 183 from 161). The Atlantic, Quebec 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 2,399 from 2,285). Since 2005/06, the Ontario and Pacific regions have both seen decreases in the annual number of admissions of male offenders, with the Pacific region seeing the most important decrease (to 888 from 956)

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Table 23

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by OFFENCE TYPE										
Offence Type	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Murder	212	2.6	217	2.5	232	2.7	229	2.8	228	2.7
Schedule I sex	729	8.9	719	8.4	728	8.5	767	9.3	813	9.7
Schedule I non-sex	3653	44.4	3829	44.5	3693	43.2	3555	43.0	3458	41.3
Schedule II	1328	16.1	1520	17.7	1679	19.6	1722	20.8	1842	22.0
Non-scheduled	2308	28.0	2324	27.0	2226	26.0	1994	24.1	2037	24.3
Total Admissions	8230		8609		8558		8267		8378	

While overall the annual number of federal admissions to institutions has increased 1.8% since 2005/06, the annual number of federal admissions for schedule II offences has increased 38.7%, followed by admissions for schedule I-sex offences (↑11.5%) and murder (↑7.5%). During the same period, however, the annual number of admissions for non-scheduled offences (↓11.7%) and schedule I-non-sex offences (↓5.3%) decreased.

In 2009/10, the Pacific region had the highest proportions of admissions for murder (at 4.8%) and schedule I-non-sex offences (at 48.7%), the Quebec region had the highest proportion of admissions for schedule I-sex offences (at 11.3%), the Atlantic region had the highest proportion of admissions for schedule II offences (at 27.1%) and the Atlantic and Pacific regions had the highest proportions of admissions for non-scheduled offences (at 28.2%).

In 2009/10, 21.3% of all admissions were eligible for APR as opposed to 17.5% in 2005/06. The proportion of admissions eligible for APR has increased every year since 2005/06. The proportion of APR eligible admissions for schedule II offences was 58.3% in 2009/10 compared to 55.3% in 2005/06 while the proportion of eligible APR admissions for non-scheduled offences was 34.2% in 2009/10 compared to 29.5% in 2005/06.

Table 24

Source: CSC and NPB

PROPORTIONS of ADMISSIONS by OFFENCE TYPE for WARRANT OF COMMITTAL and REVOCATION ADMISSIONS (%)										
Offence Type	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.
Murder	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.2
Schedule I sex	11.7	4.9	10.7	5.0	11.5	4.3	12.9	4.1	12.6	5.0
Schedule I non-sex	41.9	48.9	41.0	50.0	39.0	50.0	38.3	50.8	36.7	49.3
Schedule II	18.1	11.7	21.4	11.4	22.8	13.6	23.9	14.8	24.9	16.7
Non-scheduled	25.4	32.3	24.3	31.4	23.9	29.4	21.9	27.7	22.9	26.8
Total Admissions	4783	3285	5110	3372	5007	3378	4831	3264	5242	3032

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

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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	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	2344	29	2242	28	2284	28	2132	25	2137	26
Full Parole	236	3	170	2	158	2	221	3	177	2
Stat. Release	5216	64	5249	65	5486	66	5764	68	5553	68
WED	227	3	231	3	214	3	203	2	208	3
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	<u>29</u>	0	<u>32</u>	0	<u>44</u>	1	<u>36</u>	0	<u>33</u>	0
Total WED	256	3	263	3	258	3	239	3	241	3
Sub-Total	8052		7924		8186		8356		8108	
Other*	105	1	103	1	85	1	117	1	95	1
Total Releases	8157		8027		8271		8473		8203	
Total Offenders	7407		7339		7524		7789		7501	

* 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 a new release from institution. Therefore, while only 177 offenders were released on full parole *directly from institutions* during 2009/10, a total of 1,384 full parole supervision periods actually started during the year because 1,207 full parole supervision periods started after the offender had completed day parole (see Table 37). This is an example of how the Board uses gradual release to reintegrate offenders back into the community slowly and safely.

Federal releases from institutions decreased 3.2% in 2009/10 (↓270). The number of offenders released on full parole and statutory release decreased, while the number of offenders released on day parole and at warrant expiry remained relative stable.

Statutory release continued to account for over half of all releases in 2009/10. In 2009/10, the proportion of offenders released on statutory release remained unchanged at 68%, while the proportions released on day parole increased 1% to 26% and the proportion released on full parole decreased 1% to 2%.

In 2009/10, 7,501 offenders had 8,203 federal releases from institutions. Some offenders were released more than once. In fact, 6,834 offenders were released once, 633 were released twice, 33 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	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Atlantic	927	893	1019	1009	978
Quebec	1800	1764	1696	1866	1754
Ontario	2044	2003	1994	2070	1978
Prairies	2278	2366	2510	2469	2449
Pacific	1108	1001	1052	1059	1044
Canada	8157	8027	8271	8473	8203

In 2009/10, the number of federal releases from institutions remained relatively stable in the Prairie region (↓20 from 2008/09). During the same period, the other regions all saw decreases in the number of federal releases from institutions with the Quebec region seeing the biggest decrease (↓6.0%), followed by the Ontario (↓4.4%), the Atlantic (↓3.1%) and the Pacific (↓1.4%) regions.

Table 27

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2005/06 and 2009/10)										
Release Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	15108	18	518	50	619	26	7948	29	544	37
Full Parole	82	1	105	10	134	6	527	2	114	8
Statutory Release	6236	76	400	39	1543	64	18340	67	749	51
Warrant Expiry	335	4	10	1	105	4	596	2	37	3
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	44	1	2	0	9	0	108	0	11	1
Total	8207		1035		2410		27519		1455	

Excluded releases from 2005/06 to 2009/10 were 8 transfers to foreign countries, 254 deceased, and 243 other for a total of 505.

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 Aboriginal and Black offenders were equally likely to be released at warrant expiry.

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Table 28

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2005/06 and 2009/10)					
Release Type	Male		Female		
	#	%	#	%	
Day Parole	10041	26	1098	49	
Full Parole	856	2	106	5	
Statutory Release	26234	68	1034	46	
Warrant Expiry	1065	3	18	1	
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	173	0	1	0	
Total	38369		2257		

Excluded releases from 2005/06 to 2009/10 were 8 transfers to foreign countries, 254 deceased, and 243 other for a total of 505.

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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2005/06	222	43	285	25	337	25	511	35	203	29	1558	30
2006/07	213	40	290	24	266	20	478	31	157	24	1404	27
2007/08	240	39	285	25	287	21	473	27	168	26	1453	26
2008/09	225	35	275	22	286	20	463	26	175	24	1424	25
2009/10	211	34	225	20	226	17	442	26	182	25	1286	23

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 23% in 2009/10. The proportion of 23% recorded in 2009/10 was the lowest in at least the last sixteen years.

In 2009/10, the Atlantic region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory releases where parole was previously granted at 34%, and the Ontario region had the lowest at 17%.

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 44%, and schedule I-sex offenders had the lowest at 11%.

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 20% and White offenders had the highest at 28%.

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 25% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2005/06	300	57	854	75	1030	75	964	65	509	71	3657	70
2006/07	326	60	919	76	1045	80	1066	69	489	76	3845	73
2007/08	371	61	847	75	1063	79	1265	73	487	74	4033	74
2008/09	411	65	976	78	1115	80	1298	74	540	76	4340	75
2009/10	413	66	916	80	1134	83	1270	74	534	75	4267	77

*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 77% in 2009/10.

In 2009/10, the Ontario region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory releases where there was no prior parole release at 83% and the Atlantic region had the lowest at 66%.

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 89% and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 56%.

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 80% and White offenders had the lowest at 72%.

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 75% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2005/06	120	23	421	37	360	26	357	24	193	27	1451	28
2006/07	117	22	470	39	323	25	441	29	213	33	1564	30
2007/08	147	24	428	38	316	23	548	32	215	33	1654	30
2008/09	160	25	450	36	355	25	566	32	209	29	1740	30
2009/10	155	25	395	35	393	20	546	32	208	29	1697	31

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 has increased since then and was 31% in 2009/10.

In 2009/10, the Ontario region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory releases where parole was previously denied/not directed at 20% and the Quebec region had the highest at 35%.

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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 38% and schedule I 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 26% and Asian offenders had the highest at 39%.

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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2005/06	180	34	433	38	670	49	607	41	316	44	2206	42
2006/07	209	39	449	37	722	55	625	40	276	43	2281	43
2007/08	224	37	419	37	747	55	717	41	272	42	2379	43
2008/09	251	39	526	42	760	54	732	42	331	46	2600	45
2009/10	258	41	521	46	741	54	724	42	326	46	2570	46

*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 has increased in 2009/10 to 46% from 15% 1994/95.

In 2009/10, 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 41% 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 63% 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 52% and Asian offenders had the lowest at 34%.

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 45% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2009/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	2	1

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously granted decreased from 31% in 1994/95 to 1% in 2009/10.

In 2009/10, the Pacific region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously granted at 6% and the Atlantic, Quebec and Ontario regions had the lowest at 0%.

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

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

Over the last five years, parole had previously been granted in 22% (4) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 5% of male offenders.

Table 34

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where there was NO PRIOR PAROLE RELEASE*												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	60	97	49	94	47	94	23	96	193	95
2009/10	11	100	54	100	43	100	82	99	15	94	205	99

*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 99% in 2009/10.

In 2009/10, the Atlantic, Quebec and Ontario regions had the highest proportions of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where there was no prior parole release at 100% and the Pacific region had the lowest at 94%.

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Over the last five years, schedule I 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 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 White offenders had the lowest at 94%.

Over the last five years, there had been no prior parole release in 78% (14) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 95% of male offenders.

Table 35

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY DENIED/NOT DIRECTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	15	24	3	6	10	20	7	29	38	19
2009/10	3	27	18	33	3	7	9	11	7	44	40	19

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 19% in 2009/10.

In 2009/10, the Ontario region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously denied/not directed at 7%, and the Pacific region had the highest at 44%.

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 19%.

Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole had previously been denied/not directed at 16% and Black and White offenders had the highest at 25%.

Over the last five years, parole had previously been denied/not directed in 22% (4) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders which was the same proportion as male offenders.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	45	73	46	88	37	74	16	67	155	76
2009/10	8	73	36	67	40	93	73	88	8	50	165	80

*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 80% since 1994/95 and was 80% in 2009/10.

In 2009/10, 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 50%, and the Ontario region had the highest at 93%.

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 77% 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 80% and White offenders had the lowest at 69%.

Over the last five years, there had been no prior parole decision for release in 56% (10) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 73% of male offenders.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

Table 37

Source: CSC and NPB

GRADUATION from DAY PAROLE to FULL PAROLE or STATUTORY RELEASE by FISCAL YEAR						
Release Type		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Day Parole to Full Parole						
	Atlantic	184	186	178	195	205
	Quebec	312	296	258	308	326
	Ontario	270	302	292	289	248
	Prairies	333	337	344	336	312
	Pacific	105	121	171	139	116
Total		1204	1242	1243	1267	1207
Day Parole to Stat. Release						
	Atlantic	54	52	53	52	49
	Quebec	104	104	80	83	112
	Ontario	108	105	113	107	114
	Prairies	112	139	117	138	118
	Pacific	66	70	68	75	87
Total		444	470	431	455	480
All Graduations						
	Atlantic	238	238	231	247	254
	Quebec	416	400	338	391	438
	Ontario	378	406	405	396	362
	Prairies	445	476	461	474	430
	Pacific	171	191	239	214	203
Total		1648	1711	1674	1722	1687

The number of offenders that graduated from day parole to full parole decreased 5% (↓60) in 2009/10 and is the second lowest number of graduations in at least the past five years. This can be attributed, in part, to the decrease in the number of federal pre-release day parole grant/direct decisions (↓5%) between 2005/06 and 2008/09.

The number of offenders graduating from day parole to statutory release increased 5% (↑25) in 2009/10 and is at its highest level in at least the past five years.

In the last five years, the Atlantic region has seen the biggest increase in the number of graduations from day parole to full parole (↑11%) and the only decrease in the number of graduations from day parole to statutory release (↓9%). During the same period, the Pacific region saw a 10% increase in the number of graduations from day parole to full parole and a 32% increase in the number of graduations from day parole to statutory release, while the Quebec region saw an increase of 4% in the number of graduations from day parole to full parole and an 8% increase in the number of graduations from day parole to statutory release.. The Ontario and Prairie regions both saw decreases (↓8% and ↓6% respectively) in the number of graduations from day parole to full parole and increases in the number of graduations from day parole to statutory release (↑6% and ↑5% respectively).

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

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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	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Atlantic	4,415	3,692	3,553	3,365	3,225
Quebec	9,163	8,722	7,967	8,355	8,313
Ontario	9,383	8,528	8,503	8,157	7,612
Prairies	10,360	9,627	9,014	9,236	8,795
Pacific	6,010	5,068	5,494	5,350	5,063
Canada	39,331	35,637	34,531	34,463	33,008
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	3,902	3,305	3,225	3,110	2,988
Quebec	9,157	8,718	7,967	8,355	8,311
Ontario	9,377	8,518	8,500	8,157	7,612
Prairies	9,905	9,281	8,698	8,941	8,462
Pacific	6,005	5,054	5,011	4,862	4,652
Canada	38,346	34,876	33,401	33,425	32,025
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	513	387	328	255	237
Quebec	6	4	0	0	2
Ontario	6	10	3	0	0
Prairies	455	346	316	295	333
Pacific	5	14	483	488	411
Canada	985	761	1,130	1,038	983

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 2009/10, the Board's workload (both pre and post-release) decreased 4.2% (↓1,455). The Board's workload decreased 4.2% at the federal level and 5.3% at the provincial level. This is the fewest number of reviews for workload in at least the last 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 3.4% in 2008/09, it was expected that the number of reviews for workload would decrease in 2009/10. As the number of warrant of committal admissions increased 8.5% in 2009/10, the Board's workload is expected to increase in 2010/11.

At the federal level, in 2009/10, the Board's workload decreased in all regions except the Quebec region where it remained relatively stable. At the provincial level, in 2009/10, the Board's workload decreased in the Atlantic and Pacific regions, while it increased in the Prairie region.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

NUMBER OF REVIEWS

Table 39

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Atlantic	2,757	2,035	1,968	1,850	1,778
Quebec	4,867	4,208	3,842	4,027	4,080
Ontario	5,015	4,248	4,211	4,095	3,871
Prairies	5,835	5,072	4,737	4,806	4,631
Pacific	3,287	2,387	2,822	2,783	2,632
Canada	21,761	17,950	17,580	17,561	16,992
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	2,270	1,677	1,663	1,612	1,553
Quebec	4,864	4,206	3,842	4,027	4,079
Ontario	5,012	4,243	4,209	4,095	3,871
Prairies	5,417	4,753	4,435	4,529	4,308
Pacific	3,283	2,377	2,374	2,322	2,238
Canada	20,846	17,256	16,523	16,585	16,049
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	487	358	305	238	225
Quebec	3	2	0	3	1
Ontario	3	5	2	0	0
Prairies	418	319	302	277	323
Pacific	4	10	448	461	394
Canada	915	694	1,057	976	943

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

In 2009/10, the number of reviews (both pre and post release and detention) conducted by the Board decreased 3.2% (↓569). Reviews at the federal level decreased 3.2%, while reviews at the provincial level decreased 3.4% in 2009/10. This is the fewest number of reviews in at least the last five years.

At the federal level, in 2009/10, the number of reviews conducted by the Board decreased in all regions except the Quebec region where the number of reviews increased 1.3%. At the provincial level, in 2009/10, the number of reviews conducted by the Board decreased in both the Atlantic and Pacific regions (↓5.5% and 14.5% respectively), while it increased in the Prairie region (↑16.6%).

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

Table 40

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of PRE-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Atlantic	1,556	1,636	1,598	1,535	1,502
Quebec	2,880	2,976	2,798	2,919	2,936
Ontario	3,052	3,202	3,256	3,296	3,122
Prairies	3,832	4,112	4,023	4,129	3,976
Pacific	1,886	1,817	2,282	2,213	2,179
Canada	13,206	13,743	13,957	14,092	13,715
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1,269	1,329	1,354	1,333	1,300
Quebec	2,879	2,976	2,798	2,919	2,935
Ontario	3,049	3,197	3,254	3,296	3,122
Prairies	3,527	3,848	3,763	3,884	3,682
Pacific	1,882	1,808	1,903	1,834	1,830
Canada	12,606	13,158	13,072	13,266	12,869
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	287	307	244	202	202
Quebec	1	0	0	1	1
Ontario	3	5	2	0	0
Prairies	305	264	260	245	294
Pacific	4	9	379	379	349
Canada	600	585	885	826	846

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 2009/10, the number of pre-release reviews conducted by the Board decreased 2.7% (↓377). The number of pre-release reviews at the federal level decreased 3.0%, while the number of pre-release reviews at the provincial level increased 2.4%.

In 2009/10, all regions, except the Quebec region, saw decreases in the number of pre-release reviews at the federal level, while, in the Quebec region the number of pre-release reviews increased slightly. In the Atlantic region the number of pre-release provincial reviews remained unchanged in 2009/10, while the number increased in the Prairie region (↑20.0%) and decreased in the Pacific region (↓7.9%).

In 2009/10, pre-release reviews accounted for 70.0% of all reviews conducted, about the same as the percentage (69.4%) recorded the previous year. During the same period, the proportion of pre-release reviews conducted as opposed to all reviews remained relatively stable in the Quebec, Ontario and Prairie regions, while it increased in the Atlantic and Pacific regions.

In 2009/10, the proportion of pre-release panel reviews, as opposed to reviews made on file was 33.7% for panel reviews to 66.3% for reviews on file. This was an increase of 1.6% from the proportion recorded in 2008/09. The proportion of pre-release panel reviews increased 2.1% at the federal level, while it decreased 4.5% at the provincial level in 2009/10.

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Table 41

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of POST-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Atlantic	1,395	612	617	577	510
Quebec	2,328	1,623	1,430	1,480	1,544
Ontario	2,315	1,409	1,414	1,278	1,136
Prairies	2,472	1,588	1,377	1,386	1,307
Pacific	1,654	787	849	884	744
Canada	10,164	6,019	5,687	5,605	5,241
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1,191	558	554	540	484
Quebec	2,326	1,621	1,430	1,480	1,544
Ontario	2,315	1,409	1,414	1,278	1,136
Prairies	2,358	1,530	1,333	1,354	1,277
Pacific	1,654	786	779	800	699
Canada	9,844	5,904	5,510	5,452	5,140
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	204	54	63	37	26
Quebec	2	2	0	0	0
Ontario	0	0	0	0	0
Prairies	114	58	44	32	30
Pacific	0	1	70	84	45
Canada	320	115	177	153	101

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 2009/10, the number of post-release reviews conducted by the Board decreased 6.5% (↓364). During the same period, the number of post-release reviews at the federal level decreased 5.7%, while the number of reviews at the provincial level decreased 34.0%.

At the federal level, in 2009/10, the number of post-release reviews conducted by the Board decreased in all regions except the Quebec region, where the number increased (↑4.3%). At the provincial level, in 2009/10, the number of post-release reviews conducted by the Board decreased in the Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions.

In 2009/10, post-release reviews accounted for 26.8% of all reviews conducted, about the same as the percentage of 27.6% recorded the previous year. During the same period, the proportion of post-release reviews conducted as opposed to all reviews remained stable in the Quebec and Prairie regions, while it decreased in the other regions.

In 2009/10, the proportion of post-release panel reviews, as opposed to reviews made on file was 34.5% for panel reviews to 65.5% for reviews made on file. This represents a decrease in the proportion of post-release panel reviews from the proportion recorded in 2008/09. The proportion of post-release panel reviews remained relatively stable at the federal level in 2009/10, while it decreased at the provincial level (↓3.6%).

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Table 42

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of DETENTION REVIEWS					
Region	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Atlantic	66	59	53	50	63
Quebec	139	159	157	150	133
Ontario	196	157	159	140	161
Prairies	159	134	151	198	204
Pacific	88	99	73	69	62
Canada	648	608	593	607	623

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 2009/10, the number of detention reviews conducted by the Board increased by 2.6% (↑16).

The number of detention reviews increased in the Atlantic (↑26.0%), the Ontario (↑15.0%) and the Prairie (↑3.0%) regions in 2009/10, while it decreased in the Quebec (↓11.3%) and the Pacific (↓10.1%) regions.

In 2009/10, detention reviews accounted for 3.2% 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 2009/10, the proportion of detention panel reviews, as opposed to reviews made on file was 60.8% for panel reviews to 39.2% for reviews made on file. This represents a decrease of 1.5% in the proportion of panel reviews when compared to the previous year.

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Performance Measurement Division

Table 43

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of PANEL REVIEWS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Atlantic	9	13	12	20	18
Quebec	14	19	16	20	23
Ontario	55	47	47	32	35
Prairies	519	471	324	290	259
Pacific	148	136	133	119	93
Canada	745	686	532	481	428
PRE-RELEASE					
Atlantic	7	12	12	15	8
Quebec	13	15	11	13	17
Ontario	39	36	39	18	26
Prairies	357	363	263	232	212
Pacific	107	94	104	87	76
Canada	523	520	429	365	339
POST-RELEASE					
Atlantic	1	1	0	7	6
Quebec	1	3	3	1	3
Ontario	6	10	7	11	9
Prairies	177	158	101	80	54
Pacific	41	46	34	44	28
Canada	226	218	145	143	100
DETENTION					
Atlantic	1	1	0	1	5
Quebec	0	2	2	6	4
Ontario	11	6	5	7	5
Prairies	32	23	19	23	17
Pacific	7	8	6	4	3
Canada	51	40	32	41	34

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 53 (to 428) in 2009/10, to its lowest level in the past five years. The Quebec and Ontario regions saw increases (each ↑3) 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 (↓31).

Of all the panel reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor held in 2009/10, the majority were at the pre-release level (71.7%).

In 2009/10, 84% of panel reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor were for Aboriginal offenders. This proportion varied from 100% in the Quebec region, to 94% in the Atlantic region, 89% in the Ontario region, 83% in the Prairie region and 80% in the Pacific region. Of the 1,125 panel reviews for Aboriginal offenders in 2009/10, 32% were panel reviews, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, compared to 45% in 2005/06.

4.2 PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

4.2.1 DECISION TRENDS

This section presents information on decision trends (i.e. number of decisions, grant rates, proportion of sentence served prior to first conditional release, 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 | |

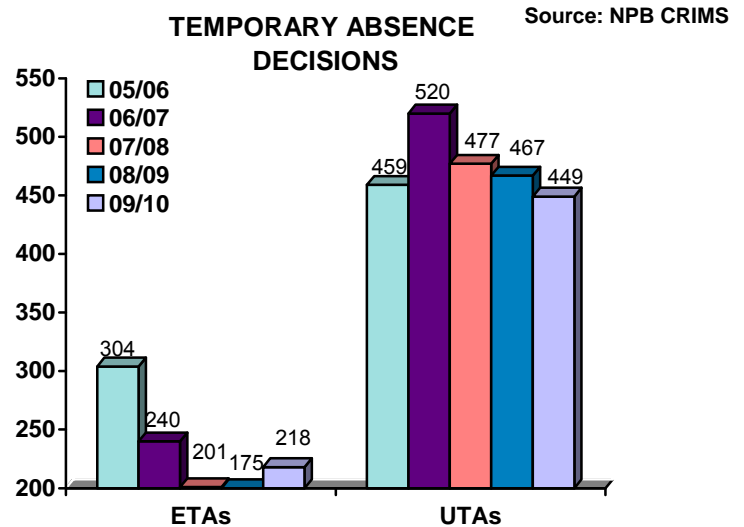
TEMPORARY ABSENCE

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 667 temporary absence applications in 2009/10. This is an increase of 3.9% from the previous year. The Atlantic, Quebec and Pacific regions saw increases in the number of temporary absence decisions in 2009/10, with the Atlantic region seeing the biggest increase ($\uparrow 121.4\%$), while the Ontario and Prairie regions saw decreases in the number of temporary absence decisions in 2009/10, with the Prairie region seeing the biggest decrease ($\downarrow 11.0\%$).



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In 2009/10, 41 temporary absence decisions were made following a panel review, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, compared to 40 in 2008/09.

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
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
2009/10	86	78	89	89	86	71	90	79	81	55	87	80

The national approval rate for ETAs increased 2% in 2009/10 to 87%.

The national authorization rate for UTAs increased 2% to 80% in 2009/10. This is the first increase in the UTA authorization rate in the last five 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
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	86	81	-	68	-	74	-	-	0	--	85	78
2009/10	87	81	-	79	-	77	-	-	100	0	87	80
5-yr Average	90	82	-	70	0	72	-	-	60	85	89	79

Averaged over the last five years, the approval/authorization/renewal rate for temporary absences for offenders serving sentences for murder has been higher than the average in both the total escorted temporary absence group and the total 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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Performance Measurement Division

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
2005/06	90	87	71	57	91	61	92	81	100	45	91	81
2006/07	90	69	50	83	93	55	92	84	80	50	91	80
2007/08	93	71	-	40	90	64	90	83	100	40	91	79
2008/09	77	81	67	57	88	72	89	78	83	77	85	78
2009/10	86	79	80	100	100	86	87	80	86	64	87	80
5-yr Average	88	78	71	62	93	69	90	81	90	57	89	79

Averaged over the last five years, the approval/authorization/renewal rate for temporary absences for Aboriginal and Asian offenders have been less than the total average in both the escorted temporary absence group and unescorted temporary absence group. 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
2005/06	91	80	92	88		
2006/07	90	79	100	84		
2007/08	90	79	100	62		
2008/09	85	79	88	63		
2009/10	87	80	86	56		
5-yr Average	89	80	92	75		

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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Performance Measurement Division

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
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
2009/10	87	80	-	81	-	76
5-yr Average	89	82	0	75	-	70

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 89% averaged over the last five years.

Averaged over the last five years, the UTA authorization rate has been 82% for lifers, 75% for those serving indeterminate sentences and 70% for those serving determinate sentences.

Of the 449 UTA decisions rendered by the Board, in 2009/10, 71% were for lifers, 21% for those serving determinate sentences and 7% for those serving indeterminate sentences.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

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
2005/06	445	111	1045	-	902	-	1228	97	707	1	4327	209
2006/07	468	110	1054	-	976	1*	1307	99	713	7**	4518	217
2007/08	513	80	982	-	971	1*	1205	114	772	136	4443	331
2008/09	482	123	1068	-	972	-	1172	95	723	210	4417	428
2009/10	506	136	1070	-	1035	-	1250	135	748	208	4609	479

*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 provincial offenders when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded on April 1, 2007.

The number of federal day parole release decisions increased 4.3% in 2009/10 (↑192). It was expected that the number of day parole release decisions would decrease in 2009/10 as the number of warrant of committal admissions had decreased in 2008/09, however the number increased instead. This is the highest number of day parole release decisions since at least 2001/02. This increase is due to an increase in the number of offenders who are applying for day parole, however the reason for the latter increase is not known. As the number of warrant of committal admissions increased in 2009/10, it is expected that the number of day parole release decisions will see an increase again in 2010/11.

The number of provincial day parole release decisions increased 11.9% in 2009/10 (↑51). This increase is due to an increase in the number of provincial day parole release decisions in the Atlantic (↑10.6%) and the Prairie (↑42.1%) regions. During the same period, the number of provincial day parole release decisions in the Pacific region decreased (↓1.0%).

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

Table 50

Source: NPB-CRIMS

FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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
2009/10	4	12	17	149	52	234

The number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, decreased by 10 in 2009/10. This is the lowest number of federal day parole release decisions with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor in the last five years.

In 2009/10, the Quebec (↑1), Ontario (↑5) and Prairie (↑3) regions saw increases in the number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor. The Atlantic (↓6) and Pacific (↓13) regions both saw decreases in the number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor in 2009/10.

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	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	33	33	31	31	31	32
Quebec	33	33	31	31	33	32
Ontario	32	32	32	31	31	32
Prairies	32	32	33	32	33	32
Pacific	35	35	33	34	37	35
Canada	33	33	32	32	33	32

The average proportion of sentence served before first federal day parole release increased 1% to 33% in 2009/10.

²¹ Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

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Performance Measurement Division

Table 52

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	44	44	43	45	47	44
Schedule I-non-sex	42	42	41	42	43	42
Schedule II	24	24	24	24	25	24
Non-scheduled	29	30	30	30	29	29

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

The average time served before first federal day parole release increased in 2009/10 for all offenders except for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences where the average time served decreased.

Table 53

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL AND RACE (%)						
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	37	38	38	38	38	38
Asian	23	25	24	24	28	25
Black	32	30	30	30	31	31
White	33	33	32	32	32	32
Other	27	28	29	29	30	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 2005/06 and 2009/10, 64.1% of Aboriginal offenders, serving determinate sentences, who were granted day parole were schedule I offenders compared to 22.1% of Asian offenders, 39.2% of Black offenders and 43.9% of White offenders.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

Table 54

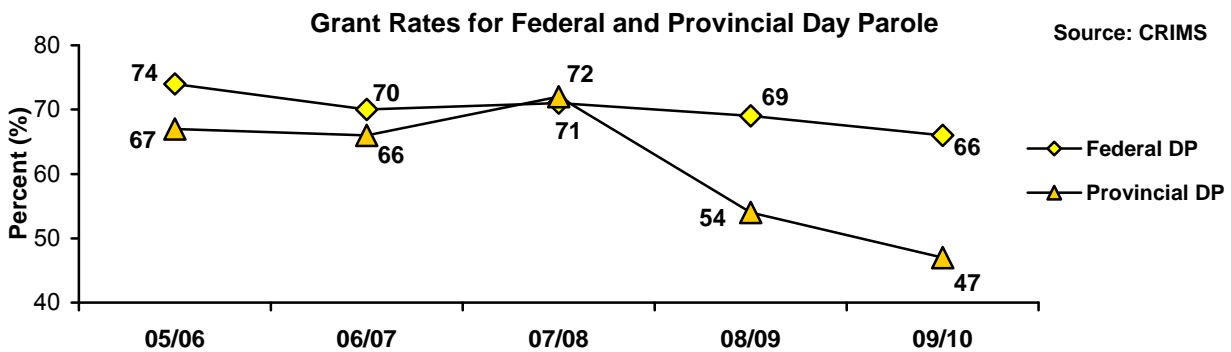
Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	33	33	32	32	33	33
Female	29	27	30	28	29	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 proportions served by both male and female offenders increased 1% in 2009/10 to 33% and 29% respectively

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 3% in 2009/10 to 66%. This is the lowest federal day parole grant rate in the past 13 years.

The provincial day parole grant rate decreased 7% in 2009/10 to 47%. This is the lowest provincial day parole grant rate in 12 years.

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

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

Table 55

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
05/06	375	84	691	66	711	79	894	73	536	76	3207	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
09/10	389	77	752	70	675	65	740	59	501	67	3057	66

In 2009/10, the federal day parole grant rate increased in the Quebec region (↑4%), remained unchanged in the Atlantic region and decreased in all the other regions, with the Prairie region seeing the biggest decrease (↓8%) followed by the Ontario region (↓4%) and the Pacific region (↓3%).

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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
09/10	3	75	5	42	12	71	79	53	37	71	136	58

The grant rate for federal day parole following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, decreased 3% in 2009/10 to 58%.

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, remained unchanged at 52% in 2009/10.

Table 57

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	60	230	54
09/10	47	35	-	-	-	-	73	54	106	51	226	47

*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 provincial offenders when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded on April 1, 2007.

In 2009/10, the provincial day parole grant rate decreased 9% in the Pacific region, 5% in the Prairie region and 3% in the Atlantic region. The national provincial day parole grant rate decreased 7% in 2009/10.

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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.
2005/06	87	-	72	71	71	73	83	67	64	63
2006/07	84	-	62	69	66	58	78	83	61	64
2007/08	86	-	62	18	71	73	75	80	59	71
2008/09	85	100*	61	35	67	52	73	69	57	50
2009/10	82	-	51	38	66	44	73	63	52	42
5-Year Average	85	100	61	44	78	57	76	71	59	56

*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.
2005/06	74	61	82	67	72	33	74	69	74	76
2006/07	67	64	80	67	64	33	70	69	75	63
2007/08	69	63	76	80	59	44	72	74	69	76
2008/09	65	50	78	70	58	36	71	51	64	60
2009/10	61	41	68	29	56	40	68	47	67	56
5-Year Average	68	54	76	53	61	38	71	59	69	64

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

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Table 60

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER (%)					
Year	Male			Female	
	Fed.	Prov.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2005/06	73	66		88	88
2006/07	69	64		87	81
2007/08	69	71		88	86
2008/09	67	53		88	66
2009/10	65	44		84	71
5-Year Average	69	57		87	76

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
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	64	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	66
All DP Reviews	77	66	69	67	70	69
2009/10						
Regular	77	67	70	62	69	68
APR	77	79	59	54	57	63
All DP Reviews	77	70	65	59	67	66

The national grant rate for accelerated day parole reviews decreased by 3% in 2009/10 to 63%. 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, 67.1% (4,878 of 7,272) of the offenders, who were entitled to be considered for APR, were directed to day parole. APR pre-release day parole decisions accounted for 32.6% of all federal day parole pre-release decisions in the past five years.

In 2009/10, the national grant rate for regular day parole decreased by 3% to 68%. During the same period, the Atlantic region had the highest regular day parole grant rate and the Prairie region had the lowest.

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The Quebec region has had the lowest regular day parole grant rate in four of the last five years, while the Atlantic region had the highest regular day parole grant rates in four of the last five years.

Aboriginal and White offenders, of all the offender groups, were the only ones 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 47% of the time compared to a 74% grant rate for regular day parole. White offenders were directed to day parole 70% of the time compared to a 72% 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, and to a lesser extent White offenders, serving sentences for non-violent offences are more likely to commit a violent offence on day parole than Aboriginal and White 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
05/06	2638	72	558	87	11	52
06/07	2541	68	605	85	19	48
07/08	2541	69	580	86	19	28
08/09	2435	67	589	85	19	22
09/10	2455	66	585	81	17	11

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 68%. 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 2% and had a grant rate of 23%.

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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	
2005/06	398	191	1054	-	740	1*	974	144	512	9	3678	345	
2006/07	390	185	1018	-	827	3*	1022	129	501	94**	3758	411	
2007/08	407	155	902	-	785	-	1000	96	551	185	3645	436	
2008/09	399	169	1006	-	810	-	993	111	509	183	3717	463	
2009/10	410	183	986	-	778	-	1002	122	492	173	3668	478	

*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 provincial offenders when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded on April 1, 2007.

The number of federal full parole release decisions decreased 1.3% in 2009/10 (↓49).

The number of provincial full parole release decisions increased 3.2% (↑15) in 2009/10.

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
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
2009/10	4	15	8	107	36	170

The number of federal full parole release decisions following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, decreased by 18 in 2009/10. This is the lowest number in the last five years.

In 2009/10, the Prairie (↓8) and the Pacific (↓16) regions saw decreases in the number of federal full parole release decisions following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, while the Atlantic (↑1), Quebec (↑3) and Ontario (↑2) regions all 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	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	40	40	39	39	39	39
Quebec	40	40	39	40	40	40
Ontario	38	37	37	37	35	37
Prairies	39	39	39	38	39	39
Pacific	38	40	37	37	37	38
Canada	39	39	38	38	38	39

There has been very little change in the average proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release since 2005/06. 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 35% and 40%.

Table 66

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	47	49	47	48	49	48
Schedule I-non-sex	48	48	48	48	47	48
Schedule II	35	35	35	35	35	35
Non-scheduled	36	36	36	35	35	36

In the five-year period between 2005/06 to 2009/10, 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 2009/10, schedule I-sex offenders saw an increase in the average time served prior to first federal full parole (from 48% to 49%), while schedule I-non-sex offenders saw a decrease (from 48% to 47%). The average time served prior to first federal full parole remained unchanged for schedule II offenders as well as non-scheduled offenders.

²³ Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

Table 67

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL AND RACE (%)						
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	42	41	41	41	41	41
Asian	37	35	35	35	36	36
Black	37	38	37	37	36	37
White	39	40	39	39	38	39
Other	36	37	36	37	36	36

Over the five-year period from 2005/06 to 2009/10, 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 36.4% of Aboriginal offenders, serving determinate sentences, who were granted full parole between 2005/06 and 2009/10, were schedule I offenders compared to 10.2% of Asian offenders, 16.9% of Black offenders and 23.6% of White offenders.

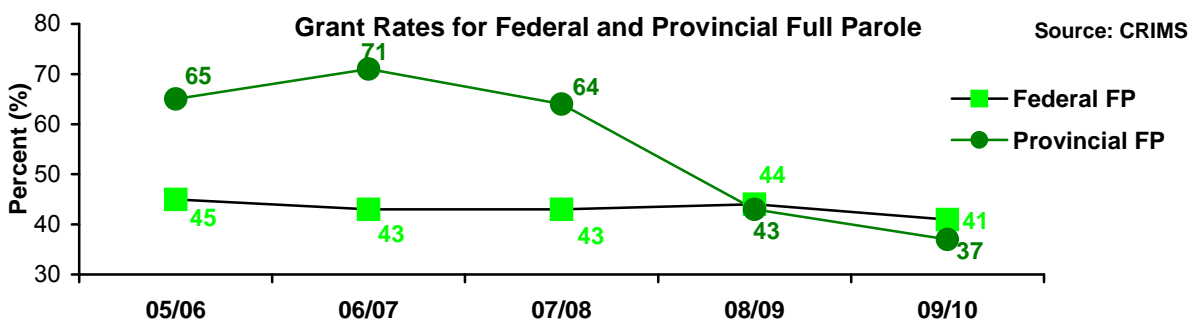
Table 68

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	39	39	38	39	38	39
Female	36	37	38	36	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 decreased 3% in 2009/10, while the provincial full parole grant rate decreased 6%. Both the federal and provincial full parole grant rates are at their lowest levels in 12 years

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

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Table 69

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	326	36	368	47	433	43	200	36	1567	43
2008/09	243	61	368	37	393	49	457	46	175	34	1636	44
2009/10	255	62	384	39	339	44	375	37	146	30	1499	41

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 2009/10, 65% 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, 62% were eligible for APR. This compares to 46% of the full parole decisions in the Quebec region which were for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences (50% eligible for APR), 66% in the Ontario region (56% eligible for APR), 56% in the Prairie region (42% eligible for APR) and 55% in the Pacific region (50% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
09/10	2	50	2	13	1	13	24	22	5	14	34	20

The grant rate for federal full parole following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, increased 1% in 2009/10 to 20%.

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 2009/10, the grant rate following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor was 1% 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 remained unchanged in 2009/10 at 21%.

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Table 71

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	73	43	-	-	-	-	55	50	73	40	201	43
2009/10	70	38	-	-	-	-	45	37	62	36	177	37

*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 provincial offenders when the British Columbia Board of Parole was disbanded on April 1, 2007.

The national provincial full parole grant rate decreased 6% to 37% in 2009/10.

In 2009/10, the provincial full parole grant rates decreased in the Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions.

Table 72

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)										
Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
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	45	65
2008/09	28	-	22	31	26	37	69	58	44	41
2009/10	30	-	17	25	22	28	67	58	40	33
5-Year Average	33	-	22	39	24	49	70	67	45	55

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.
2005/06	34	53	75	80	50	45	45	68	59	64
2006/07	29	51	71	67	46	38	43	74	61	74
2007/08	33	31	67	75	40	50	44	73	47	59
2008/09	30	33	72	58	51	17	44	46	52	42
2009/10	24	24	59	19	39	27	42	43	52	35
5-Year Average	32	38	70	46	46	34	47	60	55	54

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.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

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Over the last five years, 48.7% of the federal full parole decisions for Aboriginal offenders were for schedule I offences, while 21.6% of the federal full parole decisions for Asian offenders were for schedule I offences. The percentage was 35.7% for Black offenders and 39.6% 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.
2005/06	43	62	71	94
2006/07	41	70	67	84
2007/08	41	64	71	67
2008/09	41	41	77	69
2009/10	39	37	69	38
5-Year Average	41	54	71	70

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
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	37	18	19	23	12	21
APR	100	100	99	100	100	100
All FP Reviews	61	37	49	46	34	44
2009/10						
Regular	37	21	11	18	14	19
APR	100	100	98	100	100	99
All FP Reviews	62	39	44	37	30	41

The national grant rate for accelerated full parole review (AFPR) decreased 1% to 99% in 2009/10. The AFPR grant rate has increased dramatically since accelerated day parole review was introduced in July 1997. This is because offenders who are directed to day parole are almost always automatically directed to full parole. If the offender is not directed to day parole, the full parole review is conducted using the regular criteria.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

The national grant rate for regular full parole decreased 2% in 2009/10, while the national grant rate for all federal full parole decreased 3%.

The Atlantic region had the highest regular full parole grant rate (37%) in 2009/10. 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 2005/06 and 2009/10, 41.5% of all the regular full parole decisions in the Atlantic region were for schedule II and non-scheduled offenders. The Pacific and Quebec regions, which generally have had the lowest regular full parole grant rates since 2005/06, have also had the lowest proportions of schedule II and non-scheduled offenders during the same period (at 27.4% and 28.6% respectively).

Table 76

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE						
	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
05/06						
Regular	476	22	92	34	3	2
APR	1057	99	-	-	-	-
Other	16	46	10	71	0	0
All	1549	48	102	36	3	2
06/07						
Regular	471	21	92	34	0	0
APR	1037	100	-	-	-	-
Other	12	50	5	42	0	0
All	1520	46	97	35	0	0
07/08						
Regular	428	20	100	35	1	1
APR	1030	99	-	-	-	-
Other	7	50	1	25	0	0
All	1465	46	101	34	1	1
08/09						
Regular	449	21	87	29	2	1
APR	1097	100	-	-	-	-
Other	1	100	-	-	-	-
All	1547	48	87	29	2	1
09/10						
Regular	397	18	94	31	1	1
APR	1005	99	-	-	-	-
Other	2	40	-	-	-	-
All	1404	44	94	31	1	1

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

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

Over the last five years, offenders with determinate sentences have accounted for 94% of all decisions to grant or direct full parole. Offenders with life sentences have accounted for 6% of all decisions to grant full parole. There have been only 7 full parole grants in the last five years for offenders with other indeterminate sentences.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

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					
2005/06	28	0	59	7	18
2006/07	26	0	37	8	17
2007/08	23	1	30	4	16
2008/09	21	0	30	1	6
2009/10	20	1	24	7	5
APR					
2005/06	285	2	51	17	41
2006/07	255	3	36	16	36
2007/08	252	8	23	22	40
2008/09	230	0	25	30	41
2009/10	165	0	19	23	24
All Full Parole					
2005/06	313	2	110	24	59
2006/07	281	3	73	24	53
2007/08	275	9	53	26	56
2008/09	251	0	55	31	47
2009/10	185	1	43	30	29

The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on all full parole cases decreased by 26.7% in 2009/10. During the same period, the number of post-release residency conditions imposed decreased by 12 to 43, while the number of post-release residency conditions prolonged decreased by 1 to 30.

Ninety-one percent (91%) of all residency conditions imposed on full parole pre-release decisions during the last five years were on accelerated parole review cases, while APR cases accounted for just 66% 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.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

Table 78

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGION					
	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
<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	16	0	12
Pacific	20	0	19	0	8
Canada	313	2	110	24	59
<u>2006/07</u>					
Atlantic	30	0	8	1	3
Quebec	128	1	39	23	6
Ontario	82	1	13	0	29
Prairies	18	1	8	0	7
Pacific	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	27	0	5	0	0
Quebec	139	0	30	31	7
Ontario	61	0	5	0	28
Prairies	9	0	7	0	7
Pacific	15	0	8	0	5
Canada	251	0	55	31	47
<u>2009/10</u>					
Atlantic	23	1	6	1	2
Quebec	110	0	31	29	4
Ontario	33	0	3	0	18
Prairies	2	0	2	0	1
Pacific	17	0	1	0	4
Canada	185	1	43	30	29

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 (35.8%), followed by the Ontario region (17.4%), the Atlantic and Pacific regions (both at 11.4%) and the Prairie region (3.5%). 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 (10.1%).

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 97% 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 (30.4%), followed by schedule II offenders (15.0%), schedule I-non-sex offenders (6.1%), offenders serving sentences for murder (4.6%) and schedule I-sex offenders (3.6%). It is not surprising that non-scheduled offenders and offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences had the highest percentages of pre-release residency conditions imposed as ninety-one percent (91%) of all residency conditions imposed on full parole pre-release decisions during the last five years were on accelerated parole review cases.

Compared to the number of full parole grant decisions within the last five years, White offenders had the highest percentage of pre-release residency conditions imposed (18.4%), followed by Black offenders (14.0%), Aboriginal offenders (10.5%) and Asian offenders (7.5%).

Within the last five years, female offenders had a higher percentage of pre-release residency conditions imposed on full parole (17.0%) than male offenders (16.1%).

Table 79

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RECOMMENDED BY CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2005/06	66.0	79.2	50.0	52.3	43.6	64.6
2006/07	73.7	79.6	53.7	61.5	39.3	67.5
2007/08	60.6	89.2	55.1	55.2	20.0	69.8
2008/09	71.9	84.0	54.5	37.5	47.8	71.2
2009/10	72.4	75.2	47.2	25.0	50.0	67.5

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 2009/10, 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 25.0% in the Prairie region to 75.2% in the Quebec region. These percentages are lower than the previous year in the Quebec (↓8.8%), Ontario (↓7.3%) and Prairie (↓12.5%) regions and higher in the Atlantic (↑0.5%) and Pacific (↑2.2%) regions.

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Table 80

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2005/06	100.0	92.7	92.7	74.2	85.0	91.0
2006/07	100.0	95.0	100.0	88.9	84.6	95.6
2007/08	83.3	89.2	91.5	100.0	69.2	88.8
2008/09	85.2	88.2	78.3	60.0	84.6	84.8
2009/10	75.0	85.5	94.4	25.0	90.0	83.7

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 89.1% of the time.

The concordance rate, between the Board and CSC, on CSC's recommendations to impose residency conditions on full parole, ranged from 25.0% in the Prairie region to 90.0% in the Pacific region in 2009/10.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

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, 2005	9795	2005/06	5216	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%
April 1, 2009	10216	2009/10	5553	54%

Annual releases on statutory release decreased in number and also decreased as a proportion of the incarcerated population in 2009/10. The proportion of offenders released on statutory release decreased to 54% in 2009/10.

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
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
2009/10	57	48	51	61	58
5-Year Average	54	48	52	60	55

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 2009/10, the proportion increased in the Atlantic and Pacific regions, while it remained unchanged in the Prairie region and decreased in the Quebec and Ontario regions.

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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
2005/06	29	50	49	81
2006/07	30	51	49	82
2007/08	29	51	47	82
2008/09	28	54	52	78
2009/10	30	53	53	79
5-Year Average	29	52	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 all offence types, except schedule I-non-sex offenders in 2009/10.

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
2005/06	63	36	45	53	30
2006/07	60	26	44	55	33
2007/08	63	31	40	54	32
2008/09	64	34	44	55	37
2009/10	64	32	40	56	36
5-Year Average	63	32	42	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 White offenders in 2009/10, while they remained unchanged for Aboriginal offenders and decreased for Asian and Black offenders.

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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
2005/06	53	62
2006/07	54	51
2007/08	53	53
2008/09	55	55
2009/10	54	56
5-Year Average	54	55

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 female offenders in 2009/10, while it decreased for male offenders.

Residency Conditions on Statutory Release:

Table 86

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE								
Year	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE				Total*
	Imposed	Detention to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Detention to SR Residency Prolonged	Removed	
05/06	1342	48	5	17	-	1	86	1403
06/07	1380	55	2	15	-	1	92	1449
07/08	1417	29	1	13	1	-	56	1459
08/09	1694	33	3	16	1	-	96	1741
09/10	1589	33	2	16	-	-	86	1636

*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 decreased 6.0% in 2009/10 (↓105). The number of residency conditions imposed decreased 6.0% (↓104) at the pre-release level, and at the post-release level the number of residency conditions imposed remained unchanged at 16.

Twenty-seven percent (27%) of the 6,033 releases and graduations to statutory release in 2009/10 had a residency condition imposed pre-release, a decrease of 1% from the previous year.

Schedule I-non-sex offenders accounted for 70.9% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2009/10 (1,135 of 1,620) compared to their 50.5% 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 25.2% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2009/10 (409 of 1,620) compared to their 20.8% 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 (63.1% to 62.4% of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences).

Female offenders accounted for 2.7% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2009/10 (43 of 1,620) compared to their 3.9% 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>2005/06</u>							
Atlantic	102	5	1	1	0	0	8
Quebec	371	5	0	2	0	1	31
Ontario	304	16	1	7	0	0	16
Prairies	241	10	0	4	0	0	12
Pacific	324	12	3	3	0	0	19
Canada	1342	48	5	17	0	1	86
<u>2006/07</u>							
Atlantic	147	8	0	0	0	0	9
Quebec	408	7	1	3	0	0	38
Ontario	309	11	0	5	0	0	15
Prairies	256	4	0	2	0	0	11
Pacific	260	25	1	5	0	1	19
Canada	1380	55	2	15	0	1	92
<u>2007/08</u>							
Atlantic	157	1	0	2	0	0	12
Quebec	424	6	0	4	1	0	13
Ontario	386	8	0	2	0	0	10
Prairies	229	2	1	0	0	0	5
Pacific	221	12	0	5	0	0	16
Canada	1417	29	1	13	1	0	56
<u>2008/09</u>							
Atlantic	144	6	0	0	0	0	16
Quebec	535	3	3	3	0	0	32
Ontario	461	8	0	3	0	0	25
Prairies	260	8	0	2	0	0	8
Pacific	294	8	0	8	1	0	15
Canada	1694	33	3	16	1	0	96
<u>2009/10</u>							
Atlantic	154	6	0	0	0	0	11
Quebec	478	1	1	4	0	0	32
Ontario	382	8	0	6	0	0	19
Prairies	278	10	0	1	0	0	9
Pacific	297	8	1	5	0	0	15
Canada	1589	33	2	16	0	0	86

The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on statutory release increased in the Prairie (↑7.5%) and Atlantic (↑6.7%) regions in 2009/10, while the number remained relatively stable in the Pacific region and decreased in the Ontario and Quebec regions (↓16.8% and ↓10.7% respectively).

The number of post-release residency conditions imposed and prolonged on statutory release increased in the Quebec and Ontario regions (↑1 to 4, ↑3 to 6 respectively) in 2009/10. The number remained unchanged in the Atlantic region at 0, while it decreased in the Prairie and Pacific regions (↓1 to 1 and ↓4 to 5 respectively).

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

Table 88

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE RECOMMENDED BY CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2005/06	91.3	90.1	85.5	91.5	82.9	87.7
2006/07	94.6	92.0	85.0	91.9	86.4	89.6
2007/08	91.2	93.5	88.9	86.0	81.9	89.0
2008/09	93.8	87.9	80.4	88.6	75.8	84.3
2009/10	98.0	83.4	68.6	88.1	82.8	81.9

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 2009/10, about 18% 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 2009/10, which had been recommended by CSC, ranged from 68.6% in the Ontario region to 98.0% in the Atlantic region. The percentages decreased in the Quebec, Ontario and Prairie regions in 2009/10, while they increased in the Atlantic and Pacific regions.

Table 89

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2005/06	100.0	90.3	90.5	95.4	92.8	92.6
2006/07	99.3	92.2	91.4	96.0	95.0	94.0
2007/08	94.8	96.2	95.6	94.7	95.4	95.5
2008/09	97.1	98.1	97.1	97.1	97.0	97.4
2009/10	96.8	97.6	98.2	98.0	98.4	97.8

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

The above table indicates that over the past five years, when CSC recommends that a residency condition be imposed on statutory release (pre and post release) the Board agrees 95.5% of the time.

The concordance rate, between the Board and CSC, on CSC's recommendations to impose residency conditions on statutory release, ranged from 96.8% in the Atlantic region to 98.4% in the Pacific region in 2009/10.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

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 25, 2010)						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Presently Detained	29	81	93	112	45	360
Detention Ordered Not Past SR Date	14	15	23	26	6	84
Detained Total	43	96	116	138	51	444

As of April 25, 2010, 360 offenders were being detained and another 84 offenders had a detention order but had not yet reached their statutory release date, for a total of 444 offenders that had detention orders.

Referrals for Detention:

Table 91

Source: NPB

REFERRALS for DETENTION by REGION						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
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	23	241
2005/06	24	53	77	65	23	242
2006/07	22	71	63	55	24	235
2007/08	27	68	66	68	15	244
2008/09	22	55	60	99	9	245
2009/10	25	54	78	96	15	268
Total	267	589	707	722	278	2563

The number of referrals for detention increased 9.4% in 2009/10 (↑23). This is the highest number of referrals for detention since 2003/04.

The Ontario, Pacific and Atlantic regions all saw increases in the number of referrals for detention in 2009/10 (↑18 to 78, ↑6 to 15 and ↑3 to 25 respectively), while the Prairie and Quebec regions saw decreases (↓3 to 96 and ↓1 to 54 respectively).

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Performance Measurement Division

Table 92

Source: NPB and CSC

DETENTION REFERRAL RATE²⁵			
Year	Detention Referrals	Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release ²⁶	Detention Referral Rate
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	241	5648	4.3%
2005/06	242	5578	4.3%
2006/07	235	5564	4.2%
2007/08	244	5820	4.2%
2008/09	245	6104	4.0%
2009/10	268	5913	4.5%

The detention referral rate increased in 2009/10 to 4.5%.

Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews:

Table 93

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS							
Year	Detained		Stat. Release		One chance		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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	220	91.3	14	5.8	7	2.9	241
2005/06	217	89.7	9	3.7	16	6.6	242
2006/07	210	89.4	18	7.7	7	3.0	235
2007/08	229	93.9	10	4.1	5	2.0	244
2008/09	234	95.5	10	4.1	1	0.4	245
2009/10	252	94.0	10	3.7	6	2.2	268

The detention rate decreased in 2009/10 to 94.0%, while the number of offenders detained increased (↑7.7%). The number of offenders who were ordered released on statutory release remained unchanged at 10, while the number given a one chance statutory release increased to 6 from 1.

Of the 16 offenders who were ordered released on statutory release or one chance statutory release in 2009/10, 13 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				
2005/06	89	89	0	100
2006/07	89	88	100	94
2007/08	96	93	67	94
2008/09	97	94	80	100
2009/10	93	96	75	93
Statutory Release				
2005/06	3	4	100	0
2006/07	8	8	0	6
2007/08	3	4	33	6
2008/09	2	6	20	0
2009/10	5	3	0	7
One Chance Statutory Release				
2005/06	7	7	0	0
2006/07	3	3	0	0
2007/08	1	3	0	0
2008/09	1	0	0	0
2009/10	3	1	25	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 2009/10, schedule I-sex offenders accounted for 39.9% of all offenders referred for detention and 39.3% of offenders detained, compared to their 15.6% proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

The number of offenders detained decreased last year for schedule I-sex offenders (↓7) as well as non-scheduled offenders (↓2). There were three schedule II offenders detained last year (↓1 from the previous year). The only group to see an increase, since 2008/09, in the number of offenders detained were schedule I-non-sex offenders (↑30).

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Table 95

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)					
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
Detained					
2005/06	88	100	95	89	100
2006/07	97	100	93	84	100
2007/08	94	100	95	93	100
2008/09	95	100	100	97	83
2009/10	98	100	90	92	90
Statutory Release					
2005/06	4	0	5	4	0
2006/07	3	0	7	11	0
2007/08	5	0	0	5	0
2008/09	4	0	0	3	17
2009/10	1	0	10	5	0
One Chance Statutory Release					
2005/06	8	0	0	7	0
2006/07	0	0	0	5	0
2007/08	1	0	5	2	0
2008/09	1	0	0	0	0
2009/10	1	0	0	3	10

Aboriginal offenders continue to be over-represented as a proportion of offenders referred for detention and detained compared to the other offender groups. In 2009/10, Aboriginal offenders accounted for 35.4% of all offenders referred for detention and 36.92% of offenders detained, compared to their 20.8% proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

The number of Aboriginal offenders detained decreased last year (↓2), while the number of Asian, Black and White offenders detained increased (↑3, ↑2 and ↑16 respectively).

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Table 96

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by GENDER (%)		
	Male	Female
Detained		
2005/06	89	100
2006/07	90	100
2007/08	94	100
2008/09	96	100
2009/10	94	100
Statutory Release		
2005/06	4	0
2006/07	7	0
2007/08	4	0
2008/09	4	0
2009/10	4	0
One Chance Statutory Release		
2005/06	7	0
2006/07	3	0
2007/08	2	0
2008/09	0	0
2009/10	2	0

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

Table 97

Source: NPB

INITIAL DETENTION RATES by REGION												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	21/23	91	220/241	91
2005/06	21/24	88	51/53	96	65/77	84	60/65	92	20/23	87	217/242	90
2006/07	16/22	73	69/71	97	54/63	86	54/55	98	17/24	71	210/235	89
2007/08	27/27	100	64/68	94	57/66	86	68/68	100	13/15	87	229/244	94
2008/09	21/22	95	55/55	100	55/60	92	96/99	97	7/9	78	234/245	96
2009/10	24/25	96	53/54	98	69/78	88	92/96	96	14/15	93	252/268	94
10-Year Total	244/267	91	566/589	96	624/707	88	679/722	94	245/278	88	2358/2563	92

The Ontario and Pacific regions have had the lowest average detention rates 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						
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	5-Yr Avg
Total Subsequent Reviews	340	311	279	298	304	306
Detention Confirmed	305	268	262	266	273	275
Detention Confirmed Percentage	90%	86%	94%	89%	90%	90%

The initial detention decision has been confirmed in 90% 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
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
2009/10	14	-	78	-	81	-	55	-	42	-	270	-

Excluded as of April 25, 2010 were 4 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 372 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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
2009/10	61	22.6	4	1.5	11	4.1	184	68.1	10	3.7

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

The number of Aboriginal offenders on long-term supervision orders increased by 10 in 2009/10 and their proportion of the long-term supervision population increased 2.6% to 22.6%, the largest percentage in the last five years. This is higher than their proportion of the total federal offender population (17.9%). The number of White offenders on long-term supervision orders also increased in 2009/10 to 184 from 178, however their proportion of the long-term supervision population decreased to 68.1% from 69.8%. During the same period, the number of Asian and Black offenders on long-term supervision orders remained unchanged from 2008/09, however their proportions of the long-term supervision population decreased slightly (↓0.1% and ↓0.2% respectively).

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

Of the 372 offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach warrant expiry, 28.0% (104) are Aboriginal, 0.8% (3) are Asian, 5.1% (19) are Black, 63.4% (236) are White and 2.7% (10) are Other.

There are currently two female offenders who will be subject to a long-term supervision orders once they reach warrant expiry.

Offence Profile of the Long-Term Supervision Population:

Table 101

Source: CSC and NPB

OFFENCE PROFILE of the LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION (%)					
Offence Type	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Sch.I – Sex	79.2	75.1	74.4	74.9	73.3
Sch.I – Non-Sex	17.5	20.7	20.9	21.2	22.2
Total Schedule I	96.7	95.9	95.3	96.1	95.6
Schedule II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Scheduled	3.3	4.1	4.7	3.9	4.4

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

Of the 372 offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach warrant expiry, 68.5% (255) are schedule I-sex offenders, 29.0% (108) are schedule I-non-sex offenders, 1 is a schedule II offender and 8 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				Total
	Change Condition	Other*	Sub-Total	Change Condition	Suspension	Other*	Sub-Total	
2005/06	52	2	54	194	18	37	249	303
2006/07	58	2	60	249	37	44	330	390
2007/08	70	0	70	189	28	48	265	335
2008/09	71	1	72	248	45	65	358	430
2009/10	55	1	56	300	34	57	391	447

*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 2009/10 and is at its highest level in the past five years. All of the increase occurred at the post-release level where the number of change condition decisions increased by 52 to 300. 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 1.2 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	
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	56	0	53	138	4	247
2009/10	41	0	55	168	5	264

* 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 imposed on long-term supervision orders pre-release decreased 26.8% (↓15) in 2009/10, while the number of residency conditions which were prolonged increased 21.7% (↑30) during the same period.

Eighty-four percent (84%) of offenders who became subject to long-term supervision orders in 2009/10 had a residency condition imposed pre-release compared to 27% 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 715 applications to appeal conditional release decisions in 2009/10 (both federal and provincial), accepted 578 applications for review and rendered 679 decisions on 519 cases. The Appeal Division modified the decision in 25 appeal cases which resulted in: a new hearing in 9 cases, a new review in 15 cases and modified special conditions in 1 case. An analysis of the 25 cases revealed that the grounds for modifying the cases fall into the following categories:

Duty to Provide Reasons

- In 5 cases, the Board failed to provide adequate written reasons for its decisions to impose special conditions on statutory release, in violation of the principles of fundamental justice;
- In 1 case, the Board failed in its duty to act fairly as it did not provide reasons for its decision to refuse adjournment of the parole hearing;
- In 1 case, the Board did not act fairly by failing to provide sufficient reasons to justify its decision to not direct an accelerated day parole release.

Notice of Decision Option:

- In 2 cases, the offenders were not given any notice that the Board would be addressing new conditions on the statutory release; therefore their right to respond was violated.

Erroneous and Incomplete Information

- In 1 case, the Board based its decision on erroneous or incomplete information. More specifically, the reasons for special conditions were not based on the current offences for which the offender is under sentence;
- In 1 case, the Board misinterpreted the offender's written submissions regarding a special condition on statutory release.

Duty to Act Fairly

- In 1 case, the Board breached its duty to act fairly by failing to take into account information that was relevant and important in assessing the offender's risk on statutory release.

Clear and Concise Wording

- In 1 case, the Board's wording used for the special condition on Statutory Release was unclear.

Risk Assessment

- In 1 case, the Board erred by failing to conduct a fair, clear and adequate risk assessment. Furthermore the written reasons did not clearly address the ETA criteria set out in ss 17 (1) of the CCRA.

Error of Law

- In 1 case, the Board erred in law and failed to apply the correct legal test for a one chance statutory release with conditions imposed after a detention review.

Apprehension of Bias

- In 1 case, the Board's rendered a decision without considering the offender's representations at the hearing which created an apprehension of bias;
- In 1 case, the Board did not act fairly by questioning an observer during the hearing, considering new negative verbal information that was not properly shared and by not addressing the offender's objection regarding the existence of a reasonable apprehension of bias.

Conduct of Hearing

- In 1 case, the review of the procedural safeguards was conducted with the offender outside the hearing room in the absence of the assistants. This violated the principles of fundamental justice and the right to have an assistant present at all times throughout the hearing under the CCRA.

Right to be Heard

- In 1 case, the Board did not acknowledge in the Reasons for Decision the offender's written representations. The offender's right to be heard was not respected;
- In 1 case, the Board did not advise the offender in advance of the hearing or at the hearing of the special condition considered for his statutory release. The offender's rights to notice and to respond were violated.

Procedural Safeguards

- In 1 case, the Board failed in its obligation to act fairly when, following the offender's observations on his inability to comment on new information, it did not give him the opportunity to request a postponement of the hearing.

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Review Adjournment

- In 1 case, the Board breached Section 9.6 of the NPB Policy Manual with respect to adjournment of a hearing for Day Parole. It also violated the duty to act fairly because the right of the offender to be heard and respond to new information considered by the Board was not respected. The Board did not act fairly in arriving at its (unsupported) conclusions regarding the offender's involvement in a criminal organization.

The tables below provide further information on Appeal Division activities.

Applications for Appeal:

Table 104

Source: NPB - Appeal Division

APPLICATIONS for APPEAL April 1, 2009 – March 31, 2010										
	Atlantic		Quebec	Ontario	Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Fed	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
Applications Received	45	18	203	204	115	10	87	33	654	61
Applications Rejected	7	5	36	43	18	1	17	7	121	13
Applications Pending*	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1
Applications Accepted	38	13	167	160	96	9	70	25	531	47
Applications Cancelled	1	0	7	4	4	0	0	0	16	0
Applications Withdrawn	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	1
Applications to be Processed	37	13	159	155	92	9	69	24	512	46

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

*Applications pending: An extension of time has been granted to submit grounds. Applications have not been accepted or rejected.

The Board received 654 federal applications for appeal in 2009/10 (↑77 from 2008/09) and 61 provincial applications (↑21 from 2008/09).

All regions saw increases in the number of federal appeal applications received in 2009/10, with the Ontario region seeing the biggest increase (↑50), followed by the Quebec (↑16), Prairie (↑5), Pacific (↑4) and Atlantic (↑2) regions.

The number of provincial appeal applications received in 2009/10 increased in the Atlantic, Pacific and Prairie regions (↑8, ↑9 and ↑4 respectively)

Of the 654 federal applications received in 2009/10, 121 were rejected, 2 are pending receipt of further information, 16 were cancelled and 3 were withdrawn by the offender, leaving 512 applications to be processed. Of the 61 provincial applications received, 13 were rejected, 1 is pending receipt of further information and 1 application was withdrawn by the offender leaving 46 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	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
ETA										
• Pre-release	3	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	3	-
UTA										
• Pre-release	10	-	9	-	18	-	23	-	18	-
• Post-release	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	134	5	108	10	148	6	184	12	187	29
• Post-release	46	5	21	1	30	4	53	8	24	1
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	110	4	101	8	127	8	151	16	141	27
• Post-release	38	2	22	-	27	1	36	1	23	1
Stat Release										
• Pre-release	82	-	59	-	79	-	100	-	120	-
• Post-release	50	-	33	-	33	-	53	-	44	-
Detention										
	45	-	38	-	41	-	47	-	60	-
Total	519	16	395	19	508	19	651	37	621	58

The Appeal Division rendered 679 decisions in 2009/10 (621 federal and 58 provincial), down 9 from 2008/09.

Day parole cases accounted for 34% of all federal appeal decisions recorded in 2009/10, which was a decrease of 2 percentage points from the previous year, while full parole accounted for 26% which was a decrease of 3 percentage points compared to the previous year.

Statutory release cases increased to 26% of all federal appeal decisions from 24% in 2008/09. Detention cases accounted for 10% of all appeal decisions, an increase of 3 percentage points from the previous year.

Day parole cases accounted for 52% of provincial appeal cases in 2009/10, while full parole cases accounted for 48% of provincial appeal cases.

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Table 106

Source: NPB-CRIMS

NUMBER of APPEAL DECISIONS by OFFENCE TYPE and JURISDICTION										
Offence Type	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
Murder										
• Pre-release	34	-	34	-	49	-	70	-	73	-
• Post-release	14	-	9	-	19	-	20	-	15	-
Schedule I-sex										
• Pre-release	36	1	53	3	50	-	56	6	74	7
• Post-release	10	1	7	-	6	-	10	-	8	-
Schedule I-non-sex										
• Pre-release	159	-	119	8	130	5	187	2	170	28
• Post-release	54	3	33	-	35	2	66	6	37	-
Schedule II										
• Pre-release	57	4	48	1	100	3	114	4	105	5
• Post-release	25	1	17	1	14	-	21	-	12	1
Non-scheduled										
• Pre-release	98	4	63	6	84	6	81	16	107	16
• Post-release	32	2	12	-	18	3	26	3	19	1
Total	519	16	395	19	508	19	651	37	621	58

The cases of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex, non-scheduled offences and schedule II offences, offenders serving sentences for murder and offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences accounted for 33%, 20%, 19%, 14% and 13% respectively, of all federal appeal decisions recorded in 2009/10, compared to 39%, 16%, 21%, 14% and 10% respectively the previous year.

The cases of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences accounted for 48% of all provincial appeal cases in 2009/10.

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Outcomes for Appeal Decisions:

Table 107

Source: NPB-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for FEDERAL APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE (2008/09 & 2009/10)										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	08/09	09/10	08/09	09/10	08/09	09/10	08/09	09/10	08/09	09/10
ETA										
• Pre-release	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3
UTA										
• Pre-release	21	18	-	-	2	-	-	-	23	18
• Post-release	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	183	184	-	-	1	3	-	-	184	187
• Post-release	51	24	-	-	2	-	-	-	53	24
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	148	139	1	-	2	2	-	-	151	141
• Post-release	35	22	-	-	1	1	-	-	36	23
Stat. Release										
• Pre-release	93	106	-	-	6	13	1	1	100	120
• Post-release	53	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	44
Detention	45	56	-	-	2	4	-	-	47	60
Total Decisions	632	596	1	-	17	24	1	1	651	621
% of Total Decisions	97%	96%	0%	-	3%	4%	0%	0%		

The initial decision was affirmed in 96% of federal appeal cases processed in 2009/10, a decrease of 1 percentage point from the previous year, while a new review was ordered in 4% (24) 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 (2008/09 & 2009/10)										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	08/09	09/10	08/09	09/10	08/09	09/10	08/09	09/10	08/09	09/10
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	12	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	29
• Post-release	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	16	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	27
• Post-release	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total Decisions	37	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	58

Fifty-eight (58) provincial appeals were processed in 2009/10, up 21 from the previous year. The initial decision was affirmed in all 58 cases processed.

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Table 109

Source: NPB-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for APPEAL DECISIONS by REGION and JURISDICTION (2008/09 & 2009/10)										
Region	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	08/09	09/10	08/09	09/10	08/09	09/10	08/09	09/10	08/09	09/10
FEDERAL										
Atlantic	40	36	-	-	-	1	-	-	40	37
Quebec	201	204	-	-	8	4	1	-	210	208
Ontario	173	164	-	-	1	10	-	1	174	175
Prairies	129	107	-	-	5	3	-	-	134	110
Pacific	89	85	1	-	3	6	-	-	93	91
Canada	632	596	1	-	17	24	1	1	651	621
PROVINCIAL										
Atlantic	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	22
Prairies	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11
Pacific	18	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	25
Canada	37	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	58

The Quebec region had the highest rate of federal decisions affirmed in 2009/10 (98%), followed by the Atlantic and Prairie (both at 97%), the Ontario (94%) and the Pacific (93%) regions.

The number of federal appeal cases processed from the Ontario region increased (↑1%) in 2009/10, while the number of federal appeal cases processed decreased in all the other regions. The Prairie region saw the biggest decrease (↓18%), followed by the Atlantic (↓8%), the Pacific (↓2%) and the Quebec (↓1%) regions.

The number of provincial appeals processed from the Atlantic region increased by 12 to 22 in 2009/10. The initial decision was affirmed in all 22 of the Atlantic cases processed. The Prairie region accounted for 11 provincial appeal cases processed last year, an increase of 2 from 2008/09. The initial decision was affirmed in all 11 of the Prairie cases processed. The Pacific region accounted for 25 provincial appeal cases processed last year, an increase of 7 from the previous year. The initial decision was confirmed in all 25 of the Pacific cases processed.

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Appeal Rates:

Table 110

Source: NPB

FEDERAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2008/09& 2009/10)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate	
	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10
ETA	45	63	3	3	6.7%	4.8%
UTA						
• Pre-release	485	485	23	18	4.7%	3.7%
• Post-release	21	21	1	1	4.8%	4.8%
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	4400	4615	184	187	4.2%	4.1%
• Post-release	723	552	53	24	7.3%	4.3%
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	3727	3694	151	141	4.1%	3.8%
• Post-release	767	720	36	23	4.7%	3.2%
Statutory Release						
• Pre-release	6546	6153	100	120	1.5%	2.0%
• Post-release	2883	2795	53	44	1.8%	1.6%
Detention	592	616	47	60	7.9%	9.7%
Total	20189	19714	651	621	3.2%	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 80.9% in 2009/10.

In 2009/10, detention decisions were appealed more often than any other decision type (9.7%). The next most common appeals by decision type were ETA and UTA post-release decisions (both at 4.8%).

In 2009/10, 103 (21.4%) 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 (2008/09 & 2009/10)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate	
	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	425	480	12	29	2.8%	6.0%
• Post-release	65	47	8	1	12.3%	2.1%
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	453	481	16	27	3.5%	5.6%
• Post-release	67	39	1	1	1.5%	2.6%
Total	1010	1047	37	58	3.7%	5.5%

In 2009/10, provincial day parole pre-release decisions were appealed more often than any other decision type, followed by full parole pre-release.

In 2009/10, one provincial decision was appealed because of the imposition of a special condition.

4.2.2 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

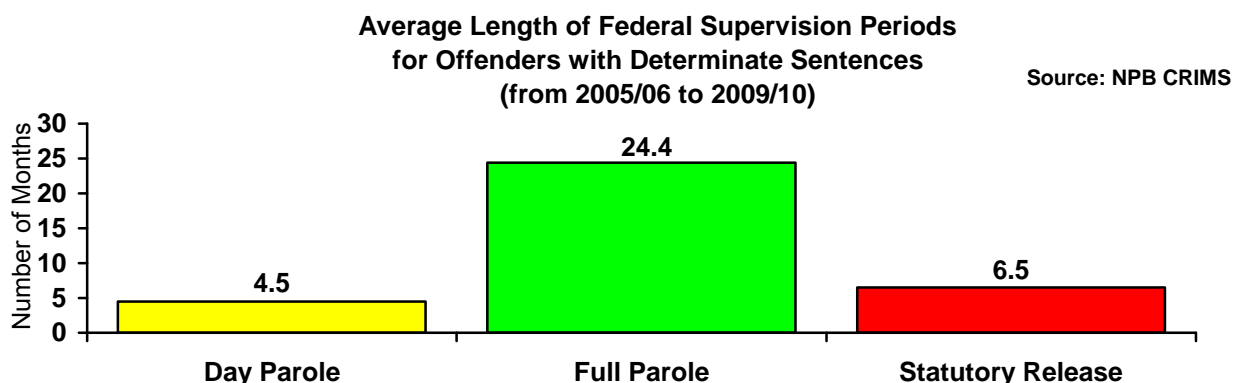
This section provides information on the performance of offenders on conditional release. As you will see, NPB performance indicators yield two consistent messages: 1) Conditional release contributes to public safety; and, 2) Parole, based on a thorough case assessment, is the most effective form of 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 over 5 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 2009/10, while statutory release averaged 6.6 months and day parole averaged 4.5 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 2005/06 to 2009/10)					
Release Type	Successful Completions	Revocations for Breach of Cond.	Revocations with a Non-Violent Offence	Revocations with a Violent Offence	Average Length
Day Parole – Regular	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.6
Day Parole – APR	4.4	3.6	3.3	3.1	4.2
All Day Parole	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.8	4.5
Full Parole – Regular	31.7	16.9	18.2	21.4	28.8
Full Parole – APR	26.4	11.0	11.3	13.1	22.0
All Full Parole	28.5	12.8	13.1	18.6	24.6
Statutory Release	6.8	6.0	6.3	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 53% of the average supervision period length for successful completions compared to 42% of the average length of successful completions for offenders released on APR full parole.

Revocation with a violent offence occurs significantly earlier in the supervision period for offenders on full parole after an APR than for offenders released after a regular review. APR full paroles are revoked because of a violent offence at 50% of the time required to successfully complete full parole APR, while regular full paroles are revoked because a violent offence at 68% of the time required to successfully complete the supervision period.

APR day paroles are revoked because of a violent offence at 70% 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, 2005 and March 31, 2010.

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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 2005/06 to 2009/10)					
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
Day parole	4.2	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.9
Full parole	18.6	31.5	25.9	23.7	30.5
Stat. release	5.5	9.3	7.8	6.6	7.9

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 2005/06 to 2009/10)										
	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Cond.		Revocations for a Non-Violent Offence		Revocations for a Violent Offence		Average Length	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Day parole	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.4
Full parole	29.0	24.6	13.0	11.3	13.4	9.6	19.2	7.4	24.7	21.2
Stat. release	6.8	5.6	6.0	5.2	6.3	5.4	7.4	6.7	6.6	5.5

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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Table 115

Source: NPB

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES (2005/06 to 2009/10) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	49.5	27.2	36.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	39.5
3 to less than 6 months	27.1	53.1	42.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	16.9
6 to less than 9 months	14.9	18.4	17.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	18.4
9 to less than 12 months	5.6	1.1	2.9	1.2	8.8	4.2	10.5
1 to 2 years	2.5	0.2	1.1	66.1	45.0	57.7	11.7
Over 2 years	0.4	0.0	0.2	29.7	43.8	35.3	3.0

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 1.4% of all full parole successful completions were for less than six months. In comparison, 79% of all day parole successful completions and 56% 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 (2005/06 to 2009/10) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	53.8	16.1	27.4	3.1	1.9	2.7	15.9
3 to less than 6 months	34.6	65.1	55.9	26.5	12.7	22.3	48.3
6 to less than 9 months	8.8	17.0	14.6	19.5	16.4	18.6	21.7
9 to less than 12 months	2.4	1.7	1.9	16.8	16.2	16.6	7.7
1 to 2 years	0.4	0.1	0.2	29.4	34.5	30.9	5.5
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	18.3	8.8	0.8

Forty percent (40%) 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 (56%) 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 (48%) 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 (2005/06 to 2009/10) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	59.6	14.2	34.7	3.6	2.9	3.4	14.0
3 to less than 6 months	31.9	68.8	52.2	23.5	9.6	19.4	44.7
6 to less than 9 months	5.8	15.5	11.1	18.7	11.0	19.2	25.5
9 to less than 12 months	1.9	1.3	1.6	18.9	21.3	18.7	8.2
1 to 2 years	0.8	0.3	0.5	29.7	35.3	29.7	6.9
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	19.9	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-five percent (35%) of day parole revocations with a non-violent offence occurred less than three months after release, while 52% 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 (45%) and 59% 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 (2005/06 to 2009/10) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	61.5	13.2	21.0	5.3	0.0	1.8	13.9
3 to less than 6 months	38.5	69.1	64.2	31.6	8.3	16.4	35.9
6 to less than 9 months	0.0	13.2	11.1	21.1	27.8	25.5	26.8
9 to less than 12 months	0.0	4.4	3.7	0.0	16.7	10.9	10.7
1 to 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	22.2	27.3	10.6
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	25.0	18.2	2.1

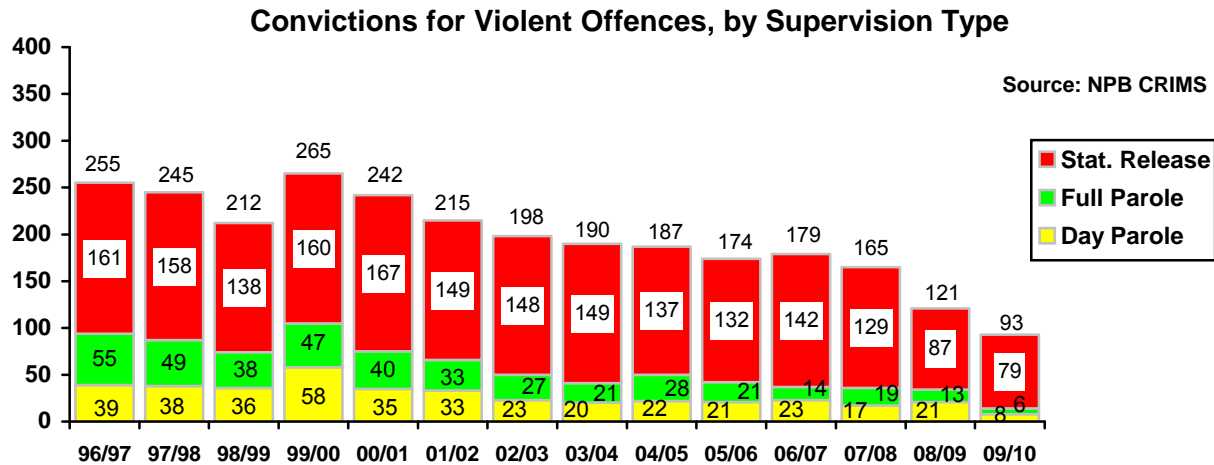
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In 46% of cases where the federal full parole supervision period was revoked for a violent offence during the last five years, the offender had been in the community on full parole for one year or longer. Almost two thirds of the day parole revocations with a violent offence (64%) occurred between three and six months after release, while 85% occurred within six months of release. The largest proportion of statutory release revocations with a violent offence (36%) occurred between three and six months after release, while 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 fourteen years. The charts and tables below clearly demonstrate that offenders on conditional release are committing fewer violent offences than they were fourteen 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 2009/10 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 2008/09:

- Violent offences by offenders on conditional release dropped 53% (from 255 to 121); 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 2008/09, offenders on statutory release accounted for 70% of all violent offences by offenders on conditional release (1,857 of 2,648 violent offences), while offenders on day parole and full parole accounted for 15% each (386 and 405 respectively) of all violent offences.

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 2008/09, offenders on statutory release were:

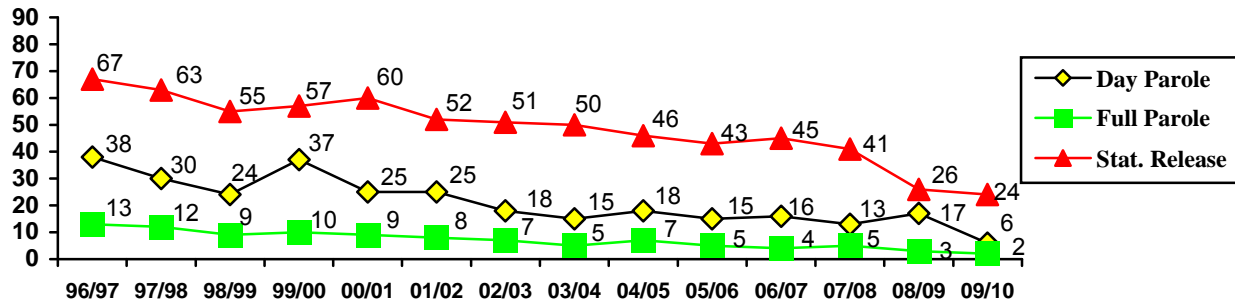
- Six and a half times more likely to be convicted of a violent offence than offenders on full parole; and
- Over two times more likely to be convicted of a violent offence than offenders on day parole.

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 2009/10 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 2008/09, offenders on statutory release averaged 50 violent offence convictions per 1,000 offenders, per year, while full parole averaged 8 per 1,000 and day parole averaged 22 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
2005/06					
Day Parole	4	0	28	0	29
Full Parole	2	0	9	2	19
Stat. Release	-	8	63	10	26
All Conditional Release	3	5	44	3	24
2006/07					
Day Parole	7	0	43	0	13
Full Parole	3	0	9	3	2
Stat. Release	-	6	59	18	42
All Conditional Release	4	3	45	5	24
2007/08					
Day Parole	0	0	29	0	21
Full Parole	2	5	15	3	7
Stat. Release	-	11	55	11	39
All Conditional Release	1	8	42	4	26
2008/09					
Day Parole	4	0	41	3	27
Full Parole	1	0	14	1	5
Stat. Release	-	8	38	11	15
All Conditional Release	2	5	33	3	14
2009/10					
Day Parole	0	0	20	0	6
Full Parole	1	0	5	0	2
Stat. Release	-	0	37	7	20
All Conditional Release	1	0	28	1	12

Note: The year 2009/10 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 2005/06 and 2008/09, 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
2005/06					
Day Parole	23	0	0	17	0
Full Parole	8	0	5	6	5
Stat. Release	72	39	17	38	51
All Conditional Release	41	6	9	19	14
2006/07					
Day Parole	15	0	0	22	0
Full Parole	16	0	6	2	5
Stat. Release	44	0	27	49	11
All Conditional Release	30	0	14	23	5
2007/08					
Day Parole	37	0	0	11	0
Full Parole	6	0	0	6	0
Stat. Release	42	0	35	43	23
All Conditional Release	30	0	13	21	5
2008/09					
Day Parole	19	0	0	20	16
Full Parole	6	0	8	3	0
Stat. Release	27	32	5	28	16
All Conditional Release	19	7	5	15	7
2009/10					
Day Parole	0	0	10	7	14
Full Parole	6	0	0	1	0
Stat. Release	16	14	0	31	6
All Conditional Release	10	3	2	13	4

Note: The year 2009/10 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 2005/06 and 2008/09, 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 2005/06 and 2008/09, female offenders were convicted of 14 violent offences while on conditional release compared to 625 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	99/ 00	00/ 01	01/ 02	02/ 03	03/ 04	04/ 05	05/ 06	06/ 07	07/ 08	08/ 09	09/ 10	10- Year Avg.
Atlantic	Day Parole	7	5	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	3
	Full Parole	3	7	7	3	3	6	8	2	7	3	1	5
	Stat. Release	14	12	10	18	8	12	9	12	6	11	5	11
	Total	24	24	19	24	14	20	20	16	15	17	7	19
Quebec	Day Parole	19	8	5	4	6	2	4	7	1	5	0	6
	Full Parole	18	10	7	8	7	6	2	5	6	5	2	7
	Stat. Release	52	66	52	42	56	54	38	51	48	24	27	48
	Total	89	84	64	54	69	62	44	63	55	34	29	62
Ontario	Day Parole	7	8	13	7	2	10	2	2	3	1	3	6
	Full Parole	9	6	6	7	6	3	5	1	1	2	1	5
	Stat. Release	43	41	31	34	35	15	32	28	31	13	17	30
	Total	59	55	50	48	43	28	39	31	35	16	21	40
Prairies	Day Parole	18	6	11	7	5	5	9	5	5	9	1	8
	Full Parole	14	10	10	5	4	9	5	6	3	1	1	7
	Stat. Release	36	34	39	35	31	39	39	31	25	17	14	33
	Total	68	50	60	47	40	53	53	42	33	27	16	47
Pacific	Day Parole	7	8	2	2	4	3	3	7	6	3	3	5
	Full Parole	3	7	3	4	1	4	1	0	2	2	1	3
	Stat. Release	15	14	17	19	19	17	14	20	19	22	16	18
	Total	25	29	22	25	24	24	18	27	27	27	20	25
Canada	Day Parole	58	35	33	23	20	22	21	23	17	21	8	27
	Full Parole	47	40	33	27	21	28	21	14	19	13	6	26
	Stat. Release	160	167	149	148	149	137	132	142	129	87	79	140
	Total	265	242	215	198	190	187	174	179	165	121	93	194

Note: The year 2009/10 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 2008/09 was 38% less than the ten-year average between 1999/00 and 2008/09.

In the Ontario region, the number of convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release was 60% less in 2008/09 than its ten-year average, followed by the Quebec (↓45%), the Prairie (↓43%) and the Atlantic (↓12%) regions. In the Pacific region, the number of convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release was 9% more in 2008/09 than the ten-year average.

The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on statutory release increased from 60% to 72% between 1999/00 and 2008/09.

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The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on statutory release in the Pacific region increased 21% over the ten year period, followed by the Quebec (↑12%), the Prairie (↑10%), the Ontario (↑8%) and the Atlantic (↑6%) regions.

The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on full parole decreased from 18% to 11% between 1999/00 and 2008/09. The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on full parole in the Prairie region decreased 17% over the ten year period, followed by the Quebec (↓6%), the Pacific (↓5%) and the Ontario (↓3%) regions. During the same period, the proportion increased in the Atlantic (↑5%) region.

The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole decreased from 22% to 17% between 1999/00 and 2008/09. The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole in the Pacific region decreased 17% over the ten year period, followed by the Atlantic (↓12%), the Quebec (↓7%) and the Ontario (↓6%) regions. During the same period, the proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole increased 7% in the Prairie region.

Table 122

Source: NPB-CRIMS and CSC

PROPORTION of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES to SUPERVISED OFFENDER POPULATION, by SUPERVISION TYPE (2007/08 & 2008/09)									
		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
2007/08									
Atl.	Violent offences	11.8%	38.9%	4.7%	9.1%	8%	223%	-55%	-16%
	Supervised pop	10.9%	11.4%	10.4%	10.8%				
Que.	Violent offences	5.9%	31.6%	37.2%	33.3%	-71%	32%	64%	44%
	Supervised pop	20.5%	23.9%	22.7%	23.1%				
Ont.	Violent offences	17.6%	5.3%	24.0%	21.2%	-24%	-80%	-13%	-20%
	Supervised pop	23.2%	26.3%	27.7%	26.4%				
Pra.	Violent offences	29.4%	15.8%	19.4%	20.0%	23%	-24%	-23%	-12%
	Supervised pop	23.9%	20.8%	25.3%	22.7%				
Pac.	Violent offences	35.3%	10.5%	14.7%	16.4%	64%	-40%	6%	-3%
	Supervised pop	21.5%	17.5%	13.9%	16.9%				
2008/09									
Atl.	Violent offences	14.3%	23.15	12.6%	14.0%	39%	122%	27%	39%
	Supervised pop	10.3%	10.4%	9.9%	10.1%				
Que.	Violent offences	23.8%	38.5%	27.6%	28.1%	4%	55%	14%	15%
	Supervised pop	22.9%	24.9%	24.3%	24.5%				
Ont.	Violent offences	4.8%	15.4%	14.9%	13.2%	-79%	-43%	-43%	-50%
	Supervised pop	23.1%	26.9%	26.1%	26.2%				
Pra.	Violent offences	42.9%	7.7%	19.5%	22.3%	91%	-64%	-26%	-4%
	Supervised pop	22.5%	21.2%	26.3%	23.2%				
Pac.	Violent offences	14.3%	15.4%	25.3%	22.3%	-33%	-7%	89%	39%
	Supervised pop	21.2%	16.6%	13.4%	16.1%				

*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 2007/08 Atlantic Total: $9.1\% \div 10.8\% = 0.84 - 1 = -0.16$ or -16%)

Note: The year 2009/10 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 2008/09, the Ontario and Prairie regions had proportions of convictions for violent offences below their proportions of the supervised offender population, the proportions of convictions for violent offences were higher than the proportions of the supervised offender population in the other regions.

The Ontario region had the biggest improvement in convictions for violent offences to total supervised offender population in 2008/09 (↓30%), while the Atlantic region had the largest increase in convictions for violent offences to total supervised population (↑55%).

The Pacific region recorded the largest decrease in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to day parole population (↓97%), while the Quebec region recorded the largest increase (↑75%).

While the Atlantic region had the highest proportion of convictions for violent offences by full parolees in 2008/09 (at +122%), it also had the biggest decrease in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to full parole population (↓101%). The Ontario region had the largest increase in proportion of convictions for violent offences to full parole population (↑37%) during the same period.

In 2008/09, the Atlantic and Pacific regions showed increases in the proportions of convictions for violent offences to statutory release population (↑82 and ↑83% respectively). The Quebec region had the biggest improvement in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to statutory release population (↓50%).

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:

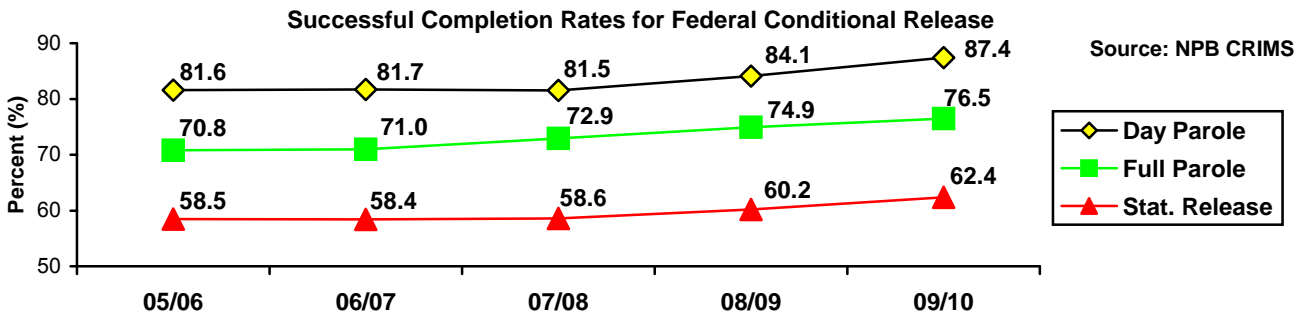
This section charts the outcome rates for federal offenders on day parole, full parole and statutory release over the last five years. More detailed information on outcome rates for each of the supervision types can be found in the sections that follow.

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.

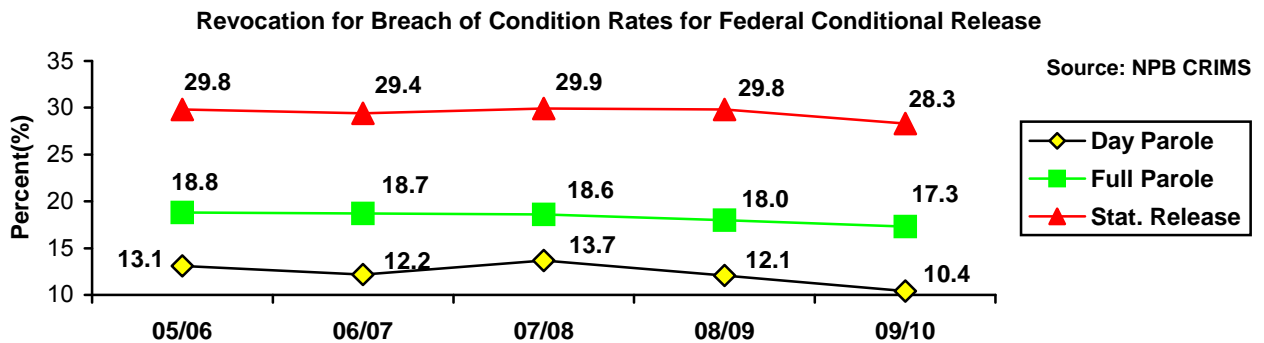
³⁰ Successful completions include "Other" completions such as death.

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

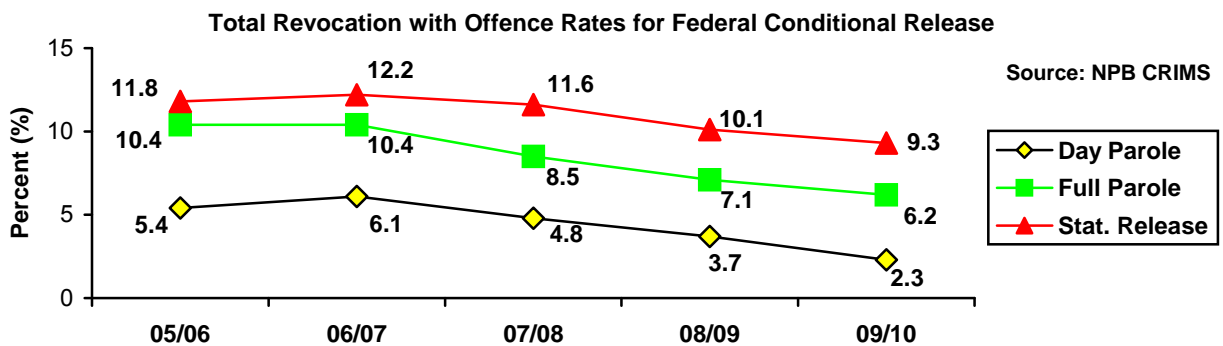
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Offenders released on day parole had significantly higher successful completion rates than offenders released on full parole or statutory release during each of the last five years.



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.

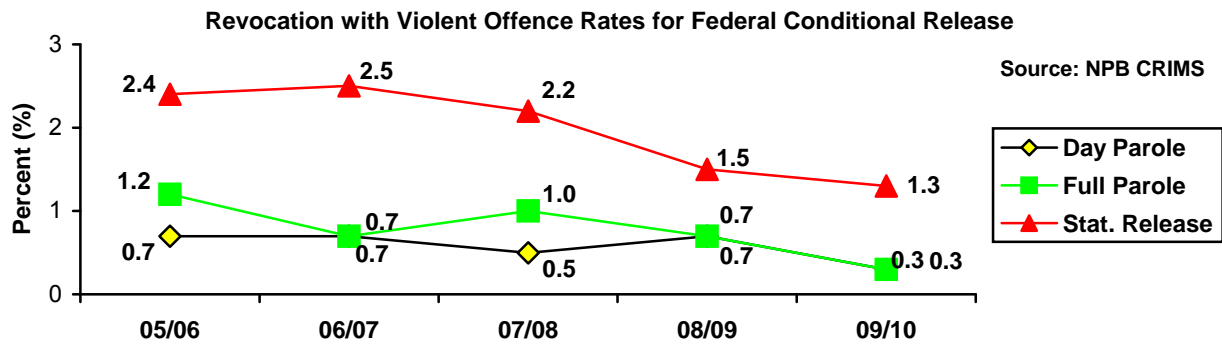


The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for full parole and statutory release has been two to four times the revocation with offence rate for day parolees during each of the last five years.

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 13.1 months because of a non-violent offence and 18.6 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 6.3 months and after 7.3 months for a revocation with a violent offence (See Table 112).

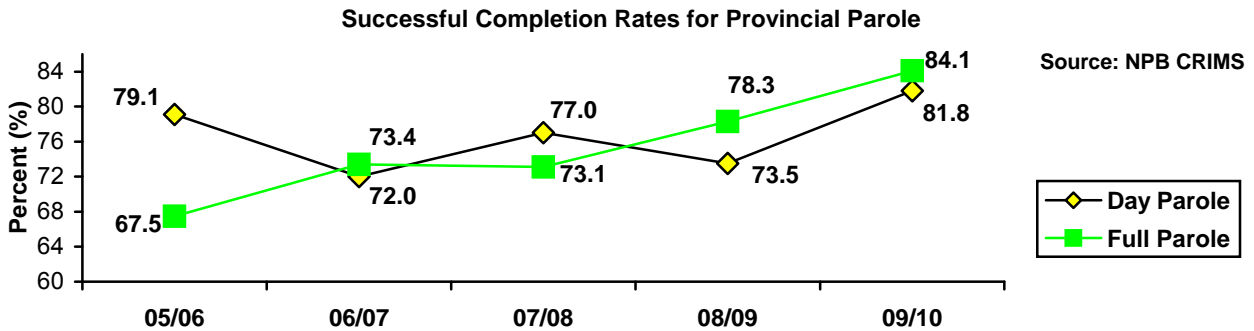


The revocation with violent offence rate was significantly higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on day or full parole during each of the last five years.

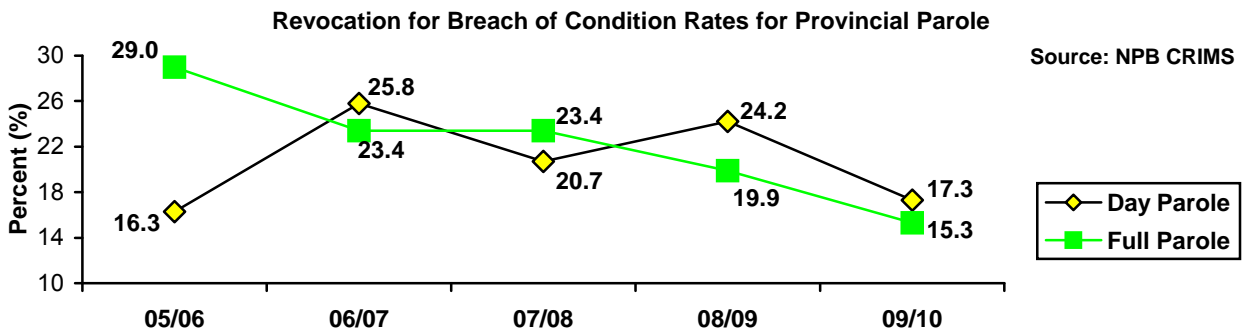
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Summary of Provincial Outcome Rates for Day and Full Parole:

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.

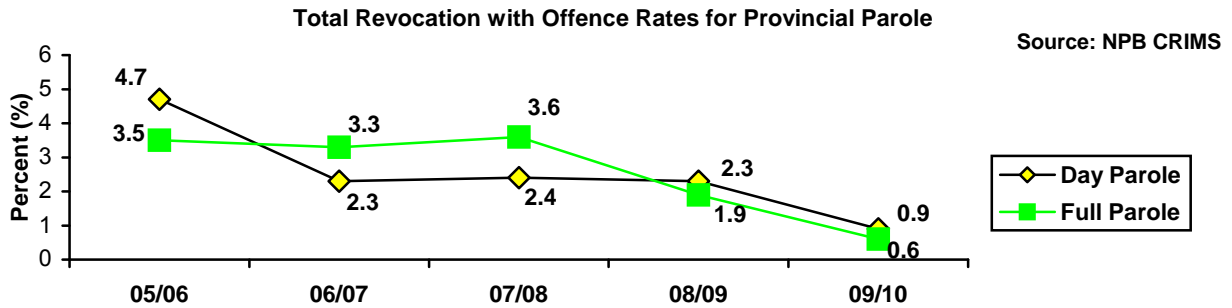


The successful completion rate was higher for provincial offenders on full parole for three of the past five years. The opposite was true in the other two years when the successful completion rate was higher for provincial offenders on day parole.



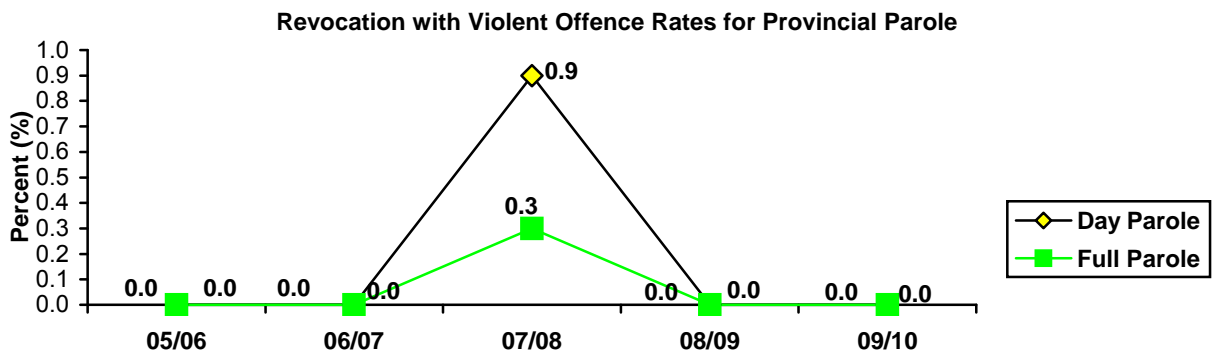
Provincial offenders on day parole were more likely to have had their paroles revoked because of a breach of condition in three of the past five years. The rate was higher for provincial offenders on full parole in the other two years.

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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 0.9% to 4.7% over the last five years, while the full parole rate ranged from 0.6% to 3.6%.

Source: NPB CRIMS



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 1 provincial full parolee were convicted of violent offences during the last five years.

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Outcome Rates for Federal Offenders on Day Parole:

Table 123

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE										
Outcome	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2483	81.6	2547	81.7	2517	81.5	2599	84.1	2516	87.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	397	13.1	381	12.2	423	13.7	375	12.1	299	10.4
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	142	4.7	167	5.4	134	4.3	94	3.0	57	2.0
Violent offences	21	0.7	23	0.7	15	0.5	21	0.7	8	0.3
Total Revocations with Offence	163	5.4	190	6.1	149	4.8	115	3.7	65	2.3
Total Completions	3043	100	3118	100	3089	100	3089	100	2880	100

The federal day parole successful completion rate ranged between 81.5% and 87.4% during the five year period from 2005/06 to 2009/10, while the revocation for breach of condition rate ranged between 10.4% and 13.7%. The revocation with offence rate was between 2.3% and 6.1% during the same period, with revocations with a violent offence accounting for 0.3% to 0.7% of completions during this period.

The total number of day parole completions decreased 6.8% (↓209) in 2009/10.

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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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2005/06											
Regular	1740	81.4	313	14.6	69	3.2	16	0.8	85	4.0	2138
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	79	3.8	14	0.7	93	4.4	2100
Accelerated Parole Review	812	82.1	121	12.2	55	5.6	1	0.1	56	5.7	989
2008/09											
Regular	1785	84.1	275	13.0	48	2.3	15	0.7	63	3.0	2123
Accelerated Parole Review	814	84.3	100	10.4	46	4.8	6	0.6	52	5.4	966
2009/10											
Regular	1712	87.2	206	10.5	37	1.9	8	0.4	45	2.3	1963
Accelerated Parole Review	804	87.7	93	10.1	20	2.2	0	0.0	20	2.2	917

Regular day parole cases had a slightly lower successful completion rate than accelerated day parole review (ADPR) cases in 2009/10 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 2009/10 (↑3.1% and ↑3.4% 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						
2005/06	92.9	6.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	466
2006/07	91.2	7.3	1.1	0.4	1.5	545
2007/08	91.9	7.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	542
2008/09	90.5	8.3	1.0	0.2	1.1	518
2009/10	93.2	6.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	531
Schedule I-sex						
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	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	173
2009/10	93.6	5.9	0.5	0.0	0.5	187
Schedule I-non-sex						
2005/06	76.4	18.4	4.0	1.3	5.3	1024
2006/07	77.5	16.0	4.9	1.7	6.6	1047
2007/08	75.9	18.1	4.7	1.3	5.9	960
2008/09	80.2	15.9	2.5	1.4	3.9	993
2009/10	84.5	12.7	1.9	0.8	2.7	841
Schedule II						
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	11.0	3.5	0.0	3.5	802
2008/09	88.8	8.5	2.6	0.1	2.7	859
2009/10	90.0	8.6	1.4	0.0	1.4	849
Non-scheduled						
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	17.5	9.3	0.5	9.8	610
2008/09	74.4	17.0	7.7	0.9	8.6	546
2009/10	78.6	15.9	5.3	0.2	5.5	472
Total						
2005/06	81.6	13.1	4.7	0.7	5.4	3043
2006/07	81.7	12.2	5.4	0.7	6.1	3118
2007/08	81.5	13.7	4.3	0.5	4.8	3089
2008/09	84.1	12.1	3.0	0.7	3.7	3089
2009/10	87.4	10.4	2.0	0.3	2.3	2880

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 78.6% of the time in 2009/10 compared to a 93.6% successful completion rate for schedule I-sex offenders, 93.2% for offenders serving sentences for murder, 90.0% for schedule II offenders and 84.5% for schedule I non-sex offenders.

Non-scheduled offenders were also far more likely to have had their day paroles revoked because of an offence than any other offence type and accounted for 40% of all day paroles which were revoked because of an offence in 2009/10 (26 of 65 revocations with offence).

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However, schedule I non-sex offenders accounted for 7 of the 8 day paroles which were revoked because of a violent offence in 2009/10.

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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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2005/06											
Aboriginal	437	82.1	72	13.5	18	3.4	5	0.9	23	4.3	532
Asian	69	92.0	6	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	75
Black	112	84.9	15	11.4	5	3.8	0	0.0	5	3.8	132
White	1761	80.7	290	13.3	114	5.2	16	0.7	130	6.0	2181
Other	104	84.6	14	11.4	5	4.1	0	0.0	5	4.1	123
2006/07											
Aboriginal	408	76.6	87	16.3	35	6.6	3	0.6	38	7.1	533
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	1786	81.7	262	12.0	117	5.4	20	0.9	137	6.3	2185
Other	94	82.5	13	11.4	7	6.1	0	0.0	7	6.1	114
2007/08											
Aboriginal	359	76.6	67	14.3	36	7.7	7	1.5	43	9.2	469
Asian	125	94.7	6	4.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	132
Black	133	84.7	20	12.7	4	2.6	0	0.0	4	2.6	157
White	1796	81.6	308	14.0	89	4.0	8	0.4	97	4.4	2201
Other	104	80.0	22	16.9	4	3.1	0	0.0	4	3.1	130
2008/09											
Aboriginal	371	80.3	76	16.5	12	2.6	3	0.7	15	3.3	462
Asian	105	95.5	4	3.6	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	110
Black	144	92.9	10	6.5	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.7	155
White	1849	83.5	273	12.3	76	3.4	17	0.8	93	4.2	2215
Other	130	88.4	12	8.2	4	2.7	1	0.7	5	3.4	147
2009/10											
Aboriginal	341	83.6	52	12.8	15	3.7	0	0.0	15	3.7	408
Asian	131	97.8	3	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	134
Black	121	91.0	10	7.5	1	0.8	1	0.8	2	1.5	133
White	1797	87.1	219	10.6	41	2.0	6	0.3	47	2.3	2063
Other	126	88.7	15	10.6	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.7	142

In 2009/10, the federal day parole successful completion rate increased for all offender groups, except Black offenders. White offenders saw the biggest increase in their successful completion rate (↑3.6%) in 2009/10. Aboriginal offenders had the lowest successful completion rate in 2009/10 as they did in three of the previous four years. In 2009/10, Aboriginal offenders also had the highest revocation for breach of condition rate as well as 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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2005/06											
Male	2276	81.7	360	12.9	131	4.7	20	0.7	151	5.4	2787
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	382	13.6	125	4.4	15	0.5	140	5.0	2814
Female	225	81.8	41	14.9	9	3.3	0	0.0	9	3.3	275
2008/09											
Male	2356	84.5	330	11.8	82	2.9	19	0.7	101	3.6	2787
Female	243	80.5	45	14.9	12	4.0	2	0.7	14	4.6	302
2009/10											
Male	2287	87.7	263	10.1	51	2.0	8	0.3	59	2.3	2609
Female	229	84.5	36	13.3	6	2.2	0	0.0	6	2.2	271

The female day parole successful completion rate increased 4.0% in 2009/10, while the male successful completion rate increased 3.2%. The female successful completion rate was lower than the male rate in four of the last five years. In 2009/10, the male day parole successful completion rate was 3.2% higher than the female day parole successful completion rate. 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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2005/06											
Atlantic	274	74.3	76	20.6	16	4.3	3	0.8	19	5.2	369
Quebec	564	87.0	63	9.7	17	2.6	4	0.6	21	3.2	648
Ontario	585	85.2	75	10.9	25	3.6	2	0.3	27	3.9	687
Prairies	665	75.0	138	15.6	75	8.5	9	1.0	84	9.5	887
Pacific	395	87.4	45	10.0	9	2.0	3	0.7	12	2.7	452
2006/07											
Atlantic	277	76.1	56	15.4	29	8.0	2	0.6	31	8.5	364
Quebec	558	83.7	69	10.3	33	5.0	7	1.1	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	73	11.9	22	3.6	1	0.2	23	3.7	615
Ontario	606	85.4	89	12.5	12	1.7	3	0.4	15	2.1	710
Prairies	620	76.1	126	15.5	64	7.9	5	0.6	69	8.5	815
Pacific	490	84.8	65	11.3	18	3.1	5	0.9	23	4.0	578
2008/09											
Atlantic	300	76.7	69	17.7	19	4.9	3	0.8	22	5.6	391
Quebec	595	88.9	55	8.2	14	2.1	5	0.8	19	2.8	669
Ontario	604	85.6	87	12.3	14	2.0	1	0.1	15	2.1	706
Prairies	652	81.2	104	13.0	38	4.7	9	1.1	47	5.9	803
Pacific	448	86.2	60	11.5	9	1.7	3	0.6	12	2.3	520
2009/10											
Atlantic	302	84.6	48	13.5	6	1.7	1	0.3	7	2.0	357
Quebec	656	91.2	52	7.2	11	1.5	0	0.0	11	1.5	719
Ontario	551	87.9	64	10.2	9	1.4	3	0.5	12	1.9	627
Prairies	577	82.3	97	13.8	26	3.7	1	0.1	27	3.9	701
Pacific	430	90.3	38	8.0	5	1.1	3	0.6	8	1.7	476

The Quebec region had the highest day parole successful completion rate in 2009/10, at 91.2%. The Pacific region had the next highest rate at 90.3%, followed by the Ontario region at 87.9%, the Atlantic region at 84.6% and the Prairie region at 82.3%.

The Quebec region had the lowest revocation for breach of condition rate in 2009/10 as well as the lowest revocation with offence rate.

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Outcome Rates for Provincial Offenders on Day Parole:

Table 129

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE										
Outcome	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	102	79.1	95	72.0	164	77.0	158	73.5	184	81.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	21	16.3	34	25.8	44	20.7	52	24.2	39	17.3
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	6	4.7	3	2.3	3	1.4	5	2.3	2	0.9
Violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offences	6	4.7	3	2.3	5	2.4	5	2.3	2	0.9
Total Completions	129	100	132	100	213	100	215	100	225	100

The provincial day parole successful completion rate increased 8.3% in 2009/10 to 81.8%, the highest rate in the last five years.

The provincial day parole revocation for breach of condition rate decreased 6.9% in 2009/10, while the revocation with offence rate decreased 1.4% to 0.9%. This rate was the lowest in the last five years.

The number of provincial day parole completions increased 4.7% in 2009/10 (↑10). It was the highest number of completions in the last five years. The increase in the number of provincial day parole completions 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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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	79.0	7	18.4	1	2.6	0	0.0	1	2.6	38
Prairies	42	80.8	9	17.3	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	52
Pacific	86	68.8	36	28.2	3	2.4	0	0.0	3	2.4	125
2009/10											
Atlantic	40	85.1	6	12.8	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	2.1	47
Prairies	53	75.7	16	22.9	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.4	70
Pacific	91	84.3	17	15.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	108

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

The Atlantic and Pacific regions both saw increases in their provincial day parole successful completion rates in 2009/10, while the Prairie region saw a decrease. During the same period, the revocation for breach of condition rates decreased in the Atlantic and Pacific regions, while it increased in the Prairie region. The revocation with offence rate decreased in all three regions in 2009/10.

Table 131

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2005/06 to 2009/10)								
Outcome	Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	32	91.4	220	73.8	166	79.1	284	76.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	3	8.6	70	23.5	41	19.5	76	20.5
Revocations with Offences								
Non-violent offences	0	0.0	7	2.4	3	1.4	9	2.4
Violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3
Total Revocations with Offence	0	0.0	8	2.7	3	1.4	10	2.7
Total Completions	35	100	298	100	210	100	370	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 condition. Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences were equally likely to have had their provincial day parole supervisions periods 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 2005/06 to 2009/10)										
Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	97	64.7	15	88.2	12	70.6	387	79.8	192	78.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	49	32.7	2	11.8	4	23.5	85	17.5	50	20.4
Revocations with Offences										
Non-violent offences	4	2.7	0	0.0	1	5.9	11	2.3	3	1.2
Violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	4	2.7	0	0.0	1	5.9	13	2.7	3	1.2
Total Completions	150	100	17	100	17	100	485	100	245	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 2005/06 to 2009/10)				
Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	612	75.9	91	84.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	176	21.8	14	13.0
Revocations with Offences				
Non-violent offences	16	2.0	3	2.8
Violent offences	2	0.3	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	18	2.2	3	2.8
Total Completions	806	100	108	100

Over the last five years, women offenders had a higher successful completion rate on provincial day parole than male offenders as well as a 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	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	985	70.8	972	71.0	995	72.9	1031	74.9	990	76.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	262	18.8	256	18.6	254	18.6	248	18.0	224	17.3
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	128	9.2	133	9.7	102	7.5	88	6.4	76	5.9
Violent offences	17	1.2	10	0.7	14	1.0	10	0.7	4	0.3
Total Revocations with Offence	145	10.4	143	10.4	116	8.5	98	7.1	80	6.2
Total Completions	1392	100	1371	100	1365	100	1377	100	1294	100

The federal full parole successful completion rate increased 1.6% in 2009/10 while the revocation for breach of condition (↓0.7%) and the revocation with offence rates (↓0.9%) remained stable.

The total number of full parole completions decreased 6.0% in 2009/10 (↓83). This is the lowest number of completions in the last five years.

Table 135

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for REGULAR FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	437	77.5	390	74.7	414	78.1	388	81.0	359	81.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	90	16.0	83	15.9	86	16.2	62	12.9	56	12.7
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	27	4.8	42	8.1	22	4.2	21	4.4	24	5.4
Violent offences	10	1.8	7	1.3	8	1.5	8	1.7	3	0.7
Total Revocations with Offence	37	6.6	49	9.4	30	5.7	29	6.1	27	6.1
Total Completions	564	100	522	100	530	100	479	100	442	100

The successful completion rate for regular federal full parole remained relatively stable (↑0.2%) in 2009/10, as did the revocation for breach of condition rate (↓0.2%). During the same period, the revocation with offence rate remained unchanged.

The total number of regular federal full parole completions decreased 7.7% (↓37) and is at its lowest level in the last five years.

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Table 136

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for APR FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	548	66.2	582	68.6	581	69.6	643	71.6	631	74.1
Revoked for breach of conditions	172	20.8	173	20.4	168	20.1	186	20.7	168	19.7
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	101	12.2	91	10.7	80	9.6	67	7.5	52	6.1
Violent offences	7	0.9	3	0.4	6	0.7	2	0.2	1	0.1
Total Revocations with Offence	108	13.0	94	11.1	86	10.3	69	7.7	53	6.2
Total Completions	828	100	849	100	835	100	898	100	852	100

The AFPR successful completion rate increased 2.5% in 2009/10, but it continues to be significantly lower than the regular full parole rate. Offenders released after an AFPR, in 2009/10, were 55% more likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a breach of condition than regular full parolees and 19% more likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a non-violent offence. However, APR full parolees were 86% 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						
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
2009/10	90.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	73
Schedule I-non-sex						
2005/06	75.3	18.9	4.2	1.6	5.8	312
2006/07	71.3	18.2	8.5	2.0	10.5	296
2007/08	74.1	18.2	5.1	2.6	7.7	313
2008/09	79.8	12.5	5.2	2.4	7.7	287
2009/10	76.5	14.5	7.8	1.2	9.0	255
Schedule II						
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	77.5	16.2	5.6	0.6	6.3	623
2008/09	76.9	18.7	4.3	0.1	4.4	702
2009/10	81.0	14.8	4.2	0.0	4.2	684
Non-scheduled						
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	59.0	25.7	14.8	0.6	15.3	339
2008/09	62.1	23.8	13.5	0.6	14.1	319
2009/10	62.1	28.0	9.6	0.4	9.9	282
Total						
2005/06	70.8	18.8	9.2	1.2	10.4	1392
2006/07	70.9	18.7	9.7	0.7	10.4	1371
2007/08	72.9	18.6	7.5	1.0	8.5	1365
2008/09	74.9	18.0	6.4	0.7	7.1	1377
2009/10	76.5	17.3	5.9	0.3	6.2	1294

Full parolees serving determinate sentences for non-scheduled offences have had by far the lowest successful completion rates since 2005/06, 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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2005/06											
Aboriginal	84	57.5	39	26.7	21	14.4	2	1.4	23	15.8	146
Asian	65	82.3	11	13.9	3	3.8	0	0.0	3	3.8	79
Black	88	74.0	21	17.7	9	7.6	1	0.8	10	8.4	119
White	668	69.7	188	19.6	89	9.3	13	1.4	102	10.7	958
Other	80	88.9	3	3.3	6	6.7	1	1.1	7	7.8	90
2006/07											
Aboriginal	83	53.6	44	28.4	23	14.8	5	3.2	28	18.1	155
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	69.5	187	19.9	97	10.3	3	0.3	100	10.6	941
Other	77	88.5	7	8.1	2	2.3	1	1.2	3	3.5	87
2007/08											
Aboriginal	85	63.4	33	24.6	15	11.2	1	0.8	16	11.9	134
Asian	92	90.2	6	5.9	4	3.9	0	0.0	4	3.9	102
Black	71	81.6	9	10.3	7	8.1	0	0.0	7	8.1	87
White	686	71.2	192	19.9	73	7.6	13	1.4	86	8.9	964
Other	61	78.2	14	18.0	3	3.9	0	0.0	3	3.9	78
2008/09											
Aboriginal	74	58.7	34	27.0	16	12.7	2	1.6	18	14.3	126
Asian	102	86.4	10	8.5	6	5.1	0	0.0	6	5.1	118
Black	93	77.5	21	17.5	4	3.3	2	1.7	6	5.0	120
White	692	74.2	175	18.8	60	6.4	6	0.6	66	7.1	933
Other	70	87.5	8	10.0	2	2.5	0	0.0	2	2.5	80
2009/10											
Aboriginal	64	62.8	30	29.4	7	6.9	1	1.0	8	7.8	102
Asian	103	88.0	13	11.1	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	117
Black	75	79.0	16	16.8	4	4.2	0	0.0	4	4.2	95
White	675	75.5	155	17.3	61	6.8	3	0.3	64	7.2	894
Other	73	84.9	10	11.6	3	3.5	0	0.0	3	3.5	86

Aboriginal offenders have had the lowest full parole successful completion rates over the last five years and Asian offenders have had the highest rates. The full parole successful completion rate increased for all offender groups in 2009/10.

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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		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2005/06											
Male	890	70.2	243	19.2	118	9.3	17	1.3	135	10.7	1268
Female	95	76.6	19	15.3	10	8.1	0	0.0	10	8.1	124
2006/07											
Male	876	70.8	225	18.2	127	10.3	9	0.7	136	11.0	1237
Female	96	71.6	31	23.1	6	4.5	1	0.8	7	5.2	134
2007/08											
Male	887	72.2	231	18.8	98	8.0	12	1.0	110	9.0	1228
Female	108	78.8	23	16.8	4	2.9	2	1.5	6	4.4	137
2008/09											
Male	917	74.7	222	18.1	78	6.4	10	0.8	88	7.2	1227
Female	114	76.0	26	17.3	10	6.7	0	0.0	10	6.7	150
2009/10											
Male	869	77.0	187	16.6	69	6.1	4	0.4	73	6.5	1129
Female	121	73.3	37	22.4	7	4.2	0	0.0	7	4.2	165

In 2009/10, the federal full parole successful completion rate increased for male offenders, while it decreased for female offenders. During the same period, the revocation for breach of condition rate increased for female offenders, while the revocation with offence rate decreased. During the same period, the revocation for breach of condition as well as the revocation with offence rates decreased for male offenders.

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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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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	13.7	381
Pacific	101	72.1	28	20.0	11	7.9	0	0.0	11	7.9	140
2007/08											
Atlantic	135	67.2	40	19.9	20	10.0	6	3.0	26	12.9	201
Quebec	254	75.6	58	17.3	20	6.0	4	1.2	24	7.1	336
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	77.3	23	15.3	10	6.7	1	0.7	11	7.3	150
2008/09											
Atlantic	148	69.8	47	22.2	14	6.6	3	1.4	17	8.0	212
Quebec	239	80.5	45	15.2	10	3.4	3	1.0	13	4.4	297
Ontario	279	79.5	52	14.8	19	5.4	1	0.3	20	5.7	351
Prairies	261	71.1	76	20.7	29	7.9	1	0.3	30	8.2	367
Pacific	104	69.3	28	18.7	16	10.7	2	1.3	18	12.0	150
2009/10											
Atlantic	131	70.4	34	18.3	20	10.8	1	0.5	21	11.3	186
Quebec	242	79.3	46	15.1	15	4.9	2	0.7	17	5.6	305
Ontario	263	81.2	48	14.8	13	4.0	0	0.0	13	4.0	324
Prairies	231	69.8	78	23.6	22	6.7	0	0.0	22	6.7	331
Pacific	123	83.1	18	12.2	6	4.1	1	0.7	7	4.7	148

For three of the past five years, the Quebec region recorded the highest full parole successful completion rates, while the Ontario and Pacific regions recorded the highest rates in the other years. During the same five-year 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 2009/10, all regions, except the Quebec and Prairie regions, recorded increases in their full parole successful completion rates. During the same period, the Prairie region had the highest revocation for breach of condition rate, while the Atlantic 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, 2010)												
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	24	1.5	10	2.5	6	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	1.6
>3 Mths - 6 Mths	16	1.0	8	2.0	11	3.1	3	1.8	4	4.6	42	1.6
>6 Mths - 1 Yr	51	3.3	14	3.6	37	10.5	8	4.9	7	8.0	117	4.6
>1 Yr - 2 Yrs	75	4.8	17	4.3	49	13.9	25	15.3	13	14.9	179	7.0
>2 Yrs - 3 Yrs	83	5.3	24	6.1	50	14.2	26	16.0	14	16.1	197	7.7
>3 Yrs - 4 Yrs	72	4.6	19	4.8	37	10.5	18	11.0	9	10.3	155	6.1
>4 Yrs - 5 Yrs	86	5.5	18	4.6	33	9.3	12	7.4	6	6.9	155	6.1
>5 Yrs - 10 Yrs	315	20.2	59	15.0	82	23.2	43	26.4	15	17.2	514	20.1
>10 Yrs - 15 Yrs	247	15.9	55	14.0	32	9.1	16	9.8	13	14.9	363	14.2
>15 Yrs	588	37.8	170	43.1	16	4.5	12	7.4	6	6.9	792	31.0
Total	1557	100	394	100	353	100	163	100	87	100	2554	100
Average Length of Full Parole	13.2 Yrs		14.1 Yrs		5.1 Yrs		5.7 Yrs		5.8 Yrs		11.5 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, 2010, or who had full parole supervision periods that ended between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2010. The table provides a starting point for the measurement of full parole outcomes for offenders with indeterminate sentences.

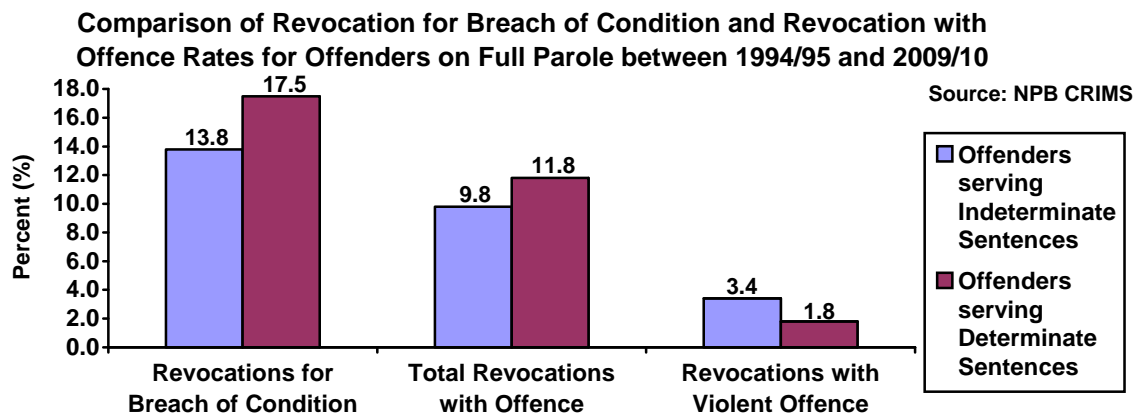
Between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2010, 2,260 offenders with indeterminate sentences had 2,554 full parole supervision periods. Two thousand and eleven (2,011) offenders with indeterminate sentences had just one full parole during the sixteen-year period, 212 offenders had two full parole periods, 30 offenders had three full parole periods, 6 offenders had four full parole periods and 1 offender had 5 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, 2010, 61.0% of all full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences over the last sixteen years were still active (supervised). The offender had died on full parole in 15.4% of cases, while 13.8% of the full parole supervision periods were revoked for a breach of conditions, 6.4% ended as a result of a non-violent offence, and 3.4% ended as a result of a violent offence over the last sixteen 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 over the last sixteen years. 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 11.5 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 sixteen years offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were:

- 21% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a breach of condition than federal full parolees with determinate sentences;
- 17% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of an offence; and,
- 89% 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 sixteen 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, 2010)								
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	792	31.0%	34	4.3%	18	2.3%	6	0.8%
>10 Years	1155	45.2%	95	8.2%	47	4.1%	19	1.6%
>5 Years	1669	65.3%	235	14.1%	105	6.3%	34	2.0%
>4 Years	1824	71.4%	286	15.7%	123	6.7%	40	2.2%
>3 Years	1979	77.5%	350	17.7%	150	7.6%	49	2.5%
>2 Years	2176	85.2%	440	20.2%	190	8.7%	63	2.9%
>1 Year	2355	92.2%	527	22.4%	228	9.7%	76	3.2%
Total	2554	100.0%	603	23.6%	250	9.8%	87	3.4%

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 14.1% over the last sixteen years (52% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked than federal offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole over the last fifteen years (29.3%));
- A total revocation with offence rate of 6.3% (47% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of an offence than full parolees serving determinate sentences (11.8%)); and,
- A revocation with violent offence rate of 2.0% (11% more likely than full parolees serving determinate sentences to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence (1.8%)).

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, 2010)					
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	284	105	2.7	34	8.4
>4 Years	302	123	2.5	40	7.6
>3 Years	321	150	2.1	49	6.6
>2 Years	345	190	1.8	63	5.5
>1 Year	362	228	1.6	76	4.8
All Full Parole Supervision Periods	394	250	1.6	87	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 sixteen 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 2.7 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	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	154	67.5	135	73.4	225	73.1	209	78.3	137	84.1
Revoked for breach of conditions	66	29.0	43	23.4	72	23.4	53	19.9	25	15.3
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	8	3.5	6	3.3	10	3.3	5	1.9	1	0.6
Violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	8	3.5	6	3.3	11	3.6	5	1.9	1	0.6
Total Completions	228	100	184	100	308	100	267	100	163	100

The provincial full parole successful completion rate increased 5.8% in 2009/10 to 84.1%, while the revocation for breach of condition and the revocation with offence rates decreased (↓4.6% and ↓1.3% respectively). The total number of completions decreased 39.0% (↓104) in 2009/10.

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		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
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	71.2	28	23.7	5	4.2	1	0.9	6	5.1	118
Prairies	42	79.3	10	18.9	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	53
Pacific	98	72.6	33	24.4	4	3.0	0	0.0	4	3.0	135
2008/09											
Atlantic	72	74.2	24	24.7	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	97
Prairies	42	87.5	6	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48
Pacific	93	77.5	23	19.2	4	3.3	0	0.0	4	3.3	120
2009/10											
Atlantic	44	83.0	8	15.1	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	53
Prairies	41	85.4	7	14.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48
Pacific	50	83.3	10	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	60

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

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

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 8.8% in the Atlantic region and 5.8% in the Pacific region, while it decreased 2.1% in the Prairie region in 2009/10.

Table 146

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2005/06 to 2009/10)								
Outcome	Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	55	88.7	229	75.6	232	85.9	344	66.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	7	11.3	68	22.4	37	13.7	147	28.5
Revocations with Offences								
Non-violent offences	0	0.0	5	1.7	1	0.4	24	4.7
Violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	0	0.0	6	2.0	1	0.4	24	4.7
Total Completions	62	100	303	100	270	100	515	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 2005/06 to 2009/10)										
Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	66	69.5	21	95.5	13	76.5	523	73.2	237	78.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	26	27.4	1	4.6	3	17.7	175	24.5	54	17.9
Revocations with Offences										
Non-violent offences	3	3.2	0	0.0	1	5.9	16	2.2	10	3.3
Violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	3	3.2	0	0.0	1	5.9	17	2.4	10	3.3
Total Completions	95	100	22	100	17	100	715	100	301	100

Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders had the lowest provincial full parole successful completion rate and the highest revocation for breach of condition rate of all the offender groups. During the same period, 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 2005/06 to 2009/10)				
Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	749	75.0	111	73.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	223	22.3	36	23.8
Revocations with Offences				
Non-violent offences	26	2.6	4	2.7
Violent offences	1	0.1	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	27	2.7	4	2.7
Total Completions	999	100	151	100

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

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

Outcome Rates for Offenders on Statutory Release:

Table 149

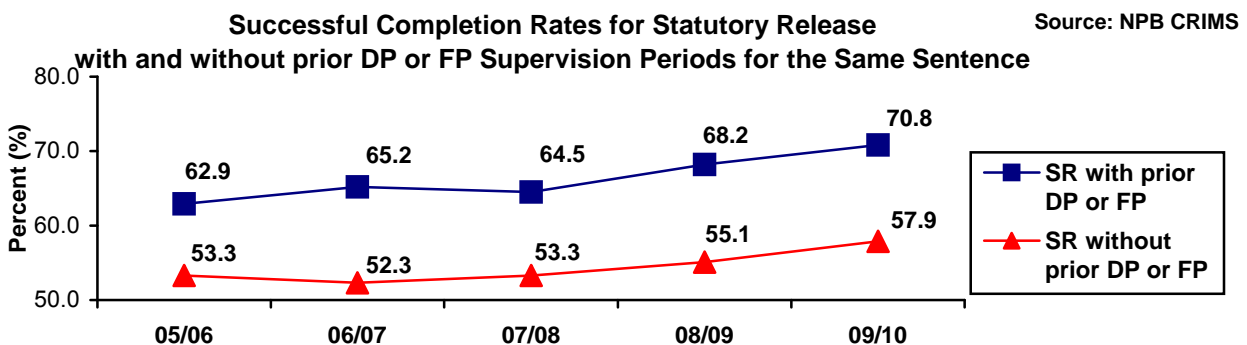
Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE										
Outcome	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	3245	58.5	3272	58.4	3399	58.6	3513	60.2	3719	62.4
Revoked for breach of condition	1653	29.8	1650	29.4	1734	29.9	1739	29.8	1690	28.3
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	520	9.4	543	9.7	543	9.4	501	8.6	477	8.0
Violent Offences	132	2.4	142	2.5	129	2.2	87	1.5	79	1.3
Total Revocations with Offence	652	11.8	685	12.2	672	11.6	588	10.1	556	9.3
Total Completions	5550	100	5607	100	5805	100	5840	100	5965	100

The statutory release successful completion rate increased 2.2% in 2009/10, while the revocation for breach of condition rate decreased 1.5%. During the same period, the revocation with offence rate remained relatively stable (↓0.8%). The 2009/10 successful completion rate (62.4%) was higher than the five-year average for statutory release (59.6%). However, the 2009/10 breach of condition rate (28.3%) was relatively similar to the five-year average of 29.4%, while the revocation with offence rate (9.3%) was lower compared to the five-year average of 11.0%.

The number of statutory release completions increased 2.1% in 2009/10 (↑125).

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 39.5% of all successfully completed statutory releases over the last five years have been for periods of less than three months, compared to just 0.7% of full parole successful completions and 36.0% of day parole successful completions. It is therefore significantly easier to successfully complete statutory release than full parole where 93.0% 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 13% 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						
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	20.6	2.2	0.8	3.0	365
2009/10	76.7	20.8	2.5	0.0	2.5	408
Schedule I-non-sex						
2005/06	56.4	32.4	7.6	3.6	11.2	3009
2006/07	55.3	31.7	9.6	3.4	13.0	3063
2007/08	56.2	32.3	8.6	3.0	11.6	3134
2008/09	55.7	33.7	8.3	2.2	10.5	3120
2009/10	59.5	30.8	7.8	2.0	9.8	3147
Schedule II						
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	69.8	23.3	6.2	0.7	6.9	725
2009/10	70.1	24.4	5.2	0.3	5.5	888
Non-scheduled						
2005/06	54.5	29.1	15.3	1.1	16.4	1578
2006/07	56.1	29.3	12.8	1.9	14.6	1606
2007/08	56.3	29.5	12.5	1.7	14.2	1669
2008/09	60.7	27.2	11.5	0.6	12.2	1629
2009/10	59.9	27.6	11.6	0.9	12.5	1520
Total						
2005/06	58.5	29.8	9.4	2.4	11.8	5550*
2006/07	58.4	29.4	9.7	2.5	12.2	5607*
2007/08	58.6	29.9	9.4	2.2	11.6	5805*
2008/09	60.2	29.8	8.6	1.5	10.1	5840*
2009/10	62.4	28.3	8.0	1.3	9.3	5965*

* 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.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

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		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
2005/06											
Aboriginal	625	52.7	399	33.6	122	10.3	409	3.4	162	13.7	1186
Asian	61	70.1	23	26.4	1	1.2	2	2.3	3	3.5	87
Black	183	65.1	82	29.2	13	4.6	3	1.1	16	5.7	281
White	2287	59.1	1124	29.0	376	9.7	83	2.1	459	11.9	3870
Other	89	70.6	25	19.8	8	6.4	4	3.2	12	9.5	126
2006/07											
Aboriginal	637	53.3	409	34.2	125	10.5	25	2.1	150	12.5	1196
Asian	50	79.4	11	17.5	2	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	63
Black	187	61.7	85	28.1	26	8.6	5	1.7	31	10.2	303
White	2308	59.0	1114	28.5	382	9.8	111	2.8	493	12.6	3915
Other	90	69.2	31	23.9	8	6.2	1	0.8	9	6.9	130
2007/08											
Aboriginal	682	51.8	449	34.1	161	12.2	26	2.0	187	14.2	1318
Asian	51	68.9	21	28.4	2	2.7	0	0.0	2	2.7	74
Black	219	69.1	74	23.3	18	5.7	6	1.9	24	7.6	317
White	2344	59.5	1152	29.2	352	8.9	95	2.4	447	11.3	3943
Other	103	67.3	38	24.8	10	6.5	2	1.3	12	7.8	153
2008/09											
Aboriginal	748	53.7	512	36.7	117	8.4	17	1.2	134	9.6	1394
Asian	68	73.9	17	18.5	5	5.4	2	2.2	7	7.6	92
Black	212	65.2	83	25.5	29	8.9	1	0.3	30	9.2	325
White	2381	61.5	1089	28.1	340	8.8	65	1.7	405	10.5	3875
Other	104	67.5	38	24.7	10	6.5	2	1.3	12	7.8	154
2009/10											
Aboriginal	740	54.9	455	33.8	142	10.5	10	0.7	152	11.3	1347
Asian	78	73.6	21	19.8	6	5.7	1	0.9	7	6.6	106
Black	254	72.2	86	24.4	12	3.4	0	0.0	12	3.4	352
White	2503	63.4	1073	27.2	306	7.8	67	1.7	373	9.5	3949
Other	144	68.3	55	26.1	11	5.2	1	0.5	12	5.7	211

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 and 2008/09, where White offenders were more likely to have had their releases revoked for a new offence.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Performance Measurement Division

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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2005/06											
Male	3106	58.3	1587	29.8	508	9.5	129	2.4	637	12.0	5330
Female	139	63.2	66	30.0	12	5.5	3	1.4	15	6.8	220
2006/07											
Male	3138	58.1	1596	29.5	532	9.8	140	2.6	672	12.4	5406
Female	134	66.7	54	26.9	11	5.5	2	1.0	13	6.5	201
2007/08											
Male	3264	58.3	1674	29.9	534	9.5	126	2.3	660	11.8	5598
Female	135	65.2	60	29.0	9	4.4	3	1.5	12	5.8	207
2008/09											
Male	3317	59.6	1678	30.1	488	8.8	87	1.6	575	10.3	5570
Female	196	72.6	61	22.6	13	4.8	0	0.0	13	4.8	270
2009/10											
Male	3525	61.9	1627	28.6	461	8.1	78	1.4	539	9.5	5691
Female	194	70.8	63	23.0	16	5.8	1	0.4	17	6.2	274

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 a breach of condition (in four of the last five years) and because of a new offence.

The successful completion rate for male offenders increased 2.3% in 2009/10, while it decreased 1.8% for female offenders. The revocation for breach of condition rate decreased for male offenders (\downarrow 1.5%), while it remained relatively stable for female offenders (\uparrow 0.4%). During the same period, the revocation with offence rate decreased for male offenders, while it increased for female offenders.

The number of statutory release completions increased for both male and female offenders (\uparrow 121 or 2.2% and \uparrow 4 or 1.5% respectively) in 2009/10.

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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				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2005/06											
Atlantic	315	55.9	195	34.6	45	8.0	9	1.6	54	9.6	564
Quebec	749	60.6	343	27.7	107	8.7	38	3.1	145	11.7	1237
Ontario	854	59.7	424	29.7	1209	8.4	32	2.2	152	10.6	1430
Prairies	874	55.7	474	30.2	183	11.7	39	2.5	222	14.1	1570
Pacific	453	60.5	217	29.0	65	8.7	14	1.9	79	10.6	749
2006/07											
Atlantic	304	54.6	201	36.1	40	7.2	12	2.2	52	9.3	557
Quebec	767	59.4	352	27.3	121	9.4	51	4.0	172	13.3	1291
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	62.6	176	25.1	66	9.4	20	2.9	86	12.3	700
2007/08											
Atlantic	340	56.0	213	35.1	48	7.9	6	1.0	54	8.9	607
Quebec	767	60.3	348	27.4	109	8.6	48	3.8	157	12.3	1272
Ontario	895	61.6	425	29.3	101	7.0	31	2.1	132	9.1	1451
Prairies	1003	56.1	551	30.8	209	11.7	25	1.4	234	13.1	1788
Pacific	394	57.4	197	28.7	76	11.1	19	2.8	95	13.9	686
2008/09											
Atlantic	401	61.5	175	26.8	65	10.0	11	1.7	76	11.7	652
Quebec	759	62.9	339	28.1	84	7.0	24	2.0	108	9.0	1206
Ontario	933	64.3	392	27.0	113	7.8	13	0.9	126	8.7	1451
Prairies	977	54.9	603	33.9	184	10.3	17	1.0	201	11.3	1781
Pacific	443	59.1	230	30.7	55	7.3	22	2.9	77	10.3	750
2009/10											
Atlantic	410	61.9	188	28.4	59	8.9	5	0.8	64	9.7	662
Quebec	789	64.3	353	28.8	59	4.8	27	2.2	86	7.0	1228
Ontario	935	65.9	374	26.4	93	6.6	17	1.2	110	7.8	1419
Prairies	1096	58.3	561	29.8	210	11.2	14	0.7	224	11.9	1881
Pacific	489	63.1	214	27.6	56	7.2	16	2.1	72	9.3	775

The statutory release successful completion rates have varied between 54% and 66% in the regions over the last five years. In 2009/10, the rates increased in all regions. The revocation for breach of condition rates increased in the Atlantic and Quebec regions last year, while it decreased in the other three regions. During the same period, the revocation with offence rates decreased in all regions, except the Prairie region where it increased slightly.

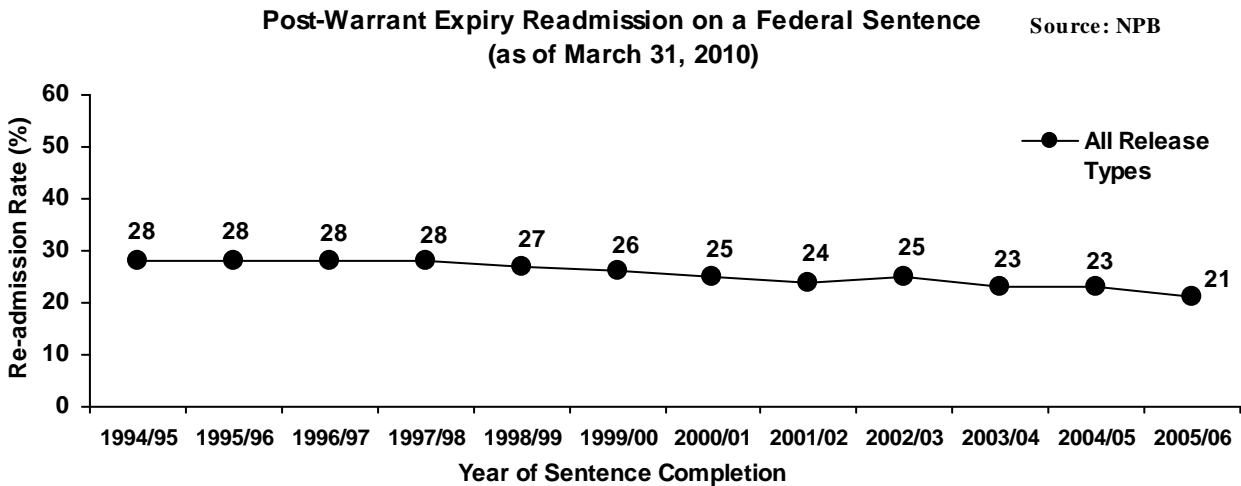
POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION ON A FEDERAL SENTENCE

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.

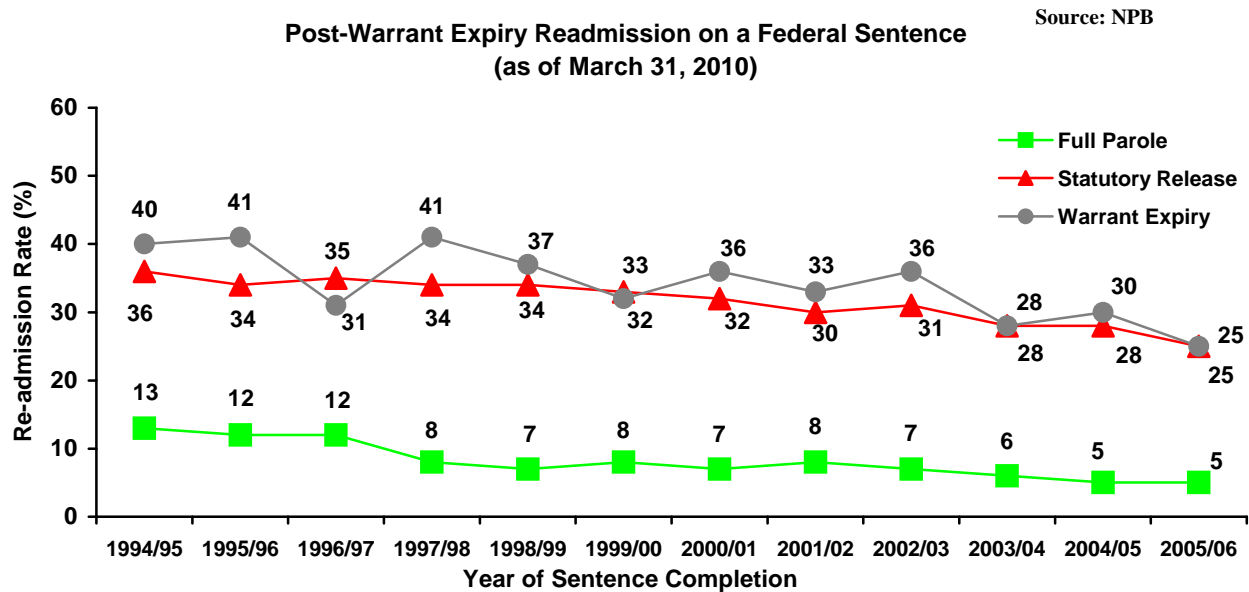
This section provides information on the long-term results of offenders who complete their sentences on full parole and statutory release as well as how offenders do after being released at warrant expiry. An offender's ability to live a crime free life in the community after completion of his/her sentence 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 27% 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 6 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 over 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, except for offenders released at WED where schedule I-sex offenders were followed by schedule I-non-sex offenders; and
- Offenders in the Pacific region who completed their sentences on full parole were the least likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence, while offenders in the Ontario region released on statutory release or at WED were the least likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence.

As of March 31, 2010, 7% to 13% of federal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole between 1994/95 and 1999/00 have been re-admitted on a federal sentence. In comparison, between 33% and 36% of offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release during the same period have been re-admitted and between 32% and 41% 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, 2010)							
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	3733	513	13.7	603	16.2	1116	29.9
91/92	3809	579	15.2	688	18.1	1267	33.3
92/93	3873	501	12.9	625	16.1	1126	29.1
93/94	4010	541	13.5	620	15.5	1161	29.0
94/95	4433	558	12.6	702	15.8	1260	28.4
95/96	4675	614	13.1	690	14.8	1304	27.9
96/97	4648	628	13.5	675	14.5	1303	28.0
97/98	4565	603	13.2	668	14.6	1271	27.8
98/99	4475	565	12.6	637	14.2	1202	26.9
99/00	4312	553	12.8	555	12.9	1108	25.7
00/01	4529	538	11.9	588	13.0	1126	24.9
01/02	4584	559	12.2	540	11.8	1099	24.0
02/03	4549	589	12.9	537	11.8	1126	24.8
03/04	4424	522	11.8	494	11.2	1016	23.0
04/05	4449	506	11.4	506	11.4	1012	20.8
05/06	4493	496	11.0	444	9.9	940	20.9
06/07	4525	409	9.0	352	7.8	761	16.8
07/08	4667	328	7.0	317	6.8	645	13.8
08/09	4803	216	4.5	170	3.5	386	8.0
09/10	4817	53	1.1	59	1.2	112	2.3

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. The readmission rates continue to increase the longer the offenders are in the community.

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 2009/10. The tables illustrate the status on March 31, 2010, 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, 2010)							
Year of Completion	Total Completions #	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
90/91	1294	93	7.2	83	6.4	176	13.5
91/92	1328	118	8.9	89	6.7	207	15.6
92/93	1347	98	7.3	72	5.3	170	12.6
93/94	1473	140	9.5	83	5.6	223	15.1
94/95	1543	120	7.8	86	5.6	206	13.4
95/96	1499	113	7.5	71	4.7	184	12.3
96/97	1257	102	8.1	47	3.7	49	11.9
97/98	1201	62	5.2	36	3.0	98	8.2
98/99	1166	55	4.7	21	1.8	76	6.5
99/00	1224	66	5.4	38	3.1	104	8.5
00/01	1334	67	5.0	29	2.2	96	7.2
01/02	1326	70	5.3	31	2.3	101	7.6
02/03	1167	58	5.0	24	2.1	82	7.0
03/04	1047	41	3.9	18	1.7	59	3.9
04/05	1048	39	3.7	13	1.2	52	5.0
05/06	984	37	3.8	10	1.0	47	4.8
06/07	972	30	3.1	12	1.2	42	4.3
07/08	996	20	2.0	2	0.2	22	2.2
08/09	1032	12	1.2	2	0.2	14	1.4
09/10	847	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.2

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, 2010)							
Year of Completion	Total Completions #	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent) # %	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
90/91	1761	255	14.5	325	18.5	580	32.9
91/92	1735	277	16.0	373	21.5	650	37.5
92/93	1957	293	15.0	376	19.2	669	34.2
93/94	2256	356	15.8	457	20.3	813	36.0
94/95	2514	405	16.1	498	19.8	903	35.9
95/96	2739	450	16.4	490	17.9	940	34.3
96/97	2936	493	16.8	522	17.8	1015	34.6
97/98	2919	496	17.0	496	17.0	992	34.0
98/99	2944	478	16.2	514	17.5	992	33.7
99/00	2798	463	16.5	448	16.0	911	32.6
00/01	2960	450	15.2	496	16.8	946	32.0
01/02	3027	470	15.5	451	14.9	921	30.4
02/03	3150	512	16.3	449	14.3	961	30.5
03/04	3133	457	14.6	431	13.8	888	28.3
04/05	3161	444	14.0	445	14.1	889	28.1
05/06	3253	444	13.6	384	11.8	828	25.5
06/07	3290	362	11.0	317	9.6	679	20.6
07/08	3413	295	8.6	284	8.3	579	17.0
08/09	3532	196	5.5	143	4.0	339	9.6
09/10	3729	51	1.4	55	1.5	106	2.8

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, 2010)							
Year of Completion	Total Completions #	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
90/91	678	165	24.3	195	28.8	360	53.1
91/92	746	184	24.7	226	30.3	410	55.0
92/93	569	110	19.3	177	31.1	287	50.4
93/94	281	45	16.0	80	28.5	125	44.5
94/95	376	33	8.8	118	31.4	151	40.2
95/96	437	51	11.7	129	29.5	180	41.2
96/97	455	33	7.3	106	23.3	139	30.5
97/98	445	45	10.1	136	30.6	181	40.7
98/99	365	32	8.8	102	27.9	134	36.7
99/00	290	24	8.3	69	23.8	93	32.1
00/01	235	21	8.9	63	26.8	84	35.7
01/02	231	19	8.2	58	25.1	77	33.3
02/03	232	19	8.2	64	27.6	83	35.8
03/04	244	24	9.8	45	18.4	69	28.3
04/05	240	23	9.6	48	20.0	71	29.6
05/06	256	15	5.9	50	19.5	65	25.4
06/07	263	17	6.5	23	8.7	40	15.2
07/08	258	13	5.0	31	12.0	44	17.1
08/09	239	8	3.3	25	10.5	33	13.8
09/10	241	0	0.0	4	1.7	4	1.7

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 1994/95, had a post-warrant expiry readmission on federal sentence rate of 13% on March 31, 2010, compared to 36% 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 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.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
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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, 2010) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
90/91	13.4	13.2	12.3	15.3
91/92	9.8	16.9	13.9	18.2
92/93	7.8	13.8	11.6	14.2
93/94	7.9	19.0	12.5	17.4
94/95	7.9	13.9	11.8	17.0
95/96	8.3	12.9	9.3	16.8
96/97	5.9	11.5	11.9	15.9
97/98	2.2	8.2	8.3	11.2
98/99	1.8	6.2	5.1	13.2
99/00	2.1	10.9	7.3	11.8
00/01	1.2	6.9	5.9	17.0
01/02	1.5	7.7	5.5	17.0
02/03	4.2	6.7	6.5	11.0
03/04	2.9	4.9	3.7	14.7
04/05	1.0	4.1	3.8	12.1
05/06	1.0	3.8	2.9	12.5
06/07	1.3	4.9	2.2	10.6
07/08	0.0	1.3	0.8	7.5
08/09	0.0	0.9	0.9	3.5
09/10	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 serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who completed their sentences on full parole between 1994/95 and 1999/00 had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of all offender groups.

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, 2010) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
90/91	20.1	35.1	23.2	38.6
91/92	21.7	38.9	32.9	45.1
92/93	21.6	36.7	27.2	38.6
93/94	23.4	37.4	22.9	45.8
94/95	19.0	37.9	32.1	43.6
95/96	17.4	34.9	28.2	45.2
96/97	14.3	36.4	27.1	47.3
97/98	16.1	35.7	25.5	46.2
98/99	14.3	34.9	30.1	47.8
99/00	13.3	32.7	26.2	49.1
00/01	15.9	33.8	22.5	45.5
01/02	12.2	30.4	24.7	43.9
02/03	11.0	30.4	24.2	44.6
03/04	10.2	28.1	25.3	40.3
04/05	8.9	28.5	19.1	41.5
05/06	7.7	24.6	21.3	36.4
06/07	5.6	19.4	15.1	31.2
07/08	4.8	16.9	12.0	23.7
08/09	1.2	8.5	5.5	16.5
09/10	0.3	2.8	2.6	4.2

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

Offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who completed their sentences on statutory release between 1994/95 and 1999/00 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, 2010) (%)				
Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
90/91	45.5	54.2	46.4	55.9
91/92	40.8	55.9	51.4	62.6
92/93	44.4	55.9	51.4	62.6
93/94	30.0	50.5	37.5	61.4
94/95	31.1	45.0	50.0	53.2
95/96	35.2	40.6	60.0	63.8
96/97	21.1	38.1	45.5	43.2
97/98	32.4	46.7	33.3	64.3
98/99	32.7	39.7	0.0	72.7
99/00	24.5	38.8	100	42.9
00/01	33.1	33.3	50.0	76.9
01/02	26.5	37.5	25.0	52.9
02/03	21.8	48.1	40.0	53.8
03/04	20.4	32.0	50.0	58.3
04/05	19.0	36.1	100	55.0
05/06	14.2	32.8	50.0	32.1
06/07	6.9	18.5	33.3	27.6
07/08	9.9	20.2	20.0	28.9
08/09	2.4	17.4	11.1	34.6
09/10	2.0	0.9	0.0	4.3

Note: The percentages for WED, prior to 1994/95, may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there 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 1994/95 and 1999/00, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of all the offender groups for four of the six years, while offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences had the highest rate in the other two years.

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, 2010) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
90/91	23.2	0.0	14.7	13.5	12.8
91/92	13.8	20.0	10.6	16.1	11.3
92/93	28.3	0.0	15.6	12.4	6.8
93/94	22.9	12.5	12.1	15.0	14.8
94/95	28.4	0.0	5.0	13.5	3.7
95/96	17.4	9.1	7.8	13.2	0.0
96/97	19.7	2.2	13.3	12.3	3.6
97/98	7.7	6.8	4.9	9.1	4.3
98/99	4.1	9.2	1.8	7.9	4.6
99/00	16.5	5.8	3.4	9.0	3.8
00/01	9.5	5.2	3.0	8.4	3.7
01/02	6.5	9.2	6.1	8.5	1.3
02/03	15.2	7.5	4.1	6.8	4.7
03/04	12.4	1.4	2.0	6.2	5.3
04/05	9.0	1.5	3.7	5.3	3.5
05/06	7.1	1.5	4.5	5.4	1.3
06/07	6.0	3.4	1.4	6.1	0.0
07/08	5.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0
08/09	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
09/10	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	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 1994/95 and 1999/00 had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of all the offender groups for four years in the period, while Asian and White offenders had the highest rates in the other two years.

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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, 2010) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
90/91	41.6	0.0	33.3	32.4	12.5
91/92	44.9	20.0	43.1	36.7	16.7
92/93	39.3	9.1	34.2	33.7	17.2
93/94	43.1	0.0	35.5	35.0	36.7
94/95	43.3	16.0	32.3	35.0	19.4
95/96	42.4	29.2	26.8	33.9	12.7
96/97	41.2	31.3	30.1	34.4	10.0
97/98	38.1	5.7	24.2	35.1	19.7
98/99	40.3	21.1	24.6	33.7	13.6
99/00	36.3	19.0	22.1	33.4	14.9
00/01	35.9	13.7	22.0	33.3	11.3
01/02	33.1	16.4	27.0	30.8	17.3
02/03	33.9	12.7	27.1	30.9	14.1
03/04	33.0	18.3	24.0	28.2	17.0
04/05	33.0	13.6	20.0	28.1	22.9
05/06	30.5	21.0	15.3	25.4	15.7
06/07	23.3	12.0	17.6	20.8	8.9
07/08	17.2	11.8	13.2	17.4	15.5
08/09	9.9	2.9	4.7	10.3	4.8
09/10	2.0	1.3	0.4	3.4	2.8

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.

Aboriginal offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release, between 1994/95 and 1999/00, 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, 2010) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
90/91	58.1	0.0	44.4	51.3	55.6
91/92	59.4	50.0	43.8	54.3	20.0
92/93	58.6	0.0	42.9	48.7	0.0
93/94	48.1	0.0	21.4	46.2	0.0
94/95	50.0	50.0	31.6	37.3	14.3
95/96	45.5	100	37.5	39.5	37.5
96/97	43.0	100	30.0	26.1	10.0
97/98	45.7	25.0	40.9	38.4	50.0
98/99	40.7	0.0	43.8	35.5	0.0
99/00	42.3	0.0	28.6	29.9	11.1
00/01	39.0	0.0	25.0	36.6	14.3
01/02	38.7	50.0	33.3	31.7	20.0
02/03	43.1	0.0	50.0	32.1	0.0
03/04	35.6	28.6	28.6	25.0	20.0
04/05	35.6	0.0	25.0	26.6	33.3
05/06	33.3	50.0	24.0	22.3	16.7
06/07	19.7	0.0	8.7	15.0	0.0
07/08	18.5	0.0	3.3	19.2	18.2
08/09	14.7	0.0	10.0	14.2	18.2
09/10	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	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 1994/95 and 1999/00, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of all the offender groups for two of the six years, Aboriginal and Asian offenders had the highest rates in one of the years and either Asian or Black offenders had the highest rates in the other three years.

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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, 2010) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
90/91	27.7	13.9	8.7	15.0	7.2
91/92	25.5	20.8	10.3	15.3	2.7
92/93	18.8	11.7	11.5	15.9	8.0
93/94	21.8	16.2	11.2	20.9	4.8
94/95	25.1	13.0	11.0	14.0	3.1
95/96	24.0	12.2	8.3	11.9	11.0
96/97	17.0	13.5	10.1	10.7	8.2
97/98	16.4	8.3	4.2	10.8	4.7
98/99	15.9	6.7	5.1	6.9	2.3
99/00	15.9	8.9	5.1	8.5	7.0
00/01	10.6	8.2	5.4	8.0	5.3
01/02	9.2	7.6	7.5	8.2	5.6
02/03	14.1	4.0	5.3	8.1	7.6
03/04	10.7	5.1	5.0	6.6	3.8
04/05	7.9	3.0	5.3	4.1	8.9
05/06	5.6	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.3
06/07	6.8	2.9	4.1	7.4	5.0
07/08	3.1	2.6	0.8	3.7	2.6
08/09	2.8	0.4	1.1	1.9	2.9
09/10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6

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 1994/95 and 1999/00 had higher post-warrant expiry readmission rates than offenders from the other regions.

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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, 2010) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific
90/91	39.0	38.8	27.1	31.8	28.4
91/92	51.2	42.8	33.5	33.5	30.3
92/93	42.8	40.8	29.3	31.8	27.2
93/94	48.2	39.7	30.5	34.8	32.3
94/95	47.4	39.0	30.0	35.6	31.4
95/96	48.0	38.0	24.7	35.8	30.8
96/97	39.8	37.6	29.4	34.2	32.8
97/98	41.6	38.1	26.8	33.1	32.0
98/99	42.3	32.2	29.1	36.1	32.9
99/00	46.3	31.1	26.5	34.3	32.4
00/01	47.7	32.5	26.8	30.2	34.2
01/02	40.3	31.5	27.6	27.8	32.1
02/03	38.4	31.2	26.2	30.9	30.9
03/04	34.1	25.0	26.6	27.2	37.4
04/05	39.1	23.6	24.9	26.9	37.9
05/06	30.4	22.4	22.6	26.8	30.0
06/07	25.8	18.7	18.1	19.5	27.7
07/08	24.5	15.9	15.2	14.9	22.0
08/09	13.9	7.3	8.5	8.6	14.3
09/10	2.9	2.6	1.6	2.9	5.3

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 Atlantic region who completed their sentences on statutory release between 1994/95 and 1999/00 had higher post-warrant expiry readmission rates than offenders from the other regions.

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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, 2010) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
90/91	63.2	58.3	48.6	54.6	43.7
91/92	78.5	61.8	45.7	54.8	44.4
92/93	68.1	55.1	50.4	50.5	36.4
93/94	70.4	50.9	27.6	50.6	38.1
94/95	54.8	45.5	26.8	45.6	30.8
95/96	35.5	47.2	34.7	47.1	37.1
96/97	35.6	30.0	25.4	38.6	20.8
97/98	57.1	45.8	27.8	39.9	40.6
98/99	41.7	39.1	37.0	32.2	38.1
99/00	33.3	35.2	31.4	35.1	24.5
00/01	50.0	42.4	27.1	40.5	27.8
01/02	50.0	42.4	27.1	40.5	27.8
02/03	37.5	50.0	31.6	24.1	25.0
03/04	45.2	41.7	12.5	29.2	18.9
04/05	35.3	28.6	22.2	38.1	25.9
05/06	32.1	18.2	21.7	35.1	27.3
06/07	16.0	13.5	12.9	17.6	18.8
07/08	28.6	21.0	13.3	11.9	13.3
08/09	6.3	19.2	13.6	10.9	10.3
09/10	0.0	1.6	1.8	2.2	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 Atlantic region, between 1994/95 and 1999/00, had the highest post-warrant expiry readmission rates for three of the six years and offenders from the Quebec and Prairie regions had the highest rates in the other three years.

4.3 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 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.

To improve consistency in the collection of statistical data, the forms used were reviewed and modified in consultation with the regions. The amended forms, which have been in use since April 1, 2007, have assisted in improving the consistency of statistics.

Information to Victims:

Table 167

Source: NPB

CONTACTS with VICTIMS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2009/10	2792	13	3417	15	4618	21	4295	19	7059	32	22181

Contacts with victims increased 11% in 2009/10. The overall increase in the number of contacts, since 2005/06, 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 increase in contacts with victims, in 2009/10, at 33%, followed by the Prairie region at 16%. The other three regions saw decreases in the number of contacts with victims in 2009/10 with the Atlantic and Ontario regions seeing decreases of 2% and the Quebec region seeing a decrease of 1%.

In 2009/10, 43% of contacts with victims were by letter, while 42% were by telephone. The regions also had 9,037 contacts relating to victim services in 2009/10 other than with the victims themselves.

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Observers at Hearings:

Table 168

Source: NPB

OBSERVERS at HEARINGS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2009/10	107	5	365	16	1142	51	376	17	244	11	2234

The number of observers at hearings increased 17% in 2009/10. All the regions, except the Pacific region, saw increases in the number of observers at hearings in 2009/10, with the Prairie region seeing an increase of 27%, the Ontario region seeing an increase of 21%, the Quebec region seeing an increase of 20% and the Atlantic region seeing an increase of 6%. The Pacific region saw a decrease of 6% in the number of observers at hearings in 2009/10.

The overall increase in the number of observers at hearings, since 2005/06, 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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2009/10	32	4	193	23	399	47	146	17	74	9	844

The number of hearings with observers increased 5% in 2009/10 and has increased 22% since 2005/06. All regions, except the Atlantic region, saw increases in the number of hearings with observers in 2009/10. The Quebec region saw the biggest increase at 57%, followed by the Prairie (↑29%), the Pacific (↑14%) and the Ontario (↑1%) regions. The Atlantic region saw a decrease of 70% during the same period.

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.

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Table 170

Source: NPB

VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS									
	July 01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
Hearings with presentations	62	90	110	101	111	152	139	112	127
Presentations	85	135	162	149	169	252	244	192	231
In person	68	97	114	114	132	216	215	181	210
By video conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9
By teleconference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audiotape	14	23	35	23	32	30	24	6	8
Videotape or DVD	3	15	13	12	5	6	5	1	4
Requested, but did not take place because of:	24	75	37	34	49	47	32	18	13
Offender	15	43	8	14	25	14	13	13	2
Victim	6	22	18	18	20	30	17	4	10
NPB	3	9	10	2	4	3	2	1	1
CSC	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

In 2008/09 there were 231 presentations (↑20% (↑39) from 2007/08) made at 127 hearings (↑13% (↑15) 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 stabilized.

Of these presentations, 91% were in person, 4% were by video conference, 3% were by audiotape and 2% were by videotape or DVD.

During 2009/10, 13 requests to speak at hearings did not take place as scheduled (↓5 from 2008/09). In 77% (22% in 2008/09) of the cases, the victim was present but decided not to make his/her presentation. In 15% (72% in 2008/09) of the cases, the victim was present but the offender postponed the hearing and in one case (one in 2008/09), the victim was present but the Board had to adjourn the hearing. In 2009/10, there were no cases where the hearing did not take place because CSC had security concerns about the victim.

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Table 171

Source: NPB

VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS 2009/10						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Hearings with presentations	11	10	25	37	44	127
Presentations	23	27	56	59	66	231
In person	19	19	54	57	61	210
By video conference	1	8	0	0	0	9
By teleconference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Audiotape	0	0	0	1	3	8
Videotape or DVD	4	0	1	1	2	4
Requested, but did not take place because of:	0	0	3	4	6	13
Offender	-	-	-	1	1	2
Victim	-	-	2	3	5	10
NPB	-	-	1	-	-	1
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	0
Major offence of victimization						
Aggravated assault	3	-	-	2	-	5
Assault	-	-	1	3	-	4
Assault causing bodily harm	-	-	-	-	3	3
Assault with a weapon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder	-	4	15	11	16	46
Criminal negligence causing death	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death	-	-	4	4	-	8
Forcible Confinement	-	-	1	-	-	1
Fraud	-	-	1	-	1	2
Impaired driving causing death	5	-	1	2	2	10
Impaired driving/Impaired driving causing bodily harm	-	1	-	-	-	1
Incest	-	-	1	-	1	2
Indecent assault	-	-	-	-	1	1
Manslaughter	4	17	14	13	8	56
Murder	9	-	18	14	23	64
Robbery	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sexual assault	1	5	0	5	6	17
Sexual exploitation	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sexual interference	1	-	-	5	-	6
Spousal abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utter threats – death	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	3	3

In 2009/10, 29% of the presentations made at hearings were in the Pacific region, 26% were in the Prairie region, 24% were in the Ontario region, 12% were in the Quebec region and 10% were in the Atlantic region.

In 2009/10, 35% of the hearings with presentations were in the Pacific region, 29% in the Prairie region, 20% in the Ontario region, 9% in Atlantic region and 8% in the Quebec region.

The major offence of victimization, for the presentations made at hearings in 2009/10, was most likely to have been murder (28%), followed by manslaughter (24%), attempted murder (20%) and sexual assault (7%). By comparison, in 2008/09, the order of the major offences of

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victimization was different as were the percentages (murder (47%), manslaughter (15%), sexual assault (12%) and attempted murder (3%)).

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The major offence of victimization for presentations made since July 1, 2001, was most likely to have been murder (36%), followed by manslaughter (21%) and sexual assault (16%).

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
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
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
2009/10	531	9	883	15	991	17	1230	21	2086	36	5721

The number of decisions sent from the decision registry decreased 7% in 2009/10. All regions, except the Pacific region, saw decreases in the number of decisions sent from the decision registry in 2009/10 with the Atlantic and Quebec regions seeing the biggest decrease (↓26%) followed by the Prairie (↓20%) and the Ontario (↓6%) regions. During the same period, the Pacific region had a 28% increase in the number of decisions sent.

4.4 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);
- continuing development opportunities (regional workshops, conference attendance, refresher training); and,
- an annual 3 day training on risk assessment for all Board members.

Three Board member orientation sessions were provided in Ottawa in 2009/10. All three sessions were given in English. 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.

One training session was provided to a new Vice-Chairperson in 2009/10. 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.

In Spring 2009, the Division started publishing a monthly training bulletin as well as training notes to Board members and NPB staff. An assessment will be conducted in the next fiscal year to determine the usefulness of the training notes and to determine the future of the publication.

At the request of the Chairperson, a three day training session was provided to all Board members and some staff In January 2010. The training session is the first in what will become an annual training on risk assessment. The overarching theme for the session was Risk Assessment with a special emphasis on mental health disorders as well as on decision writing.

The Division continues to implement the recommendations provided by the independent consultant that completed the evaluation of the Board Member Training Program in May 2008. Training modules as well as various training documentations are placed on a three year cycle for revision.

The Division, in conjunction with the Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives Section, is working to develop an Aboriginal training framework that will serve as the guideline for the development of Aboriginal training materials.

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The Division is engaged in a number of the new Chairperson's priorities where it plays a central role.

The Division finalized a mock NPB hearing video early in the fiscal year and has integrated the new video into its Board member training sessions. The video was also delivered to CSC for their use in Parole officer training.

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 2009/10, information sessions were provided to visiting delegations from Kenya, New Zealand, Zambia and Vietnam.

In addition, the Division provided a two week orientation training session to a delegation from Zambia. The Zambian delegation came to Canada to receive training as they wish to implement their own parole system.

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).

4.5 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 2009/10, the Audits and Investigations Section reviewed 234 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.

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 2009/10, the Section reviewed 48 detention cases.

Furthermore, the Section monitors the detention referral process in order to reduce workload pressures in the regions.

4.6 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 23 requests under the *Access to Information Act* during 2009/10. One (1) request came from the media, one (1) from academia and twenty-one (21) requests came from public.

In addition to the 23 requests received in 2009/10, three requests had been carried forward from 2008/09. Seven requests were carried forward to fiscal year 2010/11. Nineteen (19) requests were finalized during the period under review and these requests were completed as follows:

All disclosed	9
Disclosed in part	8
Nothing disclosed (excluded)	0
Nothing disclosed (exempted)	0
Transferred	0
Unable to process ³⁵	1
Abandoned by the applicant	1
TOTAL	19

Fourteen (14) requests were completed within 30 days. Five (5) requests were completed within 31 to 60 days.

A total of twelve (12) access consultations were processed in this reporting period. These were completed within 30 days.

Three (3) complaints were filed with the Information Commissioner in 2009/10. Two (2) of the complaints were not substantiated. One (1) was well founded and has been resolved.

Requests under the *Privacy Act*

The NPB received 491 requests under the *Privacy Act* for the reporting period 2009/10. Twenty-one (21) requests were outstanding from 2008/09. Thirty-three (33) requests were carried forward to fiscal year 2010/11 as they were received during the last month of the reporting period. The 479 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	35
Disclosed in part	152
Nothing disclosed (excluded)	0
Nothing disclosed (exempted)	1
Unable to process ³⁶	287
Abandoned by the applicant	1
Transferred	3
TOTAL	479

Three hundred and sixty-one (361) requests were completed within 30 days. Ninety-seven (97) were completed within 31 to 60 days, despite required consultations with other government institutions and twenty-one (21) were completed within 61 to 120 days.

No requests for correction were received in 2009/10. Generally, offenders use the CCRA to request correction to their information.

A total of twenty (20) consultations were processed in this reporting period. These were completed within 30 days.

Six (6) complaints were filed with the Privacy Commissioner in 2009/10. All complaints were deemed not to be well-founded.

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

5. 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.

5.1 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 principal challenge for the Clemency and Pardons Division in 2008/09 was the existing backlog of applications. The Division, by temporarily increasing its staff, was able to clear the backlog of 22, 396 files. However, as the Division moves towards vote netted revenues in fiscal 2010/11 requiring the depositing of money orders rapidly, screening of files for eligibility has slowed the processing and assessment of applications creating a small backlog. The latter may increase substantially as there may be significant amendments to the *Criminal Records Act* (CRA) in the near future.

In April 2010, public disclosure of a pardon that had been granted to a sexual predator caused an immediate reaction on the part of the government. In order to ensure that this type of offender could not be pardoned in the future, the *Eliminating Pardons for Serious Crimes Act* (Bill C-23) was tabled on May 11, 2010 in the House of Commons. The proposed amendments to the *Criminal Records Act* will make certain offences ineligible for a record suspension (pardon) as will a cumulative number of indictable offences. Further, the waiting period prior to being eligible to apply for a record suspension may be lengthened. In addition, certain tests will have to be passed by both the applicant and the NPB for a record suspension to be ordered. One test requires the NPB to ensure that a record suspension will not place the administration of justice in disrepute. As a consequence, additional factors, which are not considered under the existing *Criminal Records Act*, will have to be verified, assessed and analyzed so that Board members are provided with clear and accurate data with which to make a judicious decision. This will lengthen the time it takes to process a record suspension. In addition, a pardon for summary convictions may no longer be issued but rather a record suspension would be ordered following a vote by the NPB. As a result the NPB will have much more discretion; however the time to process applications will lengthen.

The NPB also worked, within the limits of the *User Fees Act*, to increase the Pardon User Fee in 2009/10 and as of the spring of 2010 a package had been tabled in both Houses of Parliament. However, the disclosure of the pardon being granted to a sexual predator placed that tabling in abeyance. Consequently, revenues for the Division remain well below established direct costs and as such jeopardize the sustainability of the pardon program.

An eight point strategy to improve efficiencies in pardon processing over a five year period was initiated in 2007/08. This strategy continues to be implemented, however the content and approach will need to be reviewed if and when Bill C-23 comes in to force.

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Pardon Applications Received and Accepted:

The number of pardon applications received annually has a direct impact on the work environment for the pardons program, particularly when annual application volumes exceed processing capacity and backlogs develop. However, in 2007/08, a strategy was implemented to attack the backlog, while at the same time ensuring that new applications that were received were dealt with in a timely and efficient manner.

Table 173

Source: NPB

PARDON APPLICATIONS RECEIVED and ACCEPTED by YEAR								
Applications	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
Received	16,989	16,912	16,958	27,946	26,519	30,398	35,784	32,106
Accepted	15,248	16,696	19,681	12,705	27,203	28,239	27,501	24,842
% Accepted	90%	99%	116%	45%	103%	93%	77%	77%

The number of pardon applications received decreased 10.3% in 2009/10 (to 32,106). However, this still represents the second 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 continued 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 the 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.

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	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted	3,951	46	7,076	48	14,514	58	30,317	75	16,250	66
Issued	4,402	51	7,672	52	10,332	41	9,311	23	7,889	32
Sub-Total	8,353	98	14,748	99	24,846	99	39,628	98	24,139	98
Denied	196	2	103	1	175	1	800	2	437	2
Total	8,549	100	14,851	100	25,021	100	40,428	100	24,576	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 a decrease of 39.1% in the number of pardons decisions recorded in 2009/10. The grant/issue rate for pardons, after returning non-eligible and incomplete applications, was 98% in 2009/10. 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						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Pardons Revoked By NPB	225	79	133	34	123	194
Cease to Exist (RCMP Authority)	332	377	2,252	533	543	681
Cease to Exist (NPB Authority)			12	14	41	46
Total	557	456	2,397	581	707	921

The number of pardons revoked by the Board increased 58% in 2009/10, while the number that ceased to exist increased by 24%. 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
2009/10	441,244	921	16,213	3.67

The cumulative pardon revocation/cessation rate remained unchanged in 2009/10. 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						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Applications Accepted	19,681	12,705	27,203	28,239	27,501	24,842
Cases Processed	22,920	8,549	14,851	25,021	40,428	24,576
Average Processing Time	12 mths	11 mths	13 mths	10 mths	3.5mths*	2.1mths*

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 9.4 months in 2009/10.

The average processing time decreased to 2.1 months in 2009/10.

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 have allowed the Division to greatly reduce processing times. In the case of summary offences, applications were processed on average within 1.2 months in 2009/10 while applications with indictable offences were processed on average within 3 months.

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

5.2 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 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Requests	678	20	11	29	21	18	18	24	21	37	877
Granted	181	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	186
Denied	107	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	117
Discontinued	383	10	16	4	26	19	22	14	21	15	530

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

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At the end of 2009, there were 49 active clemency cases.

In the last five years, 5 clemency requests have been granted, 6 have been denied and 91 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.

6. 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, performance measurement 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;
- Measurement and evaluation of the Board's programs and reporting on the key aspects of the programs;
- 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 2009/10 include:

- **Strategic Review** – The Division continued to apply strategic review principles in all resource decisions and in operational planning (e.g., implemented expenditure reductions for programs identified as lowest priority, saving millions as per Strategic Review target). The Board reduced 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.
- **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 (e.g. tough on crime agenda). Examples of these initiatives include parole reform, truth in sentencing, modifications to the regulations regarding quorum, mandatory minimum penalties for various offences, as well as initiatives relating to victims of crime.

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- Treasury Board submissions - A number of Treasury Board submissions were drafted and/or finalized, by the Division in 2009/10, 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.
- The Division was heavily involved in the initial stages of increasing the user fee for pardon applications from \$35 to \$150. Work continues in this area with the goal of securing direct costs and within a number of years moving towards realizing full cost recovery (direct and indirect costs).
- The Division monitored the Correctional Services Canada (CSC) transformation agenda closely to gauge to what degree any changes taken by CSC would result in increased demands on NPB resources. These monitoring activities have been challenging as regional offices expressed concerns about growing pressures to participate in working groups, community consultations, meetings etc.
- Contingency Planning – In 2009/10, the Division continued on-going coordination of contingency planning efforts that were necessary for the NPB to meet its conditional release legislative requirements. Some of these contingency measures were included in the Strategic Review and are now permanent.
- Consultations across the Board occurred regarding the potential for implementation of important policy and program proposals in a period of fiscal restraint. Policy and program initiatives reviewed included:
 - federal victims strategy;
 - strengthening community safety;
 - resource allocation formula reviews;
 - use of video-conferencing to increase access for victims to NPB hearings; and,
 - identifying and leveraging best practices.
- Victims of Crime – the Division is extensively involved in implementing victims' initiatives. It works closely with other federal partners who work with victims, including the Office of the Federal Ombudsman's for Victims of Crime. In 2009/10, the Division began to work with CSC to examine methods of streamlining victims' services in the regions. NPB continued to develop its relationships with stakeholders who work with victims through regularly scheduled meetings, involvement with Victims' Advisory Committees and continued outreach.

In the past year, the NPB in collaboration with CSC, collated the responses from a questionnaire for victims of crime. The final report should be available in later in 2010.

- Offender Management System (OMS) - The Division has continued to work throughout the year with CSC officials, who are responsible for developing a renewed OMS that meets the needs of NPB users. The OMS renewal project (formally known as the conditions release system project) involves developing an automated system which supports the delivery of the Board's conditional release program. The development of the renewed NPB OMS consists of two primary modules, Case Management Module (CMM) and the File Management System (FMS).

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- Offender Management System (OMS), Victim's Module - The *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* identifies the circumstances in which victims can receive offender information that is normally protected by the Privacy Act. NPB and CSC share the OMS Victims module which is used to provide this information to victims. In September 2009, several enhancements were made to this module that enabled NPB/CSC to better meet their legislative requirements. A joint CSC/NPB training session was provided to users of the Victims module in each region, which addressed these new enhancements.

These recent enhancements are an interim measure that will see users through to a renewed Victims module. While the requirements for the renewal of the Victims module were completed last year, it is expected that construction will begin following the release of the renewed NPB OMS.

- Video conferencing (VC) - NPB continues to work with CSC in this area as CSC is responsible for the Board's technology needs. In the past year, CSC completed a strategic review of the current state of VC services within CSC/NPB with the goal of identifying a cohesive approach to VC services and further enhancement and expansion of VC services. NPB continues to focus on ways to 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.
- Performance Monitoring Reports – The Board's Performance Monitoring Report for 2008/09 was published in October 2009. 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. A mid-year report was also produced which provided a statistical overview of the year's trends and allowed for corrective actions to be taken, if necessary.
- Management Accountability Framework (MAF) – The NPB participated in Round VII of TBS' MAF assessments which began in the fall of 2009. The NPB submitted the required information to TBS and the draft results received from TBS were generally positive. The final results are to be released in May 2010.
- Study of Offenders involved in Organized Crime – The "Profile of Federal Offenders Convicted of Criminal Organization Offences" was updated in 2009/10 at the request of Public Safety.

7. CORPORATE SERVICES

The Corporate Services Division provides support to the Board's strategic outcome and program activities.

Activities of the Division include a range of services in the areas of 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 2009/10:

Partnership with Correctional Services Canada

This shared-services partnership resulted in the transfer of IT resources from NPB to CSC which contributes 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 established a governance committee and process which directs the further development and management of OMS as well as the ongoing delivery of all IT services for NPB.

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

Human Resources

1. Integrated Human Resources Plan

The NPB has completed and implemented 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. The NPB has also implemented a human resources staffing plan that helps to identify staffing strategy for the current and the next fiscal year.

2. Service Delivery Model

As a result of a staffing audit completed by the Public Service Commission, the NPB realized that it needed to review its service delivery model for the provision of HR services. The NPB has to redefine the roles and responsibilities of the Human Resources Division, Regional Corporate Services Managers, hiring Managers as well as sub-delegated Managers. This exercise will ensure consistency and accuracy of HR advices, services and reports.

3. Review and updates of various departmental human resources policies

Further to the implementation of the Public Service Labour Relations Act (PSLRA) and the Public Service Employment Act (PSEA), the NPB's Human Resources Division undertook the necessary work to ensure compliance through the development of internal policies, processes and procedures. Five years after the implementation of the new legislation, the NPB now needs to review some of its policies and procedures to ensure that they continue to support the organization's business lines and comply with the acts and regulations. The priorities for the next year are the review of the following staffing policies: Area of selection, Non-advertised appointment process and Corrective measures and revocation.

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 in 2006. 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, Saskatoon, Abbotsford and Montreal. Montreal's 2009/10 fit-up project will be complete in the first quarter of 2010/11.

Funding approved by Treasury Board and dedicated to the two regions whose fit-ups are underway are as follows:

- Abbotsford's long term accommodation budget \$1,022,200
Phase I - \$518,010.70 (funded in 08/09).
Phase II - \$273,520 (funded in 09/10 by region). Total **\$791,530**

- Montreal's long term accommodation budget \$1,133,350
2009/2010 - \$451,873.
2010/2011 – \$20,600 to be spent to complete the project. Total **\$472,473**

The remaining regional lease expiries will occur as noted in the table below, and future year accommodation funding should be available to achieve moves by those timelines.

REGION	Expiries:	Funding		Reserved
		11/12	12/13	
Prairies Region: Edmonton	June 30/12	50%	50%	\$614,650
Ontario Region: Kingston	March 31/12	90%	10%	\$1,079,200
National Office: NCR	December 14/12	10%	90%	\$2,020,650

Based on information available on March 31, 2010, current MCs before cabinet could create an increase in FTE (full time equivalent) population to a minimum of a 42% addition to our current population by the year 2015. This would require a re-working of our NAP to fund the client portion of the fit-up costs associated with this growth. It would also require additional space to be acquired in each region. In those regions which have already rolled out their long term plan, this will mean space adjustment after-the-fact, and consideration of whether operational work can be effectively coordinated from two locations. Regional managers have been tasked with attempting to keep growth within the buildings they currently occupy where possible.

2. Accommodation for Clemency and Pardons

In the longer term, Clemency and Pardons anticipates the addition of several Senior Pardon Officers and associated clerks should the MC for changes to the *Criminal Records Act* go forward. All divisions in the NO will be affected by this possible growth to some extent; accommodation of new staff may require that all available space be converted to workstations prior to lease expiry in late 2012, or that new space be acquired on a temporary basis.

3. Business Continuity Plan

The National Parole Board, as a small agency and administrative tribunal, is progressing in the development of its Business Continuity Plan (BCP) Program.

The original departmental BCP Policy Document was developed and approved in the first stage of development, but requires updating. To date, all Business Impact Analyses (BIA) have been completed and meet requirements. The BIA identifies the mandate of the critical services or products, ranks their priority and identifies the impacts of disruptions. Most of the regional offices have completed their BCPs. Compilation will produce an overall BCP for the Board. Processes documented for records recovery and for the maintenance of the BCP require ongoing exercising and testing.

The Board maintains an operational relationship with CSC as the service provider of all NPB's Information Technology (IT) requirements. In FY 2009/10, NPB began negotiating the mission critical systems which require support from CSC IT in the event of a failure. Mission critical status has been approved for OMS Legacy and PADS-R and will be given a ranking in CSC's disaster recovery priority list. This development will make an important contribution to the Board's disaster recovery strategy.

Discussions have been held with CSC on institutional closures and the protocol to be followed to notify Board Members of such developments. Now that staffing of all senior positions at the NPB has been completed, the members of the Crisis Management Planning Committee will be briefed on their responsibility to 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, NPB-NO employees receive their yearly updates on security training and attend presentation sessions. With the high turn-over in staff, it is increasingly important that they are trained in securing of the protected information they manage. This past year the physical and personnel security presentations were revised and presentations to the staff ensured they were aware of their responsibilities in the protection of NPB's assets.

During Emergency Preparedness week, different aspects of the topic are explored in daily messages to all staff. The aim is to create familiarity with Emergency Preparedness processes and to help individuals create their own personal emergency plans. By providing access to what is offered by the community individuals are being empowered to ensure safety at home as well as in the workplace.

Information Management

The Information Management Section has been using Documentum Records Manager 5.2.5 as its Electronic Records Management System (ERMS) since 2007 in order to meet NPB's organizational requirements and comply with the Treasury Board Policy on Information Management (PIM) that came into force in July 2007. Since version 5.2.5 ceased to be supported by the vendor in July 2008, NPB is upgrading to Documentum Records Manager 6.5 in 2010/11. The new version has more functionality and is more user-friendly.

Administrator and end-user training will also be taking place once the new version of Documentum is implemented. IM awareness sessions have been delivered in various units within NPB and will continue along with ERMS training.

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. In 2009/10, 200 cubic feet of material has been sorted and then imaged and filed into NPB's ERMS, or destroyed if past its retention period. This project has allowed the Information Management section to achieve faster retrieval of legacy documents and to better preserve NPB's corporate memory. In 2010/11, 135K has been allocated to the second phase of this project which has been identified as a priority of the Chairperson. The goal in 2010/11 is to review and process 200 cubic feet and to store the imaged documents in NPB's ERMS.

In the long-term, this project will also give the Information Management Section the opportunity to explore the possibility of imaging dormant files as an alternative to long-term storage at a Library and Archives facility. A legal opinion on the feasibility of this option has been received, and a draft imaging policy was also developed and presented to Senior Management for discussion.

8. FINANCE AND MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

The Finance Division provides support to the Board in the areas of finance and material management.

1. Financial Management and Control and Contracting Management Framework

The NPB Finance Division participated in a pilot program for the preparation of Future Oriented Financial Statements in the Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP). Significant effort was invested to meet the new requirement and stringent reporting deadlines.

Public Accounts were submitted to the Receiver General and an “A” rating on quality and timeliness was achieved.

Financial Statements were prepared and submitted to TBS and were posted on the Board’s web-site.

A one week financial systems and services training framework for regional and national office staff was developed and four one week training sessions were delivered. Feedback from participants in relation to course content and value was excellent.

Full-day Contracting Awareness sessions were delivered to national office and regional staff.

Delegation of Authority awareness briefings were provided to all new national office RC Managers.

In 2004, the Finance Division initiated a regional monitoring program to ensure that financial and contracting management 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 and a second trip in October 2009;
- Atlantic region-January 2007;
- Quebec region-January 2008 and a second trip is planned for October 2010 and
- Ontario region-January 2009.

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

The 2009/10 regional monitoring visit completed in the Prairie region assessed the following areas of financial management:

- Account Verification
- Hospitality
- Delegations of Authority
- Petty Cash/Advances
- Travel
- Contracting
- Traveller's Cheque Management
- Acquisition Cards Usage

Detailed results of the monitoring exercise with recommendations for improvement were discussed with the Regional Manager of Corporate Services before the team left and a final report was submitted to the Regional Director and the Director of Corporate Services before fiscal year-end. The Region expressed strong satisfaction with the monitoring team and their partnership approach to improving operations. Quebec will be the next region to be reviewed in the autumn of 2010.

2. Financial Systems

The NPB successfully completed upgrades and internal control reviews of the following systems in 2009/10. All the activities related to the items listed below required analysis, coordination, testing, training, the support of employees and updating of documentation:

- System and financial internal controls were reviewed and updated through the revision of the the Financial Delegation of Authorities Matrix and the ongoing review of financial system access and security.
- Business Process Mapping was refreshed to allow for the completion of Privacy Impact and Threat and Risk Assessments in accordance with MITS and MAF requirements.
- The Freebalance Financial and Salary Management and AMMIS Capital Asset Managements systems were upgraded to meet current Cluster standards.
- Direct Deposit for travel reimbursements was developed and implemented. This required a significant investment from the Finance team over a three year period.
- An automated travel expense claim form was developed and implemented to facilitate the preparation of travel documentation.

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