



# **PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT 2004-2005**

**July 2005**

Prepared by: Performance Measurement Division  
National Parole Board

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### **Acronyms Used In This Report**

ACCS	Adult Criminal Court Survey
ADPR	Accelerated Day Parole Review
ADPRI	Accelerated Day Parole Review - Initial
AFPR	Accelerated Full Parole Review
APAI	Association of Paroling Authorities International
APR	Accelerated Parole Review
APRF	Accelerated Parole Review - Final
APRI	Accelerated Parole Review - Initial
CCRA	Corrections and Conditional Release Act
CRIMS	Conditional Release Information Management System
CRS	Conditional Release System
CSC	Correctional Service of Canada
DP	Day Parole
ECCE	Effective Corrections and Citizen Engagement
ETA	Escorted Temporary Absence
FP	Full Parole
FSW	Federally Sentenced Women
GBM	General Board Meeting
GOL	Government On Line
MAF	Management Accountability Framework
NJC	National Joint Committee
NPB	National Parole Board
OMS	Offender Management System
PADS	Pardon Application Decision System
PADS-R	Pardon Application Decision System Renewal
REAC	Regional Ethnocultural Advisory Committee
SR	Statutory Release
TA	Temporary Absence
TBS	Treasury Board Secretariat
UAL	Unlawfully-at-Large
UTA	Unescorted Temporary Absence
WED	Warrant Expiry Date

#### **Note to the Reader:**

Data and information for this report came from numerous sources:

- Conditional release data was extracted from the CRIMS and the OMS.
- The Clemency and Pardons Division provided pardon and clemency information.
- Financial information was provided by Financial Services.
- The Human Resources Division provided human resources information on staff and the Chairman's Office provided information on Board members.

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



## **HIGHLIGHTS**

The following are highlights from the National Parole Board's 2004-2005 Performance Monitoring Report.

### **CONDITIONAL RELEASE**

#### **PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT in 2004/05:**

- The federal incarcerated population increased 1.7% in 2004/05 to 12,623, while the conditional release population decreased 1.5% to 8,219;
- Federal admissions to institutions increased (↑3.9% to 7,919). Warrant of committal admissions increased (↑7.4%) and revocation admissions remained stable (↔4);
- Federal releases from institutions decreased 1.1% to 7,805;
- The Board's workload decreased 8.1% to 38,714 reviews;
- The number of panel reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor increased 14.6% to 714.

#### **DECISION TRENDS in 2004/05:**

- The approval rate for escorted temporary absences increased (↑5% to 91%);
- The authorization rate for unescorted temporary absences decreased (↓3% to 74%);
- The federal day parole grant rate increased (↑1% to 75%);
- The provincial day parole grant rate increased (↑4% to 77%);
- The federal full parole grant rate increased (↑1% to 46%);
- The provincial full parole grant rate increased (↑6% to 71%);
- The number of referrals for detention decreased (↓18.5% to 247) as did the detention referral rate (↓1.0% to 4.4%);
- The detention rate decreased (↓1.0% to 91.1%);
- The initial decision was affirmed in 94% of federal appeal cases;
- The initial decision was affirmed in all 21 provincial appeal cases.



## **PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN 2004/05**

- Between 1995/96 and 2003/04, violent offences committed by offenders on conditional release dropped 40%;
- Between 1995/96 and 2003/04, offenders on statutory release accounted for 67% of all violent offences committed by offenders on conditional release, while offenders on full parole accounted for 17% and offenders on day parole accounted for 16%;
- The federal day parole successful completion rate remained stable ( $\uparrow$ 0.8% to 84.1%);
- The provincial day parole successful completion rate also remained stable ( $\uparrow$ 0.4% to 80.3%);
- The federal full parole successful completion rate remained stable ( $\uparrow$ 0.1% to 73.1%);
- The provincial full parole successful completion rate decreased ( $\downarrow$ 3.4% to 71.9%);
- The statutory release successful completion rate remained stable ( $\uparrow$ 0.2% to 58.2%).

## **INFORMATION AND SERVICE TO VICTIMS AND THE PUBLIC**

### **VICTIMS AND OBSERVERS IN 2004/05**

- Contacts with victims increased ( $\uparrow$ 1% to 15,479);
- Victims made 149 presentations at 101 hearings;
- The number of observers at hearings increased ( $\uparrow$ 9% to 1,173);
- The number of decisions sent from the decision registry increased ( $\uparrow$ 11% to 5,230).

## **CLEMENCY AND PARDONS**

### **PARDONS IN 2004/05**

- The number of pardon applications received remained stable ( $\uparrow$ 46 to 16,958);
- The grant/issue rate remained stable at 98%.

### **CLEMENCY IN 2004/05**

- 21 clemency applications were received, none were granted.



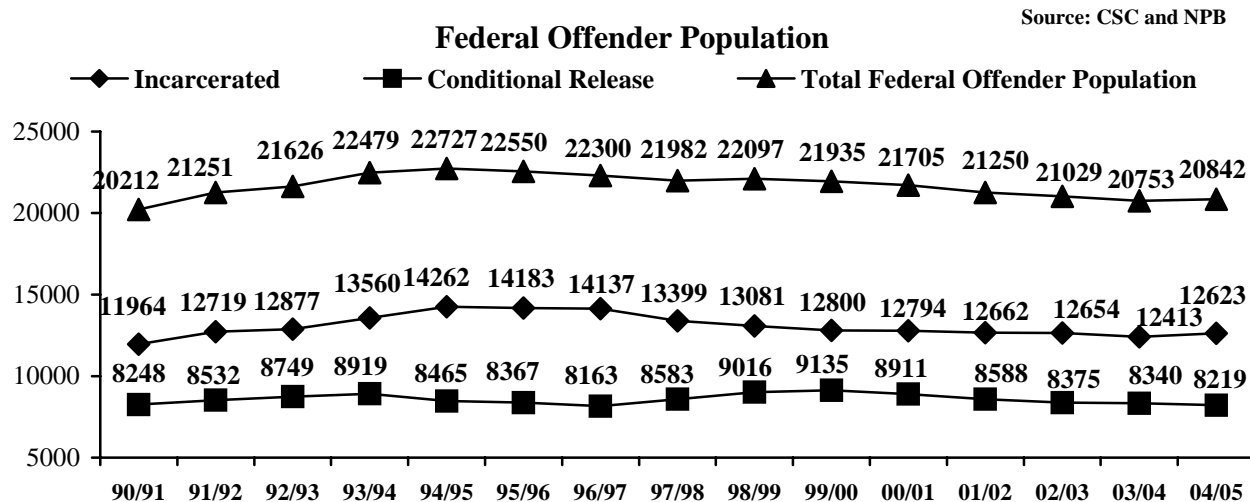
## SUMMARY

This section provides an overview of the National Parole Board's 2004-2005 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:



There have been two distinct trends in the federal offender population over the last fifteen years. The offender population increased until March 1995 and has since decreased, except for minor increases in March 1999 and March 2005. The offender population is now at its second lowest level since March 1991. While the number of warrant of committal admissions has varied since 1994/95, there has been a downward trend with warrant of committal admissions being 4,782 in 1994/95 and 4,543 in 2004/05. At the same time, the number of offenders who reached warrant expiry has also shown a downward trend but because the number in each year, except for 1994/95, 1998/99 and 2004/05 has been greater than the number of warrant of committal admissions, the federal offender population has decreased.

The trends in the federal offender population mirror the trends in the crime rate in Canada, with the effect being seen in the federal offender population two years later, after the offender has had his/her case heard in court. Therefore, since the crime rate in Canada increased sharply in 2003, it is expected that the federal offender population will see another increase in 2005/06.

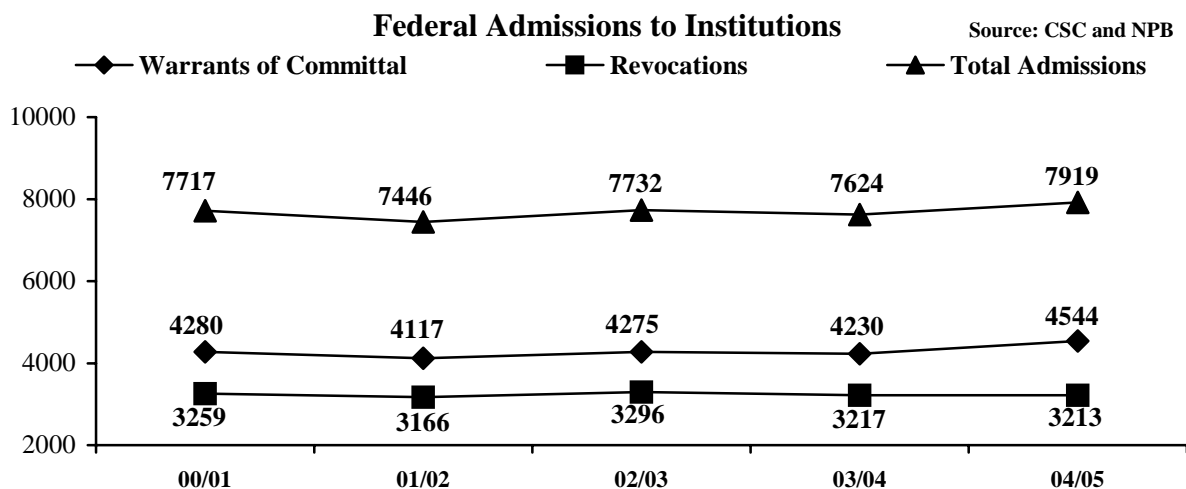


Aboriginal over-representation in the federal offender population increased every year between 1998/99 and 2003/04. However, in 2004/05, the number of Aboriginal offenders in the federal offender population remained the same as the previous year. Aboriginal offenders represented 16.2% of the total federal offender population in 2004/05 compared to the 3.3% of the Canadian population who identified themselves as Aboriginal in the 2001 census.

Black offenders represented 6.1% of the total federal offender population in 2004/05 compared to their 2.2% proportion of the Canadian population in 2001, while Asian offenders represented 3.2% of the federal offender population compared to 7.8% of the Canadian population.

Female offenders remained under-represented in the federal offender population, and their proportion has been fairly stable over the last five years (between 3.9% and 4.1%).

Federal Admissions:



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

Federal admissions to institutions increased 3.9% in 2004/05. During the same period, warrant of committal admissions increased 7.4%, while the number of revocation admissions remained relatively stable (↓4).

Federal Releases:

Federal releases from institutions decreased 1.1% in 2004/05 to 7,805. The number of offenders released on day and full parole, statutory release and at warrant expiry all decreased.

While only 206 offenders were released on full parole directly from institutions during 2004/05, a total of 1,386 full parole supervision periods actually started during the year because 1,180 full parole supervision periods started after the offender had completed day parole. This is an example of how the Board uses gradual release to reintegrate offenders back into the community slowly and safely.





Reviews for Workload Purposes:

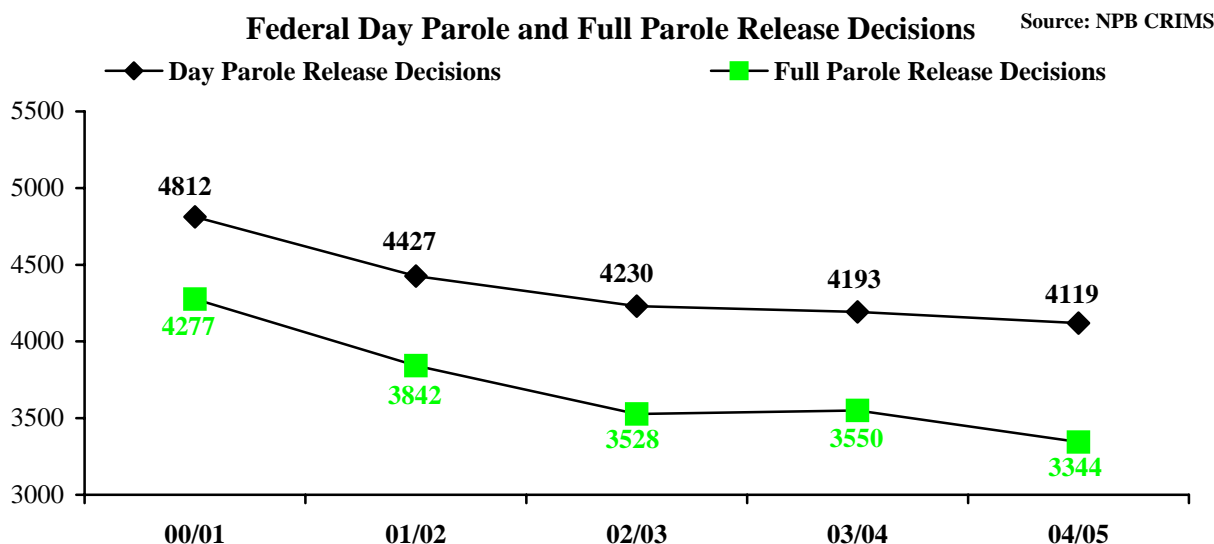
In 2004/05, the number of reviews for workload purposes (both pre and post-release) conducted by the Board decreased 8.1% to 38,714. While the Board's workload at the federal level dropped 8.4%, the workload at the provincial level increased 2.7%.

The decrease in the workload is due, in part, to a change, in October 2003, which saw release maintained decisions which required two votes become an in-office review by one Board member. Should the release maintained decisions be counted as two votes instead of one vote, for the comparison purposes, the workload for 2004/05 would be 42,731. This would translate into a decrease of 2.4% in the workload between 2003/04 and 2004/05 instead of 8.1%.

**DECISION TRENDS**

Release Decisions:

The number of temporary absence decisions made by the Board decreased 18.0% in 2004/05 to 650. This is the fewest number of temporary absence decisions made by the Board in the last five years.



Federal day parole release decisions decreased 1.8% in 2004/05 (↓74), while the number of full parole release decisions decreased 5.8% (↓206).

The decrease since 1999/00 is due, in part, to a decrease of 2.8% in the number of warrant of committal admissions to institutions, between 1999/00 and 2003/04, and an increase of 10.0%, between 2000/01 and 2004/05, in the number of offenders who are either waiving their full parole reviews or withdrawing their full parole applications as well as a decrease of 23.7%, during the same period, in the number of offenders graduating from day parole to full parole.



Timing of First Parole Release in Sentence:

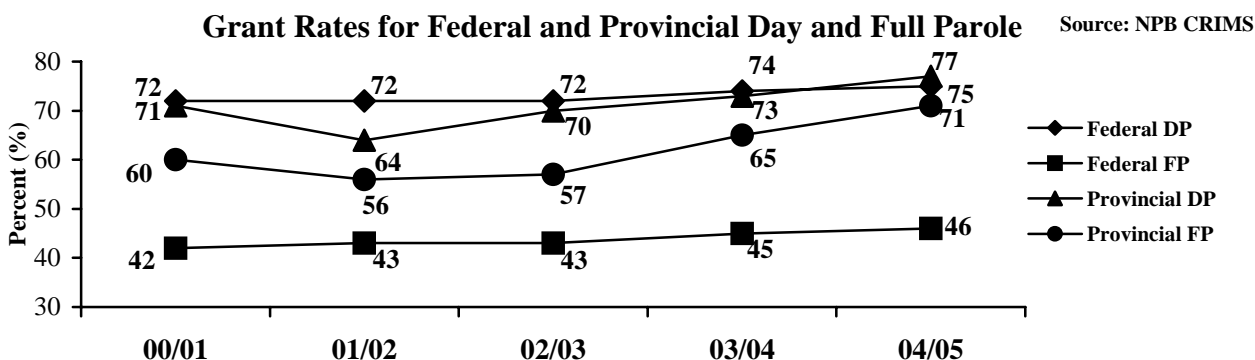
The average proportion of sentence served before first federal day parole release decreased 1% to 33% in 2004/05, while the average proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release, for those serving determinate sentences, remained unchanged at 40%.

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

Over the last five years, female offenders served an average of 5% less of their sentences before first federal day parole release than male offenders (28% to 33%) and 2% less of their sentences prior to first federal full parole release (38% compared to 40%).

Grant Rates:

The approval rate for escorted temporary absences increased 5% in 2004/05 to 91%, while the authorization rate for unescorted temporary absences decreased 3% to 74%.



The federal day parole grant rate increased 1% in 2004/05 (to 75%). The federal grant rate decreased by 3% for accelerated day parole review cases and increased 1% for regular day parole cases (to 73% and 75% respectively).

The federal full parole grant rate increased 1% in 2004/05 (to 46%). The federal grant rate for accelerated full parole review remained at 99% in 2004/05. This high grant rate is because offenders who are directed to day parole are almost always automatically directed to full parole. The grant rate for regular full parole increased 1% in 2004/05 (to 25%).

The provincial day parole grant rate increased 4% in 2004/05 (to 77%), while the provincial full parole grant rate increased 6% (to 71%).

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

- Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be approved for an escorted temporary absence and Asian offenders were the least likely;



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

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

- less likely to be approved for escorted and 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 9.2% in 2004/05 to 297.

Ninety percent (90%) 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 59% of all federal full parole grant decisions. This would seem to indicate that Board members often feel that offenders released on full parole based on the APR criteria are not ready for a full return to the community.

The number of residency conditions imposed on statutory release at the pre-release level decreased by 3.2% in 2004/05 to 1,321. Of the 5,565 releases and graduations to statutory release in 2004/05, 24% had a residency condition imposed (↓1% from the previous year).

Aboriginal offenders accounted for 24.5% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2004/05 (324 of 1,321) compared to their 18.9% proportion of the total incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. No other offender groups (Asian, Black or White) had larger proportions of pre-release residency conditions imposed on statutory release than their proportions of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

#### Detention:

In 2004/05, the number of referrals for detention decreased 18.5% to 247 and the detention referral rate decreased to 4.4%. The detention rate decreased (to 91.1%) as did the number of offenders detained (↓19.4% to 225).



Aboriginal offenders continue to be over-represented as a proportion of offenders referred for detention and detained. Aboriginal offenders accounted for 30.4% of all offenders referred for detention and 30.7% of offenders detained in 2004/05, compared to their 18.5% proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

Black offenders were also over-represented but not to the same extent. Black offenders accounted for 10.9% of offenders referred for detention and 11.6% of offenders detained, while they represented 6.4% of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

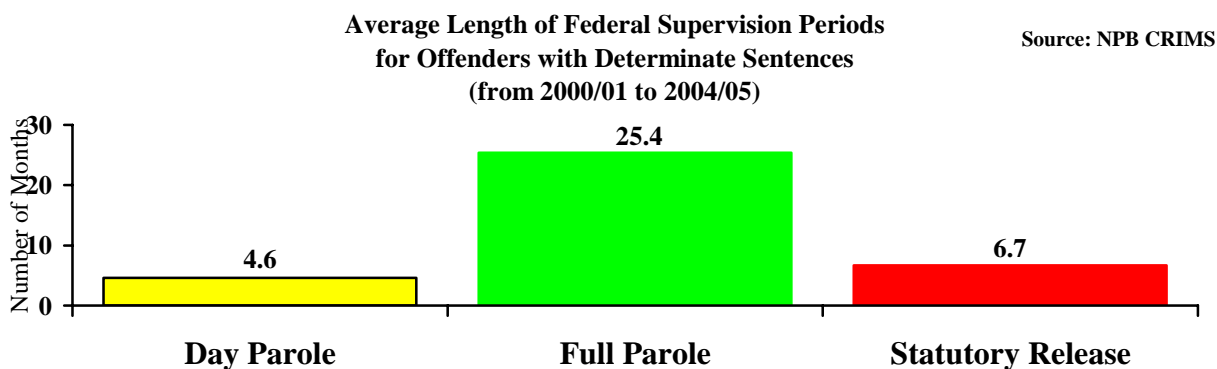
### Appeal Decisions:

The Board received 437 federal applications for appeal and 9 provincial applications in 2004/05 and the Appeal Division rendered 442 decisions (421 federal and 21 provincial). The initial decision was affirmed in 94% of federal appeal cases processed in 2004/05 (a decrease of 2% from the previous year), while a new review was ordered in 5% of the federal cases processed (19) and the special conditions were changed in 1% (6) of the federal cases processed. No decisions were modified in the federal cases processed in 2004/05. The decision was affirmed in all 21 of the provincial cases processed in 2004/05.

## **PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

### **TIME UNDER SUPERVISION**

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

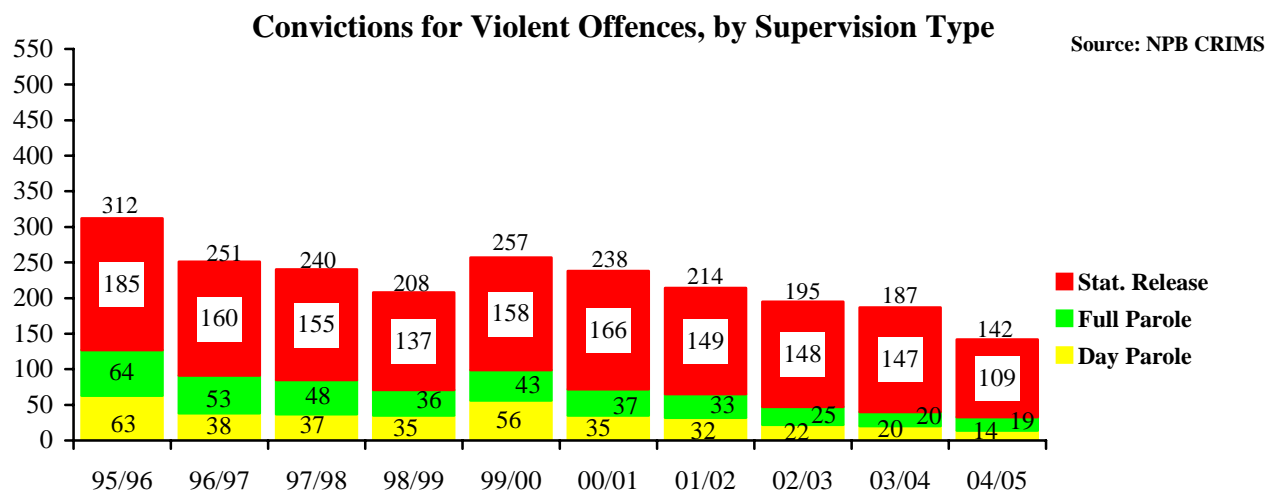


Compared to the average supervision period length over the last five years, the full parole average was 25.2 months in 2004/05, while statutory release averaged 6.6 months and day parole averaged 4.3 months.



**CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES WHILE ON CONDITIONAL RELEASE**

This section provides information on convictions for violent offences for offenders on day parole, full parole<sup>1</sup> and statutory release over the last ten years.



**Note:** The year 2004/05 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.

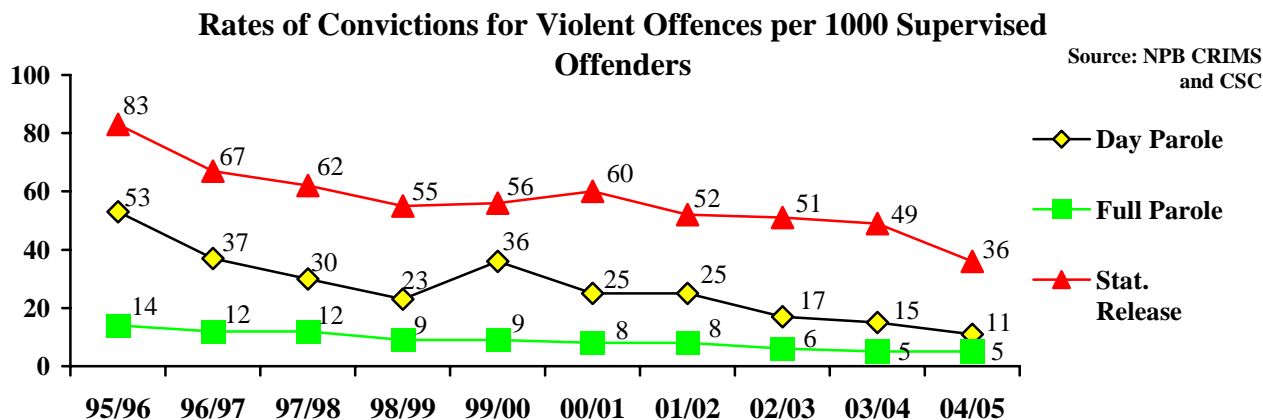
The chart above demonstrates that between 1995/96 and 2003/04:

- Violent offences by offenders on conditional release dropped 40%; 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 1995/96 and 2003/04, offenders on statutory release were:

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

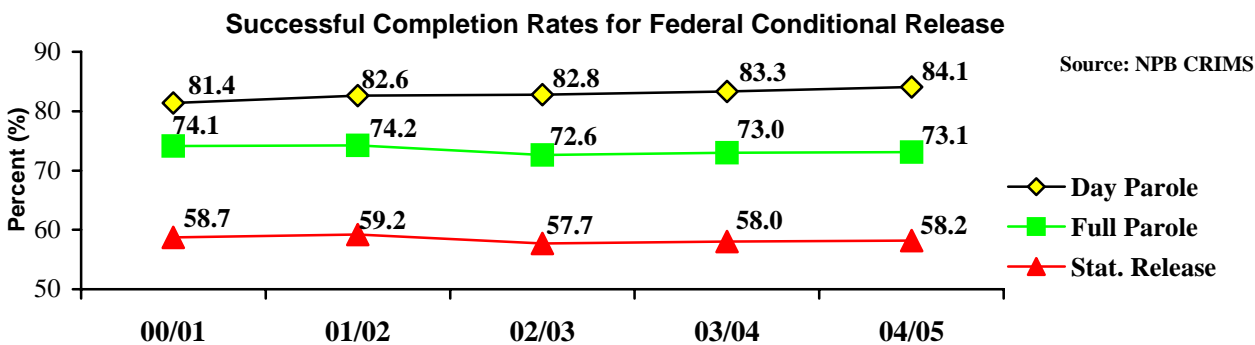


**Note:** Supervised offenders include those offenders on parole or statutory release, temporarily detained in a federal penitentiary and unlawfully at large.

**Note:** The year 2004/05 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts

**OUTCOME RATES FOR CONDITIONAL RELEASE**

Outcome Rates for Federal Conditional Release:



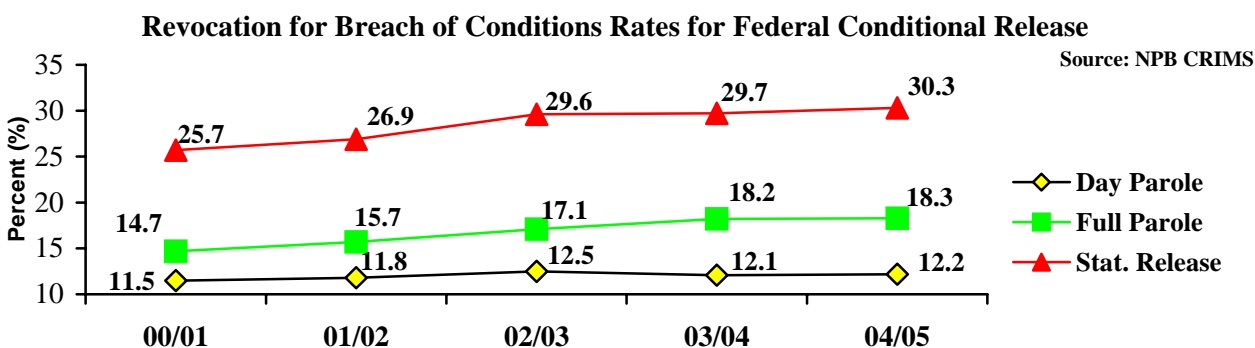
Federal offenders released on day parole had significantly higher successful completion rates than offenders released on full parole or statutory release during each of the last five years.

Offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences were far less likely to successfully complete their day and full parole supervision periods than any other offence type in 2004/05. The successful completion rate for non-scheduled offenders on day parole was 76.2%, compared to the 86.3% average for all the other offence types, while their rate on full parole was 50.7%, compared to the 80.0% average for all the other offence types. Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences were the least likely, in 2004/05, to successfully complete statutory release with a rate of 54.4%, compared to 64.2% for all the other offence types.

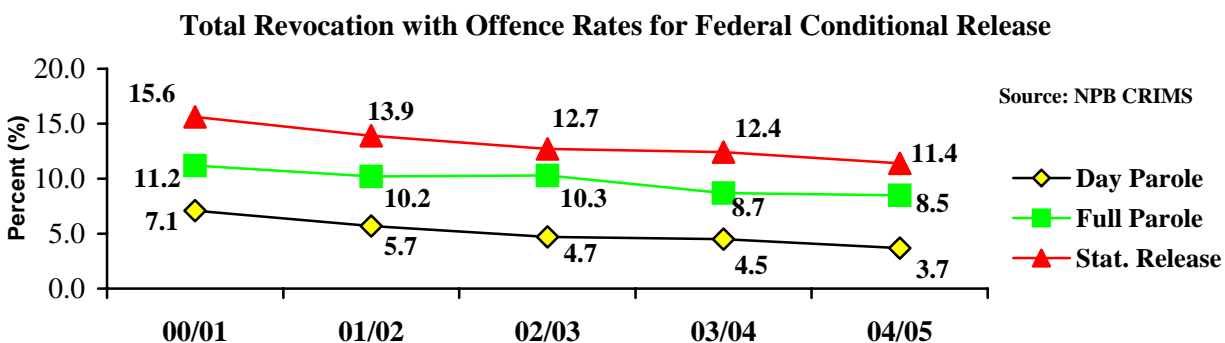


Comparison between the outcome rates for Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White offenders on federal conditional release in 2004/05 shows that Asian offenders were most likely to successfully complete day and full parole as well as statutory release while Aboriginal offenders were the least likely.

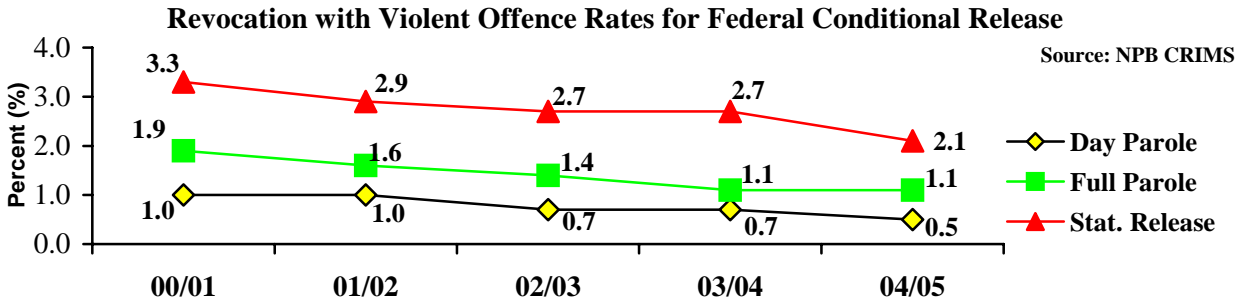
Comparison between the outcome rates for female and male offenders on conditional release in 2004/05 shows that female offenders were less likely to successfully complete their federal day and full paroles but more likely to successfully complete statutory release.



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.

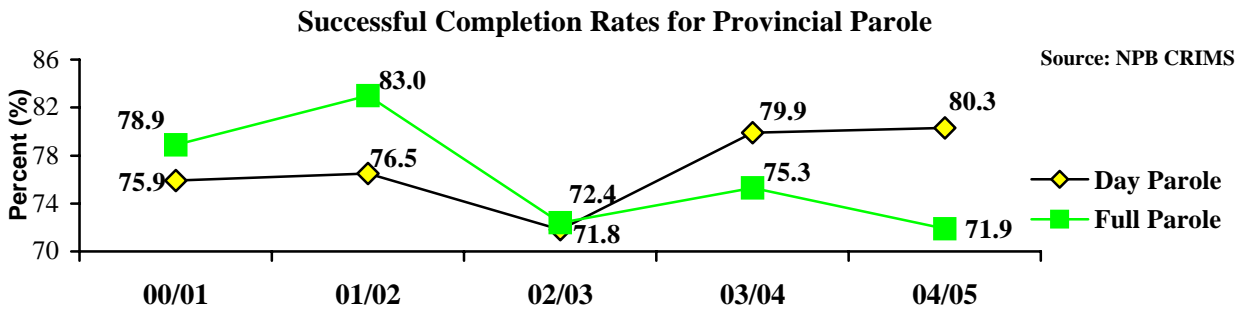


The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for full parole and statutory release was around twice the revocation with offence rate for day parolees during each of the last five years.

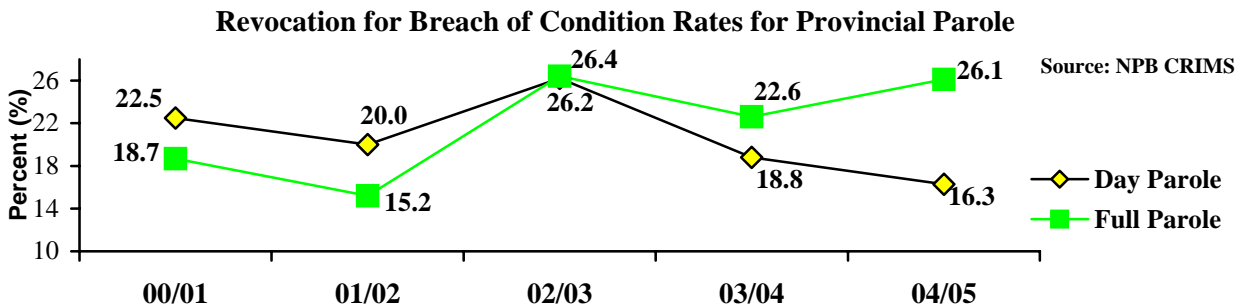


The revocation with violent offence rate was significantly higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on day or full parole during each of the last five years.

Outcome Rates for Provincial Parole:

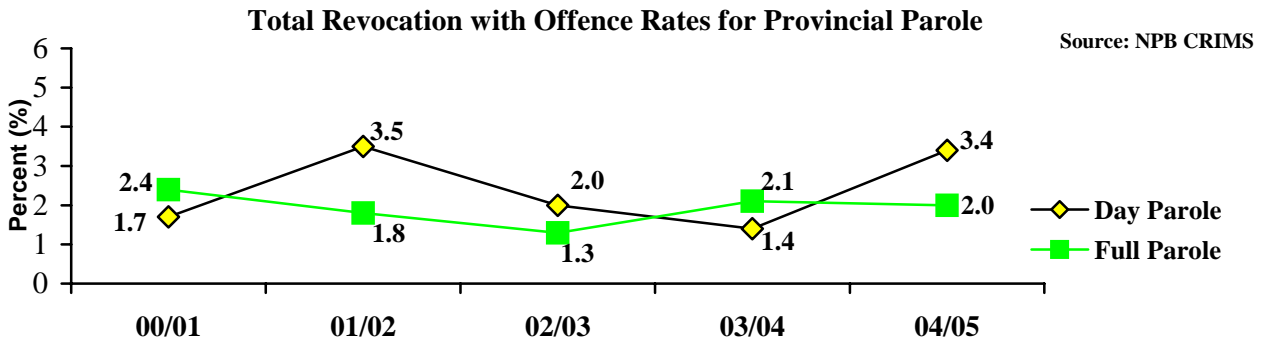


The successful completion rate was higher for provincial offenders on full parole than on day parole between 2000/01 and 2002/03. Since then, however, the opposite has been true.

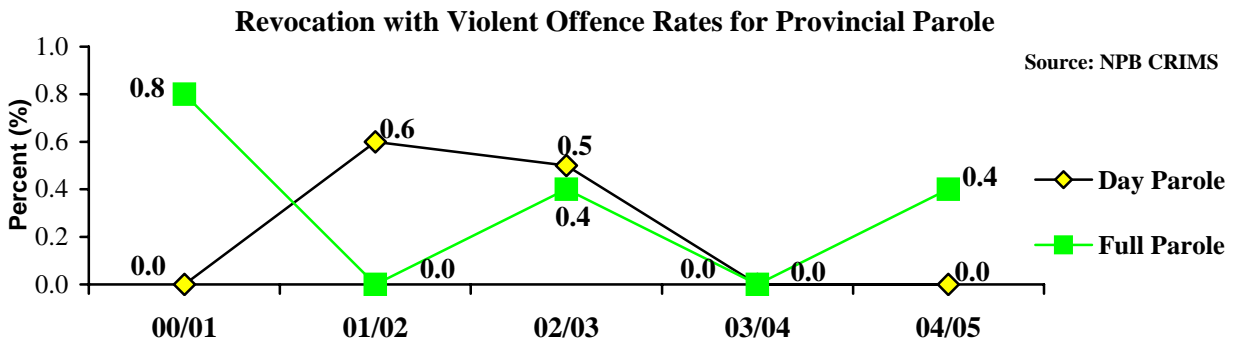


Provincial offenders on day parole were more likely to have had their day paroles revoked because of a breach of condition than offenders on full parole in 2000/01 and 2001/02. The rates were about the same in 2002/03 but have been greater for provincial offenders on full parole since then.





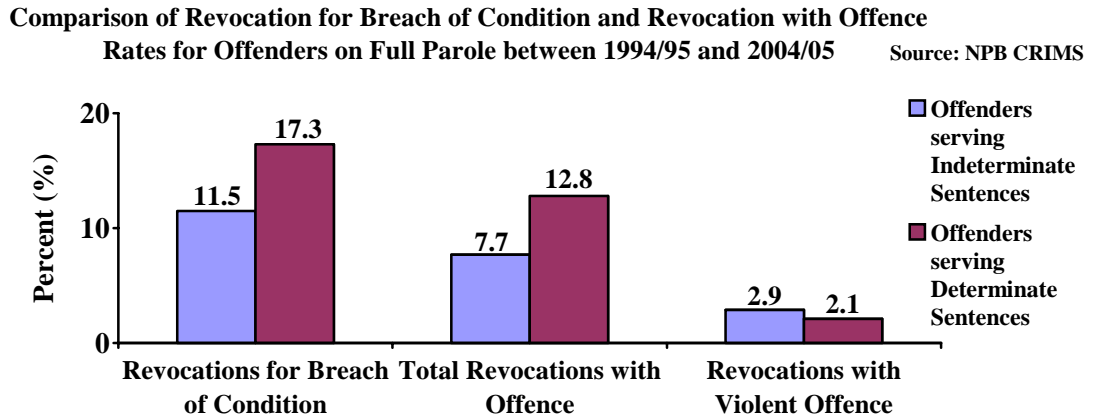
The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for provincial offenders on day parole ranged from 1.7% to 3.5% over the last five years, while the full parole rate ranged from 1.3% to 2.4%.



This chart demonstrates that very few provincial offenders have had their paroles revoked because of violent offences. The revocation with violent offence rate for provincial day and full parole was below 1% during each of the last five years. Only 2 provincial day parolees and 5 provincial full parolees were convicted of violent offences during the last five years.



Outcomes of Full Parole for Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences:

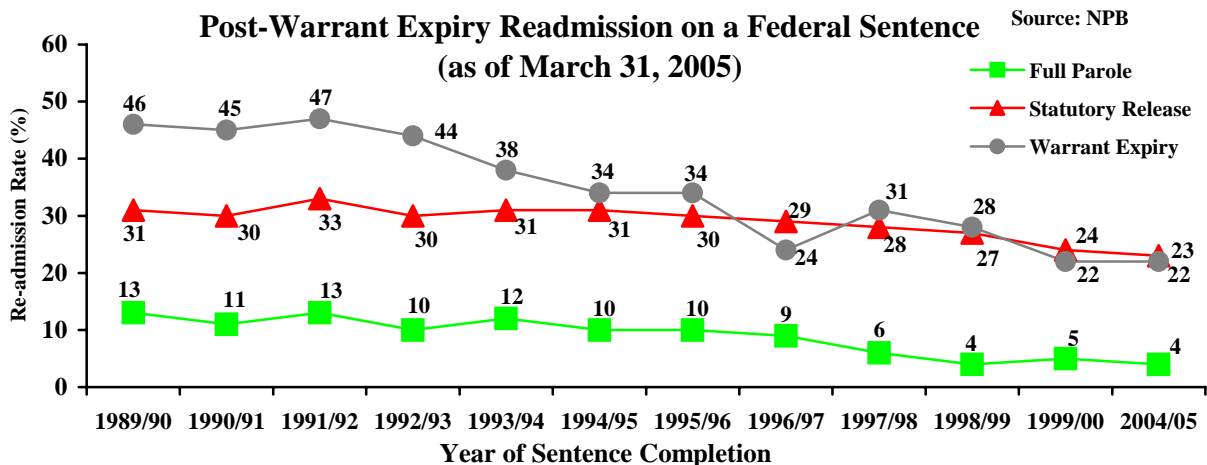


The chart above shows that over the last eleven years offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were:

- 34% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked for breach of condition than federal full parolees with determinate sentences;
- 40% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of an offence; and,
- 38% more likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence than federal full parolees with determinate sentences.

In making these comparisons it is important to remember that offenders serving indeterminate sentences have been on full parole for an average of 10.6 years compared to the average supervision period length of 24.9 months for federal offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole.

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION ON A FEDERAL SENTENCE



**Note:** The numbers for full parole and statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If the type of release is not indicated, it is assumed that the release was at WED.



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

- Offenders released at warrant expiry are between 3 and 4 times more likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence than offenders that completed their sentences on full parole; and,
- Offenders that completed their sentences on statutory release are over 2 1/2 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 were the least likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence, followed by schedule II offenders. For offenders released at WED, schedule II offenders were the least likely to be readmitted on a federal sentence, followed by schedule I-sex offenders.
- Offenders in the Pacific region, who completed their sentences on either full parole, statutory release or were released at WED were the least likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence.

As of March 31, 2005, 10% to 13% of federal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole between 1989/90 and 1994/95 have been re-admitted on a federal sentence. In comparison, between 30% and 33% of offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release during the same period have been re-admitted and 34% to 47% of offenders who were released at warrant expiry have returned.

## **INFORMATION AND SERVICE TO VICTIMS AND THE PUBLIC**

The National Parole Board recorded 15,479 contacts with victims in 2004/05 (↑1%). The number of observers at hearings increased 9% (to 1,173) and the number of hearings with observers increased 4% (to 493).

In 2004/05, victims made 149 presentations at 101 hearings. Of these presentations, 77% were in person, 15% were on audiotape and 8% were on videotape.

The number of decisions sent from the decision registry increased 11% in 2004/05 (to 5,230).

## **CLEMENCY AND PARDONS**

### **PARDON PROGRAM**

The number of pardon applications received remained relatively stable in 2004/05 (↑46 to 16,958), while the number of applications accepted increased 18% to 19,681. The proportion of applications accepted to applications received was 116%. The increase in the proportion of applications accepted is due to the concentrated effort made in 2004/05 on eliminating the backlog of pardon applications while still processing all incoming applications.

There was an increase of 45% in the number of pardon decisions recorded in 2004/05 (to 22,920). The grant/issue rate for pardons was 98% in 2004/05.



**NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD**  
*Performance Measurement Division*

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The Board revoked 225 pardons in 2004/05, a decrease of 58% from 2003/04, while the number that ceased to exist decreased by 57% to 332. The cumulative pardon revocation/cessation rate remained relatively stable in 2004/05 at 3.38%.

The average processing time for pardon applications decreased to 12 months in 2004/05 from 17 months in 2003/04. Efforts and resources expended by the NPB resulted in the reduction of the processing time as well as the elimination of the backlog which has existed for a number of years. The implementation of the new PADS Renewal system will provide continued improvement in the processing time for pardon applications.

### **CLEMENCY PROGRAM**

The clemency program received 21 requests in 2004 and clemency was not granted in any cases.



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

This report provides multi-year performance information, with an emphasis on fiscal year 2004-2005, for the two business lines of the National Parole Board, conditional release and clemency and pardons, as well as for the corporate management of the Board.

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

## **2. THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE BOARD**

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

The Board works in a complex and challenging environment which demands effective support for government priorities, careful assessment of pressures within the justice system, thoughtful consideration of public issues and concerns and ongoing addressing of resource challenges and emerging management initiatives. A number of trends in both the Board's external and internal environments are discussed below.

### **GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES<sup>1</sup>**

The Government of Canada has stated that it is committed to working toward real progress for Canadians, for Canada and for Canada's future.

The recent Speech from the Throne clearly outlined the goals of the Government of Canada for the future. The government plans on achieving results in three core areas: building a prosperous and sustainable 21<sup>st</sup> century economy for Canada, strengthening the country's social foundations, and securing for Canada a place of pride and influence in the world.

In addition, the government remains committed to measures which strengthen the effectiveness of the criminal justice system and enhance the safety and security of Canadians.

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<sup>1</sup> *Speech from the Throne*, Office of the Prime Minister, October 5, 2004;  
*2004-2005 Estimates Part III Report on Plans and Priorities*, National Parole Board, May 2004



The recent government restructuring to create the Ministry of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness is a prime example of federal endeavours to create safe and healthy communities and an inclusive Canadian society.

The federal agenda to enhance public safety has important implications for the NPB. It demands that the Board work constantly to enhance the quality and openness of decision-making related to conditional release and pardons. In this context, effective recruitment, training and development and policy analysis must remain priorities. In addition, the Board must continue to support an array of high priority federal initiatives, involving:

- implementation of effective corrections measures, with their focus on Aboriginal issues and the growing diversity in the offender population and the community.
- implementation of plans for citizen engagement designed to promote informed public discussion of parole and related matters.
- implementation of plans in support of integrated justice information (IJI) which emphasize electronic sharing of information across the criminal justice and security communities. NPB efforts to develop a conditional release system to support quality decision-making reinforce the IJI agenda, as do plans to modernize the system used to process pardon applications.
- support for a series of initiatives with significant potential to generate knowledge and information for more effective conditional release decision-making. Current areas of interest include the implications of substance abuse for criminal activity (national drug strategy), fetal alcohol spectrum disorder and community-based crime prevention.

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

### **CRIME RATES AND TRENDS<sup>2</sup>**

The crime rate in Canada decreased 1% in 2004. While the number of homicides and drug incidents increased in 2004, both the violent and property crime rates declined, by 2% and 3% respectively. The rate of other *Criminal Code* offences increased by 2% due to increases in counterfeiting and disturbing the peace incidents.

Over the past decade, the national crime rate has fallen 12%. The 1990s was a period of general decline in crime, followed by relative stability from 2000 to 2002 and an increase in 2003.

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<sup>2</sup>Crime Statistics in Canada 2004, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, July 2005



Ontario and Prince Edward Island were the only two provinces to show a large decrease in crime in 2004, both down 5%. For the first time in a decade, Saskatchewan’s crime rate declined slightly (↓1%) after having experienced the largest increase over the past 10 years among the provinces. Small increases in crime were noted in New Brunswick (↑3%) and Nova Scotia (↑2%).

There is considerable regional variation in crime rates across Canada. Historically, crime rates have increased from east to west, but this has changed in recent years as rates in the Atlantic provinces are now generally higher than in Ontario and Quebec. Only in Newfoundland and Labrador is the crime rate lower than that of Quebec. The western provinces have the highest rates among the provinces. Rates in the three territories are much higher than in any of the provinces.

In 2004, provincial crime rates varied from 5,702 incidents per 100,000 population in Ontario to 15,179 in Saskatchewan. Ontario’s rate was the lowest in the country for the second straight year. The crime rate in Alberta (10,390) was the lowest among the four western provinces for the 12<sup>th</sup> consecutive year.

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

**Table 1** Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Juristat: Crime Statistics in Canada, 2004*

CRIMINAL CODE INCIDENTS/100,000 POPULATION								
Year	Violent		Property		Other Criminal Code <sup>3</sup>		Total Criminal Code Incidents	
	#	% change	#	% change	#	% change	#	% change
1994	1047	-3.2	5257	-5.7	2821	-2.1	9125	-4.3
1995	1009	-3.6	5292	0.7	2707	-4.0	9008	-1.3
1996	1002	-0.7	5274	-0.3	2656	-1.9	8932	-0.8
1997	993	-0.9	4880	-7.5	2603	-2.0	8476	-5.1
1998	982	-1.1	4569	-6.4	2610	0.3	8161	-3.7
1999	958	-2.4	4276	-6.4	2518	-3.5	7752	-5.0
2000	984	2.7	4081	-4.6	2601	3.3	7666	-1.1
2001	984	0.0	4004	-1.9	2668	2.6	7656	-0.1
2002	969	-1.5	3973	-0.8	2764	3.6	7706	0.7
2003	965	-0.4	4123	3.8	3058	10.6	8146	5.7
2004	946	-2.0	3991	-3.2	3114	1.8	8051	-1.2

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

Of the nearly 2.6 million *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic offences and other federal statutes such as drug offences) reported in 2004, 12% were violent crimes, 50% were property crimes, and the remaining 39% were “other” *Criminal Code* incidents (such as counterfeiting, mischief, disturbing the peace and bail violations).

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



Twenty-five years ago, the distribution was quite different, with violent crimes accounting for 8% of all *Criminal Code* incidents, property crimes accounting for 64% and “other” *Criminal Code* incidents accounting for 28%.

In 2004, the violent crime rate dropped by 2%, the largest decline since 1999. All types of violent crime declined in 2004, with the exception of abductions (↑13%) and homicides (↑12%). The violent crime rate has dropped 10% over the past decade, after having increased for most of the 1960’s, ‘70s and ‘80s. The 2004 rate of 946 violent incidents per 100,000 population is 55% higher than the rate 25 years ago.

After having increased in 2003, for the first time since 1991, the property crime rate resumed its downward trend in 2004 (↓3%). The rate (3,991 incidents per 100,000 population) was also 24% lower than a decade ago. Most property crimes decreased in 2004, with the exception of possession of stolen goods (↑6%) and fraud (↑4%).

*Criminal Code* incidents that are classified as neither property crimes nor violent crimes fall into the category of “Other *Criminal Code*” offences. In 2004, 39% of all *Criminal Code* incidents were in this category. Together, these crimes increased by 2% in 2004. The rise was a result of increases in the rates of counterfeiting currency (↑14%) and disturbing the peace (↑13%).

Like the violent crime rate in Canada, the proportion of federal warrant of committal admissions which were for violent offences has been declining, from 61% in 1995/96 to 56% in 2004/05. On the other hand, the proportion of warrant of committal admissions for non-violent offences increased from 39% in 1995/96 to 44% in 2004/05.

#### **CRIMINAL COURT RATES AND TRENDS<sup>4</sup>**

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.

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<sup>4</sup> *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2003/04*; Juristat, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, December 2004.





The Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS) for 2003/04 revealed that the number of cases heard in adult criminal court decreased by 4% over the previous year. While the decrease in 2003/04 follows two consecutive years of increases, the longer-term trend has been downward. In fact, the number of cases disposed in 2003/04 represents a 13% decrease over the number of cases completed in 1994/95.<sup>5</sup> The downward trend generally corresponds to the pattern in police-recorded crime statistics reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. From 1994 to 2003, there was a drop of 9% in the number of adults charged in the same jurisdictions that report to the ACCS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

For convicted cases with sentences of two years or more, the average aggregate sentence length of warrant of committal admissions (excluding indeterminate sentences) has declined since 1994/95. The average sentence length declined from 3.8 years in 1994/95 to 3.0 years in 2003/04. 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 150 in 1996/97 and a low of 101 in 2003/04.

### **FEAR OF CRIME AND PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE<sup>6</sup>**

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.

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<sup>6</sup> *Fear of Crime and Attitudes to Criminal Justice in Canada: A Review of Recent Trends*, Julian V. Roberts, Department of Criminology, University of Ottawa, November 2001

*Public Confidence in Criminal Justice: A Review of Recent Trends 2004-05*, Julian V. Roberts, Department of Criminology, University of Ottawa, November 2004

*General Social Survey on Victimization, Cycle 18: An Overview of Findings*, Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, 2005

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



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

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

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

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

With respect to public confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole, one way to measure that confidence is to examine the public's evaluation of its performance. Respondents to the 2004 GSS were asked about their perceptions of four sectors of the criminal justice system: police, courts, prison and parole.

Overall, the majority of Canadians thought their local police were doing a good job. When compared over time, there has been little change in the public's opinion on the performance of police.

Positive opinions of the court system were less prevalent compared to the police but have improved since 1993 and 1999.

When asked about the two roles of the prison system: supervision and rehabilitation, respondents were most likely to say that the prison system was doing an average job. A positive rating was more commonly directed at prison performance in supervision and controlling prisoners (31%) than at helping prisoners become law-abiding (18%). Since 1999, Canadians have reported more positive views of the prison system.



In general, the parole system received the lowest rating among the criminal justice sectors. A small share of respondents felt that the parole system was performing well in the areas of releasing offenders who are not likely to reoffend (17%) and supervising parolees (15%). Most Canadians thought that the parole system was either doing an average or poor job in releasing offenders (37% and 31% respectively) and providing adequate supervision (33% and 32% respectively). The levels of satisfaction have increased marginally since 1999.

Although, conditional release has historically attracted a great deal of public criticism, a survey conducted in 2000 found very high levels of support for the idea of parole with fully 85% of respondents agreeing with the statement that "It is safer to gradually release offenders into society under supervision than to release them without conditions at the end of their sentence." Of these, almost two-thirds strongly agreed with the statement and only 5% strongly disagreed.

Although there is considerable support for conditional release as a general concept, there has been no change in the public's attitude with respect to eligibility, as most people still believe that parole should be restricted to certain offenders. This is a consistent finding that emerged from research conducted in 1985 and 2000.

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

### **VICTIMS OF CRIME <sup>7</sup>**

Victims' issues have gained increasing recognition in the corrections and conditional release systems since the tabling in Parliament of the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights Report *Victim's Rights – A Voice Not a Veto*. This recognition stems from the need for victims of crime to play a larger role within the criminal justice system and to have their voices heard. There is also growing recognition of the need for the justice system to provide better information and assistance for victims.

Over the past several years the Government of Canada has worked to improve the experience of victims in the criminal justice system. Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, the Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board and the Department of Justice Canada have worked together to implement measures in order to better meet the needs of victims.

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<sup>7</sup> *Fear of Crime and Attitudes to Criminal Justice in Canada: A Review of Recent Trends*, Julian V. Roberts, Department of Criminology, University of Ottawa, November 2001  
*The National Parole Board Vision and Strategic Plan, 2000 and Beyond*, National Parole Board June 1999  
*Backgrounder Victims of Crime*, Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, April 2005



The National Parole Board has a number of services to assist victims of offenders under federal responsibility. The Board provides information to victims (e.g. offender's name, length of sentence, release dates). Victims can attend NPB hearings as observers and can access NPB decisions through a decision registry. Since July 2001, victims can also present an impact statement at parole hearings in person or by way of audio or videotape.

In addition, on April 20, 2005, the Minister responsible for Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada tabled legislative amendments to the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* and announced the following new measures that will greatly benefit victims:

- A revision to the definition of victims of offenders under federal responsibility so that guardians or caregivers of dependents of victims who are deceased, ill or otherwise incapacitated can get information that victims are permitted under law,
- Starting in the fall of 2005, financial assistance will be provided to registered victims of crime who wish to attend Board hearings of the offender who harmed them.
- The right of victims to present an impact statement at National Parole Board hearings will be enshrined in law.
- Victims will have access to a recording of the most recent Board hearing regarding the offender who harmed them.
- The Correctional Service of Canada and the National Parole Board will be authorized to disclose information to victims about an offender's program participation, as well as information about the transfer of an offender to another institution, including the reason(s) for the transfer, with advance notice of transfers to minimum security institutions given to victims whenever possible.

The Board gives a high priority to victims and will continue to strive to improve the information and assistance that it does provide to them.

#### **LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT<sup>8</sup>**

Legislation is continually undergoing review in Canada in order to assess its ability to respond to the changing needs of Canadian society.

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<sup>8</sup> *Corrections in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, Strategic Planning and Integrated Justice Directorate, Corrections Directorate, Correctional service of Canada, March 2000.

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

*2004-2005 Estimates Part III Report on Plans and Priorities*, National Parole Board, May 2004

*Background, Amendments to the Corrections and Conditional Release Act and New Measures*, Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, April 20, 2005



Of particular importance to the corrections and conditional release system is the review of the *CCRA* which was completed in May 2000. The report, entitled *The Corrections and Conditional Release Act - A Work in Progress*, made 53 recommendations with important implications for corrections and conditional release in Canada. The government response endorsed 46 of the recommendations and called for concrete action to address the concerns raised. While the majority of the recommendations have been implemented, either through internal policy or program measures, a number of the recommendations required legislative change.

On April 20, 2005, the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada introduced legislative amendments to the *CCRA* to address those recommendations that required legislative change. As well, a number of strategic investments were announced which will contribute towards the building of a more effective and responsive criminal justice system for Canadians.

The proposed amendments to the *CCRA* and the new program measures would:

- tighten up the accelerated parole review process
- reinforce greater security of those entitled to statutory release,
- streamline the temporary absence process,
- permit terminally ill offenders to apply for early release on humanitarian grounds,
- assist offenders suffering from mental illness, and
- create additional community corrections liaison officers.

The right of victims to present a statement at NPB hearings would also be enshrined in the proposed legislation. Other elements of the Bill include providing more information to victims and access to recordings of the most recent NPB hearings.

The Board remains committed to working with its partners to support progress in this area. The Board also remains committed to a review of the *Criminal Records Act* to ensure that it remains a sound framework for the processing of pardon applications.

#### **DIVERSITY:<sup>9</sup>**

In Canada, as in most other developed countries, diversity within the population will characterize the demographic landscape in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

According to the 2001 Census, Canada's population continues to grow at higher rates than many other developed countries. However, immigration was the main source of growth in the population between the census of 1996 and 2001, as Canada experienced a decline of one third in natural increase (difference between births and deaths) when compared with the previous five-year period.

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<sup>9</sup> *Canada's Ethnocultural Portrait: The Changing Mosaic*, 2001 Census, Census Operations Division, Statistics Canada  
*The National Parole Board Vision and Strategic Plan, 2000 and Beyond*, National Parole Board, June 1999



Canada, at the outset of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, is a nation that has become increasingly multi-ethnic and multi-cultural. Immigration to Canada over the past 100 years has shaped Canada. Half a century ago, most immigrants came from Europe. Now, most are from Asia, with more than 200 ethnic groups identified during the 2001 census.

The diversity of the federal offender population mirrors the increased diversity of the Canadian population. In 1993/94, 7% of the offender population had self-identified as a visible minority, whereas in 2004/05, the proportion had risen to 12%.

Demographic shifts present important challenges to the Board. In response, the Board must ensure that its composition remains representative of the communities it serves and that policies, training and decision tools respect issues of diversity and build understanding of factors associated with risk and public safety for different groups of offenders and the communities to which they will return.

#### **AGEING:<sup>10</sup>**

Due to the increase in life expectancy, dropping birth rates, medical advances and the ageing baby boomers, seniors are one of the fastest growing populations in Canada and other developed countries.

According to Statistics Canada, between 1991 and 2001, the population aged 80 and over increased 41%. It is expected to increase an additional 43% by 2011. The census also showed that seniors aged 65 or over accounted for 13% of the population in 2001, up from almost 12% in 1991. Projections indicate that this proportion will reach 15% by 2011.

Within the federal offender population, an older offender is defined as anyone 50 years of age and older. Research indicates that the ageing process for offenders is precipitated by approximately 10 years due to factors, such as socio-economic status, access to medical care and the lifestyle of most offenders. The proportion of offenders aged 50 and older has increased from 11% in 1993/94 to 20% in 2004/05.

Older offenders form a special group within the offender population and their needs differ substantially from those of younger offenders. Generally speaking, older offenders tend to be low profile and fit in quite well. Both risk and needs appear to diminish as the age of the offender increases with the exception of health care and medical needs.

The correctional system must recognize that older offenders, burdened with not only a criminal record but also issues such as health problems, have a unique set of problems in being reintegrated into the community. 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.

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<sup>10</sup> *Profile of the Canadian Population by Age and Sex: Canada Ages, 2001 Census, Statistics Canada Portfolio Environmental Scan 2002, Strategic Policy, Strategic Operation Directorate, Solicitor General Issues and Challenges Facing CSC, Speaker's Binder 6.4, Correctional Service of Canada*



### **OFFENDER PROFILE:<sup>11</sup>**

While the federal offender population is reflective of Canadian society in its ageing and ethno-cultural portrait, offenders are also presenting increasingly challenging backgrounds.

Offenders now have more extensive crime histories. Ninety percent (90%) of men have been convicted previously of adult or youth crimes and approximately 81% have committed a violent offence. In addition, most offenders have unstable job histories and few have completed high school. Almost 80% of offenders have been identified as having poor problem solving skills, 72% are unable to generate choices and 78% are considered impulsive.

Added to the challenges related to the increasing complexity of offender needs and risks, are significant health challenges. Of particular importance to criminal behaviour and public health are the high rates of drug and/or alcohol abuse (79%). In addition, the physical (high incidence of infectious diseases such as HIV and hepatitis) and mental health of offenders is generally worse than that of the general public. This affects their ability and capacity to prepare for a safe return to the community.

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

### **ORGANIZED CRIME:<sup>12</sup>**

Organized crime is a major and growing problem in all communities across Canada. Many of our social problems – drug-related burglaries, smuggled cigarettes, telemarketing scams, juvenile prostitution or other illegally financed activities – are linked to organized crime. These crimes translate into higher costs, unmet human potential and compromised public safety.

Whether its money laundering, car theft, human smuggling or illegal trafficking, these activities associated with organized crime come with a significant social economic price tag. In fact, economic crime alone is estimated to cost Canadians at least \$5 billion every year.

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<sup>11</sup> *Report on Plans and Priorities 2003-2004*, Correctional Service of Canada  
*The Changing Profile of the Federal Inmate Population 1997 and 2002*, Research Branch, Correctional Service of Canada, January 2003

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

*Departmental Performance Report for the Period Ending March 31, 2002*, Correctional Service of Canada

<sup>12</sup> *Corrections in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, Strategic Planning and Integrated Justice Directorate, Corrections Directorate, Correctional Service of Canada, March 2000.

*Facts about Organized Crime in Canada*, Solicitor General Canada, September 2003

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





In the last five years, the Government of Canada has taken a number of measures on the domestic and international fronts to strengthen the ability of law enforcement to pursue criminal organizations and to strengthen border security. These efforts may have a significant impact on corrections in the future as increased intelligence about organized syndicates could lead to more arrests and possibly a larger incarcerated population.

The number of federal offenders that are associates or members of criminal organizations has increased from 11% of the institutional population in 1997 to 15% in 2004. As of March 31, 2005, there were 59 separate gangs or gang types in the institutions and in the community. Aboriginal, Biker and Street Gangs were the most prevalent in institutions with Bikers, Aboriginal and Traditional Organized Crime Gangs being the largest groups in the community.

The presence of offenders, who are associates or members of criminal organizations, within correctional institutions pose a challenge for the correctional system. 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.

#### **WOMEN AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:<sup>13</sup>**

Women are much less likely than men to be perpetrators of crime. In 1999, adult women aged 18 and over made up only 17% of all adults charged with a criminal offence. However, this proportion is up from 14% two decades earlier.

Although women still account for a much smaller proportion than men, the proportion of women being admitted to custody is increasing. Twenty-two years ago, the proportion of women admitted to provincial/territorial custody was 5%. This proportion increased over the years to 9% in 1992/93 and has remained constant ever since. The proportion of female offenders admitted to federal custody remained fairly constant (around 3%) over the same period of time. In 1998/99, a slight increase in the proportion of female admissions at the federal level was experienced, with women accounting for 4% of admissions.

Some of the characteristics of the female population are shared with men, while others are not. For example, female offenders are often victims of physical, sexual or other forms of abuse at the hands of intimates or others known to them. They are often mothers and primary caretakers. They have limited education and are, more often than men, unemployed at the time of their offence. Many are financially dependent. Many have addictions to drugs or alcohol as well as physical and mental health problems.

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<sup>13</sup> *Women in Canada*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, June 2001  
*Taking Risks: Incorporating Gender and Culture into the Classification and Assessment of Federally Sentenced Women in Canada*, Kelly Hannah-Moffat and Margaret Shaw, March 2001



The characteristics of the federal offender population underline the differences between the female and male populations. In 1999, 69% of the female population was serving a first federal term compared with 52% of the male population. Female offenders were convicted of fewer offences for their current term of incarceration than men, more than half (55%) had one current offence compared to one-quarter of male inmates (26%). While 18% were serving a sentence for murder, convictions for robbery were much lower than those for men and there was a high percentage of women serving a first federal sentence for a drug offence. In addition, the female population was very heterogeneous in terms of ethno-cultural background: 58% were White, 21% Aboriginal, 6% Black and 3% Asian compared to the male population which was 70% White, 17% Aboriginal, 6% Black and 2% Asian.

Given the differences between female and male offenders, the challenge for the correctional system is to provide female offenders with intensive, timely and focused interventions that are gender appropriate. The Board, in particular, must ensure that its policies, training and decision tools are respective of gender and build understanding of the factors associated with the risk that female offenders pose to the communities to which they will return.

#### **ABORIGINAL PEOPLES:<sup>14</sup>**

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

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

More specifically, according to the 2001 census:

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

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

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

*Portfolio Environmental Scan 2002*, Strategic Policy, Strategic Operation Directorate, Solicitor General  
*The National Parole Board Vision and Strategic Plan, 2000 and Beyond*, National Parole Board, June 1999



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

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

Although Aboriginal people make up only 3.3% of the Canadian population, they accounted for 16.2% of the federal offender population on March 31, 2005. At that time, 68% of federal Aboriginal offenders were North American Indian, 28% were Métis and 4% were Inuit.

As a group, Aboriginal offenders tend to be younger, are more likely to be incarcerated for a violent offence, have much higher needs (relating to employment and education, for example) and have had more extensive involvement with the criminal justice system as youths. Case file records indicate that an extremely high percentage of Aboriginal offenders report early drug and/or alcohol use (80%), physical abuse (45%), parental absence or neglect (41%) and poverty (35%) in their family backgrounds. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of Aboriginal offenders had been raised as wards of the community and 15% had been sent to residential schools. Aboriginal offenders also suffer from a higher incidence of health problems.

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

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



### **RESTORATIVE JUSTICE:<sup>15</sup>**

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

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

The restorative justice approach appears to be gaining acceptance not only among criminal justice practitioners but also among the general public. Public opinion research reveals increased acceptance of reparation, restitution and mediation approaches for certain offenders provided that victims agree to the use of such approaches.

The federal government has also committed to strategies that include restorative approaches. Sections 81 and 84 of the *CCRA* create opportunities for Aboriginal communities to implement healing circles and other restorative approaches. In addition, the sentencing principles of the *Criminal Code* encourage the use of community-based sentencing and discourage the use of imprisonment.

There is potential to incorporate a restorative approach into the parole process as the aim of parole is to successfully reintegrate the offender into the community. Parole decision-making currently involves assessing the risk the offender would present to the community if released on parole, not dealing with the harm caused by the offence.

### **WORKLOADS AND FISCAL CONSTRAINT:<sup>16</sup>**

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

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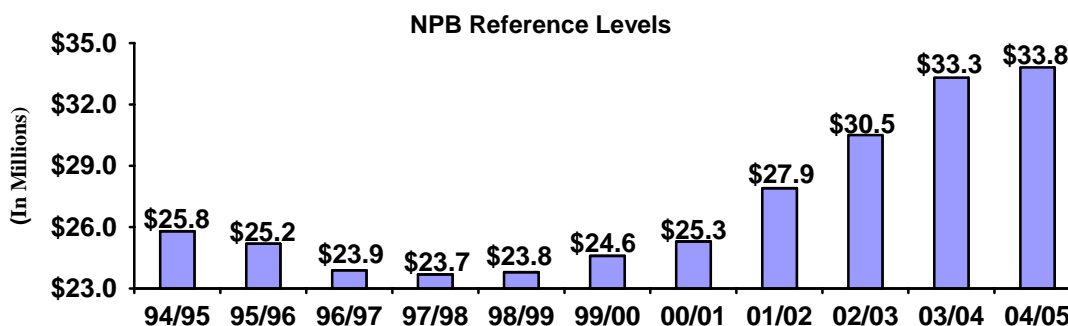
<sup>15</sup> *Corrections in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, Strategic Planning and Integrated Justice Directorate, Corrections Directorate, Correctional Service of Canada, March 2000.

<sup>16</sup> *Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada*, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat  
*2004-2005 Estimates, Part III – Report on Plans and Priorities*, National Parole Board, May 2004



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

Source: NPB Main Estimates



Note: Figures include contributions to employee benefit plans.

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

At the same time, the Board must also respond to numerous management improvement initiatives such as modern comptrollership, program activity architecture and the management accountability framework. Collectively, these pressures create significant challenges demanding careful planning and priority setting.

Over the past five years the Board has been successful in obtaining additional resources for specific initiatives such as firearms legislation, Effective Corrections and Citizen Engagement, Integrated Justice and for program integrity. As these resources are allocated only for a specific period of time (i.e. to implement initiatives), the Board provided a comprehensive business case for its resource requirements for sustaining its programs to TBS in 2004/05. The business case demonstrated that the Board had very little flexibility for resource allocation under the existing parameters, given the statutory nature of its responsibilities, its heavy workloads and its limited budgetary levels. While TBS has provided the Board with temporary resource relief in the past, the business case presented by the Board resulted in a permanent solution this year. This provided a more stable operating environment for the Board in 2004/05 and will enable the Board to maintain sustainability in future years.



**Table 2**

Source: NPB Financial Services Division

<b>EXPENDITURES by BUSINESS LINE (\$ Millions)</b>							
Year	Conditional Release		Clemency and Pardons		Corporate Management		NPB Total
2000/01	\$23.4	75%	\$2.5	8%	\$5.1	16%	\$31.0
2001/02	\$26.4	77%	\$2.6	8%	\$5.5	16%	\$34.5
2002/03	\$29.6	81%	\$2.4	7%	\$4.4	12%	\$36.5
2003/04	\$28.9	81%	\$2.5	7%	\$4.2	12%	\$35.7
2004/05	\$31.5	77%	\$4.4	11%	\$5.3	13%	\$41.2

For 2004/05, the total funds available for the NPB amounted to \$41.4 million. Against this total the Board expended about \$41.2 million or almost 100% of the funds available (\$234,746 was lapsed).

The Board applies its resources to the two business lines - conditional release, clemency and pardons. The NPB also uses its resources for essential corporate management activities. Conditional release is the most resource intensive area, accounting for almost eight of every ten dollars expended by the Board.

The Board also receives revenues as a result of the \$50 user fee for the processing of pardon applications. In 2004/05, the user fee generated revenues of \$0.5 million. The NPB has access to \$35 of every fee to a maximum of \$410,000 per year.

The Board's total expenditures increased by \$5,500,000 in 2004/05. Expenditures for the Conditional Release business line increased by \$2,600,000, those of the Clemency and Pardons increased by \$1,900,000, while those of the Corporate Management increased by \$1,100,000. In 2004/05, the Board received additional resources over and above its reference levels to manage the backlog and ongoing processing of pardon applications, for the renewal of the PADS system, for information technology requirements and for additional capacity to administer parole decision-making services in the Ontario region.

**INFORMATION SHARING AND TECHNOLOGY:<sup>17</sup>**

The information revolution has brought new technologies to everyone's doorstep. Technological advances provide public safety agencies and officials with unprecedented opportunities and capabilities to share information, build capacity and utilize the latest technology to fight crime and enhance public safety.

<sup>17</sup> *Portfolio Environmental Scan 2002*, Strategic Policy, Strategic Operation Directorate, Solicitor General.  
*Corrections in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, Strategic Planning and Integrated Justice Directorate, Corrections Directorate, Correctional Service of Canada, March 2000  
*The National Parole Board Vision and Strategic Plan, 2000 and Beyond*, National Parole Board, 1999



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

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 accurate profiles of offenders at their disposal, police and personnel working in the correctional and conditional release systems may be better equipped to make informed decisions. In turn, this may increase the level of public confidence in the criminal justice system.

While technological advances have allowed for the development of an effective and timely flow of information, the development of an infrastructure for information exchange is a major political and administrative task that is highly resource intensive. The Board, as a small agency, faces a constant challenge in its efforts to develop and refine information systems and provide ongoing maintenance and support.

#### **HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:<sup>18</sup>**

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

Several challenges currently face the Public Service. Chief among these is demographics; the public sector workforce is ageing and many employees and managers are approaching retirement eligibility. The government is, therefore, faced with the necessity of recruiting, hiring and retaining committed and talented people in large numbers. It must also ensure effective and efficient knowledge transfer from one generation of public service employees to the next. Moreover, in order to provide a high quality of service, government employees, both newly recruited and longer-term, must reflect the diverse cultures and perspectives of the public they serve. Employees must have access to continuous learning and development opportunities to allow them to adapt to today's ever-changing world in creative and innovative ways.

To combat these challenges, in February 2003, the Government tabled in the House of Commons the *Public Service Modernization Act* which would modernize staffing, labour relations, learning and human resources management in the public service by enacting a new *Public Service Employment Act* and *Public Service Labour Relations Act* and by amending the *Canadian Centre for Management Development Act* and the *Financial Administration Act*. This legislation was given Royal Assent on November 7, 2003.

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<sup>18</sup> *Performance Report for the Period Ending March 31, 2003*, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat  
*The National Parole Board Vision and Strategic Plan, 2000 and Beyond*, National Parole Board, 1999



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

The Board's small size, which limits the number of levels within the organization and thus opportunities for movement into and within the organization, will hamper the Board in ensuring that there is an efficient and effective knowledge transfer from one generation to another. In addition, the Board is committed to maintaining a work force profile that is representative of the diverse cultures of Canada.

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

**Table 3**

Source: NPB Human Resources Division

<b>NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD STAFF COMPLEMENT (As of April 30, 2005)</b>										
Region	Females	Males	Total Staff	Abor.	Visible Minority	Disabled	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
							English	French	#	%
National Office	87	41	128	6	11	7	55	73	106	83
Atlantic	30	6	36	0	1	2	25	11	21	58
Quebec	43	8	51	1	3	-	-	51	44	86
Ontario	39	3	42	-	-	4	41	1	4	10
Prairies	54	12	66	5	4	3	64	2	11	17
Pacific	29	7	36	1	3	3	34	2	5	14
Canada	282	77	359	13	22	19	219	140	191	53
Percent	79%	21%	100%	4%	6%	5%	61%	39%		

As of April 30, 2005, 79% of National Parole Board staff were female and 21% were male. The highest proportion of female to male staff was in the Ontario region where females accounted for 93% of all staff, while the lowest proportion was 68% in the National Office.

The first official language of 61% of Board staff was English and 39% was French. As well, 53% of the Board's staff were bilingual (staff able to work in both French and English).

The Board also tracks staffing from minority groups to ensure that its work force is representative of the Canadian population. The Board is committed to the principles outlined in the Government's Action Plan of the Task Force on Participation of Visible Minorities in the Federal Public Service. The Board's visible minority staff complement remained unchanged from last year at 22 and accounts for 6.1% of the work force. The Aboriginal staff complement decreased by 2, to 13, in 2004/05, while the number of staff with disabilities increased by 2 to 19. As of April 30, 2005, 3.6% of Board staff were Aboriginal and 5.3% had a disability.





**NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD**  
Performance Measurement Division

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

**Table 4**

Source: NPB Chairman's Office and Regional Offices

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD MEMBER COMPLEMENT (As of May 9, 2005)									
Region	Female	Male	Total Board Members	Aboriginal	Visible Minority	Official Language Profile		Bilingual	
						English	French	#	%
National Office	2	4	6	0	0	2	4	5	83
Atlantic	2	7	9	0	0	5	4	4	44
Quebec	4	9	13	0	1	0	13	12	92
Ontario	8	10	18	2	0	14	4	5	28
Prairies	8	13	21	5	2	18	3	4	19
Pacific	5	8	13	3	2	12	1	3	23
Canada	29	51	80	10	5	51	29	33	41
Percent	36%	64%	100%	13%	6%	64%	36%		

As of May 9, 2005, the National Parole Board had a total of 80 members (42 full-time and 38 part-time), with 64% being male and 36% being female. The Board had 10 Aboriginal members (13%), with five members working in the Prairie region and three in the Pacific (the regions with the largest Aboriginal populations) and two in the Ontario region. The Board also had five members from visible minority communities, two in the Prairie region, two in the Pacific region and one in the Quebec region.

The Board also tracks language, education and experience of Board members to ensure that it has the range of skills needed to make quality conditional release decisions. As of May 9, 2005, the first official language of 64% of Board members was English and 36% was French, while 41% of Board members were bilingual.

Ninety-three (93%) of Board members have a university education, 5% have college education and 3% have secondary school education. As well, 41% of Board members have experience in corrections and 83% have criminal justice experience.

Board members come from different professional backgrounds. As of May 9, 2005, Board members had backgrounds as criminologists, lawyers, parole officers, members of police services, probation officers, members of provincial parole boards, psychologists, social workers, teachers, wardens and as members of private industry, Parliament, the Canadian Forces and the clergy.



### **3. STRATEGIC OUTCOME RESULTS FOR 2004-2005<sup>19</sup>**

The NPB's strategic outcomes for 2004-2005 were linked with the Board's Vision for the Year 2000 and Beyond. Since 2000, the Vision has been shaping and stimulating continuous improvement in NPB policy, training and operations and links planning and performance reporting to the concepts of public safety and public service. The Vision positions the Board to meet ongoing and emerging challenges.

For the year 2004/05, the Board established three strategic outcomes:

1. quality decisions for conditional release decisions which contribute to long-term community protection through the safe reintegration of offenders;
2. open, accountable and accessible decision processes for conditional release; and
3. quality decisions for pardon decisions which contribute to long-term community safety and provide timely service for pardon applicants.

#### **Progress in 2004/05 toward outcome 1:**

Quality decisions for conditional release decisions which contribute to long-term community protection through the safe reintegration of offenders.
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Protection of society is the paramount consideration in all conditional release decisions. These decisions are made using relevant, available information and a careful assessment of the offender's risk of re-offending. Conditional release contributes to community safety by providing a gradual and controlled re-entry into the community for offenders.

Over the past ten years, the Board conducted an average of 24,000 conditional release reviews annually and made an average of 6,400 decisions to release offenders on either day or full parole. As the Board is judged on the outcomes of these decisions, it uses a range of measures to assess the performance of parolees in the community:

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

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<sup>19</sup> 2004-2005 Estimates Part III *Report on Plans and Priorities*, National Parole Board, May 2004  
*Performance Report for the period ending March 31, 2004*, National Parole Board, 2004



### Outcomes of conditional release

Over the last ten years, performance information indicates that:

- Over 77% of releases on day and full parole were completed successfully.
- Fewer than 8% of releases on parole ended in a new offence and about 1.4% ended in a new violent offence. In fact, the number of violent offences by offenders on day and full parole declined by almost 70% between 1995/96 and 2003/04. The numbers for fiscal year 2004/05 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 14% 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.

Offenders serving life sentences for murder represent a visible and growing component of the federal offender population. In 1994/95, they represented 14% of the federally incarcerated population (1,967) and about 16% (998) of day and full parolees. By 2004/05, the proportions had grown to 19% (2,404) of the federally incarcerated population and 30% (1,536) of day and full parolees. Offenders serving life sentences are not entitled to statutory release.

Day parole for offenders serving life sentences has yielded positive results. Over the last ten years, 92% of day paroles, for offenders serving life sentences, 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 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).

Offenders, serving life sentences, who are released on full parole, remain on parole for life. Since 1994/95, 1,586 offenders serving life sentences have had 1,751 full parole supervision periods. As of March 31, 2005, 70% of the full parole supervision periods were still active, the offender had died in 11% of cases, while 12% of the full parole supervision periods had been revoked for a breach of conditions and 8% had ended as the result of a new offence.

### Convictions for violent offences:

- Annual numbers of convictions for violent offences dropped 40% for offenders on all types of release between 1995/96 and 2003/04 (The numbers for fiscal year 2004/05 were not included as the number of convictions could increase during the next 12 to 18 months as cases make their way through the courts.).
- The rate per 1,000 offenders on day and full parole and statutory release has also revealed a downward trend since 1995/96.
- Comparisons of rates of conviction for violent offences and violent crime rates based on the Uniform Crime Reports suggests that offenders on full parole are no more likely than the general public to commit a violent crime.



### Post-warrant readmission on a federal sentence

Information on post-warrant expiry re-offending considers public safety in the long-term. Currently, post-warrant expiry re-offending is based on readmissions on a federal sentence for offenders who completed their sentences on full parole and statutory release as well as for offenders that had been released at warrant expiry.

Long-term follow-up for federal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole, statutory release or were released at warrant expiry between 1989/90 and 1994/95 indicates that about 26% had been re-admitted on a federal sentence by March 31, 2005. There are, however, significant differences in re-offending for offenders within this group:

- about 12% of offenders who completed their sentences on full parole had been re-admitted on a federal sentence;
- about 31% of offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release had been re-admitted on a federal sentence; and
- about 44% 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 appropriate programs and treatment, thorough quality assessments of the risk of re-offending and effective community supervision enhances community safety. In this context, gradual and supervised release is considered more effective than release “cold turkey” at the end of the sentence. Information on post-warrant readmission on a federal sentence reinforces this theory, suggesting that the detailed process of case preparation and assessment used by the Board and CSC for parole decision-making is effective in identifying those offenders most likely to remain free from crime in the community.

The above section 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, at this time, have access to this information because it is not recorded in a consistent manner across all levels of the criminal justice system.

### **Progress in 2004/05 toward outcome 2:**

Open, accountable and accessible decision processes for conditional release.
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The *CCRA* emphasizes openness and accountability through provisions which recognize the information needs of victims of crime, permit interested parties to attend Board hearings and allow access to Board decisions through a registry of decisions. Other key aspects of openness and accountability, as set out in the law, involve the investigation of serious incidents in the community, the effective dissemination of the findings of these investigations within the Board and to other interested parties and the provision of an effective program of information.



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

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

#### Contacts with victims

In 2004/05, the Board had about 15,500 contacts with victims. The number of contacts with victims has increased 22% in the last five years. Most were victims of violence, such as sexual assault or the family of murder victims.

#### Observers at hearings

The Board had 1,173 observers at 493 hearings in 2004/05. Fifty-seven percent (57%) of the observers were members of the public, including students, 29% were victims and their supporters and 14% were from the media.

#### Victims reading statements

In 2004/05, victims made 149 presentations at 101 hearings. Of this group, most had been family members of victims of murder (41%), or they were victims of sexual assault (41%). Seventy percent (70%) of the presentations were made by the victims in person, and the rest were on either audio or video tape.

#### Decision Registry

The *CCRA* permits access to specific decisions and to decisions for research purposes through the NPB's decision registry. 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 the 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 2004/05, the Board released over 5,200 decisions from the registry in response to about 2,000 requests. Victims were the most frequent users (about 40%), followed by the media (about 38%).



### Survey of Victims of Crime

In 2003/04, the Board conducted a survey of victims registered with the Board to determine if the information that the Board provides is communicated effectively and in a timely manner. The Board also wanted to know if the services it has in place - observing hearings, accessing the Registry of Decisions and presenting statements at hearings - are effective or in need of improvement.

The Summary of Victims Responses to the NPB Questionnaire is available on the NPB's website. In general, respondents were satisfied with service delivery and the people they contacted at the Board. However, there was a need to improve communication and alleviate confusion as to who the Board is and its role in the criminal justice process.

In 2004/05 the results of the survey were analysed, the actionable victims' issues and/or concerns were identified and a plan was developed identifying the actions to be taken. The plan was adopted by the Executive Committee of the NPB in December 2004 and will be followed up in 2005/06.

### 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. One joint NPB/CSC national investigation was completed during 2004/05.

The main findings of the investigation included comments on issues such as:

- the need to develop a procedure requiring a chronology in cases of long-term offenders serving indeterminate sentences and multi-recidivists ;
- the need to clarify the "limited day parole" issue, its parameters, appropriateness and administration process;
- the issue surrounding the apprehension by police of high risk offenders who are unlawfully at large;
- the need to provide further policy direction in managing violations, particularly the special condition to abstain from the use of intoxicants, in cases of high risk long-term offenders;
- that efforts be made by CSC and the Board to make available additional information/knowledge (e.g. research, training) to CSC staff and Board members that would be helpful in assessing and managing the risk in cases of offenders serving life sentences for murder; and



- the need to give proper weight to historical factors and psychological and psychiatric information contained in reports.

The results of the investigation were distributed to all Board members and appropriate staff, as well as other interested parties.

**Progress in 2004/05 toward outcome 3:**

Quality decisions for pardon decisions, which contribute to long-term community safety and provide timely service for pardon applicants.

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

In Canada, over 3 million people have criminal records. This group represents the potential clientele for the pardon program. On average, the Board receives about 19, 000 pardon applications per year, which generates about \$950,000 in revenues as a result of a \$50.00 application fee. The Board may access 70% of the revenues collected to an annual maximum of \$410,000. These revenues are used to deliver and improve the pardon program. The fee, which does not reflect the full cost of the program for the NPB or the RCMP, is set at \$50.00 so as not to impede Canadians who wish to apply for a pardon.

The last four years have seen many new initiatives for the pardon program. In 2000/01, an automated system, the Pardon Application Decision System (PADS), came on-line. This automated system was designed to streamline the pardon process in an effort to reduce the processing time while supporting quality decision-making and ensuring a productive use of technology for information sharing. Since its inception, changes to PADS have improved the efficiency and effectiveness of the pardon process and the integrity of pardon data. However, to further improve services, the Board is presently developing a new PADS Renewal (PADS-R) system which will be operational in late 2005/06.

While implementing the changes to PADS as well as designing and developing PADS-R, the NPB has also been continuously accepting new applications as well as taking special measures to reduce the processing time of pardon applications. For instance, the screening of pardon applications is now performed within 48 hours of receipt of the application and cases with summary convictions (minor offences such as shoplifting, causing a disturbance and possession of marijuana) are processed in less than six months. As a result of these measures, a previous pardons application backlog has been eliminated. This has allowed the Board to substantially reduce the amount of time spent on non-direct processing activities, such as noting changes of address and answering telephone calls inquiring into the status of individual applications. This, thereby, allows more human resources to focus on the actual processing of pardon applications.



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In 2004/05, the Board received 16,958 applications for pardon and granted/issued the pardon in 22,545 cases. The grant/issue rate for pardons is 98%.

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

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

The cumulative pardon revocation/cessation rate remains low (3%) demonstrating that most people remain crime free after receipt of a pardon.





## **4. INITIATIVES RESULTS FOR 2004-2005<sup>20</sup>**

This section provides information on initiatives in which the NPB was involved in 2004/05.

### **EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONS AND CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT**

Budget 2000 allotted \$45 million over five years for A Strategy to Advance Effective Corrections and Citizen Engagement. Funding was divided among three partners: Department of the Solicitor General (\$8.5 million); the Correctional Service of Canada (\$30 million); and the National Parole Board (\$6.5 million).

Effective corrections is about distinguishing among offenders: those who need to be kept separate from society and those who can be safely managed in the community. The two key areas of work for this initiative are Aboriginal offenders and community corrections.

Activities in the area of Aboriginal corrections are designed to produce:

- better information for conditional release decision-making;
- fair and relevant decision processes; and
- strong partnerships with Aboriginal communities to support the safe reintegration of Aboriginal offenders in the community.

One of the key activities for 2004/05 was the continued development of a hearing model for Inuit offenders. To date, one region has a model in place, while a second region is expected to have one in place in 2005/06, and the other three regions of the Board have begun to examine the possibility of developing hearing approaches for Inuit offenders.

The Board continues to undertake community outreach with Aboriginal communities in order to involve them as well as prepare them for the future possibility of holding Community Assisted Hearings. There is a great deal of groundwork that must be completed with communities prior to holding a Community Assisted Hearing to ensure that they are fully prepared to fulfill the necessary requirements of contributing, in a meaningful way, to the offender's hearing.

As in the past, training remains a key focus for the Board with respect to Aboriginal offenders, cultures, traditions, programs and reintegration. There are numerous variations between Inuit, Métis and First Nations groups and a broad diversity within these groups on matters of heritage, culture and tradition. Such diversity, when combined with staffing changes and new Board Member appointments, requires that training on Aboriginal issues be provided regularly. In 2004/05, the Board held an intensive First Nations cultural awareness training for Board Members and staff. This form of training has been identified as a best practice.

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<sup>20</sup> 2004-2005 Estimates Part III *Report on Plans and Priorities*, National Parole Board, May 2004  
*Performance Report for the period ending March 31, 2004*, National Parole Board, 2004



Other training was also provided on the Inuit and First Nations culture, traditions and ceremonies specific to the region in which the training was held. Staff and Board members also participated in First Nations ceremonies and had the opportunity to attend meetings and conduct consultations in northern communities. Such opportunities provide direct experiential education and are invaluable in providing unique chances to be immersed in Aboriginal culture.

The Board also continued its work with CSC Aboriginal Initiatives to identify existing training, to develop new training and to improve the level and type of information available to Board Members for decision-making purposes. Discussions have been taking place to identify ways that historic and background factors may be incorporated into the NPB's decision-making processes.

Activities in the area of community corrections are designed to produce:

- better information for conditional release decision-making;
- decision processes which respect diversity; and
- strengthened working relationships with CSC.

The focus for the NPB in 2004/05 was on reaching out to those communities, particularly ethnocultural communities and non-governmental organizations, with which the Board was not familiar and with which it had, to a large extent, had no previous contact. Potential stakeholders were identified, based on representation from those communities in the federal offender population, and invited to attend various meetings and forums. The objectives of these sessions were twofold:

- to inform participants about the National Parole Board, its role within the criminal justice system, conditional release, and Board hearings.
- to increase the Board's knowledge about the ethnocultural community resources and services available, i.e. cultural interpretation and training, as well as to gain some sense as to the current or potential involvement of these communities in the successful reintegration of community members.

These meetings have set the stage for future interaction and engagement in the Board's approaches to Board member training, information for decision-making purposes and hearings for an ever increasing culturally diverse offender population. Further, these initiatives have assisted the Board in identifying best practices and reinforced the concept of slowly building solid relationships with community stakeholders as a means of gaining support for offenders upon their reintegration into their communities.

Other activities of the Board included the continued development of a specific hearing approach for African-Nova Scotian offenders. This work is being undertaken with input from a broad spectrum of African-Canadian community members and stakeholders.



In addition, projects were undertaken in various regions to identify specific needs and gaps in terms of ethnocultural offenders i.e. the quality of interpretation services at hearings with offenders whose first language is neither English nor French, as well as the sharing of information with offenders prior to hearings.

The Board recognizes that the general public, our partners and stakeholders require a great deal of on-going information and education about the Board and the criminal justice system in order for them to provide meaningful input and feedback into the Board's work. A strong commitment by the regions and the national organization to engage communities on an on-going, regular basis has been identified as a best practice in developing beneficial partnerships and working relationships. Such partnerships provide the NPB with in-depth information as to the services and programs available to assist the NPB and offenders from diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds. Furthermore, the development and maintenance of these relationships is extremely important in order to reinforce the Board's commitment to its stakeholders and to maintain credibility in their eyes.

Citizen engagement is about providing the public with timely and accurate information about parole and meaningful opportunities for discussion of key issues as well as strengthening relationships with communities. Activities are intended to provide a solid and accurate information base for public discussion and create a more informed and effective public discussion of conditional release, leading ultimately to system improvements and greater public understanding and confidence.

As in previous years, the Board made every effort in 2004/05 to increase the public's awareness of the Board's roles and responsibilities. A good example of this was the cooperation shown by the Board when the CTV and the National Film Board requested permission to film hearings for documentaries which will be broadcast in the near future. Representatives of the Board also gave interviews to the media and distributed information kits and brochures across the country. As well, staff always accompany observers, such as victims, police officers and lawyers, to hearings and explain the Board's decision processes.

The Board also spearheaded a number of activities aimed at engaging citizens in a useful and practical manner on key issues relating to the roles and responsibilities of the Board. Among the different activities undertaken by the Board was a pilot project to improve victims' access to information services. The aim of the project was to propose measures that would ensure that information pertaining to victims' rights was available to the public so that victims could choose whether or not to exercise their rights.

Across the country, the Board also participates on numerous advisory committees involving victims, citizens, community representatives or community service agencies. The benefits that are reaped from this type of activity are invaluable. Among others, these activities can result in changes to the way the Board carries out its responsibilities and modify erroneous perceptions as well as facilitate the reintegration of offenders.



## **INTEGRATED JUSTICE INFORMATION**

Integrated Justice Information is intended to contribute to public safety and strengthen public confidence in the justice system by ensuring that information is available, in an accepted format and on a timely basis, for use by criminal justice agencies as a foundation for improved decision-making and collective effectiveness.

Quality conditional release and pardon decisions are dependent upon quality information for decision-making. Timely sharing of accurate information with our partners can be greatly enhanced through use of effective automated systems. In this context, the Board is currently developing the Conditional Release System (CRS) and revamping the Pardon Application Decision System (PADS-R). Through the development and refinement of these systems, information sharing in support of quality decision-making will be enhanced.

The CRS will provide automated support to the staff and Board members responsible for the conditional release process. The CRS is a separate application from CSC's Offender Management System (OMS) but is linked at the database level. These links are necessary as the conditional release process is dependent on the OMS for the majority of its information. Conversely, CSC also requires NPB information to carry out its responsibilities. In 2004/05, the Board continued development of the CRS in coordination with the implementation of CSC's renewed OMS. Since funding for the CRS ended last year, the Board faces the challenge of system development and implementation as well as the pressures of ongoing maintenance and support without sufficient funding. As this situation creates a significant risk for the Board, a submission to Treasury Board was made to request additional funding for this initiative and the Board is awaiting a decision from that body. Insufficient resources for this work which involves extensive consultations and policy review and development, will put real pressure on the Board in striving to provide effective support.

The PADS-R will streamline the pardon process in an effort to reduce the processing time while supporting quality decision-making and ensuring the productive use of technology for information sharing. The system will accommodate interfaces to and from the external interfaces which are required to process pardon applications, such as: the Canadian Police Information Center (CPIC), the RCMP Police Information Retrieval System (PIRS), the RCMP Police Reporting and Occurrence System (PROS) and the OMS. In 2004/05, development continued on PADS-R and it is expected that the new system will be operational in late 2005/06.

## **THE MODERN MANAGEMENT AGENDA**

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



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

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

At the Board the modernization of comptrollership, an initiative launched several years ago by the Treasury Board Secretariat, laid the foundation for the Management Accountability Framework (MAF). The MAF is a set of ten statements summarizing the TBS's expectations for modern public service management. The MAF will help reinforce sound management in the public service by providing managers with a comprehensive and integrated model for management and for management improvement. Through the use of clear indicators and measures that can be used to gauge performance over time, the framework will help to assess progress and to strengthen accountability for management results. The framework helps to explain and to clarify the links between management improvement initiatives by integrating existing frameworks such as Human Resources Modernization, Service Improvement and Integrated Risk Management. The MAF incorporates all the elements of modern comptrollership.

In order to promote MAFs, the TBS proceeded, in 2004/05, to visit all federal agencies and the Board was no exception. Subsequent to the visit, the Board received a report card which detailed the improvements the Board had made and should make to its management practices with regards to the ten elements and measures of the MAF-public service values, governance and strategic directions, policy and programs, people, citizen-focussed service, risk management, stewardship, accountability, results and performance and learning, innovation and change management.

During 2004/05, the Board moved forward with the implementation of the MAF. The NPB governance structure, which is essential to the functioning of projects and activities related to modern management, underwent an important restructuring. Originally comprised of five permanent committees and three sub-committees, the structure is now made up of four permanent committees: Finance and Administration; Planning, Policy, Operations and Performance; Information Management; and Human Resources. These committees are currently under the direction of the Modern Management Coordination committee, a transitional committee.

The three sub-committees were abolished in order to improve the efficiency of the governance structure.

In addition to the restructuring of the governance structure, the following projects were undertaken in 2004/05:

- a self evaluation report on information management practices,
- the development of an orientation framework for new employees;



- the hiring of a resource person to act as a contract advisor,
- an internal evaluation of the modern management initiative, and
- the development of an integrated risk management framework.

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

### **INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY**

There is a clear recognition throughout industry and government of the importance of information management and technology as a catalyst for efficient operations and as a foundation for informed decision-making.

The organizational structure of the NPB as it relates to the renewal of information management underwent a profound change in 2004/05. The complete review of the information management and technology budget as well as a review of the allocation of resources and personnel allowed the Board to meet its commitments as well as the following important deadlines:

- July 2004 - report to the TBS on the activities and spending of the Information Management and Technology sector;
- September 2004 - Information Management and Technology plans were approved by the executive committee of the Board;
- September 2004 to December 2004 - work descriptions were updated for the personnel in the sector, and
- February 2005 - submission of an information management and technology strategy aligned with the business direction of the NPB as well as the governance framework required to guide the delivery of services.

Long-term progress in the area of information management and technology will require effective investment to ensure that the Board can continue the development of business critical systems, can maintain and support these systems and can provide personnel with access to the services necessary for a modern and effective organization.

### **GOVERNMENT ON LINE (GOL)**

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



## **5. CONDITIONAL RELEASE**

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

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

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

### **5.1 PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT**

#### **OFFENDER POPULATION TRENDS**

The National Parole Board and the Correctional Service of Canada have agreed to use the following definitions in reporting offender population information to ensure consistency:

- Incarcerated includes: offenders serving federal sentences in penitentiaries and in provincial facilities, those housed as inmates in Community Correctional Centres (as distinguished from conditionally released offenders), and those temporarily absent from the institution on some form of temporary release (Temporary Absence or Work Release).
- Conditional Release includes: those federal offenders conditionally released on day parole, full parole, statutory release and long term supervision including those paroled for deportation and temporary detainees whether detained in a penitentiary or a provincial jail.

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



**Table 5**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION</b>						
<b>Year</b>	<b>Incarcerated</b>		<b>Conditional Release</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	#	%	#	%	#	% change
1990/91	11,964	59.2%	8,248	40.8%	20,212	---
1991/92	12,719	59.9%	8,532	40.1%	21,251	5.1
1992/93	12,877	59.5%	8,749	40.5%	21,626	1.8
1993/94	13,560	60.3%	8,919	39.7%	22,479	3.9
1994/95	14,262	62.8%	8,465	37.2%	22,727	1.1
1995/96	14,183	62.9%	8,367	37.1%	22,550	-0.8
1996/97	14,137	63.4%	8,163	36.6%	22,300	-1.1
1997/98	13,399	61.0%	8,583	39.0%	21,982	-1.4
1998/99	13,081	59.2%	9,016	40.8%	22,097	0.5
1999/00	12,800	58.4%	9,135	41.6%	21,935	-0.7
2000/01	12,794	58.9%	8,911*	41.1%	21,705	-1.0
2001/02	12,662	59.6%	8,588*	40.4%	21,250	-2.1
2002/03	12,654	60.2%	8,375*	39.8%	21,029	-1.0
2003/04	12,413	59.8%	8,340*	40.2%	20,753	-1.3
2004/05	12,623	60.6%	8,219*	39.4%	20,842	0.4

\*Includes those on long-term supervision orders - 6 in 2000/01, 19 in 2001/02, 38 in 2002/03, 62 in 2003/04 and 94 in 2004/05. Excluded as of April 10, 2005 were: escapees (146), those on bail (68), UAL (645).

There have been two distinct trends in the federal offender population over the last fifteen years. The offender population increased until March 1995 and has since decreased, except for minor increases in March 1999 and March 2005. The offender population is now at its second lowest level since March 1991. While the number of warrant of committal admissions has varied since 1994/95, there has been a downward trend with warrant of committal admissions being 4,782 in 1994/95 and 4,543 in 2004/05. At the same time, the number of offenders who reached warrant expiry has also shown a downward trend but because the number in each year, except for 1994/95, 1998/99 and 2004/05 has been greater than the number of warrant of committal admissions, the federal offender population has been showing a downward trend.

The trends in the federal offender population mirror the trends in the crime rate in Canada, with the effect being seen in the federal offender population two years later, after the offender has had his/her case heard in court. Therefore, since the crime rate in Canada increased sharply in 2003, it is expected that the federal offender population will see another increase in 2005/06.

**Table 6**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION BY REGION</b>											
<b>Year</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>Quebec</b>		<b>Ontario</b>		<b>Prairies</b>		<b>Pacific</b>		<b>Canada #</b>
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2000/01	1979	9.1	5700	26.3	5806	26.7	5239	24.1	2981	13.7	21705
2001/02	1948	9.2	5532	26.0	5753	27.1	5066	23.8	2952	13.9	21251
2002/03	1939	9.2	5447	25.9	5713	27.2	4912	23.4	3018	14.4	21029
2003/04	1942	9.4	5337	25.7	5651	27.2	4794	23.1	3028	14.6	20752
2004/05	2001	9.6	5296	25.4	5698	27.3	4788	23.0	3058	14.7	20841





Since 2000/01, the Prairie region has seen the biggest decrease in its federal offender population (↓8.6%); while the Pacific region has seen the biggest increase (↑2.6%).

Each year since 2000/01, the Quebec region has had greater numbers reaching warrant expiry than the number of warrant of committal admissions. Between 2000/01 and 2004/05, the Quebec region had 558 more offenders reaching warrant expiry than warrant of committal admissions, while the Prairie region had 420 and the Ontario region had 293. During the same period, the Pacific region had 117 more warrant of committal admissions than offenders reaching warrant expiry and the Atlantic region had 60.

**Table 7**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION BY REGION</b>											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2000/01	1183	9.2	3293	25.7	3377	26.4	3184	24.9	1757	13.7	12794
2001/02	1198	9.5	3239	25.6	3394	26.8	3046	24.1	1785	14.1	12662
2002/03	1192	9.4	3154	24.9	3423	27.1	3037	24.0	1848	14.6	12654
2003/04	1170	9.4	3132	25.2	3391	27.3	2929	23.6	1791	14.4	12413
2004/05	1236	9.8	3194	25.3	3393	26.9	2939	23.3	1861	14.7	12623

Excluded as of April 10, 2005 were: escapees (2 Atlantic, 36 Quebec, 57 Ontario, 18 Prairies and 33 Pacific) and those on bail (2 Atlantic, 7 Quebec, 27 Ontario, 12 Prairies and 19 Pacific).

The Pacific region has seen the biggest increase in its federal incarcerated population since 2000/01 (↑5.9%). During the same period, the Atlantic region saw an increase of 4.5%, while the Ontario region remained virtually unchanged (↑16). The other two regions both saw decreases with the Prairie region seeing the biggest decrease (↓7.7%), followed by the Quebec (↓3.0%) region.

**Table 8**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by ABORIGINAL AND RACE</b>											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2000/01	2180	17.0	354	2.8	766	6.0	9084	71.0	410	3.2	12794
2001/02	2227	17.6	311	2.5	786	6.2	8933	70.5	405	3.2	12662
2002/03	2313	18.3	299	2.4	767	6.1	8869	70.1	406	3.2	12654
2003/04	2301	18.5	275	2.2	778	6.3	8649	69.7	410	3.3	12413
2004/05	2296	18.2	298	2.4	792	6.3	8815	69.8	422	3.3	12623

Of the Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White federal incarcerated populations, only the Aboriginal population remained relatively stable (↓5) in 2004/05. The Asian population showed the biggest increase in 2004/05 (↑8.4%), followed by the White (↑1.9%) and the Black (↑1.8%) populations.



According to the Census of 2001, federal incarcerated Aboriginal and Black offenders are the only groups who are over-represented when compared to their proportions in the total Canadian population. (Aboriginal 18.2% compared to 3.3%, Black 6.3% compared to 2.2%)

**Table 9**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by GENDER</b>					
Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2000/01	12419	97.1	375	2.9	12794
2001/02	12304	97.2	358	2.8	12662
2002/03	12298	97.2	356	2.8	12654
2003/04	12034	96.9	379	3.1	12413
2004/05	12255	97.1	368	2.9	12623

The female federal incarcerated population decreased 2.9% (↓11) in 2004/05 and their proportion of the federal incarcerated population decreased to 2.9%.

**Table 10**

Source: CSC and NPB

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

**NOTE:** Excluded UAL from supervision accounted for 121 DP (10.4% of total DPs), 181 FP (4.5% of total FPs) and 344 SR (11.8% of total SRs) as of April 10, 2005.

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

The number of federal offenders on statutory release has been increasing steadily since 1995/96, while the number on full parole decreased for the fifth year in a row. The number on day parole decreased 4.5% (↓55) last year to its lowest level since 1996/97.



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The decrease in the day and full parole populations is due in part to the decrease, until 2003/04, in the number of warrant of committal admissions and the increase in the number of these admissions with sentences of two years to less than 3 years (to 53% of all warrant of committal admissions in 2003/04). The increase of 7.4%, in 2004/05, in the number of warrant of committal admissions is expected to cause an increase in the day and full parole populations in 2005/06.

The increase in the statutory release population is due in part to the increase in the number of offenders who are waiving all full parole reviews or withdrawing all parole applications (↑170.3% since 1995/96).

The long-term supervision population has increased from 6 in 2000/01 to 94 in 2004/05. This population is expected to continue to increase in the coming years as there are 203 federal offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach their warrant expiry dates.



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**Table 11**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION BY REGION</b>							
<b>Year</b>		<b>Atlantic</b>	<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Prairies</b>	<b>Pacific</b>	<b>Canada</b>
2000/01	Day Parole	135	322	364	304	194	1319
	Full Parole	446	1338	1327	1041	655	4807
	Statutory Release	213	746	737	709	374	2779
	Long-Term Supervision	2	1	1	1	1	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>2407</b>	<b>2429</b>	<b>2055</b>	<b>1224</b>	<b>8911</b>
2001/02	Day Parole	102	325	333	288	186	1234
	Full Parole	413	1235	1270	960	624	4502
	Statutory Release	232	728	753	766	354	2833
	Long-Term Supervision	3	5	4	4	3	19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>2293</b>	<b>2360</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>1167</b>	<b>8588</b>
2002/03	Day Parole	112	298	293	296	202	1201
	Full Parole	394	1197	1220	858	589	4258
	Statutory Release	238	786	769	711	374	2878
	Long-Term Supervision	3	11	8	11	5	38
	<b>Total</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>2292</b>	<b>2290</b>	<b>1876</b>	<b>1170</b>	<b>8375</b>
2003/04	Day Parole	132	254	276	325	228	1215
	Full Parole	413	1123	1188	831	607	4162
	Statutory Release	221	807	783	697	393	2901
	Long-Term Supervision	6	21	13	13	9	62
	<b>Total</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>2205</b>	<b>2260</b>	<b>1866</b>	<b>1237</b>	<b>8340</b>
2004/05	Day Parole	116	257	300	286	201	1160
	Full Parole	406	1070	1155	812	600	4043
	Statutory Release	233	746	824	735	384	2922
	Long-Term Supervision	10	29	26	17	12	94
	<b>Total</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>2102</b>	<b>2305</b>	<b>1850</b>	<b>1197</b>	<b>8219</b>

Excluded as of April 10, 2005 were: UAL (52 Atlantic, 203 Quebec, 150 Ontario, 147 Prairies and 94 Pacific).

Since 2000/01, all the regions have seen decreases in their federal conditional release populations with the Quebec region seeing the biggest decrease ( $\downarrow$ 12.7%). The decrease in the conditional release population is, in part, a result of the stabilization in the number of warrant of committal admissions between 2000/01 and 2003/04 and the increase in the number of offenders who are waiving all full parole reviews or withdrawing all parole applications ( $\uparrow$ 57.1%).



In 2004/05, the proportions of the conditional release population on day parole ranged from 12.2% in the Quebec region to 16.8% in the Pacific region. The proportions on full parole ranged from 43.9% in the Prairie region to 53.1% in the Atlantic region and the proportions on statutory release ranged from 30.5% in the Atlantic region to 39.7% in the Prairie region.

**Table 12**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by ABORIGINAL AND RACE</b>											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2000/01	1053	11.8	427	4.8	599	6.7	6407	71.9	425	4.8	8911
2001/02	1032	12.0	431	5.0	540	6.3	6145	71.6	440	5.1	8588
2002/03	992	11.8	401	4.8	579	6.9	5998	71.6	405	4.8	8375
2003/04	1081	13.0	394	4.7	554	6.6	5923	71.0	388	4.7	8340
2004/05	1086	13.2	360	4.4	489	5.9	5890	71.7	394	4.8	8219

Of the Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White offender groups, Aboriginal and Black offenders were the only ones in 2004/05 whose proportions within the federal conditional release population were lower than their proportions within the federal incarcerated population. This has been true for Aboriginal offenders in each of the last five years. However, this is the first year, since 2000/01, that the proportion of Black offenders within the conditional release population was lower than their proportion within the federal incarcerated population.

In 2004/05, 48% of Aboriginal federal conditional release population was on statutory release, whereas 73% of the Asian, 52% of the Black and 50% of the White federal conditional release populations were on full parole.

**Table 13**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by GENDER</b>						
Year	Male		Female		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	
2000/01	8409	94.4	502	5.6	8911	
2001/02	8103	94.4	485	5.6	8588	
2002/03	7915	94.5	460	5.5	8375	
2003/04	7907	94.8	433	5.2	8340	
2004/05	7730	94.1	489	5.9	8219	

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

In 2004/05, female offenders on federal conditional release had higher proportions on day parole (22.7% vs. 13.6%) and full parole (57.3% vs. 48.7%) than male offenders and a lower proportion on statutory release (19.6% vs. 36.6%).



**Table 14**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>PROVINCIAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION BY REGION</b>							
<b>Year</b>		<b>Atlantic</b>	<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Prairies</b>	<b>Pacific</b>	<b>Canada</b>
2000/01	Day Parole	21	-	-	27	-	48
	Full Parole	79	3	1	120	2	205
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>253</b>
2001/02	Day Parole	23	-	-	30	-	53
	Full Parole	73	-	4	90	2	169
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	1	-	-	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>223</b>
2002/03	Day Parole	18	-	-	29	-	47
	Full Parole	74	2	1	87	1	165
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	1	-	-	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>213</b>
2003/04	Day Parole	17	-	-	38	2	57
	Full Parole	62	-	1	85	2	150
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>207</b>
2004/05	Day Parole	22	-	-	21	-	43
	Full Parole	79	-	2	67	4	152
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>195</b>

Excluded as of April 10, 2005 were: UAL (10 Atlantic and 11 Prairies).

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

Since 2000/01, the provincial parole population has decreased. 22.9% (↓58), with the Prairie region seeing the biggest decrease, from 147 to 88.

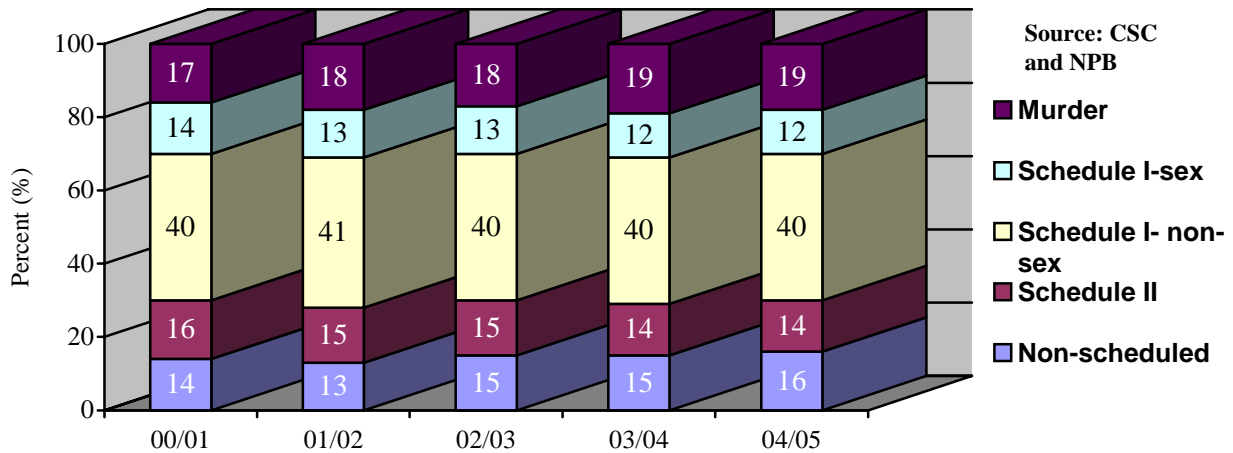
The decrease in the provincial parole population does not appear to be related to the number of provincial custodial sentences imposed because, while the number of custodial sentences imposed by the courts for periods greater than 6 months but less than 2 years decreased between 1996/97 and 2000/01 (↓14.9%), the number increased in 2001/02 (↑20.8%) and again in 2002/03 (↑4.9%) before decreasing in 2003/04 (↓17.1%). During the same period, however, the number of provincial parole applications decreased (↓61.8%) between 1996/97 and 2003/04 before increasing (↑9.9%) in 2004/05.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Juristat: Adult Criminal Court Statistics 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04*



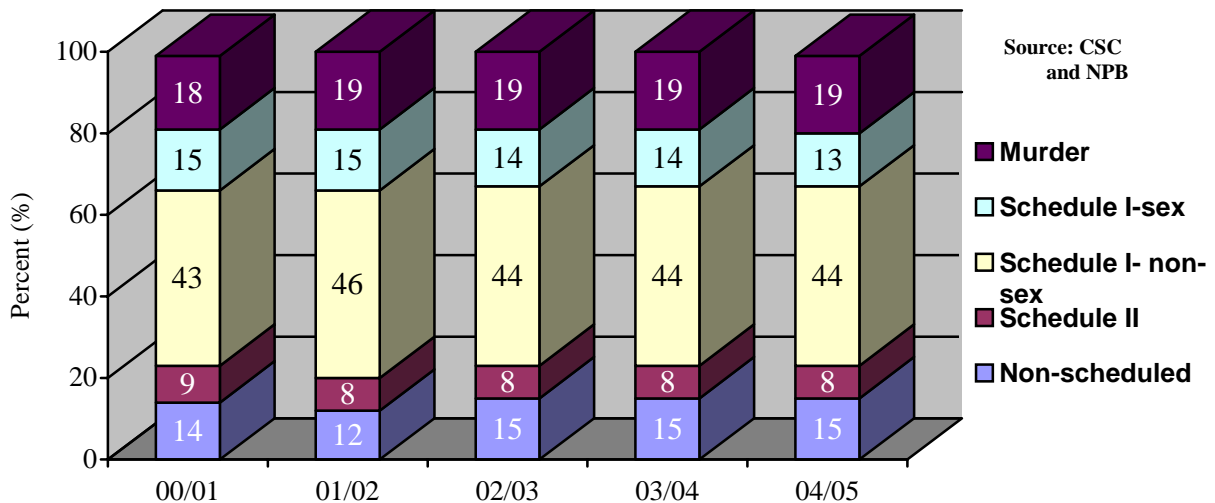
### FEDERAL OFFENDER PROFILES

#### OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION



A review of the total federal offender population, since 2000/01, shows an increase of the proportion of the offender population serving sentences for murder and non-scheduled offences. During the same period, the proportions serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences and schedule II offences showed decreases, while the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences remained unchanged.

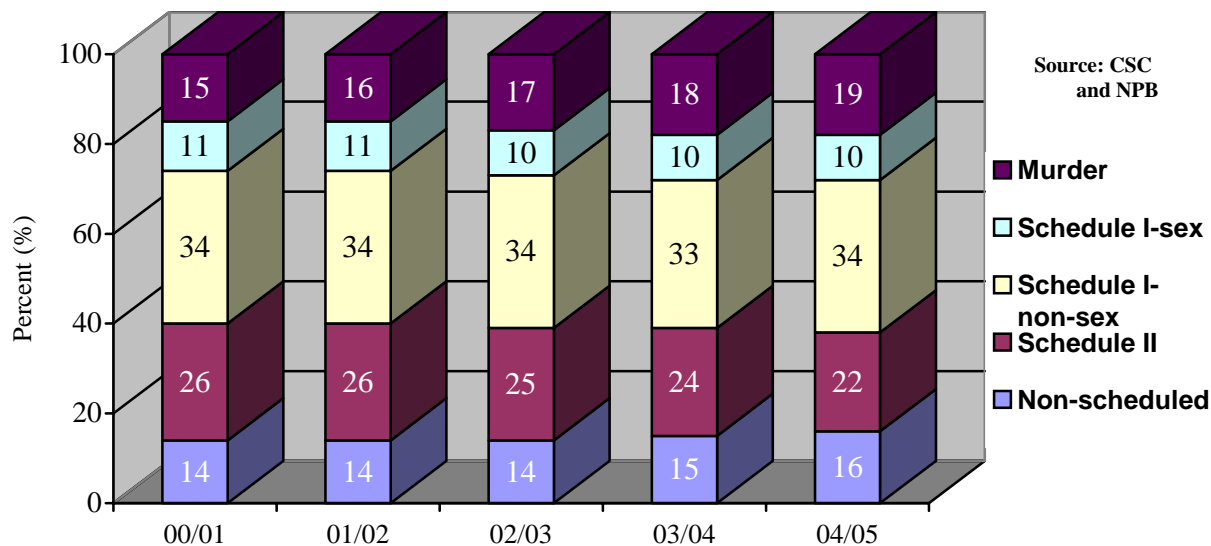
#### OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION



The most significant change, since 2000/01, in the offence profile of the federal incarcerated offender population relate to the proportions of the federal incarcerated population serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences.



## OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION



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

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

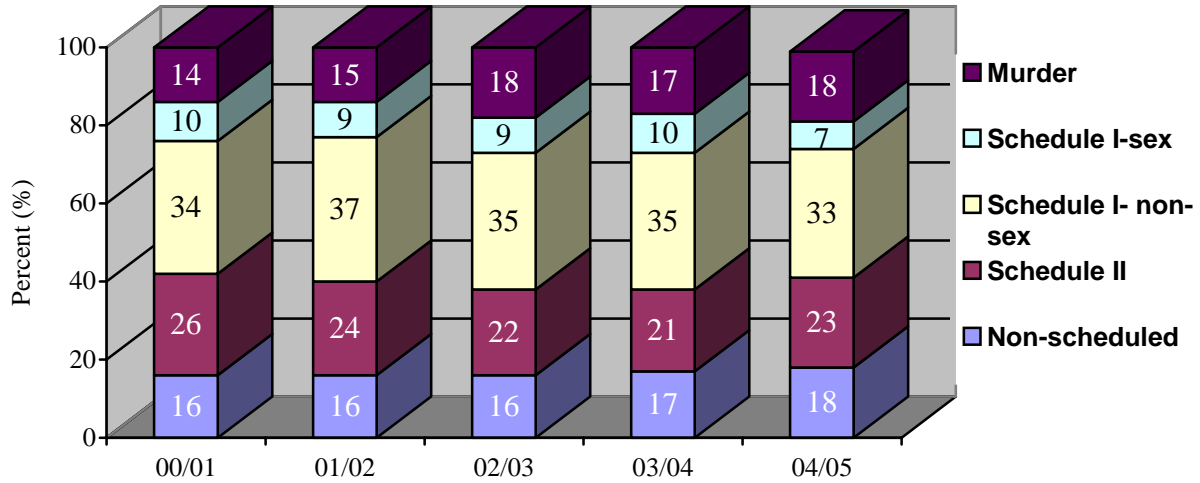
- Over the last five years, between 66.8% and 68.2% of schedule I-sex offenders have been incarcerated, while between 63.2% and 66.7% of schedule II offenders have been on conditional release.
- While schedule II offenders accounted for only 8% to 9% of the incarcerated population, they comprised between 22% and 26% of the conditional release population over the last five years. It will be interesting to see what impact the changes recommended in the CCRA review report might have on this group of offenders, if schedule II offenders become no longer eligible for release on APR.





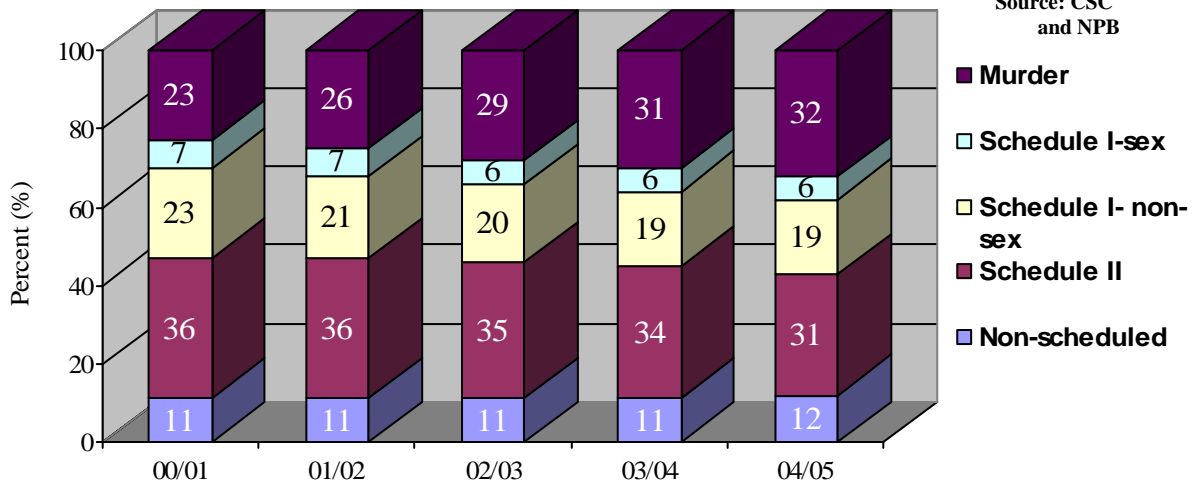
Offence Profile of the Federal Day Parole Population

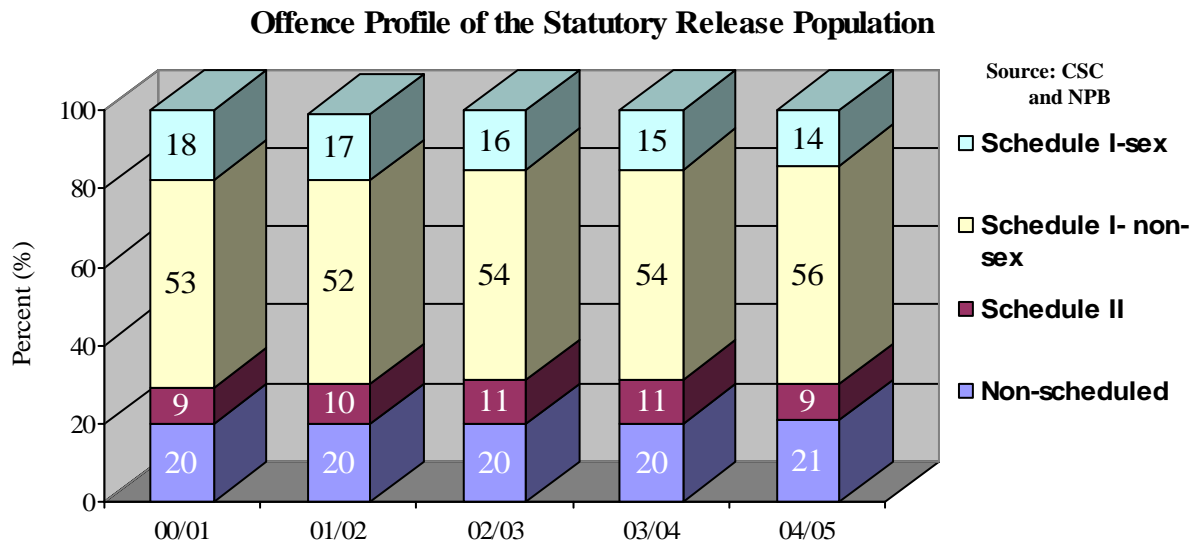
Source: CSC  
and NPB



Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population

Source: CSC  
and NPB





There are significant differences between the offence profiles of the federal day and full parole and statutory release populations. The federal full parole population has had the highest proportions of offenders serving sentences for murder and schedule II offences since 2000/01, 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 proportions of the federal day parole population serving sentences for murder and non-scheduled offences have increased, while the proportions serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences and schedule II offences have decreased. In the full parole population, the proportion serving sentences for murder has increased, while the proportions serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and schedule II offences have decreased. In the statutory release population, the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences has decreased, while the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences has increased.



**Table 15**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by REGION (%)</b>						
		<b>Murder</b>	<b>Schedule I- sex</b>	<b>Schedule I- non-sex</b>	<b>Schedule II</b>	<b>Non- scheduled</b>
<b>Atlantic</b>	00/01	14	13	37	13	23
	01/02	14	14	41	13	18
	02/03	15	14	38	13	21
	03/04	15	13	39	13	21
	04/05	14	12	38	13	22
<b>Quebec</b>	00/01	16	10	41	19	14
	01/02	17	10	42	18	12
	02/03	18	10	40	18	13
	03/04	19	10	40	18	13
	04/05	19	10	40	17	14
<b>Ontario</b>	00/01	19	14	39	17	12
	01/02	19	14	40	16	12
	02/03	19	13	39	15	14
	03/04	20	12	39	15	14
	04/05	21	12	39	14	15
<b>Prairies</b>	00/01	11	17	40	16	16
	01/02	12	16	42	16	14
	02/03	13	15	42	15	15
	03/04	13	15	42	14	16
	04/05	13	14	44	12	17
<b>Pacific</b>	00/01	25	15	38	10	11
	01/02	27	14	39	9	11
	02/03	26	13	39	9	14
	03/04	26	12	38	10	14
	04/05	27	11	39	9	14

The offence profile of the total federal offender population varies across the regions. In 2004/05, the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for murder varied from 13% in the Prairies to 27% in the Pacific region, while the proportion serving sentences for schedule II offences varied from 9% in the Pacific region to 17% in the Quebec region and the proportion serving sentences for non-scheduled offences varied from 14% in the Quebec and Pacific regions to 22% in the Atlantic region.



**Table 16**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>OFFENCE PROFILE of the FEDERAL INCARCERATED and CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION in 2004/05 by REGION (%)</b>						
		<b>Murder</b>	<b>Schedule I- sex</b>	<b>Schedule I- non-sex</b>	<b>Schedule II</b>	<b>Non- scheduled</b>
<b>Atlantic</b>	INC	15	12	43	9	22
	CR	14	12	30	20	23
<b>Quebec</b>	INC	20	11	44	11	15
	CR	19	8	34	27	12
<b>Ontario</b>	INC	22	14	43	7	14
	CR	19	8	33	24	16
<b>Prairies</b>	INC	12	14	48	9	17
	CR	14	13	38	17	17
<b>Pacific</b>	INC	27	13	43	4	14
	CR	27	9	32	17	15

In 2004/05, in the Atlantic, Quebec 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 and in the Prairie region a greater proportion was on conditional release.

In all regions, except the Atlantic region, those federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I offences had greater proportions incarcerated than on conditional release. In the Atlantic region the proportions were equal.

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

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



**Table 17**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)</b>						
		<b>Murder</b>	<b>Schedule I- sex</b>	<b>Schedule I- non-sex</b>	<b>Schedule II</b>	<b>Non- scheduled</b>
<b>Aboriginal</b>	00/01	16	19	47	6	13
	01/02	16	18	49	6	12
	02/03	17	18	48	6	12
	03/04	17	18	48	5	12
	04/05	18	16	49	5	13
<b>Asian</b>	00/01	10	6	26	54	4
	01/02	11	7	26	53	4
	02/03	12	6	25	51	6
	03/04	14	6	25	50	5
	04/05	15	6	27	48	5
<b>Black</b>	00/01	11	11	46	27	6
	01/02	12	11	46	26	6
	02/03	13	10	45	26	6
	03/04	14	10	44	25	8
	04/05	15	10	43	23	8
<b>White</b>	00/01	18	13	39	14	16
	01/02	19	13	41	13	14
	02/03	19	13	39	13	16
	03/04	20	12	39	13	17
	04/05	20	11	39	13	17
<b>Other</b>	00/01	14	12	28	35	11
	01/02	15	11	29	35	11
	02/03	16	10	31	32	11
	03/04	17	10	30	31	11
	04/05	17	9	32	30	13

Over the last five years, Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White offenders have all seen an increase in the proportions of offenders serving sentences for murder and a decrease in the proportions serving sentences for schedule II offences and all, except Asian offenders, have seen a decrease in the proportions serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences. The proportions serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offenders has varied for Aboriginal, Asian and White offenders and decreased for Black offenders, while the proportions serving sentences for non-scheduled offences has varied for Aboriginal, Asian and White offenders and increased for Black offenders.

In 2004/05, Aboriginal offenders had the highest proportions serving sentences for schedule I offences, Asian offenders had the highest proportion serving sentences for schedule II offences and White offenders had the highest proportions serving sentences for murder and non-scheduled offences.



Table 18

Source: CSC and NPB

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by GENDER (%)						
		Murder	Schedule I- sex	Schedule I- non-sex	Schedule II	Non- scheduled
<b>Male</b>	00/01	17	14	40	15	14
	01/02	18	14	41	14	13
	02/03	18	13	40	14	15
	03/04	19	13	40	14	15
	04/05	19	12	40	13	16
<b>Female</b>	00/01	15	2	33	37	14
	01/02	16	2	36	35	11
	02/03	16	2	38	32	12
	03/04	16	2	40	29	13
	04/05	16	2	40	28	14

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



**FEDERAL ADMISSIONS**

**Table 19**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS</b>					
<b>Admission Type</b>	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>
<b>Warrant of Committal</b>	4280	4117	4275	4230	4544
	55%	55%	55%	55%	57%
<b>Revocations</b>					
For breach of condition					
• Day Parole	413	358	377	385	375
• Full Parole	259	285	275	258	281
• Stat. Release	1137	1155	1455	1455	1425
With outstanding charge					
• Day Parole	25	21	17	13	31
• Full Parole	43	55	45	43	41
• Stat. Release	219	275	242	226	267
With offence					
• Day Parole	246	172	142	122	121
• Full Parole	202	168	155	122	101
• Stat. Release	<u>715</u>	<u>677</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>593</u>	<u>571</u>
<b>Sub-Total - Revocations</b>	3259	3166	3296	3217	3213
	42%	43%	43%	42%	41%
<b>Other*</b>	178	163	161	177	162
	<u>2%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>2%</u>
<b>Total Admissions</b>	7717	7446	7732	7624	7919
<b>Total Offenders</b>	7406	7177	7395	7306	7608

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

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

Federal admissions to institutions increased 3.9% in 2004/05. During the same period, warrant of committal admissions increased 7.4%, while the number of revocation admissions remained relatively stable (↓4).



The number of day and full parole as well as statutory release revocations all remained relatively stable in 2004/05 (↑7, no change and ↓11 respectively).

In 2004/05, 7,608 offenders had 7,919 federal admissions to institutions. Some offenders were admitted more than once. In fact, 7,302 offenders were admitted once, 301 were admitted twice and 5 were admitted three times during the year.

**Table 20**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by REGION</b>										
	<b>2000/01</b>		<b>2001/02</b>		<b>2002/03</b>		<b>2003/04</b>		<b>2004/05</b>	
<b>Region</b>	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.
Atlantic	442	362	439	333	489	372	468	335	492	388
Quebec	991	813	978	776	970	738	939	717	1008	729
Ontario	1060	792	1045	698	1114	788	1162	794	1249	714
Prairies	1308	912	1198	945	1221	973	1170	943	1292	880
Pacific	479	380	457	414	481	425	491	428	503	502
<b>Canada</b>	<b>4280</b>	<b>3259</b>	<b>4117</b>	<b>3166</b>	<b>4275</b>	<b>3296</b>	<b>4230</b>	<b>3217</b>	<b>4544</b>	<b>3213</b>

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

Compared to the number of warrant of committal admissions in 2000/01, the Prairie region was the only region to see a decrease (↓1.2%). During the same period, the Ontario region saw the biggest increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions (↑17.8%), followed by the Atlantic (↑11.3%), the Pacific (↑5.0%) and the Quebec (↑1.7%) regions. The same comparison with revocation admissions revealed that the Atlantic and Pacific regions both saw increases, with the Pacific region seeing the biggest increase (↑32.1%). The Quebec, Ontario and Prairie regions all saw decreases, with the Quebec region seeing the biggest decrease (↓10.3%).

Of interest, the Adult Criminal Court report of 2003/04 states that while the province of New Brunswick had the highest conviction rate at 72%, the percentage of those sentenced to prison was 25%, the second lowest of the nine provinces and one territory who participated in the Adult Criminal Court Survey. According to the same report, Quebec had a conviction rate of 71% and the percentage sentenced to prison was 27%, while Prince Edward Island had a conviction rate of 57% and the percentage sentenced to prison was 58% (the highest of the provinces and territory who participated in the survey). Ontario and Nova Scotia had the lowest conviction rates (at 52% and 49% respectively) and both had the second highest percentages sentenced to prison at 41%. In the Prairie region, only Alberta and Saskatchewan participated in the survey. Both provinces had conviction rates of 60% with the percentages sentenced to prison being 36% and 24% respectively. British Columbia, like Ontario and Nova Scotia, had one of the lowest conviction rates at 55% with the percentage of 40% being sentenced to prison.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>22</sup> *Adult Criminal Court Statistics 2003/04*





**Table 21**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2000/01 and 2004/05)</b>										
<b>Admission Type</b>	<b>Aboriginal</b>		<b>Asian</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>White</b>		<b>Other</b>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	2605	36.0	562	63.4	1111	49.3	10228	38.1	767	64.1
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	1163	16.1	63	7.1	263	11.7	4604	17.1	80	6.7
Revocation with Offence	1008	13.9	45	5.1	178	7.9	3391	12.6	73	6.1
Revocation without Offence	2372	32.8	171	19.3	599	26.6	8088	30.1	226	18.9
Other	83	1.1	46	5.2	103	4.6	558	2.1	51	4.3
<b>Total</b>	7231		887		2254		26869		1197	

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

Aboriginal offenders were the least likely to be admitted to an institution on an initial warrant of committal, and were the most likely to be re-admitted because of a revocation with or without offence. 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 a revocation with or without offence.

The most important increase in the annual number of total admissions of Aboriginal offenders since 2000/01 was observed in the Pacific region (to 243 from 194) and the most important decrease was observed in the Prairie region (to 916 from 962). During the same period, the Ontario region saw the most important increase in the annual number of total admissions of Asian offenders (to 81 from 64), the Pacific region saw the only increase for the Black offender group (to 22 from 9) and the largest increase in the White offender group (to 700 from 586). The Prairie region saw the most important decrease in the Asian offender group (to 44 from 83), while the Ontario region saw the most important decrease for the Black offender group (to 236 from 262) and the Quebec region saw the only decrease for the White offender group (to 1,571 from 1,632).



Table 22

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2000/01 and 2004/05)					
Admission Type	Male		Female		
	#	%	#	%	
Warrant of committal (initial)	14285	39.1	988	53.1	
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	6057	16.6	116	6.2	
Revocation with Offence	4558	12.5	137	7.4	
Revocation without Offence	10908	29.8	548	29.4	
Other	768	2.1	73	3.9	
Total	36576		1862		

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

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

All regions, except the Atlantic, have seen increases in the number of total admissions of female offenders since 2000/01 with the Prairie seeing the most important increase (to 140 from 130). During the same period, the Atlantic region saw a decrease of 28 (to 31 from 59). The most important increase in the number of total admissions male offenders, during the same period, was observed in the Pacific region (to 1,003 from 845) and the most important decrease was seen in the Quebec region (to 1,714 from 1,793).



**Table 23**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by OFFENCE TYPE</b>										
<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>2000/01</b>		<b>2001/02</b>		<b>2002/03</b>		<b>2003/04</b>		<b>2004/05</b>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Murder	199	2.6	197	2.6	189	2.4	186	2.4	201	2.5
Sch. I sex	768	10.0	712	9.6	738	9.5	642	8.4	617	7.8
Sch. I non-sex	3430	44.4	3349	45.0	3449	44.6	3479	45.6	3654	46.1
Sch. II	1308	16.9	1230	16.5	1292	16.7	1188	15.6	1229	15.5
Non-scheduled	2012	26.1	1958	26.3	2064	26.7	2129	27.9	2218	28.0
<b>Total Admissions</b>	7717		7446		7732		7624		7919	

While the total number of federal admissions to institutions has increased 2.6% since 2000/01, the number of admissions for schedule I-sex offences and schedule II offences has decreased (↓19.7% and ↓6.0% respectively). During the same period, the number of federal admissions for non-scheduled offences has increased 10.2%, followed by schedule I-non-sex offences (↑6.5%). The number of federal admissions for murder has varied between 186 and 201 per year, with last year seeing 201, the greatest number in the last five years.

In 2004/05, the Pacific region had the highest proportions of admissions for murder and schedule I-non-sex offences (at 4.2% and 48.9% respectively), the Quebec region had the highest proportions of admissions for schedule I-sex and schedule II offences (at 8.7% and 19.2% respectively) and the Atlantic region had the highest proportion of admissions for non-scheduled offences (at 35.9%).

In 2004/05, 18.1% of all admissions were eligible for APR as opposed to 17.8% in 2000/01. The proportion of admissions eligible for APR had decreased every year between 2000/01 and 2003/04 before increasing last year. The proportion of APR eligible admissions for schedule II offences has remained stable at 55.7%, while the proportion of eligible APR admissions for non-scheduled offences has increased to 33.0%.



**Table 24**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>PROPORTIONS of ADMISSIONS by OFFENCE TYPE for WARRANT OF COMMITTAL and REVOCATION ADMISSIONS (%)</b>										
<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>2000/01</b>		<b>2001/02</b>		<b>2002/03</b>		<b>2003/04</b>		<b>2004/05</b>	
	<b>Warrant of Com.</b>	<b>Rev.</b>	<b>Warrant of Com.</b>	<b>Rev.</b>	<b>Warrant of Com.</b>	<b>Rev.</b>	<b>Warrant of Com.</b>	<b>Rev.</b>	<b>Warrant of Com.</b>	<b>Rev.</b>
Murder	3.0	2.1	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.1
Sch. I sex	13.1	6.1	12.8	5.7	12.7	5.7	11.5	4.7	10.0	4.9
Sch. I non-sex	39.9	51.2	42.1	49.5	41.7	49.4	42.5	50.7	43.4	50.7
Sch. II	19.6	11.8	18.2	12.6	17.3	14.4	16.6	12.1	17.2	11.7
Non-scheduled	24.3	28.8	23.9	30.0	25.5	28.6	26.7	30.5	26.6	30.5
<b>Total Admissions</b>	4280	3259	4117	3166	4275	3296	4230	3217	4544	3213

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

The table above indicates that greater proportions of offenders serving sentences for murder, schedule I-sex offences, and schedule II offences are 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 are admitted as a result of revocations of conditional release.



**FEDERAL RELEASES**

**Table 25**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS</b>										
Release Type	2000/01		2001/02		2002/03		2003/04		2004/05	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Day Parole</b>	2470	32	2228	29	2097	27	2179	28	2172	28
<b>Full Parole</b>	206	3	230	3	200	3	233	3	206	3
<b>Stat. Release</b>	4697	61	4833	63	5080	66	5106	65	5090	65
<b>WED</b>	232	3	224	3	219	3	230	3	220	3
<b>WED (to Long Term Supervision)</b>	<u>3</u>	0	<u>9</u>	0	<u>12</u>	0	<u>14</u>	0	<u>22</u>	0
<b>Total WED</b>	235	3	233	3	231	3	244	3	242	3
<b>Sub-Total</b>	7608		7524		7608		7762		7710	
<b>Other*</b>	117	2	125	2	101	1	131	2	95	1
<b>Total Releases</b>	7725		7649		7709		7893		7805	
<b>Total Offenders</b>	7054		7024		6971		7143		7078	

\* 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 is released on day parole they are *not* counted as another release when the day parole supervision period is continued or when they start a full parole supervision period. Therefore, while only 206 offenders were released on full parole *directly from institutions* during 2004/05, a total of 1,386 full parole supervision periods actually started during the year because 1,180 full parole supervision periods started after the offender had completed day parole (see Table 37). This is an example of how the Board uses gradual release to reintegrate offenders back into the community slowly and safely.

Federal releases from institutions decreased 1.1% in 2004/05 (↓88). The number of offenders released on day and full parole, statutory release and at warrant expiry all decreased.

Statutory release continued to account for over half of all releases in 2004/05. The proportion of offenders released on statutory release remained unchanged at 65%. The proportions of offenders released on day and full parole also remained unchanged at 28% and 3% respectively.

In 2004/05, 7,078 offenders had 7,805 federal releases from institutions. Some offenders were released more than once. In fact, 6,389 offenders were released once, 653 were released twice, 34 were released three times and 2 were released four times during the year.



**Table 26**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by REGION</b>					
<b>Region</b>	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>
Atlantic	814	799	862	825	836
Quebec	1884	1917	1821	1765	1797
Ontario	1947	1848	1916	2022	2010
Prairies	2217	2192	2193	2221	2161
Pacific	863	892	917	1060	1001
<b>Canada</b>	<b>7725</b>	<b>7649</b>	<b>7709</b>	<b>7893</b>	<b>7805</b>

In 2004/05, the Pacific region saw the biggest decrease in the number of federal releases from institutions (↓5.6%), followed by the Prairie (↓2.7%) region. During the same period, the Ontario region remained relatively stable (↓12), while the Quebec and Atlantic regions both saw increases (↑1.8% and ↑1.3% respectively).

**Table 27**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2000/01 and 2004/05)</b>										
<b>Release Type</b>	<b>Aboriginal</b>		<b>Asian</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>White</b>		<b>Other</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Day Parole	1647	23	431	48	584	26	8035	30	449	40
Full Parole	139	2	74	8	148	7	613	2	101	9
Statutory Release	5058	70	367	41	1414	64	17426	65	541	48
Warrant Expiry	359	5	16	2	69	3	649	2	32	3
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	11	0	1	0	2	0	43	0	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7214</b>		<b>889</b>		<b>2217</b>		<b>26766</b>		<b>1126</b>	

Excluded releases from 2000/01 to 2004/05 were 5 transfers to foreign countries, 243 deceased, and 321 other for a total of 569.

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



**Table 28**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2000/01 and 2004/05)</b>					
Release Type	Male		Female		
	#	%	#	%	%
Day Parole	10260	28	886	49	
Full Parole	933	3	142	8	
Statutory Release	24030	66	776	43	
Warrant Expiry	1104	3	21	1	
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	60	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>36387</b>		<b>1825</b>		

Excluded releases from 2000/01 to 2004/05 were 5 transfers to foreign countries, 243 deceased, and 321 other for a total of 569.

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

**Table 29**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY GRANTED</b>												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2000/01	182	42	488	39	354	30	472	36	187	36	1683	36
2001/02	213	46	425	33	368	31	484	35	189	36	1679	35
2002/03	222	43	411	32	376	30	547	38	162	29	1718	34
2003/04	182	41	327	26	353	26	467	33	187	29	1516	30
2004/05	177	36	299	24	312	24	468	34	192	29	1448	28

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously granted has fallen from a high of 36% in 2000/01 to 28% in 2004/05. In addition, the proportion of 28% recorded in 2004/05 was the lowest since at least 1994/95, when the proportion was 58%.

In 2004/05, the Atlantic region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory releases where parole was previously granted at 36% and the Quebec and Ontario regions had the lowest at 24%.

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 53% and schedule I-sex offenders had the lowest at 14%.



During the same period, Black offenders had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole had previously been granted at 27% and Asian offenders had the highest at 40%.

Over the last five years, parole had previously been granted in 51% of federal releases from institutions to statutory release of female offenders compared to 32% of male offenders.

**Table 30**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where there was NO PRIOR PAROLE RELEASE*</b>												
<b>Year</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>Quebec</b>		<b>Ontario</b>		<b>Prairies</b>		<b>Pacific</b>		<b>Canada</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
2000/01	247	58	758	61	821	70	855	64	333	64	3014	64
2001/02	249	54	857	67	804	69	900	65	344	65	3154	65
2002/03	289	57	866	68	896	70	907	62	404	71	3362	66
2003/04	267	59	911	74	992	74	950	67	469	71	3589	70
2004/05	310	64	948	76	1001	76	900	66	482	72	3641	72

\*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 steadily from 64% in 2000/01 to 72% in 2004/05.

In 2004/05, the Quebec and Ontario regions had the highest proportions of federal releases from institutions to statutory releases where there was no prior parole release at 76% and the Atlantic region had the lowest at 64%.

Over the last five years, schedule I-sex offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where there was no prior parole release at 87% and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 47%.

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 73% and Asian offenders had the lowest at 60%.

Over the last five years, there had been no prior parole release in 49% of federal releases from institutions to statutory release of female offenders compared to 68% of male offenders.





**Table 31**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY DENIED/NOT DIRECTED</b>												
<b>Year</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>Quebec</b>		<b>Ontario</b>		<b>Prairies</b>		<b>Pacific</b>		<b>Canada</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
2000/01	127	30	498	40	410	35	464	36	166	32	1665	36
2001/02	124	27	552	43	355	30	448	32	182	34	1661	34
2002/03	128	25	553	43	352	28	447	31	192	34	1672	33
2003/04	107	24	518	42	368	27	440	31	228	35	1661	33
2004/05	107	22	489	39	356	27	364	27	207	31	1523	30

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously denied/not directed has steadily decreased from 36% in 2000/01 to 30% in 2004/05.

In 2004/05, the Atlantic region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory releases where parole was previously denied/not directed at 22% and the Quebec region had the highest at 39%.

Over the last five years, non-scheduled offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole had previously been denied/not directed at 37% and schedule I-non-sex offenders had the lowest at 31%.

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 28% and Asian offenders had the highest at 41%.

Over the last five years, parole had previously been denied/not directed in 21% of federal releases from institutions to statutory release of female offenders compared to 33% of male offenders.

**Table 32**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE with NO PRIOR PAROLE DECISION for RELEASE*</b>												
<b>Year</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>Quebec</b>		<b>Ontario</b>		<b>Prairies</b>		<b>Pacific</b>		<b>Canada</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
2000/01	120	28	260	21	411	35	391	30	167	32	1349	29
2001/02	125	27	305	24	449	38	452	33	162	30	1493	31
2002/03	161	32	313	25	544	43	460	32	212	38	1690	33
2003/04	160	36	393	32	624	46	510	36	241	37	1928	38
2004/05	203	42	459	37	645	49	536	39	275	41	2118	42

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



The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release with no prior parole decision for release had increased to 42% in 2004/05 from 29% in 2000/01.

In 2004/05, the Quebec region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where no prior parole decision for release had been taken at 37% and the Ontario region had the highest at 49%.

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 54% and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 12%.

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 43% and Asian offenders had the lowest at 19%.

Over the last five years, no prior parole decision for release had been taken in 28% of federal releases from institutions to statutory release of female offenders compared to 35% of male offenders.

**Table 33**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY GRANTED</b>												
<b>Year</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>Quebec</b>		<b>Ontario</b>		<b>Prairies</b>		<b>Pacific</b>		<b>Canada</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
2000/01	5	23	6	18	8	12	5	7	3	9	27	12
2001/02	3	13	4	8	3	6	9	16	3	8	22	10
2002/03	6	21	3	9	4	6	10	16	2	6	25	11
2003/04	3	10	1	2	0	0	5	7	2	6	11	5
2004/05	1	6	4	6	1	2	2	3	1	4	9	4

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously granted has fallen from a high of 12% in 2000/01 to 4% in 2004/05. In addition, the proportion of 4% recorded in 2004/05 was the lowest since at least 1994/95, when the proportion was 31%.

In 2004/05, the Atlantic and Quebec regions had the highest proportions of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously granted at 6% and the Ontario region had the lowest at 2%.

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 33% and schedule I-sex offenders had the lowest at 5%.



During the same period, Black and White offenders had the highest proportions of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole had previously been granted at 9% and Asian offenders had the lowest proportion at 0%.

Over the last five years, parole had previously been granted in 24% (5) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 8% of male offenders.

**Table 34**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where there was NO PRIOR PAROLE RELEASE*</b>												
<b>Year</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>Quebec</b>		<b>Ontario</b>		<b>Prairies</b>		<b>Pacific</b>		<b>Canada</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
2000/01	17	77	27	82	61	88	68	93	32	91	205	88
2001/02	21	88	46	92	52	95	47	84	35	92	201	90
2002/03	22	79	30	91	59	94	53	84	30	94	194	89
2003/04	27	90	43	98	52	100	65	93	32	94	219	95
2004/05	15	94	60	94	52	98	59	97	25	96	211	96

\*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 88% and 96% since 2000/01.

In 2004/05, the Ontario region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where there was no prior parole release at 98% and the Atlantic and Quebec regions had the lowest at 94%.

Over the last five years, schedule I-sex offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where there was no prior parole release at 95% and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 67%.

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 Black and White offenders had the lowest at 91%.

Over the last five years, there had been no prior parole release in 76% (16) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 92% of male offenders.



**Table 35**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY DENIED/NOT DIRECTED</b>												
<b>Year</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>Quebec</b>		<b>Ontario</b>		<b>Prairies</b>		<b>Pacific</b>		<b>Canada</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
2000/01	8	36	11	33	33	48	30	41	11	31	93	40
2001/02	9	38	24	48	20	36	9	16	15	40	77	35
2002/03	11	39	13	39	17	27	13	21	11	34	65	30
2003/04	8	27	15	34	17	33	10	14	9	27	59	26
2004/05	2	13	23	36	16	30	13	21	7	27	61	28

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously denied/not directed has varied between 26% and 40% since 2000/01.

In 2004/05, the Atlantic region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously denied/not directed at 13% and the Quebec region had the highest at 36%.

Over the last five years, non-scheduled offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole had previously been denied/not directed at 41% and schedule I- sex offenders had the lowest at 29%.

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 23% and Asian offenders had the highest at 50%.

Over the last five years, parole had previously been denied/not directed in 19% (4) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 32% of male offenders.



**Table 36**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY with NO PRIOR PAROLE DECISION for RELEASE*</b>												
<b>Year</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>Quebec</b>		<b>Ontario</b>		<b>Prairies</b>		<b>Pacific</b>		<b>Canada</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
2000/01	9	41	16	49	28	41	38	52	21	60	112	48
2001/02	12	50	22	44	32	58	38	68	20	53	124	56
2002/03	11	39	17	52	42	67	40	64	19	59	129	59
2003/04	19	63	28	64	35	67	55	79	23	68	160	70
2004/05	13	81	37	58	36	68	46	75	18	69	150	68

\*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 48% and 70% since 2000/01. The proportion of 68% in 2004/05 is the second highest since at least 1994/95.

In 2004/05, the Quebec region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where no prior parole decision for release had been taken at 58% and the Atlantic region had the highest at 81%.

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 65% and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 27%.

Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where no prior parole decision for release had been taken at 69% and Black offenders had the lowest at 46%.

Over the last five years, there had been no prior parole decision for release in 57% (12) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 60% of male offenders.



**Table 37**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>GRADUATION from DAY PAROLE to FULL PAROLE or STATUTORY RELEASE by FISCAL YEAR</b>						
Release Type		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
<b>Day Parole to Full Parole</b>						
	Atlantic	214	167	157	156	170
	Quebec	383	312	303	304	255
	Ontario	333	314	289	279	285
	Prairies	485	410	331	345	353
	Pacific	132	123	110	122	117
<b>Total</b>		1547	1326	1190	1206	1180
<b>Day Parole to Stat. Release</b>						
	Atlantic	43	46	41	35	55
	Quebec	79	88	82	85	78
	Ontario	109	111	125	115	136
	Prairies	118	124	132	117	134
	Pacific	70	70	49	57	74
<b>Total</b>		419	439	429	409	477
<b>All Graduations</b>						
	Atlantic	257	213	198	191	225
	Quebec	462	400	385	389	333
	Ontario	442	425	414	394	421
	Prairies	603	534	463	462	487
	Pacific	202	193	159	179	191
<b>Total</b>		1966	1765	1619	1615	1657

The number of offenders that graduated from day parole to full parole decreased 2.2% in 2004/05 (↓26). Since 2000/01, the number of offenders graduating from day parole to full parole has declined 23.7%. This can be attributed, in part, to the 2.9% decrease since April 1, 2000 in the number of federal incarcerated offenders who were eligible to apply for day parole. The decrease in the number of federal pre-release day parole decisions (↓14.4%) during the same period also contributed to the decline in the number of graduations from day parole to full parole as did the increase in the number of offenders released on statutory release or at WED where no prior parole decision for release had been taken (↑55.3%).

The number of offenders graduating from day parole to statutory release increased by 16.6% in 2004/05 and is at its highest level in the last five years.

In the last five years, the Quebec region has seen the biggest decrease in the number of graduations from day parole to full parole (↓33.4%) and the Atlantic region has seen the biggest increase in the number of graduations from day parole to statutory release (↑27.9%).



### 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 and policy changes.

**Table 38**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>REVIEWS for WORKLOAD PURPOSES FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL</b>					
Region	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
<b>Atlantic</b>	4,902	4,587	4,750	4,353	4,255
<b>Quebec</b>	10,795	11,297	10,674	10,311	9,309
<b>Ontario</b>	11,630	10,819	10,572	10,407	9,562
<b>Prairies</b>	11,849	11,471	11,359	10,999	9,697
<b>Pacific</b>	5,660	5,417	5,944	6,072	5,891
<b>Canada</b>	<b>44,836</b>	<b>43,591</b>	<b>43,299</b>	<b>42,142</b>	<b>38,714</b>
<b>FEDERAL</b>					
<b>Atlantic</b>	4,266	4,022	4,141	3,889	3,720
<b>Quebec</b>	10,789	11,280	10,672	10,311	9,309
<b>Ontario</b>	11,620	10,811	10,563	10,405	9,559
<b>Prairies</b>	10,993	10,798	10,660	10,394	9,138
<b>Pacific</b>	5,654	5,417	5,937	6,072	5,888
<b>Canada</b>	<b>43,322</b>	<b>42,328</b>	<b>41,973</b>	<b>41,071</b>	<b>37,614</b>
<b>PROVINCIAL</b>					
<b>Atlantic</b>	636	565	609	464	535
<b>Quebec</b>	6	17	2	0	0
<b>Ontario</b>	10	8	9	2	3
<b>Prairies</b>	856	673	699	605	559
<b>Pacific</b>	6	0	7	0	3
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>1,100</b>

**Definition:** 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.

**Note:** Since October 2003, release maintained are not considered decisions, but are included in reviews for workload.

In 2004/05, the Board's workload (both pre and post-release) decreased 8.1%. While the Board's workload at the federal level dropped 8.4%, the workload at the provincial level increased 2.7%.

The decrease in the workload is due, in part, to a change, in October 2003, which saw release maintained decisions which required two votes become an in-office review by one Board member. Should the release maintained decisions of 2003/04 and 2004/05 be counted as two votes instead of one vote, for comparison purposes, the workload for 2003/04 would be 43,790 and the workload for 2004/05 would be 42,731. This would translate into a decrease of 2.4% in the workload between 2003/04 and 2004/05 instead of 8.1%.



The decrease in the Board's workload in 2004/05 can also be explained, in part, by the 1.1% decrease in the number of warrant of committal admissions between 2002/03 and 2003/04. As the number of warrant of committal admissions increased 7.4% in 2004/05, it is expected that the number of reviews for workload will increase in 2005/06.

At the federal level, in 2004/05, all regions saw decreases in their workloads. The Prairie region saw a decrease of 12.1%, followed by the Quebec (↓9.7%), the Ontario (↓8.1%), the Atlantic (↓4.3%) and the Pacific (↓3.0%) regions. Should the release maintained decisions in 2003/04 and 2004/05 be counted as two votes instead of one vote, the Prairie (↓6.8%), Quebec (↓5.4%) and Ontario (↓2.9%) regions would have seen decreases in their federal reviews for workload purposes, while the Pacific (↑5.1%) and Atlantic (↑2.0%) regions would have seen increases.

In the Atlantic region, the provincial workload increased 15.3% in 2004/05, while in the Prairie region it decreased 7.6%.

### NUMBER OF REVIEWS

**Table 39**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>NUMBER of REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL</b>					
Region	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Atlantic	2,741	2,535	2,634	2,532	2,638
Quebec	5,344	5,598	5,267	5,200	4,914
Ontario	5,788	5,382	5,206	5,263	5,155
Prairies	6,326	6,034	5,949	5,936	5,547
Pacific	2,705	2,594	2,844	3,089	3,274
<b>Canada</b>	<b>22,904</b>	<b>22,143</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>22,020</b>	<b>21,528</b>
<b>FEDERAL</b>					
Atlantic	2,145	2,009	2,070	2,103	2,136
Quebec	5,340	5,589	5,266	5,200	4,914
Ontario	5,782	5,377	5,201	5,262	5,153
Prairies	5,583	5,453	5,352	5,398	5,042
Pacific	2,701	2,594	2,839	3,089	3,271
<b>Canada</b>	<b>21,551</b>	<b>21,022</b>	<b>20,728</b>	<b>21,052</b>	<b>20,516</b>
<b>PROVINCIAL</b>					
Atlantic	596	526	564	429	502
Quebec	4	9	1	-	-
Ontario	6	5	5	1	2
Prairies	743	581	597	538	505
Pacific	4	-	5	-	3
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>1,012</b>

**Definition:** The number of reviews is the number of case file reviews conducted by the Board.

**Note:** Since October 2003, release maintained are not considered decisions, but are included in reviews.

In 2004/05, the number of reviews (both pre and post release and detention) conducted by the Board decreased 2.2% (↓492). The number of reviews at the federal level decreased 2.5%, while





the number of reviews at the provincial level increased 4.5%. The decrease in the number of federal reviews in 2004/05 can be explained, in part, by the 1.1% decrease in the number of warrant of committal admissions between 2002/03 and 2003/04. As the number of warrant of committal admissions increased 7.4% in 2004/05, it is expected that the number of reviews will increase in 2005/06.

In 2004/05, two regions saw increases in the number of reviews at the federal level. The most significant regional increase was recorded by the Pacific region ( $\uparrow$ 5.9%), followed by the Atlantic ( $\uparrow$ 1.6%) region. The Prairie region saw the biggest decrease ( $\downarrow$ 6.6%), followed by the Quebec region ( $\downarrow$ 5.5%) and the Ontario ( $\downarrow$ 2.1%) regions. In the Atlantic region, provincial reviews increased 17.0% in 2004/05, while in the Prairie region they decreased 6.1%.

**Table 40**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>NUMBER of PRE-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL</b>					
Region	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
<b>Atlantic</b>	1,621	1,437	1,493	1,388	1,466
<b>Quebec</b>	3,524	3,625	3,358	3,209	2,891
<b>Ontario</b>	3,398	3,302	3,227	3,386	3,211
<b>Prairies</b>	3,956	3,847	3,822	3,825	3,573
<b>Pacific</b>	1,524	1,482	1,657	1,764	1,794
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14,023</b>	<b>13,693</b>	<b>13,557</b>	<b>13,572</b>	<b>12,935</b>
<b>FEDERAL</b>					
<b>Atlantic</b>	1,252	1,078	1,130	1,118	1,141
<b>Quebec</b>	3,521	3,621	3,358	3,209	2,891
<b>Ontario</b>	3,392	3,297	3,223	3,385	3,210
<b>Prairies</b>	3,415	3,402	3,364	3,423	3,224
<b>Pacific</b>	1,522	1,482	1,652	1,764	1,793
<b>Canada</b>	<b>13,102</b>	<b>12,880</b>	<b>12,727</b>	<b>12,899</b>	<b>12,259</b>
<b>PROVINCIAL</b>					
<b>Atlantic</b>	369	359	363	270	325
<b>Quebec</b>	3	4	-	-	-
<b>Ontario</b>	6	5	4	1	1
<b>Prairies</b>	541	445	458	402	349
<b>Pacific</b>	2	-	5	-	1
<b>Canada</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>676</b>

**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 2004/05, the number of pre-release reviews conducted by the Board decreased 4.7% ( $\downarrow$ 637). The number of pre-release reviews at the federal level decreased 5.0%, while the number of pre-release reviews at the provincial level remained relatively stable ( $\uparrow$ 3)



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In 2004/05, the Atlantic and Pacific regions both saw increases in the number of pre-release reviews at the federal level ( $\uparrow$ 2.1% and 1.6% respectively). The most significant regional decrease, in 2004/05, in the number of pre-release reviews was recorded by the Quebec region ( $\downarrow$ 9.9%), followed by the Prairie ( $\downarrow$ 5.8%) and the Ontario ( $\downarrow$ 5.2%) regions. In the Atlantic region, pre-release provincial reviews increased 20.4% in 2004/05, while in the Prairie region they decreased 13.2%.

In 2004/05, pre-release reviews accounted for 54.5% of all reviews conducted, a decrease from the percentage of 56.0% recorded last year. The proportion of pre-release reviews conducted as opposed to post-release reviews remained virtually unchanged in the Atlantic and Prairie regions and decreased in the other three regions.

In 2004/05, the proportion of pre-release panel reviews, as opposed to reviews made on file was 38.4% for panel reviews to 61.6% for reviews on file. This represents an increase of 1.8% in the proportion of panel reviews when compared to the previous year. The proportion of pre-release panel reviews increased 1.7% at the federal level and 3.4% at the provincial level in 2004/05.

**Table 41**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>NUMBER of POST-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL</b>					
<b>Region</b>	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>
<b>Atlantic</b>	1,234	1,183	1,286	1,269	1,331
<b>Quebec</b>	2,168	2,356	2,298	2,341	2,380
<b>Ontario</b>	2,707	2,357	2,374	2,277	2,302
<b>Prairies</b>	2,631	2,555	2,558	2,533	2,394
<b>Pacific</b>	1,224	1,207	1,345	1,538	1,783
<b>Canada</b>	<b>9,964</b>	<b>9,658</b>	<b>9,861</b>	<b>9,958</b>	<b>10,190</b>
<b>FEDERAL</b>					
<b>Atlantic</b>	1,004	1,012	1,076	1,107	1,146
<b>Quebec</b>	2,166	2,351	2,297	2,341	2,380
<b>Ontario</b>	2,707	2,357	2,373	2,277	2,301
<b>Prairies</b>	2,429	2,416	2,414	2,395	2,238
<b>Pacific</b>	1,222	1,207	1,345	1,538	1,781
<b>Canada</b>	<b>9,528</b>	<b>9,343</b>	<b>9,505</b>	<b>9,658</b>	<b>9,846</b>
<b>PROVINCIAL</b>					
<b>Atlantic</b>	230	171	210	162	185
<b>Quebec</b>	2	5	1	-	-
<b>Ontario</b>	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Prairies</b>	202	139	144	138	156
<b>Pacific</b>	2	-	-	-	2
<b>Canada</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>344</b>

**Note:** Since October 2003, release maintained are not considered decisions, but are 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 2004/05, the number of post-release reviews conducted by the Board increased by 2.3%. The number of post-release reviews at the federal level increased 1.9%, while the number of reviews at the provincial level increased 14.7%.

The most significant regional increase, in 2004/05, at the federal level, in the number of post-release reviews was recorded by the Pacific region (↑15.8%), followed by the Atlantic (↑3.5%), the Quebec (↑1.7%) and the Ontario regions (↑1.1%), while the Prairie region saw a decrease of 6.6%. In the Atlantic region, post-release provincial reviews increased 14.2% in 2004/05, while in the Prairie region they increased 13.0%.

In 2004/05, the proportion of post-release panel reviews, as opposed to reviews made on file was 20.5% for panel reviews to 79.5% for reviews made on file. This is an increase of 1.3% from the proportion recorded the previous year. The proportion of post-release panel reviews increased 1.3% at the federal level and 1.0% at the provincial level in 2004/05.

**Table 42**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>NUMBER of DETENTION REVIEWS</b>					
<b>Region</b>	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>
<b>Atlantic</b>	62	79	69	68	68
<b>Quebec</b>	115	119	125	164	149
<b>Ontario</b>	150	164	191	203	177
<b>Prairies</b>	145	147	181	173	150
<b>Pacific</b>	104	104	100	97	77
<b>Canada</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>621</b>

**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 2004/05, the number of detention reviews conducted by the Board decreased by 11.9%.

The most significant regional decrease, in 2004/05, in the number of detention reviews was recorded by the Pacific region (↓20.6%), followed by the Prairie (↓13.3%), the Ontario (↓12.8%) and the Quebec (↓9.1%) regions. The Atlantic region saw no change in the number of detention reviews conducted in 2004/05.

In 2004/05, the proportion of detention panel reviews, as opposed to reviews made on file was 59.1% for panel reviews to 40.9% for reviews made on file. This represents an increase of 2.8% in the proportion of panel reviews when compared to the previous year.



**Table 43**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>NUMBER of PANEL REVIEWS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL</b>					
Region	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Atlantic	1	9	9	14	8
Quebec	3	19	15	24	20
Ontario	8	36	35	43	35
Prairies	271	313	365	458	505
Pacific	81	96	103	84	146
<b>Canada</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>714</b>
<b>PRE-RELEASE</b>					
Atlantic	1	6	6	8	6
Quebec	2	13	14	20	18
Ontario	4	25	25	28	26
Prairies	200	216	247	299	339
Pacific	65	78	77	72	120
<b>Canada</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>509</b>
<b>POST-RELEASE</b>					
Atlantic	0	1	2	4	2
Quebec	1	3	0	2	1
Ontario	3	11	8	7	3
Prairies	57	100	128	167	172
Pacific	12	20	20	10	32
<b>Canada</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>DETENTION</b>					
Atlantic	0	2	2	2	1
Quebec	0	3	1	3	1
Ontario	1	4	5	10	7
Prairies	25	21	30	33	36
Pacific	9	4	10	4	6
<b>Canada</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>

**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, which are based on First Nations traditions, are held in a circle without any physical barrier (table). An Elder or Aboriginal Cultural Advisor usually opens the hearing by saying a prayer and performing rituals such as smudging. The Aboriginal Cultural Advisor provides Board members with information about Aboriginal cultures, experiences and traditions, and when possible, the specific cultures and traditions of the Aboriginal population to which the offender belongs or may return to. The Aboriginal Cultural Advisor may also offer wisdom and guidance to the offender.



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

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

The number of panel reviews, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, held by the Board increased by 91 (to 714) in 2004/05. The Pacific (↑62 to 146) and Prairie (↑47 to 505) regions both saw increases in the number of panel reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor last year, while the other regions saw decreases.

The majority of panel reviews, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, were at the pre-release level (66.1% in 2004/05), compared to 71.6% five years ago. The proportion of panel reviews, without an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, at the pre-release level was 67.0% in 2004/05 compared to 73.3% five years ago.

In 2004/05, 86% of panel reviews, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, were for Aboriginal offenders. This proportion varied from 100% in the Atlantic and Quebec regions, to 94% in the Ontario region, 86% in the Prairie region and 80% in the Pacific region. Of the 1,272 federal panel reviews for Aboriginal offenders in 2004/05, 48% were panel reviews, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, compared to 30% in 2000/01.



## 5.2 PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

### 5.2.1 DECISION TRENDS

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

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

#### TEMPORARY ABSENCE

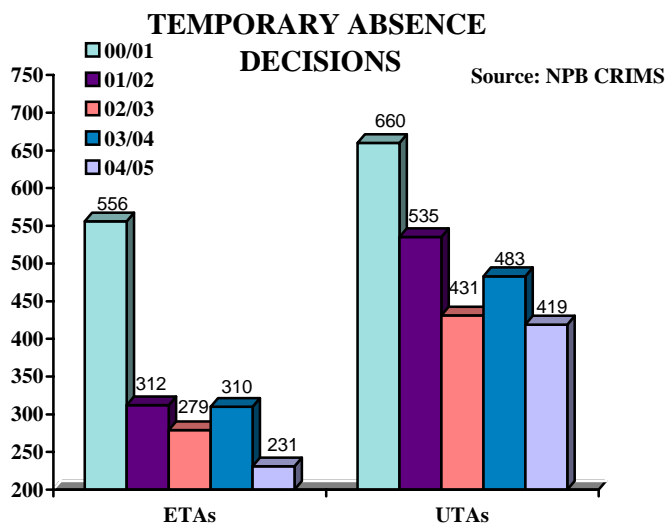
Temporary absences (TAs) are used for several purposes, such as: medical, compassionate and personal development for rehabilitation. Under the *CCRA* the National Parole Board has authority to authorize unescorted temporary absences (UTAs) to offenders serving: a life sentence for murder, an indeterminate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

#### Temporary Absence Decisions:

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

The Board made decisions on 650 temporary absence applications in 2004/05.

The number of temporary absence decisions made by the Board decreased by 18.0% last year. This is the fewest number of temporary absence decisions made by the Board in the last five years.



In 2004/05, 59 temporary absence decisions were made following a panel review, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, compared to 35 in 2003/04.



The decrease in ETA decisions since 2001/02 is due to a court decision, on April 1, 2001, which stated that the Board had no authority to make recommendations to CSC in cases of those serving indeterminate sentences or those serving life sentences once day parole eligibility had been reached. The Board now approves ETAs only for lifers prior to their day parole eligibility dates.

Approval/Authorization/Renewal Rates for Temporary Absence<sup>23</sup>:

**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
2000/01	72	81	84	81	76	66	86	68	74	55	80	73
2001/02	91	78	85	82	86	60	85	81	72	54	84	75
2002/03	78	90	83	74	90	69	95	82	61	64	83	74
2003/04	100	82	80	83	86	72	85	77	92	59	86	77
2004/05	90	77	85	79	95	63	96	82	97	69	91	74

The national approval rate for ETAs increased 5% to 91% in 2004/05. The ETA approval rate has been increasing over the past five years.

The national authorization rate for UTAs decreased 3% to 74% in 2004/05. The national authorization rate has been between 73% and 77% since 2000/01.

**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
2000/01	81	80	75	74	78	66	-	-	100	-	80	73
2001/02	84	77	100	69	-	73	-	-	-	100	84	75
2002/03	83	78	-	52	-	74	-	-	-	67	83	74
2003/04	86	79	-	62	100	76	-	-	100	88	86	77
2004/05	91	77	-	58	-	72	-	-	100	100	91	74
5-yr Average	84	78	76	66	75	72	-	-	100	84	84	75

<sup>23</sup> Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.



Averaged over the last five years, the approval/authorization/renewal rate for temporary absences for offenders serving sentences for murder has been the same as the national average in the escorted temporary absence group and above the national average in the unescorted temporary absence group. Schedule I-sex offenders and schedule I-non-sex offenders were both below the national average in the escorted and unescorted temporary absence groups, while offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences were above average in both groups.

**Table 46**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)</b>												
<b>Year</b>	<b>Aboriginal</b>		<b>Asian</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>White</b>		<b>Other</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>ETA</b>	<b>UTA</b>	<b>ETA</b>	<b>UTA</b>	<b>ETA</b>	<b>UTA</b>	<b>ETA</b>	<b>UTA</b>	<b>ETA</b>	<b>UTA</b>	<b>ETA</b>	<b>UTA</b>
2000/01	85	73	100	80	86	67	79	73	100	67	80	73
2001/02	86	72	0	58	75	53	85	77	70	67	84	75
2002/03	93	74	0	100	100	53	82	75	0	67	83	74
2003/04	92	81	0	67	89	67	83	77	100	44	86	77
2004/05	95	81	0	0	90	20	90	74	100	87	91	74
5-yr Average	90	76	70	70	89	57	83	75	75	68	84	75

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

**Table 47**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by GENDER (%)</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>	
	<b>ETA</b>	<b>UTA</b>	<b>ETA</b>	<b>UTA</b>
2000/01	81	73	74	80
2001/02	85	75	74	69
2002/03	83	75	83	56
2003/04	85	77	90	70
2004/05	91	74	94	76
5-yr Average	84	75	82	72





Averaged over the last five years, the approval rate for escorted and unescorted temporary absences for female offenders has been below that of male offenders.

**Table 48**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by SENTENCE TYPE (%)</b>						
<b>Year</b>	<b>Lifer</b>		<b>Indeterminate</b>		<b>Determinate</b>	
	<b>ETA</b>	<b>UTA</b>	<b>ETA</b>	<b>UTA</b>	<b>ETA</b>	<b>UTA</b>
2000/01	80	80	81	80	-	67
2001/02	84	77	100*	67	-	73
2002/03	83	78	-	79	-	69
2003/04	86	79	-	89	-	72
2004/05	91	77	-	87	100**	66
5-yr Average	84	78	82	83	100	70

\*The recommendation in this case was made the same day that the court declared that the Board had no authority in cases of this nature.

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

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

The ETA approval rate for lifers has been 84% averaged over the last five years.

Averaged over the last five years, the UTA authorization rate has been 78% for lifers, 83% for those serving indeterminate sentences and 70% for those serving determinate sentences.

Of the 419 UTA decisions rendered by the Board, in 2004/05, 64% were for lifers, 30% for those serving determinate sentences and 6% for those serving indeterminate sentences.



## DAY PAROLE

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

In this section, the number of day parole grants includes not only those for whom day parole has been directed or granted but those for whom day parole has been continued. A day parole is continued to allow the offender additional time to further prepare for full parole. It should be noted that the Board must conduct an assessment of risk before each day parole grant/directed decision as well as each day parole continued decision.

### Day Parole Release Decisions:

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

**Table 49**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
2000/01	520	123	1295	1*	1136	3*	1252	182	626	-	4812	309
2001/02	406	134	1260	1*	1038	2*	1150	150	573	-	4427	287
2002/03	409	136	1141	-	945	1*	1115	146	620	2	4230	285
2003/04	434	90	1027	-	956	-	1117	111	659	-	4193	201
2004/05	441	123	941	-	987	1*	1067	119	683	1*	4119	244

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

The number of federal day parole release decisions decreased 1.8% in 2004/05 (↓74). Since 2000/01, the number of day parole applications has declined 14.4%. Part of the decrease is due to the 2.8% decrease in the number of warrant of committal admissions between 1999/00 and 2003/04. Another part of the decrease is undoubtedly due to the 55% increase in the last five years in the number of offenders who are being released on statutory release and at warrant expiry with no prior parole decision for release. It will be interesting to see if the 3.9% increase in the number of warrant of committal admissions in 2004/05 will have an effect on the number of day parole applications in 2005/06.

The number of provincial day parole release decisions increased 21.4% in 2004/05 (↑43). This is the first increase in the last five years.



**Table 50**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR</b>						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2000/01	1	1	2	130	45	179
2001/02	4	8	13	140	56	221
2002/03	3	9	13	152	57	234
2003/04	5	10	18	188	53	274
2004/05	4	9	14	198	80	305

The number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, increased by 31 in 2004/05. Since 2000/01, the number has increased by 126. In 2004/05, only the Prairie (↑10) and Pacific (↑27) regions saw increases in the number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor. The Ontario region saw a decrease of 4 in the number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor in 2004/05, while the Atlantic and Quebec regions both saw decreases of one.

Timing of First Federal Day Parole Release in Sentence<sup>24</sup>:

**Table 51**

Source: NPB

<b>AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)</b>						
Region	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	32	33	32	31	31	32
Quebec	33	32	31	31	32	32
Ontario	32	32	32	34	34	33
Prairies	30	33	32	35	34	33
Pacific	34	34	33	37	38	35
Canada	32	32	32	34	33	33

The average proportion of sentence served before first federal day parole release decreased to 33% in 2004/05. This is still 1% higher than the proportions of 32% recorded between 2000/01 and 2002/03.

<sup>24</sup> Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.



**Table 52**

Source: NPB

<b>AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)</b>						
<b>Region</b>	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>5-Yr. Avg.</b>
Schedule I-sex	42	44	43	43	44	43
Schedule I-non-sex	38	40	40	42	42	40
Schedule II	24	24	24	25	24	24
Non-scheduled	29	29	29	29	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 2004/05 for schedule I-sex offenders, remained unchanged for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and non-scheduled offences and decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences.

**Table 53**

Source: NPB

<b>AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL AND RACE (%)</b>						
	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>5-Yr. Avg.</b>
<b>Aboriginal</b>	35	38	37	40	38	38
<b>Asian</b>	25	25	26	28	28	26
<b>Black</b>	31	27	32	32	32	31
<b>White</b>	32	33	32	33	33	33
<b>Other</b>	29	28	27	32	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 2000/01 and 2004/05, 67.0% of Aboriginal offenders, serving determinate sentences, who were granted day parole were schedule I offenders compared to 26.6% of Asian offenders, 45.5% of Black offenders and 49.4% of White offenders.



Table 54

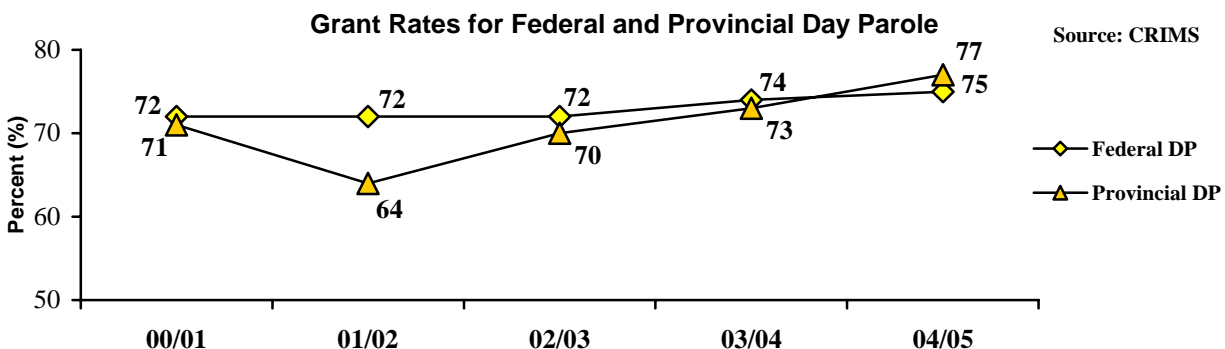
Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	32	33	32	34	34	33
Female	27	28	27	28	29	28

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

Grant Rates for Day Parole<sup>25</sup>:

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



The federal day parole grant rate increased 1% in 2004/05 to 75%. This is the highest federal day parole grant rate since the same rate was recorded in 1998/99.

The provincial day parole grant rate increased 4% in 2004/05 to 77%. This rate has increased steadily since the rate of 64% recorded in 2001/02.

<sup>25</sup> Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct day parole, except ADPRI not-directed.



**Table 55**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE</b>												
<b>Year</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>Quebec</b>		<b>Ontario</b>		<b>Prairies</b>		<b>Pacific</b>		<b>Canada</b>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
00/01	389	77	823	64	871	77	928	74	449	72	3460	72
01/02	320	79	792	63	807	78	836	73	415	72	3170	72
02/03	339	83	711	62	728	77	807	72	440	71	3025	72
03/04	361	83	652	63	756	79	849	76	503	76	3121	74
04/05	347	79	616	65	754	76	852	80	501	73	3070	75

In 2004/05, the federal day parole grant rate decreased in the Atlantic (↓4%), Ontario (↓3%) and Pacific(↓3%) regions and increased in the Quebec (↑2%) and Prairie (↑4%) regions.

**Table 56**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR</b>												
<b>Year</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>Quebec</b>		<b>Ontario</b>		<b>Prairies</b>		<b>Pacific</b>		<b>Canada</b>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
00/01	0	0	1	100	1	50	102	78	31	69	135	75
01/02	3	75	3	38	8	62	123	88	40	71	177	80
02/03	3	100	2	22	8	62	125	82	44	77	182	78
03/04	3	60	3	30	17	94	139	74	44	83	206	75
04/05	2	50	4	44	10	71	164	83	58	73	238	78

The grant rate for federal day parole following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, increased 3% in 2004/05 to 78%.

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 stable at 60% in 2004/05. This is the highest rate in the last five years.

**Table 57**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE</b>												
<b>Year</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>Quebec</b>		<b>Ontario</b>		<b>Prairies</b>		<b>Pacific</b>		<b>Canada</b>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
00/01	86	70	1	100	-	-	131	72	-	-	218	71
01/02	87	65	1	100	1	50	95	63	-	-	184	64
02/03	92	68	-	-	-	-	107	73	1	50	200	70
03/04	67	74	-	-	-	-	80	72	-	-	147	73
04/05	90	73	-	-	-	-	96	81	1	100	187	77

The provincial day parole grant rate decreased 1% in the Atlantic region and increased 9% in the Prairie region in 2004/05.



**Table 58**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)</b>										
Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I- non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2000/01	84	-	71	50	66	70	81	83	68	69
2001/02	85	-	71	50	68	55	81	73	62	70
2002/03	84	-	68	60	68	69	80	76	64	71
2003/04	85	-	79	63	71	74	80	91	68	65
2004/05	81	-	72	77	74	72	83	78	66	79
5-Year Average	84	-	72	63	69	67	81	80	65	71

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

<b>GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)</b>										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2000/01	73	71	76	50	67	33	72	74	76	56
2001/02	75	57	78	100	67	50	71	67	79	64
2002/03	73	75	79	67	76	50	70	65	76	81
2003/04	77	73	83	100	79	67	73	72	69	77
2004/05	77	78	88	100	63	33	74	77	84	81
5-Year Average	75	70	80	80	70	49	72	71	77	73

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



**Table 60**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER (%)</b>					
Year	Male		Female		
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Prov.
2000/01	71	69	89	94	
2001/02	71	62	87	82	
2002/03	71	68	89	96	
2003/04	74	71	90	94	
2004/05	73	75	91	91	
5-Year Average	72	69	89	91	

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

**Table 61**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE REGULAR and APR REVIEW(%)</b>							by
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada	
<b>2000/01</b>							
Regular	79	59	78	72	71	70	
APR	72	85	73	78	76	77	
All DP Reviews	77	64	77	74	72	72	
<b>2001/02</b>							
Regular	82	58	79	73	74	70	
APR	71	83	75	73	63	75	
All DP Reviews	79	63	78	73	72	72	
<b>2002/03</b>							
Regular	85	58	78	74	72	71	
APR	77	77	75	70	66	73	
All DP Reviews	83	62	77	72	71	72	
<b>2003/04</b>							
Regular	85	58	80	78	77	74	
APR	79	80	77	71	73	76	
All DP Reviews	83	63	79	76	76	74	
<b>2004/05</b>							
Regular	82	60	77	84	75	75	
APR	72	82	74	71	64	73	
All DP Reviews	79	65	76	80	73	75	

The national grant rate for accelerated day parole reviews decreased by 3% in 2004/05. This is the first time in the last five years that the grant rate for accelerated day parole reviews was lower than the grant rate for regular day parole reviews.





In the past five years, 74.9% (4,486 of 5,990) of the offenders who met the accelerated day parole criteria were directed to day parole. APR pre-release day parole decisions accounted for 27.5% of all federal day parole pre-release decisions in the past five years.

The national grant rate for regular day parole increased 1% in 2004/05. In 2004/05, the Prairie region had the highest regular day parole grant rate and the Quebec region had the lowest. The Quebec region has had the lowest regular day parole grant rate in each of the last five years. Prior to 2004/05, the Atlantic region had the highest regular day parole grant rate in each of the years between 2000/01 and 2003/04.

Aboriginal offenders, of all the offender groups, were the only ones who were more likely to be granted regular day parole than to be directed to day parole over the last five years. Aboriginal offenders were directed to day parole 59% of the time compared to a 79% grant rate for regular day parole. This is a very interesting finding. Based on the review criterion for accelerated parole review cases, Board Members are determining that Aboriginal offenders serving sentences for non-violent offences are more likely to commit a violent offence on day parole than Aboriginal offenders serving sentences for violent offences are of committing any new offence, either violent or non-violent.

**Table 62**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE</b>						
<b>Year</b>	<b>Determinate</b>		<b>Lifers</b>		<b>Other Indeterminate</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
00/01	2993	70	453	84	14	61
01/02	2715	70	437	84	18	69
02/03	2533	70	473	84	19	79
03/04	2608	73	496	86	17	71
04/05	2542	74	513	81	15	50

**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 86% of all federal day parole reviews over the past five years with a grant rate of 71%. Over the past five years, lifers accounted for 13% of all federal day parole reviews and had a grant rate of 84%, while those with other indeterminate sentences accounted for 0.6% and had a grant rate of 65%.



## FULL PAROLE

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

### Full Parole Release Decisions:

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

**Table 63**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
2000/01	453	228	1236	1*	988	2*	1116	340	484	-	4277	571
2001/02	339	209	1153	1*	921	1*	1003	252	426	-	3842	463
2002/03	323	213	1030	-	823	3*	871	221	481	3	3528	440
2003/04	370	184	967	-	848	-	881	188	484	-	3550	372
2004/05	341	220	873	-	802	1	829	164	499	1	3344	386

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

The number of federal full parole release decisions decreased 5.8% in 2004/05 (↓206). The 21.8% decrease in the number of federal full parole release decisions since 2000/01 is due, in part, to a 23.7% decrease in the number of offenders graduating from day parole to full parole as well as a 10.0% increase in the number of offenders who are either waiving their full parole reviews or withdrawing their full parole applications. The cause of the increase in the number of waivers and withdrawals cannot be identified as the reason for the withdrawal is not recorded and the reason for the waiver is unknown in 20.0% of the cases.

The number of provincial full parole release decisions increased by 3.8% (↑14) in 2004/05.



**Table 64**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS following a HEARING with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR</b>						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2000/01	1	1	1	114	32	149
2001/02	2	9	6	110	29	156
2002/03	3	9	9	119	41	181
2003/04	6	12	9	131	44	202
2004/05	2	9	9	146	63	229

The number of federal full parole release decisions following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, increased by 27 in 2004/05. Since 2000/01, the number has increased by 80. In 2004/05, the Pacific (↑19) and Prairie (↑15) regions both saw increases in the number of federal full parole release decisions following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, while the Ontario region remained unchanged and the Atlantic (↓4) and Quebec (↓3) regions both saw decreases.

Timing of First Federal Full Parole Release in Sentence<sup>26</sup>

**Table 65**

Source: NPB

<b>AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)</b>						
Region	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	40	41	41	40	39	40
Quebec	41	41	40	40	41	41
Ontario	38	39	39	38	39	39
Prairies	39	39	39	40	41	40
Pacific	41	38	38	41	39	39
Canada	40	39	39	40	40	40

There has been very little change in the average proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release since 2000/01. The national average has been either 39% or 40% in each of the last five years. During the same period, regional averages have fluctuated between 38% and 41%.

<sup>26</sup> Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.



**Table 66**

Source: NPB

<b>AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)</b>						
	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>5-Yr. Avg.</b>
<b>Schedule I-sex</b>	48	49	48	52	49	49
<b>Schedule I-non-sex</b>	47	47	47	48	48	47
<b>Schedule II</b>	33	36	35	35	36	35
<b>Non-scheduled</b>	37	37	37	36	36	37

Over the five-year period from 2000/01 to 2004/05, schedule I-sex offenders served more of their sentence prior to first federal full parole release than other offender groups and schedule II offenders served the least.

In 2004/05, schedule I-sex offenders saw a decrease in the average time served prior to first federal full parole from 52% to 49%. The average time served prior to first federal full parole increased 1% for schedule II offenders last year, while it remained unchanged for the other two offence groups.

**Table 67**

Source: NPB

<b>AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL AND RACE (%)</b>						
	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>5-Yr. Avg.</b>
<b>Aboriginal</b>	41	44	42	43	43	43
<b>Asian</b>	37	37	36	37	37	37
<b>Black</b>	38	38	36	38	38	38
<b>White</b>	40	39	40	40	40	40
<b>Other</b>	36	38	38	38	38	38

Over the five-year period from 2000/01 to 2004/05, 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 47.5% of Aboriginal offenders, serving determinate sentences, who were granted full parole between 2000/01 and 2004/05, were schedule I offenders compared to 13.0% of Asian offenders, 21.5% of Black offenders and 28.9% of White offenders.



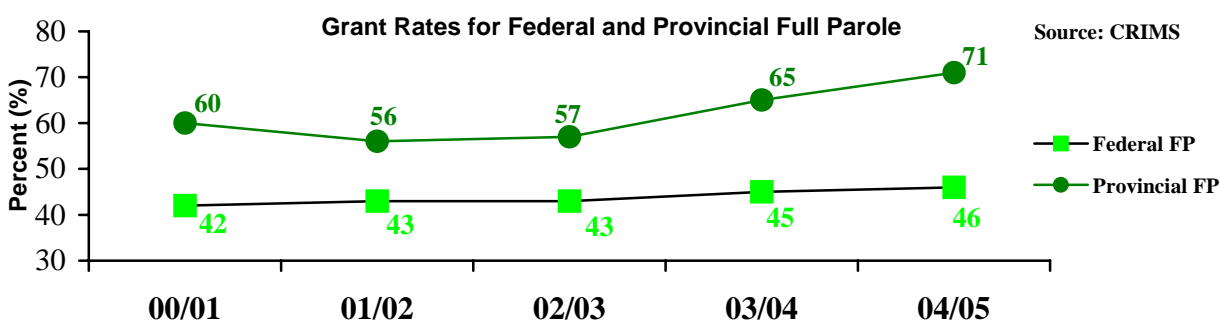
Table 68

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	40	40	39	40	40	40
Female	38	37	38	38	38	38

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 Parole<sup>27</sup>



The federal full parole grant rate increased 1% in 2004/05 and has been increasing steadily since the grant rate of 42% recorded in 2000/01.

The provincial full parole grant rate increased 6% in 2004/05. This is highest provincial full parole grant rate since at least 1994/95.

Table 69

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2000/01	254	56	412	33	420	43	568	51	160	33	1814	42
2001/02	201	59	403	35	428	46	481	48	147	35	1660	43
2002/03	194	60	345	34	386	47	430	49	149	31	1504	43
2003/04	239	65	350	36	401	47	437	50	177	37	1604	45
2004/05	208	61	305	35	388	48	462	56	161	32	1524	46

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

<sup>27</sup> Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not-direct full parole.



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 2004/05, 34.6% of the full parole decisions in the Atlantic region were for non-scheduled offenders and of this group, 54.2% were eligible for APR. The Pacific and Quebec regions, which had the lowest full parole grant rates, had the lowest proportions of non-scheduled offenders (at 27.5% and 20.0% respectively) and the lowest proportions of non-scheduled offenders who were eligible for APR (at 38.0% and 38.9% respectively).

**Table 70**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE following a HEARING with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR</b>												
<b>Year</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>Quebec</b>		<b>Ontario</b>		<b>Prairies</b>		<b>Pacific</b>		<b>Canada</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
00/01	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	39	2	6	46	31
01/02	1	50	1	11	0	0	42	38	6	21	50	32
02/03	0	0	0	0	1	11	44	37	9	22	54	30
03/04	1	17	1	8	3	33	44	34	11	25	60	30
04/05	0	0	0	0	2	22	57	39	12	19	71	31

The grant rate for federal full parole following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, increased 1% in 2004/05 to 31%.

The federal full parole grant rate following a hearing, with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, has been higher than the federal full parole grant rate following a hearing, without an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, in each of the last five years. The federal full parole grant rate following a hearing without an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, decreased to 23% in 2004/05 from the 24% recorded in 2003/04, which was the highest rate since 2000/01.

**Table 71**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE</b>												
<b>Year</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>Quebec</b>		<b>Ontario</b>		<b>Prairies</b>		<b>Pacific</b>		<b>Canada</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
2000/01	152	67	1	100	-	-	189	56	-	-	342	60
2001/02	124	59	-	-	-	-	137	54	-	-	261	56
2002/03	131	62	-	-	2	67	117	53	1	33	251	57
2003/04	122	66	-	-	-	-	121	64	-	-	243	65
2004/05	164	75	-	-	-	-	108	66	1	100	273	71

The provincial full parole grant rates increased in both the Atlantic and Prairie regions in 2004/05 and they are the highest recorded in their respective regions in the last five years.



**Table 72**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)</b>										
Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I- non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2000/01	38	-	27	67	26	52	73	77	49	57
2001/02	43	-	25	71	25	44	73	71	47	57
2002/03	32	-	25	62	25	52	72	71	50	54
2003/04	39	-	26	74	28	57	72	78	53	66
2004/05	34	-	31	68	28	61	74	79	51	76
5-Year Average	37	-	27	68	26	53	73	75	50	61

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

**Table 73**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)</b>										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2000/01	36	46	69	75	43	80	42	63	56	65
2001/02	37	35	72	-	55	13	41	62	54	66
2002/03	35	33	63	75	48	58	42	62	60	62
2003/04	41	52	67	100	58	56	44	74	52	62
2004/05	40	52	71	100	43	38	45	77	58	74
5-Year Average	38	43	69	82	50	48	42	66	56	66

Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders, of all the offender groups, were the least likely to be granted either federal or provincial full parole. One reason for the lower full parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders may relate to the offence profile of the Aboriginal offender population. Over the last five years, 56.3% of the federal and provincial full parole decisions for Aboriginal offenders were for schedule I offences, while 25.9% of the federal and provincial full parole decisions for Asian offenders were for schedule I offences. The percentage was 43.3% for Black offenders and 44.7% for White offenders.



**Table 74**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER (%)</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>		
	<b>Fed.</b>	<b>Prov.</b>	<b>Fed.</b>	<b>Prov.</b>	<b>Prov.</b>
2000/01	41	59	75	73	
2001/02	42	56	74	64	
2002/03	41	56	66	65	
2003/04	43	64	76	80	
2004/05	44	69	69	86	
5-Year Average	42	60	72	74	

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

**Table 75**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGULAR and APR REVIEW(%)</b>						
	<b>Atlantic</b>	<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Prairies</b>	<b>Pacific</b>	<b>Canada</b>
<b>2000/01</b>						
Regular	42	19	21	28	21	24
APR	100	100	100	100	100	100
All FP Reviews	56	33	43	51	33	42
<b>2001/02</b>						
Regular	45	18	22	27	21	24
APR	100	100	100	100	100	100
All FP Reviews	59	35	46	48	35	43
<b>2002/03</b>						
Regular	46	16	21	27	16	22
APR	100	100	100	100	100	100
All FP Reviews	60	34	47	49	31	43
<b>2003/04</b>						
Regular	47	17	20	30	19	24
APR	100	98	99	100	99	99
All FP Reviews	65	36	47	50	37	45
<b>2004/05</b>						
Regular	43	17	22	36	16	25
APR	100	100	98	100	100	99
All FP Reviews	61	35	48	56	32	46

The national grant rate for accelerated full parole review (AFPR) remained at 99% in 2004/05. The AFPR grant rate has increased dramatically since accelerated day parole review was introduced in July 1997. This is because offenders who are directed to day parole are almost always automatically directed to full parole. If the offender is not directed to day parole, the full parole review is conducted using the regular criteria.





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The national grant rate for regular full parole increased 1% in 2004/05, as did the national grant rate for all federal full parole.

The Atlantic region had the highest regular full parole grant rate (43%) in 2004/05. 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 2000/01 and 2004/05, 37.8% of all the regular full parole decisions in the Atlantic region were for schedule II and non-scheduled offenders. The Pacific and Quebec regions, which have had the lowest regular full parole grant rates since 2000/01, have also had the lowest proportions of schedule II and non-scheduled offenders during the same period (at 23.6% and 29.1% respectively).



**Table 76**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE</b>						
	<b>Determinate</b>		<b>Lifers</b>		<b>Other Indeterminate</b>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>00/01</b>						
Regular	682	24	91	37	2	2
APR	1020	100	-	-	-	-
Other	13	32	6	46	-	-
All	1715	44	97	37	2	2
<b>01/02</b>						
Regular	566	23	98	41	2	2
APR	979	100	-	-	-	-
Other	10	32	5	45	-	-
All	1555	45	103	41	2	2
<b>02/03</b>						
Regular	485	22	82	32	4	3
APR	919	100	-	-	-	-
Other	11	39	3	43	-	-
All	1415	45	85	32	4	3
<b>03/04</b>						
Regular	496	24	101	38	4	3
APR	976	99	-	-	-	-
Other	20	63	7	41	-	-
All	1492	48	108	38	4	3
<b>04/05</b>						
Regular	512	25	79	33	6	5
APR	912	99	-	-	-	-
Other	9	35	6	50	-	-
All	1433	48	85	34	6	5

**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 18 full parole grants in the last five years for offenders with other indeterminate sentences.



Residency Conditions on Full Parole:

**Table 77**

Source: NPB

<b>RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGULAR and APR</b>					
	<b>PRE-RELEASE</b>		<b>POST-RELEASE</b>		
	<b>Imposed</b>	<b>Cancelled</b>	<b>Imposed</b>	<b>Prolonged</b>	<b>Removed</b>
<b><u>Regular</u></b>					
2000/01	33	0	48	17	13
2001/02	30	0	67	17	20
2002/03	23	0	66	6	22
2003/04	40	0	56	6	25
2004/05	22	0	49	3	12
<b><u>APR</u></b>					
2000/01	248	4	31	53	43
2001/02	282	2	49	36	36
2002/03	268	1	51	17	44
2003/04	289	2	55	24	53
2004/05	278	3	38	25	40
<b><u>All Full Parole</u></b>					
2000/01	281	4	79	70	56
2001/02	312	2	116	53	56
2002/03	291	1	117	23	66
2003/04	329	2	111	30	78
2004/05	300	3	87	28	52

The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on all full parole cases decreased by 9.2% in 2004/05. During the same period, the number of post-release residency conditions imposed decreased 21.6%, while the number of post-release residency conditions prolonged remained relatively stable (↓2).

Ninety percent (90%) 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 59% of all federal full parole grant decisions. This would seem to indicate that Board members often feel that offenders released on full parole based on the APR criteria are not ready for a full return to the community.



**Table 78**

Source: NPB

<b>RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGION</b>					
	<b>PRE-RELEASE</b>		<b>POST-RELEASE</b>		
	<b>Imposed</b>	<b>Cancelled</b>	<b>Imposed</b>	<b>Prolonged</b>	<b>Removed</b>
<b><u>2000/01</u></b>					
Atlantic	35	0	2	1	1
Quebec	126	2	30	62	5
Ontario	54	1	18	4	32
Prairies	52	1	21	2	14
Pacific	14	0	8	1	4
<b>Canada</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>56</b>
<b><u>2001/02</u></b>					
Atlantic	22	0	13	2	0
Quebec	132	1	53	49	5
Ontario	84	1	7	0	25
Prairies	58	0	34	2	15
Pacific	16	0	9	0	11
<b>Canada</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>56</b>
<b><u>2002/03</u></b>					
Atlantic	20	0	13	1	1
Quebec	117	1	54	21	5
Ontario	76	0	13	0	26
Prairies	56	0	28	0	26
Pacific	22	0	9	1	8
<b>Canada</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>66</b>
<b><u>2003/04</u></b>					
Atlantic	30	0	17	1	2
Quebec	125	1	43	28	8
Ontario	89	0	13	0	32
Prairies	58	1	26	0	29
Pacific	27	0	12	1	7
<b>Canada</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>78</b>
<b><u>2004/05</u></b>					
Atlantic	26	0	14	3	3
Quebec	119	1	35	25	3
Ontario	87	1	13	0	27
Prairies	35	1	18	0	16
Pacific	33	0	7	0	3
<b>Canada</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>52</b>

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 (33.8%), followed by the Ontario region (19.1%), the Pacific region (14.1%), the Atlantic region (12.1%) and the Prairie region (10.8%). The Quebec region also imposed the highest percentage of residency conditions on full parole post-release compared to the number of federal full parole grant decisions (11.8%).



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 90.7% of all full parole residency conditions which have been prolonged within the last five years.

Compared to the number of full parole grant decisions within the last five years, non-scheduled offenders had the highest percentage of pre-release residency conditions imposed (36.7%), followed by schedule II offenders (17.0%), schedule I-non-sex offenders (6.0%), schedule I-sex offenders (3.4%) and offenders serving sentences for murder (5.5%). It is not surprising that non-scheduled offenders and offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences had the highest percentages of pre-release residency conditions imposed as ninety percent (90%) of all residency conditions imposed on full parole pre-release decisions during the last five years were on accelerated parole review cases.

Compared to the number of full parole grant decisions within the last five years, White offenders had the highest percentage of pre-release residency conditions imposed (20.8%), followed by Aboriginal offenders (15.9%), Black offenders (14.2%) and Asian offenders (6.9%).

Within the last five years, 15.7% of full parole grants to female offenders had pre-release residency conditions imposed as opposed to 18.8% of male offenders.

**Table 79**

Source: NPB

<b>RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RECOMMENDED BY CSC (%)</b>						
<b>Year</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>	<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Prairies</b>	<b>Pacific</b>	<b>Canada</b>
2000/01	56.8	64.0	45.5	37.3	56.5	54.3
2001/02	59.5	67.8	40.7	23.4	52.0	51.5
2002/03	48.5	65.1	47.2	35.7	41.9	52.1
2003/04	78.7	79.3	47.1	36.9	51.3	61.2
2004/05	72.5	83.8	51.0	34.0	57.5	64.6

**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 2004/05, about 35% 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 34.0% in the Prairie region to 83.8% in the Quebec region. These percentages are higher than the previous year in all regions, except in the Atlantic and Prairie regions where the percentages declined (↓6.2% and ↓2.9% respectively).



**Table 80**

Source: NPB

<b>RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)</b>						
<b>Year</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>	<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Prairies</b>	<b>Pacific</b>	<b>Canada</b>
2000/01	100.0	99.2	94.6	84.8	100.0	96.4
2001/02	100.0	91.4	90.2	71.0	81.3	88.9
2002/03	100.0	88.2	89.4	76.9	86.7	87.3
2003/04	100.0	88.7	88.9	77.5	95.2	89.1
2004/05	100.0	97.0	86.4	78.3	95.8	93.3

**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 federal full parole (pre and post release) the Board agrees 90.9% of the time.

The concordance rate, between the Board and CSC, on CSC's recommendations to impose residency conditions on full parole, ranged from 78.3% in the Prairie region to 100.0% in the Atlantic region in 2004/05. The Atlantic region has had the highest concordance rate since 2000/01, while the Prairie region has had the lowest.



**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

<b>PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Incarcerated Population</b>	<b>Year of SR Releases</b>	<b># of Releases on SR</b>	<b>% of Incarcerated Pop. Released on SR</b>
April 1, 2000	10441	2000/01	4697	45%
April 1, 2001	10082	2001/02	4833	48%
April 1, 2002	9898	2002/03	5080	51%
April 1, 2003	9882	2003/04	5106	52%
April 1, 2004	9635	2004/05	5090	53%

Annual releases on statutory release decreased in number but increased as a proportion of the incarcerated population in 2004/05. The proportion of offenders released on statutory release has increased by 8% since 2000/01.



**Table 82**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION (%)</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>	<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Prairies</b>	<b>Pacific</b>
2000/01	44	45	43	47	44
2001/02	47	48	47	50	46
2002/03	52	49	50	56	48
2003/04	46	49	53	55	52
2004/05	51	50	53	55	56
5-Year Average	48	48	49	53	49

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 2004/05, the proportions increased in each region, except the Ontario and Prairie regions where they remained the same as in 2003/04.

**Table 83**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Schedule I-sex</b>	<b>Schedule I - non-sex</b>	<b>Schedule II</b>	<b>Non-scheduled</b>
2000/01	27	45	40	74
2001/02	27	46	46	75
2002/03	29	45	59	95
2003/04	28	49	53	77
2004/05	28	50	53	80
5-Year Average	28	47	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 remained stable for schedule I-sex offenders and schedule II offenders and rose for schedule I-non-sex offenders and non-scheduled offenders in 2004/05.





**Table 84**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Aboriginal</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other</b>
2000/01	57	29	44	46	26
2001/02	58	29	45	47	31
2002/03	55	27	44	53	33
2003/04	55	38	44	53	35
2004/05	57	29	45	54	36
5-Year Average	56	30	44	50	32

Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders had a much larger proportion of their incarcerated population released on statutory release than any other offender group. The proportions rose for all offender groups, in 2004/05, except for Asian offenders where it decreased.

**Table 85**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by GENDER (%)</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
2000/01	46	45
2001/02	48	47
2002/03	51	59
2003/04	52	54
2004/05	53	59
5-Year Average	50	53

Over the last five years, the proportion of the incarcerated population released on statutory release was greater for female offenders than male offenders. While the proportion for male offenders increased 1% in 2004/05, the proportion for female offenders increased 5%.



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	
00/01	886	33	2	18	11	2	51	948
01/02	857	26	1	18	5	1	55	906
02/03	1151	43	5	32	2	2	47	1225
03/04	1325	42	3	13	-	3	61	1380
04/05	1286	43	8	23	3	2	86	1349

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

The total number of residency conditions imposed on statutory release cases decreased 2.2% in 2004/05. The change occurred at the pre-release level, where the number of residency conditions imposed decreased 3.2%. At the post-release level however, the number of residency conditions imposed increased to 23 from 13. While the number of pre-release residency conditions on statutory release recommended by CSC increased by 2.6% in 2004/05, the number of residency conditions imposed decreased because the concordance rate declined to 94% from the 95% to 97% rates recorded in previous years.

Twenty-four percent (24%) of the 5,565 releases and graduations to statutory release in 2004/05 had a residency condition imposed pre-release, down 1% from the previous year.

Schedule I-non-sex offenders accounted for 71.7% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2004/05 (947 of 1,321) compared to their 51.9% proportion of the total incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. Schedule I-sex offenders also had a larger proportion of residency conditions imposed on statutory release than their proportion of the incarcerated population however, the difference is not as large (14.4% to 10.7% of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences).

Aboriginal offenders accounted for 24.5% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2004/05 (324 of 1,321) compared to their 18.9% proportion of the total incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. No other offender groups had larger proportions of pre-release residency conditions imposed on statutory release than their proportions of the incarcerated population.

Female offenders accounted for 3.0% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2004/05 (30 of 1,321) compared to their 3.2% proportion of the total incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. This is a substantial increase from the proportion of 1.6% recorded in 2003/04 compared to a proportion of 2.9% of the total incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.



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**Table 87**

Source: NPB

<b>RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE</b>								<b>by</b>
<b>REGION</b>								
	<b>PRE-RELEASE</b>			<b>POST-RELEASE</b>				
	Imposed	Detention to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Detention to SR Residency Prolonged	Removed	
<b><u>2000/01</u></b>								
Atlantic	64	5	0	1	0	0	4	
Quebec	290	4	1	8	3	0	11	
Ontario	207	3	0	5	4	0	10	
Prairies	150	10	0	1	0	2	11	
Pacific	175	11	1	3	4	0	15	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>51</b>	
<b><u>2001/02</u></b>								
Atlantic	45	4	0	0	0	0	7	
Quebec	314	3	0	5	2	0	8	
Ontario	206	7	0	4	0	0	9	
Prairies	149	4	0	2	1	1	18	
Pacific	143	8	1	7	2	0	13	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>55</b>	
<b><u>2002/03</u></b>								
Atlantic	79	5	0	1	0	0	5	
Quebec	366	1	2	5	0	0	15	
Ontario	321	14	0	3	0	0	11	
Prairies	171	15	0	3	0	1	10	
Pacific	214	8	3	20	2	1	6	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1151</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>47</b>	
<b><u>2003/04</u></b>								
Atlantic	81	5	0	0	0	1	10	
Quebec	393	0	2	1	0	0	18	
Ontario	334	11	0	0	0	0	9	
Prairies	214	12	0	2	0	0	13	
Pacific	303	14	1	10	0	2	11	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1325</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>61</b>	
<b><u>2004/05</u></b>								
Atlantic	70	9	0	0	0	1	13	
Quebec	398	4	2	3	1	0	17	
Ontario	269	12	3	3	0	0	14	
Prairies	208	10	0	3	0	0	12	
Pacific	341	8	3	14	2	1	30	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1286</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>86</b>	



The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on statutory release increased in the Pacific (↑9.5%) and Quebec (↑2.3%) regions in 2004/05, while the number decreased in the other regions with the Ontario region seeing the biggest decrease (↓19.4%) followed by the Atlantic (↓8.1%) and the Prairie (↓3.5%) regions.

The number of post-release residency conditions imposed and prolonged on statutory release increased in all regions, except the Atlantic, in 2004/05, with the Pacific region seeing the biggest increase (to 17 from 12). The number remained unchanged in the Atlantic region in 2004/05 (at 1).

**Table 88**

Source: NPB

<b>RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE RECOMMENDED BY CSC (%)</b>						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2000/01	88.6	72.8	79.9	81.5	87.8	80.1
2001/02	91.8	74.5	75.0	82.2	90.6	79.8
2002/03	92.9	76.9	70.4	76.7	81.8	77.2
2003/04	87.2	84.5	72.2	82.5	85.0	81.4
2004/05	92.4	86.9	78.2	87.3	85.2	85.0

**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 2004/05, 15% 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 2004/05, which had been recommended by CSC, ranged from 78.2% in the Ontario region to 92.4% in the Atlantic region.

**Table 89**

Source: NPB

<b>RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)</b>						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2000/01	100.0	99.2	94.6	84.8	100.0	96.4
2001/02	100.0	91.4	90.2	71.0	81.3	88.9
2002/03	100.0	88.2	89.4	76.9	86.7	87.3
2003/04	100.0	88.7	88.9	77.5	95.2	89.1
2004/05	100.0	97.0	86.4	78.3	95.8	93.3

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

The above table indicates that over the past five years, when CSC recommends that a residency conditions be imposed on statutory release (pre and post release) the Board agrees 90.9% of the time.



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The concordance rate, between the Board and CSC, on CSC's recommendations to impose residency conditions on statutory release, ranged from 78.3% in the Prairie region to 100.0% in the Atlantic region in 2004/05.



### 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 10, 2005)						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Presently Detained	43	85	120	86	50	384
One-chance Statutory Release Revoked	0	0	0	0	1	1
Detention Ordered Not Past SR Date	4	13	17	18	5	57
<b>Detained Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>442</b>

As of April 10, 2005, 384 offenders were being detained and 1 offender had had his/her one-chance statutory release revoked. Another 57 offenders had a detention order but had not yet reached their statutory release date, for a total of 442 offenders that have detention orders.

#### Referrals for Detention:

**Table 91**

Source: NPB

REFERRALS for DETENTION by REGION						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1995/96	47	71	136	185	91	530
1996/97	56	72	114	138	82	462
1997/98	54	78	59	86	58	335
1998/99	32	49	47	72	56	256
1999/00	17	40	54	78	33	222
2000/01	32	43	56	51	47	229
2001/02	32	48	72	76	44	272
2002/03	23	59	82	80	40	284
2003/04	29	85	77	75	37	303
2004/05	31	53	76	58	29	247
<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>3140</b>



The number of referrals for detention decreased 18.5% in 2004/05. This is the fewest number of detention referrals since 2000/01.

All regions, except the Atlantic, saw decreases in the number of referrals for detention last year. The Quebec region saw the biggest decrease falling to 53 from 85 last year. The Atlantic region saw an increase of 2, going to 31 from 29.

**Table 92**

Source: NPB and CSC

<b>DETENTION REFERRAL RATE<sup>28</sup></b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Detention Referrals</b>	<b>Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release<sup>29</sup></b>	<b>Detention Referral Rate</b>
1995/96	530	5093	10.4%
1996/97	462	5448	8.5%
1997/98	335	5430	6.2%
1998/99	256	4867	5.3%
1999/00	222	4921	4.5%
2000/01	229	5011	4.6%
2001/02	272	5195	5.2%
2002/03	284	5453	5.2%
2003/04	303	5635	5.4%
2004/05	247	5646	4.4%

The detention referral rate decreased in 2004/05 to 4.4%.

Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews:

**Table 93**

Source: NPB

<b>OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS</b>							
<b>Year</b>	<b>Detained</b>		<b>Stat. Release</b>		<b>One chance</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	
1995/96	484	91.3	26	4.9	20	3.8	530
1996/97	431	93.3	11	2.4	20	4.3	462
1997/98	312	93.1	6	1.8	17	5.1	335
1998/99	234	91.4	9	3.5	13	5.1	256
1999/00	208	93.7	8	3.6	6	2.7	222
2000/01	215	93.9	3	1.3	11	4.8	229
2001/02	257	94.5	5	1.8	10	3.7	272
2002/03	245	86.3	14	4.9	25	8.8	284
2003/04	279	92.1	13	4.3	11	3.6	303
2004/05	225	91.1	15	6.1	7	2.8	247

<sup>28</sup> 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.

<sup>29</sup> Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release = number of offenders released on statutory release + number of offenders detained.



The detention rate decreased in 2004/05 to 91.1% as did the number of offenders detained (↓19.4%). The number of offenders who were ordered released on statutory release remained relatively stable (↑2) as did the number given a one chance statutory release (↓4). Of the 22 offenders who were ordered released on statutory release or one chance statutory release in 2004/05, 16 had a pre-release residency condition imposed.

**Table 94**

Source: NPB

<b>OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by OFFENCE TYPE (%)</b>				
	<b>Schedule I-sex</b>	<b>Schedule I-non-sex</b>	<b>Schedule II</b>	<b>Non-scheduled</b>
<b>Detained</b>				
2000/01	93	95	67	100
2001/02	97	93	33	100
2002/03	92	81	50	100
2003/04	95	88	80	100
2004/05	94	88	100	95
<b>Statutory Release</b>				
2000/01	1	1	33	0
2001/02	1	3	0	0
2002/03	3	7	0	0
2003/04	2	7	20	0
2004/05	4	8	0	5
<b>One Chance Statutory Release</b>				
2000/01	6	4	0	0
2001/02	2	4	67	0
2002/03	5	12	50	0
2003/04	3	5	0	0
2004/05	2	4	0	0

Schedule I- sex offenders are over-represented as a proportion of offenders referred for detention and detained compared to the other offender groups. In 2004/05, schedule I-sex offenders accounted for 38.1% of all offenders referred for detention and 39.1% of offenders detained, compared to their 13.8% proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

The number of offenders detained decreased last year in each group with schedule I-sex offenders seeing the biggest decrease (↓41).





**Table 95**

Source: NPB

<b>OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS</b>						<b>by</b>
<b>ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)</b>						
	<b>Aboriginal</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other</b>	
<b>Detained</b>						
2000/01	92	100	91	96	67	
2001/02	97	80	89	95	88	
2002/03	85	100	84	86	88	
2003/04	89	80	100	92	100	
2004/05	92	100	96	91	60	
<b>Statutory Release</b>						
2000/01	1	0	0	1	0	
2001/02	1	0	0	2	0	
2002/03	5	0	5	5	13	
2003/04	7	20	0	4	0	
2004/05	5	0	4	7	20	
<b>One Chance Statutory Release</b>						
2000/01	7	0	9	3	33	
2001/02	1	20	11	3	13	
2002/03	9	0	11	9	0	
2003/04	4	0	0	4	0	
2004/05	3	0	0	3	20	

Aboriginal offenders continue to be over-represented as a proportion of offenders referred for detention and detained compared to the other offender groups. In 2004/05, Aboriginal offenders accounted for 30.4% of all offenders referred for detention and 30.7% of offenders detained, compared to their 18.5% proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. Black offenders were also over-represented but not to the same extent. Black offenders accounted for 10.9% of offenders referred for detention and 11.6% of offenders detained, while they represented 6.4% of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

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



**Table 96**

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS			by
GENDER (%)			
	Male		Female
<b>Detained</b>			
2000/01	94		100
2001/02	95		80
2002/03	87		63
2003/04	92		0
2004/05	92		50
<b>Statutory Release</b>			
2000/01	1		0
2001/02	2		0
2002/03	5		13
2003/04	4		0
2004/05	6		25
<b>One Chance Statutory Release</b>			
2000/01	5		0
2001/02	3		20
2002/03	8		25
2003/04	4		0
2004/05	2		25

Over the last five years, only 19 female offenders have been referred for detention and 13 have been ordered detained.

**Table 97**

Source: NPB

INITIAL DETENTION RATES by REGION												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1995/96	41/47	87	65/71	92	130/136	96	171/185	92	77/91	85	484/530	91
1996/97	52/56	93	66/72	92	107/114	94	130/138	94	76/82	93	431/462	93
1997/98	48/54	89	73/78	94	58/59	98	82/86	95	51/58	88	312/335	93
1998/99	24/32	75	44/49	90	45/47	96	70/72	97	51/56	91	234/256	91
1999/00	14/17	82	38/40	95	52/54	96	74/78	95	30/33	91	208/222	94
2000/01	31/32	97	41/43	95	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	69/80	86	37/40	93	245/284	86
2003/04	26/29	90	83/85	98	69/77	90	69/75	92	31/36	86	278/302	92
2004/05	29/31	94	51/53	96	68/76	89	51/58	88	26/29	90	225/247	91
<b>10-Year Total</b>	<b>314/353</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>560/598</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>716/773</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>837/899</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>462/516</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2889/3139</b>	<b>92</b>



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

Outcome of Annual and Subsequent Detention Reviews:

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

**Table 98**

Source: NPB

<b>OUTCOME of ANNUAL and SUBSEQUENT DETENTION REVIEWS</b>						
	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>5-Yr Avg</b>
Total Subsequent Reviews	319	308	348	359	353	337
Detention Confirmed	282	277	322	322	310	303
Detention Confirmed Percentage	88%	90%	93%	90%	88%	90%

The initial detention decision has been confirmed in 90% of annual and subsequent detention reviews for the last five years. This average is 1% less than the average detention rate for initial detention reviews during the same period.



### LONG –TERM SUPERVISION

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

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

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

#### Long-Term Supervision Population:

**Table 99**

Source: CSC and NPB

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION*												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
1999/00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2000/01	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	6	-
2001/02	3	-	5	-	3	1	5	-	3	-	19	1
2002/03	3	-	11	-	8	1	11	-	5	-	38	1
2003/04	6	-	21	-	13	-	13	-	9	-	62	-
2004/05	10	-	29	-	26	-	17	-	12	-	94	-

Excluded as of April 10, 2005 were no UALs.

\*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 210 offenders (federal and provincial) who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach their warrant expiry dates.



**Table 100**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE</b>										
<b>Year</b>	<b>Aboriginal</b>		<b>Asian</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>White</b>		<b>Other</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	100.0	-	-
2001/02	2	10.0	-	-	-	-	17	85.0	1	5.0
2002/03	3	7.7	-	-	1	2.6	33	84.6	2	5.1
2003/04	7	11.3	-	-	2	3.2	51	82.3	2	3.2
2004/05	10	10.6	1	1.1	3	3.2	77	81.9	3	3.2

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

There are currently 2 female offenders on long-term supervision orders.

Of the 210 offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach warrant expiry, 32.4% (68) are Aboriginal, 1.0% (2) are Asian, 4.3% (9) are Black, 60.5% (127) are White and 1.9% (4) are Other.

There are currently 2 female offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach warrant expiry.

Offence Profile of the Long-Term Supervision Population:

**Table 101**

Source: CSC and NPB

<b>OFFENCE PROFILE of the LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION (%)</b>					
<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>
Sch.I – Sex	66.7	80.0	84.6	80.6	81.9
Sch.I – Non-Sex	<u>33.3</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>12.8</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>16.0</u>
Total Schedule I	100.0	95.0	97.4	96.8	97.9
Schedule II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Scheduled	0.0	5.0	2.6	3.2	2.1

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

Of the 210 offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach warrant expiry, 73.8% (155) are schedule I-sex offenders, 24.8% (52) are schedule I-non-sex offenders, and 1.4% (3) are non-scheduled offenders.



Long-Term Supervision Decisions:

**Table 102**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION DECISIONS								
Year	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE				Total
	Change Condition	Other*	Sub-Total	Change Condition	Suspension	Other*	Sub-Total	
2000/01	10	1	11	2	0	2	4	15
2001/02	15	2	17	19	5	17	41	58
2002/03	26	0	26	38	8	20	66	92
2003/04	31	1	32	95	10	37	142	174
2004/05	43	5	48	120	18	51	189	237

\*Other includes the decisions of no action, laying of information recommended and panel hearing ordered.  
**Note:** Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.

It is expected that this workload will increase in the coming years as more offenders become subject to long-term supervision orders. Over the last four years, offenders on long-term supervision were averaging between 2.4 and 2.9 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	
2000/01	2	0	0	0	0	2
2001/02	8	0	2	11	1	21
2002/03	15	0	15	15	3	45
2003/04	18	0	21	47	3	86
2004/05	25	0	42	35	1	102

\* Total = (Pre-release imposed - cancelled) + (Post-release imposed + prolonged).  
 \*Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.

Sixty percent (60%) of offenders who became subject to long-term supervision orders in 2004/05 had a residency condition imposed pre-release compared to 24% of releases and graduations to statutory release.



## **APPEAL DECISIONS**

Within the Board, the Appeal Division is responsible for re-examining, upon application by an offender, certain decisions made by the Board. The Appeal Division's role is to ensure that the 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 446 applications to appeal conditional release decisions in 2004/05 (both federal and provincial), accepted 398 applications for review and rendered 442 decisions. The Appeal Division ordered a new review in 19 cases and changed the special conditions in 6 cases in 2004/05. No decisions were modified in 2004/05. An analysis of the 25 cases revealed that:

### Sharing of Information

- In 9 cases, the NPB did not properly share relevant information with the offender in accordance with the law and Board policy.

### Duty to Provide Reasons

- In 3 cases, the Board failed to provide adequate written reasons to substantiate its decision to impose, modify or maintain a special condition.

### Reasonableness of the Decision

- In 1 case, the requirement for the offender to abstain from the use of alcohol was not reasonable or necessary because there was no reference made to alcohol abuse within the offender's file material and the use of alcohol was not identified as a risk factor.
- In 1 case, the offender was not given the opportunity to submit written representations to the Board when it varied his special conditions.

### Right to Provide Written representations

- In 2 cases, the offender was not provided with the opportunity to submit written representations.

### Assessment of the Risk of Re-offending

- In 1 case, there was not a clear link between the condition and the probability of re-offending if the condition was violated.
- In 1 case, there was no information on file to substantiate the claim that alcohol use contributed to the offender's criminal behaviour.



- In 1 case, the Board provided insufficient risk analysis as to why it decided to authorize UTAs to some activities but not to others.

#### Impartiality

- In 1 case, the same two Board Members participated in the re-examination of their own previous decision.

#### Jurisdiction

- In 1 case, the Board erred in deciding to re-examine its decision. The decision was final therefore the next step would have been to appeal the said decision.

#### Perception of Bias

- In 1 case, one of the Board Members present at the hearing had been a staff member at the CSC facility which was responsible for the management of the offender's sentence. A possible perception of bias from the offender was real and the Board Members, to act fairly, should have discussed this matter with the offender prior to the hearing and the offender should have been offered the option of rescheduling this hearing.

#### Right to an Assistant

- In 1 case, the assistant's entitlement to comment on all relevant information before the Board was not respected.

#### Special Conditions

- In 2 cases, there was no information on file to substantiate that the use of alcohol contributed to the offender's criminal behaviour. Consequently, the special condition requiring that the offender abstain from the use of alcohol while on Statutory Release was not justified for the protection of society.

#### Duty to Act fairly

- In 1 case, the paper decision delivered by the Board breached Board policy by not scheduling a hearing following the suspension of the offender's parole.
- In 1 case, the Board breached its policy by conducting a paper review instead of a hearing when ordering a residency condition.





The tables below provide further information on Appeal Division activities.

Applications for Appeal:

**Table 104**

Source: NPB - Appeal Division

<b>APPLICATIONS for APPEAL</b> <b>April 1, 2004 – March 31, 2005</b>									
	<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Prairies</b>		<b>Pacific</b>	<b>Canada</b>	
	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Prov</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Prov</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Prov</b>
Applications Received	44	3	116	129	79	6	69	437	9
Applications Rejected	2	2	15	12	9	1	7	45	3
Applications Accepted	42	1	101	117	70	5	62	392	6
Applications Cancelled	1	0	2	5	0	1	1	9	1
Applications Withdrawn	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	5	1
Applications to be Processed	41	1	99	110	70	3	58	378	4

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

The Board received 437 federal applications for appeal in 2004/05 (↓79 from 2003/04) and 9 provincial applications (↓4 from 2003/04).

The Quebec region had the biggest decrease in federal appeal applications received in 2004/05 (↓39), followed by the Ontario and Pacific (both ↓17) and the Prairie (↓9) regions. The Atlantic (↑3) region was the only one to see an increase in the number of federal appeal applications received.

The Atlantic and Prairie regions both saw decreases in the number of provincial appeal applications received in 2004/05 (↓3 and ↓1 respectively).

Of the 437 federal applications received in 2004/05, 45 were rejected, 9 were cancelled and 5 were withdrawn by the offender, leaving 378 applications to be processed. Of the 9 provincial applications received, 3 were rejected, 1 was cancelled and 1 was withdrawn leaving 4 applications to be processed.



Number of Appeal Decisions:

**Table 105**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>NUMBER of APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE and JURISDICTION</b>										
Decision Type	2000/01		2001/02		2002/03		2003/04		2004/05	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
<b>ETA</b>										
• Pre-release	10	-	7	-	13	-	2	-	2	-
<b>UTA</b>										
• Pre-release	20	-	20	-	11	-	19	-	12	-
• Post-release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Day Parole</b>										
• Pre-release	153	4	153	1	136	8	186	6	117	10
• Post-release	40	0	33	1	34	8	39	4	29	1
<b>Full Parole</b>										
• Pre-release	139	6	122	2	99	7	151	12	89	8
• Post-release	25	5	24	-	30	3	37	1	15	2
<b>Stat Release</b>										
• Pre-release	27	-	32	-	49	-	79	-	78	-
• Post-release	23	-	38	-	48	-	75	-	36	-
<b>Detention</b>	28	-	40	-	46	-	62	-	43	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>21</b>

The Appeal Division rendered 442 decisions in 2004/05 (421 federal and 21 provincial), down 231 from 2003/04.

Day parole cases accounted for 35% of all federal appeal decisions recorded in 2004/05, the same as in 2003/04, while full parole accounted for 25% which was a decrease of 4% compared to the previous year. Statutory release cases increased to 27% of all federal appeal decisions from 24% in 2003/04. Detention cases accounted for 10% of all appeal decisions, the same as in the previous two years.

Day parole cases accounted for 52% of all provincial appeal cases in 2004/05 and full parole accounted for 48%.



**Table 106**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>NUMBER of APPEAL DECISIONS by OFFENCE TYPE and JURISDICTION</b>										
<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>2000/01</b>		<b>2001/02</b>		<b>2002/03</b>		<b>2003/04</b>		<b>2004/05</b>	
	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Prov</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Prov</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Prov</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Prov</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Prov</b>
<b>Murder</b>										
• Pre-release	47	-	43	-	41	-	54	-	41	-
• Post-release	11	-	7	-	12	-	9	-	11	-
<b>Schedule I-sex</b>										
• Pre-release	69	1	71	-	58	3	68	4	45	3
• Post-release	11	-	7	-	6	-	14	-	14	1
<b>Schedule I-non-sex</b>										
• Pre-release	154	4	118	-	117	4	181	3	118	6
• Post-release	31	2	46	1	52	5	71	1	33	-
<b>Schedule II</b>										
• Pre-release	51	1	69	-	41	2	67	2	41	4
• Post-release	17	-	19	-	20	2	25	-	9	-
<b>Non-scheduled</b>										
• Pre-release	56	4	73	3	97	6	130	9	96	5
• Post-release	18	3	16	-	23	4	31	4	13	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>21</b>

The cases of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and non-scheduled offences accounted for 36% and 26%, respectively, of all federal appeal decisions recorded in 2004/05, compared to 39% and 25% the previous year.

The cases of offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences accounted for 33% of all provincial appeal cases in 2004/05.



Outcomes for Appeal Decisions:

**Table 107**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>OUTCOMES for FEDERAL APPEAL DECISIONS by TYPE (2003/04 &amp; 2004/05)</b>										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	03/04	04/05	03/04	04/05	03/04	04/05	03/04	04/05	03/04	04/05
<b>ETA</b>										
• Pre-release	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
<b>UTA</b>										
• Pre-release	19	10	-	-	-	2	-	-	19	12
• Post-release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Day Parole</b>										
• Pre-release	181	114	1	-	2	3	2	-	186	117
• Post-release	35	28	-	-	4	1	-	-	39	28
<b>Full Parole</b>										
• Pre-release	147	87	-	-	3	2	1	-	151	89
• Post-release	35	13	-	-	1	2	1	-	37	15
<b>Stat. Release</b>										
• Pre-release	72	71	-	-	3	3	4	4	79	77
• Post-release	72	28	-	-	3	6	-	2	75	36
<b>Detention</b>	62	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	43
<b>Total Decisions</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>421</b>
<b>% of Total Decisions</b>	96%	94%	0%	0%	2%	5%	1%	1%		

The initial decision was affirmed in 94% of federal appeal cases processed in 2004/05, a decrease of 2% from the previous year, while a new review was ordered in 5% (19) of federal cases and the conditions were changed in 1% (6) of federal cases.

**Table 108**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>OUTCOMES for PROVINCIAL APPEAL DECISIONS by TYPE (2003/04 &amp; 2004/05)</b>										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	03/04	04/05	03/04	04/05	03/04	04/05	03/04	04/05	03/04	04/05
<b>Day Parole</b>										
• Pre-release	5	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	10
• Post-release	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
<b>Full Parole</b>										
• Pre-release	10	8	-	-	1	-	1	-	12	8
• Post-release	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
<b>Total Decisions</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>



Twenty-one (21) provincial appeals were processed in 2004/05, down 2 from the previous year. The initial decision was affirmed in all 21 cases processed.

**Table 109**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>OUTCOMES for APPEAL DECISIONS by REGION and JURISDICTION (2003/04 &amp; 2004/05)</b>										
Region	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	03/04	04/05	03/04	04/05	03/04	04/05	03/04	04/05	03/04	04/05
<b>FEDERAL</b>										
Atlantic	41	31	-	-	-	1	-	-	41	32
Quebec	207	120	-	-	3	3	1	2	211	125
Ontario	159	115	-	-	8	5	4	2	171	122
Prairies	110	73	-	-	4	2	3	2	117	77
Pacific	108	57	1	-	1	8	-	-	110	65
Canada	625	396	1	0	16	19	8	6	650	421
<b>PROVINCIAL</b>										
Atlantic	11	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	13	11
Prairies	9	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	10
Canada	20	21	0	0	2	0	1	0	23	21

The Atlantic region had the highest rate of federal decisions affirmed in 2004/05 (97%), followed by the Quebec (96%), the Prairie (95%), the Ontario (94%) and the Pacific regions (88%).

The number of federal appeal cases processed from the Quebec and Pacific regions decreased by 41% in 2004/05, followed by the Prairie (↓34%), the Ontario (↓29%), and the Atlantic regions (↓22%).

The number of provincial appeals processed from the Prairie region remained unchanged at 10 in 2004/05. The initial decision was affirmed in all 10 of the Prairie cases processed. The Atlantic region accounted for 11 provincial appeal cases processed last year, a decrease of 2 from 2003/04. The initial decision was affirmed in all 11 of the Atlantic cases processed.



Appeal Rates:

**Table 110**

Source: NPB

<b>FEDERAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2003/04 &amp; 2004/05)</b>						
<b>Decision Type</b>	<b># Appealable Decisions</b>		<b># of Appeal Decisions</b>		<b>Appeal Rate</b>	
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>
ETA	61	48	2	2	3.3%	4.2%
UTA						
• Pre-release	510	464	19	12	3.7%	2.6%
• Post-release	22	28	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	4059	4012	186	117	4.6%	2.9%
• Post-release	796	789	39	29	4.9%	3.7%
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	3473	3288	151	89	4.3%	2.7%
• Post-release	963	883	37	15	3.8%	1.7%
Statutory Release						
• Pre-release	5633	5601	79	78	1.4%	1.4%
• Post-release	2988	3008	75	36	2.5%	1.2%
Detention	678	604	62	43	9.1%	7.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19183</b>	<b>18725</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

The number of appealable decisions increased after April 2001, as offenders could appeal not only the denial of a conditional release but also the imposition of any special conditions. Prior to April 2001, offenders could only appeal the denial of a conditional release or the imposition of a residency condition. In 2000/01, only 31.7% of federal decisions were appealable, whereas in 2002/03, 77.6% of federal decisions were appealable. The proportion of appealable decisions decreased in 2003/04, to 69.2%, as release maintained is no longer a recorded decision. In the past, release maintained was recorded as a no action decision and, as such, was appealable. The proportion of appealable decisions was 69.5% in 2004/05.

In 2004/05, detention decisions were appealed more often than any other decision type (7.1%). The next most common appeal by decision type was ETA (4.2%).

In 2004/05, 95 (22.6%) of the federal decisions that were appealed were appealed because of the imposition of a special condition.



**Table 111**

Source: NPB

<b>PROVINCIAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2003/04 &amp; 2004/05)</b>						
<b>Decision Type</b>	<b># Appealable Decisions</b>		<b># of Appeal Decisions</b>		<b>Appeal Rate</b>	
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	189	220	6	10	3.2%	4.5%
• Post-release	30	46	4	1	13.3%	2.2%
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	331	364	12	8	3.6%	2.2%
• Post-release	102	104	1	2	1.0%	1.9%
Total	652	734	23	21	3.5%	2.9%

In 2004/05, provincial day parole pre-release decisions were appealed more often than any other decision type, followed by day parole post-release and full parole pre-release.

In 2004/05, no provincial decisions were appealed because of the imposition of a special condition.



## 5.2.2 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

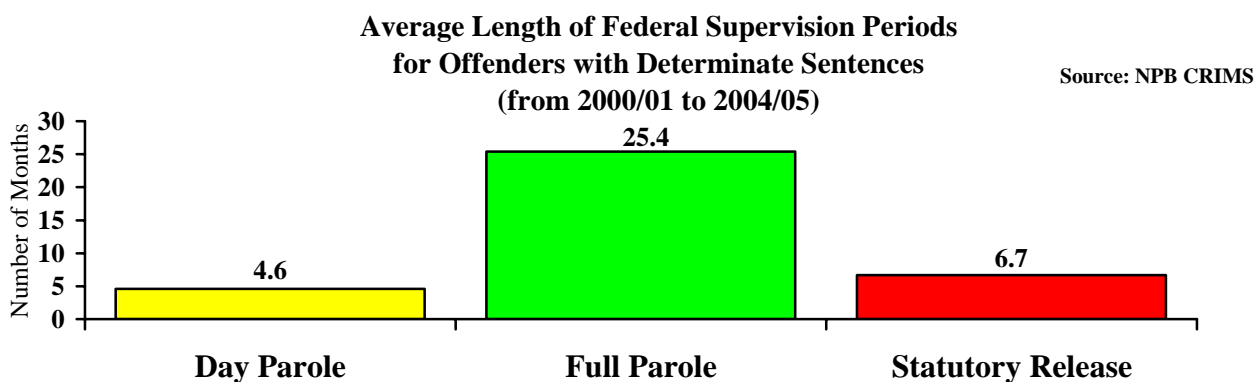
This section provides information on the performance of offenders on conditional release. As you will see, NPB performance indicators yield two consistent messages: 1) Conditional release contributes to public safety; and, 2) Parole, based on a thorough case assessment, is the most effective form of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

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

### TIME UNDER SUPERVISION

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

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



Compared to the average supervision period length over the last five years, the full parole average was 25.2 months in 2004/05, while statutory release averaged 6.6 months and day parole averaged 4.3 months.





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

**Table 112**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for OFFENDERS WITH DETERMINATE SENTENCES<sup>30</sup> in MONTHS (from 2000/01 to 2004/05)</b>					
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	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.7
Day Parole – APR	4.8	3.6	3.2	3.3	4.6
<b>All Day Parole</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Full Parole – Regular	32.5	18.4	17.4	15.4	29.1
Full Parole – APR	27.1	11.5	12.1	10.2	22.6
<b>All Full Parole</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>25.4</b>
<b>Statutory Release</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>

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 57% 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 day and full parole after an APR than for offenders released after a regular review. APR day paroles are revoked because of a violent offence at 69% of the time required to successfully complete day parole APR, while regular day paroles are revoked because a violent offence at 96% of the time required to successfully complete the supervision period.

APR full paroles are revoked because of a violent offence at 38% of the time required to successfully complete, while regular full paroles are revoked because of a violent offence at 47% of the time required to successfully complete the supervision period.

<sup>30</sup> For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2000 and March 31, 2005.



**Table 113**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES in MONTHS ABORIGINAL and RACE</b>						<b>by (from</b>
<b>2000/01 to 2004/05)</b>						
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other	
Day parole	4.4	5.8	5.0	4.6	5.3	
Full parole	18.7	29.3	28.1	25.0	34.0	
Stat. release	5.8	9.1	7.9	6.7	8.5	

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

**Table 114**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES in MONTHS by GENDER</b>										
<b>(from 2000/01 to 2004/05)</b>										
	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	4.7	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.4
Full parole	29.9	26.6	14.4	10.8	14.1	10.9	14.2	3.3	25.7	23.3
Stat. release	7.2	5.3	6.0	4.8	6.0	4.7	6.9	3.7	6.8	5.1

Female offenders spent about the same amount of time in the community on day parole as their male counterparts over the last five years, but slightly less time on full parole and statutory release. This is due to the fact that female offenders had shorter average sentence lengths upon federal admission to institution on warrants of committal.



**Table 115**

Source: NPB

<b>LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES (2000/01 to 2004/05) (%)</b>							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	45.6	24.1	31.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	39.4
3 to less than 6 months	28.8	52.7	44.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	15.8
6 to less than 9 months	15.4	22.1	19.8	0.7	1.0%	0.8	16.0
9 to less than 12 months	5.4	0.9	2.5	1.0	7.1	3.8	10.3
1 to 2 years	4.1	0.2	1.5	62.6	40.0	52.3	14.6
Over 2 years	0.7	0.0	0.2	34.6	51.0	42.1	4.0

Ninety-four percent (94%) of all successfully completed federal full parole supervision periods over the last five years were one year or more long and only 1% of all full parole completions were for less than six months. In comparison, 76% of all day parole successful completions and 55% of statutory release successful completions were for less than six months.

**Table 116**

Source: NPB

<b>LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS for BREACH of CONDITION for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES (2000/01 to 2004/05) (%)</b>							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	54.1	21.6	30.2	7.6	3.6	6.1	22.7
3 to less than 6 months	35.5	56.4	50.8	22.9	11.9	18.9	40.5
6 to less than 9 months	7.6	20.1	16.7	15.8	17.0	16.3	21.1
9 to less than 12 months	1.5	1.8	1.7	15.5	12.6	14.4	8.2
1 to 2 years	1.3	0.2	0.5	31.0	33.4	31.9	6.6
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	21.5	12.5	0.9

Forty-four percent (44%) of all federal full parole supervision periods that were revoked for a breach of conditions over the last five years were more than one year long.



The largest proportion of day parole revocations for breach of conditions (51%) occurred between three and six months after release and 81% 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 (41%) and 63% occurred within six months of release.

**Table 117**

Source: NPB

<b>LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with NON-VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES (2000/01 to 2004/05) (%)</b>							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	59.5	24.2	39.9	6.4	6.6	6.5	24.2
3 to less than 6 months	32.4	54.2	44.5	18.8	16.6	18.0	38.4
6 to less than 9 months	6.9	18.9	13.6	16.9	12.9	15.5	21.0
9 to less than 12 months	1.0	2.4	1.7	18.8	11.6	16.2	8.7
1 to 2 years	0.3	0.3	0.3	30.7	31.5	31.0	6.7
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	20.7	12.8	1.0

In 44% 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 more than one year.

Forty percent (40%) of day parole revocations with a non-violent offence occurred less than three months after release, while 45% 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 (38%) and 63% of statutory release revocations with a non-violent offence occurred within six months of release.



**Table 118**

Source: NPB

<b>LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES (2000/01 to 2004/05) (%)</b>							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	33.3	22.3	23.7	3.1	3.5	3.4	19.8
3 to less than 6 months	66.7	61.2	61.9	25.0	14.0	16.9	34.9
6 to less than 9 months	0.0	16.5	14.4	28.1	15.1	18.6	20.9
9 to less than 12 months	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	15.1	13.6	11.8
1 to 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	39.5	37.3	11.2
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	12.8	10.2	1.4

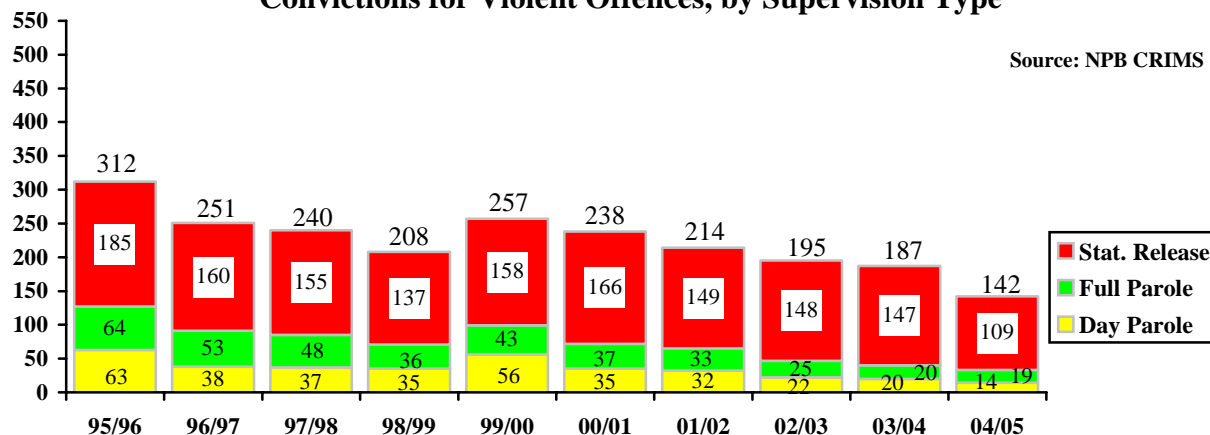
In 48% of cases where the federal full parole supervision period was revoked for a violent offence during the last five years, the offender had been in the community on full parole for more than one year. More than half of the day parole revocations with a violent offence (62%) occurred between three and six months after release, while 86% occurred within six months of release. The largest proportion of statutory release revocations with a violent offence (35%) occurred between three and six months after release, while 55% 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 parole<sup>31</sup> and statutory release over the last ten years. The charts and tables below clearly demonstrate that offenders on conditional release are committing fewer violent offences than they were ten years ago and that parole based on an assessment of the offender’s risk of re-offending is the safest, most effective form of conditional release.

**Convictions for Violent Offences, by Supervision Type**



**Note:** The year 2004/05 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 1995/96 and 2003/04:

- Violent offences by offenders on conditional release dropped 40% (from 312 to 187); and
- Offenders were far more likely to be convicted of violent offences while on statutory release than on day or full parole.

Between 1995/96 and 2003/04, offenders on statutory release accounted for 67% of all violent offences by offenders on conditional release (1,405 of 2,102 violent offences), while offenders on day parole accounted for 16% (338) and offenders on full parole accounted for 17% (359) of all violent offences.

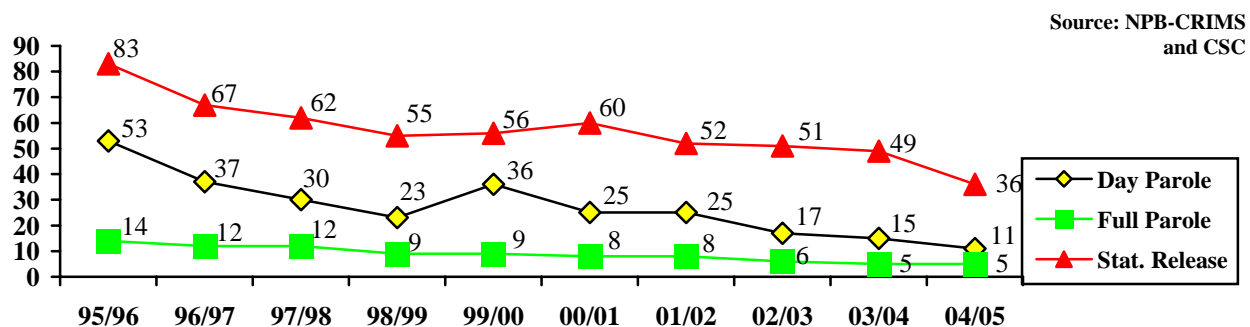
However, looking at the number of violent offences alone does not provide a full appreciation of how offenders are doing on conditional release and how often they are convicted of violent offences. To provide a relevant comparison across supervision types the Board calculates a rate per 1000 offenders on day parole, full parole and statutory release. The chart below shows that, in the period between 1995/96 and 2003/04, offenders on statutory release were:

<sup>31</sup> 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.



- Over five times more likely to be convicted of a violent offence than offenders on full parole; and,
- Twice as likely to be convicted of a violent offence as offenders on day parole.

Rates of Convictions for Violent Offences per 1000 Supervised Offenders\*



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

Note: The year 2004/05 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 1995/96 and 2003/04, offenders on statutory release averaged 59 violent offence convictions per 1000 offenders, per year, while full parole averaged 9 per 1000 and day parole averaged 28 per 1000.



**Table 119**

Source: NPB-CRIMS and CSC

<b>RATES of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES per 1000 OFFENDERS on CONDITIONAL RELEASE SUPERVISION by OFFENCE TYPE (%)</b>					
	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Schedule I- sex</b>	<b>Schedule I- non-sex</b>	<b>Schedule II</b>	<b>Non- scheduled</b>
<b>2000/01</b>					
Day Parole	10	15	51	5	18
Full Parole	2	3	22	3	13
Stat. Release	-	24	79	28	54
All Conditional Release	3	16	55	6	31
<b>2001/02</b>					
Day Parole	11	0	46	9	24
Full Parole	4	4	21	1	15
Stat. Release	-	15	78	10	36
All Conditional Release	5	9	55	4	26
<b>2002/03</b>					
Day Parole	4	0	34	0	28
Full Parole	2	4	18	2	9
Stat. Release	-	11	68	30	45
All Conditional Release	3	7	48	6	29
<b>2003/04</b>					
Day Parole	0	0	30	0	25
Full Parole	3	0	10	1	12
Stat. Release	-	11	65	14	36
All Conditional Release	3	6	45	3	26
<b>2004/05</b>					
Day Parole	0	0	19	0	27
Full Parole	2	9	12	2	8
Stat. Release	-	0	50	21	30
All Conditional Release	1	3	35	5	22

**Note:** The year 2004/05 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 2000/01 and 2003/04, offenders serving sentences for schedule 1-non-sex offences were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence while on conditional release, followed by offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, schedule I-sex offenders, schedule II offenders and offenders serving sentences for murder.





**Table 120**

Source: NPB-CRIMS and CSC

<b>RATES of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES per 1000 OFFENDERS on CONDITIONAL RELEASE SUPERVISION by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)</b>					
	<b>Aboriginal</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>2000/01</b>					
Day Parole	28	0	25	27	0
Full Parole	15	8	12	8	0
Stat. Release	60	18	68	61	20
All Conditional Release	39	8	32	28	3
<b>2001/02</b>					
Day Parole	53	0	66	19	15
Full Parole	19	0	4	8	0
Stat. Release	78	0	74	46	45
All Conditional Release	52	0	37	23	10
<b>2002/03</b>					
Day Parole	24	0	0	19	0
Full Parole	8	4	4	7	0
Stat. Release	63	16	25	52	27
All Conditional Release	36	6	11	25	5
<b>2003/04</b>					
Day Parole	29	0	0	14	24
Full Parole	3	0	0	6	4
Stat. Release	51	14	53	51	28
All Conditional Release	31	3	18	23	11
<b>2004/05</b>					
Day Parole	5	0	0	14	14
Full Parole	8	0	10	5	0
Stat. Release	52	20	20	35	12
All Conditional Release	29	3	12	17	6

**Note:** The year 2003/04 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 2000/01 and 2003/04, 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 2000/01 and 2003/04, female offenders were convicted of 10 violent offences while on conditional release compared to 824 violent offences for male offenders during the same period.

**Table 121**

Source: NPB-CRIMS

<b>CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES by REGION and SUPERVISION TYPE</b>													
<b>Region</b>	<b>Supervision Type</b>	<b>94/ 95</b>	<b>95/ 96</b>	<b>96/ 97</b>	<b>97/ 98</b>	<b>98/ 99</b>	<b>99/ 00</b>	<b>00/ 01</b>	<b>01/ 02</b>	<b>02/ 03</b>	<b>03/ 04</b>	<b>04/ 05</b>	<b>10- Year Avg.</b>
<b>Atlantic</b>	Day Parole	2	1	5	2	3	7	5	2	3	3	2	3
	Full Parole	6	8	5	4	5	1	5	7	2	3	4	5
	Stat. Release	6	3	9	8	6	14	12	10	18	8	8	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Quebec</b>	Day Parole	39	34	16	9	7	18	8	5	4	6	2	15
	Full Parole	33	29	21	19	5	17	10	7	8	7	5	16
	Stat. Release	67	77	63	50	50	50	65	52	42	55	45	57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Ontario</b>	Day Parole	11	17	7	7	8	7	8	13	7	2	6	9
	Full Parole	23	9	16	9	5	9	6	6	6	5	1	9
	Stat. Release	51	53	30	33	28	43	41	31	34	35	13	38
	<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Prairies</b>	Day Parole	18	6	7	11	11	17	6	10	6	5	4	10
	Full Parole	21	14	9	12	15	13	9	10	5	4	5	11
	Stat. Release	29	38	37	42	35	36	34	39	35	30	30	36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Pacific</b>	Day Parole	9	5	3	8	6	7	8	2	2	4	0	5
	Full Parole	17	4	2	4	6	3	7	3	4	1	4	5
	Stat. Release	13	14	21	22	18	15	14	17	19	19	13	17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Canada</b>	Day Parole	79	63	38	37	35	56	35	32	22	20	14	42
	Full Parole	100	64	53	48	36	43	37	33	25	20	19	46
	Stat. Release	166	185	160	155	137	158	166	149	148	147	109	157
	<b>Total</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>245</b>

**Note:** The year 2004/05 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 2003/04 was 24% less than the ten-year average between 1994/95 and 2003/04.



In the Prairie region, the number of convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release was 31% less in 2003/04 than its ten-year average, followed by the Ontario (↓25%), the Quebec (↓22%) and the Atlantic (↓19%) and the Pacific (↓13%) regions.

The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on statutory release increased from 48% to 79% between 1994/95 and 2003/04. The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on statutory release in the Pacific region increased 46% over the ten year period, followed by the Quebec (↑33%), the Prairie (↑34%), the Atlantic (↑14%) and the Ontario (↑23%) regions.

The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on full parole decreased from 29% to 11% between 1994/95 and 2003/04. The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on full parole in the Pacific region decreased 39% over the ten year period, followed by the Atlantic and Prairie (both ↓21%), the Ontario (↓15%), and Quebec regions (↓13%).

The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole decreased from 23% to 11% between 1994/95 and 2003/04. The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole in the Quebec region decreased 19% over the ten year period, followed by the Prairie (↓14%), the Ontario (↓8%) and the Pacific (↓6%) regions. The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole increased in the Atlantic region (↑7%).



**Table 122**

Source: NPB-CRIMS and CSC

<b>PROPORTION of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES to SUPERVISED OFFENDER POPULATION, by SUPERVISION TYPE (2002/03 &amp; 2003/04)</b>									
		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
<b>2002/03</b>									
Atl.	Violent offences	13.6%	8.0%	12.2%	11.8%	46%	-14%	47%	33%
	Supervised pop	9.3%	9.3%	8.3%	8.9%				
Que.	Violent offences	18.2%	32.0%	28.4%	27.7%	-27%	14%	4%	1%
	Supervised pop	24.8%	28.1%	27.3%	27.4%				
Ont.	Violent offences	31.8%	24.0%	23.0%	24.1%	30%	-16%	-14%	-12%
	Supervised pop	24.4%	28.7%	26.7%	27.4%				
Pra.	Violent offences	27.3%	20.0%	23.6%	23.6%	11%	-1%	-4%	5%
	Supervised pop	24.6%	20.2%	24.7%	22.4%				
Pac.	Violent offences	9.1%	16.0%	12.8%	12.8%	-46%	16%	-2%	-9%
	Supervised pop	16.8%	13.8%	13.0%	14.0%				
<b>2003/04</b>									
Atl.	Violent offences	15.0%	15.0%	5.4%	7.5%	38%	52%	-29%	-19%
	Supervised pop	10.9%	9.9%	7.6%	9.3%				
Que.	Violent offences	30.0%	35.0%	37.4%	36.4%	44%	30%	35%	38%
	Supervised pop	20.9%	27.0%	27.8%	26.4%				
Ont.	Violent offences	20.0%	25.0%	23.8%	22.5%	-12%	-12%	-12%	-17%
	Supervised pop	22.7%	28.5%	27.0%	27.1%				
Pra.	Violent offences	25.0%	20.0%	20.4%	20.9%	-6%	0%	-15%	-7%
	Supervised pop	26.7%	20.0%	24.0%	22.4%				
Pac.	Violent offences	20.0%	5.0%	12.9%	12.8%	6%	-66%	-4%	-14%
	Supervised pop	18.8%	14.6%	13.5%	14.8%				

\* 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 2002/03 Atlantic Total:  $11.8\% \div 8.9\% = 1.33 - 1 = +0.33$  or +33%)

**Note:** The year 2004/05 is not used because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts

In 2003/04, all regions, except the Quebec region, had proportions of convictions for violent offences below their proportions of the supervised offender population. In the Quebec region, the proportion of convictions for violent offences was 38% higher than the proportion of the supervised offender population.

The Atlantic region had the biggest improvement in convictions for violent offences to total supervised offender population in 2003/04 ( $\downarrow 52\%$ ), while the Quebec region had the largest increase in convictions for violent offences to total supervised offender population ( $\uparrow 37\%$ ).



The Quebec region recorded the largest increase in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to day parole population in 2003/04 ( $\uparrow$ 71%), while the Ontario region recorded the biggest decrease in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to day parole population in ( $\downarrow$ 42%).

Full parolees in the Pacific region did well in 2003/04. The proportion of convictions for violent offences by full parolees in the Pacific region was 66% below their proportions of the total full parole population. The Atlantic region had the highest proportion of convictions for violent offences by full parolees in 2003/04 (at +52%). The Pacific region had the biggest improvement in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to full parole population ( $\downarrow$ 82%), while the Atlantic region had the largest increase in proportion of convictions for violent offences to full parole population ( $\uparrow$ 66%).

In 2003/04, the Quebec and Ontario regions were the only ones which showed increases in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to statutory release population ( $\uparrow$ 31%, and  $\uparrow$ 2% respectively). The Atlantic region had the biggest improvement in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to statutory release population ( $\downarrow$ 76%).



## 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 ways<sup>32</sup>:

- Successful completion<sup>33</sup> - 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-violent<sup>34</sup> 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:

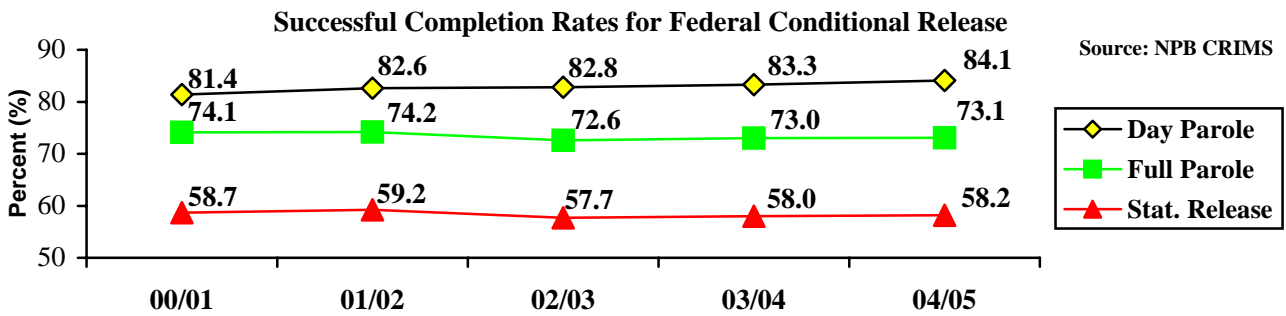
This section charts the outcome rates for federal offenders on day parole, full parole and statutory release over the last five years. More detailed information on outcome rates for each of the supervision types can be found in the sections that follow.

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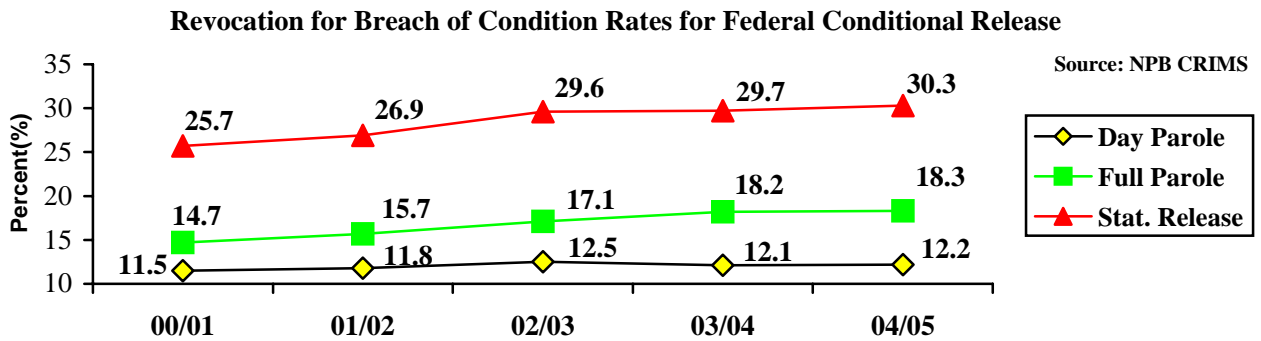
<sup>32</sup> Conditional release periods can also end by becoming inoperative. However, the Outcome Rates for Conditional Release tables exclude these release periods because they are not necessarily a reflection of behaviour on conditional release. Supervision periods become inoperative when offenders 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.

<sup>33</sup> Successful completions include “Other” completions such as death.

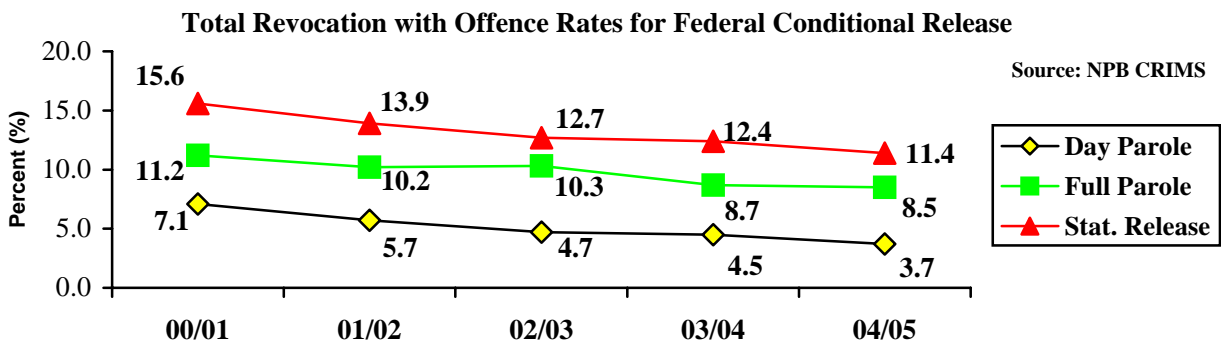
<sup>34</sup> Violent offences are Schedule I offences and Murder, while non-violent offences are schedule II and non-scheduled offences.



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



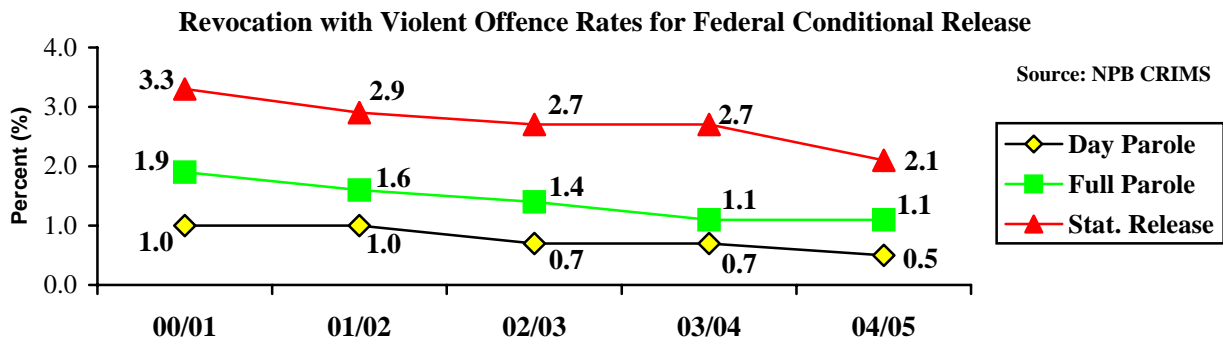
Offenders released on statutory release were far more likely to have had their releases revoked because of a breach of condition than offenders on day parole or full parole during each of the last five years.



The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for full parole and statutory release has been around twice 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 about 3% lower than that for statutory release in each of the last five years.



It must be remembered that revocation of full parole because of an offence occurs after the offender has been in the community for an average of 14.0 months whether it is a revocation because of a violent or a non-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 6.0 months and after 6.9 months for a revocation with a violent offence (See Table 112).



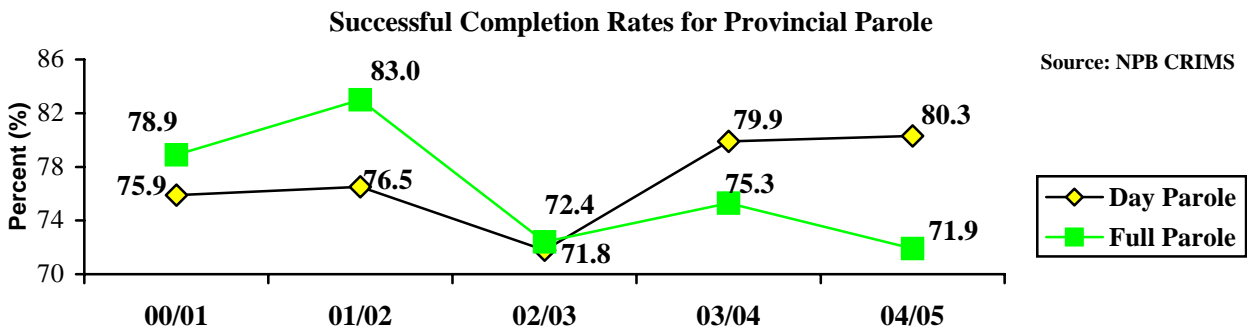
The revocation with violent offence rate was significantly higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on day or full parole during each of the last five years.



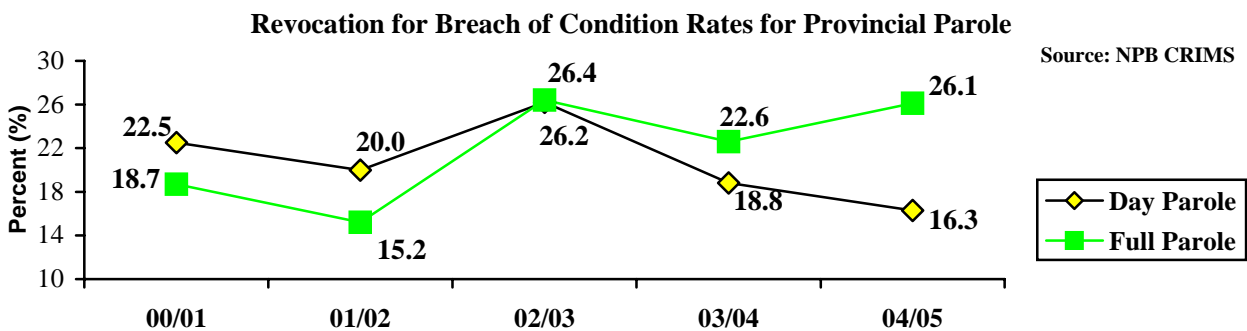


Summary of Provincial Outcome Rates for Day and Full Parole:

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



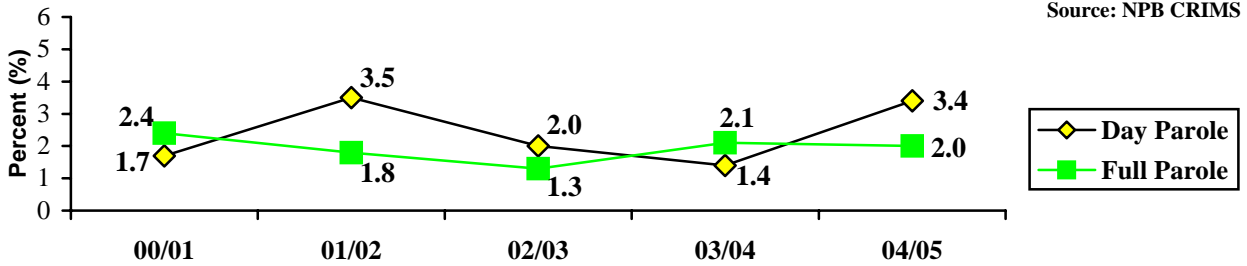
The successful completion rate was higher for provincial offenders on full parole than on day parole between 2000/01 and 2002/03. Since then, however, the opposite has been true.



Provincial offenders on day parole were more likely to have had their day paroles revoked because of a breach of condition than offenders on full parole in 2000/01 and 2001/02. The rates were about even in 2002/03 but have been greater for provincial offenders on full parole since then.

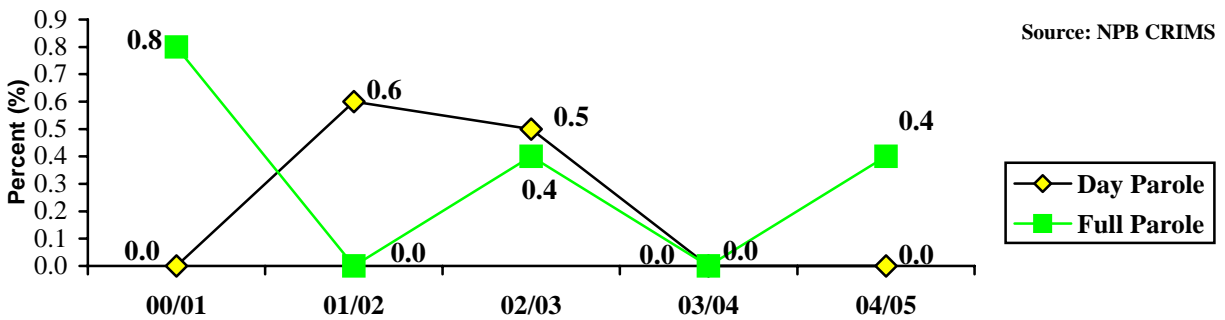


Total Revocation with Offence Rates for Provincial Parole



The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for provincial offenders on day parole ranged from 1.7% to 3.5% over the last five years, while the full parole rate ranged from 1.3% to 2.4%.

Revocation with Violent Offence Rates for Provincial Parole



This chart demonstrates that very few provincial offenders' paroles are revoked because of violent offences. The revocation with violent offence rate for provincial day and full parole was below 1% during each of the last five years. Only 2 provincial day parolees and 5 provincial full parolees were convicted of violent offences during the last five years.



Outcome Rates for Federal Offenders on Day Parole:

**Table 123**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE</b>										
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>2000/01</b>		<b>2001/02</b>		<b>2002/03</b>		<b>2003/04</b>		<b>2004/05</b>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2907	81.4	2676	82.6	2524	82.8	2505	83.3	2531	84.1
Revoked for breach of conditions	410	11.5	381	11.8	382	12.5	365	12.1	368	12.2
<b>Revocations with Offence</b>										
Non-violent offences	218	6.1	151	4.7	122	4.0	116	3.9	98	3.3
Violent offences	35	1.0	32	1.0	22	0.7	20	0.7	14	0.5
<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>3570</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3240</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3050</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3006</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3011</b>	<b>100</b>

The federal day parole successful completion rate ranged between 81.4% and 84.1% during the five year period from 2000/01 to 2004/05, while the revocation for breach of condition rate ranged between 11.5% and 12.5%. The revocation with offence rate was between 3.7% and 7.1% during the same period, with revocations with a violent offence accounting for 0.5% to 1.0% of completions during this period.

While the total number of day parole completions increased by 5 in 2004/05, since 2000/01, total day parole completions have decreased 15.7%.



**Table 124**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGULAR and APR</b>											
					<b>Revocations With Offence</b>						<b>Total Completions #</b>
	<b>Successful Completions</b>		<b>Revoked for breach of conditions</b>		<b>Non-violent offences</b>		<b>Violent offences</b>		<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
<b>2000/01</b>											
Regular	2035	81.4	316	12.6	117	4.7	33	1.3	150	6.0	2501
Accelerated Parole Review	872	81.6	94	8.8	101	9.4	2	0.2	103	9.6	1069
<b>2001/02</b>											
Regular	1930	82.6	284	12.2	94	4.0	28	1.2	122	5.2	2336
Accelerated Parole Review	746	82.5	97	10.7	57	6.3	4	0.4	61	6.7	904
<b>2002/03</b>											
Regular	1810	82.6	296	13.5	66	3.0	19	0.9	85	3.9	2191
Accelerated Parole Review	714	83.1	86	10.0	56	6.5	3	0.3	59	6.9	859
<b>2003/04</b>											
Regular	1790	83.6	268	12.5	66	3.1	18	0.8	84	3.9	2142
Accelerated Parole Review	715	82.8	97	11.2	50	5.8	2	0.2	52	6.0	864
<b>2004/05</b>											
Regular	1867	84.4	280	12.7	56	2.5	10	0.5	66	3.0	2213
Accelerated Parole Review	664	83.2	88	11.0	42	5.3	4	0.5	46	5.8	798

Regular day parole cases had a slightly higher successful completion rate than accelerated day parole review (ADPR) cases in 2004/05 and were also more likely to have had their day paroles revoked because of a breach of condition and were equally likely to have had their day paroles revoked 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 remained relatively stable for both regular day parole and ADPR cases last year (↑0.8% and ↑0.4% respectively).



**Table 125**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE OFFENCE TYPE (%)</b>							<b>by</b>
			<b>Revocations With Offence</b>		<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>Total Completions (#)</b>	
	<b>Successful Completions</b>	<b>Revoked for breach of conditions</b>	<b>Non-violent offences</b>	<b>Violent offences</b>			
<b>Murder</b>							
2000/01	92.0	6.8	0.7	0.5	1.1	439	
2001/02	91.3	7.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	414	
2002/03	91.9	6.9	1.0	0.2	1.2	420	
2003/04	91.0	7.9	1.1	0.0	1.1	445	
2004/05	92.0	7.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	474	
<b>Schedule I-sex</b>							
2000/01	94.8	4.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	364	
2001/02	94.6	4.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	296	
2002/03	94.6	4.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	241	
2003/04	92.1	7.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	239	
2004/05	95.7	3.1	1.2	0.0	1.2	257	
<b>Schedule I-non-sex</b>							
2000/01	78.6	15.1	4.2	2.1	6.3	1206	
2001/02	78.6	15.1	4.5	1.9	6.4	1142	
2002/03	79.1	16.5	3.1	1.4	4.5	1093	
2003/04	80.9	14.3	3.4	1.3	4.8	1049	
2004/05	79.6	16.8	2.8	0.8	3.6	1055	
<b>Schedule II</b>							
2000/01	88.5	7.6	3.6	0.2	3.8	838	
2001/02	90.5	6.9	2.2	0.4	2.6	778	
2002/03	89.7	8.1	2.3	0.0	2.3	705	
2003/04	88.5	9.4	2.1	0.0	2.1	663	
2004/05	89.6	7.6	2.8	0.0	2.8	566	
<b>Non-scheduled</b>							
2000/01	64.7	16.5	18.3	0.6	18.8	723	
2001/02	68.4	17.9	13.0	0.8	13.8	610	
2002/03	70.1	17.8	11.2	1.0	12.2	591	
2003/04	72.8	16.4	9.8	1.0	10.8	610	
2004/05	76.2	16.1	6.8	0.9	7.7	659	
<b>Total</b>							
2000/01	81.4	11.5	6.1	1.0	7.1	3570	
2001/02	82.6	11.8	4.7	1.0	5.7	3240	
2002/03	82.8	12.5	4.0	0.7	4.7	3050	
2003/04	83.3	12.1	3.9	0.7	4.5	3006	
2004/05	84.1	12.2	3.3	0.5	3.7	3011	



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 76.2% of the time in 2004/05 compared to a 95.7% successful completion rate for schedule I-sex offenders, 92.0% for offenders serving sentences for murder, 89.6% for schedule II offenders and 79.6% 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 46% of all day paroles which were revoked because of an offence in 2004/05 (51 of 112 revocations with offence). However, schedule I non-sex offenders accounted for 8 of the 14 day paroles which were revoked because of a violent offence in 2004/05. Schedule I non-sex offenders and non-scheduled offenders accounted for all 14 day paroles which were revoked because of a violent offence last year.



**Table 126**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE ABORIGINAL and RACE</b>											<b>by</b>
					<b>Revocations With Offence</b>						<b>Total Completions #</b>
	<b>Successful Completions</b>		<b>Revoked for breach of conditions</b>		<b>Non-violent offences</b>		<b>Violent offences</b>		<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
<b>2000/01</b>											
Aboriginal	423	80.0	70	13.2	31	5.9	5	0.9	36	6.8	529
Asian	107	93.9	7	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	114
Black	155	89.1	14	8.1	3	1.7	2	1.1	5	2.9	174
White	2110	80.1	315	12.0	181	6.9	28	1.1	209	7.9	2634
Other	112	94.1	4	3.4	3	2.5	0	0.0	3	2.5	119
<b>2001/02</b>											
Aboriginal	363	74.7	84	17.3	30	6.2	9	1.9	39	8.0	486
Asian	125	96.2	3	2.3	2	1.5	0	0.0	2	1.5	130
Black	141	87.6	12	7.5	4	2.5	4	2.5	8	5.0	161
White	1951	82.7	276	11.7	115	4.9	18	0.8	133	5.6	2360
Other	96	93.2	6	5.8	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	103
<b>2002/03</b>											
Aboriginal	353	80.8	58	13.3	21	4.8	5	1.1	26	5.9	437
Asian	95	95.0	5	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	100
Black	130	88.4	12	8.2	5	3.4	0	0.0	5	3.4	147
White	1824	81.5	301	13.5	95	4.2	17	0.8	112	5.0	2237
Other	122	94.6	6	4.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	129
<b>2003/04</b>											
Aboriginal	384	79.3	62	12.8	32	6.6	6	1.2	38	7.9	484
Asian	90	92.8	6	6.2	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	97
Black	169	90.9	15	8.1	2	1.1	0	0.0	2	1.1	186
White	1759	82.9	273	12.9	78	3.7	13	0.6	91	4.3	2123
Other	103	88.8	9	7.8	3	2.6	1	0.9	4	3.4	116
<b>2004/05</b>											
Aboriginal	383	81.7	67	14.3	18	3.8	1	0.2	19	4.1	469
Asian	92	92.9	5	5.1	2	2.0	0	0.0	2	2.0	99
Black	111	90.2	9	7.3	3	2.4	0	0.0	3	2.4	123
White	1873	83.8	277	12.4	74	3.3	12	0.5	86	3.8	2236
Other	72	85.7	10	11.9	1	1.2	1	1.2	2	2.4	84

In 2004/05, the federal day parole successful completion rate increased for Aboriginal offenders, remained stable for Asian, Black and White offenders. While Aboriginal offenders showed an increase of 2.4% in their successful completion rate, Asian offenders had the highest successful completion rate.



Aboriginal offenders had the highest revocation for breach of condition rate as well as the highest revocation with offence rate in 2004/05.

**Table 127**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER</b>											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	Non-violent offences		Violent offences		#	%	#
					#	%	#	%			
<b>2000/01</b>											
Male	2712	81.4	377	11.3	208	6.2	35	1.1	243	7.3	3332
Female	195	81.9	33	13.9	10	4.2	0	0.0	10	4.2	238
<b>2001/02</b>											
Male	2508	82.9	345	11.4	142	4.7	30	1.0	172	5.7	3025
Female	168	78.1	36	16.7	9	4.2	2	0.9	11	5.1	215
<b>2002/03</b>											
Male	2375	82.9	350	12.2	118	4.1	22	0.8	140	4.9	2865
Female	149	80.5	32	17.3	4	2.2	0	0.0	4	2.2	185
<b>2003/04</b>											
Male	2347	83.9	324	11.6	106	3.8	20	0.7	126	4.5	2797
Female	158	75.6	41	19.6	10	4.8	0	0.0	10	4.8	209
<b>2004/05</b>											
Male	2354	84.2	336	12.0	93	3.3	14	0.5	107	3.8	2797
Female	177	82.7	32	15.0	5	2.3	0	0.0	5	2.3	214

The female day parole successful completion rate increased 7.1% in 2004/05, while the male successful completion rate remained stable (↑0.3%). The female successful completion rate has been lower than the male rate for the last four years. Female offenders have had a higher revocation for breach of condition rate than males over the last five years, but a lower revocation with offence rate, except for in 2003/04 when the revocation with offence rate was slightly higher for female offenders.





**Table 128**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGION</b>											
					<b>Revocations With Offence</b>						<b>Total Completions #</b>
	<b>Successful Completions</b>		<b>Revoked for breach of conditions</b>		<b>Non-violent offences</b>		<b>Violent offences</b>		<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
<b>2000/01</b>											
Atlantic	324	77.0	61	14.5	31	7.4	5	1.2	36	8.6	421
Quebec	733	80.4	108	11.8	63	6.9	8	0.9	71	7.8	912
Ontario	703	86.2	69	8.5	36	4.4	8	1.0	44	5.4	816
Prairies	761	79.7	120	12.6	68	7.1	6	0.6	74	7.7	955
Pacific	386	82.8	52	11.2	20	4.3	8	1.7	28	6.0	466
<b>2001/02</b>											
Atlantic	269	75.6	61	17.1	24	6.7	2	0.6	26	7.3	356
Quebec	659	84.5	85	10.9	31	4.0	5	0.6	36	4.6	780
Ontario	701	85.9	74	9.1	28	3.4	13	1.6	41	5.0	816
Prairies	686	78.5	120	13.7	58	6.6	10	1.1	68	7.8	874
Pacific	361	87.2	41	9.9	10	2.4	2	0.5	12	2.9	414
<b>2002/03</b>											
Atlantic	247	74.2	64	19.2	19	5.7	3	0.9	22	6.6	333
Quebec	661	86.1	75	9.8	28	3.6	4	0.5	32	4.2	768
Ontario	647	86.5	75	10.0	19	2.5	7	0.9	26	3.5	748
Prairies	633	82.0	92	11.9	41	5.3	6	0.8	47	6.1	772
Pacific	336	78.3	76	17.7	15	3.5	2	0.5	17	4.0	429
<b>2003/04</b>											
Atlantic	240	72.7	71	21.5	16	4.8	3	0.9	19	5.8	330
Quebec	605	87.7	64	9.3	15	2.2	6	0.9	21	3.0	690
Ontario	617	86.4	80	11.2	15	2.1	2	0.3	17	2.4	714
Prairies	657	80.6	101	12.4	52	6.4	5	0.6	57	7.0	815
Pacific	386	84.5	49	10.7	18	3.9	4	0.9	22	4.8	457
<b>2004/05</b>											
Atlantic	278	78.3	58	16.3	17	4.8	2	0.6	19	5.4	355
Quebec	504	87.7	52	9.0	17	3.0	2	0.3	19	3.3	575
Ontario	648	87.8	74	10.0	10	1.4	6	0.8	16	2.2	738
Prairies	677	80.6	120	14.3	39	4.6	4	0.5	43	5.1	840
Pacific	424	84.3	64	12.7	15	3.0	0	0.0	15	3.0	503

The Ontario region had the highest day parole successful completion rate in 2004/05, at 87.8%. The Quebec region had the next highest rate at 87.7%, followed by the Pacific region at 84.3%, the Prairie region at 80.6% and the Atlantic region at 78.3%.

The Quebec region had the lowest revocation for breach of condition rate in 2004/05 and the Ontario region had the lowest revocation with offence rate.



Outcome Rates for Provincial Offenders on Day Parole:

**Table 129**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE</b>										
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>2000/01</b>		<b>2001/02</b>		<b>2002/03</b>		<b>2003/04</b>		<b>2004/05</b>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	179	75.8	130	76.5	145	71.8	115	79.9	143	80.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	53	22.5	34	20.0	53	26.2	27	18.8	29	16.3
<b>Revocations with Offence</b>										
Non-violent offences	4	1.7	5	2.9	3	1.5	2	1.4	6	3.4
Violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total Revocations with Offences</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>100</b>

The provincial day parole successful completion rate remained stable in 2004/05 at 80.3% (↑0.4%), its highest level since 1996/97.

The provincial day parole revocation for breach of condition rate decreased 2.5% in 2004/05, while the revocation with offence rate increased 2.0%.

Provincial day parole completions increased 23.6% in 2004/05 (↑34).



**Table 130**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by REGION</b>											
					<b>Revocations With Offence</b>						
	<b>Successful Completions</b>		<b>Revoked for breach of conditions</b>		<b>Non-violent offences</b>		<b>Violent offences</b>		<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>		<b>Total Completions</b>
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
<b>2000/01</b>											
Atlantic	82	82.0	17	17.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	100
Prairies	95	70.9	36	26.9	3	2.2	0	0.0	3	2.2	134
<b>2001/02</b>											
Atlantic	61	75.3	18	22.2	2	2.5	0	0.0	2	2.5	81
Prairies	69	78.4	15	17.1	3	3.4	1	1.1	4	4.5	88
<b>2002/03</b>											
Atlantic	70	75.3	21	22.6	2	2.2	0	0.0	2	2.2	93
Prairies	74	68.5	32	29.6	1	0.9	1	0.9	2	1.9	108
<b>2003/04</b>											
Atlantic	57	82.6	12	17.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	69
Prairies	58	77.3	15	20.0	2	2.7	0	0.0	2	2.7	75
<b>2004/05</b>											
Atlantic	63	81.8	9	11.7	5	6.5	0	0.0	5	6.5	77
Prairies	80	80.0	19	19.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	100

The Prairie region saw an increase in its provincial day parole successful completion rate in 2004/05, while the Atlantic region remained relatively stable (↓0.8%). The revocation for breach of condition rates decreased in both regions, in 2004/05, while the revocation with offence rate increased in the Atlantic region and decreased in the Prairie region.



**Table 131**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2000/01 to 2004/05)</b>								
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Schedule I-sex</b>		<b>Schedule I- non-sex</b>		<b>Schedule II</b>		<b>Non-scheduled</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Successful Completions	41	97.6	244	77.5	138	85.7	289	70.1
Revoked for breach of conditions	0	0.0	67	21.3	18	11.2	111	26.9
<b>Revocations with Offences</b>								
Non-violent offences	1	2.4	3	1.0	5	3.1	11	2.7
Violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.2
<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>100</b>

Over the last five years, offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences were the least likely to successfully complete their provincial day parole supervision periods and the most likely to have had their day paroles revoked for breach of conditions. During the same period, offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences were the most likely to have had their day paroles revoked for new offences.

**Table 132**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2000/01 to 2004/05)</b>										
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Aboriginal</b>		<b>Asian</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>White</b>		<b>Other</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Successful Completions	145	62.5	7	100	15	75.0	431	80.4	114	84.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	78	33.6	0	0.0	4	20.0	94	17.5	20	14.8
<b>Revocations with Offences</b>										
Non-violent offences	8	3.4	0	0.0	1	5.0	11	2.1	0	0.0
Violent offences	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100</b>



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

Table 133

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2000/01 to 2004/05)					
Outcome	Male		Female		
	#	%	#	%	
Successful Completions	648	77.5	64	68.1	
Revoked for breach of conditions	172	20.6	24	25.5	
<b>Revocations with Offences</b>					
Non-violent offences	15	1.8	5	5.3	
Violent offences	1	0.1	1	1.1	
<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>	

Over the last five years, male offenders had a higher successful completion rate on provincial day parole than female offenders as well as lower revocation for breach of condition and revocation with offence rates. Over this period, male offenders while on provincial day parole, committed 1 violent offence as did female offenders.



Outcome Rates for Federal Offenders on Full Parole:

**Table 134**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE</b>										
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>2000/01</b>		<b>2001/02</b>		<b>2002/03</b>		<b>2003/04</b>		<b>2004/05</b>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	1335	74.1	1325	74.1	1162	72.6	1046	73.0	1045	73.1
Revoked for breach of conditions	264	14.7	280	15.7	273	17.1	261	18.2	262	18.3
<b>Revocations with Offence</b>										
Non-violent offences	168	9.3	153	8.6	142	8.9	109	7.6	106	7.4
Violent offences	34	1.9	29	1.6	23	1.4	16	1.1	16	1.1
<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>1801</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1787</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1432</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1429</b>	<b>100</b>

The federal full parole successful completion rate for offenders serving determinate sentences remained relatively stable ( $\uparrow 0.1\%$ ) in 2004/05, as did the revocation for breach of condition rate ( $\uparrow 0.1\%$ ) and the revocation with offence rate ( $\downarrow 0.2\%$ ).

The total number of full parole completions also remained relatively unchanged from 2003/04 ( $\downarrow 3$ ). However, since 2000/01, the number of federal full parole completions has decreased 20.7%.



**Table 135**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for REGULAR FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE</b>										
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>2000/01</b>		<b>2001/02</b>		<b>2002/03</b>		<b>2003/04</b>		<b>2004/05</b>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	627	75.2	629	77.7	524	75.5	489	79.4	435	76.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	109	13.1	109	13.5	101	14.6	83	13.5	92	16.1
<b>Revocations with Offence</b>										
Non-violent offences	73	8.8	50	6.2	52	7.5	34	5.5	32	5.6
Violent offences	25	3.0	22	2.7	17	2.4	10	1.6	12	2.1
<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>100</b>

The successful completion rate for regular federal full parole decreased in 2004/05, while the revocation for breach of condition rate increased and the revocation with offence rate remained relatively stable.

The total number of regular federal full parole completions decreased 7.3% last year for the fourth decrease in regular full parole completions since 2000/01.

**Table 136**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for APR FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE</b>										
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>2000/01</b>		<b>2001/02</b>		<b>2002/03</b>		<b>2003/04</b>		<b>2004/05</b>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	708	73.2	696	71.2	638	70.4	557	68.3	610	71.1
Revoked for breach of conditions	155	16.0	171	17.5	172	19.0	178	21.8	170	19.8
<b>Revocations with Offence</b>										
Non-violent offences	95	9.8	103	10.5	90	9.9	75	9.2	74	8.6
Violent offences	9	0.9	7	0.7	6	0.7	6	0.7	4	0.5
<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>100</b>



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The AFPR successful completion rate increased in 2004/05 but it continues to be significantly lower than the regular full parole rate. Offenders released after an AFPR, in 2004/05, were 23% more likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a breach of condition than regular full parolees and 54% more likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a non-violent offence. However, APR full parolees were 76% less likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a violent offence than regular full parolees.





**Table 137**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE</b>						
<b>with DETERMINATE SENTENCE</b>						
<b>OFFENCE TYPE (%)</b>						
			<b>Revocations With Offence</b>			
	<b>Successful Completions</b>	<b>Revoked for breach of conditions</b>	<b>Non-violent offences</b>	<b>Violent offences</b>	<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>Total Completions (#)</b>
<b>Schedule I-sex</b>						
2000/01	91.3	6.5	1.6	0.5	2.2	184
2001/02	93.4	4.4	1.5	0.7	2.2	136
2002/03	94.9	3.4	0.9	0.9	1.7	117
2003/04	89.2	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	111
2004/05	86.2	11.0	0.9	1.8	2.8	109
<b>Schedule I-non-sex</b>						
2000/01	70.2	15.7	9.4	4.8	14.1	460
2001/02	75.5	14.9	5.7	4.0	9.6	477
2002/03	72.9	16.7	6.8	3.6	10.4	413
2003/04	77.6	14.1	6.0	2.3	8.3	348
2004/05	74.6	16.8	6.3	2.4	8.7	334
<b>Schedule II</b>						
2000/01	80.9	12.8	5.8	0.5	6.3	796
2001/02	79.1	14.1	6.6	0.3	6.8	776
2002/03	77.7	15.3	6.6	0.4	7.0	732
2003/04	80.4	15.4	3.9	0.3	4.2	637
2004/05	81.8	12.8	5.1	0.3	5.4	648
<b>Non-scheduled</b>						
2000/01	55.4	21.6	21.1	1.9	23.0	361
2001/02	56.3	23.6	18.3	1.8	20.1	398
2002/03	53.6	26.0	19.2	1.2	20.4	338
2003/04	49.1	30.4	18.8	1.8	20.5	336
2004/05	50.7	32.9	15.1	1.2	16.3	337
<b>Total</b>						
2000/01	74.1	14.7	9.3	1.9	11.2	1801
2001/02	74.2	15.7	8.6	1.6	10.2	1787
2002/03	72.6	17.1	8.9	1.4	10.3	1600
2003/04	73.0	18.2	7.6	1.1	8.7	1432
2004/05	73.1	18.3	7.4	1.1	8.5	1429*

\* Total includes a successful completion of full parole for an offender serving a determinate sentence for an offence of second degree murder. The offender was a transfer from the United States.

Full parolees serving determinate sentences for non-scheduled offences have had by far the lowest successful completion rates since 2000/01, while schedule I-sex offenders have had the highest. Non-scheduled offenders were also far more likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a breach of condition or because of a non-violent offence.



Schedule I-non-sex offenders however were the most likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a violent offence.

**Table 138**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE</b>											
<b>with DETERMINATE SENTENCE</b>											
											<b>by</b>
<b>ABORIGINAL and RACE</b>											
					<b>Revocations With Offence</b>						<b>Total Completions #</b>
	<b>Successful Completions</b>		<b>Revoked for breach of conditions</b>		<b>Non-violent offences</b>		<b>Violent offences</b>		<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
<b>2000/01</b>											
Aboriginal	93	58.5	35	22.0	26	16.4	5	3.1	31	19.5	159
Asian	97	83.6	11	9.5	6	5.2	2	1.7	8	6.9	116
Black	134	79.3	19	11.2	13	7.7	3	1.8	16	9.5	169
White	930	73.7	189	15.0	119	9.4	24	1.9	143	11.3	1262
Other	81	85.3	10	10.5	4	4.2	0	0.0	4	4.2	95
<b>2001/02</b>											
Aboriginal	106	60.2	44	25.0	20	11.4	6	3.4	26	14.8	176
Asian	88	83.8	11	10.5	6	5.7	0	0.0	6	5.7	105
Black	115	77.7	20	13.5	12	8.1	1	0.7	13	8.8	148
White	941	74.0	193	15.2	115	9.0	22	1.7	137	10.8	1271
Other	75	86.2	12	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	87
<b>2002/03</b>											
Aboriginal	93	59.6	36	23.1	24	15.4	3	1.9	27	17.3	156
Asian	80	87.0	8	8.7	3	3.3	1	1.1	4	4.3	92
Black	74	76.3	16	16.5	6	6.2	1	1.0	7	7.2	97
White	808	71.5	200	17.7	104	9.2	18	1.6	122	10.8	1130
Other	107	85.6	13	10.4	5	4.0	0	0.0	5	4.0	125
<b>2003/04</b>											
Aboriginal	89	63.6	38	27.1	12	8.6	1	0.7	13	9.3	140
Asian	74	87.1	11	12.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	85
Black	99	80.5	15	12.2	9	7.3	0	0.0	9	7.3	123
White	708	70.9	189	18.9	88	8.8	14	1.4	102	10.2	999
Other	76	89.4	8	9.4	0	0.0	1	1.2	1	1.2	85
<b>2004/05</b>											
Aboriginal	88	57.5	49	32.0	13	8.5	3	2.0	16	10.5	153
Asian	68	84.0	9	11.1	4	4.9	0	0.0	4	4.9	81
Black	107	79.9	17	12.7	8	6.0	2	1.5	10	7.5	134
White	697	72.1	180	18.6	79	8.2	11	1.1	90	9.3	967
Other	85	90.4	7	7.5	2	2.1	0	0.0	2	2.1	94



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 rates decreased for Aboriginal and Asian offenders, remained stable for Black offenders and increased for White offenders in 2004/05.

**Table 139**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by GENDER</b>											
					<b>Revocations With Offence</b>						<b>Total Completions #</b>
	<b>Successful Completions</b>		<b>Revoked for breach of conditions</b>		<b>Non-violent offences</b>		<b>Violent offences</b>		<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
<b>2000/01</b>											
Male	1201	73.6	242	14.8	155	9.5	34	2.1	189	11.6	1632
Female	134	79.3	22	13.0	13	7.7	0	0.0	13	7.7	169
<b>2001/02</b>											
Male	1187	73.6	252	15.6	145	9.0	29	1.8	174	10.8	1613
Female	138	79.3	28	16.1	8	4.6	0	0.0	8	4.6	174
<b>2002/03</b>											
Male	1033	71.8	247	17.2	137	9.5	22	1.5	159	11.0	1439
Female	129	80.1	26	16.2	5	3.1	1	0.6	6	3.7	161
<b>2003/04</b>											
Male	934	72.1	241	18.6	105	8.1	16	1.2	121	9.3	1296
Female	112	82.4	20	14.7	4	2.9	0	0.0	4	2.9	136
<b>2004/05</b>											
Male	949	73.2	232	17.9	101	7.8	15	1.2	116	8.9	1297
Female	96	72.7	30	22.7	5	3.8	1	0.8	6	4.5	132

In 2004/05, the federal full parole successful completion rate increased for male offenders and decreased for female offenders. While the revocation for breach of condition and revocation with offence rates decreased for male offenders last year, they increased for female offenders.



**Table 140**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE</b>											
<b>with DETERMINATE SENTENCE</b>											
<b>REGION</b>											
	Successful Completions				Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
<b>2000/01</b>											
Atlantic	146	64.3	41	18.1	35	15.4	5	2.2	40	17.6	227
Quebec	376	81.0	52	11.2	28	6.0	8	1.7	36	7.8	464
Ontario	370	79.2	61	13.1	31	6.6	5	1.1	36	7.7	467
Prairies	346	69.2	88	17.6	57	11.4	9	1.8	66	13.2	500
Pacific	97	67.8	22	15.4	17	11.9	7	4.9	24	16.8	143
<b>2001/02</b>											
Atlantic	154	67.8	42	18.5	25	11.0	6	2.6	31	13.7	227
Quebec	331	77.5	62	14.5	27	6.3	7	1.6	34	8.0	427
Ontario	359	81.0	50	11.3	30	6.8	4	0.9	34	7.7	443
Prairies	372	70.1	93	17.5	56	10.5	10	1.9	66	12.4	531
Pacific	109	68.6	33	20.8	15	9.4	2	1.3	17	10.7	159
<b>2002/03</b>											
Atlantic	146	69.9	35	16.8	26	12.4	2	1.0	28	13.4	209
Quebec	273	75.2	48	13.2	35	9.6	7	1.9	42	11.6	363
Ontario	286	74.5	68	17.7	24	6.3	6	1.6	30	7.8	384
Prairies	338	70.3	93	19.3	46	9.6	4	0.8	50	10.4	481
Pacific	119	73.0	29	17.8	11	6.7	4	2.5	15	9.2	163
<b>2003/04</b>											
Atlantic	113	69.8	34	21.0	13	8.0	2	1.2	15	9.3	162
Quebec	281	77.6	48	13.3	28	7.7	5	1.4	33	9.1	362
Ontario	288	79.6	52	14.4	17	4.7	5	1.4	22	6.1	362
Prairies	260	64.8	101	25.2	37	9.2	3	0.8	40	10.0	401
Pacific	104	71.7	26	17.9	14	9.7	1	0.7	15	10.3	145
<b>2004/05</b>											
Atlantic	127	63.8	48	24.1	21	10.6	3	1.5	24	12.1	199
Quebec	258	80.6	43	13.4	15	4.7	4	1.3	19	5.9	320
Ontario	301	76.8	63	16.1	27	6.9	1	0.3	28	7.1	392
Prairies	265	69.6	76	19.9	36	9.4	4	1.0	40	10.5	381
Pacific	94	68.6	32	23.4	7	5.1	4	2.9	11	8.0	137

The Quebec and Ontario regions have recorded the highest full parole successful completion rates in the last five years. The Atlantic region recorded the lowest full parole successful completion rates in each of the last five years, except for 2003/04 when the Prairie region recorded the lowest rate.



The Atlantic, Ontario and Pacific regions all recorded decreases in their full parole successful completion rates in 2004/05, while the other two regions recorded increases. In 2004/05, the Atlantic region had the highest revocation for breach of condition and revocation with offence rates, while the Pacific region had the highest revocation for violent offence rate.

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 cases<sup>35</sup>).

**Table 141**

Source: NPB

<b>OUTCOMES of FULL PAROLE for OFFENDERS with INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2005)</b>												
<b>Time Under Supervision on Full Parole</b>	<b>Still Supervised</b>		<b>Died while on Full Parole</b>		<b>Revocation for Breach of Conditions</b>		<b>Revocation- Non-violent Offence</b>		<b>Revocation - Violent Offence</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 - 3 Mths	33	2.4	5	2.0	6	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	44	2.1
>3 Mths - 6 Mths	19	1.4	4	1.6	12	5.1	2	2.1	3	5.0	40	1.9
>6 Mths - 1 Yr	39	2.8	11	4.3	27	11.4	2	2.1	6	10.0	85	4.1
>1 Yr - 2 Yrs	93	6.6	15	5.9	33	13.9	18	18.6	8	13.3	167	8.1
>2 Yrs - 3 Yrs	71	5.1	18	7.1	33	13.9	18	18.6	7	11.7	147	7.2
>3 Yrs - 4 Yrs	81	5.8	13	5.1	26	11.0	12	12.4	8	13.3	140	6.8
>4 Yrs - 5 Yrs	77	5.5	11	4.3	23	9.7	8	8.2	4	6.7	123	6.0
>5 Yrs - 10 Yrs	295	21.0	40	15.7	49	20.7	22	22.7	10	16.7	416	20.3
>10 Yrs - 15 Yrs	262	18.7	35	13.8	20	8.4	9	9.3	9	15.0	335	16.3
>15 Yrs	434	30.9	102	40.2	8	3.4	6	6.2	5	8.3	555	27.0
<b>Total</b>	1404	100	254	100	237	100	97	100	60	100	2052	100
<b>Average Length of Full Parole</b>	<b>11.8 Yrs</b>		<b>13.0 Yrs</b>		<b>4.6 Yrs</b>		<b>5.4 Yrs</b>		<b>6.0 Yrs</b>		<b>10.6 Yrs</b>	

Excludes 1 offender with an indeterminate sentence that is recorded as having completed supervision in 1995. In this case, the indeterminate sentence was quashed.

<sup>35</sup> In some exceptional cases indeterminate offenders do complete their supervision periods. An offender serving an indeterminate sentence could, for example, be granted clemency. In 1995, an indeterminate sentence for one offender on full parole was recorded as completed as the conviction was quashed.



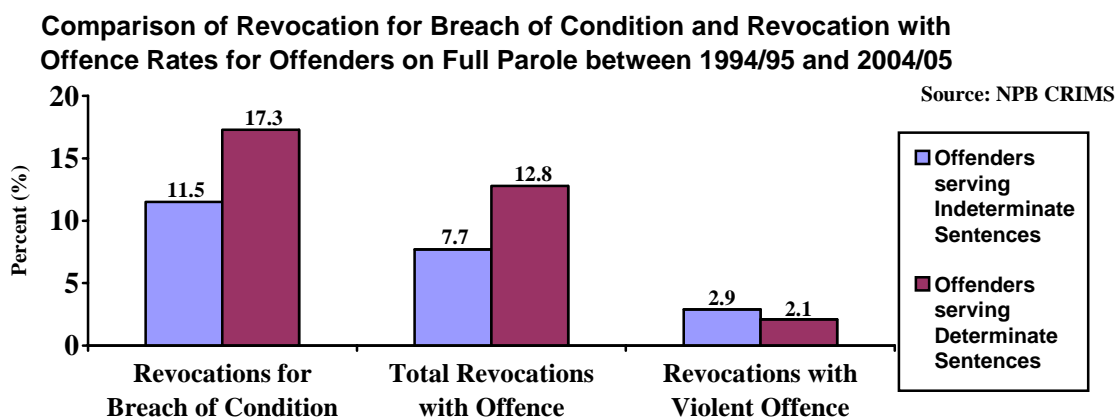
This table provides information on all offenders serving indeterminate sentences that were being supervised on full parole as of March 31, 2005 or who had full parole supervision periods that ended between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2005. The table provides a starting point for the measurement of full parole outcomes for offenders with indeterminate sentences.

Between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2005, 1,867 offenders with indeterminate sentences had 2,052 full parole supervision periods. 1,705 offenders with indeterminate sentences had just one full parole during the eleven-year period, 141 offenders had two full parole periods, 19 offenders had three full parole periods and 2 offenders had four full parole supervision periods.

As of March 31, 2005, 68.4% of all full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences over the last eleven years were still active (supervised). The offender had died on full parole in 12.4% of cases, while 11.5% of the full parole supervision periods were revoked for a breach of conditions, 4.7% ended as a result of a non-violent offence, and 2.9% ended as a result of a violent offence over the last eleven years.

Since offenders serving indeterminate sentences cannot complete their full parole periods, any determination of success would have to be based on completion of a certain number of years in the community without revocation.

In the next two paragraphs we will compare offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole to federal offenders with determinate sentences on full parole. As you will see, the revocation for breach of condition and revocation with offence rates for offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole are significantly lower than the rates for offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole, however, the two groups have similar revocation with violent offence rates. In making these comparisons it is important to remember that offenders serving indeterminate sentences have been on full parole for an average of 10.6 years compared to the average supervision period length of 24.9 months for federal offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole.





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

- 34% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a breach of condition than federal full parolees with determinate sentences;
- 40% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of an offence; and,
- 38% 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 eleven years.

**Table 142**

Source: NPB

<b>FULL PAROLE REVOCATION for BREACH of CONDITION and REVOCATION with OFFENCE RATES for OFFENDERS with INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2005)</b>								
<b>Time Under Supervision on Full Parole</b>	<b>Population In Period</b>		<b>Total Revocations during Period<sup>36</sup></b>		<b>Revocations with Offence during Period</b>			
	<b>Total #</b>	<b>% of Total Indeter. On Full Parole</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Revocation Rate</b>	<b>Total Revocations with Offence<sup>37</sup></b>		<b>Revocations with Violent Offence</b>	
					<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
>15 Years	555	27.0%	19	3.4%	11	2.0%	5	0.9%
>10 Years	890	43.4%	57	6.4%	29	3.3%	14	1.6%
>5 Years	1306	63.6%	138	10.6%	61	4.7%	24	1.8%
>4 Years	1429	69.6%	173	12.1%	73	5.1%	28	2.0%
>3 Years	1569	76.5%	219	14.0%	93	5.9%	36	2.3%
>2 Years	1716	83.6%	277	16.1%	118	6.9%	43	2.5%
>1 Year	1883	91.8%	336	17.8%	144	7.6%	51	2.7%
<b>Total</b>	2052	100.0%	394	19.2%	157	7.7%	60	2.9%

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:

<sup>36</sup> Total revocations during period is the number of revocations for breach of conditions, plus revocations with non-violent and violent offences.

<sup>37</sup> Total revocations with offence is the number of revocations with non-violent and violent offences.



- A total revocation rate of 10.6% over the last eleven years (65% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked than federal offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole over the last eleven years (30.1%));
- A total revocation with offence rate of 4.7% (63% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of an offence than full parolees serving determinate sentences (12.8%)); and,
- A revocation with violent offence rate of 1.8% (14% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence than full parolees serving determinate sentences (2.1%)).

**Table 143**

Source: NPB

<b>LIKELIHOOD of DYING compared to being REVOKED for an OFFENCE for FULL PAROLEES SERVING INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2005)</b>					
<b>Time Under Supervision</b>	<b>Offenders that Died on Full Parole</b>	<b>Total Revocations with Offence #</b>	<b>Likelihood of Dying Compared to Committing a New Offence</b>	<b>Revocations with Violent Offence #</b>	<b>Likelihood of Dying Compared to Committing a Violent Offence</b>
>5 Years	177	61	2.9	24	7.4
>4 Years	188	73	2.6	28	6.7
>3 Years	201	93	2.2	36	5.6
>2 Years	219	118	1.9	43	5.1
>1 Year	234	144	1.6	51	4.6
All Full Parole Supervision Periods	254	157	1.6	60	4.2

Offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 1.6 times more likely to have died than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new offence over the last eleven years and 4.2 times more likely to have died than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new violent offence. As the table above indicates, the likelihood of dying to having a supervision period revoked for having committed a new offence while on full parole increases with the length of time the offender is under supervision. Offenders serving indeterminate sentences that had been on full parole for more than five years were 2.9 times more likely to die than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new offence and 7.4 times more likely to die than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new violent offence.





Outcome Rates for Provincial Offenders on Full Parole:

**Table 144**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE</b>										
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>2000/01</b>		<b>2001/02</b>		<b>2002/03</b>		<b>2003/04</b>		<b>2004/05</b>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	299	78.9	235	83.0	173	72.4	183	75.3	179	71.9
Revoked for breach of condition	71	18.7	43	15.2	63	26.4	55	22.6	65	26.1
<b>Revocations with Offence</b>										
Non-violent offences	6	1.6	5	1.8	2	0.8	5	2.1	4	1.6
Violent offences	3	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4
<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>100</b>

The provincial full parole successful completion rate decreased 3.4% in 2004/05. The revocation for breach of condition rate increased 3.5%, while the revocation with offence rate remained relatively stable (↓0.1%). The total number of completions increased 2.5% in 2004/05. This is the second increase in the last two years.



**Table 145**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by REGION</b>											
					<b>Revocations With Offence</b>						<b>Total Completions #</b>
	<b>Successful Completions</b>		<b>Revoked for breach of conditions</b>		<b>Non-violent offences</b>		<b>Violent offences</b>		<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
<b>2000/01</b>											
Atlantic	135	75.8	39	21.9	2	1.1	2	1.1	4	2.2	178
Prairies	143	81.7	28	16.0	3	1.7	1	0.6	4	2.3	175
<b>2001/02</b>											
Atlantic	88	79.3	19	17.1	4	3.6	0	0.0	4	3.6	111
Prairies	135	88.2	18	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	153
<b>2002/03</b>											
Atlantic	72	60.0	46	38.3	1	0.8	1	0.8	2	1.7	120
Prairies	91	86.7	14	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	105
<b>2003/04</b>											
Atlantic	91	71.1	35	27.3	2	1.6	0	0.0	2	1.6	128
Prairies	83	79.8	19	18.3	2	1.9	0	0.0	2	1.9	104
<b>2004/05</b>											
Atlantic	82	64.1	43	33.6	3	2.3	0	0.0	3	2.3	128
Prairies	90	81.8	19	17.3	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.9	110

The provincial full parole successful completion rate has been higher in the Prairie region in each of the last five years.

The full parole successful completion rate decreased 7.0% in the Atlantic region in 2004/05, while it increased 2.0% in the Prairie region.

The overall decreases in the full parole successful completion rates can be attributed, in part, to a change in the profile of the provincial incarcerated population. Provincial authorities have stated that the provincial population is becoming more difficult to manage because there are more offenders in the system who have previously served sentences in the federal system and, as such, have more serious criminal records. This leads to the imposition of more conditions on full parole and a, therefore, greater chance that a condition will be breached.



**Table 146**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2000/01 to 2004/05)</b>								
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Schedule I-sex</b>		<b>Schedule I- non-sex</b>		<b>Schedule II</b>		<b>Non-scheduled</b>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	138	91.4	280	75.1	257	86.2	394	69.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	13	8.6	83	22.3	40	13.4	161	28.2
<b>Revocations with Offences</b>								
Non-violent offences	0	0.0	7	1.9	1	0.3	14	2.5
Violent offences	0	0.0	3	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.4
<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>100</b>

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 revocation for offence rates.

**Table 147**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2000/01 to 2004/05)</b>										
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Aboriginal</b>		<b>Asian</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>White</b>		<b>Other</b>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	126	69.6	10	100.0	23	82.1	622	75.9	288	81.1
Revoked for breach of conditions	52	28.7	0	0.0	5	17.9	176	21.5	64	18.0
<b>Revocations with Offences</b>										
Non-violent offences	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	2.1	3	0.8
Violent offences	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.5	0	0.0
<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>100</b>

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, while White offenders had the highest revocation with offence rate.



Table 148

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2000/01 to 2004/05)</b>				
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Successful Completions	994	77.4	75	69.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	268	20.9	29	26.9
<b>Revocations with Offences</b>				
Non-violent offences	19	1.5	3	2.8
Violent offences	4	0.3	1	0.9
<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>1285</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>

Over the last five years, male offenders had a higher provincial full parole successful completion rate than female offenders.



Outcome Rates for Offenders on Statutory Release:

**Table 149**

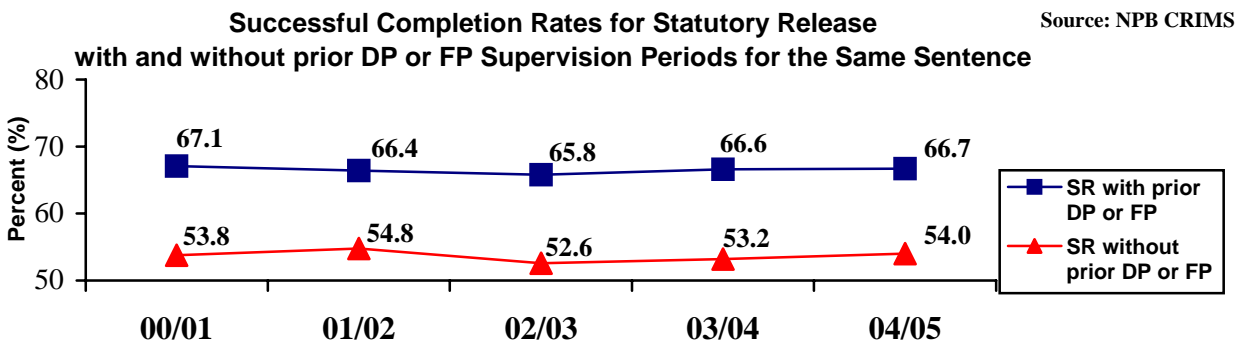
Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE</b>										
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>2000/01</b>		<b>2001/02</b>		<b>2002/03</b>		<b>2003/04</b>		<b>2004/05</b>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2957	58.7	3022	59.2	3138	57.7	3117	57.9	3091	58.2
Revoked for breach of condition	1294	25.7	1371	26.9	1612	29.6	1595	29.7	1611	30.3
<b>Revocations with Offence</b>										
Non-violent offences	619	12.3	560	11.0	543	10.0	520	9.7	498	9.4
Violent Offences	166	3.3	149	2.9	148	2.7	147	2.7	109	2.1
<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>11.4</b>
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>5036</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5102</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5441</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5379</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5309</b>	<b>100</b>

The statutory release successful completion rate remained relatively stable (↑0.3%) in 2004/05, as did the revocation for breach of condition rate (↑0.6%). The revocation with offence rate, however, decreased 1.0%. The 2004/05 successful completion rate (58.2%) is relatively similar to the five-year average for statutory release of 58.3%. However, the breach of condition rate is higher in 2004/05 than the five-year average, while the revocation with offence rate is lower.

The number of statutory release completions decreased 1.3% in 2004/05. This is the second decrease in the last two years.

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 39.4% of all successfully completed statutory releases over the last five years have been for periods of less than three months, compared to just 0.4% of full parole successful completions and 31.4% of day parole successful completions. It is therefore significantly easier to successfully complete statutory release than full parole where 94.4% of successful completions were for periods of more than one year.



The chart above shows that offenders that had a day parole or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release are far more likely to successfully complete their statutory release supervision period. The successful completion rate for offenders that had a day or full parole prior to statutory release was about 11% to 13% higher than the rate for offenders that did not have a day or full parole prior to statutory release over the last five years. Two possible explanations for this are:

1. Offenders that had a day or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release are less likely to re-offend and this is part of the reason they had the prior parole supervision period(s); and,
2. Offenders that had a day or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release have learned from this previous time in the community and thus are more likely to successfully complete statutory release.



**Table 150**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)</b>						
			<b>Revocations With Offence</b>		<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>	<b>Total Completions (#)</b>
	<b>Successful Completions</b>	<b>Revoked for breach of conditions</b>	<b>Non-violent offences</b>	<b>Violent offences</b>		
<b>Schedule I-sex</b>						
2000/01	77.3	18.9	1.9	1.9	3.8	629
2001/02	76.7	19.1	2.7	1.5	4.2	523
2002/03	72.6	23.5	3.0	1.0	4.0	503
2003/04	81.0	17.3	0.7	1.1	1.7	462
2004/05	77.0	19.0	4.1	0.0	4.1	443
<b>Schedule I-non-sex</b>						
2000/01	55.0	29.0	11.7	4.3	16.0	2697
2001/02	56.2	29.4	10.1	4.3	14.4	2709
2002/03	55.1	32.3	8.8	3.8	12.6	2851
2003/04	53.8	32.9	9.3	4.0	13.3	2855
2004/05	54.4	33.6	9.0	3.0	12.0	2812
<b>Schedule II</b>						
2000/01	69.6	20.5	8.5	1.5	9.9	473
2001/02	68.6	24.4	6.4	0.6	7.0	513
2002/03	65.1	27.2	6.4	1.4	7.8	644
2003/04	69.5	23.1	6.6	0.8	7.5	603
2004/05	71.2	21.1	6.6	1.0	7.7	587
<b>Non-scheduled</b>						
2000/01	53.3	23.9	20.3	2.5	22.8	1237
2001/02	55.0	25.8	17.7	1.6	19.2	1357
2002/03	54.2	27.5	16.4	1.9	18.2	1442
2003/04	53.9	30.0	14.5	1.7	16.1	1458
2004/05	54.8	31.1	12.8	1.4	14.1	1466
<b>Total</b>						
2000/01	58.7	25.7	12.3	3.3	15.6	5036
2001/02	59.2	26.9	11.0	2.9	13.9	5102
2002/03	57.7	29.6	10.0	2.7	12.7	5441*
2003/04	58.0	29.7	9.7	2.7	12.4	5379*
2004/05	58.2	30.3	9.4	2.1	11.4	5309*

\* Total includes one completion of statutory release per year for offenders serving determinate sentences for offences of second degree murder. Two offenders were transfers from the United States and one was convicted as a young offender.

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

<b>OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE</b>											
					<b>Revocations With Offence</b>						<b>Total Completions #</b>
	<b>Successful Completions</b>		<b>Revoked for breach of conditions</b>		<b>Non-violent offences</b>		<b>Violent offences</b>		<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
<b>2000/01</b>											
Aboriginal	611	54.5	339	30.2	141	12.6	31	2.8	172	15.3	1122
Asian	72	75.0	15	15.6	8	8.3	1	1.0	9	9.4	96
Black	175	60.8	85	29.5	18	6.3	10	3.5	28	9.7	288
White	2001	58.9	835	24.6	441	13.0	123	3.6	564	16.6	3400
Other	98	75.4	20	15.4	11	8.5	1	0.8	12	9.2	130
<b>2001/02</b>											
Aboriginal	584	54.2	335	31.1	120	11.1	39	3.6	159	14.7	1078
Asian	55	75.3	14	19.2	4	5.5	0	0.0	4	5.5	73
Black	202	67.1	72	23.9	16	5.3	11	3.7	27	9.0	301
White	2107	59.5	930	26.3	409	11.5	96	2.7	505	14.3	3542
Other	74	68.5	20	18.5	11	10.2	3	2.8	14	13.0	108
<b>2002/03</b>											
Aboriginal	578	52.2	369	33.3	132	11.9	29	2.6	161	14.5	1108
Asian	61	75.3	19	23.5	0	0.0	1	1.2	1	1.2	81
Black	188	63.2	84	28.3	21	7.1	4	1.3	25	8.4	297
White	2230	58.0	1120	29.2	380	9.9	112	2.9	492	12.8	3842
Other	81	71.7	20	17.7	10	8.9	2	1.8	12	10.6	113
<b>2003/04</b>											
Aboriginal	541	52.8	348	34.0	108	10.5	27	2.6	135	13.2	1024
Asian	59	67.1	23	26.1	5	5.7	1	1.1	6	6.8	88
Black	192	61.7	92	29.6	19	6.1	8	2.6	27	8.7	311
White	2238	58.4	1104	28.8	381	9.9	109	2.8	490	12.8	3832
Other	87	70.2	28	22.6	7	5.6	2	1.6	9	7.3	124
<b>2004/05</b>											
Aboriginal	592	54.8	349	32.3	111	10.3	29	2.7	140	13.0	1081
Asian	65	76.5	16	18.8	3	3.5	1	1.2	4	4.7	85
Black	198	67.3	72	24.5	21	7.1	3	1.0	24	8.2	294
White	2166	58.0	1140	30.5	356	9.5	75	2.0	431	11.5	3737
Other	70	62.5	34	30.4	7	6.3	1	0.9	8	7.1	112

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. In addition, for the last four years, Aboriginal offenders were also the most likely to have had their releases revoked for a new offence.





**Table 152**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE</b>											<b>by</b>
<b>GENDER</b>											
					<b>Revocations With Offence</b>						<b>Total Completions #</b>
	<b>Successful Completions</b>		<b>Revoked for breach of conditions</b>		<b>Non-violent offences</b>		<b>Violent offences</b>		<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
<b>2000/01</b>											
Male	2872	58.6	1251	25.5	612	12.5	165	3.4	777	15.9	4900
Female	85	62.5	43	31.6	7	5.1	1	0.7	8	5.9	136
<b>2001/02</b>											
Male	2921	59.0	1331	26.9	555	11.2	148	3.0	703	14.2	4955
Female	101	68.7	40	27.2	5	3.4	1	0.7	6	4.1	147
<b>2002/03</b>											
Male	3032	57.6	1553	29.5	535	10.2	146	2.8	681	12.9	5266
Female	106	60.6	59	33.7	8	4.6	2	1.1	10	5.7	175
<b>2003/04</b>											
Male	2995	57.7	1544	29.7	509	9.8	144	2.8	653	12.6	5192
Female	122	65.2	51	27.3	11	5.9	3	1.6	14	7.5	187
<b>2004/05</b>											
Male	2997	58.2	1558	30.3	486	9.4	108	2.1	594	11.5	5149
Female	94	58.8	53	33.1	12	7.5	1	0.6	13	8.1	160

Male offenders were less likely to successfully complete statutory release than female offenders between 2000/01 and 2003/04 but were equally successful in 2004/05. Over the last five years, male offenders were more likely to have had their releases revoked because of an offence, however, for four of the last five years, female offenders were more likely to have had their statutory releases revoked for breach of condition.

The successful completion rate for male offenders remained relatively stable (↑0.5%) in 2004/05, while the female successful completion rate decreased 6.4%. The revocation for breach of condition rate increased for both male and female offenders, while the revocation with offence rate decreased for male offenders and increased for female offenders.

The number of statutory release completions for female offenders increased from 136 to 187 between 2000/01 and 2003/04 but decreased to 160 in 2004/05. The number of completions for male offenders increased 7.5% between 2000/01 and 2002/03 and has since decreased 2.2%.



**Table 153**

Source: NPB CRIMS

<b>OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION</b>											
					<b>Revocations With Offence</b>						<b>Total Completions #</b>
	<b>Successful Completions</b>		<b>Revoked for breach of conditions</b>		<b>Non-violent offences</b>		<b>Violent offences</b>		<b>Total Revocations with Offence</b>		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
<b>2000/01</b>											
Atlantic	263	58.4	130	28.9	45	10.0	12	2.7	57	12.7	450
Quebec	777	58.8	313	23.7	167	12.6	65	4.9	232	17.5	1322
Ontario	746	57.3	376	28.9	140	10.7	41	3.1	181	13.9	1303
Prairies	837	59.3	339	24.0	201	14.2	34	2.4	235	16.7	1411
Pacific	334	60.7	136	24.7	66	12.0	14	2.5	80	14.5	550
<b>2001/02</b>											
Atlantic	290	60.7	133	27.8	45	9.4	10	2.1	55	11.5	478
Quebec	799	59.3	379	28.1	117	8.7	52	3.9	169	12.5	1347
Ontario	735	59.8	318	25.9	145	11.8	31	2.5	176	14.3	1229
Prairies	842	58.2	388	26.8	178	12.3	39	2.7	217	15.0	1447
Pacific	356	59.2	153	25.5	75	12.5	17	2.8	92	15.3	601
<b>2002/03</b>											
Atlantic	306	55.7	169	30.8	56	10.2	18	3.3	74	13.5	549
Quebec	757	58.2	377	29.0	124	9.5	42	3.2	166	12.8	1300
Ontario	789	58.0	425	31.2	113	8.3	34	2.5	147	10.8	1361
Prairies	928	57.5	461	28.6	189	11.7	35	2.2	224	13.9	1613
Pacific	358	57.9	180	29.1	61	9.9	19	3.1	80	12.9	618
<b>2003/04</b>											
Atlantic	293	58.7	165	33.1	33	6.6	8	1.6	41	8.2	499
Quebec	747	57.8	381	29.5	110	8.5	55	4.3	165	12.8	1293
Ontario	825	57.5	446	31.1	130	9.1	35	2.4	165	11.5	1436
Prairies	888	59.1	413	27.5	171	11.4	30	2.0	201	13.4	1502
Pacific	364	56.1	190	29.3	76	11.7	19	2.9	95	14.6	649
<b>2004/05</b>											
Atlantic	266	52.8	191	37.9	39	7.7	8	1.6	47	9.3	504
Quebec	738	57.9	363	28.5	129	10.1	45	3.5	174	13.6	1275
Ontario	841	61.2	407	29.6	114	8.3	13	0.9	127	9.2	1375
Prairies	826	58.5	405	28.7	152	10.8	30	2.1	182	12.9	1413
Pacific	420	56.6	245	33.0	64	8.6	13	1.8	77	10.4	742

The statutory release successful completion rates have been similar in all regions over the last five years. In 2004/05, the rate remained stable in the Quebec, Prairie and Pacific regions, increased in the Ontario region and decreased in the Atlantic region. The revocation for breach of condition rates increased in the Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions last year, and decreased in the other two regions, while the revocation with offence rates decreased in the Ontario, Prairie and Pacific regions and increased in the other two regions.



**POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION ON A FEDERAL SENTENCE**

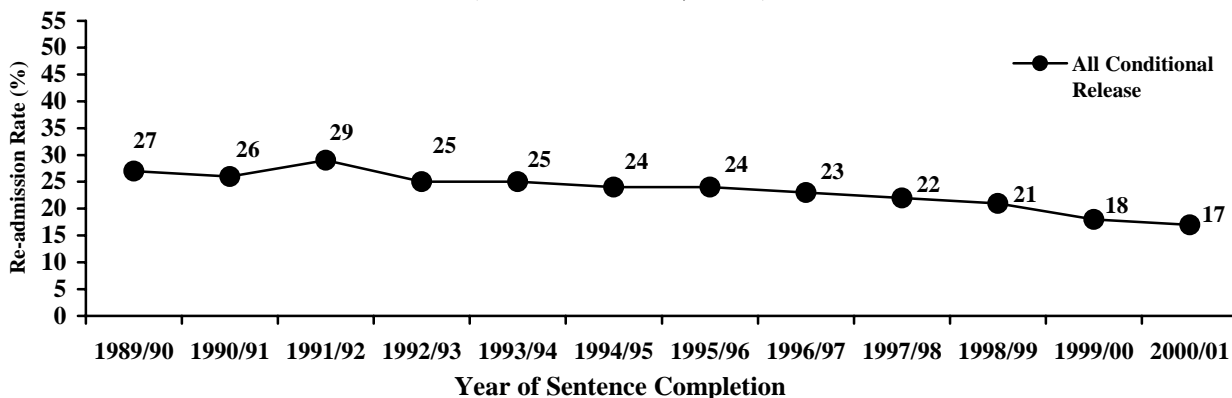
**Note**

The section on post-warrant expiry readmission on a federal sentence is shown differently from the reports prior to 2001/02 as the information is now by year of sentence completion rather than by year of release.

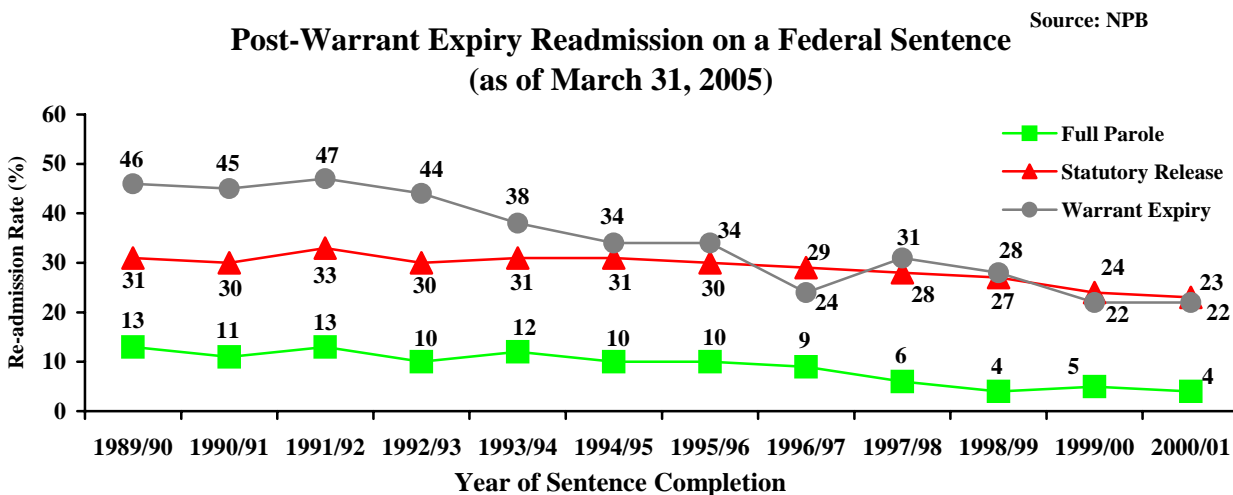
This section provides information on the long-term results of offenders who complete their sentences on full parole and statutory release as well as how offenders do after being released at warrant expiry. An offender's ability to live a crime free life in the community after completion of his/her sentence (i.e., after warrant expiry) is influenced by diverse and complex factors, many of which are beyond the control of CSC and the Board. Nevertheless, information on post-warrant expiry readmission on a federal sentence provides important information for strategic planning and assessment of the effectiveness of the law, policy and operations.

The chart that follows shows that 10 to 15 years after sentence completion between 24% and 29% of offenders return on a federal sentence.

**Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence** Source: NPB  
(as of March 31, 2005)



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



**Note:** The numbers for full parole and statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If the type of release is not indicated, it is assumed that the release was at WED.

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

- Offenders released at warrant expiry are between 3 and 4 times more likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence than offenders that completed their sentences on full parole; and,
- Offenders that completed their sentences on statutory release are over 2 1/2 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 were the least likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence, followed by schedule II offenders. For offenders who were released at WED, schedule II offenders were the least likely to be readmitted on a federal sentence, followed by schedule I-sex offenders.
- Offenders in the Pacific region who completed their sentences on either full parole, statutory release or were released at WED were the least likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence.

As of March 31, 2005, 10% to 13% of federal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole between 1989/90 and 1994/95 have been re-admitted on a federal sentence. In comparison, between 30% and 33% of offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release during the same period have been re-admitted and 34% to 47% of offenders that were released at warrant expiry have returned.



**Table 154**

Source: NPB

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS (as of March 31, 2005)</b>							
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)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
89/90	3577	452	12.6	528	14.8	980	27.4
90/91	3735	420	11.2	553	14.8	973	26.1
91/92	3815	464	12.2	640	16.8	1104	28.9
92/93	3877	414	10.7	556	14.3	970	25.0
93/94	4014	439	10.9	557	13.9	996	24.8
94/95	4435	469	10.6	607	13.7	1076	24.3
95/96	4677	508	10.9	593	12.7	1101	23.5
96/97	4648	506	10.9	581	12.5	1087	23.4
97/98	4565	456	10.0	554	12.1	1010	22.1
98/99	4475	421	9.4	522	11.7	943	21.1
99/00	4309	392	9.1	390	9.1	782	18.1
00/01	4529	372	8.2	415	9.2	787	17.4
01/02	4581	318	6.9	335	7.3	653	14.3
02/03	4537	296	6.5	284	6.3	580	12.8
03/04	4415	194	4.4	189	4.3	383	8.7
04/05	4411	72	1.6	70	1.6	142	3.2

The table above shows that, over the long-term, offenders are more likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence for a violent offence rather than a non-violent offence and the readmission rate stabilizes after about 13 years in the non-violent offence category and 12 years in the violent offence category.

The tables below provide more detailed information on readmission on a federal sentence for federal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole or statutory release or were released at warrant expiry, between 1989/90 and 2004/05. The tables illustrate the status on March 31, 2005, of all offenders that completed a full parole or statutory release supervision period or that were released at warrant expiry during each year, by supervision or release type.



**Table 155**

Source: NPB

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE (as of March 31, 2005)</b>							
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)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
89/90	1315	97	7.4	70	5.3	167	12.7
90/91	1296	71	5.5	75	5.8	146	11.3
91/92	1334	92	6.9	83	6.2	175	13.1
92/93	1349	81	6.0	58	4.3	139	10.3
93/94	1477	110	7.4	72	4.9	182	12.3
94/95	1545	93	6.0	64	4.1	157	10.2
95/96	1501	86	5.7	57	3.8	143	9.5
96/97	1256	75	6.0	39	3.1	114	9.1
97/98	1201	46	3.8	22	1.8	68	5.7
98/99	1165	35	3.0	16	1.4	51	4.4
99/00	1223	37	3.0	19	1.6	56	4.6
00/01	1335	37	2.8	15	1.1	52	3.9
01/02	1326	34	2.6	15	1.1	49	3.7
02/03	1166	22	1.9	10	0.9	32	2.7
03/04	1047	6	0.6	3	0.3	9	0.9
04/05	1049	3	0.3	3	0.3	6	0.6

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



**Table 156**

Source: NPB

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE (as of March 31, 2005)</b>							
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)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
89/90	1586	214	13.5	285	18.0	499	31.5
90/91	1761	222	12.6	301	17.1	523	29.7
91/92	1735	234	13.5	343	19.8	577	33.3
92/93	1959	248	12.7	334	17.0	582	29.7
93/94	2256	294	13.0	413	18.3	707	31.3
94/95	2513	354	14.1	435	17.3	789	31.4
95/96	2739	384	14.0	426	15.6	810	29.6
96/97	2937	410	14.0	455	15.5	865	29.5
97/98	2919	382	13.1	423	14.5	805	27.6
98/99	2945	367	12.5	424	14.4	791	26.9
99/00	2797	338	12.1	323	11.5	661	23.6
00/01	2960	321	10.8	363	12.3	684	23.1
01/02	3026	273	9.0	281	9.3	554	18.3
02/03	3147	266	8.5	247	7.8	513	16.3
03/04	3130	178	5.7	167	5.3	345	11.0
04/05	3128	64	2.0	62	2.0	126	4.0

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



**Table 157**

Source: NPB

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who were RELEASED at WARRANT EXPIRY (as of March 31, 2005)</b>							
Year of Release	Total Releases #	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
89/90	676	141	20.9	173	25.6	314	46.4
90/91	678	127	18.7	177	26.1	304	44.8
91/92	746	138	18.5	214	28.7	352	47.2
92/93	569	85	14.9	164	28.8	249	43.8
93/94	281	35	12.5	72	25.6	107	38.1
94/95	377	22	5.8	108	28.6	130	34.5
95/96	437	38	8.7	110	25.2	148	33.9
96/97	455	21	4.6	87	19.1	108	23.7
97/98	445	28	6.3	109	24.5	137	30.8
98/99	365	19	5.2	82	22.5	101	27.7
99/00	289	17	5.9	48	16.6	65	22.5
00/01	234	14	6.0	37	15.8	51	21.8
01/02	229	11	4.8	39	17.0	50	21.8
02/03	224	8	3.6	27	12.1	35	15.6
03/04	238	10	4.2	19	8.0	29	12.2
04/05	234	5	2.1	5	2.1	10	4.3

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

Offenders who completed their sentences on full parole ten years ago, in 1994/95, had a post-warrant expiry readmission on federal sentence rate of 10% compared to 31% for offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release and 35% for offenders released at warrant expiry.

About ten years after sentence completion, the post-warrant expiry readmission rate for offenders who completed their sentences on full parole or statutory release, became fairly stable, whereas the post-warrant expiry readmission rate for offenders who were released at warrant expiry became stable after twelve years.

Offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release or who were released at warrant expiry were more likely to be re-admitted for a violent offence rather than on a non-violent offence, whereas offenders who completed their sentences on full parole were generally more likely to be re-admitted for a non-violent offence.





Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates by Offence Type:

**Table 158**

Source: NPB

<b>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, 2005) (%)</b>				
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Schedule I-sex</b>	<b>Schedule I-non-sex</b>	<b>Schedule II</b>	<b>Non-scheduled</b>
89/90	7.3	15.2	9.5	14.3
90/91	9.9	11.4	8.9	13.4
91/92	9.3	13.6	12.5	14.9
92/93	6.6	10.1	9.9	12.6
93/94	5.4	14.6	10.6	15.1
94/95	5.4	9.3	10.4	13.5
95/96	7.1	9.8	7.5	12.7
96/97	5.2	8.6	9.6	11.2
97/98	1.4	4.9	5.9	8.7
98/99	1.8	3.6	3.1	10.3
99/00	1.4	6.1	3.3	7.5
00/01	0.6	5.0	2.2	10.5
01/02	0.7	4.8	2.0	8.5
02/03	2.5	2.0	2.3	5.6
03/04	0.0	1.1	0.4	2.4
04/05	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.7

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

Offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who completed their sentences on full parole between 1989/90 and 1994/95 had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of the offender groups for five of the six years. Schedule I-non-sex offenders had the highest rate for the other year.



**Table 159**

Source: NPB

<b>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, 2005) (%)</b>				
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Schedule I-sex</b>	<b>Schedule I-non-sex</b>	<b>Schedule II</b>	<b>Non-scheduled</b>
89/90	23.1	30.3	23.2	39.0
90/91	18.1	32.0	21.4	34.1
91/92	19.0	34.6	29.4	39.9
92/93	18.1	31.8	24.5	33.8
93/94	19.2	33.0	21.9	38.7
94/95	16.4	32.7	27.8	39.0
95/96	14.7	30.1	25.4	38.5
96/97	10.3	30.7	25.4	41.1
97/98	10.9	29.5	19.3	38.2
98/99	8.9	28.3	24.4	38.5
99/00	7.0	23.3	18.1	38.6
00/01	10.3	24.3	16.1	34.0
01/02	5.7	18.0	13.4	28.6
02/03	4.4	15.9	9.8	26.9
03/04	2.8	10.7	7.4	17.9
04/05	1.3	3.8	1.4	7.2

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

Offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who completed their sentences on statutory release, between 1989/90 and 1994/95, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of all the offender groups for each of the six years.



**Table 160**

Source: NPB

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who were RELEASED at WED OFFENCE TYPE</b>				
<b>of March 31, 2005) (%)</b>				
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Schedule I-sex</b>	<b>Schedule I-non-sex</b>	<b>Schedule II</b>	<b>Non-scheduled</b>
89/90	41.8	45.5	29.2	51.3
90/91	36.0	46.8	35.7	47.0
91/92	32.5	49.0	40.0	53.8
92/93	37.9	47.7	25.0	44.3
93/94	24.5	44.8	37.5	50.9
94/95	26.3	39.8	37.5	43.8
95/96	26.9	34.2	40.0	59.6
96/97	16.7	28.3	36.4	37.8
97/98	24.2	36.2	16.7	46.4
98/99	23.4	31.4	0.0	60.0
99/00	17.9	25.6	100.0	30.8
00/01	16.5	24.5	50.0	46.2
01/02	15.2	25.3	25.0	41.2
02/03	10.6	19.4	40.0	16.7
03/04	9.5	12.7	0.0	30.8
04/05	0.8	6.4	0.0	15.0

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

Offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who were released at WED, between 1989/90 and 1994/95, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates for five of the six years. Schedule I-non-sex offenders had the highest rate for the other year.



Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates by Aboriginal and Race:

**Table 161**

Source: NPB

<b>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, 2005) (%)</b>					
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Aboriginal</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other</b>
89/90	23.1	0.0	18.9	12.6	0.0
90/91	18.2	0.0	14.7	11.0	8.5
91/92	10.6	20.0	8.5	13.7	5.8
92/93	15.5	0.0	15.6	10.2	6.7
93/94	16.9	12.5	7.7	12.5	7.7
94/95	17.0	0.0	5.0	10.5	3.6
95/96	12.8	8.3	4.5	10.3	0.0
96/97	15.2	1.9	10.2	9.2	4.3
97/98	5.9	3.9	4.9	6.1	1.6
98/99	2.7	5.8	1.7	5.0	1.7
99/00	8.2	2.6	0.9	5.3	0.0
00/01	2.2	1.8	3.0	4.6	1.4
01/02	2.8	2.1	2.6	4.4	0.0
02/03	6.5	3.4	1.4	2.5	2.0
03/04	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.2
04/05	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.0

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

Aboriginal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole between 1989/90 and 1994/95 had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of the offender groups for four of the six years. Asian offenders had the highest rate for one year and Black offenders had the highest rate for the other year.



**Table 162**

Source: NPB

<b>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, 2005) (%)</b>					
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Aboriginal</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other</b>
89/90	34.9	14.3	47.2	31.0	9.1
90/91	33.7	0.0	31.7	29.6	12.1
91/92	36.4	42.9	44.2	32.9	11.8
92/93	32.2	9.1	29.1	29.8	7.4
93/94	35.1	0.0	33.0	30.8	29.6
94/95	36.5	16.0	27.4	30.9	21.9
95/96	32.7	29.6	22.1	30.1	5.9
96/97	33.6	22.8	26.1	29.7	4.0
97/98	29.4	5.2	20.0	28.8	16.4
98/99	29.2	11.5	20.6	27.6	13.0
99/00	23.8	13.5	14.3	25.1	13.6
00/01	24.4	10.3	15.4	24.6	7.1
01/02	18.1	8.2	14.9	19.3	8.8
02/03	16.6	7.6	12.7	17.2	5.3
03/04	11.3	7.6	6.8	11.6	6.3
04/05	4.0	0.0	0.5	4.5	4.3

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

Aboriginal offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release, between 1989/90 and 1994/95, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of all the offender groups for four of the six years, while Black offenders had the highest rate for the other two years.



**Table 163**

Source: NPB

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS RELEASED AT WED by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2005) (%)</b>					
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Aboriginal</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other</b>
89/90	46.2	33.3	61.5	46.6	30.0
90/91	47.2	0.0	44.4	44.0	44.4
91/92	47.8	50.0	37.5	47.9	11.1
92/93	50.3	0.0	33.3	42.7	0.0
93/94	37.2	-	7.1	41.8	14.3
94/95	39.8	0.0	35.0	33.1	12.5
95/96	37.5	-	37.5	33.2	33.3
96/97	34.2	100.0	30.0	19.7	0.0
97/98	36.0	14.3	36.4	28.2	50.0
98/99	29.0	0.0	43.8	26.8	0.0
99/00	21.1	12.5	28.6	23.8	0.0
00/01	19.5	0.0	25.0	24.6	0.0
01/02	20.3	50.0	25.0	22.4	11.1
02/03	16.4	0.0	28.6	14.6	0.0
03/04	15.5	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0
04/05	2.4	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0

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

Aboriginal offenders who were released at WED, between 1989/90 and 1994/95, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates for three of the six years. Black, White and Asian offenders each had the highest rate for one of the other years.



Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence Rates by Region:

**Table 164**

Source: NPB

<b>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, 2005) (%)</b>					
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>	<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Prairies</b>	<b>Pacific</b>
89/90	19.4	13.3	13.6	9.4	5.0
90/91	17.3	12.8	8.0	10.6	7.2
91/92	17.6	18.6	10.0	11.2	2.0
92/93	13.8	10.5	10.4	10.6	5.3
93/94	16.0	13.9	10.2	14.7	4.1
94/95	16.1	11.2	8.4	10.5	2.3
95/96	14.3	10.5	6.6	9.6	8.3
96/97	12.1	11.4	7.8	6.5	6.1
97/98	11.4	6.5	2.2	7.2	2.4
98/99	10.3	4.5	2.6	4.5	2.3
99/00	8.0	4.6	3.3	5.1	2.0
00/01	6.4	4.0	2.4	4.0	5.3
01/02	3.9	4.5	4.2	2.6	2.8
02/03	7.7	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.5
03/04	0.0	1.0	0.4	1.9	0.0
04/05	0.8	0.8	0.7	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 is no type of release indicated, it is assumed that the release was at WED.

Offenders from the Atlantic region who completed their sentences on full parole between 1989/90 and 1994/95 had higher post-warrant expiry readmission rates than offenders from the other regions for five of the six years. Offenders from the Quebec region had the highest rate for the other year.



Table 165

Source: NPB

<b>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, 2005) (%)</b>					
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>	<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Prairie</b>	<b>Pacific</b>
89/90	38.7	40.1	28.3	28.3	18.7
90/91	30.5	36.9	24.2	27.9	26.4
91/92	39.5	40.2	31.9	26.1	27.4
92/93	33.2	36.8	26.9	24.8	25.5
93/94	33.5	37.4	28.9	26.8	28.2
94/95	35.3	35.6	27.6	30.0	28.5
95/96	36.1	34.7	22.7	28.9	26.4
96/97	30.0	33.1	26.6	27.2	29.7
97/98	29.8	32.7	21.8	26.0	27.0
98/99	29.8	27.1	24.8	26.6	28.1
99/00	32.8	22.5	19.8	24.1	24.9
00/01	33.3	24.8	19.6	21.8	22.3
01/02	22.3	20.3	16.9	15.3	20.6
02/03	19.7	16.3	14.8	15.8	18.2
03/04	12.2	10.1	10.6	10.4	14.2
04/05	5.2	2.9	3.3	3.8	7.0

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

Offenders from the Quebec region who completed their sentences on statutory release between 1989/90 and 1994/95 had higher post-warrant expiry readmission rates than offenders from the other regions for each year during the period.





**Table 166**

Source: NPB

<b>POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS RELEASED AT WED by REGION (as of March 31, 2005) (%)</b>					
<b>Year of Completion</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>	<b>Quebec</b>	<b>Ontario</b>	<b>Prairies</b>	<b>Pacific</b>
89/90	64.7	52.5	42.9	45.1	39.7
90/91	41.2	55.8	43.9	44.1	37.9
91/92	61.5	58.8	40.3	43.7	39.3
92/93	48.9	53.4	44.3	43.7	29.3
93/94	55.6	43.9	26.3	40.5	35.7
94/95	35.5	54.5	25.9	33.3	30.2
95/96	25.8	38.9	32.2	34.3	34.3
96/97	27.1	26.0	19.4	28.6	18.1
97/98	33.3	40.3	23.7	29.4	31.9
98/99	29.2	35.9	24.7	21.7	31.7
99/00	17.9	27.8	26.1	20.3	18.9
00/01	31.8	27.3	10.1	25.7	25.0
01/02	29.2	34.6	21.4	14.0	12.5
02/03	24.1	18.2	12.1	17.2	9.4
03/04	22.6	23.4	3.7	11.3	2.9
04/05	11.8	1.5	1.7	6.3	7.4

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

Offenders who were released at WED in the Atlantic and Quebec regions, between 1989/90 and 1994/95, had the highest post-warrant expiry readmission rates.



### 5.3 INFORMATION AND SERVICE TO VICTIMS AND THE PUBLIC

The National Parole Board is responsible under the *CCRA* for the provision of information to victims of crime and assistance to those who wish to observe NPB hearings or to gain access to the decision registry. Effectiveness in these areas of service and support is a crucial part of the Board's efforts to be accountable to the public and to build credibility and understanding for the conditional release program.

In reviewing the information within this section, you will note some significant variances between regions and some significant changes within regional numbers. This is a result of different recording methods between the regions as well as the efforts the Board has made over the last few years to improve relations and contacts with victims and the public.

#### Information to Victims:

**Table 167**

Source: NPB

<b>CONTACTS with VICTIMS</b>											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2000/01	1346	11	908	7	3967	31	2882	23	3615	28	12718
2001/02	1933	14	1880	13	3837	27	3067	22	3296	24	14013
2002/03	1863	13	1516	11	4250	30	2487	17	4154	29	14270
2003/04	2212	14	1444	9	3943	26	3461	23	4203	28	15263
2004/05	2231	14	1381	9	3958	26	3437	22	4472	29	15479

Contacts with victims increased 1% in 2004/05 and have risen 22% since 2000/01. The Pacific region recorded the largest regional increase in contacts with victims, in 2004/05, at 6%, followed by the Atlantic region at 1%. The number of contacts with victims remained stable in the Ontario region ( $\uparrow$ 15), while the Quebec and Prairie regions both recorded declines ( $\downarrow$ 4% and 1% respectively).

#### Observers at Hearings:

**Table 168**

Source: NPB

<b>OBSERVERS at HEARINGS</b>											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2000/01	378	33	254	22	204	18	214	18	113	10	1163
2001/02	262	24	290	27	239	22	250	23	48	4	1089
2002/03	303	27	282	25	263	23	193	17	99	9	1140
2003/04	156	14	191	18	184	17	325	30	224	21	1080
2004/05	264	23	321	27	159	14	167	14	262	22	1173



The number of observers at hearings increased 9% in 2004/05. The Atlantic region had a 69% increase in observers at hearings, in 2004/05, followed by the Quebec region with a 68% increase and the Pacific region with a 17% increase. The Prairie region had a 49% decrease in observers at hearings, followed by the Ontario region with a 14% decrease.

**Table 169**

Source: NPB

<b>HEARINGS with OBSERVERS</b>											
<b>Year</b>	<b>Atlantic</b>		<b>Quebec</b>		<b>Ontario</b>		<b>Prairies</b>		<b>Pacific</b>		<b>Canada</b>
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>#</b>	
2000/01	57	14	94	23	75	18	108	26	77	19	411
2001/02	39	10	84	22	103	28	114	30	34	9	374
2002/03	44	10	85	19	126	28	132	30	57	13	444
2003/04	35	7	71	15	144	30	157	33	68	14	475
2004/05	67	14	111	23	142	29	91	18	82	17	493

The number of hearings with observers increased 4% in 2004/05. The Atlantic region had a 91% increase in hearings with observers, in 2004/05, followed by the Quebec region with an increase of 56% and the Pacific region with an increase of 21%. The Prairie region saw a decrease of 42% in the number of hearings with observers present, while the Ontario region saw a decrease of 1%.

Victims Speaking at Hearings Initiative:

Since July 2001, victims of crime have been permitted to read prepared statements at National Parole Board hearings. Up until then victims could only submit written statements and attend hearings as observers, but they were not allowed to speak. The following is information on the Board's experience with this initiative.

**Table 170**

Source: NPB

<b>VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS</b>				
	<b>July 2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>
<b>Hearings with presentations</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Presentations</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>149</b>
In person	68	97	114	114
Audiotape	14	23	35	23
Videotape	3	15	13	12
<b>Requested, but did not take place because of:</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>
Offender	15	43	8	14
Victim	6	22	18	18
NPB	3	9	10	2
CSC	0	1	1	0



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In 2004/05 there were 149 presentations (↓8% from 2003/04) made at 101 hearings (↓8% from 2003/04). Of these presentations, 77% were in person, 15% were on audiotape and 8% were on videotape.

During 2004/05, 34 requests to speak at hearings did not take place as scheduled (↓8% from 2003/04). In 41% (22% in 2003/04) of these cases, the victim was present but the offender postponed the hearing. In 53% (49% in 2003/04) of the cases, the victim was present at the hearing but decided not to make his/her presentation or the victim did not present himself/herself at the hearing and in 6% (27% in 2003/04) of the cases, the victim was present but the Board had to adjourn/postpone the hearing. In 2004/05, there were no cases where the hearing did not take place because CSC had security concerns about the victim (one case in 2003/04).



**Table 171**

Source: NPB

<b>VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS</b>						
<b>2004/05</b>						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
<b>Hearings with presentations</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Presentations</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>149</b>
In person	7	2	37	33	35	114
Audiotape	-	1	5	5	12	23
Videotape	-	-	-	8	4	12
<b>Requested, but did not take place because of:</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>
Offender	1	1	4	6	2	14
Victim	2	2	3	8	3	18
NPB	-	-	-	-	2	2
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Major offence of victimization</b>						
Aggravated assault	-	-	6	-	-	6
Assault	-	1	-	1	1	3
Assault with a weapon	-	1	-	-	-	1
Attempted murder	1	-	-	-	6	7
Criminal negligence causing death	-	-	-	-	5	5
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death	-	-	-	3	3	6
Drunk driving – death	-	-	2	-	-	2
Incest	-	-	-	1	-	1
Indecent assault	-	-	-	3	-	3
Manslaughter	2	-	7	5	11	25
Murder	1	1	19	18	22	61
Sexual assault	2	-	6	8	2	18
Sexual exploitation	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sexual interference	-	-	-	3	-	3
Spousal abuse	1	-	-	-	-	1
Utter threats – death	-	-	1	3	-	4
Other	-	-	-	1	1	2

In 2004/05, the Pacific region heard 34% of the presentations made at hearings, followed by the Prairie region at 31%, the Ontario region at 28%, the Atlantic region at 5% and the Quebec region at 2%.

In 2004/05, 32% of the hearings with presentations were in the Pacific region, 30% in the Ontario region, 29% in the Prairie region, 7% in the Atlantic region and 3% in the Quebec region.



The major offence of victimization, for the presentations made at hearings in 2004/05, was most likely to have been murder (41%), followed by manslaughter (17%) and sexual assault (17%). By comparison, in 2003/04, the major offence of victimization was most likely to have been sexual assault (30%), followed by murder (29%) and then manslaughter (19%).

The major offence of victimization for presentations made since July 1, 2001, was most likely to have been murder (28%), followed by sexual assault (24%) and manslaughter (17%).

Survey of Victims of Crime:

In 2003/04, the Board conducted a survey of victims registered with the Board to determine if the information that the Board provides is communicated effectively and in a timely manner. The Board also wanted to know if the services it has in place - observing hearings, accessing the Registry of Decisions and presenting statements at hearings - are effective or in need of improvement.

The Summary of Victims Responses to the NPB Questionnaire is available on the NPB's website. In general, respondents were satisfied with service delivery and the people they contacted at the Board. However, there was a need to improve communication and alleviate confusion as to who the Board is and its role in the criminal justice process.

In 2004/05 the results of the survey were analysed, the actionable victims' issues and/or concerns were identified and a plan was developed identifying the actions to be taken. The plan was adopted by the Executive Committee of the NPB in December 2004 and will be followed up in 2005/06.

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

<b>DECISIONS SENT from the DECISION REGISTRY</b>											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2000/01	528	12	590	14	619	15	993	24	1495	35	4225
2001/02	392	12	525	16	408	12	1050	31	959	29	3334
2002/03	533	13	879	22	663	17	698	17	1236	31	4009
2003/04	559	12	990	21	731	16	859	18	1562	33	4701
2004/05	574	11	1279	24	743	14	952	18	1682	32	5230

The number of decisions sent from the decision registry increased 11% in 2004/05. The Quebec region saw a 29% increase in the number of decisions sent in 2004/05, followed by the Prairie region with an 11% increase, the Pacific region with an 8% increase, the Atlantic region with a 3% increase and the Ontario region with a 2% increase.



## **5.4 EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONS AND CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT**

During 2004/05, the Board continued to demonstrate its commitment towards the achievement of its objectives under the Effective Corrections and Citizen Engagement Initiatives. Funding was received from Treasury Board for these initiatives for a five year period. This last year of funding allowed the Board to broaden the scope of its activities with respect to the three components of the Effective Corrections and Citizen Engagement Initiatives, which are: Aboriginal Corrections, Community Corrections and Citizen Engagement/Public Education. In 2004/05, the Board pursued the development of certain approaches and brought improvements to already existing services. The following are some examples of the Board's activities that fell within the context of these initiatives.

### Aboriginal corrections

One of the key activities for 2004/05 was the ongoing development of an Inuit Hearing Model. Staff and Board Members from different regions had opportunities to attend meetings and conduct consultations in northern communities. Such opportunities serve to increase awareness and understanding of northern communities and the reality of life in the north. To date, the Atlantic Region is the only region which has a model in place for Inuit offenders. The Ontario region continued work to refine the model which it developed last year. An advisor has been contracted to work with the Ontario region on this initiative and the region delivered information sessions to provide awareness as well as an opportunity for discussion about its approach to hearings for Inuit offenders. It is expected that the Ontario model will be implemented in 2005/06. Other regions have also begun to examine the possibility of developing hearing approaches for Inuit offenders.

The Prairie and Atlantic regions continue to undertake community outreach with Aboriginal communities in order to involve them as well as prepare them for the future possibility of holding Community Assisted Hearings. There is a great deal of groundwork that must be completed with communities prior to holding a Community Assisted Hearing to ensure that they are fully prepared to fulfill the necessary requirements of contributing, in a meaningful way, to the offender's hearing.

As in the past, training remains a key focus for all regions with respect to Aboriginal offenders, cultures, traditions, programs and reintegration. There are numerous variations between Inuit, Métis and First Nations groups and a broad diversity within these groups on matters of heritage, culture and tradition. Such diversity, when combined with staffing changes and new Board Member appointments, requires that training on Aboriginal issues be provided regularly. NPB Elders are an extremely important resource in this respect and, as such, they are extensively involved in both the preparation and provision of regional training activities.

In 2004/05, the Prairie region held an intensive First Nations cultural awareness training for Board Members and staff, and invited participants from other regions to attend. This form of training has been identified by the Board as a best practice for regional training activities.



The Quebec region also held training for Board members on Inuit and First Nations culture, traditions and ceremonies specific to their region.

Staff and Board Members of the Atlantic region had the opportunity this year to participate in First Nations ceremonies, many of which took place in Aboriginal communities. Participation in ceremonies provides direct experiential education and is invaluable in providing unique opportunities to be immersed in Aboriginal culture.

In addition, several regions have established internal committees which address issues related to Aboriginal offenders. These committees discuss activities and projects which can increase awareness and understanding, promote sensitivity for Aboriginal offenders and their culture, heritage and traditions. The committees also coordinate regional initiatives and partnership opportunities to advance the Aboriginal agenda. The minutes of committee meetings are shared with National Office by the regions. This information will be shared across the organization to assist in promoting cultural competency nationally.

The National Office continued work with CSC Aboriginal Initiatives to identify existing training, to develop new training with respect to the *Gladue* decision and to improve the level and type of information available to Board Members for decision-making purposes. In addition, on a regional level, discussions have been taking place with Board Members to identify ways that the principles of *Gladue*, namely that historic and background factors may be taken into account when considering the disposition of Aboriginal offenders, may be incorporated into NPB's decision-making processes. Training will prove to be an important component of incorporating the *Gladue* principles in the work of the Board.

The Board's Aboriginal Circle held its annual meeting in the Prairie region in October 2004 at Pê Sâkâstêw Healing Lodge in Alberta. A sub-committee of the Aboriginal Circle met later in the year to develop a vision, roles and priorities document for this advisory body and identified the following priorities for the upcoming year: (1) information for decision-making purposes; (2) Board member training; and (3) partnerships.

#### Community corrections

One of the NPB's commitments under this component was to improve its policies and training with regards to offenders with a history of crimes involving violence as well as in relation to the cultural diversity of offenders.

Various training opportunities with respect to offenders with a history of violent crimes were provided during 2004/05. For instance, in the context of the General Board meeting, held in January 2005, Board members and staff were able to attend plenary sessions and participate in workshops provided by experts on various issues such as, sexual offenders, family violence and long-term offenders.





In addition Board members and staff from various regions attended the Symposium on Violence and Aggression offered by the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Some regions also provided in-house training on various issues pertaining to violent offenders.

An important focus in 2004/05 was also placed on reaching out to those communities, particularly ethnocultural communities and non-governmental organizations, with which the Board was not familiar and with which it had, to a large extent, had no previous contact. Regions with limited contact to date, identified potential stakeholders, based on representation from those communities in the federal offender population, and invited them to attend various meetings and forums. The objectives of these sessions were twofold:

1. to inform participants about the National Parole Board, its role within the criminal justice system, conditional release, and Board hearings.
2. to increase the Board's knowledge about the ethnocultural community resources and services available, i.e. cultural interpretation and training, as well as to gain some sense as to the current or potential involvement of these communities in the successful reintegration of community members.

These meetings have set the stage for future interaction and engagement in the Board's approaches to Board member training, information for decision-making purposes and hearings for an ever increasing culturally diverse offender population. Further, these initiatives have assisted the Board in identifying best practices and reinforced the concept of slowly building solid relationships with community stakeholders as a means of gaining support for offenders upon their reintegration into their communities.

As a result of the homogeneity of African-Nova Scotian communities, the Atlantic region has been involved with a number of community groups over the last few years. The Atlantic region had the opportunity, in 2004/05, to hold a mock hearing to assist in the development of a specific hearing approach for African-Nova Scotian offenders. This work is being undertaken with input from a broad spectrum of African-Canadian community members and stakeholders.

The Quebec and Pacific regions were actively involved in the Regional Ethnocultural Advisory Committees (REAC) established in their regions by CSC. It is noteworthy to mention that the REAC established in the Pacific region actually advises both the CSC and the NPB jointly. It is expected that CSC REACs, with NPB representation, will be established in the remaining regions in the next fiscal year.

In addition, the Atlantic and Ontario regions have established internal committees comprised of Board members and staff to focus activities and to identify needs relating to the diversity within the offender population.



Projects undertaken in the Québec and Pacific regions in 2004/05 identified specific needs and gaps in terms of ethnocultural offenders i.e. the quality of interpretation services at hearings with offenders whose first language is neither English nor French, as well as the sharing of information with offenders prior to hearings.

The Board recognizes that the general public, our partners and stakeholders require a great deal of on-going information and education about the Board and the criminal justice system in order for them to provide meaningful input and feedback into the Board's work. A strong commitment by the regions and the national organization to engage communities on an on-going, regular basis has been identified as a best practice in developing beneficial partnerships and working relationships. Such partnerships provide the NPB with in-depth and invaluable information as to the services and programs available to assist the NPB and offenders from diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds. Furthermore, the development and maintenance of these relationships is extremely important in order to reinforce the Board's commitment to stakeholders and to maintain credibility in their eyes.

Other important commitments for the NPB under this component were to improve offender case preparation, to obtain more complete information for its decision-making responsibilities and to maximize its capacity to conduct conditional release reviews.

The NPB has established strong and ongoing contacts with its main partner, CSC, which is responsible for offender case preparation and, as such, must provide the NPB with the information it needs to render quality conditional release decisions. In this regard, NPB regional offices organize and/or participate in workshops and joint CSC/NPB meetings and take part in interlinkages committees where the various participants are involved in important and serious discussions on key NPB issues.

#### Citizen Engagement/Public Education

As in previous years, the Board made every effort in 2004/05 to increase the public's awareness of the Board's roles and responsibilities. A good example of this was the cooperation shown by the Ontario region when the CTV and the National Film Board requested permission to film hearings for documentaries which will be broadcast in the near future. During the year, representatives of the Board also gave interviews to the media and distributed information kits and brochures across the country. As well, staff from the regional offices always accompany observers, such as victims, police officers and lawyers, to hearings and explain the Board's decision processes. The Board also improved its website by adding links for information.

In addition, the Board spearheaded a number of activities aimed at engaging citizens in a useful and practical manner on key issues relating to the roles and responsibilities of the Board. Among the different activities undertaken by the Board was a pilot project implemented in the Quebec region to improve victims' access to information services. The aim of the project was to propose measures that would ensure that information pertaining to victims' rights was available to the public so that victims could choose whether or not to exercise their rights.



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Board members and staff, from across the country, also participated in symposiums, made presentations and held workshops in colleges and universities as well as with different associations or groups working in the criminal justice system such as judges, Crown attorneys, police services, victims' rights groups and volunteers with community service agencies. Numerous information sessions were held in various communities across the country with the goal of heightening the public's awareness of the Board's role within the criminal justice system. The participation of the Board on the National Joint Committee (NJC), that brings together senior officials of the criminal justice system, also offers an excellent opportunity for exchanges and collaboration among the different partners in the justice system. As well, NJC regional committee meetings, which include Board members and managers, take place twice a year in each region.

Across the country, the Board also participates on numerous advisory committees involving victims, citizens, community representatives or community service agencies. The benefits that are reaped from this type of activity are invaluable. For instance, these activities can generate changes in the way the Board carries out its responsibilities, modify erroneous perceptions as well as facilitate the reintegration of offenders. Among other good examples of partnerships, it would be apropos to mention the participation of the Board at meetings of the Canadian Federation of Municipalities as well as at meetings of the Federal Councils in the various regions.

All the activities conducted under the Effective Corrections and Citizen Engagement Initiatives were important and necessary as they reaped great benefits not only for the Board but for the general public and the all groups that were involved as well. The Board has now received permanent funding from Treasury Board for the activities initiated under these initiatives and is committed to further achievements in these areas.



## **5.5 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

The Board is required by the *CCRA* to provide members with the training necessary to carry out their responsibilities and to apply the legislation and policies in a fair and equitable manner. While individuals appointed as members to the National Parole Board are highly qualified, there exists no academic program or career path that provides them with the precise experience and knowledge required. In addition, the environment, the law and policies, and the process that they must follow are continuously changing. Therefore, training and development initiatives must ensure that members appropriately develop and adapt the knowledge and skills they bring to the position to meet NPB requirements and that continuous learning opportunities are provided to allow them to keep up to date and to enhance their performance as decision makers.

Two Board member orientation sessions were provided during 2004/05. These sessions included one week at the national office followed by two weeks in the members' respective regions plus on-the-job coaching throughout the members' first few months of employment. Changes were made to the format of the national office week to reflect a requirement for more intensive training on the subject of assessing the risk that offenders present of re-offending. The regions and national office also held workshops and information sessions to keep members and staff current with legislation, policy, procedural changes, developments resulting from recent research and/or program evaluations, as well as, to promote a greater understanding of the diverse cultures represented across Canada. In addition, many members were provided with opportunities to attend various conferences and meetings to further enhance their knowledge and skills.

In 2003/04, Dr. Ralph Serin completed a report for the Board that described best practices regarding parole decision-making. This report supported the Professional Development and Decision Process Division in the development of guidelines to assist members on integrating risk assessment training into their decision-making. Three reports, from Dr. Serin, were received during the year which will advance this initiative. One, the *Release Decision-Making Manual*, provides a comprehensive list of factors to be considered by decision makers. The factors presented will continue to be tested as a model for decision makers. A report was received on an initial exploration of the Structured Release Decision Making Model for use by NPB. The study's findings offer much support for the use of this structured model to assist members. The third report provided the findings of a survey of members on factors such as risk assessment, goals and priorities of correctional agencies, and roles and approaches of decision-makers. The results were discussed in terms of their significance towards achieving a better understanding of the importance attached to these factors. Research in this area will continue during 2005/06.

A Bulletin Board or Board Members' News Group Electronic Forum was developed. This new electronic forum will be piloted for six months in 2005/06. Initially it is primarily intended for National Parole Board Members to pose research questions or seek clarification from external researchers regarding research findings. The questions and answers will be available to all users on-line through the forum. Subsequent questions can be posed concerning the same issue and in fact a dialogue can occur on line.



The forum will make available to the NPB members specific information regarding research on decision-making and conditional release. Moreover, the forum should facilitate the sharing of experience and views among Board members and with other experts. The forum will help as well in identifying key training themes for Board members. In the pilot phase, this project will be very modest. The eventual expected outcome is to have an interactive electronic forum which will allow exchanges among Board members and experts.

The division also initiated a Memorandum of Understanding with the Canada School of Public Service to develop a training session for Vice-Chairpersons on the management of Harassment Complaints. The session, which is to be delivered in June, 2005, will help participants become more knowledgeable about their role in the management of harassment complaints.

The Annual General Board Meeting (GBM) was held in Ottawa in January, 2005. The focus of the meeting was *Quality Decision: An Essential to Public Safety*. The objectives were to:

- better equip Board members with innovative risk assessment related knowledge, tools and expertise,
- enhance Board members' skills in assessing risks and in making quality decisions, and
- provide networking opportunities for Board members to discuss priority issues, deal with common challenges and share reflections and experience.

A summary of the presentations made during the meeting will be distributed to members and staff within 2005/06. As well, a summary of the evaluations received subsequent to the meeting has been distributed to the Executive Committee of the Board.

As a follow-up to a session presented by Madame Justice Louise Mailhot during the GBM on best practices in decision writing, a training session on decision documentation was developed and delivered in the Prairies region. Another session will be presented in the Atlantic region this fiscal year.

The division continues to support international activities by providing information sessions, upon request, to visiting delegates from other countries. The information provided could include a general overview of the National Parole Board as well as information regarding the development of a parole board, on the training of Board members and on the development of conditional release decision-making policies and risk assessment.

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). Also in conjunction with APAI, the division assisted in the development of international Parole Authority Standards.



## **5.6 AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS**

The Audits and Investigations Section contributes to the Board's accountability and professionalism by evaluating the quality of its conditional release decisions. It accomplishes this by ensuring that NPB decisions, its hearings and decision documentation comply with the *CCRA*, the *CCRA Regulations*, the Board's decision making policies, the latest risk assessment tools, the Duty to Act Fairly and the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

### **Audits**

In 2004/05, a national compliance audit on the quality of conditional release pre-release decisions was conducted. The audit examined a sampling of 32 cases, from the five regions, that had been granted full parole between March and August 2003. The sample chosen was proportional to the workload of each region. The objective of the audit, which was to examine compliance of the decisions rendered by the Board, addressed three key elements: the quality of the information provided to the Board, the quality of the hearing and the quality of the written decision and decision documentation.

It was found that, in most cases, the decisions were taken in compliance with the law and the policy, critical information was available for decision-making, the hearings were conducted in a fair and respectful manner and the written decisions were clear but could have benefited from some editing.

To fully comply with Board policy and adopt the best practices possible for decision-making and the conduct of hearings, five recommendations were put forward with respect to

- improving the comprehensiveness of full parole hearings,
- allocating time at the hearing to fully explain to the offender the rationale for imposing special conditions,
- requesting that CSC's assessment for decision reports include all the elements of risk assessment as required by their Standard Operating Practices,
- allowing time to edit written decisions to ensure they include all the required information, and
- improving the quality of the tape recordings.

### **Investigations**

The Section also supports and manages Boards of Investigation into incidents where offenders on conditional release have committed a serious offence in the community. Boards of Investigation are conducted in co-operation with CSC and usually have three members: a Chairperson, who is a representative from the community, a representative from CSC and a representative from NPB. If warranted, other community members are appointed who have expertise in the issue under review.



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. Two joint NPB/CSC national investigations were undertaken during 2004/05 and one was completed.

The main findings of investigations continue to include comments on issues such as:

- the need to develop a procedure requiring a chronology in cases of long-term offenders serving indeterminate sentences and multi-recidivists;
- the need to clarify the “limited day parole” issue, its parameters, appropriateness, and administration process;
- the issue surrounding the apprehension by police of high risk offenders who are unlawfully at large;
- the need to provide further policy direction in managing violations, particularly the special condition to abstain from the use of intoxicants, in cases of high risk long term offenders;
- that efforts be made by CSC and the Board to make available additional information/knowledge (e.g. research, training) to CSC staff and Board members that would be helpful in assessing and managing the risk in the case of offenders serving life sentences for murder; and
- the need to give proper weight to historical factors and psychological and psychiatric information contained in reports.

#### Detentions: Commissioner's referral

The Audits and Investigations Section is also responsible for examining documentation in support of all detention reviews referred to the Chairperson of the National Parole Board by the Commissioner of the Correctional Service of Canada. In 2004/05, the section reviewed 61 detention cases.



## 5.7 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*

NPB received a total of 11 requests under the *Access to Information Act* during 2004/05 and one request was carried forward from the previous year. Two (2) requests were from media, and 10 were from the public. The 12 requests were completed as follows:

Disclosed in part	1
Nothing disclosed (exempted)	0
Nothing disclosed (excluded)	0
All disclosed	4
Unable to process <sup>38</sup>	5
Abandoned by the applicant	1
Transferred	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>

Ten (10) requests were completed within 30 days, one within 60 days and one within 120 days. A total of 15 consultations were processed in responding to these requests and all were completed within 30 days. No complaints were filed with the Information Commissioner in 2004/05. However, there is one complaint ongoing from 2003/04.

### Requests under *Privacy Act*

The NPB received 369 requests under the *Privacy Act* in 2004/05. Twenty (20) requests were carried forward from the previous year for a total of 389 requests. Of these, 377 have been completed as follows:

All disclosed	43
Disclosed in part	140
Nothing disclosed (excluded)	0
Nothing disclosed (exempted)	0
Unable to process <sup>38</sup>	187
Abandoned by the applicant	2
Transferred	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>377</b>

<sup>38</sup> The unable to process cases are requests for documents which were not within the purview of the NPB.





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Two hundred and fifty-five requests (255) were completed within 30 days despite required consultations with other government institutions. One hundred and eighteen (118) were completed within 60 days and four were completed within 120 days. A total of 64,000 pages were reviewed.

A total of 13 consultations were processed in this reporting period. All 13 were completed within 30 days.

Twelve (12) requests were carried forward as they were received during the last month of the reporting period.

One (1) request for correction was processed. Generally offenders use the *CCRA* to request correction of their information.



## **6. CLEMENCY AND PARDONS**

The Clemency and Pardons program involves the review of applications, the issuing of pardons and the rendering of pardon decisions and clemency recommendations. The next few pages will provide further information on the clemency and pardons program and its workload.

### **6.1 PARDON PROGRAM**

The *Criminal Records Act (CRA)* was originally created in 1970 to ease, through the granting of a pardon, the stigma of a criminal record for those offenders who demonstrate over an appropriate number of years that they can lead crime free lives. A pardon is a formal attempt to remove the stigma for people found guilty of a federal offence who, having satisfied the sentence imposed and a specified waiting period, have shown themselves to be responsible citizens.

The last five years have seen many new initiatives for the pardon program. In 2000/01, an automated system, the Pardon Application Decision System (PADS), came on-line. This automated system was designed to streamline the pardon process in an effort to reduce the processing time while supporting quality decision-making and ensuring a productive use of technology for information sharing. Since its inception, changes to PADS have improved the efficiency and effectiveness of the pardon process and the integrity of pardon data. However, to further improve services, the Board is presently developing a new system- PADS Renewal (PADS-R) which will be operational in late 2005/06.

While implementing the changes to PADS as well as designing and developing PADS-R, the Clemency and Pardons Division has also been continuously accepting new applications as well as taking special measures to reduce the processing time of pardon applications. For instance, the screening of pardon applications is now performed within 48 hours of receipt of the application and cases with summary convictions (minor offences such as shoplifting, causing a disturbance and possession of marijuana) are processed in less than six months. As a result of these measures, a previous pardons application backlog has been eliminated. This has allowed the division to substantially reduce the amount of time spent on non-direct processing activities, such as noting changes of address and answering telephone calls inquiring into the status of individual applications. This, thereby, allows more human resources to focus on the actual processing of pardon applications.

#### Pardon Applications Received and Accepted:

The number of pardon applications received annually has a direct impact on the work environment for the pardons program, particularly when annual application volumes exceed processing capacity and backlogs develop.



**Table 173**

Source: NPB

<b>PARDON APPLICATIONS RECEIVED and ACCEPTED by YEAR</b>							
<b>Applications</b>	<b>98/99</b>	<b>99/00</b>	<b>00/01</b>	<b>01/02</b>	<b>02/03</b>	<b>03/04</b>	<b>04/05</b>
Received	22,157	22,667	19,018	18,016	16,989	16,912	16,958
Accepted	12,192	14,408	4,946	18,518	15,248	16,696	19,681
% Accepted	55%	64%	26%	103%	90%	99%	116%

The number of pardon applications received remained relatively stable in 2004/05 (↑46) but remains 25% below the 22,667 applications received in 1999/00. Factors which influence application volumes include:

- Fee - a decline in the number of pardon applications received was observed after the \$50 pardon service fee was introduced in 1995/96.
- Public awareness of the pardon program - The Board does not publicize the pardon program. When the program is mentioned in a speech, however, 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.
- 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.
- Level of effort required from applicants - As a result of pardon policy changes in April 1997 applicants are now required to get a Local Police Records Check form completed and to obtain proof that all court imposed fines, restitution and compensation orders have been paid in full. The police agencies and courts often charge service fees for the provision of these documents. This increases the cost of the pardon and requires more effort on the part of the pardon applicant.

The number of applications accepted increased by 18% in 2004/05 and the proportion of applications accepted to applications received was 116%. The increase in the proportion of applications accepted is due to the Division concentrating its efforts in 2004/05 on eliminating the backlog of pardon applications while still screening all incoming applications.

Pardon Decision Trends:

The *CRA* gives the NPB the authority to grant pardons for offences which are hybrid or indictable if it is satisfied that the applicant is of good conduct and has been conviction-free for five years. Good conduct is defined as no suspicion or allegation of criminal behaviour.

The *CRA* requires the NPB to issue pardons, through a non-discretionary process, for offences punishable on summary convictions following a conviction-free period of three years. Summary convictions are minor offences, such as shoplifting, causing a disturbance and possession of marijuana.



**Table 174**

Source: NPB

<b>PARDONS GRANTED/ISSUED and DENIED by YEAR</b>										
<b>Decision</b>	<b>2000/01</b>		<b>2001/02</b>		<b>2002/03</b>		<b>2003/04</b>		<b>2004/05</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Granted	7,495	52	10,725	63	7,204	49	8,761	55	17,800	78
Issued	6,700	47	5,920	35	7,232	49	6,832	43	4,745	21
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>14,195</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>16,645</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>14,436</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>15,593</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>22,545</b>	<b>98</b>
Denied	84	1	409	2	286	2	265	2	375	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,279</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,054</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,722</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,858</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22,920</b>	<b>100</b>

There was an increase of 44.5% in the number of pardons decisions recorded in 2004/05. This is the highest number of decisions recorded in the last five years. This increase is due to the efforts made by the Division in eliminating the pardons application backlog.

The grant/issue rate for pardons, after returning non-eligible and incomplete applications, was 98% in 2004/05. It has been around 98%-99% for at least the last nine 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 so that the NPB can amend its file as well as notify the agencies contacted at the time of the grant or issue of the pardon.



**Table 175**

Sources: NPB and RCMP

PARDONS REVOKED by YEAR						
	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Pardons Revoked By NPB	409	80	20	369	534	225
Cease to Exist	234	462	443	533	780	332
<b>Total</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>557</b>

The number of pardons revoked by the Board decreased in 2004/05 as the backlog which existed in previous years had been eliminated.

**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 (%) <sup>39</sup>
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

The cumulative pardon revocation/cessation rate remained relatively stable in 2004/05. Between 1996/97 and 2003/04 the revocation rate increased from 2.37% to 3.45% and then decreased last year to 3.38%. While overall there has been an increase in the pardon revocation rate, it remains fairly low and demonstrates that most people remain crime free after receipt of a pardon.

<sup>39</sup> The cumulative revocation/cessation rate is calculated by dividing the cumulative pardons revoked/ceased by the cumulative pardons granted/issued to date.



Service and Productivity:

The key aspect of service to pardon applicants is timeliness of processing. Many factors influence the efficiency of this process including: volume of applications; eligibility of applicants; completeness of applications; and the level of investigation required to support decision-making.

**Table 177** Source: NPB

<b>AVERAGE PROCESSING TIMES for PARDON APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED</b>						
	<b>1999/00</b>	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>
Applications Accepted	14,408	4,946	18,518	15,248	16,696	19,681
Cases Processed	5,905	14,279	17,054	14,722	15,858	22,920
Average Processing Time	13 mths	18 mths	20 mths	17mths	17 mths	12 mths

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

The average processing time decreased to 12 months in 2004/05. This average includes those cases that had been granted priority status and which were usually processed in less than two months. Efforts and resources expended by the Division and the NPB resulted in the reduction of the processing time as well as the elimination of the backlog which had existed for a number of years. The sustained efforts of the Division as well as the implementation of the new PADS-R system will provide continued improvement in the processing time for pardon applications.

## 6.2 CLEMENCY PROGRAM

The clemency provisions of the Letters Patent and those contained in the *Criminal Code* are used in exceptional circumstances where no other remedy exists in law to reduce exceptionally negative effects of criminal sanctions.

Clemency is requested for a myriad of reasons with employment being by far the most frequently used reason. Some of the other reasons include: perceived inequity, medical condition, immigration to Canada, compassion, financial hardship, etc.

**Table 178** Source: NPB

<b>ROYAL PREROGATIVE OF MERCY REQUESTS</b>											
	Up to 1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Requests	471	47	35	49	51	25	20	11	29	21	759
Granted	133	11	6	14	15	2	0	0	0	0	181
Denied	85	8	9	2	3	0	1	2	0	1	111
Discontinued	216	40	34	32	35	26	10	16	4	26	439

Note: The number of granted, denied and discontinued is 28 short of the number of requests because of requests received but not yet finalized. Also, note that these numbers are provided on a calendar year basis.



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In the past, many of the requests that were received and granted were for conditional pardons under the Royal Prerogative of Mercy (RPM) that would have normally been dealt with through the pardon program. These were cases where pardon applicants were required to show proof of payment of court fees, fines, etc., which were not available because of a judicial administrative practice (i.e. some courts write off the balance of a fine if the amount owing falls within certain guidelines) or a judicial error. As these individuals were unable to show proof of payment, they were ineligible to apply for a pardon. They, therefore, requested consideration under the RPM. In 1999, 13 of the 15 requests that were granted were for conditional pardons that would normally have been dealt with under the *Criminal Records Act*. On August 1, 2000, the NPB amended its policy on pardon applications under the *Criminal Records Act* to accept that a sentence involving payment of monies would be considered satisfied if third party documents were available confirming an administrative procedure or error on the part of the judicial system resulted in the applicant being ineligible for pardon under the *Criminal Records Act*. This has resulted in fewer requests for clemency under the Royal Prerogative of Mercy.

In 2004, the number of requests for clemency decreased by 8 from the previous year (to 21 from 29). At the end of 2004, there were 28 active clemency cases which included requests received in the previous year. Three (3) requests were awaiting an initial review of the request, 13 requests were at the preliminary review stage, 5 requests were awaiting replies from applicants and 7 requests were under investigation or being reviewed for a final decision.

In the last five years, only 2 clemency requests have been granted, while 4 have been denied and 82 have been discontinued. The majority of requests were discontinued because the client did not provide sufficient information or proof of excessive hardship to proceed with the request.



## **7. POLICY, PLANNING and OPERATIONS**

Staff members in the Policy, Planning and Operations Division are responsible for a wide range of functions including:

- Input to legislative change;
- Policy development and revision;
- Coordination of the Board's strategic and operational planning processes;
- Coordinating the development and revision of national processes for the delivery of the conditional release program;
- Ensuring user needs are identified and met in an automated system to support the delivery of the conditional release program; and
- Aboriginal and diversity initiatives.

Highlights of activities within the Division during 2004/05 include:

- Involvement in many aspects of the follow-up to the *CCRA* Review, including participating in the drafting of a Memorandum to Cabinet and proposed legislative amendments. A Bill was tabled in the House of Commons in April 2005 to modify the *CCRA*.
- *Corrections and Conditional Release Act Regulations* – a package of proposed changes was completed and the Board is awaiting an opportunity to have these proceed through the regulatory approval process.
- Participating actively with others throughout the Board to address the Board's continuing resource management challenges. Significant progress was made in 2004/05 with the approval of a number of Treasury Board submissions for additional resources. These new resources will provide the NPB with a much more adequate resource base for future years.
- Development and approval of changes in the pardon policy focusing on the provision of further guidance for Board members in the determination of “good behaviour”.
- Involvement in a wide range of activities related to victims including assisting in the operation of a joint NPB/CSC victims’ “office” at the Department of Justice; follow-up to a survey on the satisfaction of victims regarding their contacts with the NPB; and working with the Department of Justice to assist them in setting up a process to administer a fund to provide funding for victims to attend parole hearings.
- Representing the Board in a number of initiatives related to enhancing information sharing across the criminal justice system.





- A wide range of activities related to enhancing conditional release processes and the preparations for the development of an automated Conditional Release System (CRS). The system will be developed and implemented in a coordinated fashion with CSC's Offender Management System.
- Participating in a Board of Investigation.

## **7.1 ABORIGINAL and DIVERSITY INITIATIVES**

The Board is committed to the development of policies and practices that are responsive to gender and culture. Increasing diversity within the federal offender population poses significant challenges in terms of conditional release decision-making. Further, regional distinctions must also be considered in relation to national commitments.

Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives' activities in 2004/05 included the coordination of regional and national office projects focussing on hearing approaches for offenders from diverse ethnocultural communities, as well as a range of activities and services in the areas of awareness raising, federally-sentenced women, and Aboriginal offenders and communities.

The following are some of the activities undertaken by Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives group in 2004/05:

### **1. Federally-Sentenced Women**

For the past several years, the Board has been working with Professor Kelly Hannah-Moffat on a study examining the implications of gender and race in conditional release decision-making. During the past year, the Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives group worked closely with Professor Hannah-Moffat in identifying specific research questions and an appropriate sample. The group retrieved the identified offenders' files, as well as assisted the research assistants with coding and support services. Professor Hannah-Moffat shared her findings to date with Board Members at the General Board Meeting held in January of 2005.

### **2. Ethnocultural Offenders**

Canadian Heritage funding allowed the Board to complete the national ethnocultural consultation which was commenced two years ago. The consultation focussed on meetings and interviews with offenders from diverse ethnocultural groups who had previously been seen by the Board and included offenders in the community on conditional release, CSC Parole Officers and Program Delivery Officers. The Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives group also met with Board members, where possible, to learn about their experiences and gain insight into the challenges encountered at hearings with offenders from diverse cultures. A final report on the findings was completed this year.



A literature review focusing on race and decision-making was also undertaken and completed in 2004/05.

The Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives group was also responsible for coordinating a national report to Canadian Heritage which highlighted regional and national office activities undertaken with funding from Canadian Heritage.

The Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives group is now in the process of pulling together all the data gathered to date for the development of a discussion paper identifying the key issues and next steps for the Board.

### 3. Aboriginal Offenders and Communities

Much of the focus during last fiscal year has been on the need for appropriate training on Aboriginal offenders and communities, particularly in relation to the incorporation of the principles from the *Gladue* decision in the Board's assessments for pre-release decision-making. The Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives group worked closely with the CSC's Aboriginal Initiatives Branch and Board member training to identify areas where joint CSC and NPB training would be feasible as a means of ensuring that case preparation would facilitate informed conditional release decision-making.

The Aboriginal Circle held its annual meeting in the Prairie region in October 2004. A result of this meeting was the organization of a working group to develop a Vision document for this advisory body, and the identification of key priorities for the new fiscal year. The identified priorities were:

- National and regional Board member training,
- Information for decision-making purposes, and
- Partnerships.

### 4. Awareness Raising

In keeping with the promotion of cultural competency throughout the NPB, the Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives group continued to develop resource materials and promoted regional and national office activities for Aboriginal Awareness Week, Black History Month, and National Aboriginal Day.

The Aboriginal and Diversity Initiatives group also continued to provide Board members and staff with summaries of lengthy research studies pertaining to women, Aboriginal and ethnocultural offenders highlighting the impact on decision-making where appropriate.



## **8. CORPORATE MANAGEMENT**

Corporate Management provides support to the Board's main business lines (Conditional Release and Clemency and Pardons).

### **8.1 CORPORATE SERVICES**

Corporate Services' activities include participation in the development of the planning and accountability framework and a range of services in the areas of finance, material management, human resources, security and administration.

The following are some of the activities undertaken by Corporate Services in 2004/05:

#### **1. Internal Classification Review**

For several years, NPB managers and staff have felt that their positions were under classified in relation to other government departments. This was clearly identified in both the 1999 and 2002 Public Service Employee Surveys. To address this concern, the NPB initiated, in 2002, a review of the classification of all its positions. As a first step, management, with the input of the employees, updated all work descriptions. In 2003 and 2004, all the work descriptions were evaluated by one committee to ensure consistency in the results from both an internal and external relativity point of view. The results were communicated to the staff in March 2005.

#### **2. Human Resources Management Modernization**

The *Public Service Modernization Act* was given Royal Assent on November 7, 2003. This legislation is part of a broad plan to modernize human resources management in the public service. The *Act* focuses on three main areas. First, it streamlines the staffing system to improve the government's ability to attract and hire people when and where they are needed. Second, it fosters more constructive labour-management relations to create a more productive and supportive working environment. Third, it changes the public service's approach to corporate learning and development to help retain employees and serve Canadians better. To this end, the government enacted a new *Public Service Employment Act* and *Public Service Labour Relations Act* and amended the *Canadian Centre for Management Development Act* and the *Financial Administration Act*.

In preparation for the implementation of the new *Public Service Labour Relations Act* which came into effect on April 1, 2005, the NPB reviewed its Instrument of Delegation of human resource authorities and developed an interim Informal Conflict Management System. In addition, a work plan has been developed for the implementation of the new *Public Service Employment Act* which will become effective January 1, 2006 so that the Board will be able to take advantage of the flexibility offered by this act.



### **3. Treasury Board (TB) Submission**

Corporate Services and the Policy, Planning and Operations Division worked together to develop a Treasury Board submission that provided Treasury Board Secretariat with an overall description of the critical investment required to maintain sustainability for fiscal year 2004/05 and beyond. The NPB provided a comprehensive business case for its resource requirements for sustaining its programs by demonstrating that it had very little flexibility for resource reallocation under the current parameters, given the statutory nature of its responsibilities, its heavy workloads, and its limited budgetary levels.

While temporary resource relief was provided by the TBS to the NPB for partial funding for 2002/03, 2003/04 and 2004/05, the TB Decision providing the NPB with a permanent solution was welcomed by the Board and will provide the NPB with a more stable operating environment which is consistent with modern comptrollership, modern management and human resource modernization principles.

### **4. Government-Wide Implementation of the Financial Information Strategy (FIS)**

As of March 31, 2005, the Financial Information Strategy (FIS) has been in place for four years at the National Parole Board. The third set of departmental financial statements, prepared on an accrual basis and consistent with private sector-like accounting practices, was completed by the end of June 2004. The information used in the preparation of these financial statements as well as in the monthly trial balances will help to enhance decision-making and accountability and improve organizational performance through the strategic use of financial information. It is also interesting to note that the Board's statements have been used as a model for the small agency community. Additionally, during the 2004/05 fiscal year, the Corporate Services Division implemented:

- a Program Activity Architecture (PAA) for the National Parole Board. This PAA will enable automated reporting of resources allocated and consumed by strategic outcome and program activity for 2004/05 and future years. A major financial system restructure of the Chart of Accounts was necessary to support the PAA model. The financial policy and system activities were finalized during March 2003 and the new Chart of Accounts was implemented April 1, 2004. System activities throughout 2004/05 were implemented to enable government-wide reporting as of April 1, 2005.

### **5. Contracting Management Framework**

During 2004/05, Consulting and Audit Canada (CAC) reviewed the NPB's contract management framework and recommended several key changes including:

- the establishing of a contract advisor position,
- the creation of NPB specific policies and procedures, and
- the training of NPB Regional Corporate Managers in contracting policies and procedures.



All of the above recommendations were acted upon during 2004/05. Training was provided to Regional Corporate Managers in June 2004, a consultant was hired in October 2004 to provide contracting advice and support to NPB management and contracting policies and procedures were completed by March 31, 2005. The policies and procedures will be made available to all Regional Corporate Managers and staff by June 2005.

## **6. Accommodations and Security**

In an effort to ensure that the NPB is compliant with the Office of the Auditor General's report on Information Technology Security, a Security Posture Assessment of the NPB was completed. The assessment was based on the Government Security Policy and Operational Security Standard: Management of IT Security (MITS). This assessment provided a gap analysis and the resulting recommendations were prioritized on a short, medium and long term plan. The NPB has initiated implementation of the recommendations on the short term plan.

A Threat and Risk Assessment (TRA) on the use of teleworking has also been completed. The recommendations have been incorporated into the Security Posture Assessment.

As in past years, the NPB continues to be actively pursuing the development of a National Accommodation Plan which will feed into the accommodation component of an eventual Treasury Board Submission. Both documents will address the best avenue to deal with anticipated program growth.



## **8.2 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT**

The mandate of the Performance Measurement Division (PMD) is to measure and evaluate the Board's two programs, conditional release and clemency and pardons and report on key aspects of these programs and their performance in core areas. This is an important role, as the PMD's performance monitoring activities feed into and play an integral part in all of the Board's activities.

The following are some of the activities undertaken by the Performance Measurement Division in 2004/05:

### **1. Evaluation of the Effective Corrections and Citizen Engagement Initiatives**

The evaluation of the above initiatives was very important for the Board because future funding of these initiatives depended on the findings of this exercise.

Last year the NPB completed its evaluation of these initiatives and submitted its report to the Ministry of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness for inclusion in the Ministry report. During this fiscal year, the Division contributed to the development of the global evaluation report which was to be submitted to Treasury Board Secretariat by the end of June 2004 with a request for further funding. The presentation to Treasury Board was delayed, however, the NPB received a response in March 2005 that future funding had been approved.

The Division also assisted responsibility centres in defining their objectives with regards to these initiatives so that the Board respects its undertakings with Treasury Board.

### **2. Performance Monitoring Report**

The Performance Monitoring Report for 2003/04 was published and presented to the Executive Committee in September 2004. In this report, effort was made to further link results to the strategic objectives of the Board. This report is a very important and useful source of information for the Board and is used not only at National Office but also in the regions. This report is available on the Internet and as such contributes to educating the public about the Board and what it does.

### **3. Study of Determinate Sentences**

The Board traditionally profiles the federal offender population by using information such as admissions, releases, workloads, grant rates, parole outcome, etc. All these elements provide useful information on specific aspects of the conditional release program, however, they do not offer a global portrait of what occurs during a particular sentence from admission to warrant expiry.



The reason this study was undertaken was to respond to concerns raised regarding the increase in recent years, in the number of federal releases from institution on statutory release. The study shed light on a possible explanation for the increase in the number of releases on statutory release and also revealed some interesting information about the determinate sentences, commenced and completed between 1996 and 2004, which were the subject of the review.

The results of the study were discussed at a meeting of the Executive Committee and led to the development of a working group charged with looking at the question of waivers of full parole reviews.

#### 4. Proposed Study of Waivers of Full Parole

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board, it was accepted that the NPB, along with the CSC, the Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) and Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada (PSEPC) Research would participate in a study to determine the factors that cause offenders to waive their right to a full parole review and to identify measures that could be undertaken to reduce the number of waivers.

The NPB submitted a project proposal to the group which began discussions in November 2004. However, certain members of the group felt that the focus of the study should be wider than that which was defined in the project proposal and should include not only the reason for waivers but an analysis of the factors that lead offenders to waive their full parole reviews. It was also felt, by some, that the project should be research-based to ensure validity and neutrality.

While discussions were ongoing, the NPB reviewed a sample of cases in order to identify the information that was available in the OMS. The results indicated that one of the principal reasons behind offenders waiving their full parole reviews was the lack of program completion.

As the preliminary review of the data in the OMS and a joint review entitled the Report on the Factors Causing Delays in National Parole Board Reviews both revealed that in almost half the cases the reason behind the waiver was the non-completion of programs, it was felt that pursuing this new study would not bring anything of further value to the Board. It was decided instead that the Board would monitor the number of waivers, postponements and administrative adjournments of full parole and report on the results to all concerned parties.

#### 5. Risk Management at the NPB

The Management Accountability Framework and the policies of Treasury Board require that all ministries and agencies develop a multi-year audit and evaluation plan. To be acceptable, the plan must be based on the risk the organization faces. The division therefore undertook in 2004/05 to develop the NPB's corporate risk profile and its risk management plan. The five-year risk management plan outlines the NPB's current risk mitigation strategies as well as proposed measures which will, overtime, further reduce all of the Board's risks to acceptable levels. From this plan flowed the Board's audit and evaluation plan.



## 6. Statistics and Data Quality Control

While the Conditional Release Information management System (CRIMS) is capable of producing fundamental statistics, the Division continues to respond to numerous requests for statistics coming from both internal and external sources. These statistics are used for many purposes, such as performance reports, studies, detailed analyses, revision of policy or the law, assisting the regions and divisions when they are reviewing their operations or to answer questions which arise during the year. Given the efforts of the Division, most of these requests are answered within 24 hours. In addition, important efforts continue to be spent on putting into place and maintaining the mechanisms used to monitor the quality of the data in the Offender Management System and the Data Warehouse. The Division produces, on a regular basis, 50 different error check reports in addition to ad hoc reports as needed.

As CSC has chosen to use Oracle as its database management system, the Division completed the conversion of 150 reports, previously constructed using Impromptu, to Oracle Discoverer.

## 7. Observers, Decision Registry, Contacts with Victims and Victims Speaking at Hearings

The Division continues to maintain, by hand, a database on contacts with victims, observers, requests for access to the decision registry as well as victims speaking at hearings. Monthly reports are prepared on victims speaking at hearings and other reports are prepared as requested.

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





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