

PROFILE OF THE FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION

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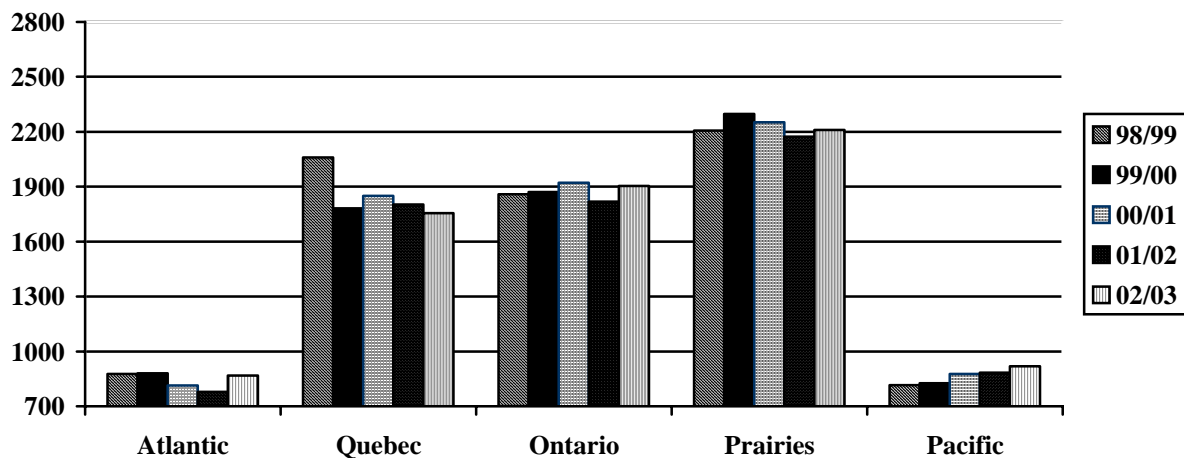
1. SUMMARY

A review of criminal court rates and trends and the federal offender population was undertaken to obtain a profile of the current population as well as to determine how the profile has changed since 1998/99.

A review of the Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS) revealed that the number of cases heard in provincial/territorial courts decreased between 1998/99 and 2000/01 and subsequently increased in 2001/02. In 2001/02, Ontario was responsible for 44.3% of the cases heard, followed by Quebec at 15.5%.

While the province of Quebec has had one of the highest conviction rates in Canada since 1998/99, it has had some of the lowest incarceration rates. Ontario, on the other hand, had some of the lowest conviction rates, while it had some of the highest incarceration rates.

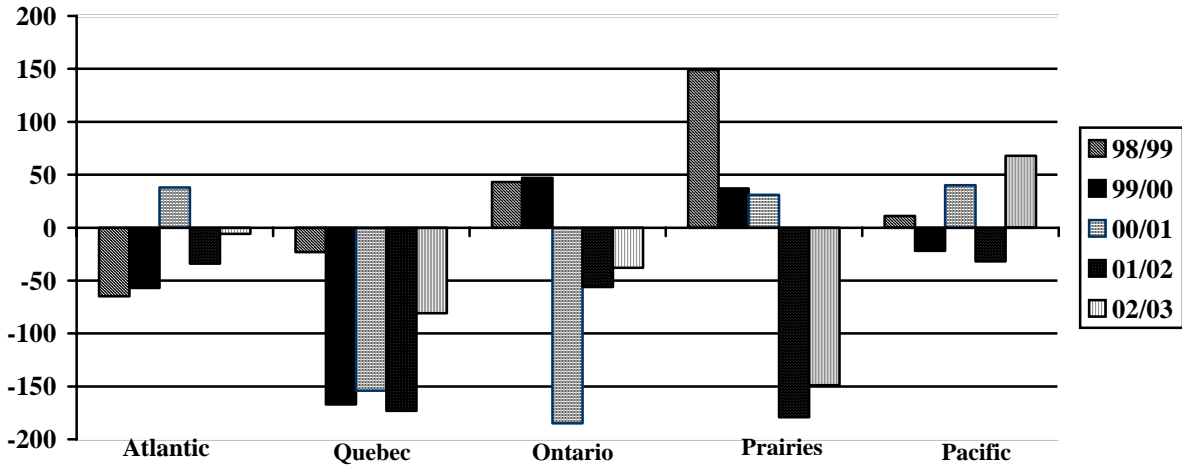
Federal Admissions to Institutions



While the total number of federal admissions has fluctuated since 1998/99, it was down 2.1% in 2002/03 from five years ago. Since 1998/99, the Quebec region has seen the biggest decrease (\downarrow 14.8%) in federal admissions, while the Pacific region has seen the biggest increase (\uparrow 12.5%).

While the number of federal releases from institutions increased slightly in 2002/03, overall federal releases have decreased 5.5% since 1998/99. The Quebec region saw the biggest decrease (\downarrow 15.4%), while the Prairie region was the only one to see an increase (\uparrow 5.2%).

Changes in the Federal Offender Population



Note: The changes in the federal offender population are obtained by subtracting the number of offenders who reached WED each year from the number of warrants of committal during the same year.

As total warrants of committal, since 1998/99, have been less than the number of offenders who have reached WED, the federal offender population has decreased by 957 offenders. As the Quebec region has had the biggest difference between the number of its warrants of committal and the number of offenders who reached WED since 1998/99, it has seen the biggest decrease in its federal offender population (↓598). The decrease in Quebec represents 62.5% of the total decrease in the Canadian federal offender population.

Since 1998/99, the greatest proportion of federal offenders, in all regions, have been serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences. The Pacific region has had, since that time, the highest percentage of offenders serving sentences for murder, the Prairie region has had the highest percentage serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences and the Quebec region has had the highest percentage serving sentences for schedule II offences.

The percentage of federal offenders serving APR sentences has decreased 4.4% since 1998/99 to 10.2% in 2002/03, while the percentage of offenders serving indeterminate sentences increased 2.6% to 20.7% last year.

Since 1999/00, the Board's workload (federal and provincial) has decreased 8.8%. The Quebec region has seen the biggest decrease in its workload (↓16.0%), while the Pacific region was the only one to see an increase (↑1.7%).

2. CRIMINAL COURT RATES AND TRENDS

The following tables summarize information from adult provincial/territorial criminal courts in the provinces and territories which have provided data to the Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS) since 1998/99.¹

Table 1

Source: Statistics Canada, Adult Criminal Court Survey

Cases by Disposition 1998-99							
Jurisdiction	Cases Heard	Guilty	%	Stay/ Withdrawn	%	Prison Sentence	%
Newfoundland	7597	5520	72.7	1728	22.7	1647	30
Prince Edward Island	1550	1140	73.5	359	23.2	703	62
Nova Scotia	16711	8981	53.7	5942	35.6	2077	23
Quebec*	74276	56213	75.7	7111	9.6	15707	28
Ontario	200809	111119	55.3	80610	40.1	46519	42
Saskatchewan	27166	17068	62.8	8482	31.2	4227	25
Alberta	61825	37194	60.2	20237	32.7	11664	31
Yukon	1611	934	58.0	497	30.9	438	47
Northwest Territories	3339	2484	74.4	733	22.0	1029	41
Canada	394884	240653	60.9	125699	31.8	84011	35

*Information from Quebec's 140 municipal courts (which account for approximately 20% of federal statute charges in that province) are not included.

Note: The information presented in this table represents approximately 80% of the national adult criminal court caseload.

¹ *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada*

Table 2

Source: Statistics Canada, Adult Criminal Court Survey

Cases by Disposition 1999-00							
Jurisdiction	Cases Heard	Guilty	%	Stay/ Withdrawn	%	Prison Sentence	%
Newfoundland	6511	4730	72.6	1590	24.4	n/a	n/a
Prince Edward Island	1544	1177	76.2	342	22.2	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	16196	8669	53.5	6117	37.8	n/a	n/a
Quebec*	71598	52724	73.6	7877	11.0	n/a	n/a
Ontario	188418	106186	56.4	76868	40.8	n/a	n/a
Saskatchewan	26501	16114	60.8	9223	34.8	n/a	n/a
Alberta	60449	36851	61.0	19704	32.6	n/a	n/a
Yukon	1384	786	56.8	476	34.4	n/a	n/a
Northwest Territories	1536	1030	67.1	479	31.2	n/a	n/a
Canada	374137	228267	61.0	122676	32.8	77977	34

*Information from Quebec's 140 municipal courts (which account for approximately 20% of federal statute charges in that province) are not included.

Note: The information presented in this table represents approximately 80% of the national adult criminal court caseload.

n/a = the information was not available

Table 3

Source: Statistics Canada, Adult Criminal Court Survey

Cases by Disposition 2000-01							
Jurisdiction	Cases Heard	Guilty	%	Stay/ Withdrawn	%	Prison Sentence	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	6881	5033	73.1	1650	24.0	1510	30
Prince Edward Island	1725	1210	70.1	472	27.4	714	59
Nova Scotia	15145	7980	52.7	5846	38.6	1915	24
Quebec*	68474	49869	72.8	7501	11.0	14961	30
Ontario	190239	107438	56.5	77288	40.6	44050	41
Saskatchewan	26072	16000	61.4	8943	34.3	3520	22
Alberta	62095	38868	62.6	19153	30.8	11660	30
Yukon	1134	581	51.2	463	40.8	215	37
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	371765	226979	61.1	121316	32.6	78925	35

*Information from Quebec's 140 municipal courts (which account for approximately 20% of federal statute charges in that province) are not included.

Note: The information presented in this table represents approximately 80% of the national adult criminal court caseload.

n/a = the information was not available

Table 4

Source: Statistics Canada, Adult Criminal Court Survey

Cases by Disposition 2001-02							
Jurisdiction	Cases Heard	Guilty	%	Stay/ Withdrawn	%	Prison Sentence	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	7203	5068	70.4	1875	26.0	1622	32
Prince Edward Island	1859	1230	66.2	582	31.3	726	59
Nova Scotia	13923	7329	52.6	5747	41.3	1759	24
New Brunswick	10168	7495	73.7	2185	21.5	1799	24
Quebec*	70073	50817	72.5	7371	10.5	14229	28
Ontario	200252	110038	54.9	84054	42.0	44015	40
Saskatchewan	26789	16899	63.1	8677	32.4	3887	23
Alberta	60850	38909	63.9	20168	33.1	14396	32
British Columbia	60210	33103	55.0	20901	34.7	12248	37
Yukon	1123	631	56.2	451	40.2	259	41
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	452450	271519	60.0	152009	33.6	92991	34

*Information from Quebec's 140 municipal courts (which account for approximately 20% of federal statute charges in that province) are not included.

Note: The information presented in this table represents approximately 90% of the national adult criminal court caseload.

n/a = the information was not available

The number of cases heard in the adult provincial/territorial courts, which reported to the ACCS for all four years, decreased 2.4% between 1998/99 and 2000/01 and subsequently increased 2.8% in 2001/02. Of the provinces and territories, which reported, Prince Edward Island was the only one which saw an increase in the number of cases heard (\uparrow 19.9%). The Yukon saw the biggest decrease (\downarrow 30.3%), followed by Nova Scotia (\downarrow 16.7%), Quebec (\downarrow 5.7%), Saskatchewan (\downarrow 1.4%), Alberta (\downarrow 1.2%) and Ontario (\downarrow 0.3%).

Of the provinces and territories which reported to the ACCS in 2001/02, Ontario was responsible for 44.3% of the cases heard in Canada, followed by Quebec at 15.5% and Alberta and British Columbia at 13.4% and 13.3% respectively.

The number of charges per case increased 4% between 1997/98 and 2001/02 (from 2.12 to 2.20). Additionally, the proportion of multiple-charge cases, which are more complex and often more serious, increased from 47% of all cases to 49% over the same period. Further, the proportion of cases with three or more charges has increased to 22% from 19% in 1997/98.

While Quebec has had one of the highest conviction rates (between 72.5% and 75.7%), since 1998/99, it has had some of the lowest incarceration rates (between 28% and 30%). Ontario, on the other hand, has had some of the lowest conviction rates (between 54.9% and 56.5%), while it has had some of the highest incarceration rates (between 40% and 42%).

There are several possible factors that influence variations in conviction rates. First, some jurisdictions use diversion and alternative measures to a greater extent, which affects the number and type of cases that proceed to court. Secondly, the use of stays and withdrawals varies across the country and this will have an impact on the percentage of cases in which a conviction is recorded. Between 1998/99 and 2001/02, Quebec had the lowest percentage of cases which were stayed or withdrawn (between 9.6% and 11.0%) and Ontario generally had the highest (between 40.1% and 42.0%). Thirdly, the use of pre-charge screening by the Crown, which occurs in Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia, may also affect the percentage of convictions through increased vetting of charges.²

The variation in the use of incarceration reflects the influence of several factors. First, the mix of offences being sentenced can vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. If a particular jurisdiction has a higher than average percentage of the more serious crimes, it may also have a higher than average overall percentage of cases being sent to prison. Second, courts in different parts of the country may use incarceration in different ways. In Prince Edward Island, for example, first offenders convicted of impaired driving are frequently sent to prison (91% of the time in 2001/02). This was by far the highest in Canada followed by Newfoundland and Labrador at 28%. The lowest rate of incarceration was in Nova Scotia where 4% of convicted impaired drivers were incarcerated.

² *Adult Criminal Court Statistics 2001-02, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada*

The following tables summarize information about federal admissions, federal releases and the total federal offender population between 1998/99 and 2002/03.

3. FEDERAL ADMISSIONS

Most terms of incarceration are relatively short and they are getting shorter. Since 1998/99, the percentage of custodial sentences which were one month or less has increased to 54% from 47%. The percentage of custodial sentences which were greater than one month and up to 6 months varied between 34% and 35% during the same period, while the percentage of sentences greater than 6 months but 2 years or less varied between 9% and 10%. Since 1998/99, about 4% of all custodial sentences were for two years or more.³

Table 5

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS BY REGION							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99	Warrant of Committal	493	1174	1134	1396	451	4648
	Revocation	379	840	671	796	354	3040
	Total	877	2059	1858	2207	816	7817
1999/00	Warrant of Committal	501	946	1078	1365	458	4348
	Revocation	375	782	732	913	349	3151
	Total	881	1782	1871	2298	826	7658
2000/01	Warrant of Committal	441	990	1066	1304	475	4276
	Revocation	363	814	791	913	381	3262
	Total	813	1849	1922	2253	876	7713
2001/02	Warrant of Committal	440	978	1054	1200	454	4126
	Revocation	333	776	698	946	413	3166
	Total	778	1803	1818	2173	883	7455
2002/03	Warrant of Committal	486	969	1082	1227	479	4243
	Revocation	371	732	769	962	424	3258
	Total	868	1755	1904	2211	918	7656

Note: Total includes other admissions which includes transfers from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, etc.

The total number of federal admissions to institutions has fluctuated since 1998/99, but was down 2.1% (↓161) in 2001/02 from five years ago. The Quebec region has seen the biggest decrease in total federal admissions to institutions since 1998/99 (↓14.8% or 304), followed by the Atlantic region (↓1.0% or 9). All the other regions saw increases in total federal admissions with the Pacific region seeing the biggest (↑12.5% or 102), followed by the Ontario (↑2.5% or 46) and the Prairie regions (↑0.2% or 4).

³ Adult Criminal Court Statistics, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

While the number of warrant of committal admissions increased last year from 2001/02, it is still down 8.7% (↓405) from 1998/99. The Quebec region saw the biggest decrease in this period (↓17.5% or 205), followed by the Prairie (↓12.1% or 169), the Ontario (↓4.6% or 52) and the Atlantic regions (↓1.4% or 7). The Pacific region was the only one to see an overall increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions (↑6.2% or 28).

Since 1998/99, the overall number of revocation admissions has increased (↑7.2% or 218). The Prairie region saw the biggest increase (↑20.9% or 166), followed by the Pacific (↑19.8% or 70) and the Ontario regions (↑14.6% or 98). The Quebec and Atlantic regions both saw decreases over this five year period (Quebec ↓12.9% or 108; Atlantic ↓2.1% or 8).

The overall proportion of warrant of committal admissions to revocation admissions was 59.5% to 38.9% respectively in 1998/99 and 55.4% to 42.6% in 2002/03. In 2002/03, the Ontario region had the highest proportion of warrant of committal admissions at 56.8% and the Pacific region had the highest proportion of revocation admissions at 42.6%.

4. FEDERAL RELEASES

Table 6

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by REGION					
Region	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Atlantic	959	888	810	799	859
Quebec	2156	2042	1878	1917	1823
Ontario	1996	1949	1949	1848	1912
Prairies	2086	2273	2210	2193	2195
Pacific	955	911	861	890	914
Canada	8152	8063	7708	7647	7703

While the number of federal releases from institutions increased slightly last year, overall federal releases have decreased (↓5.5% or 449) since 1998/99. The Quebec region has seen the biggest decrease in federal releases since 1998/99 (↓15.4% or 333), followed by the Atlantic (↓10.4% or 100), the Pacific (↓4.3% or 41) and the Ontario regions (↓4.2% or 84). The Prairie region was the only one which saw an increase in the number of federal releases from institutions during the period (↑5.2% or 109).

5. CHANGES IN FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATIONS

Table 7

Source: CSC and NPB

CHANGES IN FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATIONS							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99	Warrants of Committal	493	1174	1134	1396	451	4658
	Offenders who reached WED	558	1197	1091	1247	440	4533
	Difference in Total Offender Population	-65	-23	43	149	11	115
1999/00	Warrants of Committal	501	946	1078	1365	458	4348
	Offenders who reached WED	558	1113	1031	1328	480	4510
	Difference in Total Offender Population	-57	-167	47	37	-22	-162
2000/01	Warrants of Committal	441	990	1066	1304	475	4276
	Offenders who reached WED	402	1144	1251	1273	435	4506
	Difference in Total Offender Population	38	-154	-185	31	40	-230
2001/02	Warrants of Committal	440	978	1054	1200	454	4126
	Offenders who reached WED	474	1151	1110	1379	486	4580
	Difference in Total Offender Population	-34	-173	-56	-179	-32	-454
2002/03	Warrants of Committal	486	969	1081	1227	479	4243
	Offenders who reached WED	492	1050	1120	1376	411	4469
	Difference in Total Offender Population	-6	-81	-38	-149	68	-226

Note: The number of offenders who reached WED is obtained by adding the number of warrants of committal to the population on April 1st and subtracting the total from the population on March 31st.

As total warrants of committal, since 1998/99, have been less than the number of offenders who have reached WED, the federal offender population has decreased by 957 offenders. As the Quebec region has had the biggest difference between the number of its warrants of committal and the number of offenders who reached WED since 1998/99, it has seen the biggest decrease in its federal offender population (↓598). The decrease in Quebec represents 62.5% of the total decrease in the Canadian federal offender population.

The Ontario (↓189), the Atlantic (↓124) and the Prairie regions (↓111) have also seen decreases in their populations over the last five years. Overall, the Pacific region has seen an increase (↑65) in its total federal offender population.

6. PROFILE OF THE FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION

Table 8

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION BY REGION							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99	Incarcerated	1184	3386	3467	3261	1783	13081
	Conditional Release	814	2635	2477	1910	1180	9016
	Total	1998	6021	5944	5171	2963	22097
1999/00	Incarcerated	1157	3313	3429	3179	1722	12800
	Conditional Release	784	2541	2562	2029	1219	9135
	Total	1941	5854	5991	5208	2941	21935
2000/01	Incarcerated	1183	3293	3377	3184	1757	12794
	Conditional Release	796	2407	2429	2055	1224	8911
	Total	1979	5700	5806	5239	2981	21705
2001/02	Incarcerated	1198	3239	3394	3046	1785	12662
	Conditional Release	750	2293	2359	2020	1167	8589
	Total	1948	5532	5753	5066	2952	21251
2002/03	Incarcerated	1192	3154	3423	3037	1848	12653
	Conditional Release	747	2292	2289	1874	1169	8371
	Total	1939	5446	5712	4911	3017	21025

Since 1998/99, the federal offender population has decreased 4.9% (↓1,072). The Quebec region, which saw a decrease of 9.5% (↓575), is responsible for 53.6% of this decrease. The Prairie (↓5.0% or 260), the Ontario (↓3.9% or 232) and the Atlantic regions (↓3.0% or 59) also saw decreases in their federal offender populations. During the same period, the Pacific region saw an increase in its federal offender population (↑1.8% or 54).

Table 9

Source: CSC and NPB

OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION (%)							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99	Murder 1 st Degree	2.4	3.6	3.7	1.9	6.2	3.5
	Murder 2 nd Degree	10.9	11.3	13.6	8.4	18.7	12.2
	Schedule I-sex	16.7	10.0	14.0	20.5	15.5	14.9
	Schedule I-non-sex	36.9	42.7	39.7	41.1	38.5	40.4
	Schedule II	12.9	17.8	16.4	11.8	8.2	14.3
	Non-scheduled	20.4	14.6	12.6	16.4	12.9	14.8
1999/00	Murder 1 st Degree	2.3	3.8	3.8	1.8	6.0	3.5
	Murder 2 nd Degree	11.4	11.9	13.8	8.6	19.0	12.5
	Schedule I-sex	15.5	10.0	14.3	19.3	15.4	14.6
	Schedule I-non-sex	36.4	41.9	38.9	40.2	37.7	39.6
	Schedule II	14.3	18.9	17.9	14.9	9.9	16.1
	Non-scheduled	20.2	13.6	11.4	15.1	11.9	13.7
2000/01	Murder 1 st Degree	2.4	4.0	4.1	1.9	6.0	3.6
	Murder 2 nd Degree	11.6	12.5	14.6	8.9	19.4	13.0
	Schedule I-sex	13.4	9.7	13.9	16.8	15.1	13.6
	Schedule I-non-sex	36.8	41.4	38.7	40.4	38.2	39.6
	Schedule II	12.7	18.6	16.9	16.4	10.1	15.9
	Non-scheduled	23.1	13.9	11.8	15.6	11.2	14.2
2001/02	Murder 1 st Degree	2.3	4.2	4.3	2.1	6.5	3.9
	Murder 2 nd Degree	11.9	13.2	14.9	9.6	20.0	13.6
	Schedule I-sex	14.0	9.7	13.5	15.9	14.1	13.2
	Schedule I-non-sex	40.8	42.4	39.9	42.5	39.3	41.2
	Schedule II	13.0	18.1	15.8	15.7	9.2	15.2
	Non-scheduled	18.1	12.3	11.5	14.3	10.8	12.9
2002/03	Murder 1 st Degree	2.4	4.3	4.3	2.4	6.4	4.0
	Murder 2 nd Degree	12.2	13.7	15.1	10.4	19.5	14.0
	Schedule I-sex	13.7	10.3	13.0	15.4	12.6	12.9
	Schedule I-non-sex	38.2	40.3	38.6	41.7	38.7	39.7
	Schedule II	12.9	18.3	15.2	15.3	8.8	14.9
	Non-scheduled	20.6	13.2	13.7	14.9	14.0	14.5

Since 1998/99, the Pacific region has had the highest percentage of federal offenders serving sentences for murder. The percentage increased from 24.9% in 1998/99 to 26.5% in 2001/02 and dropped to 25.9% last year (average for all federal offenders - between 15.7% and 18.0%).

The Prairie region has had the highest percentage of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences since 1998/99. However, this percentage dropped from 20.5% in 1998/99 to 15.4% in 2002/03 (average for all federal offenders - between 12.9% and 14.9%).

The Quebec region had the highest percentage of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences between 1998/99 and 2000/01. Since that time, the Prairie region has had the highest percentages. In the Quebec region, the percentages ranged between 40.3% and 42.7%. In the Prairie region, the percentages varied between 40.2% and 42.5% (average for all federal offenders - between 39.6% and 40.4%).

The Quebec region has also had the highest percentage of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences since 1998/99. The percentage varied between 17.8% and 18.9% (average for all federal offenders - between 14.3% and 16.1%).

Since 1998/99, the Atlantic region has had the highest percentage of federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences. The percentage varied between 18.1% and 23.1% (average for all federal offenders - between 12.9% and 14.8%).

Table 10

Source: CSC and NPB

PROFILE OF THE TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION							
BY REGULAR AND APR (%)							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99	Regular	86.0	85.0	81.7	85.0	89.6	84.8
	APR	14.0	15.0	18.3	15.0	10.4	15.2
1999/00	Regular	88.7	91.2	86.6	86.5	91.9	88.7
	APR	11.3	8.8	13.4	13.5	8.1	11.3
2000/01	Regular	89.1	90.2	86.8	85.8	91.5	88.3
	APR	10.9	9.8	13.2	14.2	8.5	11.7
2001/02	Regular	89.5	89.9	87.7	86.9	92.2	88.9
	APR	10.5	10.1	12.3	13.1	7.8	11.1
2002/03	Regular	89.9	89.6	88.0	88.3	91.9	89.2
	APR	10.1	10.4	12.0	11.7	8.1	10.8

Since 1998/99, the percentage of federal offenders serving APR sentences has decreased from 15.2% to 10.8%. During this period, the Pacific region had the lowest percentage of federal offenders serving APR sentences. This is not unusual as the Pacific region during this time had the highest percentage of offenders serving sentences for murder. The highest percentages of federal offenders serving APR sentences was in the Ontario region in 1998/99 and again in 2002/03, while the Prairie region had the highest percentages in the other years.

Table 11

Source: CSC and NPB

PROFILE OF THE TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION							
BY SENTENCE TYPE (%)							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99	Indeterminate	14.5	16.4	20.5	11.8	30.0	18.1
	Determinate	85.5	83.6	79.5	88.2	70.0	81.9
1999/00	Indeterminate	15.0	17.1	20.7	12.1	30.5	18.5
	Determinate	85.0	82.9	79.3	87.9	69.5	81.5
2000/01	Indeterminate	15.4	18.0	21.9	12.5	31.0	19.3
	Determinate	84.6	82.0	78.1	87.5	69.0	80.7
2001/02	Indeterminate	15.7	19.0	22.3	13.5	31.7	20.1
	Determinate	84.3	81.0	77.7	86.5	68.3	79.9
2002/03	Indeterminate	16.2	19.6	23.0	14.6	31.3	20.7
	Determinate	83.8	80.4	77.0	85.4	68.7	79.3

The number of offenders serving indeterminate sentences in the federal offender population has steadily increased since 1998/99 and is now at 20.7% of the total federal population. Since 1998/99, the Pacific region has had the highest percentage of federal offenders serving indeterminate sentences and the Prairie region has had the lowest percentages.

Since 1998/99, the Quebec region has seen the biggest increase in the percentage of its federal offender population serving indeterminate sentences (↑3.2% to 19.6%), followed by the Prairie (↑2.8% to 14.6%), the Ontario (↑2.5% to 23.0%), the Atlantic (↑1.7% to 16.2%) and the Pacific regions (↑1.3% to 31.3%).

Table 12

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION BY RISK LEVEL													
Year		Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1999/00	High	712	36.7	1844	31.5	2412	40.3	2199	42.2	1395	47.4	8562	39.0
	Medium	741	38.2	2440	41.7	1816	30.3	1804	34.6	842	28.6	7643	34.8
	Low	417	21.5	1421	24.3	1531	25.6	1010	19.4	567	19.3	4946	22.5
	Total	1941	100	5854	100	5991	100	5208	100	2941	100	21935	100
2000/01	High	761	38.5	1762	30.9	2337	40.3	2154	41.1	1397	46.9	8411	38.8
	Medium	757	38.3	2418	42.4	1741	30.0	1796	34.3	849	28.5	7561	34.8
	Low	403	20.4	1338	23.5	1447	24.9	1078	20.6	604	20.3	4870	22.4
	Total	1979	100	5700	100	5806	100	5239	100	2981	100	21705	100
2001/02	High	793	40.7	1729	31.3	2430	42.2	2065	40.8	1399	47.4	8416	39.6
	Medium	699	35.9	2352	42.5	1760	30.6	1730	34.1	851	28.8	7392	34.8
	Low	392	20.1	1260	22.8	1354	23.5	1018	20.1	601	20.4	4625	21.8
	Total	1948	100	5532	100	5753	100	5066	100	2952	100	21251	100
2002/03	High	949	48.9	2218	40.7	2495	43.7	2153	43.8	1402	46.5	9217	43.8
	Medium	568	29.3	1937	35.6	1705	29.8	1659	33.8	949	31.5	6818	32.4
	Low	360	18.6	1098	20.2	1349	23.6	907	18.5	548	18.2	4262	20.3
	Total	1939	100	5446	100	5712	100	4911	100	3017	100	21025	100

Note: The year 1998/99 is not included as 12.3% of the population had no risk level identified.

While the total federal offender population has decreased 4.1% since 1999/00, the number of high risk offenders has increased 7.7%. During the same period, the number of medium risk offenders decreased 10.8% and the number of low risk offenders decreased 13.8%.

The Atlantic region has seen the biggest increase in its high risk population since 1999/00 (\uparrow 33.3%), followed by the Quebec (\uparrow 20.3%), the Ontario (\uparrow 3.4%) and the Pacific regions (\uparrow 0.5%). The Prairie region was the only one which saw a decrease in the number of high risk offenders (\downarrow 2.1%).

7. REVIEWS FOR WORKLOAD PURPOSES

The following tables summarize information about the Board's workload for determinate and indeterminate sentences as well as for provincial sentences since 1998/99.

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 parole during the year, as well as legislative and policy changes.

Table 13

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL REVIEWS FOR WORKLOAD PURPOSES							
for DETERMINATE SENTENCES							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99	Panels	1951	6837	7332	4405	3084	23609
	File reviews	1631	3952	3095	3524	1617	13819
	Total	3582	10789	10427	7929	4701	37428
1999/00	Panels	1406	3597	2595	3335	1490	12423
	File reviews	2744	7594	7421	7505	3263	28527
	Total	4150	11191	10016	10840	4753	40950
2000/01	Panels	1339	3290	2554	2917	1605	11705
	File reviews	2576	6004	7643	7277	2966	26466
	Total	3915	9294	10197	10194	4571	38171
2001/02	Panels	1130	3033	2226	2969	1464	10822
	File reviews	2602	6766	7241	7051	2977	26637
	Total	3732	9799	9467	10020	4441	37459
2002/03	Panels	1224	3063	2450	3022	1706	11465
	File reviews	2610	6306	6776	6700	3058	25450
	Total	3834	9369	9226	9722	4764	36915

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

Since 1999/00, the Board's federal workload for determinate sentences has decreased 9.9% (↓4,035). Since that time, the number of panels has decreased 7.7% (958), while the number of file reviews has decreased 10.8% (↓3,077).

Since 1999/00, the Quebec region has had the biggest decrease in its overall federal workload for determinate sentences (↓16.3% or 1,822). The number of panels decreased 14.8% (↓534), while the number of file reviews decreased 17.0% (↓1,288).

The Prairie region has had the next biggest decrease in its workload (\downarrow 10.3% or 1,118) since 1999/00, followed by the Ontario (\downarrow 7.9% or 790) and the Atlantic regions (\downarrow 7.6% or 316). The Pacific region has been the only one, since 1999/00, to see an increase in its federal workload for determinate sentences (\uparrow 0.2% or 11).

Table 14

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL REVIEWS FOR WORKLOAD PURPOSES for INDETERMINATE SENTENCES							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99	Panels	114	629	770	395	464	2372
	File Reviews	144	631	590	252	614	2231
	Total	258	1260	1360	647	1078	4603
1999/00	Panels	157	688	530	311	572	2258
	File Reviews	155	839	824	541	527	2886
	Total	312	1527	1354	852	1099	5144
2000/01	Panels	169	640	579	276	474	2138
	File Reviews	176	865	835	517	609	3002
	Total	345	1505	1414	793	1083	5140
2001/02	Panels	122	621	461	267	452	1923
	File Reviews	168	867	879	510	530	2954
	Total	290	1488	1340	777	982	4877
2002/03	Panels	129	529	492	326	497	1973
	File Reviews	175	778	844	596	696	3089
	Total	304	1307	1336	922	1193	5062

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

Since 1999/00, the Board's federal workload for indeterminate sentences has decreased 1.6% (\downarrow 82). Since that time, the number of panels has decreased 12.6% (285), while the number of file reviews has increased 7.0% (\uparrow 203).

Since 1999/00, the Quebec region has had the biggest decrease in its overall federal workload for indeterminate sentences (\downarrow 14.4% or 220). The number of panels decreased 23.1% (\downarrow 159), while the number of file reviews decreased 7.3% (\downarrow 61). The Atlantic region has had the next biggest decrease in its workload (\downarrow 2.6% or 8) since 1999/00, followed by the Ontario (\downarrow 1.3% or 18) region. The Pacific and Prairie regions have both seen increases, since 1999/00, in their federal workloads for indeterminate sentences (\uparrow 8.6% or 94 and \uparrow 8.2% or 70 respectively).

Table 15

Source: CSC and NPB

PROVINCIAL REVIEWS FOR WORKLOAD PURPOSES							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99	Panels	78	0	2	149	4	233
	File Reviews	490	0	2	365	11	868
	Total	568	0	4	514	15	1101
1999/00	Panels	110	0	0	226	2	338
	File Reviews	536	0	0	492	8	1036
	Total	646	0	0	718	10	1374
2000/01	Panels	107	3	4	231	2	347
	File Reviews	535	3	2	635	4	1179
	Total	642	6	6	866	6	1526
2001/02	Panels	128	1	2	191	0	322
	File Reviews	436	8	6	480	0	930
	Total	564	9	8	671	0	1252
2002/03	Panels	171	0	2	242	2	417
	File Reviews	443	2	4	457	2	908
	Total	614	2	6	699	4	1325

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

The Board's workload for provincial sentences has fluctuated since 1998/99 between a low of 1,101 in 1998/99 and a high of 1,526 in 2000/01. The provincial workload in the Atlantic region has varied between 564 and 646 since 1998/99, while the workload in the Prairie region has varied between 514 and 866.

Table 16

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL REVIEWS FOR WORKLOAD PURPOSES							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99	Panels	1686	4166	3228	3554	2135	14769
	File Reviews	2733	7874	8582	5543	3658	28390
	Total	4419	12040	11810	9097	5793	43159
1999/00	Panels	1673	4285	3125	3872	2064	15019
	File Reviews	3435	8433	8245	8538	3798	32449
	Total	5108	12718	11370	12410	5862	47468
2000/01	Panels	1615	3933	3137	3424	2081	14190
	File Reviews	3287	6872	8480	8429	3579	30647
	Total	4902	10805	11617	11853	5660	44837
2001/02	Panels	1380	3655	2689	3427	1916	13067
	File Reviews	3206	7641	8126	8041	3507	30521
	Total	4586	11296	10815	11468	5423	43588
2002/03	Panels	1524	3592	2944	3590	2205	13855
	File Reviews	3228	7086	7624	7753	3756	29447
	Total	4752	10678	10568	11343	5961	43302

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

Since 1999/00, the Board's workload has decreased 8.8% (\downarrow 4,166). Since that time, the number of panels has decreased 7.8% (1,164), while the number of file reviews has decreased 9.3% (\downarrow 3,002).

Since 1999/00, the Quebec region has had the biggest decrease in its workload (\downarrow 16.0% or 2,040). The number of panels decreased 16.2% (\downarrow 693), while the number of file reviews decreased 16.0% (\downarrow 1,347). The Prairie region has had the next biggest decrease in its workload (\downarrow 8.6% or 1,067) since 1999/00, followed by the Ontario (\downarrow 7.1% or 802) and the Atlantic regions (\downarrow 7.0% or 356). The Pacific region has been the only one, since 1999/00, to see an increase in its workload (\uparrow 1.7% or 99).