



PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT 2002-2003

July 2003

Prepared by: Performance Measurement Division
National Parole Board

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Acronyms Used In This Report

ADPR	Accelerated Day Parole Review
ADPRI	Accelerated Day Parole Review - Initial
AFPR	Accelerated Full Parole Review
APR	Accelerated Parole Review
APRF	Accelerated Parole Review - Final
APRI	Accelerated Parole Review - Initial
CAPS	Computer Assisted Pardon System
CCRA	Corrections and Conditional Release Act
CRIMS	Conditional Release Information Management System
CSC	Correctional Service of Canada
DP	Day Parole
DPED	Day Parole Eligibility Date
EIS	Executive Information System
ETA	Escorted Temporary Absence
FP	Full Parole
FPED	Full Parole Eligibility Date
NPB	National Parole Board
OMS	Offender Management System
PADS	Pardon Application Decision System
SR	Statutory Release
SRED	Statutory Release Eligibility Date
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 CRIMS and the OMS.
- The Clemency and Investigations 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 2002-2003 Performance Monitoring Report.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT IN 2002/03:

- The federal incarcerated population remained relatively stable in 2002/03 at 12,654 (↓8), while the conditional release population decreased (↓2.5% to 8,371);
- Federal admissions to institutions increased (↑2.7% to 7,656). During the same period, warrant of committal admissions increased (↑2.8%) and revocation admissions increased (↑2.9%);
- Federal releases from institutions remained relatively stable (↑56 to 7,703);
- The Board's workload remained relatively stable (↓0.6% to 43,311 reviews).

DECISION TRENDS IN 2002/03:

- The approval rate for escorted temporary absences decreased (↓1% to 83%);
- The authorization rate for unescorted temporary absences also decreased (↓1% to 74%);
- The federal day parole grant rate decreased (↓1% to 71%);
- The provincial day parole grant rate increased (↑6% to 70%);
- The federal full parole grant rate remained unchanged (at 43%);
- The provincial full parole grant rate remained unchanged (at 56%);
- While the number of referrals for detention increased (↑4.8% to 284), the detention referral rate remained stable (at 5.2%);
- The detention rate decreased (↓8.5% to 86.3%);
- The initial decision was affirmed in 89% of federal appeal cases;
- The initial decision was affirmed in 24 of 26 provincial appeal cases.



PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN 2002/03

- Between 1994/95 and 2001/02, violent offences committed by offenders on conditional release dropped 41%;
- Between 1994/95 and 2001/02, offenders on statutory release accounted for 62% of all violent offences committed by offenders on conditional release, while offenders on day parole accounted for 18% and offenders on full parole accounted for 20%;
- The federal day parole successful completion rate increased (↑1.6% to 84.4%);
- The provincial day parole successful completion rate decreased (↓4.0% to 72.8%);
- The federal full parole successful completion rate decreased (↓1.6% to 72.7%);
- The provincial full parole successful completion rate decreased (↓9.5% to 73.3%);
- The statutory release successful completion rate decreased (↓1.4% to 57.9%).

INFORMATION AND SERVICE TO VICTIMS AND THE PUBLIC

VICTIMS AND OBSERVERS IN 2002/03

- Contacts with victims increased (↑2% to 14,270);
- Victims have made 220 presentations at 152 hearings since July 2001;
- The number of observers at hearings increased (↑5% to 1,140);
- The number of decisions sent from the decision registry increased (↑20% to 4,009).

CLEMENCY AND PARDONS

PARDONS IN 2002/03

- The number of pardon applications received decreased (↓5.7% to 16,989);
- The grant/issue rate remained stable at 98%.

CLEMENCY IN 2002/03

- 11 clemency applications were received, none were granted.



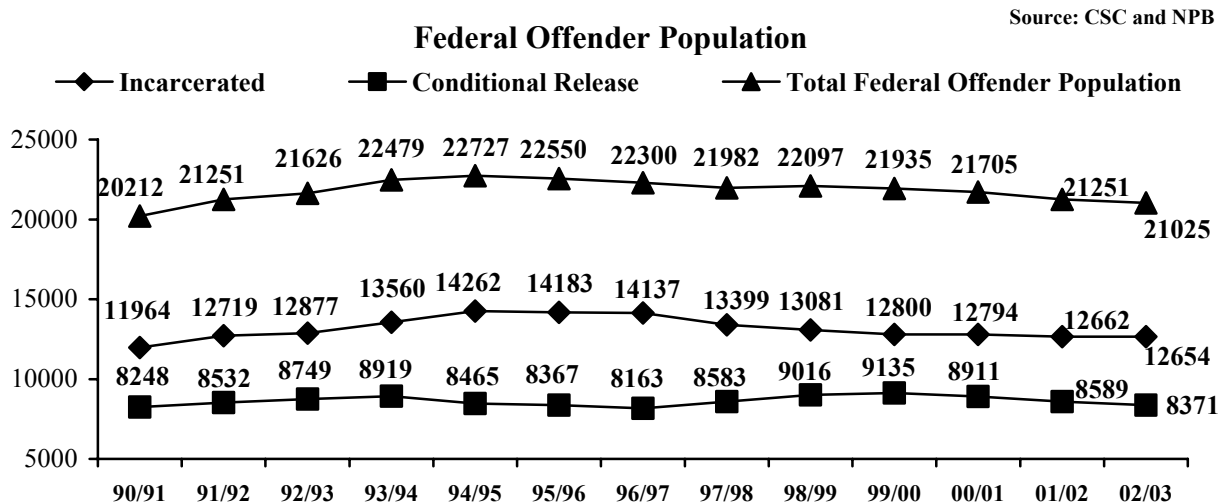
SUMMARY

This section provides an overview of the National Parole Board's 2002-2003 Performance Monitoring Report with a focus on the program delivery context, decision trends and performance indicators for the conditional release and clemency and pardons programs.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT

Offender Population Trends:



There have been two distinct trends in the federal offender population over the last thirteen years.

The offender population increased until March 1995 and has since decreased, except for a minor increase in March 1999. The offender population is now at its second lowest level in the past thirteen years. 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 4,785 in 1995/96 and 4,243 in 2002/03. 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 1998/99, has been greater than the number of warrant of committal admissions, the federal offender population has decreased.

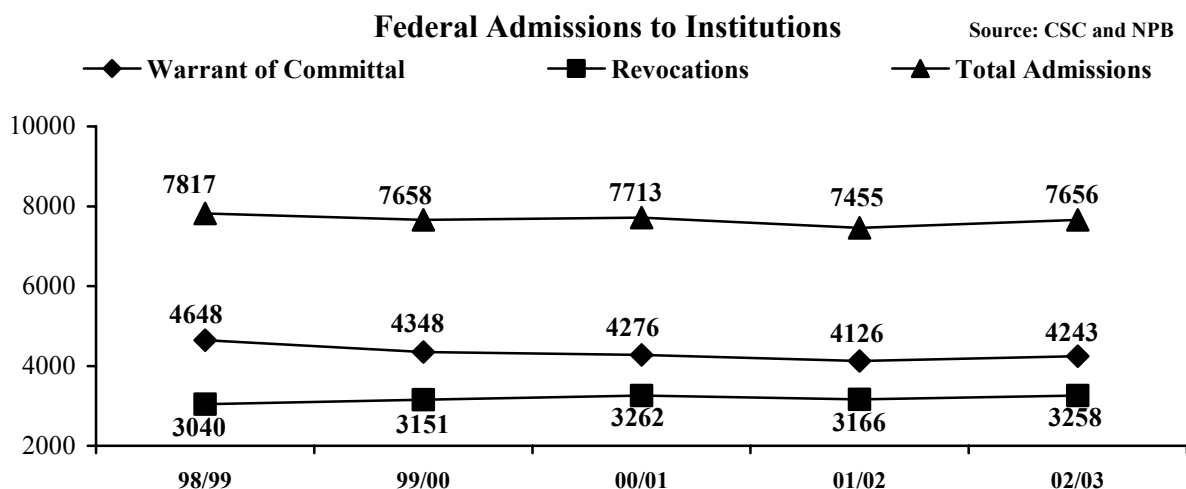
Aboriginal over-representation in the federal offender population has increased every year since 1998/99. Aboriginal offenders represented 15.7% of the total federal offender population in 2002/03 compared to the 3.3% of the Canadian population who identified themselves as Aboriginal in the 2001 census.



Black offenders represented 6.4% of the total federal offender population in 2002/03 compared to their 2.2% proportion of the Canadian population in 2001, while Asian offenders represented 3.3% 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 for the last four years (at 3.9% in 2002/03).

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 2.7% in 2002/03. During the same period, warrant of committal admissions increased 2.8%, while the number of revocation admissions increased 2.9%.

Federal Releases:

Federal releases from institutions remained relatively stable in 2002/03 at 7,703 (↑56). The number of offenders released on day and full parole and at warrant expiry decreased, while the number of offenders released on statutory release increased.

While only 198 offenders were released on full parole directly from institutions during 2002/03, a total of 1,391 full parole supervision periods actually started during the year because 1,193 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.



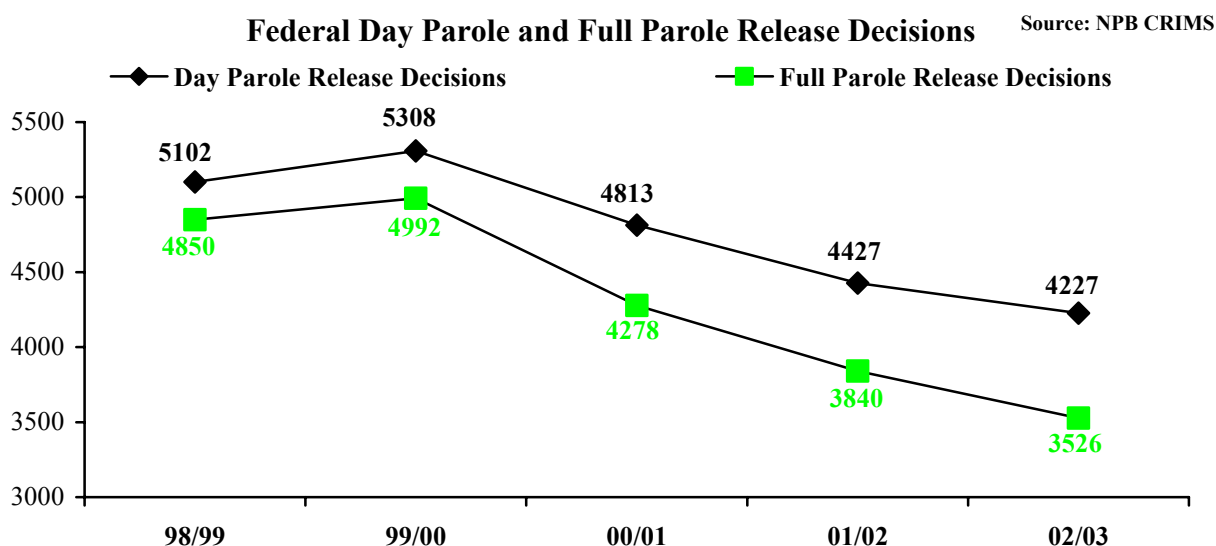
Reviews for Workload Purposes:

In 2002/03, the number of reviews for workload purposes (both pre and post-release) conducted by the Board remained relatively stable (\downarrow 0.6% to 43,311). While the Board's workload at the federal level dropped 0.8%, the workload at the provincial level increased 4.9%.

DECISION TRENDS

Release Decisions:

The number of temporary absence decisions made by the Board decreased 16.1% in 2002/03 to 711. The number of temporary absence decisions have steadily declined since 1999/00.



Federal day parole and full parole release decisions decreased for the third year in a row. Federal day parole release decisions decreased by 4.5% in 2002/03, while federal full parole release decisions decreased by 8.2%. The effects of 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 and which came into force on July 3, 1997, resulted in an increase in the number of day and full parole release decisions between 1997/98 and 1999/00.

The decrease since 1999/00 is due, in part, to a decrease of 11.2% in the number of warrant of committal admissions to institutions, between 1998/99 and 2001/02, and an increase of 15.0%, between 1999/00 and 2002/03, in the number of offenders who are either waiving their parole reviews or withdrawing their parole applications as well as a decrease of 27.7% in the number of offenders graduating from day parole to full parole during the same period.



Timing of First Parole Release in Sentence:

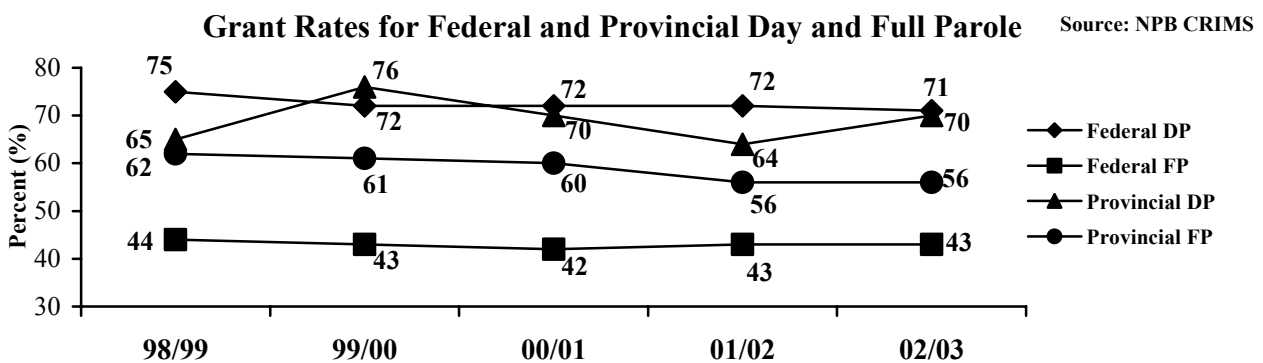
The average proportion of sentence served before first federal day parole release remained unchanged in 2002/03 at 32%. The average proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release also remained unchanged at 40%.

Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders served more of their sentence prior to first federal day parole 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 sentence before first federal day parole release than male offenders (27% to 32%) and 2% less of their sentence prior to first federal full parole release (38% compared to 40%).

Grant Rates:

The approval rate for escorted temporary absences and the authorization rate for unescorted temporary absences both decreased 1% in 2002/03 (to 83% and 74% respectively).



The federal day parole grant rate decreased 1% in 2002/03 (to 71%). The federal grant rate decreased by 2% for accelerated day parole review (to 73%) and increased 1% for regular day parole cases (to 71%).

The federal full parole grant rate remained unchanged in 2002/03 (at 43%).

The provincial day parole grant rate increased 6% in 2002/03 (to 70%), while the provincial full parole grant rate remained unchanged (at 56%).

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

- Black offenders were more likely to be approved for an escorted temporary absence and Asian offenders were least likely;
- Asian offenders were more likely to be authorized for an unescorted temporary absence and White offenders were least likely;



- Asian offenders were more likely to be granted both federal and provincial day parole, while Black and White offenders were least likely to be granted federal day parole and Black offenders were least likely to be granted provincial day parole, and
- Asian offenders were more likely to be granted both federal and provincial full parole and Aboriginal offenders were the least likely to be granted either type of parole.

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

- less likely to be approved for an escorted temporary absence but more likely to be authorized for an unescorted temporary absence, and
- more likely to be granted any kind of parole.

Residency Conditions:

The number of residency conditions imposed on full parole pre-release cases decreased 7.3% in 2002/03 to 291.

Eighty-eight percent (88%) 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 25% of all federal full parole release 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 increased by 33.9% in 2002/03 to 1,184. Of the 5,079 offenders released on statutory release in 2002/03, 23% had a residency condition imposed (↑5% from last year).

Aboriginal offenders accounted for 21.5% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2002/03 (255 of 1,184) compared to their 18.6% proportion of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. Of Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White offenders, White offenders were the only other group to have a larger proportion of residency conditions imposed on statutory release than their proportion of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences, however the difference is not large (70.9% to 69.4% of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences).

Detention:

While the number of referrals for detention increased 4.8% in 2002/03 to 284, the detention referral rate remained stable (at 5.2%). The detention rate decreased to 86.3%, the lowest in the last ten years and the number of offenders detained decreased 4.7%.



Aboriginal offenders continue to be over-represented as a proportion of offenders referred for detention and detained compared to Asian, Black and White offenders. Aboriginal offenders accounted for 33% of all offenders referred for detention and 33% of offenders detained in 2002/03, compared to their 18.6% proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. Asian and Black offenders were also over-represented but not to the same extent. Asian offenders accounted for 3% of offenders referred for detention and 3% of offenders detained, while they represented 2.3% of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. Black offenders accounted for 7% of offenders referred for detention and 7% of offenders detained, while they represented 6.3% of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

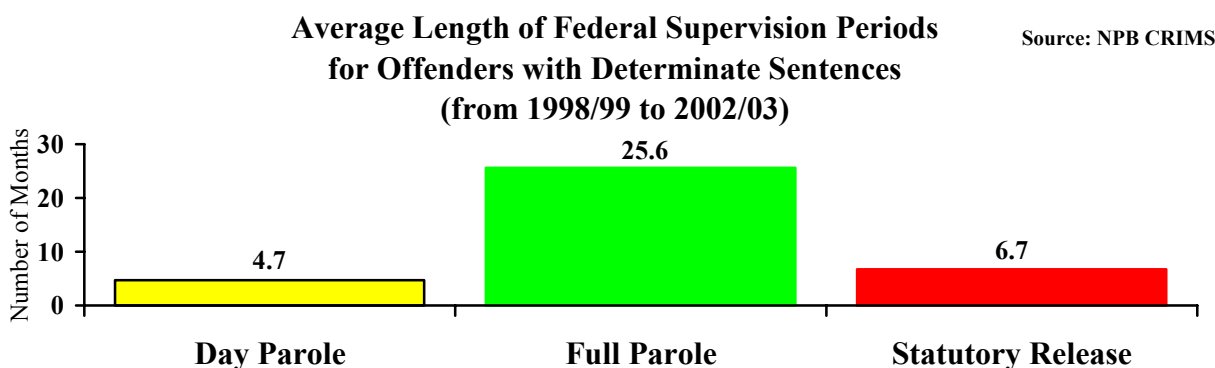
Appeal Decisions:

The Board received 446 federal applications for appeal and 21 provincial applications in 2002/03 and the Appeal Division rendered 490 decisions (464 federal and 26 provincial). The initial decision was affirmed in 89% of federal appeal cases processed in 2002/03 (a decrease of 5% from last year), while a new review was ordered in 10% of the federal cases processed (46 of the 464) and the decision was altered in 5 federal cases processed. The decision was affirmed in 24 of the 26 provincial cases processed in 2002/03, while a new review was ordered in 2 cases.

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 almost 5½ times longer than the average for offenders on day parole.

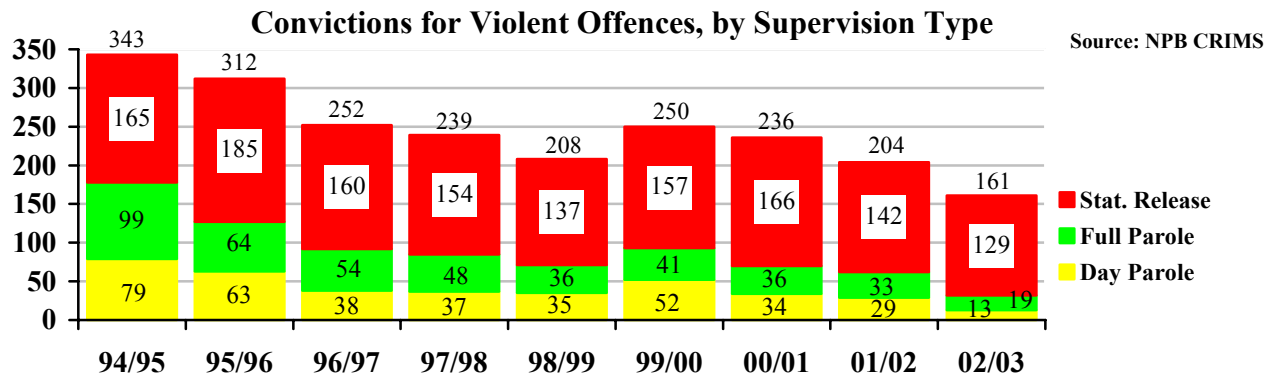


Compared to the average supervision period length over the last five years, the period length was slightly shorter in 2002/03 for day parole (4.5 months), full parole (24.7 months) and statutory release (6.5 months).



CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES WHILE ON CONDITIONAL RELEASE

This section provides information on convictions for violent offences for offenders on day parole, full parole¹ and statutory release over the last eight years.



Note: The year 2002/03 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 1994/95 and 2001/02:

- Violent offences by offenders on conditional release dropped 41%; and,
- Offenders were far more likely to be convicted for violent offences while on statutory release than on day or full parole.

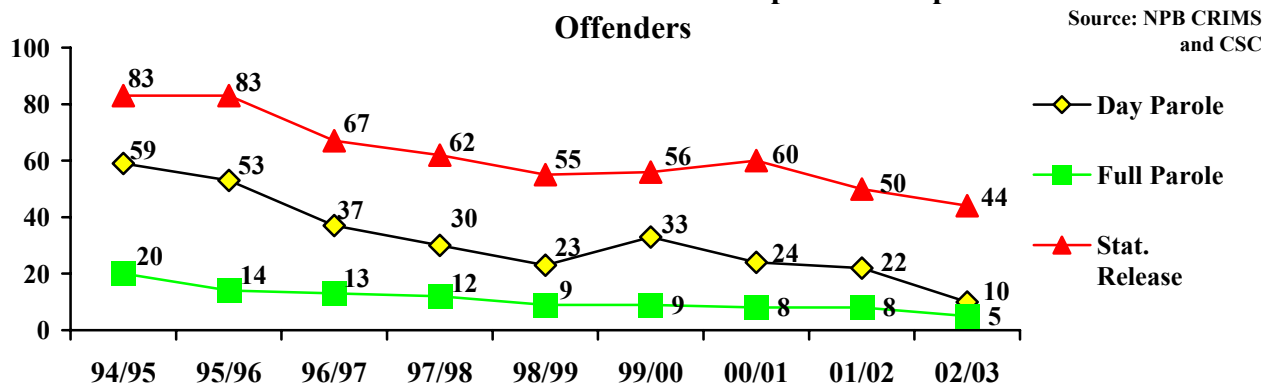
However, looking at the number of violent offences alone does not provide a full appreciation of how offenders are doing on conditional release and how often they are convicted of violent offences. To provide a relevant comparison across supervision types the Board calculates a rate per 1000 offenders on day parole, full parole and statutory release. The chart below shows that, between 1994/95 and 2001/02, offenders on statutory release were:

- Over 5 times more likely to be convicted for a violent offence than offenders on full parole; and
- Almost twice as likely to be convicted for a violent offence as offenders on day parole.

¹ 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.



Rates of Convictions for Violent Offences per 1000 Supervised Offenders

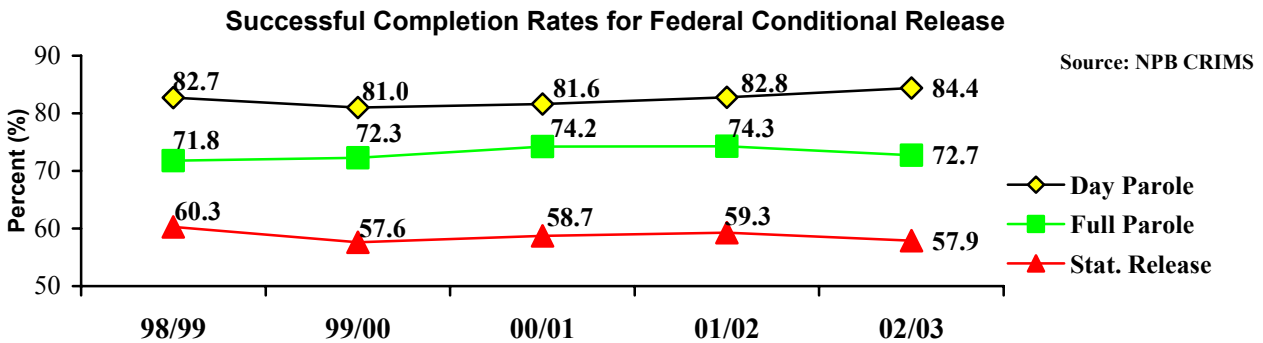


Note: Supervised offenders includes those offenders on parole or statutory release, temporarily detained in a federal penitentiary and unlawfully at large.

Note: The year 2002/03 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 or full parole supervision period than any other offence type in 2002/03. The successful completion rate for non-scheduled offenders on day parole was 72.8%, compared to the 87.1% average for all other sentence types, while their rate on full parole was 53.6%, compared to the 77.8% average of the other sentence types.

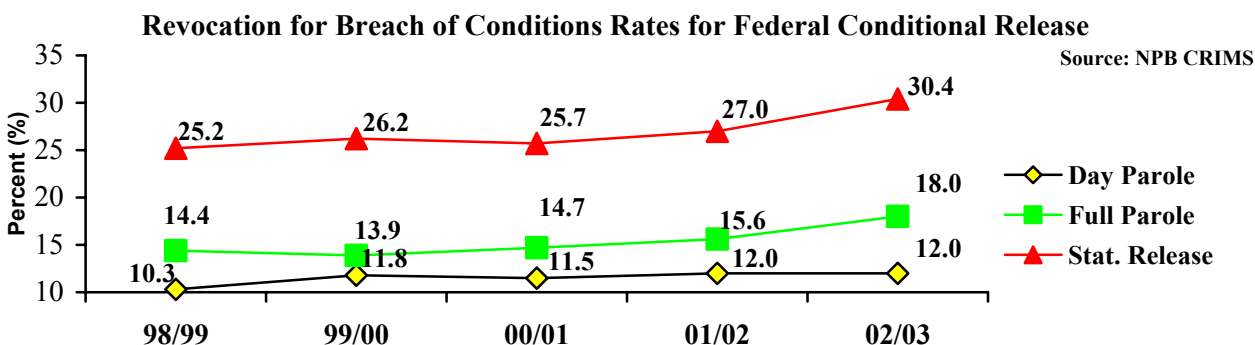


Comparison between the outcome rates for Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White offenders on federal conditional release in 2002/03 shows that:

- Asian offenders were the most likely to successfully complete federal day parole, while White offenders were the least likely, and
- Asian offenders were also the most likely to complete federal full parole and statutory release, while Aboriginal offenders were the least likely.

Comparison between the outcome rates for female and male offenders on conditional release in 2002/03 shows that female offenders were:

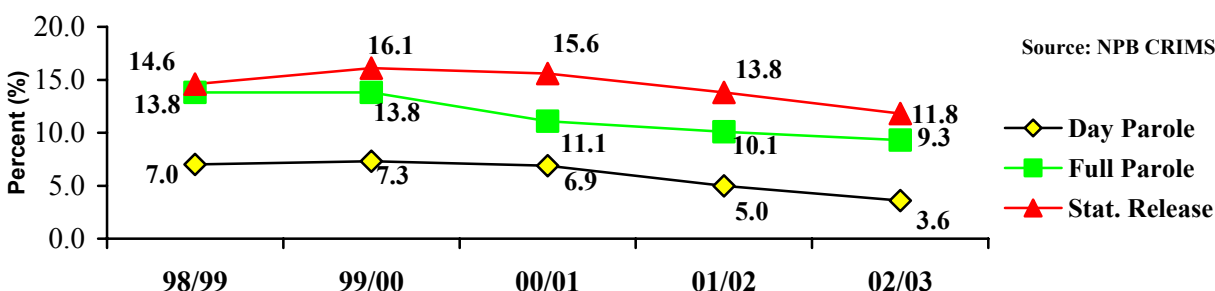
- less likely to successfully complete federal day parole and more likely to have had their day paroles revoked for breach of condition;
- more likely to successfully complete federal full parole and less likely to have had their full paroles revoked for breach of condition or because of an offence; and,
- more likely to successfully complete statutory release and more likely to have had their releases revoked for a breach of condition.



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.

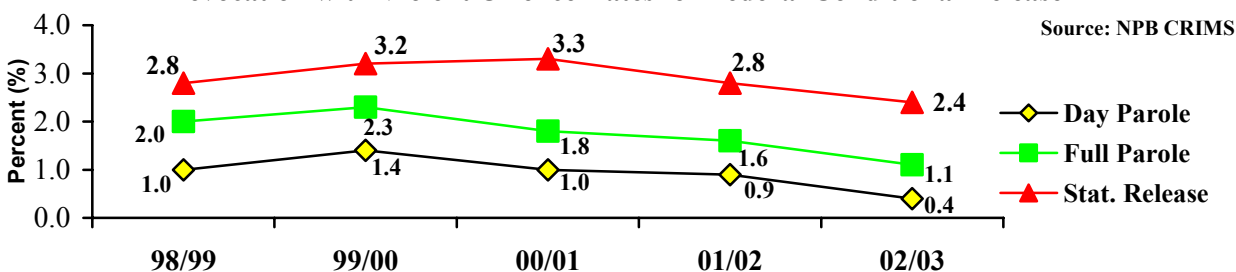


Total Revocation with Offence Rates for Federal Conditional Release



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.

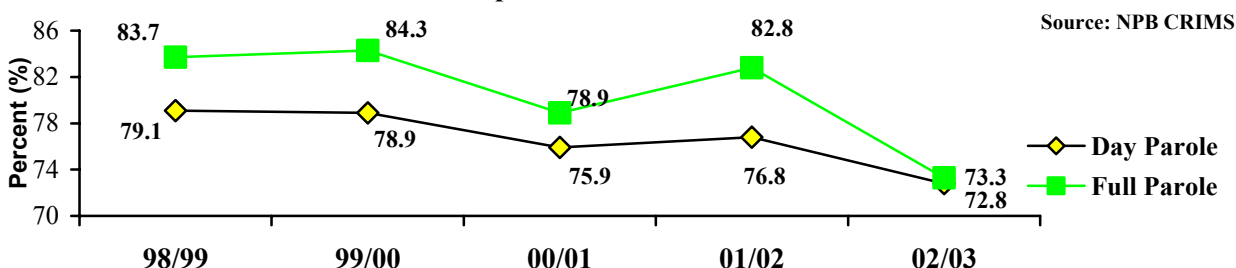
Revocation with Violent Offence Rates for Federal Conditional Release



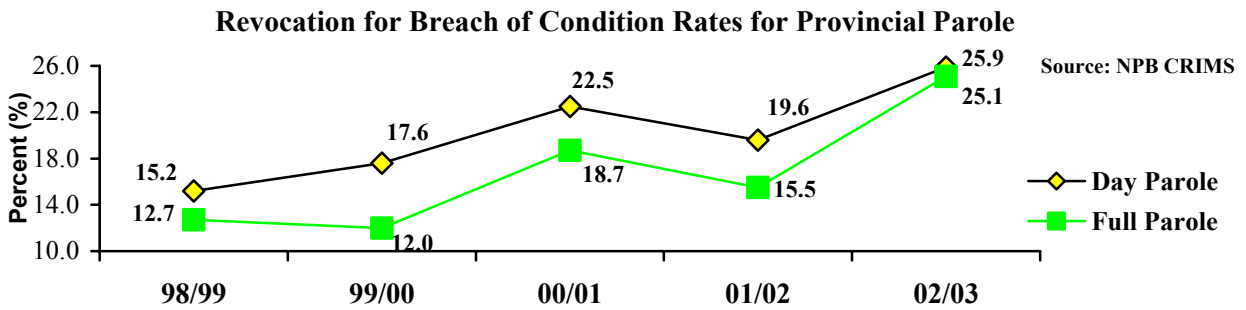
The revocation with violent offence rate was significantly higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on day or full parole during each of the last five years.

Outcome Rates for Provincial Parole:

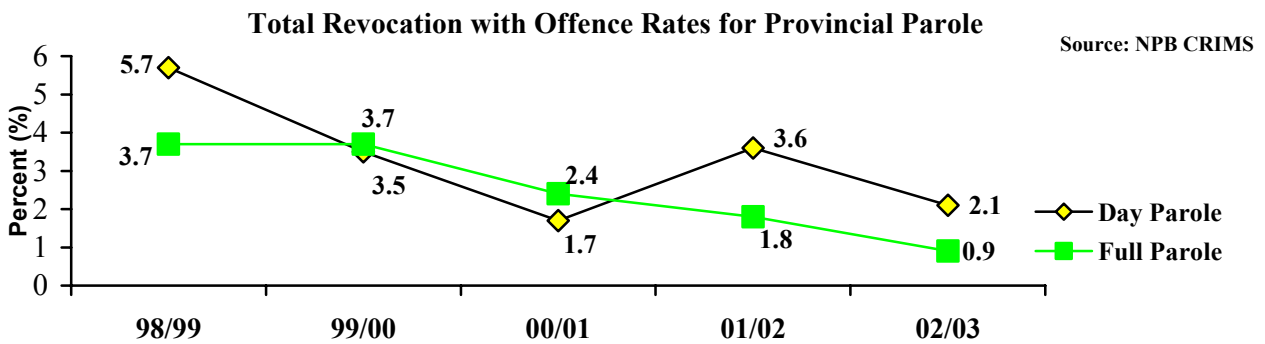
Successful Completion Rates for Provincial Parole



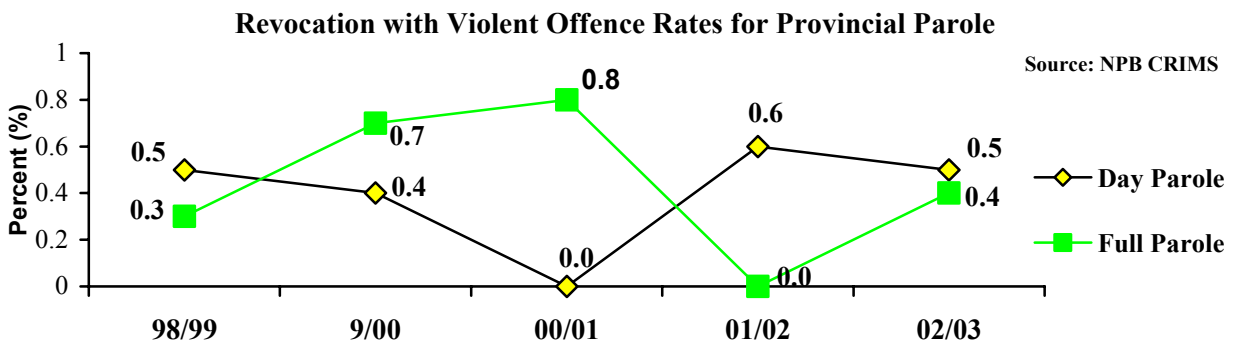
The successful completion rate was higher for provincial offenders on full parole than on day parole during the last five years.



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 until 2002/03 when the rates were about even.



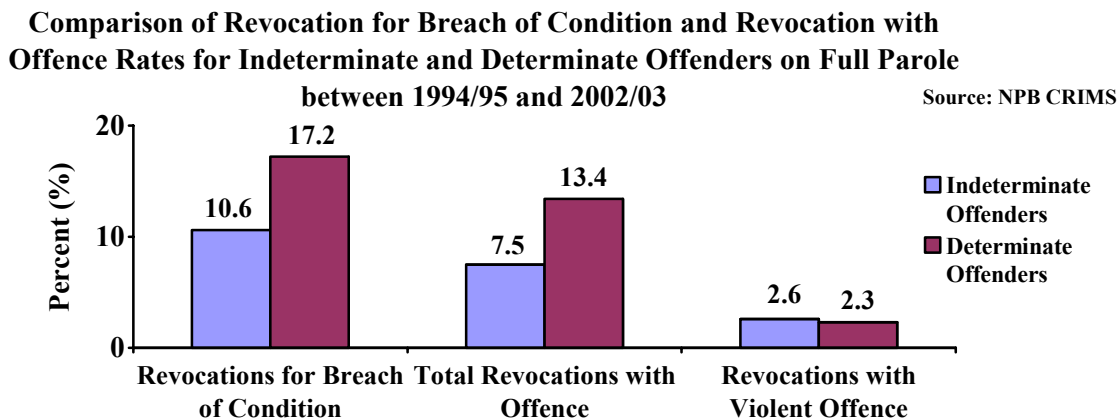
The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for provincial offenders on day parole ranged from 2.1% to 5.7% over the last five years, while the full parole rate ranged from 0.9% to 3.7%.





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 4 provincial day parolees and 8 provincial full parolees were convicted of violent offences during the last five years.

Outcomes of Full Parole for Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences:



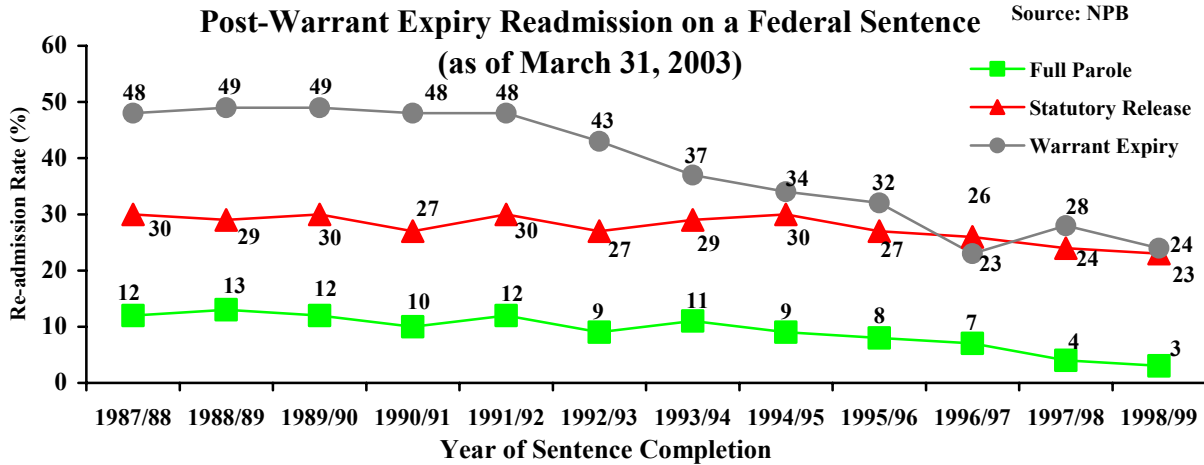
The chart above shows that over the last nine years offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were:

- 38% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked for breach of condition than federal full parolees with determinate sentences;
- 44% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of an offence; and,
- about equal to federal full parolees with determinate sentences for having had their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence.

In making these comparisons it is important to remember that offenders serving indeterminate sentences have been on full parole for an average of 10.4 years compared to the average supervision period length of 24.7 months for federal offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole.



POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION ON A FEDERAL SENTENCE



Note: Post-warrant expiry readmission on a federal sentence is shown differently from previous years as the information is now by year of sentence completion rather than by year of release.

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 over 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 warrant expiry, schedule II offenders were the least likely to be re-admitted 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 WED were the least likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence.

As of March 31, 2003, 9% to 13% of federal offenders that completed their sentences on full parole between 1987/88 and 1992/93 have been re-admitted on a federal sentence. In comparison, between 27% and 30% of offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release during the same period have been re-admitted and 43% to 49% of offenders who were released at warrant expiry have returned.



INFORMATION AND SERVICE TO VICTIMS AND THE PUBLIC

The National Parole Board recorded 14,270 contacts with victims in 2002/03 (↑2%), while the number of observers at hearings increased 5% (to 1,140) and the number of hearings with observers increased 9% (to 444).

In the 20 months of the Victims Speaking at Hearings Initiative there have been 220 presentations at 152 hearings. Of these presentations, 75% were in person, 17% were on audiotape and 8% were on videotape.

The number of decisions sent from the decision registry increased 20% in 2002/03 (to 4,009).

CLEMENCY AND PARDONS

PARDON PROGRAM

The number of pardon applications received decreased 5.7% in 2002/03 to 16,989, while the number of applications accepted decreased 17.7% to 15,248. The proportion of applications accepted to applications received was 90%.

The Board revoked 369 pardons in 2002/03, a significant increase from the 20 revoked in 2001/02, while the number that ceased to exist increased by 20.3% to 533. The cumulative pardon revocation/cessation rate remained relatively stable in 2002/03 at 3.18%.

The average processing time for pardon applications decreased to 17 months in 2002/03 from 20 months last year. A significant part of the increase in the processing time, when compared to the six month processing time in 1997/98, is a result of cuts in staffing and delays in 1999/00 and 2000/01, in setting up and implementing the Pardon Application Decision System (PADS).

CLEMENCY PROGRAM

The clemency program received 11 requests in 2002/03 and clemency was not granted in any cases.



1. INTRODUCTION

This report provides multi-year performance information, with an emphasis on fiscal year 2002-2003, for the two business lines of the National Parole Board, conditional release and clemency and pardons, as well as for the corporate management division 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

The Board delivers its business line programs in a dynamic and challenging environment. Government priorities, crime rates and trends, public attitudes and concerns about justice effectiveness, Aboriginal issues, diversity, the legislative and policy context, the fiscal context and human resources issues all impact on the programs and operations of the National Parole Board. This environment is discussed briefly below.

GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES¹

Through successive Speeches from the Throne and major policy initiatives, the federal government has established a broad agenda to promote the health and well-being of Canadian communities and strengthen the foundation for inclusion for all citizens. Public safety is a key element of community well-being.

Consistent with efforts for public safety, the Government introduced the Effective Corrections initiative, which is a broad strategy for enhancing the effectiveness of corrections and conditional release in Canada. Measures to address the unique needs and circumstances of Aboriginal offenders are a priority, as are measures to address the growing diversity within the federal offender population and the community.

Two initiatives are underway to support effective corrections. The first involves renewal of the Offender Management System (OMS), the information system shared by CSC and the Board for managing the delivery of federal corrections and conditional release. NPB received \$4.6 million over four years for renewal of the Conditional Release System (CRS), its component of OMS. Work in this area also comprises an important aspect of the government's Integrated Justice Information initiative. The second is citizen engagement. Conditional release evokes strong public reaction and vigorous public debate. The Board has now completed the third year of a five year citizen engagement strategy designed to provide timely, relevant information for the public, provide opportunities for meaningful public involvement in discussion of parole and public safety and build effective community partnerships for the safe reintegration of offenders.

¹ National Parole Board Performance Report for the period ending March 31, 2002



The federal government has also made a strong commitment to good governance and quality service to clients through an aggressive service improvement initiative. Strategies for service improvement include "Government on Line" (GOL), a broad initiative to provide on-line access for Canadians to government information and service; and efforts for modern comptrollership that will provide greater accountability in public spending throughout government.

CRIME RATES AND TRENDS²

Data from the Uniform Crime Reports for the past ten years yield interesting information on Canadian crime rates and trends.

Table 1

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Juristat: Crime Statistics in Canada, 2002*

CRIMINAL CODE INCIDENTS/100,000 POPULATION								
Year	Violent		Property		Other Criminal Code ³		Total Criminal Code Incidents	
	#	% change	#	% change	#	% change	#	% change
1992	1084	2.3	5902	-4.2	3051	-2.3	10036	-3.0
1993	1081	-0.3	5571	-5.6	2879	-5.6	9531	-5.0
1994	1046	-3.2	5250	-5.8	2817	-2.2	9114	-4.4
1995	1007	-3.7	5283	0.6	2702	-4.1	8993	-1.3
1996	1000	-0.7	5264	-0.4	2650	-1.9	8914	-0.9
1997	990	-1.0	4867	-7.5	2596	-2.1	8453	-5.2
1998	979	-1.1	4555	-6.4	2602	0.2	8137	-3.7
1999	955	-2.5	4261	-6.5	2509	-3.6	7725	-5.1
2000	981	2.7	4067	-4.5	2593	3.3	7641	-1.1
2001	981	0.0	3992	-1.9	2660	2.6	7633	-0.1
2002	965	-1.6	3960	-0.8	2664	0.1	7590	-0.6

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

National Trends:

- Canada's police reported crime rate was relatively stable in 2002. The crime rate has been generally declining since the early 1990s and now stands at about the same level as in 1979. While most crimes dropped in 2002, increases were seen in homicides, drug offences, prostitution and fraud/counterfeiting.
- Of the 2.4 million *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic incidents) reported in 2002, 13% were violent crimes, 52% were property crimes, and 35% were other *Criminal Code* incidents (such as mischief and disturbing the peace).

² Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Juristat Crime Statistics in Canada, 2002*

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



Violent Crime Trends:

- The rate of violent crime dropped 2% in 2002. The violent crime rate has been generally declining over the past decade. The decrease was driven by a 3% decline in the rate of robberies and a 2% decline in assaults. However, the homicide rate increased 4% in 2002. There were 582 homicides in 2002, 29 more than the previous year. The increase in the number of homicides at the national level was driven by a large increase in British Columbia, up from 85 homicides in 2001 to 126 in 2002. Part of this increase is a result of homicide investigations undertaken by the Missing Women's Task Force in Port Coquitlam, B.C. which resulted in 15 homicides being reported by police in 2002.

Property Crime Trends:

- The property crime rate remained relatively stable in 2002 (-0.8%). The rate of property crimes has been decreasing over the past decade. The rate of break-ins dropped 3% and vehicle thefts were down 5%, while frauds increased by 4%.

CRIMINAL COURT RATES AND TRENDS⁴

Courts are responsible for making a number of critical decisions about a criminal case. These decisions include the determination of whether the Crown has established the guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt, and for those offenders found guilty (or who plead guilty), the court must determine the nature of the sentence that will be imposed.

Trends in crime and incarceration have important implications for NPB policy, training and operations. The changing nature of the incarcerated population demands that the Board continue to enhance risk assessment tools and training related to various groups, including sex offenders, armed robbers, etc.

The Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS) for 2001/02 revealed that the number of cases heard in adult criminal court increased over 4% from last year. This is the first increase in the last five years. However, the total number of cases is still down 4% from 1997/98 totals. The average number of charges per case has also increased 4% since 1997/98, going to 2.20 from 2.12.

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 17% and *Criminal Code* traffic accounted for 14%. Other *Criminal Code* offences (which included weapons offences and public order offences) represented 7% of all cases. The remaining 13% of cases dealt with federal statute offences, which included drug-related offences and other federal statutes.

A conviction was recorded in 60% of the 452,450 cases heard in 2001/02.

⁴ Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Juristat: Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2001/02*



Probation was the most common sentence in 2001/02, imposed in 44% of all cases with a conviction. A fine was imposed in 34% of all cases, while a prison term was imposed in 34% of cases. A high percentage of cases (62%) received what are classified as other sentences. This includes conditional sentences, absolute discharges, conditional discharges, suspended sentences and other court ordered sanctions.

The proportion of cases where prison was used as a sanction remained relatively stable between 1997/98 and 2001/02 at 34%. Most terms of imprisonment were relatively short. Over half (54%) of all custodial sentences imposed in 2001/02 were one month or less, while an additional 34% were for periods of greater than one month to six months. Custodial sentences of greater than 6 months but less than two years were imposed in 9% of cases, while 4% of custodial sentences were for a term of two years or longer.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES AND CONCERNS⁵

Fear of crime persists, despite lower rates of reported crime. Public demands continue for greater effectiveness in assessing the risk of reoffending particularly for offenders with a history of violent or sexual offences. These demands are frequently accompanied by calls for more punitive approaches to crime, including greater use of incarceration, longer sentences and more limited access to parole. In this context, Canadians consistently over-estimate rates of reoffending by parolees. Most Canadians believe that between 50% and 100% of parolees reoffend. In fact, the rate is less than 10% and the rate of violent reoffending is about 1%. Further, rates of reoffending by parolees have declined in recent years even though risk assessment and risk management have become more complex, given the growing proportion of federal offenders with histories of violence. A decade ago, about 60% of federal offenders were incarcerated for a violent offence. Today the proportion is about 80%.

The public continues to demand more information about the Board and its decisions and opportunities for meaningful debate on parole and related issues. These demands have created the need for a new approach to public information based on citizen engagement which provides Canadians with "a voice" in discussion on issues with important implications for their families, their homes and their communities.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT⁵

The Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights tabled its report for the review of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA)* in May 2000. The report entitled "The Corrections and Conditional Release Act - A Work In Progress" made 53 recommendations with major implications for corrections and conditional release in Canada.

⁵ National Parole Board, 2002-2003 Estimates Part III-Report on Plans and Priorities



The Government response endorsed 46 of 53 recommendations and called for concrete action to address the concerns of the Committee. Since that time, the NPB has participated in the development of the proposals for legislative reform. The legislation is due to be tabled early in 2003/04 and addresses a number of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights. There have also been a number of policy and program measures implemented by CSC and NPB since 2002 that address the commitments made by the Government in its response to the report.

VICTIMS OF CRIME⁵

Pressures continue for the justice system to provide better information and assistance for victims of crime. Victims' concerns were highlighted by the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights in its report for the CCRA review which included six recommendations calling for more inclusive processes for victims of crime. Two recommendations, in particular, have major implications for the Board, allowing victims to read prepared statements at NPB hearings and providing victims with access to the audio tapes of NPB hearings. In July 2001, the Board introduced measures to allow victims to read statements at its hearings. In 2002/03, the Board continued this interim approach, pending the legislative change and resource adjustments necessary for full implementation.

ABORIGINAL ISSUES⁵

The over-representation of Aboriginal peoples in the justice system has reached crisis proportions. Aboriginal Canadians represent 3.3% of the general population, but 18.3% of the federal incarcerated population. Aboriginal communities are experiencing a baby boom, with increasing numbers of Aboriginal youth approaching the most crime prone years. There is also growing evidence of extensive involvement of Aboriginal youth in gangs and gang-related activities. These trends could influence Aboriginal crime rates and patterns and further increase Aboriginal over-representation in the justice system. The recent Speech From The Throne recognized the seriousness of this situation and called for all federal departments and agencies to take action to reduce the over-representation of Aboriginal peoples in the justice system. NPB must work with the Aboriginal communities and its partners throughout the justice system to support progress in this area.

DIVERSITY⁵

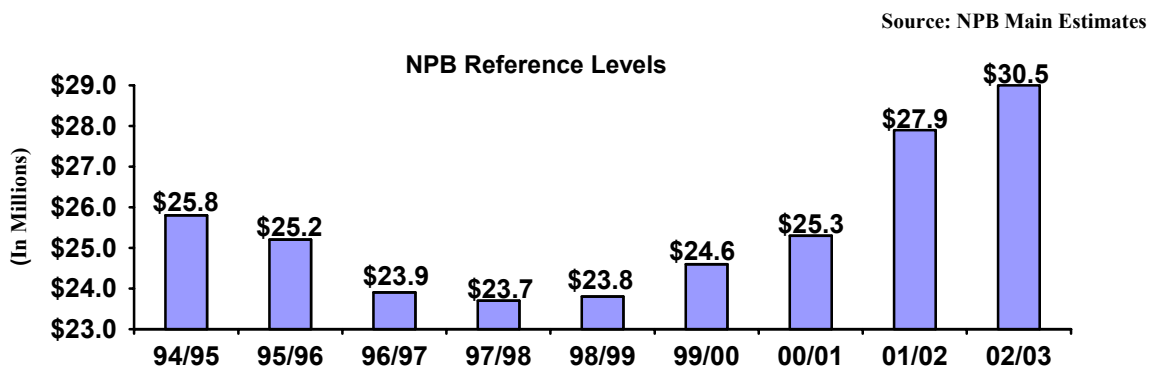
As immigration contributes increasingly to population growth, Canada will become more culturally and ethnically diverse, challenging the Board, consistent with section 105 of the CCRA, to ensure that it is representative of the communities that it serves and to develop risk assessment training and tools which respect the needs and concerns of an increasingly diverse offender population and the communities to which they will return. Other aspects of diversity, such as the ageing of the population, gender equality, evolving family structures and trends towards urbanization also present challenges, which the Board must assess carefully in terms of policy development, training, operations and public information.



RESTORATIVE JUSTICE⁵

Restorative justice is an emerging priority. Canadians are expressing dissatisfaction with mainstream justice, which is characterized by adversarial processes which consider crime as an injury to the state. The public is demanding greater involvement in justice processes and is advocating restorative approaches which consider the well-being of the victim, the offender and community. The Government has acknowledged these concerns and called for action in the recent Speech From The Throne. Restorative justice has significant implications for the Board, requiring careful review of policies, training and decision processes.

FISCAL CONTEXT



Note: Figures include contributions to employee benefit plans.

During the mid 1990s, the Board experienced significant growth in the volume and complexity of work related to conditional release and pardons. At the same time, NPB resources decreased, creating severe resource pressures and organizational stress.

Over the past three years, the Board has been successful in obtaining additional resources for specific initiatives such as firearms legislation, the Effective Corrections and Citizen Engagement, and for program integrity. As some of these resources are allocated only for a specific period of time (i.e. to implement initiatives), an additional \$0.3M was provided over and above the reference level shown in the above table, and is therefore reflected in the total Expenditures shown in Table 2.



Table 2

Source: NPB Financial Services Division

EXPENDITURES by BUSINESS LINE (\$ Millions)							
Year	Conditional Release		Clemency and Pardons		Corporate Management		NPB Total
1998/99	\$20.4	77%	\$1.8	7%	\$4.4	17%	\$26.6
1999/00	\$21.4	76%	\$2.2	8%	\$4.7	17%	\$28.3
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

The Board's total expenditures increased by \$2.0 million in 2002/03. Expenditures by the Conditional Release program increased by \$3.2 million, while those of the Clemency and Pardons program decreased by \$200,000 and those of the Corporate Management Program decreased \$1.1 million in 2002/03.

While the conditional release business line has received additional funding, corporate management's base has decreased. This situation has created pressures due to growing workload demands in areas such as the Government's Financial Information Strategy (FIS), the Universal Classification Standard (UCS), the Government on Line, and internal audit/evaluation. In response, the Board must develop a resource strategy which enables corporate management to address key priorities in an effective manner.

HUMAN RESOURCES

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

Table 3

Source: NPB Human Resources Division

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD STAFF COMPLEMENT (As of March 31, 2003)										
Region	Females	Males	Total Staff	Abor.	Visible Minority	Disabled	Maternal Language		Bilingual	
							English	French	#	%
National Office	81	40	121	7	8	6	58	63	103	85
Atlantic	28	4	32	-	1	2	20	12	20	63
Quebec	39	7	46	1	3	-	-	46	39	85
Ontario	42	4	46	-	-	4	45	1	4	9
Prairies	46	11	57	6	3	3	55	2	10	18
Pacific	26	8	34	1	2	2	32	2	4	12
Canada	262	74	336	15	17	17	210	126	180	54
Percent	78%	22%	100%	4%	5%	5%	63%	38%		

As of March 31, 2003, 78% of National Parole Board staff were female and 22% were male. The highest proportion of female to male staff was in the Ontario region where females accounted for 91% of all staff, while the lowest proportion was 67% in the National Office.



The maternal language of 63% of Board staff was English and 38% were French. As well, 54% 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 increased to 17 from 15 during 2002/03 and the visible minority staff complement accounts for 5.1% of the work force. The Aboriginal staff complement decreased during the year (from 16 to 15), while the number of staff with disabilities decreased by 1 to 17. As of March 31, 2003, 4.5% of Board staff were Aboriginal and 5.1% had a disability. Based on workforce targets identified by Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS) in March 1999 (from 1996 Census information), the Board is significantly over-represented for Aboriginal persons (TBS target 1.4%) and slightly over-represented for visible minority persons (TBS target 5.0%) and persons with disabilities (TBS target 4.9%).

Table 4

Source: NPB Chairman's Office and Regional Offices

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD MEMBER COMPLEMENT (As of April 22, 2003)									
Region	Female	Male	Total Board Members	Aboriginal	Visible Minority	Maternal Language		Bilingual	
						English	French	#	%
National Office	3	2	5	0	0	3	2	3	60
Atlantic	0	7	7	0	0	5	2	4	57
Quebec	6	12	18	0	0	0	18	16	89
Ontario	7	11	18	1	1	15	3	5	28
Prairies	5	11	16	3	0	14	2	2	13
Pacific	4	6	10	3	1	9	1	3	30
Canada	25	49	74	7	2	46	28	33	45%
Percent	34%	66%	100%	9%	3%	62%	38%		

As of April 22, 2003, the National Parole Board had a total of 74 members (41 full-time and 33 part-time), with 66% being male and 34% being female. The Board had 7 Aboriginal members (9%), with 3 members working in the Prairie region and 3 in the Pacific (the regions with the largest Aboriginal populations) and 1 in the Ontario region. The Board also had 2 members from a visible minority community, one in the Ontario region and one in the Pacific 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 April 22, 2003, the maternal language of 62% of Board members was English and 38% was French, while 45% of Board members were bilingual. Ninety-two (92%) of Board members have a university education, 5% have college and 3% have secondary. As well, 53% of Board members have experience in corrections and 91% have criminal justice experience.



3. STRATEGIC OUTCOMES RESULTS FOR 2002-2003⁶

The NPB's strategic outcomes for 2002-2003 were linked with the Board's Vision and Strategic Plan for the Year 2000 and Beyond. Since 2000, the Vision has been shaping and stimulating improvement in NPB decision-making, policy and training and will continue to do so in the years ahead. These improvements enhance the Board's capacity for achieving outcomes that it identified as most important for safe communities and effective service delivery.

For the year 2002/03, the Board established four strategic outcomes to guide planning and performance reporting over the next three years:

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;
3. quality decisions for pardon decisions which contribute to long-term community safety and provide timely service for pardon applicants; and
4. a modern management agenda which will enhance the NPB capacity for contributing to public safety and public service.

Progress in 2002/03 toward outcome 1:

Quality decisions for conditional release decisions which contribute to long-term community protection through the safe reintegration of offenders.

Protection of society is the paramount consideration in all conditional release decisions. These decisions are made using all relevant, available information and careful assessment of risk. Conditional release contributes to community safety and offender reintegration by:

- providing a gradual and controlled re-entry into the community;
- recognizing that offenders can and do change;
- reuniting offenders with their families
- providing employment opportunities and reducing the need for social assistance, and
- allowing offenders an opportunity to contribute positively to society.

⁶ National Parole Board Performance Report



Quality conditional release decision-making is an important aspect of public safety and an ongoing focus for program improvement. In 2002/03, major improvement efforts continued in the following areas:

- support for the review of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, the legislative framework for the Board's conditional release decision-making,
- continued implementation of the Board's components of the Effective Corrections initiative, including on-going development of risk assessment tools and training and innovative parole decision processes to address the needs of Aboriginal and visible minority offenders and communities.
- exploration of restorative justice concepts in the context of parole.
- renewal of the Offender Management System (OMS) through development of the Conditional Release System comprising the Board's elements of OMS.

Progress in 2002/03 toward outcome 2:

The Board will provide open, accountable and accessible decision processes for conditional release.

The public continues to demand information about the Board and its decisions, and opportunities to participate in debate of parole and related matters. 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 by the public to Board decisions through a registry of decisions. Another key aspect of openness and accountability, as set out in the law, involves the investigation of serious incidents in the community and the effective dissemination of the findings of these investigations within the Board and to other interested parties. The importance of openness and accountability has been emphasized in the report of the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights for the *CCRA* review. The Committee recommended development of more inclusive processes for victims of crime and enhanced strategies for public information and citizen engagement.

In 2002/03, the Board continued its citizen engagement strategy. Key elements of this work included:

- continued exploration of the possibility of a more inclusive role for victims in the conditional release process. Since the introduction of measures to allow victims to read statements at Board hearings on July 1, 2001, there have been 220 presentations made at 152 hearings.
- enhancements to the Board's website;
- outreach activities in Aboriginal and visible minority communities throughout Canada to discuss various models for assisted hearings.



In 2002/03, the Board completed five investigations of serious incidents in the community. The findings of these investigations focused on:

- The need to develop a procedure requiring a chronology in cases of long-term offenders serving indeterminate sentences and multi-recidivists ;
- The need to conduct an in-depth review of the structure in place for the delivery of psychological and psychiatric services;
- The need to use various assessment tools to evaluate dangerousness and risk to reoffend and the implementation of quality control measures for psychiatric and psychological reports;
- Insufficient weight given to historical factors and to negative psychological and/or psychiatric evaluations;

The results of these investigations are distributed to all Board members and appropriate staff, as well as other interested parties.

Progress in 2002/03 toward outcome 3:

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

A pardon is a formal attempt to remove the stigma of a criminal record for people found guilty of a federal offence who, after satisfying their sentence and a specific 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 recent years, the Board has encountered difficulty in managing pardon workloads. Backlogs of applications have emerged and average process times for applications have lengthened considerably. These developments have raised serious concerns, particularly among pardon applicants, and have undermined the credibility of the pardons program. As a result, program improvements are a priority. Continued progress in 2002/03 included:

- continued refinement of the automated system used to support the processing of pardon applications;
- continued implementation of recommendations identified through a process review;
- continuation of a project team to deal with applications in the backlog.



Progress in 2002/03 toward outcome 4:

To implement a modern management agenda which will enhance the NPB capacity for contributing to public safety and public service.

Entwined in work to advance NPB's Vision are efforts for modern management which reflect the principles of "Results for Canadians" - citizen focus, values, results and responsible spending. Modern management initiatives in the Board have many dimensions. They begin with the recognition that management improvement has direct links to issues and resources. The agenda for management improvement, however, goes well beyond budgetary levels to include:

- human resource strategies;
- information management/information technology;
- accountability systems and processes;
- risk management frameworks; and
- enhanced performance reporting which links financial and program information.

In support of this management improvement agenda, the Board continued work on these government-wide initiatives:

Modern Comptrollership: The Board created an office for modern comptrollership and carried out a capacity exercise to assess NPB capacity against a set of best practices in key management areas.

Government-On-Line (GOL): The Board continued work for GOL with the Department of the Solicitor General and other Ministry agencies in the development of plans for a "public safety portal" which will allow a single-window access to all components of the ministry and to other agencies involved in the broad area of public safety.

Human Resource Management: The Board faces many human resource challenges. Its relatively small size constrains career development strategies and succession planning. These issues are of critical importance, given the trend toward ageing in the workplace and the Board's priority to be reflective of Canada's growing diversity. Limited resources also contribute to stress in the workplace. The Board has limited flexibility for dealing with heavy workloads and responding to changing priorities. The Board also experiences a competitive disadvantage in terms of recruitment and retention as larger organizations provide more diverse career paths, more opportunity for advancement and higher levels of pay. Against this backdrop, the Board continues to implement its human resource strategy which is designed to address human resource needs in the short and long-term. Initial phases of work concentrated on clarifying roles and responsibilities, reviewing classification levels and considering issues of diversity in recruitment and retention of employees.



4. CONDITIONAL RELEASE

The Conditional Release program is by far the largest program 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 risk assessment 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 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).

4.1 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 under each table.



Table 5

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION						
Year	Incarcerated		Conditional Release		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	% change
1990/91	11,964	59.2%	8,248	40.8%	20,212	---
1991/92	12,719	59.9%	8,532	40.1%	21,251	5.1
1992/93	12,877	59.5%	8,749	40.5%	21,626	1.8
1993/94	13,560	60.3%	8,919	39.7%	22,479	3.9
1994/95	14,262	62.8%	8,465	37.2%	22,727	1.1
1995/96	14,183	62.9%	8,367	37.1%	22,550	-0.8
1996/97	14,137	63.4%	8,163	36.6%	22,300	-1.1
1997/98	13,399	61.0%	8,583	39.0%	21,982	-1.4
1998/99	13,081	59.2%	9,016	40.8%	22,097	0.5
1999/00	12,800	58.4%	9,135	41.6%	21,935	-0.7
2000/01	12,794	58.9%	8,911*	41.1%	21,705	-1.0
2001/02	12,662	59.6%	8,589*	40.4%	21,251	-2.1
2002/03	12,654	60.2%	8,371*	39.8%	21,025	-1.1

*Includes those on long-term supervision orders - 6 in 2000/01, 20 in 2001/02 and 34 in 2002/03.
Excluded as of April 13, 2003 were: escapees (155), those on bail (76), UAL (574).

There have been two distinct trends in the federal offender population over the last thirteen years.

The offender population increased until March 1995 and has since decreased, except for a minor increase in March 1999. The offender population is now at its second lowest level in the past thirteen years. 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 4,785 in 1995/96 and 4,243 in 2002/03. 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 1998/99, has been greater than the number of warrant of committal admissions, the federal offender population has decreased.

Table 6

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION BY REGION											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1998/99	1998	9.0	6021	27.2	5944	26.9	5171	23.4	2963	13.4	22097
1999/00	1941	8.8	5854	26.7	5991	27.3	5208	23.7	2941	13.4	21935
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	5446	25.9	5712	27.2	4911	23.4	3017	14.3	21025

Since 1998/99, the Quebec region has seen the biggest decrease in its federal offender population (↓9.5%) and the Pacific region is the only one to have seen an increase (↑1.8%).



Each year since 1998/99, the Quebec region has been the only one which has had greater numbers reaching warrant expiry than the number of warrant of committal admissions. In the Pacific region, this has happened in only two of the last five years.

Between 1998/99 and 2002/03, the Quebec region had 598 more offenders reaching warrant expiry than warrant of committal admissions, while the Ontario region had 189, the Atlantic region had 124 and the Prairie region had 111. During the same period, the Pacific region had 65 more warrant of committal admissions than offenders reaching warrant expiry.

Table 7

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION BY REGION											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1998/99	1184	9.1	3386	25.9	3467	26.5	3261	24.9	1783	13.6	13081
1999/00	1157	9.0	3313	25.9	3429	26.8	3179	24.8	1722	13.5	12800
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

Excluded as of April 13, 2003 were: escapees (2 Atlantic, 37 Quebec, 62 Ontario, 20 Prairies and 34 Pacific) and those on bail (2 Atlantic, 12 Quebec, 33 Ontario, 12 Prairies and 17 Pacific).

The Quebec and Prairies regions have both seen 6.9% decreases in their federal incarcerated populations since 1998/99, while the Pacific region has seen an increase of 3.6%. During the same period, the number of warrant of committal admissions decreased 17.5% in the Quebec region and 12.1% in the Prairie region, while they increased 6.3% in the Pacific region.

Table 8

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by ABORIGINAL AND RACE											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1998/99	2230	17.0	320	2.4	814	6.2	9163	70.0	554	4.2	13081
1999/00	2187	17.1	396	3.1	760	5.9	9053	70.7	404	3.2	12800
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

Of the Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White federal incarcerated populations, the Aboriginal population was the only one which increased in 2002/03 and the Aboriginal proportion of the federal incarcerated population rose to 18.3%, the highest since at least 1993/94.



Table 9

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by GENDER					
Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
1998/99	12730	97.3	351	2.7	13081
1999/00	12455	97.3	345	2.7	12800
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

The female federal incarcerated population remained stable in 2002/03 and their proportion of the federal incarcerated population has remained fairly stable over the last five years.

Table 10

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION									
Year	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Long-term Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
1991/92	1780	20.9	4512	52.9	2240	26.3			8532
1992/93	1785	20.4	4878	55.7	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	0.0	8911
2001/02	1234	14.4	4502	52.4	2833	33.0	20	0.2	8589
2002/03	1201	14.3	4258	50.9	2878	34.4	34	0.4	8371

NOTE: Excluded UAL from supervision accounted for 118 DP (9.8% of total DPs), 163 FP (3.8% of total FPs), 293 SR (10.2% of total SRs) as of April 13, 2003.

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 increased every year since 1994/95, while the number on day parole decreased for the fourth year in a row and the number on full parole decreased for the third year in a row.

The decrease in the day and full parole populations is due in part to the decrease 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).



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The increase in the statutory release population is due in part to the increase in the number of federal offenders released on statutory release who had had a prior day or full parole release (↑10.4% since 1998/99) and to the increase in the number of offenders released who had had no prior parole decision (i.e. parole was either waived or withdrawn) (↑28.9% since 1998/99).

The long-term supervision population has increased from 6 in 2000/01 to 34 in 2002/03. This population is expected to increase in the coming years as there are 134 incarcerated federal offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach their warrant expiry dates.



Table 11

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION BY REGION							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99	Day Parole	161	448	388	357	208	1562
	Full Parole	408	1429	1368	916	634	4755
	Statutory Release	245	758	721	637	338	2699
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	814	2635	2477	1910	1180	9016
1999/00	Day Parole	147	398	377	326	223	1471
	Full Parole	441	1399	1407	1002	669	4918
	Statutory Release	196	744	778	701	327	2746
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	784	2541	2562	2029	1219	9135
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
	Total	796	2407	2429	2055	1224	8911
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	3	6	3	20
	Total	750	2293	2359	2020	1167	8589
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	7	9	4	34
	Total	747	2292	2289	1874	1169	8371

Excluded as of April 13, 2003 were: UAL (32 Atlantic, 194 Quebec, 136 Ontario, 117 Prairies and 95 Pacific).

Since 1998/99, the Quebec region has seen the biggest decrease in its federal conditional release population (↓13.0%) and the Pacific region has seen the smallest (↓0.9%). The decrease in the conditional release population is, in part, a result of the 8.7% decrease in warrant of committal admissions seen since 1998/99.



In 2002/03, the proportions of the conditional release population on day parole ranged from 12.8% in the Ontario region to 17.3% in the Pacific region. The proportions on full parole ranged from 45.8% in the Prairie region to 53.3% in the Ontario region and the proportions on statutory release ranged from 31.9% in the Atlantic region to 37.9% in the Prairie region.

Table 12

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by ABORIGINAL AND RACE											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1998/99	945	10.5	365	4.0	650	7.2	6556	72.7	500	5.5	9016
1999/00	1046	11.5	476	5.2	644	7.0	6506	71.2	463	5.1	9135
2000/01	1053	11.8	427	4.8	599	6.7	6407	71.9	425	4.8	8911
2001/02	1033	12.0	431	5.0	540	6.3	6145	71.5	440	5.1	8589
2002/03	992	11.9	401	4.8	579	6.9	5994	71.6	405	4.8	8371

Of the Aboriginal, Asian, Black and White offender groups, Aboriginal offenders were the only ones in 2002/03 whose proportion within the federal conditional release population was lower than their proportion within the federal incarcerated population. This has been true in each of the last five years.

In 2002/03, the proportions of federal conditional release offenders on day parole ranged from 11.7% for Asian offenders to 20.0% for Aboriginal offenders. The proportions on full parole ranged from 35.7% for Aboriginal offenders to 71.6% for Asian offenders and the proportions on statutory release ranged from 16.7% for Asian offenders to 44.3% for Aboriginal offenders.

Table 13

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by GENDER						
Year	Male		Female		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	
1998/99	8541	94.7	475	5.3	9016	
1999/00	8629	94.5	506	5.5	9135	
2000/01	8409	94.4	502	5.6	8911	
2001/02	8104	94.4	485	5.6	8589	
2002/03	7911	94.5	460	5.5	8371	

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 2002/03, female offenders on federal conditional release had higher proportions on day parole (18.5% vs. 14.1%) and full parole (65.4% vs. 50.0%) than male offenders and a lower proportion on statutory release (16.1% vs. 35.4%).



Table 14

Source: CSC and NPB

PROVINCIAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION BY REGION							
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99	Day Parole	38	-	-	41	-	79
	Full Parole	141	-	4	139	1	285
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	179	-	4	180	1	364
1999/00	Day Parole	40	-	-	38	2	80
	Full Parole	109	1	-	149	3	262
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	149	1	-	187	5	342
2000/01	Day Parole	21	-	-	27	-	48
	Full Parole	79	3	1	120	2	205
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	100	3	1	147	2	253
2001/02	Day Parole	23	-	-	30	-	53
	Full Parole	73	-	4	90	2	169
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Total	96	-	5	120	2	223
2002/03	Day Parole	18	-	-	29	-	47
	Full Parole	74	2	1	87	1	165
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Total	92	2	2	116	1	213

Excluded as of April 13, 2003 were: UAL (9 Atlantic, 10 Prairies and 1 Pacific).

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

The provincial parole population decreased by 10 in 2002/03 to 213.

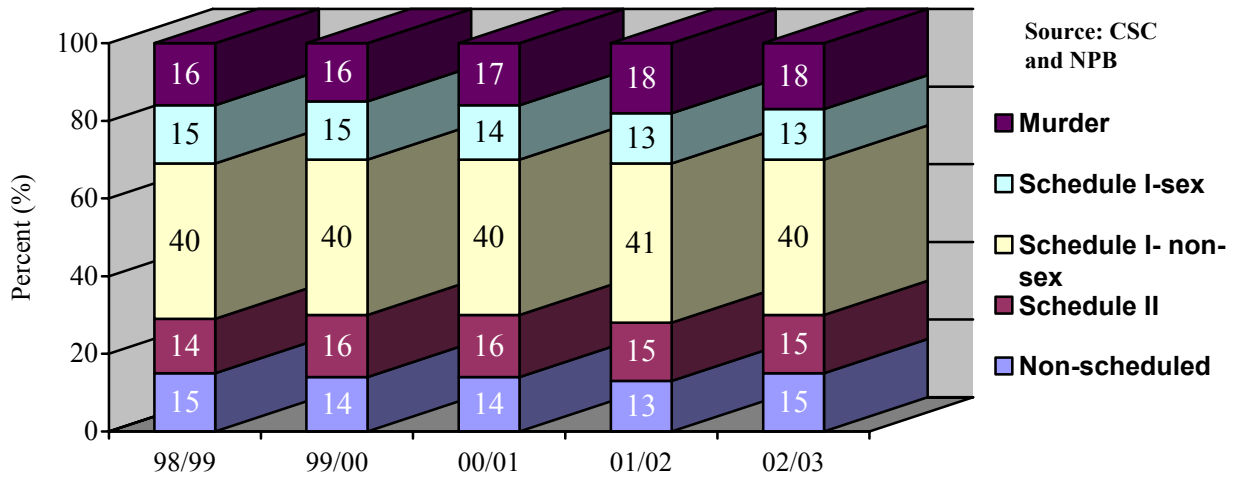
One explanation for the decrease in the provincial parole population, over the last five years, is the decrease in the number of provincial sentences between 6 months and 2 years as well as a 35.2% decrease in the number of provincial parole applications (↓393 to 723).⁷

⁷ Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Juristat: Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2001-02*



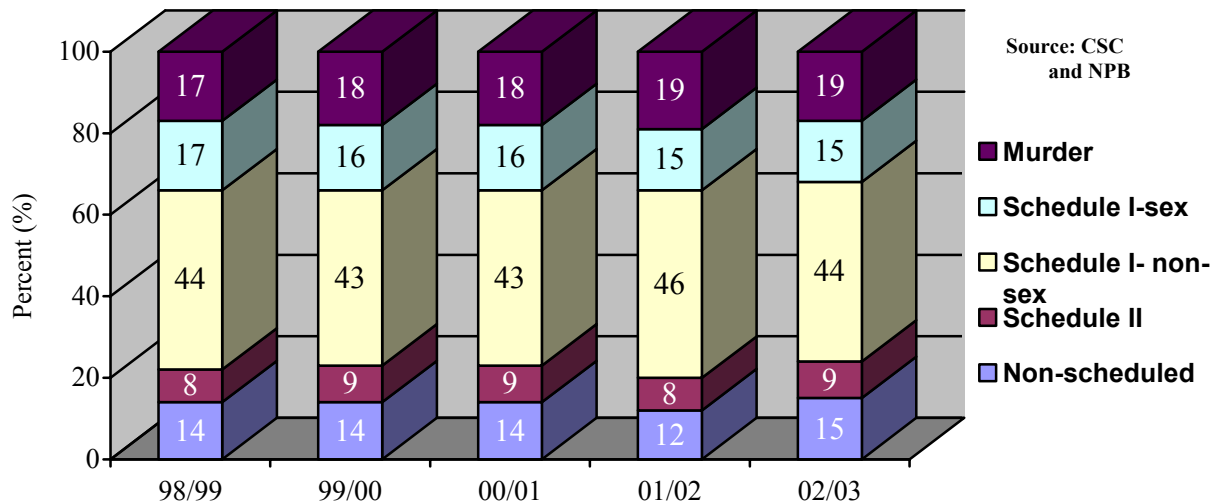
FEDERAL OFFENDER PROFILES

OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION



There have been some changes in the offence profile of the total federal offender population since 1998/99. The most significant changes relate to the proportion of the federal offender population serving time for murder and those serving time for schedule I-sex offences.

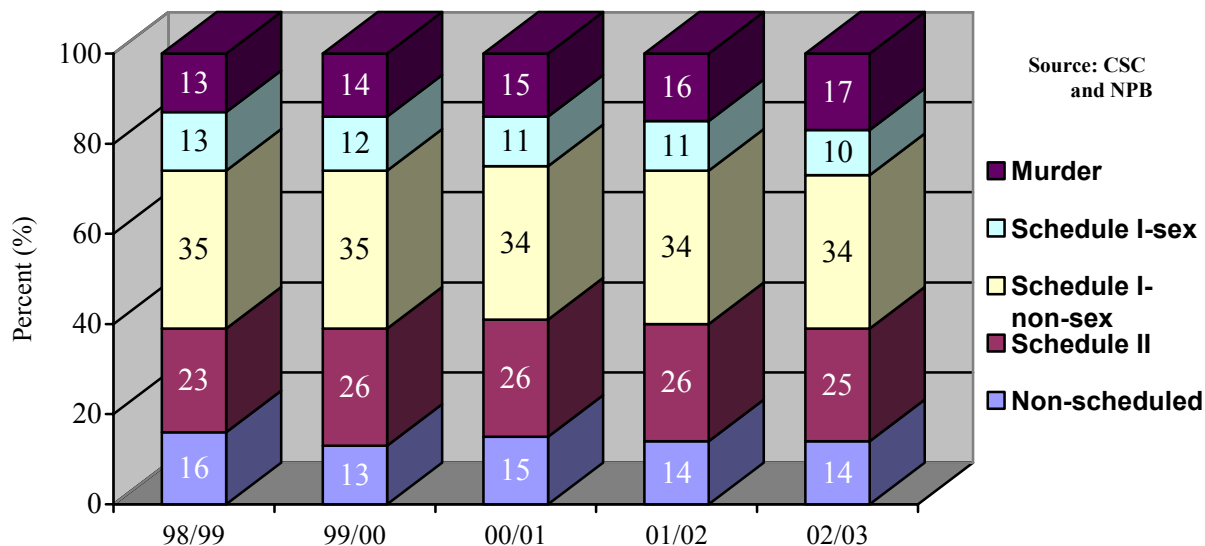
OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION



The offence profile of the federal incarcerated offender population has changed since 1998/99. The two most significant changes in the last five years relate to the proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving time for murder and for schedule I sex offences.



OFFENCE PROFILE OF THE FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION



Over the last five years, the proportion of the conditional release population serving sentences for murder has increased and the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences has decreased.

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

- Over the last five years, between 65.6% and 68.2% of schedule I-sex offenders have been incarcerated, while between 65.6% and 68.5% 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 23% 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.

In 2002/03, federal offenders serving sentences for murder, in the Prairie and Pacific regions, had equal proportions incarcerated and on conditional release. In the other regions, a greater proportion was incarcerated.

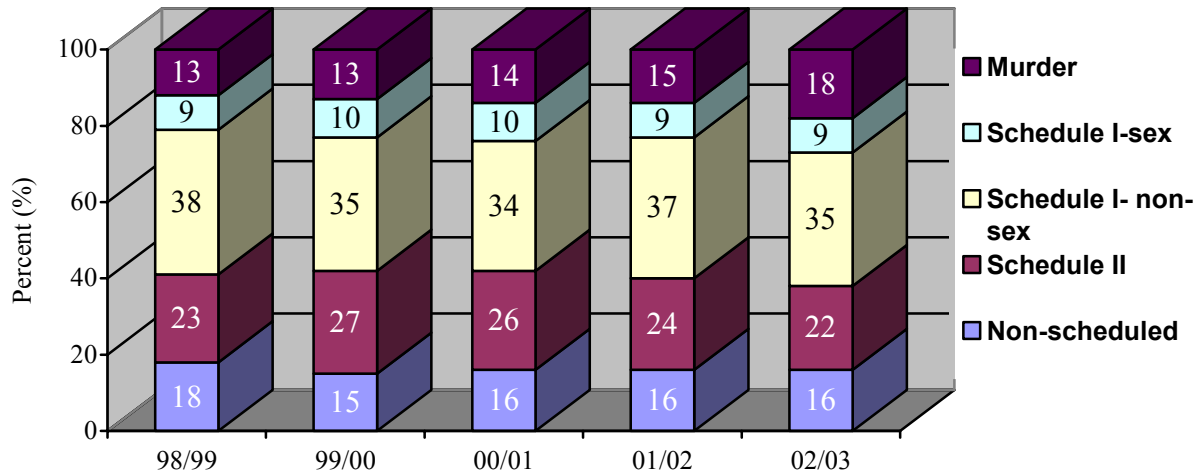
In all regions, those federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I offences had greater proportions incarcerated than on conditional release and greater proportions of those serving sentences for schedule II offences were on conditional release.



Federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, in the Quebec and Prairie regions, had equal proportions incarcerated and on conditional release. In the Atlantic and Pacific regions, greater proportions were on conditional release and in the Ontario region, a greater proportion was incarcerated.

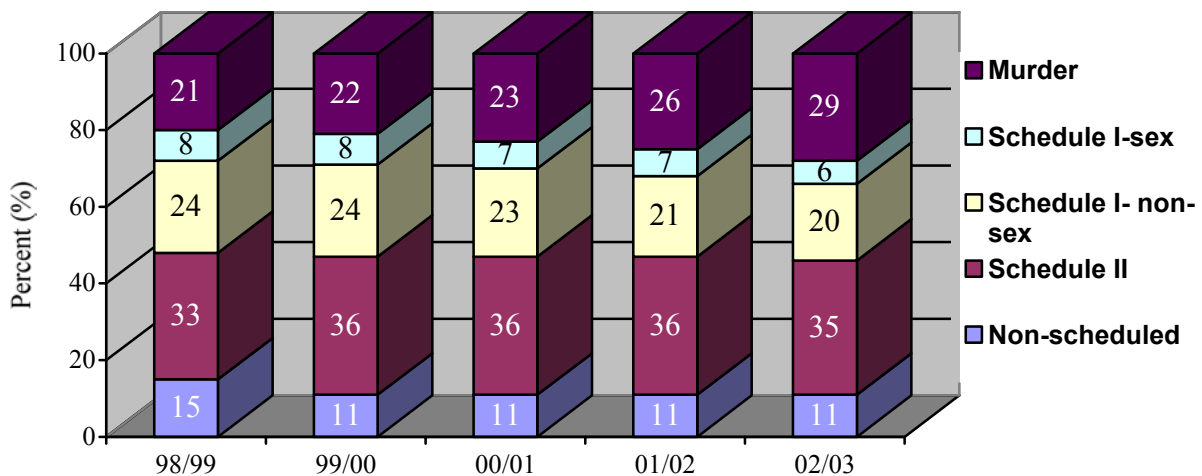
Offence Profile of the Federal Day Parole Population

Source: CSC
and NPB



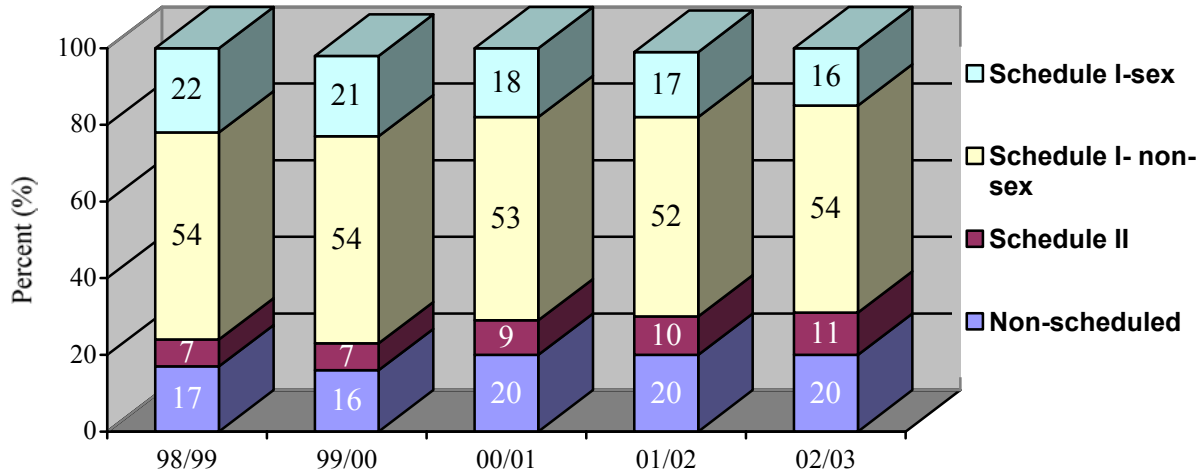
Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population

Source: CSC
and NPB





Offence Profile of the Statutory Release Population



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 1998/99, 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 and full parole populations serving sentences for murder have increased, while the proportions serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and non-scheduled offences have decreased. In the statutory release population, the proportion serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences has decreased, while the proportions serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences has increased.



Table 15

Source: CSC and NPB

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by REGION (%)						
		Murder	Schedule I- sex	Schedule I- non-sex	Schedule II	Non- scheduled
Atlantic	98/99	13	17	37	13	20
	99/00	14	16	36	14	20
	00/01	14	13	37	13	23
	01/02	14	14	41	13	18
	02/03	15	14	38	13	21
Quebec	98/99	15	10	43	18	15
	99/00	16	10	42	19	14
	00/01	17	10	41	19	14
	01/02	17	10	42	18	12
	02/03	18	10	40	18	13
Ontario	98/99	17	14	40	16	13
	99/00	18	14	39	18	11
	00/01	19	14	39	17	12
	01/02	19	14	40	16	12
	02/03	19	13	39	15	14
Prairies	98/99	10	21	41	12	16
	99/00	10	19	40	15	15
	00/01	11	17	40	16	16
	01/02	12	16	43	16	14
	02/03	13	15	42	15	15
Pacific	98/99	25	16	39	8	13
	99/00	25	15	38	10	12
	00/01	25	15	38	10	11
	01/02	27	14	39	9	11
	02/03	26	13	39	9	14

The offence profile of the total federal offender population varies across the regions. In 2002/03, the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for murder varied from 13% in the Prairies to 26% in the Pacific region, while the proportion serving sentences for schedule II offences varied from 9% in the Pacific region to 18% in the Quebec region and the proportion serving sentences for non-scheduled offences varied from 13% in the Quebec region to 21% in the Atlantic region.



Table 16

Source: CSC and NPB

OFFENCE PROFILE of the FEDERAL INCARCERATED and CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION in 2002/03 by REGION (%)						
		Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Atlantic	INC	15	14	41	10	20
	CR	14	13	34	18	22
Quebec	INC	19	12	45	11	13
	CR	17	8	34	28	13
Ontario	INC	21	16	43	7	14
	CR	17	9	32	28	13
Prairies	INC	13	16	46	10	15
	CR	13	14	35	23	15
Pacific	INC	26	15	42	4	14
	CR	26	9	34	17	15

In 2002/03, there were equal proportions, in the Prairie and Pacific regions, of offenders incarcerated and on conditional release who were serving sentences for murder. In the other regions, a greater proportion was incarcerated.

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

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



Table 17

Source: CSC and NPB

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)						
		Murder	Schedule I- sex	Schedule I- non-sex	Schedule II	Non- scheduled
Aboriginal	98/99	14.0	20.9	48.7	3.7	12.7
	99/00	14.8	20.7	46.5	5.4	12.6
	00/01	15.5	19.0	46.6	6.4	12.6
	01/02	16.2	17.7	48.6	5.6	11.9
	02/03	16.6	17.6	47.9	5.6	12.2
Asian	98/99	7.6	3.5	24.5	54.3	10.1
	99/00	9.5	5.8	26.2	54.1	4.4
	00/01	10.2	5.6	26.0	53.8	4.4
	01/02	10.9	6.5	25.6	53.0	4.0
	02/03	12.1	5.9	25.1	51.1	5.7
Black	98/99	8.5	11.5	44.2	28.3	7.5
	99/00	10.0	11.6	44.1	28.5	5.8
	00/01	10.8	10.7	45.8	27.0	5.6
	01/02	11.8	11.0	46.0	25.6	5.6
	02/03	12.6	10.4	45.3	25.6	6.1
White	98/99	17.1	14.8	39.7	12.4	16.0
	99/00	17.4	14.2	39.1	14.1	15.2
	00/01	17.9	13.2	38.9	14.0	16.0
	01/02	18.8	12.9	40.6	13.4	14.3
	02/03	19.2	12.5	38.6	13.3	16.4
Other	98/99	14.1	10.8	31.4	28.6	15.1
	99/00	12.7	12.3	29.2	33.8	12.0
	00/01	14.0	11.6	28.4	35.3	10.7
	01/02	15.0	10.5	28.6	34.6	11.2
	02/03	16.0	10.2	30.8	31.7	11.2

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 all, except Asian offenders, have seen an decrease in the proportions serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences.

In 2002/03, Aboriginal offenders had the highest proportions serving sentences for schedule I-sex and non-sex offences, Asian offenders had the highest proportion serving sentences for schedule II offences and White offenders had the highest proportions serving sentences for murder and non-scheduled offences.



Table 18

Source: CSC and NPB

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by GENDER (%)						
		Murder	Schedule I- sex	Schedule I- non-sex	Schedule II	Non- scheduled
Male	98/99	15.7	15.4	40.6	13.6	14.8
	99/00	16.1	15.1	39.8	15.2	13.8
	00/01	16.8	14.1	39.9	15.0	14.2
	01/02	17.6	13.7	41.4	14.4	13.0
	02/03	18.1	13.3	39.8	14.2	14.6
Female	98/99	14.4	2.4	35.7	33.5	13.9
	99/00	14.2	2.0	33.8	38.0	12.0
	00/01	14.8	1.6	33.4	36.6	13.6
	01/02	15.5	2.0	36.4	34.6	11.4
	02/03	16.2	1.8	37.7	32.0	12.3

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

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS					
Admission Type	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Warrant of Committal	4648 60%	4348 57%	4276 55%	4126 55%	4243 55%
Revocations					
For breach of condition					
• Day Parole	386	452	421	358	377
• Full Parole	277	273	260	287	271
• Stat. Release	1281	1310	1139	1156	1443
With outstanding charge					
• Day Parole	-	-	31	30	27
• Full Parole	-	-	47	59	55
• Stat. Release	-	-	225	282	260
With offence					
• Day Parole	212	230	233	164	121
• Full Parole	205	203	197	161	146
• Stat. Release	<u>679</u>	<u>683</u>	<u>709</u>	<u>669</u>	<u>558</u>
Sub-Total - Revocations	3040 39%	3151 41%	3262 42%	3166 42%	3258 43%
Other*	129 <u>2%</u>	159 <u>2%</u>	175 <u>2%</u>	163 <u>2%</u>	155 <u>2%</u>
Total Admissions	7817	7658	7713	7455	7656
Total Offenders	7511	7338	7401	7187	7325

*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.

Prior to 2000/01, those offenders who were revoked with an outstanding charge were included in the revocation for breach of condition category. These offenders will now be indicated separately and, once the charge has been disposed of, the designation will change to either revocation with offence or revocation for breach of condition.

Federal admissions to institutions increased 2.7% in 2002/03. During the same period, warrant of committal admissions increased 2.8%, while the number of revocation admissions increased 2.9%.



While day and full parole revocations decreased in 2002/03 (↓4.9% and 6.9% respectively), statutory release revocations increased 7.3%. This is interesting when compared with the changes in the conditional release populations last year. During this period, the day parole population decreased 4.9% and the full parole population decreased 5.4%, while the statutory release population increased 1.6%. This would seem to indicate that offenders on full parole are being revoked less often, while offenders on statutory release are being revoked more often.

In 2002/03, 7,325 offenders had 7,656 federal admissions to institutions. Some offenders were admitted more than once. In fact, 7,011 offenders were admitted once, 299 were admitted twice, 13 were admitted three times and 2 were admitted four times during the year.

Table 20

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by REGION										
	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
Region	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.	W. of C.	Rev.
Atlantic	493	379	501	375	441	363	440	333	486	371
Quebec	1174	840	946	782	990	814	978	776	969	732
Ontario	1134	671	1078	732	1066	791	1054	698	1082	769
Prairies	1396	796	1365	913	1304	913	1200	946	1227	962
Pacific	451	354	458	349	475	381	454	413	479	424
Canada	4648	3040	4348	3151	4276	3262	4126	3166	4243	3258

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 1998/99, the Quebec region has seen the biggest decrease (↓17.5%), while the Pacific region was the only one which saw an increase (↑6.2%). The same comparison with revocation admissions revealed that the Atlantic and Quebec regions both saw decreases, with the Quebec region seeing the biggest decrease (↓12.9%). The Ontario, Prairie and Pacific regions all saw increases, with the Prairie region seeing the biggest increase (↑20.9%).

Of note, the Adult Criminal Court report of 2001/02 states that while the province of Quebec had the second highest conviction rate at 72.5%, the percentage of those sentenced to prison was 28%, the fourth lowest of the nine provinces and one territory who participated. According to the same report, British Columbia had the fourth lowest conviction rate at 55.0%, but the percentage of those sentenced to prison was the fourth highest at 37%.⁸

⁸ Adult Criminal Court Statistics 2001/02



Table 21

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 1998/99 and 2002/03)										
Admission Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	2574	36.8	620	66.0	1163	51.0	1043 2	39.0	888	67.7
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	1059	15.2	63	5.6	264	11.6	4521	16.9	67	5.1
Revocation with Offence	1083	15.5	61	6.5	194	8.5	3740	14.0	92	7.0
Revocation without Offence	2191	31.3	173	18.4	567	24.9	7559	28.2	217	16.5
Other	82	1.2	33	3.5	91	4.0	527	2.0	48	3.7
Total	6989		940		2279		2677 9		1312	

***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 and 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 revocation with offence.

The most important increase in the number of total admissions of Aboriginal offenders since 1998/99 was observed in the Ontario region (to 170 from 128) and the most important decrease was observed in the Prairie region (to 927 from 959). During the same period, the most important increases for the other groups were observed in the Pacific region (Asian: to 36 from 25, Black: to 20 from 14 and White: to 662 from 571). The Atlantic region saw the most important decrease in the Asian offender group (to 1 from 6), while the Quebec region saw the most important decrease for the Black and White offender groups (Black: to 84 from 102 and White: to 1,546 from 1,823).



Table 22

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 1998/99 and 2002/03)				
Admission Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	14671	40.1	1006	57.5
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	5871	16.1	93	5.3
Revocation with Offence	5021	13.7	149	8.5
Revocation without Offence	10276	28.1	4311	24.6
Other	709	1.9	72	4.1
Total	36548		1751	

***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.

The most important increase in the number of total admissions of both female and male offenders since 1998/99 was observed in the Pacific region (to 33 from 22 and to 885 from 794) and the most important decrease was seen in the Quebec region (to 47 from 65 and to 1,708 from 1,994).



Table 23

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by OFFENCE TYPE										
Offence Type	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Murder	182	2.3	192	2.5	207	2.7	198	2.7	182	2.4
Sch. I sex	864	11.1	819	10.7	732	9.5	696	9.3	707	9.2
Sch. I non-sex	3434	43.9	3417	44.6	3470	45.0	3369	45.2	3419	44.7
Sch. II	1229	15.7	1262	16.5	1311	17.0	1233	16.5	1280	16.7
Non-scheduled	2108	27.0	1968	25.7	1992	25.8	1959	26.3	2068	27.0
Total Admissions	7817		7658		7713		7455		7656	

While the total number of federal admissions to institutions has decreased 2.1% since 1998/99, the number of admissions for schedule I-sex offences has decreased 18.2%, followed by non-scheduled offences (↓1.9%) and schedule I-non-sex offences (↓0.4%). During the same period, the number of federal admissions for murder has varied between 182 and 207 per year and the number of federal admissions for schedule II offences increased 4.1%.

In 2002/03, the Pacific region had the highest proportions of admissions for murder (at 4.2%) and schedule I-non sex offences (at 46.9%), the Prairie region had the highest proportions of admissions for schedule I-sex offences (at 10.5%) and schedule II offences (at 19.9%), and the Atlantic region had the highest proportion of admissions for non-scheduled offences (at 33.8%).

In 2002/03, 17.0% of all admissions were eligible for APR as opposed to 18.4% in 1998/99. The proportions of APR eligible admissions for both schedule II and non-scheduled offences has decreased (to 49.3% and 31.8% respectively).



Table 24

Source: CSC and NPB

PROPORTIONS of ADMISSIONS by OFFENCE TYPE for WARRANT OF COMMITTAL and REVOCATION ADMISSIONS (%)											
Offence Type	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03		
	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	
Murder	2.9	1.4	3.1	1.7	3.2	2.0	3.1	2.1	2.7	1.9	
Sch. I sex	14.0	6.9	13.4	7.1	12.8	5.5	12.7	5.3	12.6	5.2	
Sch. I non-sex	38.9	52.0	39.7	51.9	40.5	51.8	42.2	49.8	41.4	49.8	
Sch. II	18.6	11.1	19.9	10.7	19.8	11.8	18.2	12.6	17.4	14.2	
Non-scheduled	25.6	28.6	23.9	28.5	23.8	28.9	23.8	30.1	25.9	28.9	
Total Admissions	4648	3040	4348	3151	4276	3262	4126	3166	4243	3258	

The table above indicates that offenders serving sentences for schedule I sex offences, murder and schedule II offences traditionally make up larger proportions of warrant of committal admissions than of revocation admissions and offenders serving sentences for schedule I non-sex offences and non-scheduled offences make up larger proportions of revocation admissions than of warrant of committal admissions.



FEDERAL RELEASES

Table 25

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS										
Release Type	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	2811	35	2804	35	2470	32	2229	29	2098	27
Full Parole	401	5	288	4	200	3	229	3	198	3
Stat. Release	4431	54	4554	57	4698	61	4835	63	5079	66
WED	365	5	288	4	230	3	224	3	216	3
Long Term Supervision	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	0	<u>3</u>	0	<u>8</u>	0	<u>13</u>	0
Sub-Total	8008		7934		7601		7525		7604	
Other*	144	2	129	2	107	1	122	2	99	1
Total Releases	8152		8063		7708		7647		7703	
Total Offenders	7591		7434		7037		7023		6968	

* 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 198 offenders were released on full parole *directly from institutions* during 2002/03, a total of 1,391 full parole supervision periods actually started during the year because 1,193 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 remained relatively stable in 2002/03 (↑56). The number of offenders released on day and full parole and at warrant expiry decreased, while the number of offenders released on statutory release increased.

Statutory release continued to account for over half of all releases from federal institutions in 2002/03. The proportion of offenders released on statutory release rose to 66%, while day parole decreased to 27% and full parole remained stable at 3% of all releases.

In 2002/03, 6,968 offenders had 7,703 federal releases from institutions. Some offenders were released more than once. In fact, 6,285 offenders were released once, 632 were released twice, 50 were released three times and 1 was released four times during the year.



Table 26

Source: CSC and NPB

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

Since 1998/99, Canada has seen a decrease of 5.5% in the number of federal releases from institutions.

Since 1998/99, the Quebec region has seen the biggest decrease in the number of federal releases from institutions at 15.4%, while the Ontario region has seen the smallest decrease at 4.2%. The only region, which saw an increase in the number of federal releases from institutions, is the Prairie region (↑5.2%).

Table 27

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 1998/99 and 2002/03)										
Release Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	1743	25	505	51	683	29	8983	33	498	41
Full Parole	156	2	98	10	187	8	745	3	130	11
Statutory Release	4800	68	369	37	1385	60	16499	61	544	45
Warrant Expiry	386	5	14	1	68	3	821	3	34	3
Long Term Supervision	4	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	3	0
Total	7089		2323		2323		27065		1209	

Excluded releases from 1998/99 to 2002/03 were 7 transfers to foreign countries, 256 deceased, and 338 other for a total of 601.

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

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 1998/99 and 2002/03)				
Release Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	11513	31.1	899	52.5
Full Parole	1175	3.2	141	8.2
Statutory Release	22947	62.1	650	38.0
Warrant Expiry	1302	3.5	21	1.2
Long Term Supervision	24	0.1	0	0.0
Total	36961		1711	

Excluded releases from 1998/99 to 2002/03 were 7 transfers to foreign countries, 256 deceased, and 338 other for a total of 601.

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

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY GRANTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1998/99	197	41	449	37	299	27	405	36	191	38	1541	35
1999/00	167	37	417	36	334	29	475	37	163	33	1556	34
2000/01	180	42	488	39	353	30	471	36	187	36	1679	36
2001/02	212	46	425	33	366	31	484	35	189	36	1676	35
2002/03	220	43	408	32	375	30	542	37	157	28	1702	34

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously granted has varied between 34% and 36% since 1998/99.

In 2002/03, the Atlantic region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory releases where parole was previously granted at 43% and the Pacific region had the lowest at 28%.

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 55% 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 28% and Asian offenders had the highest at 44%.



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 34% of male offenders.

Table 30

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where there was NO PRIOR PAROLE RELEASE*												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1998/99	288	59	753	63	809	73	722	64	314	62	2886	65
1999/00	288	63	736	64	827	71	817	63	324	67	2992	66
2000/01	248	58	758	61	823	70	855	64	333	64	3017	64
2001/02	250	54	858	67	806	69	900	65	343	64	3157	65
2002/03	291	57	870	68	894	70	913	63	407	72	3375	66

*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 varied between 64% and 66% since 1998/99.

In 2002/03, the Pacific region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory releases where there was no prior parole release at 72% and the Atlantic region had the lowest at 57%.

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 86% and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 55%.

Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where there was no prior parole release at 69% and Asian offenders had the lowest at 56%.

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 66% of male offenders.



Table 31

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY DENIED/NOT DIRECTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1998/99	164	34	448	37	445	40	377	33	161	32	1595	36
1999/00	158	35	467	41	415	36	466	36	166	34	1672	37
2000/01	127	30	498	40	412	35	463	35	166	32	1666	35
2001/02	124	27	553	43	355	30	447	32	182	34	1661	34
2002/03	126	25	555	43	351	28	450	31	192	34	1674	33

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously denied/not directed has varied between 33% and 37% since 1998/99.

In 2002/03, the Atlantic region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory releases where parole was previously denied/not directed at 25% and the Quebec region had the highest at 43%.

Over the last five years, schedule I-sex offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole had previously been denied/not directed at 38% and schedule I-non-sex offenders and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 34%.

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 granted at 31% and Asian and Black offenders had the highest at 40%.

Over the last five years, parole had previously been denied/not granted in 24% of federal releases from institutions to statutory release of female offenders compared to 35% of male offenders.

Table 32

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE with NO PRIOR PAROLE DECISION for RELEASE*												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1998/99	124	26	305	25	364	33	345	31	153	30	1291	29
1999/00	130	29	269	23	412	35	351	27	158	32	1320	29
2000/01	121	28	260	21	411	35	392	30	167	32	1351	29
2001/02	126	27	305	24	451	38	453	33	161	30	1496	31
2002/03	165	32	315	25	543	43	463	32	215	38	1701	34

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

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release with no prior parole decision for release has varied between 29% and 34% since 1998/99.



In 2002/03, 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 25% and the Ontario region had the highest at 43%.

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 47% and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 11%.

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 39% and Asian offenders had the lowest at 16%.

Over the last five years, no prior parole decision for release had been taken in 25% of federal releases from institutions to statutory release of female offenders compared to 31% of male offenders.

Table 33

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY GRANTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1998/99	3	6	9	14	4	5	11	9	6	10	33	9
1999/00	3	8	7	13	6	9	10	13	1	2	27	9
2000/01	5	23	6	18	8	12	5	7	3	9	27	12
2001/02	3	12	4	8	3	5	9	16	3	8	22	10
2002/03	6	20	3	9	4	7	9	15	2	6	24	11

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously granted has varied between 9% and 12% since 1998/99.

In 2002/03, the Atlantic region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously granted at 20% and the Pacific region had the lowest at 6%.

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 42% and schedule I-sex offenders had the lowest at 7%.

During the same period, White offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole had previously been granted at 11%. All the other offender groups were at 9%, except Asian offenders who were at 0%

Over the last five years, parole had previously been granted in 32% (6) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 10% of male offenders.



Table 34

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where there was NO PRIOR PAROLE RELEASE*												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1998/99	45	94	55	86	69	95	105	91	57	90	331	91
1999/00	35	92	47	87	61	91	65	87	52	98	260	91
2000/01	17	77	27	82	60	88	68	93	32	91	204	88
2001/02	22	88	47	92	52	95	46	84	35	92	202	90
2002/03	24	80	30	91	55	93	53	85	30	94	192	89

*These are cases that the Board either denied/not directed parole and those from 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 91% since 1998/99.

In 2002/03, the Pacific region had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where there was no prior parole release at 94% and the Atlantic region had the lowest at 80%.

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 93% and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 58%.

Over the last five years, Asian offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where there was no prior parole release at 100% and White offenders had the lowest at 89%.

Over the last five years, there had been no prior parole release in 68% (13) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 90% of male offenders.

Table 35

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY DENIED/NOT DIRECTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1998/99	20	42	20	31	33	45	45	39	18	29	136	37
1999/00	13	34	19	35	26	39	18	24	16	30	92	32
2000/01	8	36	11	33	33	49	30	41	11	31	93	40
2001/02	9	36	24	47	20	36	9	16	15	39	77	34
2002/03	13	43	13	39	15	25	13	21	11	34	65	30

The proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously denied/not directed has varied between 30% and 40% since 1998/99.



In 2002/03, the Prairie region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole was previously denied/not directed at 21% and the Atlantic region had the highest at 43%.

Over the last five years, schedule II offenders had the highest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where parole had previously been denied/not directed at 58% and schedule I- sex offenders had the lowest at 33%.

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 granted at 28% and Asian offenders had the highest at 86%.

Over the last five years, parole had previously been denied/not granted in 16% (3) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 35% of male offenders.

Table 36

Source: CSC and NPB

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY with NO PRIOR PAROLE DECISION for RELEASE*												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1998/99	25	52	35	55	36	49	60	52	39	62	195	54
1999/00	22	58	28	52	35	52	47	63	36	68	168	59
2000/01	9	41	16	48	27	40	38	52	21	60	111	48
2001/02	13	52	23	45	32	58	37	67	20	53	125	56
2002/03	11	37	17	52	40	68	40	65	19	59	127	59

*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 59% since 1998/99.

In 2002/03, the Atlantic region had the lowest proportion of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry where no prior parole decision for release had been taken at 37% and the Ontario region had the highest at 68%.

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 60% and schedule II offenders had the lowest at 0%.

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 63% and Asian offenders had the lowest at 14%.



Over the last five years, there had been no prior parole decision for release in 53% (10) of federal releases from institutions to warrant expiry of female offenders compared to 55% of male offenders.

Table 37

Source: CSC and NPB

GRADUATION from DAY PAROLE to FULL PAROLE or STATUTORY RELEASE by FISCAL YEAR						
Release Type		1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Day Parole to Full Parole						
	Atlantic	212	238	216	174	160
	Quebec	429	4210	378	304	293
	Ontario	359	379	341	319	295
	Prairies	394	479	473	401	331
	Pacific	125	144	135	127	114
Total		1519	1650	1543	1325	1193
Day Parole to Stat. Release						
	Atlantic	46	48	44	46	42
	Quebec	158	150	79	88	85
	Ontario	85	119	110	108	121
	Prairies	108	128	115	124	131
	Pacific	71	63	70	72	50
Total		468	508	418	438	429
All Graduations						
	Atlantic	258	286	260	220	202
	Quebec	587	560	457	392	378
	Ontario	444	498	451	427	416
	Prairies	502	607	588	525	462
	Pacific	196	207	205	199	164
Total		1987	2158	1961	1763	1622

The number of offenders that graduated from day parole to full parole decreased by 10.0% in 2002/03. Since 1999/00, the number of offenders graduating from day parole to full parole has declined 27.7%. This can be attributed to a 5.1% decrease in the number of warrant of committal admissions, between 1999/00 and 2001/02 and an 9.7% increase in the number of releases on statutory release and at WED, between 1999/00 and 2002/03, where no prior day parole or full parole decision for release had been taken.

The number of offenders graduating from day parole to statutory release decreased by 2.1% in 2002/03. During the last five years, the number of graduations from day parole to statutory release has fluctuated between a high of 508 in 1999/00 and a low of 418 in 2000/01.

In the last four years, the Atlantic region has seen the biggest decrease in the number of graduations from day parole to full parole (↓32.8%) and the Quebec region has seen the biggest decrease in the number of graduations from day parole to statutory release (↓46.2%).



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

REVIEWS for WORKLOAD PURPOSES FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Atlantic	4,419	5,133	4,902	4,587	4,752
Quebec	12,040	12,698	10,802	11,297	10,675
Ontario	11,810	11,330	11,630	10,816	10,572
Prairies	9,097	12,496	11,852	11,472	11,349
Pacific	5,793	5,851	5,663	5,426	5,963
Canada	43,159	47,508	44,849	43,598	43,311
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	3,847	4,455	4,266	4,022	4,138
Quebec	12,040	12,698	10,796	11,280	10,673
Ontario	11,804	11,322	11,620	10,806	10,566
Prairies	8,575	11,659	10,996	10,801	10,650
Pacific	5,780	5,835	5,657	5,426	5,959
Canada	42,046	45,969	43,335	42,335	41,986
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	572	678	636	565	614
Quebec	0	0	6	17	2
Ontario	6	8	10	10	6
Prairies	522	837	856	671	699
Pacific	13	16	6	0	4
Canada	1,113	1,539	1,514	1,263	1,325

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.

In 2002/03, the Board's workload (both pre and post-release) remained relatively stable (↓0.6%). While the Board's workload at the federal level dropped 0.8%, the workload at the provincial level increased 4.9%. The 8.7% decrease in the Board's workload since 1999/00 can be explained, in part, by the 5.1% decrease in the number of warrant of committal admissions between 1998/99 and 2001/02. As the number of warrant of committal admissions increased 2.8% in 2002/03, it is expected that the number of reviews for workload will increase in 2003/04.



At the federal level in 2002/03, the Quebec region saw a decrease (↓5.4%) in its workload, as did the Ontario (↓2.2%) and Prairie (↓1.4%) regions. The Pacific region saw an increase of 9.8% at the federal level, while the Atlantic region saw an increase of 2.9%. In the Atlantic region, the provincial workload increased 8.7%, while in the Prairie region it increased 4.2%.

NUMBER OF REVIEWS

Table 39

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Atlantic	2436	2837	2741	2535	2635
Quebec	6006	6314	5349	5598	5268
Ontario	5876	5677	5788	5380	5206
Prairies	4760	6556	6328	6035	5944
Pacific	2753	2812	2706	2597	2852
Canada	21831	24196	22912	22145	21905
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1917	2232	2145	2009	2066
Quebec	6006	6314	5345	5589	5267
Ontario	5872	5673	5782	5374	5203
Prairies	4282	5875	5585	5455	5347
Pacific	2741	2802	2702	2597	2849
Canada	20818	22896	21559	21024	20732
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	519	605	596	526	569
Quebec	-	-	4	9	1
Ontario	4	4	6	6	3
Prairies	478	681	743	580	597
Pacific	12	10	4	-	3
Canada	1013	1300	1353	1121	1173

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

In 2002/03, the number of reviews (both pre and post release and detention) conducted by the Board decreased by 1.1%. The number of reviews at the federal level decreased 1.4%, while the number of reviews at the provincial level increased 4.6%. The 9.5% decrease in the number of federal reviews since 1999/00 can be explained, in part, by the 5.1% decrease in the number of warrant of committal admissions between 1998/99 and 2001/02. As the number of warrant of committal admissions increased 2.8% in 2002/03, it is expected that the number of reviews will increase in 2003/04.



The most significant regional decrease, in 2002/03, at the federal level was recorded by the Quebec region (↓5.8%), followed by the Ontario (↓3.2%) and the Prairie (↓2.0%) regions. The Pacific region saw an increase of 9.7% at the federal level, while the Atlantic region saw an increase of 2.8%. In the Atlantic region, provincial reviews increased 8.2%, while in the Prairie region they increased 2.9%.

Table 40

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of PRE-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Atlantic	1752	1624	1621	1439	1493
Quebec	3829	4090	3527	3624	3360
Ontario	3586	3510	3399	3306	3219
Prairies	3576	4128	3959	3848	3820
Pacific	1519	1542	1527	1488	1665
Canada	14262	14894	14033	13705	13557
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1339	1247	1252	1080	1126
Quebec	3829	4090	3524	3620	3360
Ontario	3582	3506	3393	3302	3216
Prairies	3173	3668	3418	3404	3362
Pacific	1511	1537	1525	1488	1662
Canada	13434	14048	13112	12894	12726
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	413	377	369	359	367
Quebec	-	-	3	4	-
Ontario	4	4	6	4	3
Prairies	403	460	541	444	458
Pacific	8	5	2	-	3
Canada	828	846	921	811	831

In 2002/03, the number of pre-release reviews conducted by the Board decreased by 1.1%. The number of pre-release reviews at the federal level decreased 1.3%, while the number of reviews at the provincial level increased 2.5%.

The most significant regional decrease, in 2002/03, at the federal level in the number of pre-release reviews was recorded by the Quebec region (↓7.2%), followed by the Ontario (↓2.6%) and the Prairie (↓1.2%) regions. The Pacific region saw an increase of 11.7% at the federal level, while the Atlantic region saw an increase of 4.3%. In the Atlantic region, pre-release provincial reviews increased 2.2%, while in the Prairie region they increased 3.2%.

In 2002/03, pre-release reviews accounted for 61.2% of all reviews conducted, a decrease of 1.4% from last year. The proportion of pre-release reviews conducted as opposed to post-release reviews increased in the Pacific and Atlantic regions and decreased in the other regions.



In 2002/03, the proportion of panel decisions, at the pre-release review level, as opposed to decisions made on file was 35.9% for panel decisions to 64.1% for decisions made on file. This represents an increase of 1.5% in the proportion of panel decisions when compared to last year. The proportion of panel decisions for pre-release reviews increased 1.3% at the federal level and 6.4% at the provincial level in 2002/03.

Table 41

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of POST-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Atlantic	767	1314	1234	1181	1286
Quebec	2458	2564	2167	2356	2296
Ontario	2488	2408	2706	2351	2372
Prairies	1282	2644	2630	2555	2557
Pacific	1234	1303	1222	1204	1343
Canada	8229	10233	9959	9647	9854
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	655	1077	1004	1010	1075
Quebec	2458	2564	2165	2351	2295
Ontario	2488	2408	2706	2349	2372
Prairies	1206	2422	2428	2416	2413
Pacific	1230	1298	1220	1204	1343
Canada	8037	9769	9523	9330	9498
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	112	237	230	171	211
Quebec	-	-	2	5	1
Ontario	-	-	-	2	-
Prairies	76	222	202	139	144
Pacific	4	5	2	-	-
Canada	192	464	436	317	356

In 2002/03, the number of post-release reviews conducted by the Board increased by 2.1%. The number of post-release reviews at the federal level increased 1.8%, while the number of reviews at the provincial level increased 12.3%.

The increase in the number of post-release reviews can be explained, in part, by the October 19, 2001, court decision, which stated that automatic revocations were unconstitutional. Prior to this date, there had been between 891 and 956 automatic revocations per year. These cases now require a Board review.

The most significant regional increase, in 2002/03, at the federal level, in the number of post-release reviews was recorded by the Pacific region (↑11.5%), followed by the Atlantic (↑6.4%) and the Ontario (↑1.0%) regions.



The Quebec region saw a decrease of 2.4% at the federal level, while the Prairie region saw a decrease of 0.1%. In the Atlantic region post-release provincial reviews increased 23.4%, while in the Prairie region they increased 3.6%.

In 2002/03, the proportion of panel decisions, at the post-release review level, as opposed to decisions made on file was 19.4% for panel decisions to 80.6% for decisions made on file. This represents an increase of 2.7% in the proportion of panel decisions when compared to last year. The proportion of panel decisions for post-release reviews increased 2.5% at the federal level and 6.6% at the provincial level in 2002/03.

Table 42

Source: NPB CRIMS

NUMBER of DETENTION REVIEWS					
Region	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Atlantic	99	61	62	79	69
Quebec	145	127	115	119	125
Ontario	155	159	150	164	191
Prairies	196	183	145	147	179
Pacific	135	101	104	104	102
Canada	730	631	576	613	666

Note: Includes interim, initial and annual reviews.

In 2002/03, the number of detention reviews conducted by the Board increased by 8.6%.

The most significant regional increase, in 2002/03, in the number of detention reviews was recorded by the Prairie region (↑21.8%), followed by the Ontario (↑16.5%) and the Quebec (↑5.0%) regions. The Atlantic region saw a decrease of 12.7%, while the Pacific region saw a decrease of 1.9%.

In 2002/03, the proportion of panel decisions, at the detention level, as opposed to decisions made on file was 63.8% for panel decisions to 36.2% for decisions made on file. This represents an increase of 3.3% in the proportion of panel decisions when compared to last year.



4.2 PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

4.2.1 DECISION TRENDS

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

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

TEMPORARY ABSENCE

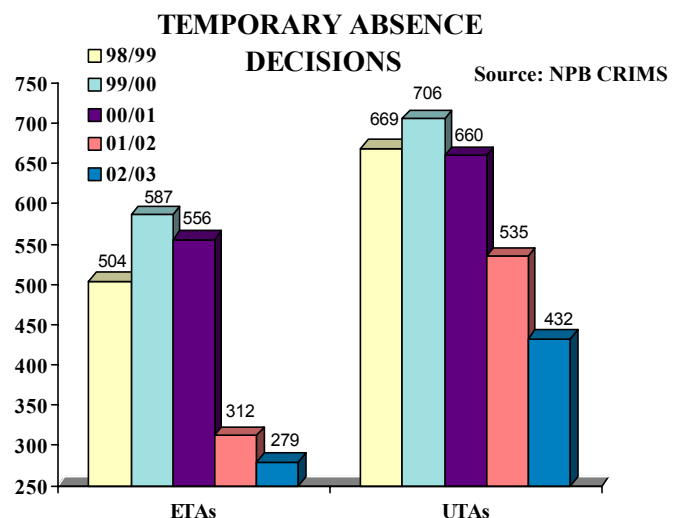
Temporary absences (TAs) are used for several purposes, such as: medical, compassionate and personal development for rehabilitation. Under the CCRA the National Parole Board has authority to authorize unescorted temporary absences (UTAs) to offenders serving: a life sentence for murder; an indeterminate 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 day parole eligibility date 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 711 temporary absence applications in 2002/03.

The number of temporary absence decisions made by the Board decreased by 16.1% last year. The number of temporary absence decisions have steadily declined since 1999/00 (↓45.0%).





The decrease in ETA decisions since 2001/02 is due to a court decision 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 day parole eligibility date.

Approval/Authorization Rates for Temporary Absence⁹:

Table 43

Source: NPB-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES (%)												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
1998/99	92	66	85	71	75	55	94	78	79	60	83	66
1999/00	81	73	77	81	86	59	82	78	71	66	79	73
2000/01	72	81	84	81	76	66	86	68	74	55	80	73
2001/02	91	78	85	82	86	60	85	81	71	54	84	75
2002/03	78	90	83	74	90	69	95	82	61	64	83	74

The national approval rate for ETAs decreased 1% to 83% in 2002/03. The ETA approval rate has been fairly stable over the last five years.

The national authorization rate for UTAs decreased 1% to 74% in 2002/03. The national authorization rate has been fairly stable since 1999/00.

Table 44

Source: NPB-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)												
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Total	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
1998/99	87	71	-	83	94	60	82	64	100	67	83	66
1999/00	79	75	-	100	76	91	79	72	67	25	79	73
2000/01	84	72	100	80	86	67	79	74	100	67	80	73
2001/02	90	70	0	58	75	53	84	77	70	67	84	75
2002/03	90	75	0	100	100	53	82	75	0	67	83	74
5-yr Average	85	73	70	78	86	66	81	72	75	63	81	72

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

⁹ Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize or to not approve/authorize the absence.



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Table 45

Source: NPB-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by GENDER (%)					
Year	Male		Female		
	ETA	UTA	ETA	ETA	UTA
1998/99	83	64	88	89	89
1999/00	78	72	89	87	87
2000/01	81	73	74	80	80
2001/02	85	75	74	69	69
2002/03	83	75	83	58	58
5-yr Average	81	71	80	78	78

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

Table 46

Source: NPB-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by SENTENCE TYPE (%)							
Year	Lifer		Indeterminate		Determinate		
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	
1998/99	84	71	67	33	-	62	
1999/00	79	77	62	89	-	68	
2000/01	80	80	81	80	-	67	
2001/02	84	77	100*	67	-	73	
2002/03	83	78	-	79	-	70	
5-yr Average	82	77	72	72	-	67	

* 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.

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 the day parole eligibility date has past. The Board now approves ETAs only for lifers prior to day parole eligibility date.

The ETA rate for lifers has been 82% averaged over the last five years.

Averaged over the last five years, the UTA authorization rate has been 77% for lifers, 72% for those serving indeterminate sentences and 67% for those serving determinate sentences.

Of the 432 UTA decisions rendered by the Board last year, 54% were for lifers, 43% for those serving determinate sentences and 3% for those serving indeterminate sentences.



DAY PAROLE

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

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

Day Parole Release Decisions:

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

Table 47

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
1998/99	537	204	1551	-	1145	2*	1272	199	597	5	5102	410
1999/00	520	179	1596	-	1189	2*	1346	190	657	3	5308	374
2000/01	503	123	1295	1*	1138	3*	1251	183	626	-	4813	310
2001/02	406	134	1260	1*	1038	1*	1149	150	574	-	4427	286
2002/03	407	138	1141	-	946	1*	1114	146	619	2	4227	287

*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 by 4.5% in 2002/03. The effects of Bill C-55, which was implemented in July 1997, resulted in the increase in the number of day parole decisions between 1997/98 and 1999/00. Since 1999/00, the number of day parole applications has declined 20.4%. This is due, in part, to a decrease of 11.2% in the number of warrant of committal admissions, between 1998/99 and 2001/02.

While, the number of provincial day parole release decisions remained stable in 2002/03, they have decreased 30.0% since 1998/99.



Timing of First Federal Day Parole Release in Sentence¹⁰:

Table 48

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)						
Region	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	32	31	32	33	32	32
Quebec	32	33	33	32	31	32
Ontario	32	31	32	32	32	32
Prairies	32	32	30	33	32	32
Pacific	35	33	34	34	33	34
Canada	32	32	32	32	32	32

The average proportion of sentence served before first federal day parole release remained the same as it has been since 1998/99.

Table 49

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL AND RACE (%)						
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	36	36	35	38	37	36
Asian	24	24	25	25	26	25
Black	30	32	31	27	32	30
White	32	32	32	33	32	32
Other	27	26	29	28	27	27

Aboriginal offenders served more of their sentence prior to first federal day parole release than any other offender group and Asian offenders served the least over the last five years. This is probably at least partially due to the fact that Aboriginal offenders tend to have more violent offence histories. Between 1998/99 and 2002/03, 67.0% of Aboriginal offenders, serving determinate sentences, who were granted day parole were schedule I offenders compared to 21.7% of Asian offenders, 47.9% of Black offenders and 51.7% of White offenders.

¹⁰ Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.



Table 50

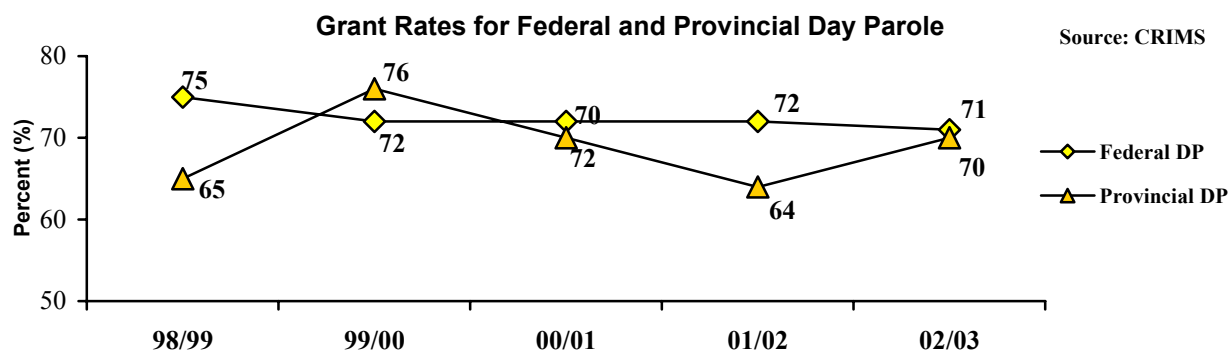
Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	33	32	32	33	32	32
Female	26	25	27	28	27	27

Male offenders served an average of 5% more of their sentence before first federal day parole release than female offenders over the last five years. The proportions served by both male and female offenders decreased 1% in 2002/03.

Grant Rates for Day Parole¹¹:

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 4.2.2.



The federal day parole grant rate decreased 1% in 2002/03 to 71%. The rate however has been fairly stable since 1999/00.

The provincial day parole grant rate increased 6% in 2002/03 to 70%. This rate has fluctuated between 64% and 76% during the last five years.

¹¹ Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not-direct day parole, except ADPRI not-directed.



Table 51

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
98/99	438	82	1078	70	884	77	948	75	453	76	3801	75
99/00	415	80	1068	67	867	73	995	74	496	75	3841	72
00/01	389	77	823	64	872	77	927	74	449	72	3460	72
01/02	320	79	792	63	807	78	836	73	415	72	3170	72
02/03	337	83	711	62	729	77	806	72	439	71	3022	71

The Atlantic region was the only region which saw an increase in the federal day parole grant rate in 2002/03. The rate decreased 1% in each of the other regions.

Table 52

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
98/99	139	68	-	-	1	50	121	61	4	80	265	65
99/00	125	70	-	-	-	-	156	82	2	67	283	76
00/01	86	70	1	100	-	-	131	72	-	-	218	70
01/02	87	65	1	100	-	-	95	63	-	-	183	64
02/03	94	68	-	-	-	-	107	73	1	50	202	70

The provincial day parole grant rate increased 3% in the Atlantic region and 10% in the Prairie region in 2002/03.

One of the reasons for the increase in the provincial day parole grant rate between 1997/98 and 1999/00 is the result of a change in the methodology for calculating the grant rate, which occurred in January 1999. Prior to January 1999, if an offender was reviewed on the same date for both day and full parole, and only the full parole was granted, then the day parole was voted no action. However, for statistical purposes, the no action was counted as a decision to deny day parole. In January 1999, this procedure was changed and since that time only true grants and denials are used in calculating the grant rate.



Table 53

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
1998/99	72	60	86	70	77	83	74	70	84	55
1999/00	70	75	88	100	71	75	72	74	79	79
2000/01	74	71	75	50	67	33	72	74	76	55
2001/02	75	57	78	100	67	57	71	67	80	62
2002/03	74	76	79	50	76	43	70	65	75	80
5-Year Average	73	67	81	74	72	61	72	71	79	67

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

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

Table 54

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER (%)				
Year	Male		Female	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
1998/99	74	63	89	81
1999/00	72	74	85	97
2000/01	71	69	89	94
2001/02	71	62	87	82
2002/03	71	68	89	96
5-Year Average	72	68	88	90

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



Table 55

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGULAR and APR REVIEW(%)						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99						
Regular	83	65	77	72	76	72
APR	79	86	78	82	75	81
All DP Reviews	82	70	77	75	76	75
1999/00						
Regular	79	62	71	72	75	70
APR	81	85	77	78	78	80
All DP Reviews	80	67	73	74	75	72
2000/01						
Regular	79	59	78	72	71	70
APR	72	85	73	78	76	77
All DP Reviews	77	64	77	74	72	72
2001/02						
Regular	82	58	79	73	74	70
APR	71	83	75	73	63	75
All DP Reviews	79	63	78	73	72	72
2002/03						
Regular	85	58	78	74	72	71
APR	77	77	75	70	66	73
All DP Reviews	83	62	77	72	71	71

The national grant rate for accelerated day parole review decreased by 2% in 2002/03, continuing its downward trend of the last five years.

In the past five years, 77.2% (4,908 of 6,354) of the offenders who met the accelerated day parole criteria were directed to day parole. Directed day parole accounted for 26.7% of all federal day parole decisions in the past five years.

The national grant rate for regular day parole increased 1% in 2002/03. In 2002/03, the Atlantic region had the highest regular day parole grant rate and the Quebec region had the lowest. This is the same trend that has been seen in the last five years.

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 64% of the time compared to a 75% 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 56

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE						
Year	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
98/99	3348	74	442	83	11	55
99/00	3381	71	446	84	14	56
00/01	2995	70	452	84	13	59
01/02	2717	70	435	84	18	69
02/03	2529	70	474	84	19	79

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 88% 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 11% of all federal day parole reviews and had a grant rate of 84%, while those with other indeterminate sentences accounted for 0.4% and had a grant rate of 64%.



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 57

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
1998/99	485	342	1491	-	1166	2*	1211	357	497	5	4850	706
1999/00	478	309	1555	-	1147	2*	1342	374	470	3	4992	688
2000/01	453	228	1236	1*	989	2*	1116	340	484	-	4278	571
2001/02	339	209	1153	1*	920	1*	1002	250	426	-	3840	461
2002/03	321	215	1030	-	824	2*	871	217	480	2	3526	436

*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 8.2% in 2002/03. This is the third decrease in a row. The 29.4% decrease in the number of federal full parole release decisions since 1999/00 is due, in part, to a 27.7% decrease in the number of offenders graduating from day parole to full parole as well as a 28.7% 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 waiver or withdrawal is unknown in 50.3% of the cases.

The number of provincial full parole release decisions dropped by 5.4% in 2002/03. Provincial full parole release decisions have dropped 38.2% in the last five years. The decrease in the number of provincial full parole release decisions is due, in part, to a decrease in the number of cases convicted with prison terms and, in part, to a 38.3% decrease in the number of applications received for provincial full parole.¹²

¹² Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Juristat: Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2001-02*



Timing of First Federal Full Parole Release in Sentence¹³

Table 58

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)						
Region	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	41	40	40	41	41	41
Quebec	40	42	41	41	40	41
Ontario	39	40	38	39	39	39
Prairies	41	40	39	39	39	40
Pacific	41	39	41	38	38	40
Canada	40	40	40	39	39	40

There has been very little change in the average proportion of sentence served prior to first federal full parole release since 1998/99. 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 42%.

Table 59

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL AND RACE (%)						
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	44	43	41	44	42	43
Asian	36	37	37	37	36	37
Black	38	41	38	38	36	38
White	41	40	40	39	40	40
Other	38	38	36	38	38	38

Over the five-year period from 1998/99 to 2002/03, 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 47.0% of Aboriginal offenders, serving determinate sentences, who were granted full parole between 1998/99 and 2002/03, were schedule I offenders compared to 12.7% of Asian offenders, 25.1% of Black offenders and 32.6% of White offenders.

¹³ Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.



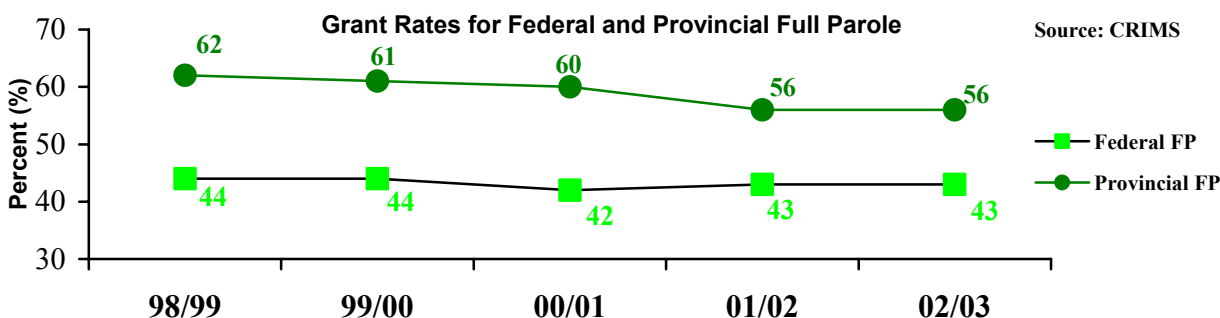
Table 60

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	40	41	40	40	39	40
Female	39	38	38	37	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 Parole¹⁴



The federal full parole grant rate remained unchanged in 2002/03 and has been between 42% and 44% since 1998/99.

The provincial full parole grant rate also remained unchanged in 2002/03 and has been between 56% and 62% since 1998/99.

Table 61

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1998/99	285	59	564	38	531	46	565	47	171	34	2116	44
1999/00	286	60	534	34	513	45	654	49	182	39	2169	43
2000/01	254	56	412	33	420	42	568	51	160	33	1814	42
2001/02	201	59	403	35	427	46	481	48	146	34	1658	43
2002/03	193	60	345	34	387	47	431	49	147	31	1503	43

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

¹⁴ 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 2002/03, 32.4% of the full parole decisions in the Atlantic region were for non-scheduled offenders and of this group, 43.3% were eligible for APR. The Quebec region, which had the lowest full parole grant rate, also had the lowest proportion of non-scheduled offenders at 18.3%.

Table 62

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1998/99	244	71	-	-	1	50	193	54	3	60	441	62
1999/00	206	67	-	-	-	-	212	57	1	33	419	61
2000/01	152	67	1	100	-	-	189	56	-	-	342	60
2001/02	124	59	-	-	-	-	135	54	-	-	259	56
2002/03	132	61	-	-	1	50	112	52	-	50	246	56

The provincial full parole grant rate increased in the Atlantic region in 2002/03 and decreased in the Prairies.

Table 63

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
1998/99	32	36	75	67	51	79	43	71	61	64
1999/00	36	53	72	100	49	71	42	63	62	61
2000/01	37	46	68	75	43	80	41	64	57	63
2001/02	37	34	72	-	55	14	41	61	55	66
2002/03	35	31	63	67	49	64	41	62	60	60
5-Year Average	35	41	71	77	49	66	42	64	59	62

Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders were the least likely to be granted either federal or provincial full parole of all the offender groups. 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, 58.8% of the federal and provincial full parole decisions for Aboriginal offenders were for schedule I offences, while 24.9% of the federal and provincial full parole decisions for Asian offenders were for schedule I offences and 47.9% were for Black and White offenders.



Table 64

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER (%)				
Year	Male		Female	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
1998/99	42	63	68	61
1999/00	42	61	70	62
2000/01	41	59	75	73
2001/02	42	56	74	64
2002/03	41	56	66	65
5-Year Average	42	59	71	65

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

Table 65

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGULAR and APR REVIEW(%)						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99						
Regular	44	19	26	30	23	26
APR	99	99	97	99	97	98
All FP Reviews	59	38	46	47	34	44
1999/00						
Regular	45	18	22	28	24	25
APR	100	100	99	99	100	99
All FP Reviews	60	34	45	49	39	43
2000/01						
Regular	42	19	21	28	21	24
APR	100	100	100	100	100	100
All FP Reviews	56	33	42	51	33	42
2001/02						
Regular	45	18	22	27	20	24
APR	100	100	100	100	100	100
All FP Reviews	59	35	46	48	34	43
2002/03						
Regular	46	16	21	27	15	22
APR	100	100	100	100	100	100
All FP Reviews	60	34	47	49	31	43

The national grant rate for accelerated full parole review (AFPR) remained at 100% in 2002/03. 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, however if the offender is not directed to day parole the full parole review is conducted using the regular criteria.

The national grant rate for regular full parole declined 2% in 2002/03, while the national grant rate for all federal full parole remained stable at 43%.

The Atlantic region had the highest regular full parole grant rate (46%) in 2002/03. 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 1998/99 and 2002/03, 34.8% of all the regular full parole decisions in the Atlantic region were for schedule II and non-scheduled offenders. The Pacific region, which had the lowest regular full parole grant rate in 2002/03 at 15%, had a proportion of schedule II and non-scheduled offenders of 20.9% during the same period.



Table 66

Source: NPB-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE						
	Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
98/99						
Regular	846	26	96	35	-	-
APR	1134	98	-	-	-	-
Other	37	46	3	38	-	-
All	2017	45	99	35	-	-
99/00						
Regular	787	24	108	37	3	2
APR	1239	99	-	-	-	-
Other	31	41	1	20	-	-
All	2057	45	109	37	3	2
00/01						
Regular	682	24	91	37	2	1
APR	1020	100	-	-	-	-
Other	13	32	6	46	-	-
All	1715	44	97	37	2	1
01/02						
Regular	566	23	97	40	2	2
APR	978	100	-	-	-	-
Other	10	32	5	45	-	-
All	1554	45	102	40	2	2
02/03						
Regular	482	22	82	32	4	3
APR	921	100	-	-	-	-
Other	11	39	3	43	-	-
All	1414	45	85	32	4	3

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 by 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 95% of decisions to grant or direct release. Offenders with life sentences have accounted for 5% of all decisions to grant full parole. There have been only 11 full parole grants in the last five years for offenders with other indeterminate sentences.



Residency Conditions on Full Parole:

Table 67

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGULAR and APR					
	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
<u>Regular</u>					
1998/99	37	1	33	14	15
1999/00	49	0	43	14	13
2000/01	35	0	43	17	15
2001/02	32	0	65	17	20
2002/03	23	0	67	6	21
<u>APR</u>					
1998/99	264	5	21	57	51
1999/00	270	3	27	33	35
2000/01	250	5	26	49	40
2001/02	282	4	49	36	34
2002/03	268	1	51	17	44
<u>All Full Parole</u>					
1998/99	301	6	54	71	66
1999/00	319	3	70	47	48
2000/01	285	5	69	66	55
2001/02	314	4	114	53	54
2002/03	291	1	118	23	65

The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on all full parole cases decreased by 7.3% in 2002/03. During the same period, the number of post-release residency conditions imposed increased 3.5%, while the number of post-release residency conditions prolonged decreased by 56.6%.

Eighty-eight percent (88%) 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 25% of all federal full parole release 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 68

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGION					
	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
<u>1998/99</u>					
Atlantic	33	0	2	1	1
Quebec	170	3	32	66	7
Ontario	49	2	12	0	29
Prairies	35	1	6	2	22
Pacific	14	0	2	2	7
Canada	301	6	54	71	66
<u>1999/00</u>					
Atlantic	30	0	6	1	1
Quebec	159	2	41	44	5
Ontario	66	0	10	2	25
Prairies	38	0	4	0	10
Pacific	26	1	9	0	7
Canada	319	3	70	47	48
<u>2000/01</u>					
Atlantic	34	0	2	1	1
Quebec	129	2	22	58	5
Ontario	55	1	18	4	32
Prairies	53	2	20	2	13
Pacific	14	0	7	1	4
Canada	285	5	69	66	55
<u>2001/02</u>					
Atlantic	22	0	13	2	0
Quebec	132	1	53	49	5
Ontario	84	2	7	0	24
Prairies	60	0	32	2	15
Pacific	16	1	9	0	10
Canada	314	4	114	53	54
<u>2002/03</u>					
Atlantic	20	0	13	1	1
Quebec	117	1	55	21	4
Ontario	76	0	13	0	26
Prairies	56	0	28	0	26
Pacific	22	0	9	1	8
Canada	291	1	118	23	65

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 (31.3%), followed by the Ontario region (14.5%), the Atlantic and Pacific regions (11.4%) and the Prairie region (9.0%). The Quebec region also imposed the highest percentage of residency conditions on full parole post-release compared to the number of federal full parole grant decisions (9.0%).



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 91.5% 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, White offenders had the highest percentage of residency conditions imposed (18.2%), followed by Aboriginal offenders (14.5%), Black offenders (11.1%) and Asian offenders (7.3%).

Within the last five years, 13.2% of full parole grants to female offenders had residency conditions imposed as opposed to 16.6% of male offenders.

Table 69

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RECOMMENDED BY CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99	50.0	63.8	35.9	35.6	52.6	55.4
1999/00	69.4	70.4	39.2	41.7	41.7	59.5
2000/01	56.8	64.0	44.9	35.0	54.2	53.3
2001/02	59.5	63.8	38.9	21.0	46.4	48.2
2002/03	48.5	62.9	44.7	32.3	39.4	49.4

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 2002/03, over 50% 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 32.3% in the Prairie region to 62.9% in the Quebec region. These percentages are lower than last year in the Atlantic, Quebec and Pacific regions and higher in the Ontario and Prairie regions.

Table 70

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99	100.0	91.0	88.5	88.9	90.9	91.2
1999/00	100.0	97.8	96.9	76.9	93.8	95.7
2000/01	100.0	99.2	94.6	84.8	100.0	96.4
2001/02	100.0	91.4	90.2	68.8	81.3	88.6
2002/03	100.0	94.9	89.4	76.9	86.7	90.6

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



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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 92.5% of the time.

The concordance rate, between the Board and CSC, on CSC's recommendations to impose residency conditions on full parole, ranged from 76.9% in the Prairie region to 100.0% in the Atlantic region in 2002/03. The Atlantic region has had the highest concordance rate since 1998/99, while the Prairie region has had the lowest rates for four out of the last five years.



STATUTORY RELEASE

This section provides information about offenders on statutory release as a backdrop for our discussion of day and full parole. All federal offenders, serving determinate sentences, are entitled to statutory release after serving 2/3rds 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 is shown differently from previous reports as it now 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 71

Source: CSC and NPB

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE			
Year	Incarcerated Population	# of Releases on SR	% of Incarcerated Pop. Released on SR
1998/99	10461	4431	42%
1999/00	10163	4554	45%
2000/01	10018	4698	47%
2001/02	9796	4835	49%
2002/03	9752	5079	52%

Annual releases on statutory release increased in number and as a proportion of the incarcerated population in 2002/03. The proportion of offenders released on statutory release has increased by 10% since 1998/99.



Table 72

Source: CSC and NPB

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION (%)					
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
1998/99	50	43	42	39	42
1999/00	48	42	45	47	43
2000/01	44	47	47	49	46
2001/02	47	50	47	54	46
2002/03	53	51	51	57	46
5-Year Average	48	47	46	49	45

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 2002/03, the proportions in each region, except the Pacific, were the highest they have been in the last five years. In the Pacific region the proportion has remained the same since 2000/01.

Table 73

Source: CSC and NPB

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)					
Year	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
1998/99	46	25	37	44	27
1999/00	56	29	42	44	26
2000/01	58	27	44	46	30
2001/02	56	34	44	49	35
2002/03	53	29	47	54	33
5-Year Average	54	29	43	47	30

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. However, their proportion in 2002/03 was lower than that of White offenders.



Table 74

Source: CSC and NPB

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by GENDER (%)		
Year	Male	Female
1998/99	43	31
1999/00	45	44
2000/01	47	42
2001/02	49	50
2002/03	52	59
5-Year Average	47	45

Over the last five years, male offenders had a larger proportion of their incarcerated population released on statutory release than female offenders. However, in the last two years, female offenders have had the larger proportions.

Residency Conditions on Statutory Release:

Table 75

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE							
Year	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE			Total*
	Imposed	Detention	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
1998/99	884	49	3	12	16	67	958
1999/00	847	22	3	14	25	60	905
2000/01	885	32	3	17	14	50	945
2001/02	861	27	1	17	6	55	910
2002/03	1146	43	5	38	3	47	1225

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

The total number of residency conditions imposed on statutory release cases increased 34.6% in 2002/03. The change occurred at the pre-release level, where the number of residency conditions imposed increased 33.9% and at the post-release level where the number of residency conditions imposed increased to 38 from 17. The increase at the pre-release level can be explained, in part, by a 31.4% increase in the number of residency conditions on statutory release recommended by CSC in 2002/03. As the concordance rate has traditionally been between 95% and 96%, this translated into an increase in residency on statutory release.



Twenty-three (23%) of the 5,079 offenders released on statutory release in 2002/03 had a residency condition imposed, up 5% from last year.

Aboriginal offenders accounted for 21.5% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2002/03 (255 of 1,184) compared to their 18.6% proportion of the total incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. White 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 (70.9% to 69.4% of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences).

Female offenders accounted for 1.9% of all pre-release decisions to impose residency conditions on statutory release in 2002/03 (22 of 1,184).



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Table 76

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION						
	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Detention	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
<u>1998/99</u>						
Atlantic	76	10	0	2	1	6
Quebec	281	7	0	5	1	13
Ontario	167	6	1	1	1	16
Prairies	221	16	0	2	3	19
Pacific	139	10	2	2	10	13
Canada	884	49	3	12	16	67
<u>1999/00</u>						
Atlantic	71	2	1	0	1	5
Quebec	271	1	2	7	4	13
Ontario	189	1	0	3	1	10
Prairies	185	8	0	2	1	18
Pacific	131	10	0	2	18	14
Canada	847	22	3	14	25	60
<u>2000/01</u>						
Atlantic	64	5	0	1	0	4
Quebec	290	4	1	7	4	11
Ontario	207	3	0	5	4	10
Prairies	151	9	0	1	2	11
Pacific	173	11	2	3	4	14
Canada	885	32	3	17	14	50
<u>2001/02</u>						
Atlantic	45	4	0	0	0	7
Quebec	316	3	0	5	2	8
Ontario	205	8	0	4	0	9
Prairies	150	4	0	1	2	18
Pacific	144	8	1	7	2	13
Canada	861*	27	1	17	6	55
<u>2002/03</u>						
Atlantic	79	5	0	1	0	5
Quebec	366	1	2	5	0	15
Ontario	316	14	0	8	0	11
Prairies	170	14	0	4	1	10
Pacific	215	9	3	20	2	6
Canada	1146	43	5	38	3	47

*Includes one case where the region was not identified



The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on statutory release increased in all regions in 2002/03 with the Atlantic region seeing the biggest increase at 67.3%, followed by the Ontario (at 54.9%), the Pacific (at 48.3%), the Prairie (at 19.5%) and the Quebec (at 14.4%) regions.

The number of post-release residency conditions imposed on statutory release increased in all regions, except Quebec in 2002/03, with the Pacific region seeing the biggest increase (to 20 from 7).

Table 77

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE RECOMMENDED BY CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99	85.4	82.3	59.2	76.3	92.4	78.5
1999/00	86.5	66.0	68.0	79.5	85.5	74.4
2000/01	88.2	72.3	79.8	80.1	86.8	79.5
2001/02	89.8	74.5	74.5	81.6	90.7	79.5
2002/03	92.9	76.9	70.4	74.5	80.7	76.6

Note: This percentage is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC which were imposed by the Board by the total number of residency conditions imposed by the Board.

The above table indicates that, in 2002/03, over 20% 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 2002/03, which had been recommended by CSC, ranged from 70.4% in the Ontario region to 92.9% in the Atlantic region.

Table 78

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1998/99	100.0	96.8	97.2	96.3	91.8	96.0
1999/00	100.0	97.9	97.1	95.7	91.9	96.1
2000/01	100.0	97.3	94.1	94.2	94.3	95.5
2001/02	100.0	96.8	95.8	95.6	92.4	95.6
2002/03	100.0	96.0	96.7	89.7	94.7	95.2

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 95.7% of the time.



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

The concordance rate, between the Board and CSC, on CSC's recommendations to impose residency conditions on statutory release, ranged from 89.7% in the Prairie region to 100.0% in the Atlantic region in 2002/03.



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 79

Source: NPB

NUMBER of DETAINED OFFENDERS, by REGION (As of April 13, 2003)						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Presently Detained	37	73	107	97	59	373
Detention Ordered Not Past SR Date	4	11	16	13	8	52
Detained Total	41	84	123	110	67	425

As of April 13, 2003, 373 offenders were being detained while another 52 offenders had a detention order but had not yet reached their statutory release date, for a total of 425 offenders that have detention orders.

Referrals for Detention:

Table 80

Source: NPB

REFERRALS for DETENTION by REGION						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
1993/94	29	41	107	87	43	307
1994/95	44	54	165	112	67	442
1995/96	47	71	136	186	90	530
1996/97	56	72	114	138	82	462
1997/98	54	78	59	86	58	335
1998/99	32	50	46	72	56	256
1999/00	17	40	54	79	33	223
2000/01	32	43	56	51	47	229
2001/02	32	48	72	75	44	271
2002/03	23	59	82	79	41	284
Total	366	556	891	965	561	3339



The number of referrals for detention increased 4.8% in 2002/03. This is the highest number of detention referrals since 1997/98.

The Atlantic and Pacific regions both saw decreases in the number of referrals for detention last year, while the other regions all saw increases. The Ontario region saw the biggest increase going to 82 from 72 last year.

Table 81

Source: NPB and CSC

DETENTION REFERRAL RATE¹⁵			
Year	Detention Referrals	Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release¹⁶	Detention Referral Rate
1993/94	307	3744	8.2%
1994/95	442	4395	10.1%
1995/96	530	5096	10.4%
1996/97	462	5451	8.5%
1997/98	335	5432	6.2%
1998/99	256	4866	5.3%
1999/00	223	4921	4.5%
2000/01	229	5012	4.6%
2001/02	271	5197	5.2%
2002/03	284	5452	5.2%

The detention referral rate remained stable in 2002/03 at 5.2%.

Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews:

Table 82

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS									
Year	Detained		Stat. Release		Stat. Release/Residency		One chance		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1993/94	274	89.3	4	1.3	16	5.2	13	4.2	307
1994/95	408	92.3	8	1.8	11	2.5	15	3.4	442
1995/96	484	91.3	8	1.5	18	3.4	20	3.8	530
1996/97	431	93.3	11	2.4	0	0.0	20	4.3	462
1997/98	312	93.1	6	1.8	0	0.0	17	5.1	335
1998/99	233	91.4	9	3.5	0	0.0	13	5.1	255
1999/00	209	93.7	8	3.6	0	0.0	6	2.7	223
2000/01	215	93.9	3	1.3	0	0.0	11	4.8	229
2001/02	257	94.8	5	1.8	0	0.0	9	3.3	271
2002/03	245	86.3	14	4.9	0	0.0	25	8.8	284

¹⁵ The detention referral rate is the proportion of detention referrals to the number of offenders entitled to statutory release (i.e. reaching statutory release eligibility date) during a given period.

¹⁶ Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release = number of offenders released on statutory release + number of offenders detained.



While the detention rate decreased in 2002/03 to 86.3%, the lowest in the last ten years and the number of offenders detained decreased 4.7%, the number of offenders given statutory release and one chance statutory release increased to the highest in the last ten years.

Table 83

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS						by
ABORIGINAL and RACE						(%)
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other	
Detained						
1998/99	96	83	82	90	91	
1999/00	96	50	91	93	100	
2000/01	92	100	90	96	67	
2001/02	99	80	89	95	88	
2002/03	85	100	84	87	88	
Statutory Release						
1998/99	3	0	6	3	9	
1999/00	0	50	9	5	0	
2000/01	1	0	0	1	0	
2001/02	1	0	0	2	0	
2002/03	5	0	5	4	13	
One Chance Statutory Release						
1998/99	1	17	12	6	0	
1999/00	4	0	0	3	0	
2000/01	7	0	10	3	33	
2001/02	0	20	11	3	13	
2002/03	10	0	11	9	0	

Aboriginal offenders continue to be over-represented as a proportion of offenders referred for detention and detained compared to the other offender groups. In 2002/03, Aboriginal offenders accounted for 33% of all offenders referred for detention and 33% of offenders detained, compared to their 18.6% proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. Asian and Black offenders were also over-represented but not to the same extent. Asian offenders accounted for 3% of offenders referred for detention and 3% of offenders detained compared to 2.3% of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences. Black offenders accounted for 7% of offenders referred for detention and 7% of offenders detained, while they represented 6.3% of the federal incarcerated population serving determinate sentences.

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



Table 84

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS		by
GENDER		(%)
	Male	Female
Detained		
1998/99	91	100
1999/00	94	100
2000/01	94	100
2001/02	95	100
2002/03	87	63
Statutory Release		
1998/99	4	0
1999/00	4	0
2000/01	1	0
2001/02	2	0
2002/03	5	13
One Chance Statutory Release		
1998/99	5	0
1999/00	3	0
2000/01	5	0
2001/02	3	0
2002/03	8	25

Over the last five years, only 18 female offenders have been referred for detention, with 8 being referred in 2002/03, double the number of the previous year.



Table 85

Source: NPB

INITIAL DETENTION RATES by REGION												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1993-94	24/29	83	35/41	85	103/107	96	76/87	87	36/43	84	274/307	89
1994-95	39/44	89	52/54	96	151/165	92	107/112	96	59/67	88	408/442	92
1995-96	41/47	87	65/71	92	130/136	96	172/186	92	76/90	84	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	44/50	88	44/46	96	70/72	97	51/56	91	233/256	91
1999/00	14/17	82	38/40	95	52/54	96	75/79	95	30/33	91	209/223	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	75/75	100	40/44	91	257/271	95
2002/03	19/23	83	53/59	90	67/82	82	68/79	86	38/41	93	245/284	86
10-Year Total	322/366	88	513/556	92	832/891	93	901/965	93	500/561	89	3068/3339	92

The Atlantic region has had the lowest average detention rates over the last 10 years, while the Ontario and Prairie regions 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 86

Source: NPB

OUTCOME of ANNUAL and SUBSEQUENT DETENTION REVIEWS						
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	5-Yr Avg
Total Subsequent Reviews	442	375	321	307	348	359
Detention Confirmed	393	340	282	277	322	323
Detention Confirmed Percentage	89%	91%	88%	90%	93%	90%

The initial detention decision has been confirmed in 90% of annual and subsequent detention reviews for the last five years. This average is 2% less than the average detention rate for initial detention reviews during the same period.



LONG -TERM SUPERVISION

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

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

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

Long-Term Supervision Population:

Table 87

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	-	9	-	4	1	7	-	5	-	28	1
2002/03	5	-	20	-	9	1	14	-	6	-	54	1

There were no UALs to be excluded from long-term supervision in 2002/03.

*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 134 offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach their warrant expiry dates.



Table 88

Source: CSC and NPB

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1999/00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
2000/01	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	100.0	-	-
2001/02	2	6.9	-	-	1	3.4	25	86.2	1	3.4
2002/03	4	7.3	-	-	1	1.8	48	87.3	2	3.6

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

There are currently no women on long-term supervision orders.

Of the 134 offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach warrant expiry, 26.1% (35) are Aboriginal, 0.7% (1) is Asian, 5.2% (7) are Black, 66.4% (89) are White and 1.5% (2) are Other.

There are currently 3 incarcerated 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 89

Source: CSC and NPB

OFFENCE PROFILE of the LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION (%)				
Offence Type	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Sch.I – Sex	0.0	66.7	82.8	83.6
Sch.I – Non-Sex	<u>0.0</u>	<u>33.3</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>12.7</u>
Total Schedule I	0.0	100.0	96.6	96.4
Schedule II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Scheduled	100.0	0.0	3.4	3.6

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

Of the 134 offenders who will be subject to long-term supervision orders once they reach warrant expiry, 78.4% (105) are schedule I-sex offenders, 20.1% (27) are schedule I-non-sex offenders, and 1.5% (2) are non-scheduled offenders.



Long-Term Supervision Decisions:

Table 90

Source: NPB-CRIMS

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION DECISIONS								
Year	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE				Total
	Change Condition	Other*	Sub-Total	Change Condition	Suspension	Other*	Sub-Total	
1999/00	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2
2000/01	10	1	11	2	0	2	4	15
2001/02	15	2	17	19	5	17	41	58
2002/03	25	0	25	38	8	20	66	91

*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 1.7 and 2.5 decisions each per fiscal year.

Residency Conditions on Long-Term Supervision:

Table 91

Source: NPB

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on LONG-TERM SUPERVISION						
Year	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE			Total*
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
1999/00	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000/01	2	0	0	0	0	2
2001/02	8	0	2	10	1	20
2002/03	15	0	15	15	3	48

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

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

Eighty-two percent (82%) of the long-term supervision population in 2002/03 was subject to a residency condition (45 of 55 offenders) compared to 23% of the statutory release population.



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 467 applications to appeal conditional release decisions in 2002/03 (both federal and provincial), accepted 429 applications for review and rendered 490 decisions. The Appeal Division ordered a new review in 48 cases and altered the decision in 5 cases in 2002/03. An analysis of the 53 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 7 cases, the Board's written reasons did not provide sufficient analysis of the positive and negative aspects of the cases.

Legal: Error of Law

- In 2 cases, the Board did not hold a hearing when full parole was being denied and day parole was being continued.
- In 1 case, the Board did not make a complete risk assessment with regard to the imposition of a residency condition on statutory release.
- In 1 case, the Board's decision to not direct day parole was unfounded in both fact and law as there was insufficient reliable and persuasive information to support the conclusion.
- In 1 case, the Board erred in using the offender's request to have his day parole revoked as the primary reason that his risk had increased to the point that revocation was warranted. The information considered to revoke day parole was not information regarding the offender's behaviour since release.
- In 1 case, there was insufficient reliable and persuasive information on the basis of the test of *Mooring* to determine on reasonable grounds that, if released, the offender was likely to commit an offence involving violence before the expiration of his sentence.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to advise the offender that, as a result of waiving his full parole hearing, his UTA review would be completed by way of a paper review and also ensure that the offender's right to make written representations was respected.



- In 1 case, the case was not referred to the Board within 30 days after the execution of the offender's suspension warrant and the Board lost jurisdiction.

Information Issues

- In 2 cases, the Board reached its decision in spite of the fact that the Board had determined that significant information was missing and it consequently could not authorize the offender's release.
- In 1 case, emphasis was falsely placed on the fact that the offender was serving his third federal sentence when in fact he was serving his first federal sentence.
- In 1 case, the Board did not consider a recent psychological report, which described a reduction in risk.
- In 1 case, the Board believed that in an APR review it could not consider the offender's plans for treatment in the community.

Right to an Assistant

- In 3 cases, the Board did not respect the offender's right to an assistant by limiting the role of the assistant to less than that allowed by law.
- In 1 case, the Board did not inform the offender that he could postpone his hearing if his assistant could not attend on the appointed day of the hearing.
- In 1 case, once the Board members became aware of the extent of the offender's disability, they had the duty to explain to him in the plainest possible terms, what his right entailed to ensure that his decision not to have an assistant was a fully informed one.

Defective Tape

- In 2 cases, the Appeal Division was not able to properly assess whether the decision was fair and reasonable because portions of the audiotape of the hearing were inaudible.
- In 1 case, the Appeal Division was not able to properly assess whether the interpretation provided at the hearing was adequate because portions of the audiotape of the hearing were defective and inaudible.

Risk Assessment

- In 6 cases, the Board's written reasons did not reflect a fair, sufficient or adequate risk assessment of the offender's case.
- In 1 case, the newly composed panel did not conduct a new detention review and arrive at an independent decision.



Other Issues

In total, there were 15 cases where other points related to the Duty to Act Fairly, to review policies and the reasonableness of the decision were the grounds for modifying decisions. With regard to the Duty to Act Fairly, there were 2 cases in which the Board did not respect the offender's right to receive notice of the options available to him, 2 cases where the offender's right to a hearing was not respected and 1 case in which the right to a notice of the hearing was not respected. Six (6) decisions were modified as a result of the Board not following its policies with regard to reviews, more specifically 3 for adjournments, 2 for waivers and 1 with regard to the role of observers. Finally, one decision was modified because the decision was unfounded and unreasonable.

The tables below provide further information on Appeal Division activities.

Applications for Appeal:

Table 92

Source: NPB - Appeal Division

APPLICATIONS for APPEAL April 1, 2002 – March 31, 2003									
	Atlantic		Quebec	Ontario	Prairies		Pacific	Canada	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Fed	Fed	Prov	Fed	Fed	Prov
Applications Received	42	14	124	118	94	7	68	446	21
Applications Rejected	2	1	5	12	4	0	1	24	1
Applications Accepted	40	13	119	106	90	7	67	422	20
Application Cancelled	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	7	0
Applications Withdrawn	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	6	0
Applications to be Processed	39	13	116	103	88	7	63	409	20

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



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
Performance Measurement Division

The Board received 446 federal applications for appeal in 2002/03 (↑63 from 2001/02) and 21 provincial applications (↑13 from 2001/02).

The Ontario region had the biggest increase in federal appeal applications received in 2002/03 (↑29), followed by the Atlantic region (↑22), the Pacific region (↑19) and the Prairie region (↑9). The Quebec region was the only one which saw a decrease in federal appeal applications received (↓16).

The Atlantic and Prairie regions both saw increases in the number of provincial appeal applications received in 2002/03 (↑12 and 1 respectively).

Of the 446 federal applications received in 2002/03, 24 were rejected, 7 were cancelled and 6 were withdrawn by the offender, leaving 409 applications to be processed. Of the 21 provincial applications received, 1 was rejected, leaving 20 applications to be processed.

Number of Appeal Decisions:

Table 93

Source: NPB-CRIMS

NUMBER of APPEAL DECISIONS by TYPE and by JURISDICTION										
Decision Type	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov	Fed	Prov
ETA										
• Pre-release	3	-	5	-	10	-	7	-	13	-
UTA										
• Pre-release	25	-	12	-	20	-	20	-	11	-
• Post-release	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	160	7	172	6	153	4	153	1	135	8
• Post-release	36	-	34	1	40	0	33	1	34	8
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	144	7	143	8	139	6	122	2	98	7
• Post-release	19	2	27	3	25	5	24	-	30	3
Stat Release										
• Pre-release	15	-	13	-	27	-	32	-	49	-
• Post-release	38	-	26	-	23	-	38	-	48	-
Detention										
	47	-	40	-	28	-	40	-	46	-
Total Cases	488	16	474	18	465	15	469	4	464	26

The Appeal Division rendered 490 decisions in 2002/03 (464 federal and 26 provincial), up 17 from 2001/02.



Day and full parole cases accounted for 36% and 28%, respectively, of all federal appeal decisions recorded in 2002/03, compared to 40% and 31% last year. Statutory release cases increased to 21% of all federal appeal decisions from 15% in 2001/02. The increase in appeal decisions for statutory release is probably a result of the January 1996 Bill C-45 amendments to the CCRA which gave the Board the option of imposing residency conditions on statutory release cases. Detention cases accounted for 10% of all appeal decisions, up from 9% last year.

Day parole cases accounted for 62% of all provincial appeal cases in 2002/03 and full parole accounted for 39%.

Outcomes for Appeal Decisions:

Table 94

Source: NPB-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for FEDERAL APPEAL DECISIONS by TYPE (2001/02 & 2002/03)										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	01/02	02/03	01/02	02/03	01/02	02/03	01/02	02/03	01/02	02/03
ETA										
• Pre-release	5	10	-	1	2	2	-	-	7	13
UTA										
• Pre-release	18	6	-	-	2	5	-	-	20	11
• Post-release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	146	121	2	2	5	12	-	-	153	135
• Post-release	22	31	-	1	2	2	-	-	33	34
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	114	88	-	-	8	9	-	1	122	98
• Post-release	31	26	-	-	2	4	-	-	24	30
Stat. Release										
• Pre-release	29	44	-	-	3	5	-	-	32	49
• Post-release	37	44	-	1	1	3	-	-	38	48
Detention	39	42	-	-	1	4	-	-	40	46
Total Decisions	441	412	2	5	26	46	-	1	469	464
% of Total Decisions	94%	89%	0%	1%	6%	10%	-	0%		

The initial decision was affirmed in 89% of federal appeal cases processed in 2002/03, a decrease of 5% from last year, while a new review was ordered in 10% of the federal cases and the decision was altered in 5 federal cases.



Table 95

Source: NPB-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for PROVINCIAL APPEAL DECISIONS by TYPE (2001/02 & 2002/03)								
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Total	
	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03
Day Parole								
• Pre-release	1	8	-	-	-	-	1	8
• Post-release	-	6	1	-	-	2	1	8
Full Parole								
• Pre-release	2	7	-	-	-	-	2	7
• Post-release	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total Decisions	3	24	1	-	-	2	4	26

Twenty-six (26) provincial appeals were processed in 2002/03, up from 4 last year. The initial decision was affirmed in 24 of the 26 cases processed .

Table 96

Source: NPB-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for APPEAL DECISIONS by REGION and JURISDICTION (2001/02 & 2002/03)										
Region	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	01/02	02/03	01/02	02/03	01/02	02/03	01/02	02/03	01/02	02/03
FEDERAL										
Atlantic	28	32	-	-	2	6	-	-	30	38
Quebec	187	148	1	3	6	6	-	-	194	157
Ontario	76	97	1	-	6	15	-	-	83	112
Prairies	96	90	-	1	6	9	-	-	102	100
Pacific	54	45	-	1	6	10	-	1	60	57
Canada	441	412	2	5	26	46	-	1	469	464
PROVINCIAL										
Atlantic	-	17	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	18
Prairies	3	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	8
Canada	3	24	1	-	-	2	-	-	4	26

The Quebec region had the highest rate of federal decisions affirmed in 2002/03 (94%), followed by the Prairie region (90%), the Ontario region (87%), the Atlantic region (84%) and the Pacific region (79%).

The number of federal appeal cases processed from the Ontario region increased by 35% in 2002/03, while the number in the Atlantic region increased by 27%. Last year, the number of federal appeal cases in the Quebec region decreased by 19%, while the number in Pacific region decreased by 5% and the number in the Prairie region decreased by 2%.



The number of provincial appeals processed from the Atlantic region increased from 1 in 2001/02 to 18 in 2002/03. The initial decision was affirmed in 17 of the 18 Atlantic cases processed. The Prairie region accounted for 8 provincial appeal cases processed last year, an increase of 5. The initial decision was affirmed in 7 of the Prairie cases processed.

Appeal Rates:

Table 97

Source: NPB

FEDERAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2001/02 & 2002/03)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate	
	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03
ETA	68	78	7	13	10.3%	16.7%
UTA						
• Pre-release	558	462	20	11	3.6%	2.4%
• Post-release	16	22	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	4298	4087	153	135	3.6%	3.3%
• Post-release	1553	1321	33	34	2.1%	2.6%
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	3694	3423	122	98	3.3%	2.9%
• Post-release	1821	1492	24	30	1.3%	2.0%
Statutory Release						
• Pre-release	5232	5417	32	49	0.6%	0.9%
• Post-release	4707	4383	38	48	0.8%	1.1%
Detention	592	643	40	46	6.8%	7.2%
Total	22539	21328	469	464	2.1%	2.2%

The number of appealable decisions has increased over previous years as offenders, since April 2001, may 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.

In 2002/03, ETA decisions were appealed more often than any other decision type (16.7%). The next most common appeal by decision type was detention (7.2%).

In 2002/03, 53 (11.4%) of federal decisions that were appealed were appealed because of the imposition of a special condition.



Table 98

Source: NPB

PROVINCIAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2001/02 & 2002/03)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate	
	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	264	268	1	8	0.4%	3.0%
• Post-release	105	97	1	8	1.0%	8.3%
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	414	412	2	7	0.5%	1.7%
• Post-release	182	172	-	3	0.0%	1.7%
Total	965	949	4	26	0.4%	2.7%

In 2002/03, provincial day parole post-release decisions were appealed more often than any other decision type, followed by day parole pre-release.

In 2002/03, no provincial decisions were appealed because of the imposition of a special condition.



4.2.2 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

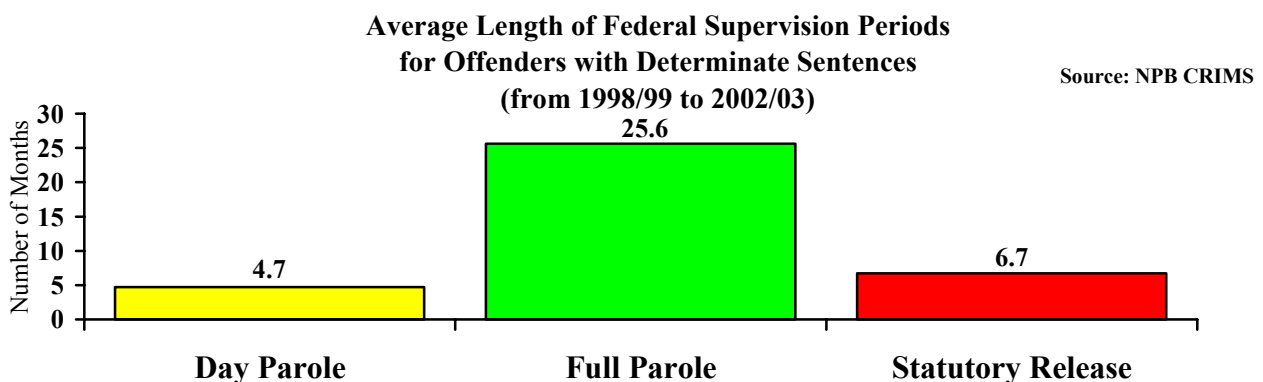
This section provides information on the performance of offenders on conditional release. As you will see, NPB performance indicators yield two consistent messages: 1) Conditional release contributes to public safety; and, 2) Parole, based on case specific risk assessment, is the most effective form of conditional release. That is, while accelerated parole review and statutory release contain elements of success, the regular process of risk-based review and selection for day or full parole 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 almost 5½ times longer than the average day parole supervision period. This is an important point because the longer the supervision period is, the more opportunity the offender has to fail and thus not complete the sentence in the community.



Compared to the average supervision period length over the last five years, the full parole average was 24.7 months in 2002/03, while statutory release averaged 6.5 months and day parolees averaged 4.5 months.



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

Table 99

Source: NPB-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for OFFENDERS WITH DETERMINATE SENTENCES¹⁷ in MONTHS (from 1998/99 to 2002/03)					
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	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.7
Day Parole – APR	5.0	3.8	3.1	3.3	4.8
All Day Parole	4.9	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.7
Full Parole – Regular	33.8	18.1	15.5	17.7	30.0
Full Parole – APR	26.3	11.6	11.4	10.8	21.9
All Full Parole	30.0	14.1	12.8	15.5	25.6
Statutory Release	7.3	6.0	5.4	6.3	6.7

The parole of offenders released on APR is revoked significantly earlier than for offenders released on regular parole. Over the last five years, the average supervision period length for regular full paroles that were revoked for breach of a condition was 54% of the average supervision period length for successful completions compared to 44% 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 66% of the time required to successfully complete day parole APR, while regular day paroles are revoked because a violent offence at 90% of the time required to successfully complete the supervision period.

APR full paroles are revoked because of a violent offence at 41% of the time required to successfully complete, while regular full paroles are revoked because of a violent offence at 52% of the time required to successfully complete the supervision period.

¹⁷ For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 1998 and March 31, 2003.



Table 100

Source: NPB-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES in MONTHS ABORIGINAL and RACE						by (from
1998/99 to 2002/03)						
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other	
Day parole	4.3	5.8	5.1	4.7	5.4	
Full parole	17.9	29.2	26.2	25.4	35.3	
Stat. release	5.8	8.7	7.7	6.8	8.5	

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

Table 101

Source: NPB-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES in MONTHS by GENDER (from 1998/99 to 2002/03)										
	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	4.9	4.7	4.5	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.8	4.5
Full parole	30.3	27.1	14.5	10.0	13.0	10.1	15.7	5.5	25.8	23.7
Stat. release	7.4	5.5	6.0	4.0	5.4	4.1	6.3	5.3	6.8	5.2

Female offenders spent about the same amount of time in the community on day parole as their male counterparts over the last five years, but 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.



Table 102

Source: NPB

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES (1998/99 to 2002/03) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	41.9	21.9	28.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	37.8
3 to less than 6 months	29.4	54.0	45.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	15.8
6 to less than 9 months	17.4	23.0	21.2	0.5	0.9	0.7	15.5
9 to less than 12 months	6.3	1.0	2.7	0.9	6.6	3.6	10.8
1 to 2 years	4.3	0.1	1.5	61.1	40.3	51.1	16.3
Over 2 years	0.7	0.0	0.2	36.7	51.05	43.5	3.7

Ninety-five percent (95%) of all successfully completed federal full parole supervision periods over the last five years were more than one year long and only 1% of all full parole completions were for six months or less. In comparison, 74% of all day parole successful completions and 54% of statutory release successful completions were for six months or less.

Table 103

Source: NPB

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS for BREACH of CONDITION for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES (1998/99 to 2002/03) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	50.6	20.3	28.0	8.3	3.8	6.6	23.7
3 to less than 6 months	36.8	58.5	52.9	22.1	11.9	18.1	39.2
6 to less than 9 months	8.5	19.3	16.5	16.0	15.9	16.0	20.4
9 to less than 12 months	2.1	1.8	1.9	14.2	12.7	13.6	8.9
1 to 2 years	1.7	0.1	0.5	32.4	33.3	32.8	6.8
Over 2 years	0.2	0.0	0.1	6.9	22.4	13.0	0.9

Forty-six percent (46%) 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 (53%) 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 (39%) and 63% occurred within six months of release.

Table 104

Source: NPB

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with NON-VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES (1998/99 to 2002/03) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	62.1	27.0	40.9	10.4	8.4	9.7	32.2
3 to less than 6 months	30.6	50.8	42.8	20.1	17.5	19.2	35.4
6 to less than 9 months	5.8	20.2	14.5	16.1	14.5	15.5	18.0
9 to less than 12 months	0.9	1.9	1.5	17.0	13.8	15.9	7.5
1 to 2 years	0.6	0.2	0.3	29.4	30.3	29.7	6.0
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	15.5	10.0	0.9

In 40% of cases where the federal full parole supervision period was revoked for a non-violent offence over the last five years, the offender had been in the community on full parole for more than one year.

Forty-one percent (41%) of day parole revocations with a non-violent offence occurred less than three months after release, while 43% 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 (35%) and 68% of statutory release revocations with a non-violent offence occurred within six months of release.



Table 105

Source: NPB

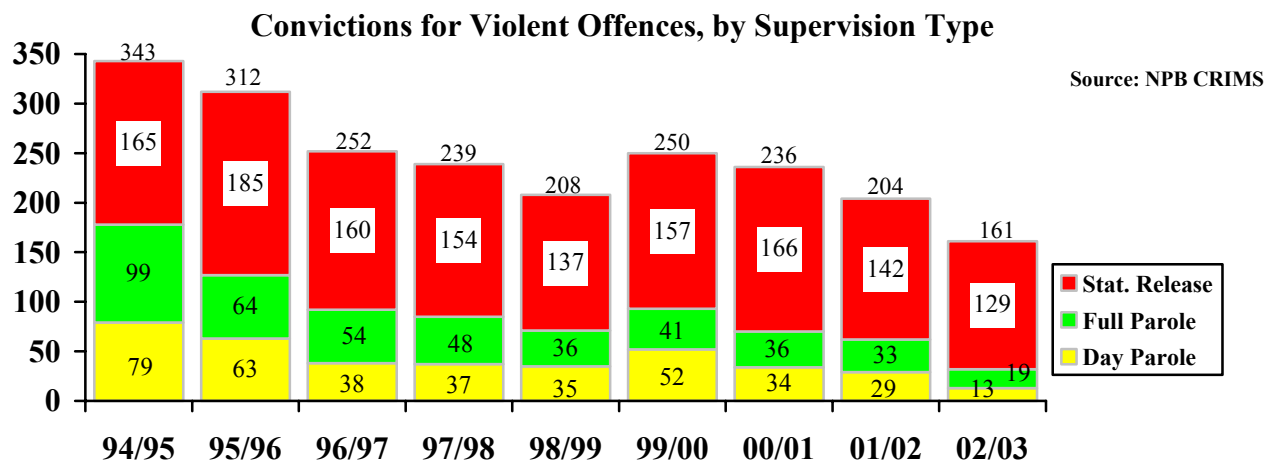
LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES (1998/99 to 2002/03) (%)							
Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	50.0	30.5	33.8	8.5	3.9	5.4	27.6
3 to less than 6 months	42.3	51.1	49.7	27.7	16.7	20.1	32.6
6 to less than 9 months	7.7	18.3	16.6	19.1	10.8	13.4	18.0
9 to less than 12 months	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	15.7	14.8	11.0
1 to 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	37.3	33.6	9.5
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	15.7	12.8	1.2

In 46% of cases where the federal full parole supervision period was revoked for a violent offence during the last five years, the offender had been in the community on full parole for more than one year. Half of the day parole revocations with a violent offence (50%) occurred between three and six months after release, while 84% occurred within six months of release. The largest proportion of statutory release revocations with a violent offence (33%) occurred between three and six months after release, while 60% 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 parole¹⁸ and statutory release over the last nine years. The charts and tables below clearly demonstrate that offenders on conditional release are committing fewer violent offences than they were nine years ago and that parole based on case specific risk assessment is the safest, most effective form of conditional release.



Note: The year 2002/03 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:

- Violent offences by offenders on conditional release dropped 41% between 1994/95 and 2001/02 (from 343 to 204); and,
- Offenders were far more likely to be convicted of violent offences while on statutory release than on day or full parole.

Between 1994/95 and 2001/02, offenders on statutory release accounted for 62% of all violent offences by offenders on conditional release (1,266 of 2,044 violent offences), while offenders on day parole accounted for 18% (367) and offenders on full parole accounted for 20% (411) of all violent offences.

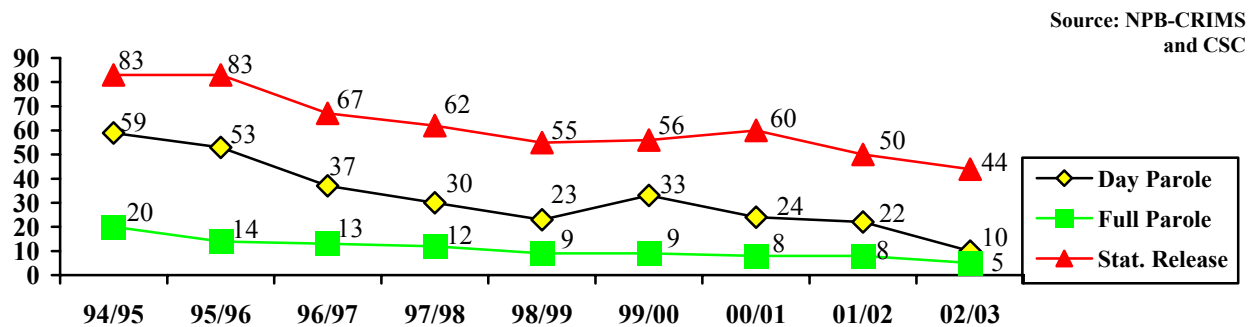
However, looking at the number of violent offences alone does not provide a full appreciation of how offenders are doing on conditional release and how often they are convicted of violent offences. To provide a relevant comparison across supervision types the Board calculates a rate per 1000 offenders on day parole, full parole and statutory release. The chart below shows that, in the period between 1994/95 and 2001/02, offenders on statutory release were:

¹⁸ 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,
- Almost 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 2002/03 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 1994/95 and 2001/02, offenders on statutory release averaged 63 violent offence convictions per 1000 offenders, per year, while full parole averaged 12 per 1000 and day parole averaged 35 per 1000.



Table 106

Source: NPB-CRIMS and CSC

RATES of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES					
per 1000 OFFENDERS on CONDITIONAL RELEASE SUPERVISION					
by ABORIGINAL and RACE					
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
1999/00					
Day Parole	52	0	23	35	0
Full Parole	11	11	15	8	4
Stat. Release	56	13	36	60	26
All Conditional Release	40	10	22	29	7
2000/01					
Day Parole	23	0	13	28	0
Full Parole	15	8	12	7	0
Stat. Release	60	18	68	61	20
All Conditional Release	38	8	30	28	3
2001/02					
Day Parole	53	0	66	16	15
Full Parole	19	0	4	8	0
Stat. Release	70	0	81	44	45
All Conditional Release	49	0	39	21	10
2002/03					
Day Parole	10	0	0	12	0
Full Parole	6	0	4	5	0
Stat. Release	54	16	25	45	27
All Conditional Release	28	3	11	12	5

Note: Only four years are shown as the numbers by race are not available prior to 1999/00.

Note: The year 2002/03 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 1999/00 and 2001/02, Aboriginal offenders were more likely to be convicted of a violent offence while on conditional release than either Asian, Black or White offenders.

During the same period, Aboriginal offenders had higher rates of conviction for violent offences than other offender groups in the day and full parole categories at 43 per 1000 offenders in the day parole category and 15 per 1000 offenders in the full parole category. Aboriginal and Black offenders had the highest rates in the statutory release category at 62 per 1000 offenders. Asian offenders had the lowest rates in all conditional release categories.



Table 107

Source: NPB-CRIMS

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES by REGION and SUPERVISION TYPE											
Region	Supervision Type	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	8-Year Avg.
Atlantic	Day Parole	2	1	5	2	3	7	5	2	1	3
	Full Parole	6	8	5	4	5	1	5	7	2	5
	Stat. Release	6	3	9	8	6	14	12	10	14	9
	Total	14	12	19	14	14	22	22	19	17	17
Quebec	Day Parole	39	34	16	9	7	14	8	3	2	16
	Full Parole	33	29	22	19	5	15	10	7	5	18
	Stat. Release	66	77	63	49	50	49	65	47	36	58
	Total	138	140	101	77	62	78	83	57	43	92
Ontario	Day Parole	11	17	7	7	8	7	7	13	6	10
	Full Parole	23	9	16	9	5	9	6	6	5	10
	Stat. Release	51	53	30	33	28	43	41	30	35	39
	Total	85	79	53	49	41	59	54	49	46	59
Prairies	Day Parole	18	6	7	11	11	17	6	10	2	11
	Full Parole	21	13	9	12	15	13	9	10	3	13
	Stat. Release	29	38	37	42	35	36	34	38	29	36
	Total	68	58	53	65	61	66	49	58	34	60
Pacific	Day Parole	9	5	3	8	6	7	8	1	2	6
	Full Parole	16	4	2	4	6	3	6	3	4	6
	Stat. Release	13	14	21	22	18	15	14	17	15	17
	Total	38	23	26	34	30	25	28	21	21	28
Canada	Day Parole	79	63	38	37	35	52	34	29	13	46
	Full Parole	99	64	54	48	36	41	36	33	19	51
	Stat. Release	165	185	160	154	137	157	166	142	129	158
	Total	343	312	252	239	208	250	236	204	161	256

Note: The year 2002/03 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 2001/02 was 20% less than the eight-year average between 1994/95 and 2001/02.

In the Quebec region, the number of convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release was 38% less in 2001/02 than its eight-year average, followed by the Pacific (↓25%), the Ontario (↓17%) and the Prairie (↓3%) regions. In the Atlantic region, the number of convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release was 12% more than its eight-year average.



The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on statutory release increased from 48.1% to 69.6% between 1994/95 and 2001/02. The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on statutory release in the Pacific region increased 46.8% over the last eight years, followed by the Quebec (\uparrow 34.7%), the Prairie (\uparrow 22.9%), the Atlantic (\uparrow 9.7%) and the Ontario (\uparrow 1.2%) regions.

The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on full parole decreased from 28.9% to 16.2% between 1994/95 and 2001/02. The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on full parole in the Pacific region decreased 27.8% over the last eight years, followed by the Ontario (\downarrow 14.9%), the Prairie (\downarrow 13.7%), the Quebec (\downarrow 11.6%) and the Atlantic (\downarrow 6.1%) regions.

The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole decreased from 23.0% to 14.2% between 1994/95 and 2001/02. The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole in the Quebec region decreased 23.0% over the last eight years, followed by the Pacific (\downarrow 18.9%), the Prairie (\downarrow 9.3%) and the Atlantic (\downarrow 3.8%) regions. The proportion of convictions for violent offences committed by offenders on day parole increased in the Ontario region (\uparrow 13.6%) during the same period.



Table 108

Source: NPB-CRIMS and CSC

PROPORTION of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES to SUPERVISED OFFENDER POPULATION, by SUPERVISION TYPE (2000/01 & 2001/02)									
		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
2000/01									
Atl.	Violent offences	14.7%	13.9%	7.2%	9.3%	44%	49%	-6%	4%
	Supervised pop	10.2%	9.3%	7.7%	8.9%				
Que.	Violent offences	23.5%	27.8%	39.2%	35.2%	-4%	0%	46%	30%
	Supervised pop	24.4%	27.8%	26.8%	27.0%				
Ont.	Violent offences	20.6%	16.7%	24.7%	22.9%	-25%	-39%	-7%	-16%
	Supervised pop	27.6%	27.6%	26.5%	27.3%				
Pra.	Violent offences	17.6%	25.0%	20.5%	20.8%	-23%	15%	-20%	-10%
	Supervised pop	23.0%	21.7%	25.5%	23.1%				
Pac.	Violent offences	23.5%	16.7%	8.4%	11.9%	60%	23%	-38%	-13%
	Supervised pop	14.7%	13.6%	13.5%	13.7%				
2001/02									
Atl.	Violent offences	6.9%	21.2%	6.9%	9.2%	-17%	130%	-16%	6%
	Supervised pop	8.3%	9.2%	8.2%	8.7%				
Que.	Violent offences	10.3%	21.2%	34.0%	28.6%	-61%	-23%	32%	7%
	Supervised pop	26.3%	27.4%	25.7%	26.7%				
Ont.	Violent offences	44.8%	18.2%	20.8%	23.8%	66%	-35%	-22%	-13%
	Supervised pop	27.0%	28.2%	26.6%	27.5%				
Pra.	Violent offences	34.5%	30.3%	26.4%	28.2%	48%	42%	-2%	20%
	Supervised pop	23.3%	21.3%	27.0%	23.5%				
Pac.	Violent offences	3.4%	9.1%	11.8%	10.2%	-77%	-35%	-6%	-25%
	Supervised pop	15.1%	13.9%	12.5%	13.6%				

* 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 2000/01 Atlantic Total: $9.3\% \div 8.9\% = 1.04 - 1 = +0.04$ or +4%)

Note: The year 2002/03 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 2001/02, the Ontario and Pacific regions had proportions of convictions for violent offences below their proportions of the supervised offender population. The proportion of convictions for violent offences was 20% higher than the proportion of the supervised offender population in the Prairie region, 7% higher in the Quebec region and 6% higher in the Atlantic region.

The Quebec region had the biggest improvement in convictions for violent offences to total supervised offender population in 2001/02 ($\downarrow 23\%$), while the Prairie region had the largest increase in convictions for violent offences to total supervised offender population ($\uparrow 30\%$).



The Pacific region had the lowest proportion of convictions for violent offences to day parole population in 2001/02. The Pacific region recorded a 137% improvement in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to day parole population in 2001/02. The Ontario region had the largest increase in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to day parole population in 2001/02 (↑91%).

Full parolees in the Ontario and Pacific regions did well in 2001/02. The proportion of convictions for violent offences by full parolees in the Ontario and Pacific regions was 35% 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 2001/02 (at +130%). The Pacific region had the biggest improvement in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to full parole population (↓58%), while the Atlantic region had the largest increase in proportion of convictions for violent offences to full parole population (↑81%).

In 2001/02, the Prairie and Pacific regions were the only ones which showed increases in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to statutory release population (↑18%, and ↑32% respectively). The Ontario region had the biggest improvement in the proportion of convictions for violent offences to statutory release population (↓15%).



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 risk assessment and discretionary release) 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 ways¹⁹:

- Successful completion²⁰ - 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 reoffending.
- 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-violent²¹ 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 violent offence figure 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 National Parole Board adjusts its revocation with offence rates when offenders are convicted for new offences that occurred during their release period.

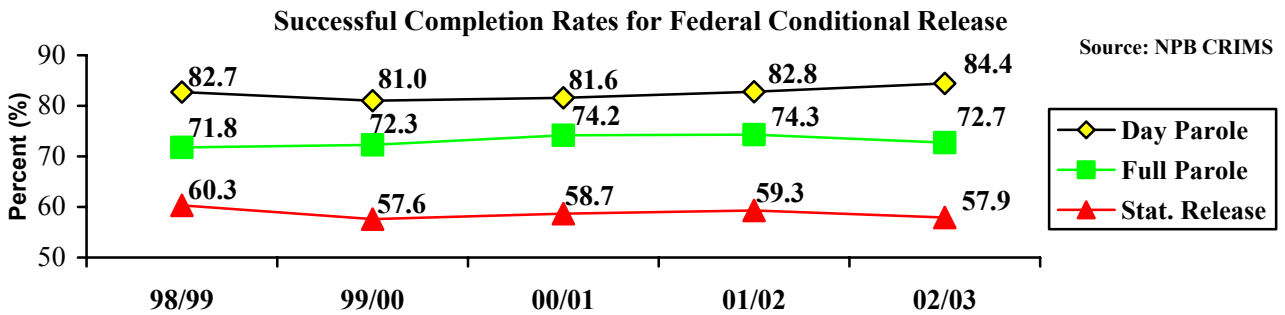
Summary of Federal Outcome Rates for Day Parole, Full Parole and Statutory Release:

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 following sections.

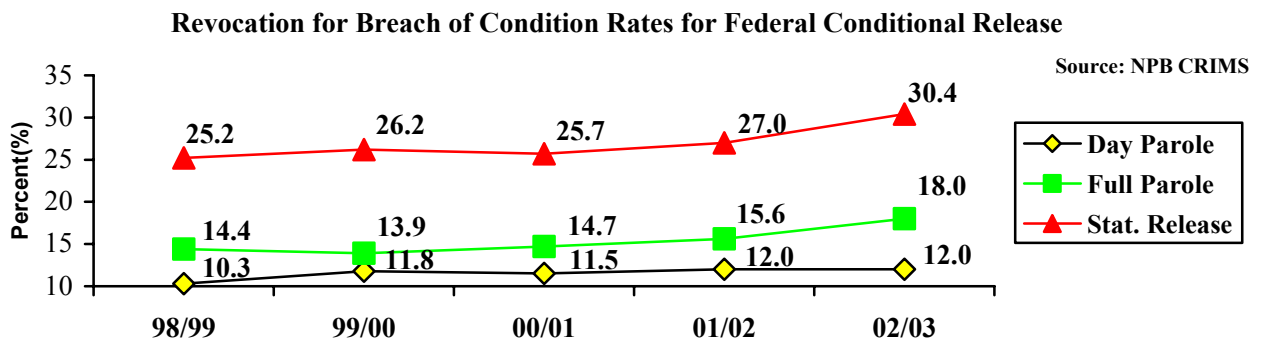
¹⁹ Conditional release periods can also end by becoming inoperative. However, the Outcome Rates for Conditional Release tables exclude these release periods because they are not necessarily a reflection of behaviour on conditional release. Supervision periods become inoperative when offenders are returned 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.

²⁰ Successful completions include “Other” completions such as death.

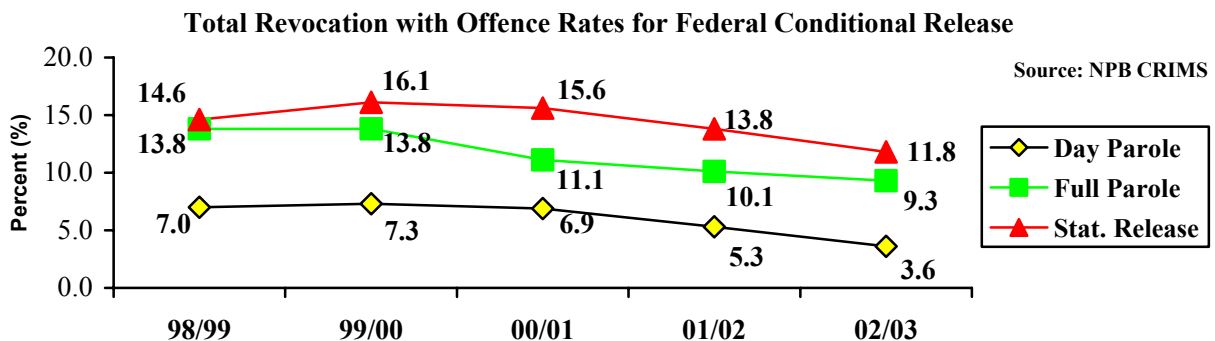
²¹ Violent offences are Schedule I offences and Murder, while non-violent offences are schedule II and non-scheduled offences.



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.



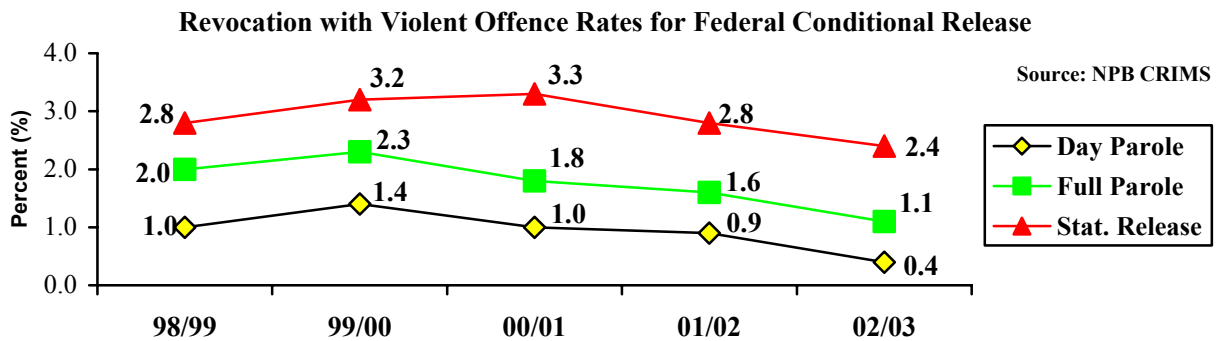
Offenders released on statutory release were far more likely to have had their releases revoked because of a breach of condition than offenders on day parole or full parole during each of the last five years.



The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for full parole and statutory release was around twice the revocation with offence rate for day parolees during each of the last five years. Full parole and statutory release had similar total revocation with offence rates in 1998/99, however, the full parole total revocation with offence rate has been considerably lower since that time.



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 12.8 months for a revocation with a non-violent offence and 15.5 months for a revocation for a violent offence. In comparison, revocation of statutory release because of a non-violent offence occurs after the offender has been in the community for an average of 5.4 months and after 6.3 months for a revocation with a violent offence (See Table 99).

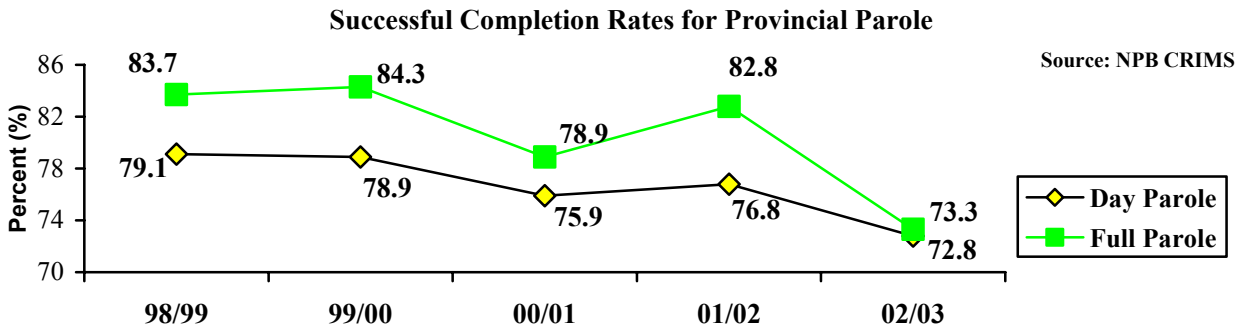


The revocation with violent offence rate was significantly higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on day or full parole during each of the last five years.

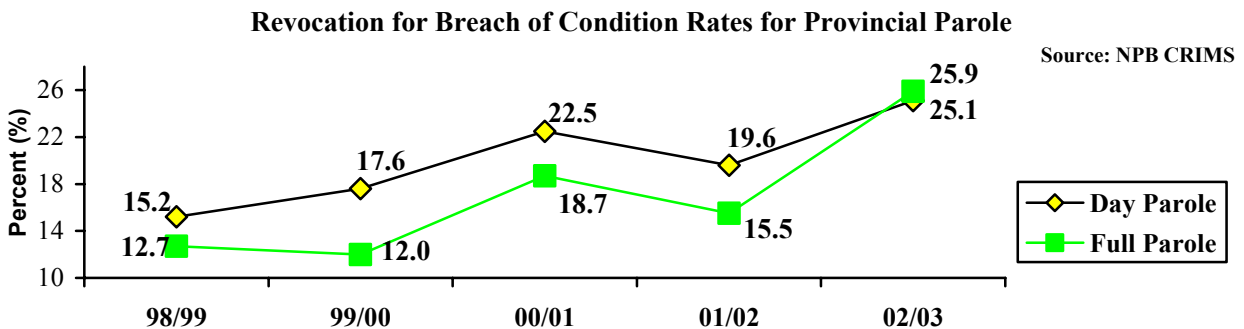


Summary of Provincial Outcome Rates for Day and Full Parole:

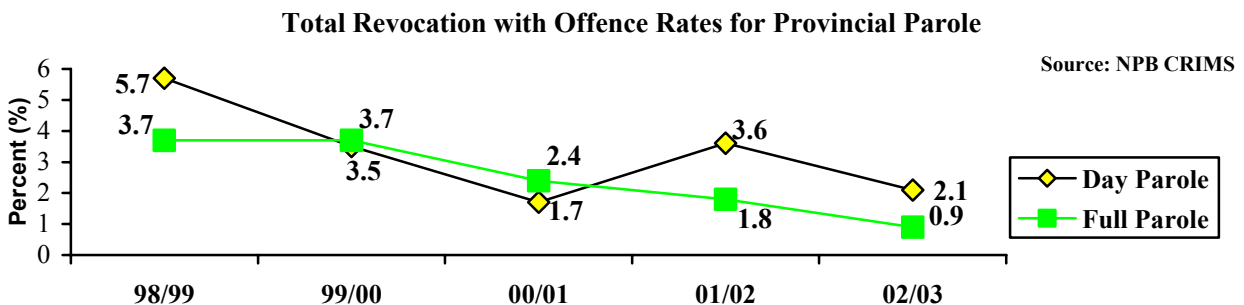
This section charts the outcome rates for provincial offenders on day parole and full parole over the last five years. More detailed information on provincial parole outcome rates is provided in the sections that follow.



The successful completion rate was higher for provincial offenders on full parole than on day parole during the last five years.

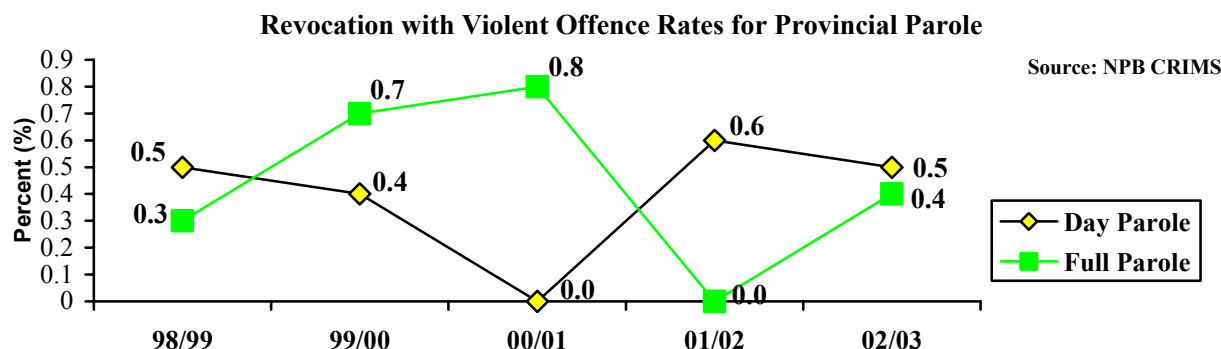


Provincial offenders on day parole were more likely to have had their day paroles revoked because of a breach of condition than offenders on full parole until 2002/03, when the rates were about even.





The total revocation with offence rate (revocation with violent and non-violent offences) for provincial offenders on day parole ranged from 2.1% to 5.7% over the last five years, while the full parole rate ranged from 0.9% to 3.7%.



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 4 provincial day parolees and 8 provincial full parolees were convicted of violent offences during the last five years.

Outcome Rates for Federal Offenders on Day Parole:

Table 109

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE										
Outcome	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2896	82.7	3127	81.0	2907	81.6	2673	82.8	2517	84.4
Revoked for breach of conditions	361	10.3	454	11.8	409	11.5	386	12.0	357	12.0
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	212	6.1	228	5.9	213	6.0	142	4.4	95	3.2
Violent offences	35	1.0	52	1.4	34	1.0	29	0.9	13	0.4
Total Revocations with Offence	247	7.1	280	7.3	247	6.9	171	5.3	108	3.6
Total Completions	3504	100	3861	100	3563	100	3230	100	2982	100



The federal day parole successful completion rate ranged between 81.0% to 84.4% during the five year period from 1998/99 and 2002/03. The revocation for breach of condition rate ranged from 10.3% to 12.0% during this period. The revocation with offence rate has been between 3.6% to 7.3% during the same period, with revocations with a violent offence accounting for 0.4% to 1.4% of completions during this period.

The total number of day parole completions decreased by 7.7% in 2002/03. Since 1999/00, total day parole completions have decreased 22.8%.

Table 110

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGULAR and APR											
					Revocations With Offence						
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Non-violent offences		Violent offences		Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
1998/99											
Regular	2113	82.7	274	10.7	145	5.7	24	0.9	169	6.6	2556
Accelerated Parole Review	783	82.6	87	9.2	67	7.1	11	1.2	78	8.2	948
1999/00											
Regular	2242	80.7	345	12.4	147	5.3	46	1.7	193	6.9	2780
Accelerated Parole Review	885	81.9	109	10.1	81	7.5	6	0.6	87	8.1	1081
2000/01											
Regular	2035	81.5	316	12.7	115	4.6	31	1.2	146	5.9	2497
Accelerated Parole Review	872	81.8	93	8.7	98	9.2	3	0.3	101	9.5	1066
2001/02											
Regular	1928	82.9	288	12.4	86	3.7	25	1.1	111	4.8	2327
Accelerated Parole Review	745	82.5	98	10.9	56	6.2	4	0.4	60	6.6	903
2002/03											
Regular	1803	84.2	276	12.9	51	2.4	11	0.5	62	2.9	2141
Accelerated Parole Review	714	84.9	81	9.6	44	5.2	2	0.3	46	5.5	841

Accelerated day parole review (ADPR) cases had a slightly higher successful completion rate than regular day parole cases in 2002/03 and were also more likely to have had their day paroles revoked because of an offence. However, the revocation with violent offence rate was slightly lower for ADPR than regular day parole.

The successful completion rate increased by 2.4% for ADPR cases and 1.3% for regular day parole cases last year.



Table 111

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE of CONVICTION (%)						
			Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Murder						
1998/99	95.1	4.1	0.5	0.3	0.8	370
1999/00	92.1	6.5	0.9	0.5	1.4	428
2000/01	92.2	7.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	438
2001/02	91.7	7.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	411
2002/03	93.0	6.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	413
Schedule I-sex						
1998/99	93.2	5.4	1.5	0.0	1.5	336
1999/00	93.7	4.9	1.1	0.3	1.4	366
2000/01	94.8	4.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	364
2001/02	94.6	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	296
2002/03	95.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	239
Schedule I-non-sex						
1998/99	79.1	13.1	6.3	1.6	7.8	1359
1999/00	76.1	15.7	5.5	2.7	8.2	1430
2000/01	78.8	15.1	4.2	2.0	6.2	1202
2001/02	78.9	15.4	4.1	1.7	5.7	1135
2002/03	80.7	16.1	2.4	0.9	3.3	1065
Schedule II						
1998/99	91.0	6.9	2.0	0.0	2.0	736
1999/00	88.6	7.9	3.2	0.2	3.5	894
2000/01	88.7	7.5	3.6	0.2	3.8	837
2001/02	90.4	7.2	2.1	0.4	2.4	779
2002/03	90.7	7.2	2.2	0.0	2.2	698
Non-scheduled						
1998/99	69.1	14.1	14.9	1.9	16.8	703
1999/00	68.6	15.1	15.2	1.1	16.3	743
2000/01	65.0	16.5	17.9	0.7	18.6	722
2001/02	68.5	17.9	12.6	1.0	13.6	609
2002/03	72.8	17.5	9.0	0.7	9.7	567
Total						
1998/99	82.7	10.3	6.1	1.0	7.1	3504
1999/00	81.0	11.8	5.9	1.4	7.3	3861
2000/01	81.6	11.5	6.0	1.0	6.9	3563
2001/02	82.8	12.0	4.4	0.9	5.3	3230
2002/03	84.4	12.0	3.2	0.4	3.6	2982



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 72.8% of the time in 2002/03 compared to a 95.4% successful completion rate for sex offenders, 93.0% for offenders serving sentences for murder, 90.7% for schedule II offenders and 80.7% 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 51% of all day paroles which were revoked because of an offence in 2002/03 (55 of 108 revocations with offence). However, schedule I non-sex offenders were more likely to have had their day paroles revoked because of a violent offence than non-scheduled offenders (9 of 13). Schedule I non-sex offenders and non-scheduled offenders accounted for all 13 day paroles which were revoked because of a violent offence last year.



Table 112

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions #
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
1998/99											
Aboriginal	328	70.5	82	17.6	43	9.3	12	2.6	55	11.8	465
Asian	96	93.2	7	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	103
Black	152	91.6	6	3.6	7	4.2	1	0.6	8	4.8	166
White	2215	83.7	256	9.7	157	5.9	20	0.8	177	6.7	2648
Other	105	86.1	10	8.2	5	4.1	2.	1.6	7	5.7	122
1999/00											
Aboriginal	400	74.1	84	15.6	46	8.5	10	1.9	56	10.4	540
Asian	110	93.2	7	5.9	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	118
Black	190	86.0	23	10.4	6	2.7	2	0.9	8	3.6	221
White	2331	81.2	329	11.5	172	6.0	40	1.4	212	7.4	2872
Other	96	87.3	11	10.0	3	2.7	0	0.0	3	2.7	110
2000/01											
Aboriginal	421	80.3	69	13.2	30	5.7	4	0.8	34	6.5	524
Asian	107	93.9	7	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	114
Black	155	89.6	14	8.1	3	1.7	1	0.6	4	2.3	173
White	2110	80.3	313	11.9	177	6.7	29	1.1	06	7.8	2629
Other	114	92.7	6	4.9	3.	2.4	0	0.0	3	2.4	123
2001/02											
Aboriginal	359	75.3	82	17.2	27	5.7	9	1.9	36	7.6	477
Asian	126	95.5	4.	3.0	2	1.5	0	0.0	2	1.5	132
Black	141	87.6	12	7.5	4	2.5	4	2.5	8	5.0	161
White	1951	82.7	283	12.0	109	4.6	15	0.6	124	5.3	2358
Other	96	94.1	5	4.9	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	102
2002/03											
Aboriginal	348	83.5	51	12.2	16	3.8	2.	0.5	18	4.3	417
Asian	95	94.1	6	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	101
Black	132	90.4	11	7.5	3	2.1	0	0.0	3	2.1	146
White	1822	83.2	283	12.9	75	3.4	11	0.5	86	3.9	2191
Other	120	94.5	6	4.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	127

In 2002/03, the federal day parole successful completion rate increased for all offender groups, except Asian offenders, who decreased 1.4%. Aboriginal offenders showed the biggest increase at 8.2% and had a slightly higher successful completion rate than White offenders.

White offenders had the highest revocation for breach of condition rate in 2002/03, while Aboriginal offenders had the highest revocation with offence rate.



Table 113

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER											
					Revocations With Offence						
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Non-violent offences		Violent offences		Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
1998/99											
Male	2733	82.7	338	10.2	200	6.1	34	1.0	234	7.1	3305
Female	163	81.9	23	11.6	12	6.0	1	0.5	13	6.5	199
1999/00											
Male	2925	80.7	436	12.0	219	6.0	47	1.3	266	7.3	3627
Female	202	86.3	18	7.7	9	3.9	5	2.1	14	6.0	234
2000/01											
Male	2712	81.6	376	11.3	203	6.1	34	1.0	237	7.1	3325
Female	195	81.9	33	13.9	10	4.2	0	0.0	10	4.2	238
2001/02											
Male	2507	83.1	350	11.6	133	4.4	27	0.9	160	5.3	3017
Female	166	77.9	36	16.9	9	4.2	2	0.9	11	5.2	213
2002/03											
Male	2370	84.6	327	11.7	91	3.3	13	0.5	104	3.7	2801
Female	147	81.2	30	16.6	4	2.2	0	0.0	4	2.2	181

The female day parole successful completion rate increased 3.3% in 2002/03, while the male successful completion rate increased 1.5%, however the female successful completion rate was lower than the male rate for the third time in the last five years. Female offenders had a higher revocation for breach of condition rate than males, but a lower revocation with offence rate.



Table 114

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGION											
					Revocations With Offence						
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Non-violent offences		Violent offences		Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
1998/99											
Atlantic	307	76.4	54	13.4	38	9.5	3	0.8	41	10.2	402
Quebec	900	85.7	103	9.8	40	3.8	7	0.7	47	4.5	1050
Ontario	669	87.2	53	6.9	37	4.8	8	1.0	45	5.9	767
Prairies	683	78.4	111	12.7	66	7.6	11	1.3	77	8.8	871
Pacific	337	81.4	40	9.7	31	7.5	6	1.5	37	8.9	414
1999/00											
Atlantic	337	78.4	60	14.0	26	6.1	7	1.6	33	7.7	430
Quebec	867	80.6	128	11.9	67	6.2	14	1.3	81	7.5	1076
Ontario	747	86.7	78	9.1	30	3.5	7	0.8	37	4.3	862
Prairies	781	77.3	140	13.9	73	7.2	17	1.7	90	8.9	1011
Pacific	395	82.0	48	10.0	32	6.6	7	1.5	39	8.1	482
2000/01											
Atlantic	324	77.3	61	14.6	29	6.9	5	1.2	34	8.1	419
Quebec	733	80.6	107	11.8	61	6.7	8	0.9	69	7.6	909
Ontario	703	86.4	68	8.4	36	4.4	7	0.9	43	5.3	814
Prairies	761	79.7	120	12.6	68	7.1	6	0.6	74	7.8	955
Pacific	386	82.8	53	11.4	19	4.1	8	1.7	27	5.8	466
2001/02											
Atlantic	269	75.6	61	17.1	24	6.7	2	0.6	26	7.3	356
Quebec	659	84.8	89	11.5	26	3.4	3	0.4	29	3.7	777
Ontario	698	86.0	74	9.1	27	3.3	13	1.6	40	4.9	812
Prairies	686	78.6	121	13.9	56	6.4	10	1.2	66	7.6	873
Pacific	361	87.6	41	10.0	9	2.2	1	0.2	10	2.4	412
2002/03											
Atlantic	247	75.5	62	19.0	17	5.2	1	0.3	18	5.5	327
Quebec	658	88.1	69	9.2	18	2.4	2	0.3	20	2.7	747
Ontario	645	88.0	67	9.1	15	2.1	6	0.8	21	3.9	733
Prairies	632	83.7	87	11.5	34	4.5	2	0.3	36	4.8	755
Pacific	335	79.8	72	17.1	11	2.6	2	0.5	13	3.1	420

The Quebec region had the highest day parole successful completion rate in 2002/03, at 88.1%. The Ontario region had the next highest rate at 88.0%, followed by the Prairies at 83.7%, the Pacific region at 79.8% and the Atlantic region at 75.5%.

The Ontario region had the lowest revocation for breach of condition rate in 2002/03 and the Quebec region had the lowest revocation with offence rate.



Outcome Rates for Provincial Offenders on Day Parole:

Table 115

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE										
Outcome	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	166	79.1	224	78.9	179	75.9	129	76.8	142	72.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	32	15.2	50	17.6	53	22.5	33	19.6	49	25.1
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	11	5.2	9	3.2	4	1.7	5	3.0	3	1.5
Violent offences	1	0.5	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total Revocations with Offences	12	5.7	10	3.5	4	1.7	6	3.6	4	2.1
Total Completions	210	100	284	100	236	100	168	100	195	100

The provincial day parole successful completion rate decreased 4.0% in 2002/03 to its lowest level since at least 1994/95.

The provincial day parole revocation for breach of condition rate increased 5.5% in 2002/03, while the revocation with offence rate decreased 1.5%.

Provincial day parole completions increased 16.1% in 2002/03.



Table 116

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by REGION											
					Revocations With Offence						Total Completions #
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Non-violent offences		Violent offences		Total Revocations with Offence		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1998/99											
Atlantic	85	81.0	12	11.4	7	6.7	1	1.0	8	7.6	105
Prairies	77	76.2	20	19.8	4	4.0	0	0.0	4	4.0	101
1999/00											
Atlantic	102	82.9	16	13.0	5	4.1	0	0.0	5	4.1	123
Prairies	122	75.8	34	21.2	4	2.5	1	0.6	5	3.1	161
2000/01											
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
2001/02											
Atlantic	61	75.3	18	22.2	2	2.5	0	0.0	2	2.5	81
Prairies	68	79.1	14	16.3	3	3.5	1	1.2	4	4.7	86
2002/03											
Atlantic	70	74.5	22	23.4	2	2.1	0	0.0	2	2.1	94
Prairies	72	71.3	27	26.7	1	1.0	1	1.0	2	2.0	101

The Atlantic and Prairie region both saw decreases in their provincial day parole successful completion rates in 2002/03, while their revocation for breach of condition rates increased and their revocation with offence rates decreased.



Table 117

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 1998/99 to 2002/03)										
Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	155	64.1	12	85.7	12	80.0	509	80.8	152	79.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	79	32.6	2	14.3	3	20.0	99	15.7	34	17.7
Revocations with Offences										
Non-violent offences	7	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	3.3	4	2.1
Violent offences	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	2	1.0
Total Revocations with Offence	8	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	3.5	6	3.1
Total Completions	242	100	14	100	15	100	630	100	192	100

Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders were the least likely to successfully complete their provincial day parole supervision periods and more likely to have had their day paroles revoked for breach of conditions. However, White offenders were the most likely to have had their provincial day paroles revoked for new offences.

Table 118

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 1998/99 to 2002/03)				
Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	772	77.8	68	67.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	193	19.5	24	23.8
Revocations with Offences				
Non-violent offences	24	2.4	8	7.9
Violent offences	3	0.3	1	1.0
Total Revocations with Offence	27	2.7	9	8.9
Total Completions	992	100	101	100

Over the last five years, male offenders had a higher successful completion rate on provincial day parole than female offenders as well as lower revocation for breach of condition and revocation with offence rates. Over this period, male offenders committed 3 violent offences and female offenders committed one.



Outcome Rates for Federal Offenders on Full Parole:

Table 119

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	1165	71.8	1224	72.3	1335	74.2	1324	74.3	1159	72.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	233	14.4	235	13.9	264	14.7	278	15.6	287	18.0
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	192	11.8	195	11.5	168	9.3	151	8.5	132	8.3
Violent offences	32	2.0	38	2.3	33	1.8	29	1.6	17	1.1
Total Revocations with Offence	224	13.8	233	13.8	201	11.2	180	10.1	149	9.3
Total Completions	1622	100	1692	100	1800	100	1782	100	1595	100

The federal full parole successful completion rate for offenders serving determinate sentences decreased 1.6% in 2002/03. The revocation for breach of condition rate increased last year, while the revocation with offence rate decreased.

The total number of full parole completions decreased 10.5% in 2002/03.

Table 120

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for REGULAR FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	567	76.9	637	78.2	627	75.3	628	77.8	523	75.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	79	10.7	98	12.0	109	13.1	108	13.4	110	15.9
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	67	9.1	61	7.5	73	8.8	49	6.1	47	6.8
Violent offences	24	3.3	19	2.3	24	2.9	22	2.7	13	1.9
Total Revocations with Offence	91	12.4	80	9.8	97	11.6	71	8.8	60	8.7
Total Completions	737	100	815	100	833	100	807	100	693	100



The successful completion rate for regular federal full parole decreased in 2002/03, while the revocation for breach of condition rate increased and the revocation with offence rate remained stable.

The total number of regular federal full parole completions decreased 14.1% last year for the second decrease in regular full parole completions since 2000/01.

Table 121

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for APR FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	598	67.6	587	66.9	708	73.2	696	71.4	636	70.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	154	17.4	137	15.6	155	16.0	170	17.4	177	19.6
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	125	14.1	134	15.3	95	9.8	102	10.5	85	9.4
Violent offences	8	0.9	19	2.2	9	0.9	7	0.7	4	0.4
Total Revocations with Offence	133	15.0	153	17.5	104	10.8	109	11.2	89	9.9
Total Completions	885	100	877	100	967	100	975	100	902	100

The AFPR successful completion rate decreased in 2002/03 and it continues to be significantly lower than the regular full parole rate. Offenders released after an AFPR, in 2002/03, were 23% more likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a breach of condition than regular full parolees and 38% more likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a non-violent offence. However, APR full parolees were 79% less likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a violent offence than regular full parolees.



Table 122

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by OFFENCE of CONVICTION (%)						
			Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Schedule I-sex						
1998/99	83.6	10.5	3.0	3.0	6.0	134
1999/00	89.4	8.8	1.3	0.6	1.9	160
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	95.7	3.5	0.0	0.9	0.9	116
Schedule I-non-sex						
1998/99	76.6	10.2	9.2	4.0	13.2	423
1999/00	74.8	13.4	7.7	4.1	11.8	441
2000/01	70.2	15.7	9.6	4.6	14.1	460
2001/02	75.5	14.9	5.7	4.0	9.6	477
2002/03	72.9	18.2	6.3	2.7	9.0	413
Schedule II						
1998/99	77.9	14.2	7.5	0.5	7.9	655
1999/00	80.4	12.0	6.6	0.9	7.6	648
2000/01	80.9	12.9	5.7	0.5	6.2	796
2001/02	79.4	14.0	6.4	0.3	6.6	772
2002/03	77.8	16.4	5.6	0.3	5.9	728
Non-scheduled						
1998/99	53.3	20.3	24.5	2.0	26.4	409
1999/00	51.8	19.0	26.2	2.9	29.2	442
2000/01	55.6	21.4	21.1	1.9	23.1	360
2001/02	56.4	23.4	18.4	1.8	20.2	397
2002/03	53.6	26.3	19.2	0.9	20.1	338
Total						
1998/99	71.8	14.4	11.8	2.0	13.8	1622
1999/00	72.3	13.9	11.5	2.3	13.8	1692
2000/01	74.2	14.7	9.3	1.8	11.2	1800
2001/02	74.3	15.6	8.5	1.6	10.1	1782
2002/03	72.7	18.0	8.3	1.1	9.3	1595

Full parolees serving a determinate sentence for non-scheduled offences have had by far the lowest successful completion rates since 1998/99, while 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 more likely to have had their full paroles revoked because of a violent offence.



Table 123

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
					Revocations With Offence						Total Completions #
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Non-violent offences		Violent offences		Total Revocations with Offence		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1998/99											
Aboriginal	74	59.2	18	14.4	22	17.6	11	8.8	33	26.4	125
Asian	64	72.7	17	19.3	6	6.8	1	1.1	7	8.0	88
Black	115	87.1	11	8.3	5	3.8	1	0.8	6	4.6	132
White	848	70.8	175	14.6	155	13.0	19	1.6	174	14.5	1197
Other	64	80.0	12	15.0	4	5.0	0	0.0	4	5.0	80
1999/00											
Aboriginal	85	55.0	35	23.0	28	18.4	4	2.6	32	21.1	152
Asian	69	71.1	13	13.4	12	12.4	3	3.1	15	15.5	97
Black	116	82.3	13	9.2	8	5.7	4	2.8	12	8.5	141
White	878	72.6	165	13.6	141	11.7	26	2.2	167	13.8	1210
Other	76	82.6	9	9.8	6	6.5	1	1.1	7	7.6	92
2000/01											
Aboriginal	93	58.9	35	22.2	25	15.8	5	3.2	30	19.0	158
Asian	97	83.6	11	9.5	6	5.2	1	1.7	8	6.9	116
Black	134	79.8	18	10.7	13	7.7	3	1.8	16	9.5	168
White	930	73.7	189	15.0	120	9.5	23	1.8	143	11.3	1262
Other	81	84.4	11	11.5	4	4.2	0	0.0	4	4.2	96
2001/02											
Aboriginal	107	60.8	44	25.0	19	10.8	6	3.4	25	14.2	176
Asian	88	84.6	11	10.6	5	4.8	0	0.0	5	4.8	104
Black	115	77.7	20	13.5	12	8.1	1	0.7	13	8.8	148
White	939	74.2	190	15.0	115	9.1	22	1.7	137	10.8	1226
Other	75	85.2	13	14.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	88
2002/03											
Aboriginal	92	59.4	40	25.8	21	13.6	2	1.3	23	14.8	155
Asian	80	87.0	9	9.8	3	3.3	0	0.0	3	3.3	92
Black	74	77.9	16	16.8	4	4.2	1	1.1	5	5.3	95
White	807	71.4	108	18.4	101	8.9	14	1.2	115	10.2	1130
Other	106	86.2	14	11.4	3	2.4	0	0.0	3	2.4	123

Aboriginal offenders have had the lowest full parole successful completion rates over the last five years and Black and Asian offenders have had the highest rates. The full parole successful completion rates decreased for Aboriginal and White offenders in 2002/03 and increased for the other offender groups.



Table 124

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by GENDER											
					Revocations With Offence						Total Completions #
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Non-violent offences		Violent offences		Total Revocations with Offence		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1998/99											
Male	1066	71.2	220	14.7	179	12.0	32	2.1	2111	14.1	1497
Female	99	79.2	13	10.4	13	10.4	0	0.0	13	10.4	125
1999/00											
Male	1106	71.4	219	14.1	188	12.1	36	2.3	224	14.5	1549
Female	118	82.5	16	11.2	7	4.9	2	1.4	9	6.3	143
2000/01											
Male	1201	73.6	242	14.8	155	9.5	33	2.0	188	11.5	1631
Female	134	79.3	22	13.0	13	7.7	0	0.0	13	7.7	169
2001/02											
Male	1187	73.8	250	15.5	143	8.9	29	1.8	172	10.7	1609
Female	137	79.2	28	16.2	8	4.6	0	0.0	8	4.6	173
2002/03											
Male	1030	71.8	262	18.3	127	8.9	16	1.1	143	10.0	1435
Female	129	80.6	25	15.6	5	3.1	1	0.6	6	3.8	160

In 2002/03, the federal full parole successful completion rate decreased for male offenders and increased for female offenders. The revocation for breach of condition rate increased for male offenders, while the revocation with offence rate decreased. Both the revocation for breach of condition and revocation with offence rates decreased for female offenders last year.



Table 125

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by REGION											
					Revocations With Offence						
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Non-violent offences		Violent offences		Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
1998/99											
Atlantic	126	59.4	46	21.7	35	16.5	5	2.4	40	18.9	212
Quebec	313	73.3	59	13.8	52	12.2	3	0.7	55	12.9	427
Ontario	348	77.3	52	11.6	46	10.2	4	0.9	50	11.1	450
Prairies	290	70.2	62	15.0	46	11.1	15	3.6	61	14.8	413
Pacific	88	73.3	14	11.7	13	10.8	5	4.2	18	15.0	120
1999/00											
Atlantic	152	68.8	33	14.9	35	15.8	1	0.5	36	16.3	221
Quebec	346	71.2	69	14.2	58	11.9	13	2.7	71	14.6	486
Ontario	330	78.8	48	11.5	33	7.9	8	1.9	41	9.8	419
Prairies	297	70.2	66	15.6	47	11.1	13	3.1	60	14.2	423
Pacific	99	69.2	19	13.3	22	15.4	3	2.1	25	17.5	143
2000/01											
Atlantic	146	64.3	42	18.5	34	15.0	5	2.2	39	17.2	227
Quebec	376	81.0	52	11.2	28	6.0	8	1.7	36	7.8	464
Ontario	370	79.2	60	12.9	32	6.9	5	1.1	37	7.9	467
Prairies	346	69.3	87	17.4	57	11.4	9	1.8	66	13.2	499
Pacific	97	67.8	23	16.1	17	11.9	6	4.2	23	16.1	143
2001/02											
Atlantic	154	67.8	42	18.5	25	11.0	6	2.6	31	13.7	227
Quebec	330	77.7	62	14.6	26	6.1	7	1.7	33	7.8	425
Ontario	359	81.2	50	11.3	29	6.6	4	0.9	33	7.5	442
Prairies	372	70.3	91	17.2	56	10.6	10	1.9	66	12.5	529
Pacific	109	68.6	33	20.8	15	9.4	2	1.3	17	10.7	159
2002/03											
Atlantic	146	69.9	36	17.2	25	12.0	2	1.0	27	12.9	209
Quebec	273	74.6	55	15.0	34	9.3	4	1.1	38	10.4	366
Ontario	286	74.9	68	17.8	23	6.0	5	1.3	28	7.3	382
Prairies	337	70.4	100	20.9	40	8.4	2	0.4	42	8.8	479
Pacific	117	73.6	28	17.6	10	6.3	4	2.5	14	8.8	159

The Ontario region recorded the highest full parole successful completion rates in four out of the last five years, while the Quebec region recorded the highest rate in the other year. The Atlantic region has recorded the lowest full parole successful completion rates in the each of the last five years.



The Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions all recorded increases in their full parole successful completion rates in 2002/03, while the other two regions recorded decreases. In 2002/03, the Prairie region had the highest revocation for breach of condition rate and the Atlantic region had the highest revocation for offence rate, 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 cases²²).

Table 126

Source: NPB

OUTCOMES of FULL PAROLE for OFFENDERS with INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2003)												
Time Under Supervision on Full Parole	Still Supervised		Died while on Full Parole		Revocation for Breach of Conditions		Revocation- Non-violent Offence		Revocation - Violent Offence		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 - 3 Mths	24	1.8	2	0.9	5	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	1.7
>3 Mths - 6 Mths	21	1.6	3	1.4	9	4.5	2	2.2	2	4.2	37	2.0
>6 Mths - 1 Yr	40	3.1	11	5.2	23	11.6	1	1.1	5	10.4	80	4.3
>1 Yr - 2 Yrs	92	7.0	11	5.2	26	13.1	16	17.4	6	12.5	151	8.1
>2 Yrs - 3 Yrs	85	6.5	16	7.5	26	13.1	20	21.7	5	10.4	152	8.2
>3 Yrs - 4 Yrs	89	6.8	10	4.7	21	10.6	9	9.8	7	14.6	136	7.3
>4 Yrs - 5 Yrs	66	5.0	6	2.8	21	10.6	6	6.5	3	6.3	102	5.5
>5 Yrs - 10 Yrs	274	20.9	34	16.0	41	20.7	20	21.7	10	20.8	379	20.4
>10 Yrs - 15 Yrs	239	18.2	29	13.7	18	9.1	11	12.0	5	10.4	302	16.2
>15 Yrs	380	29.0	90	42.5	8	4.0	7	7.6	5	10.4	490	26.3
Total	1310	100	212	100	198	100	92	100	48	100	1860	100
Average Length of Full Parole	11.2 Yrs.		13.5 Yrs.		4.9 Yrs.		5.9 Yrs.		6.1 Yrs.		10.4 Yrs.	

Excludes 1 offender with an indeterminate sentence that is recorded as having completed supervision in 1995. In this case, the indeterminate sentence was quashed.

²² 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, 2003 or who had full parole supervision periods that ended between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2003. 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, 2003, 1,717 offenders with indeterminate sentences had 1,860 full parole supervision periods. 1,587 offenders with indeterminate sentences had just one full parole during the nine-year period, 118 offenders had two full parole periods, 11 offenders had three full parole periods and 1 offender had four full parole periods.

As of March 31, 2003, 70.4% of all full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences over the last nine years were still active (supervised). The offender had died on full parole in 11.4% of cases, while 10.6% of the full parole supervision periods were revoked for a breach of conditions, 4.9% ended as a result of a non-violent offence, and 2.6% ended as a result of a violent offence over the last nine 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 rate 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 10.4 years compared to the average supervision period length of 24.7 months for federal offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole.

Comparison of Revocation for Breach of Condition and Revocation with Offence Rates for Indeterminate and Determinate Offenders on Full Parole between 1994/95 and 2002/03

Source: NPB and CRIMS





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

- 38% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a breach of condition than federal full parolees with determinate sentences;
- 44% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of an offence; and,
- about equal to federal full parolees with determinate sentences for supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence (2.6% compared to 2.3%).

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 nine years.

Table 127

Source: NPB

FULL PAROLE REVOCATION for BREACH of CONDITION and REVOCATION with OFFENCE RATES for OFFENDERS with INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2003)								
Time Under Supervision on Full Parole	Population In Period		Total Revocations during Period ²³		Revocations with Offence during Period			
	Total #	% of Total Indeter. On Full Parole	#	Revocation Rate	Total Revocations with Offence ²⁴		Revocations with Violent Offence	
					#	%	#	%
>15 Years	490	26.3%	20	4.1%	12	2.4%	5	1.0%
>10 Years	792	42.6%	54	6.8%	28	3.5%	10	1.3%
>5 Years	1171	63.0%	125	10.7%	58	5.0%	20	1.7%
>4 Years	1273	68.4%	155	12.2%	67	5.3%	23	1.8%
>3 Years	1409	75.8%	192	13.6%	83	5.9%	30	2.1%
>2 Years	1561	83.9%	243	15.6%	108	6.9%	35	2.2%
>1 Year	1712	92.0%	291	17.0%	130	7.6%	41	2.4%
Total	1860	100.0%	338	18.2%	140	7.5%	48	2.6%

The table above illustrates that the likelihood of having a supervision period revoked because of a breach of condition or because of a new offence 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:

²³ Total revocations during period is the number of revocations for breach of conditions, plus revocations with non-violent and violent offences.

²⁴ Total revocations with offence is the number of revocations with non-violent and violent offences.



- A total revocation rate of 10.7% over the last nine years (65% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked than federal offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole over the last nine years (30.5%));
- A total revocation with offence rate of 5.0% (63% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of an offence than full parolees serving determinate sentences (13.4%)); and,
- A revocation with violent offence rate of 1.7% (26% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence than full parolees serving determinate sentences (2.3%)).

Table 128

Source: NPB

LIKELIHOOD of DYING compared to being REVOKED for an OFFENCE for FULL PAROLEES SERVING INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2003)					
Time Under Supervision	Offenders that Died on Full Parole	Total Revocations with Offence #	Likelihood of Dying Compared to Committing a New Offence	Revocations with Violent Offence #	Likelihood of Dying Compared to Committing a Violent Offence
>5 Years	153	58	2.6	20	7.7
>4 Years	159	67	2.4	23	6.9
>3 Years	169	83	2.0	30	5.6
>2 Years	185	108	1.7	35	5.3
>1 Year	196	130	1.5	41	4.8
All Full Parole Supervision Periods	212	140	1.5	48	4.4

Offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 1.5 times more likely to have died than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new offence over the last nine years and 4.4 times more likely to have died than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new violent offence. As the table above indicates, the likelihood of dying to having a supervision period revoked for having committed a new offence while on full parole increases with the length of time the offender is under supervision. Offenders serving indeterminate sentences that had been on full parole for more than five years were 2.6 times more likely to die than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new offence and 7.7 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 129

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE										
Outcome	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	251	83.7	343	84.3	299	78.9	235	82.8	173	73.3
Revoked for breach of condition	38	12.7	49	12.0	71	18.7	44	15.5	61	25.9
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	10	3.3	12	3.0	6	1.6	5	1.8	1	0.4
Violent offences	1	0.3	3	0.7	3	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.4
Total Revocations with Offence	11	3.4	15	3.7	9	2.4	5	1.8	2	0.9
Total Completions	300	100	407	100	379	100	284	100	236	100

The provincial full parole successful completion rate decreased 9.5% in 2002/03 and is the lowest in the last five years. The revocation for breach of condition rate increased 10.4%, while the revocation with offence rate decreased 0.9%. The total number of completions decreased 16.9% in 2002/03. This is the third decrease in a row.



Table 130

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by REGION											
					Revocations With Offence						
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Non-violent offences		Violent offences		Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
1998/99											
Atlantic	121	81.8	21	14.2	6	4.1	0	0.0	6	4.1	148
Prairies	109	85.2	14	10.9	4	3.1	1	0.8	5	3.9	128
1999/00											
Atlantic	175	86.2	19	9.4	7	3.5	2	1.0	9	4.4	203
Prairies	152	82.6	27	14.7	4	2.2	1	0.5	5	2.7	184
2000/01											
Atlantic	135	75.8	37	21.9	2	1.1	2	1.1	4	2.3	178
Prairies	143	81.7	28	16.0	3	1.7	1	0.6	4	2.3	175
2001/02											
Atlantic	88	79.3	19	17.1	4	3.6	0	0.0	4	3.6	111
Prairies	135	87.7	19	12.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	154
2002/03											
Atlantic	72	60.0	46	38.3	1	0.8	1	0.8	2	1.7	120
Prairies	91	87.5	13	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	104

The provincial full parole successful completion rate has been higher in the Prairie region in four out of the last five years.

The full parole successful completion rate decreased 19.3% in the Atlantic region in 2002/03, while it remained stable in the Prairie region.

The decrease in the full parole successful completion rate in the Atlantic region can be attributed, in part, to a change in the profile of the provincial incarcerated population. Provincial authorities, in the Atlantic region, 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 (an increase of 47.5% in the Atlantic region from last year) and a, therefore, greater chance that a condition will be breached.



Table 131

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 1998/99 to 2002/03)										
Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	153	73.9	19	100.0	23	74.2	753	81.4	353	83.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	49	23.7	0	0.0	6	19.4	143	15.5	65	15.3
Revocations with Offences										
Non-violent offences	3	1.5	0	0.0	2	6.5	24	2.6	5	1.2
Violent offences	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.5	1	0.2
Total Revocations with Offence	5	2.4	0	0.0	2	6.5	29	3.1	6	1.4
Total Completions	207	100	19	100	31	100	925	100	424	100

Over the last five years Aboriginal offenders had the lowest provincial full parole successful completion rate and the highest revocation for breach of condition rate of all the offender groups, while Black offenders had the highest revocation with offence rate.

Table 132

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 1998/99 to 2002/03)				
Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	1214	81.4	87	75.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	242	16.2	21	18.3
Revocations with Offences				
Non-violent offences	28	1.9	6	5.2
Violent offences	7	0.5	1	0.9
Total Revocations with Offence	35	2.4	7	6.1
Total Completions	1491	100	115	100

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 133

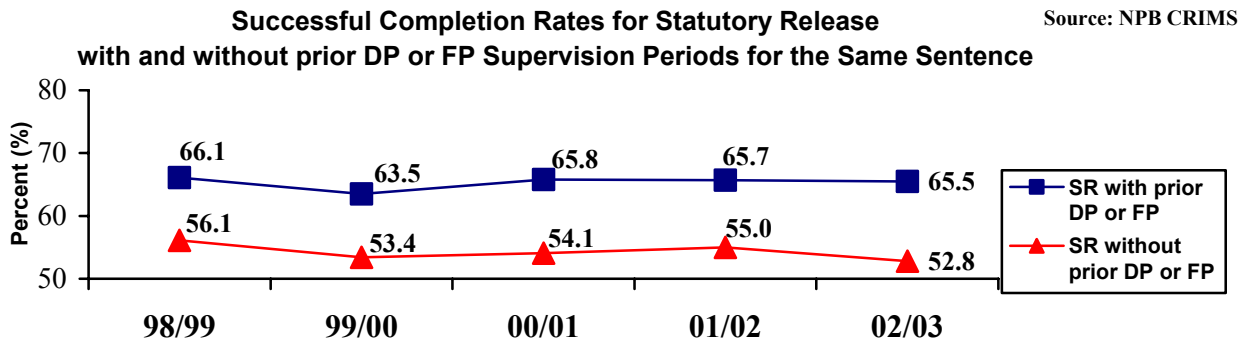
Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE										
Outcome	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2942	60.3	2798	57.6	2957	58.7	3022	59.3	3100	57.9
Revoked for breach of condition	1229	25.2	1274	26.2	1297	25.7	1376	27.0	1628	30.4
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	574	11.8	627	12.9	618	12.3	559	11.0	501	9.4
Violent Offences	137	2.8	157	3.2	166	3.3	142	2.8	129	2.4
Total Revocations with Offence	711	14.6	784	16.1	784	15.6	701	13.8	630	11.8
Total Completions	4882	100	4856	100	5038	100	5099	100	5358	100

The statutory release successful completion rate decreased 1.4% in 2002/03, while the revocation for breach of condition rate increased 3.4% and the revocation with offence rate decreased 2.0%. The 2002/03 successful completion rate (57.9%) is relatively similar to the five-year average for statutory release of 58.7%. However, the breach of condition rate is higher this year and the revocation with offence rate is lower.

The number of statutory release completions has increased 10.3% since 1999/00.

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 37.8% 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 28.5% of day parole successful completions. It is therefore significantly easier to successfully complete statutory release than full parole where 94.7% of successful completions were for 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 10% to 12% 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 134

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE of CONVICTION (%)						
			Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Schedule I-sex						
1998/99	75.5	19.4	4.1	1.1	5.2	640
1999/00	72.2	24.4	2.9	0.6	3.5	632
2000/01	77.2	19.0	1.9	1.9	3.8	631
2001/02	76.7	19.3	2.9	1.2	4.0	523
2002/03	72.6	23.8	2.6	1.0	3.6	500
Schedule I-non-sex						
1998/99	56.4	27.6	12.1	3.9	16.0	2652
1999/00	53.4	28.2	13.7	4.7	18.4	2635
2000/01	55.0	30.0	11.7	4.3	16.0	2694
2001/02	56.2	29.5	10.1	4.2	14.3	2707
2002/03	55.1	33.1	8.4	3.4	11.8	2816
Schedule II						
1998/99	70.9	20.2	7.4	1.6	9.0	446
1999/00	70.1	20.8	8.6	0.5	9.1	395
2000/01	69.7	20.6	8.5	1.3	9.8	472
2001/02	68.6	24.6	6.2	0.6	6.8	513
2002/03	65.9	27.3	6.2	0.6	6.9	627
Non-scheduled						
1998/99	56.6	24.7	17.1	1.7	18.7	1144
1999/00	55.0	24.8	17.9	2.3	20.2	1194
2000/01	53.1	24.1	20.2	2.6	22.8	1241
2001/02	55.1	25.9	17.6	1.5	19.0	1355
2002/03	54.7	28.6	15.0	1.8	16.8	1414
Total						
1998/99	60.3	25.2	11.8	2.8	14.6	4882
1999/00	57.6	26.2	12.9	3.2	16.1	4856
2000/01	58.7	25.7	12.3	3.3	15.6	5038
2001/02	59.3	27.0	11.0	2.8	13.8	5099
2002/03	57.9	30.4	9.4	2.4	11.8	5358

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 135

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
1998/99											
Aboriginal	529	55.6	286	30.1	108	11.4	28	2.9	136	14.3	951
Asian	39	68.4	10	17.5	7	12.3	1	1.8	8	14.0	57
Black	169	65.5	67	26.0	16	6.2	6	2.3	22	8.5	258
White	2117	60.7	835	23.9	439	12.6	97	2.8	536	15.4	3488
Other	88	68.8	31	24.2	4	3.1	5	3.9	9	7.0	128
1999/00											
Aboriginal	528	52.2	311	30.7	143	14.1	30	3.0	173	17.1	1012
Asian	41	69.5	10	17.0	7	11.9	1	1.7	8	13.6	59
Black	183	63.1	75	25.9	27	9.3	5	1.7	32	11.0	290
White	1969	58.1	859	25.3	444	13.1	119	3.5	563	16.6	3391
Other	77	74.0	20	15.6	10	7.8	1	0.8	11	8.6	128
2000/01											
Aboriginal	609	54.6	338	30.3	137	12.3	31	2.8	168	15.1	1115
Asian	72	75.0	15	15.6	8	8.3	1	1.0	9	9.4	96
Black	175	60.6	85	29.4	19	6.6	10	3.5	29	10.0	289
White	2004	58.8	839	24.6	444	13.0	123	3.6	567	16.6	3410
Other	97	75.8	20	15.6	10	7.8	1	0.8	11	8.6	128
2001/02											
Aboriginal	577	54.2	333	31.3	120	11.3	35	3.3	155	14.6	1065
Asian	55	75.3	14	19.2	4	5.5	0	0.0	4	5.5	73
Black	200	66.5	73	24.3	16	5.3	12	4.0	28	9.3	301
White	2112	59.6	933	26.3	409	11.5	92	2.6	501	14.1	3546
Other	78	68.4	23	20.2	10	8.8	3	2.6	13	11.4	114
2002/03											
Aboriginal	563	52.2	366	33.9	125	11.6	25	2.3	150	13.9	1079
Asian	62	75.6	19	23.2	0	0.0	1	1.2	1	1.2	82
Black	183	62.5	85	29.0	21	7.2	4	1.4	25	8.5	293
White	2214	58.3	1138	30.0	346	9.1	97	2.6	443	11.7	3795
Other	78	71.6	20	18.4	9	8.3	2	1.8	11	10.1	109

Aboriginal offenders were the least likely to successfully complete statutory release in each of the last five years. Aboriginal offenders were also more likely to have had their releases revoked for a breach of condition. However, Aboriginal and White offenders had similar revocation for offence rates during the last five years.



Table 136

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE											by
GENDER											
					Revocations With Offence						Total Completions #
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Non-violent offences		Violent offences		Total Revocations with Offence		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1998/99											
Male	2886	60.2	1209	25.2	566	11.8	135	2.8	701	14.6	4796
Female	56	65.1	20	23.3	8	9.3	2	2.3	10	11.6	86
1999/00											
Male	2714	57.4	1244	26.3	617	13.1	153	3.2	770	16.3	4728
Female	84	65.6	30	23.4	10	7.8	4	3.1	14	10.9	128
2000/01											
Male	2872	58.6	1254	25.6	611	12.5	165	3.4	776	15.8	4902
Female	85	62.5	43	31.6	7	5.2	1	0.7	8	5.9	136
2001/02											
Male	2921	59.0	1336	27.0	554	11.2	141	2.9	695	14.0	4952
Female	101	68.7	40	27.2	5	3.4	1	0.7	6	4.1	147
2002/03											
Male	2994	57.7	1571	30.3	494	9.5	126	2.4	620	12.0	5185
Female	106	61.3	57	33.0	7	4.1	3	1.7	10	5.8	173

Male offenders were less likely to successfully complete statutory release over the last five years than female offenders and were more likely to have had their releases revoked because of an offence. However, in the last three years, female offenders were more likely than male offenders to have had their statutory releases revoked for breach of condition.

The successful completion rate for male offenders decreased 1.3% in 2002/03, while the female successful completion rate decreased 7.4%. 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.

Over the last five years, the number of statutory release completions for female offenders has increased from 86 to 173, while the number of completions for male offenders has increased 9.7% since 1999/00.



Table 137

Source: NPB CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION											
					Revocations With Offence						
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Non-violent offences		Violent offences		Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
1998/99											
Atlantic	340	60.5	158	28.1	58	10.3	6	1.1	64	11.4	562
Quebec	815	59.5	335	24.4	171	12.5	50	3.7	221	16.1	1371
Ontario	670	59.7	308	27.4	117	10.4	28	2.5	145	12.9	1123
Prairies	738	59.4	299	24.1	170	13.7	35	2.8	205	16.5	1242
Pacific	379	64.9	129	22.1	58	9.9	18	3.1	76	13.0	584
1999/00											
Atlantic	299	57.1	143	27.3	68	13.0	14	2.7	82	15.7	524
Quebec	723	56.9	327	25.8	171	13.5	49	3.9	220	17.3	1270
Ontario	706	58.8	317	26.4	134	11.2	43	3.6	177	14.8	1200
Prairies	760	57.6	353	26.8	170	12.9	36	2.7	206	15.6	1319
Pacific	310	57.1	134	24.7	84	15.5	15	2.8	99	18.2	543
2000/01											
Atlantic	263	58.4	130	28.9	45	10.0	12	2.7	57	12.7	450
Quebec	776	58.7	312	23.6	168	12.7	65	4.9	233	17.6	1321
Ontario	746	57.2	377	28.9	140	10.7	41	3.1	181	13.9	1304
Prairies	838	59.3	340	24.1	201	14.2	34	2.4	235	16.6	1413
Pacific	334	60.7	138	25.1	64	11.6	14	2.6	78	14.2	550
2001/02											
Atlantic	290	60.7	133	27.8	45	9.4	10	2.1	55	11.5	478
Quebec	799	59.5	382	28.4	116	8.6	47	3.5	163	12.1	1344
Ontario	735	59.8	319	26.0	145	11.8	30	2.4	175	14.2	1229
Prairies	843	58.2	388	26.8	179	12.4	38	2.6	217	15.0	1448
Pacific	355	59.2	154	25.7	74	12.3	17	2.8	91	15.2	600
2002/03											
Atlantic	305	56.2	171	31.5	53	9.8	14	2.6	67	12.3	543
Quebec	742	58.4	385	30.3	107	8.4	36	2.8	143	11.3	1270
Ontario	780	57.9	429	31.9	103	7.7	35	2.6	138	10.2	1347
Prairies	919	57.9	458	28.9	181	11.4	29	1.8	210	13.2	1587
Pacific	354	57.9	185	30.3	57	9.3	15	2.5	72	11.8	611

The statutory release successful completion rates have been similar in all regions over the last five years and they all decreased last year. The revocation for breach of condition rates increased in all regions last year, while the revocation with offence rates decreased in all regions except the Atlantic.



POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION ON A FEDERAL SENTENCE

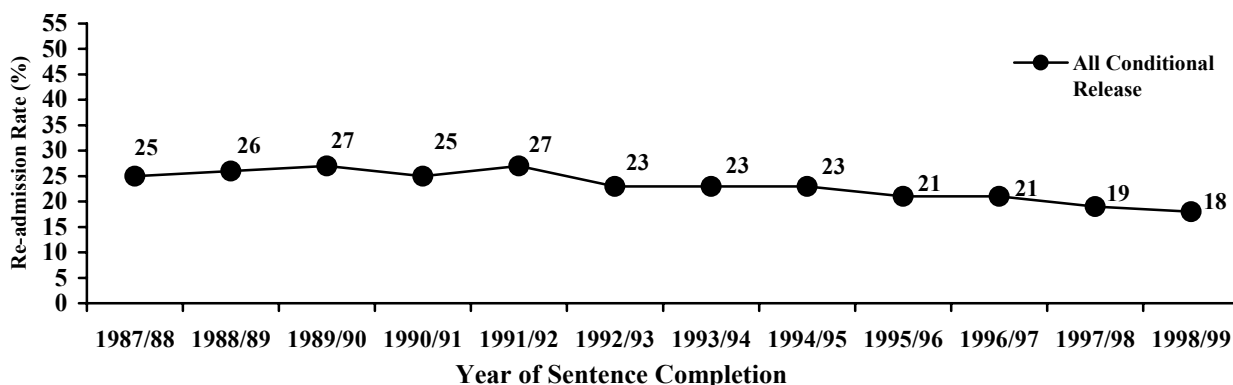
Note

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 law, policy and operations.

The chart that follows shows that 10 to 15 years after sentence completion between 23% and 27% of offenders return on a federal sentence.

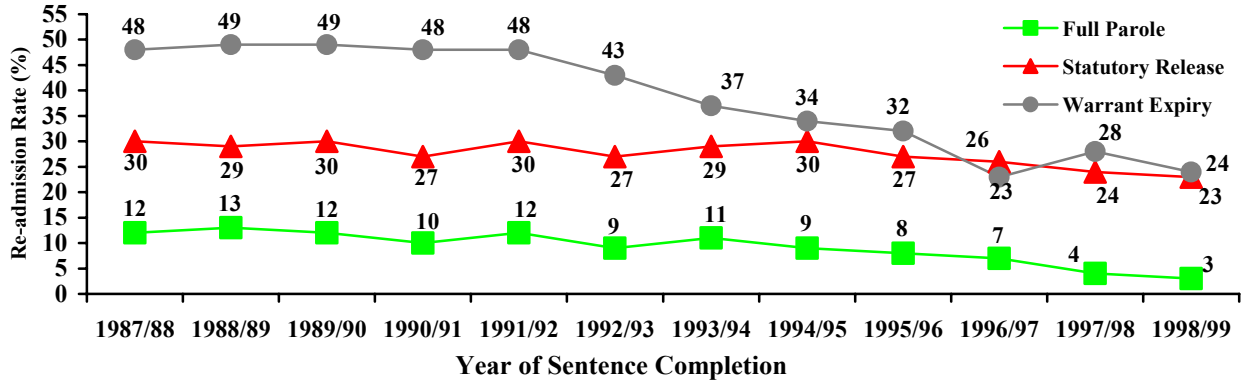
Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence Source: NPB
(as of March 31, 2003)



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.



Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence Source: NPB
(as of March 31, 2003)



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 over 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 warrant expiry, schedule II offenders were least likely to be re-admitted 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 WED were the least likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence.

As of March 31, 2003, 9% to 13% of federal offenders that completed their sentences on full parole between 1987/88 and 1992/93 have been re-admitted on a federal sentence. In comparison, between 27% and 30% of offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release during the same period have been re-admitted and 43% to 49% of offenders that were released at warrant expiry have returned.



Table 138

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS (as of March 31, 2003)							
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)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
87/88	3454	365	10.6	506	14.6	871	25.2
88/89	3584	378	10.5	546	15.2	924	25.8
89/90	3704	452	12.2	538	14.5	990	26.7
90/91	3885	412	10.6	552	14.2	964	24.8
91/92	3948	445	11.3	626	15.9	1071	27.1
92/93	3961	395	10.0	521	13.2	916	23.1
93/94	4086	408	10.0	525	12.8	933	22.8
94/95	4477	432	9.6	577	12.9	1009	22.5
95/96	4695	456	9.7	542	11.5	998	21.3
96/97	4675	440	9.4	532	11.4	972	20.8
97/98	4594	376	8.2	490	10.7	8660	18.9
98/99	4498	345	7.7	445	9.9	790	17.6
99/00	4326	285	6.6	289	6.7	574	13.3
00/01	4543	234	5.2	283	6.2	517	11.4
01/02	4599	154	3.3	172	3.7	326	7.1
02/03	4506	74	1.6	60	1.3	134	3.0

Offenders who have completed their sentences are more likely to be re-admitted on a federal sentence for a violent offence rather than a non-violent offence and the readmission rate stabilizes after about 10 years in both the violent and non-violent offence categories.

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 1987/88 and 2002/03. The tables illustrate the status on March 31, 2003, 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 139

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE (as of March 31, 2003)							
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)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
87/88	1229	74	6.0	67	5.5	141	11.5
88/89	1364	74	5.4	109	8.0	183	13.4
89/90	1351	84	6.2	71	5.3	155	11.5
90/91	1341	67	5.0	73	5.4	140	10.4
91/92	1381	87	6.3	80	5.8	167	12.1
92/93	1394	74	5.3	53	3.8	127	9.1
93/94	1513	101	6.7	66	4.4	167	11.0
94/95	1589	81	5.1	60	3.8	141	8.9
95/96	1522	70	4.6	50	3.3	120	7.9
96/97	1281	59	4.6	32	2.5	91	7.1
97/98	1230	34	2.8	19	1.5	53	4.3
98/99	1190	26	2.2	9	0.8	35	2.9
99/00	1241	22	1.8	11	0.9	33	2.7
00/01	1351	16	1.2	7	0.5	23	1.7
01/02	1349	16	0.9	7	0.5	19	1.4
02/03	1181	4	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.3

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 140

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE (as of March 31, 2003)							
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)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
87/88	1872	224	12.0	335	17.9	559	29.9
88/89	1684	206	12.2	274	16.3	480	28.5
89/90	1697	216	12.7	298	17.6	514	30.3
90/91	1889	209	11.1	299	15.8	508	26.9
91/92	1832	217	11.8	331	18.1	548	29.9
92/93	2013	236	11.7	316	15.7	552	27.4
93/94	2299	275	12.0	389	16.9	664	28.9
94/95	2515	325	12.9	416	16.5	741	29.5
95/96	2739	348	12.7	390	14.2	738	26.9
96/97	2939	362	12.3	413	14.1	775	26.4
97/98	2921	316	10.8	374	12.8	690	23.6
98/99	2944	302	10.3	366	12.4	668	22.7
99/00	2798	247	8.8	240	8.6	487	17.4
00/01	2961	210	7.1	255	8.6	465	15.7
01/02	3026	136	4.5	145	4.8	281	9.3
02/03	3109	69	2.2	54	1.7	123	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 141

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who were RELEASED at WARRANT EXPIRY (as of March 31, 2003)							
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)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
87/88	353	67	19.0	104	29.5	171	48.4
88/89	536	98	18.3	163	30.4	261	48.7
89/90	656	152	23.2	169	25.8	321	48.9
90/91	655	136	20.8	180	27.5	316	48.2
91/92	735	141	19.2	215	29.3	356	48.4
92/93	554	85	15.3	152	27.4	237	42.8
93/94	274	32	11.7	70	25.5	102	37.2
94/95	373	26	7.0	101	27.1	127	34.0
95/96	434	38	8.8	102	23.5	140	32.3
96/97	455	19	4.2	87	19.1	106	23.3
97/98	443	26	5.9	97	21.9	123	27.8
98/99	364	17	4.7	70	19.2	87	23.9
99/00	287	16	5.6	38	13.2	54	18.8
00/01	231	8	3.5	21	9.1	29	12.6
01/02	224	6	2.7	20	8.9	26	11.6
02/03	216	1	0.5	6	2.8	7	3.2

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 1992/93, had a post-warrant expiry readmission on federal sentence rate of 9% compared to 27% for offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release and 43% for offenders released at warrant expiry.

The post-warrant expiry readmission rate for offenders who completed their sentences on full parole or were released at warrant expiry, became fairly stable about eleven years after sentence completion, whereas the post-warrant expiry readmission rate for offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release became stable after eight 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 Aboriginal and Race:

Table 142

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2003) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
87/88	17.0	12.5	6.7	11.6	2.9
88/89	10.5	23.1	27.3	13.4	5.9
89/90	21.4	0.0	16.2	11.4	0.0
90/91	14.0	0.0	11.4	10.4	8.0
91/92	12.7	20.0	8.2	12.4	5.5
92/93	13.3	0.0	15.2	9.2	3.0
93/94	13.6	8.7	7.5	11.3	7.3
94/95	14.6	3.7	3.7	9.2	3.0
95/96	12.6	4.3	4.5	8.3	0.0
96/97	10.6	1.9	9.2	7.2	1.9
97/98	1.9	2.0	4.9	4.7	1.4
98/99	1.3	1.4	0.0	3.7	1.7
99/00	5.9	2.6	0.9	2.8	0.0
00/01	1.0	0.9	0.0	2.1	1.4
01/02	2.8	2.1	0.9	1.4	0.0
02/03	0.0	0.0	1.4	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.

Aboriginal offenders who completed their sentences on full parole between 1987/88 and 1993/94 had the highest post-warrant readmission rates of the offender groups for four of the seven years. Black offenders had the highest rates for two years and Asian offenders had the highest rate for one of the years.



Table 143

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2003) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
87/88	25.7	14.3	33.3	30.6	15.8
88/89	29.6	11.1	44.4	28.3	9.1
89/90	32.2	20.0	25.7	30.4	13.0
90/91	27.9	0.0	31.8	27.0	11.8
91/92	30.0	42.9	42.6	29.8	11.1
92/93	28.7	8.3	25.6	27.7	7.7
93/94	30.7	0.0	30.6	28.6	32.1
94/95	33.7	15.4	26.9	29.1	21.9
95/96	30.1	32.1	20.9	27.2	6.0
96/97	29.1	21.1	22.8	26.8	5.7
97/98	25.4	5.2	18.3	24.5	15.0
98/99	25.1	7.5	17.2	23.2	13.5
99/00	20.1	7.7	9.8	17.9	9.1
00/01	16.7	8.0	10.9	16.6	3.6
01/02	7.8	6.6	5.5	10.3	4.2
02/03	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.0	0.0

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.

Aboriginal and Black offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release, between 1987/88 and 1993/94, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates.



Table 144

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS RELEASED AT WED by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2003) (%)					
Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
87/88	54.2	0.0	33.3	46.9	100.0
88/89	46.1	0.0	44.4	50.3	20.0
89/90	49.7	33.3	58.3	48.9	30.0
90/91	50.8	0.0	50.0	47.1	55.6
91/92	50.8	50.0	37.5	48.5	11.1
92/93	48.1	0.0	38.1	41.9	0.0
93/94	40.0	-	14.3	38.3	20.0
94/95	39.6	0.0	35.0	32.5	12.5
95/96	37.5	-	37.5	29.8	33.3
96/97	35.0	100.0	25.0	19.1	0.0
97/98	33.3	0.0	36.4	25.2	25.0
98/99	22.4	0.0	37.5	24.4	0.0
99/00	18.2	0.0	23.1	19.7	11.1
00/01	9.8	0.0	16.7	15.0	0.0
01/02	10.5	0.0	15.4	11.9	11.1
02/03	1.5	0.0	28.6	1.5	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 1987/88 and 1993/94, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates for five of the seven years. Black and White offenders had the highest rates in the other two years.



Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence by Region:

Table 145

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE by REGION (as of March 31, 2003) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
87/88	13.0	15.4	7.9	9.7	8.4
88/89	18.8	17.2	10.1	8.2	7.4
89/90	18.0	12.0	11.4	8.8	5.0
90/91	15.3	12.2	7.5	9.8	6.2
91/92	17.0	16.9	9.6	9.2	2.0
92/93	13.8	8.8	8.7	10.3	4.4
93/94	14.4	12.4	9.2	13.7	2.7
94/95	11.0	0.5	7.3	9.9	2.9
95/96	11.4	8.6	5.1	8.9	7.5
96/97	10.1	9.1	5.4	5.6	4.0
97/98	8.4	4.3	1.9	6.5	1.0
98/99	6.3	3.1	1.4	3.7	1.1
99/00	2.6	3.4	1.5	4.0	0.0
00/01	3.4	2.1	0.5	2.3	0.0
01/02	2.6	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.9
02/03	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	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 1987/88 and 1993/94 had higher post-warrant expiry readmission rates than offenders from the other regions for six of the seven years. Offenders from the Quebec region had the higher rate for the other year.



Table 146

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION (as of March 31, 2003) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific
87/88	33.8	39.6	28.8	26.1	18.6
88/89	36.2	38.5	24.3	25.5	16.4
89/90	40.2	37.7	26.7	26.5	21.8
90/91	29.0	33.6	22.3	23.8	23.8
91/92	35.5	36.7	29.7	21.0	25.2
92/93	28.6	34.8	24.7	22.6	23.4
93/94	30.6	35.1	26.7	23.8	26.1
94/95	33.7	33.9	25.9	27.2	27.3
95/96	29.0	31.9	21.5	26.6	24.5
96/97	24.7	30.7	23.0	24.2	27.9
97/98	22.8	28.3	18.8	23.3	23.1
98/99	23.3	23.4	20.7	23.0	2.5
99/00	24.4	15.6	13.5	19.7	18.1
00/01	26.1	16.3	13.8	14.7	12.9
01/02	12.4	10.6	8.3	7.3	10.4
02/03	5.9	2.3	3.7	4.8	4.2

Note: The percentages for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there 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 1987/88 and 1993/94 had higher post-warrant expiry readmission rates than offenders from the other regions for six of the seven years. Offenders from the Atlantic region had the higher rate for the other year.



Table 147

Source: NPB

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS RELEASED AT WED by REGION (as of March 31, 2003) (%)					
Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
87/88	55.6	51.5	44.3	52.6	37.7
88/89	39.2	60.7	51.5	46.7	44.1
89/90	68.6	51.7	45.5	48.1	43.2
90/91	50.0	55.5	48.0	48.2	39.6
91/92	61.9	56.7	43.4	46.3	40.7
92/93	46.8	51.7	44.7	41.0	30.9
93/94	44.0	43.6	27.6	44.0	31.0
94/95	35.5	51.6	26.1	33.3	30.8
95/96	22.6	35.7	28.1	35.0	35.3
96/97	27.1	24.0	17.4	31.1	18.3
97/98	39.7	34.7	20.9	24.8	24.2
98/99	29.2	26.6	24.6	19.4	27.4
99/00	18.4	20.4	19.4	19.4	17.0
00/01	22.7	12.1	5.9	13.7	17.1
01/02	16.7	23.5	7.3	7.7	5.3
02/03	7.4	6.1	1.8	1.7	3.1

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 1987/88 and 1993/94, had the highest post-warrant readmission rates except for 1993/94 when the Prairie region had the same rate as the Atlantic region.



4.4 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 inconsistent recording methods between the regions and recent changes to recording methods within some 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. The Board is taking steps to ensure that the information provided within this section is as consistent and accurate as possible. In the mean time, this section does still provide an indication of the level of contact the Board has with victims and the public.

Information to Victims:

Table 148

Source: NPB

CONTACTS with VICTIMS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1998/99	596	6	554	6	3439	35	1855	19	3439	35	9883
1999/00	998	9	628	6	4327	39	2285	20	2939	26	11177
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

Contacts with victims increased 2% in 2002/03 and have risen 44% since 1998/99. The Pacific region recorded the largest regional increase in contacts with victims at 26%, followed by the Ontario region at 11%. The Quebec and Prairies regions recorded declines of 19%, while the Atlantic region recorded a decline of 4%.



Observers at Hearings:

Table 149

Source: NPB

OBSERVERS at HEARINGS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1998/99	135	14	145	15	416	42	133	13	157	16	986
1999/00	430	33	129	10	429	33	169	13	143	11	1300
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

The number of observers at hearings increased 5% in 2002/03. The Pacific region had a 106% increase in observers at hearings, followed by the Atlantic region with a 16% increase and the Ontario region with a 10% increase. The Prairie region had a 23% decrease in observers at hearings, followed by the Quebec region with a 3% decrease.

Table 150

Source: NPB

HEARINGS with OBSERVERS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1998/99	48	10	93	20	165	36	59	13	94	20	459
1999/00	41	9	66	15	176	40	82	19	76	17	441
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

The number of hearings with observers increased 9% in 2002/03. The Pacific region had a 68% increase in hearings with observers, followed by the Ontario region with an increase of 22%, the Prairie region with an increase of 16%, the Atlantic region with an increase of 13% and the Quebec region with an increase 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 151

Source: NPB

VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS (between July 1, 2001 and March 31, 2003)						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Hearings with presentations	29	26	35	31	31	152
Presentations	43	28	50	44	55	220
In person	30	20	47	30	38	165
Audiotape	11	8	3	8	7	37
Videotape	2	-	-	6	10	18
Requested, but did not take place because of:	10	22	18	18	31	99
Offender	5	20	5	8	20	58
Victim	4	1	12	8	3	28
NPB		1	1	2	8	12
CSC	1	-	-	-	-	1
Major offence of victimization						
Aggravated assault	2	3	3	2	1	11
Assault		3	1	2	1	7
Assault causing bodily harm		-	1	2	-	3
Assault with a weapon		-	-	1	-	1
Attempted murder		1	5	-	5	11
Counselling offence that is not committed		1	-	-	-	1
Criminal negligence causing death		-	-	-	1	1
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death	-	-	-	3	10	13
Drunk driving - death	2	-	4	-	2	8
Fraud		1	1	-	-	2
Impaired driving		-	3	-	-	3
Incest	2	5	3	-	1	11
Indecent assault	3	-	1	1	-	5
Manslaughter	10	5	2	8	11	36
Murder	17	3	16	8	15	59
Robbery	1	-	1	-	-	2
Sexual assault/Rape	6	5	8	16	7	43
Spousal abuse	-	-	--	11	11	2
Threats	-	1	-	-	-	1

In the 20 months of the Victims Speaking at Hearings Initiative there have been 220 presentations made at 152 hearings. Of these presentations, 75% were in person, 17% were on audiotape and 8% were on videotape.



During this period, 99 requests to speak at hearings did not take place as scheduled. In 58% of these cases, the victim was present but the offender postponed the hearing. In 28% of the cases, the victim was present at the hearing but decided not to make his/her presentation or the victim did not present himself/herself at the hearing, in 12% of the cases, the victim was present but the Board had to adjourn/postpone the hearing and in one case the hearing did not take place because CSC had security concerns about the victim.

The major offence of victimization, for the presentations since July 1, 2001, was most likely to have been murder (27%), followed by sexual assault/rape (20%) and then manslaughter (16%).

Access to the Decision Registry:

Information about access to the decision registry provides information on the number of decisions sent in response to requests.

Table 152

Source: NPB

DECISIONS SENT from the DECISION REGISTRY											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
1998/99	345	12	268	9	449	15	452	15	1480	49	2994
1999/00	540	17	456	14	464	14	616	19	1143	36	3219
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

The number of decisions sent from the decision registry increased 20% in 2002/03. The Quebec region saw a 67% increase in the number of decisions sent in 2002/03, followed by the Ontario region with a 63% increase, the Atlantic with a 36% increase and the Pacific with a 29% increase. The Prairie region was the only one, which saw a decrease (↓34%).



4.5 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Board is required by law 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.

Five orientation sessions were provided during the fiscal year 2002/03. 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. 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.

The annual General Board meeting was convened in Montebello this fiscal year and concentrated on lessons learned from the investigation process and focussed on enhancing quality information, decision documentation and hearings. In addition, experts from the BC Institute against Family Violence and "Options", a group situated in Montreal, analyzed the unique challenges and lessons concerning domestic violence as identified through Boards of Investigation.

Working with Dr. Adèle Forth, Forensic Psychologist, Carleton University, the division developed the document *Risk Assessment Tools: A Guide*. This document summarizes the actuarial risk assessment tools and the structured professional judgement guides that most commonly are reported in offender case files today. It provides a description of each instrument, including the factors contained in it, the population for whom it is validated, the psychometric properties and the relevance to NPB decision-making.

The division consulted with Dr. Christopher Webster and Dr. Stephen Hucker of the St. Joseph's Healthcare in Hamilton, Ontario as they wrote their book *Release Decision-Making*. This book is directed at decision makers who are responsible for the release of people held under provincial Mental Health Acts, the mental disorder provisions of the *Criminal Code* and offenders under the jurisdiction of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*. This book emphasizes how to best achieve the safe release of individuals from psychiatric hospitals, prisons and forensic services in cases where future violence is a possible issue. The authors have drawn together information from scientific and professional literatures which deal with violence risk assessment and management, drawing on fairly well agreed principles that can be used in release decision-making. Dr. Hucker also provided a plenary session on *Violence, Risk and Mental Disorder* during the annual General Board meeting held in Montebello.



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This division continues to co-ordinate international activities, and during this fiscal year provided information sessions to visiting delegations from South Africa; Israel; the Netherlands; Georgia, Russia; Namibia; Hungary, and the Czech Republic. While some delegates were provided with a general overview of the National Parole Board, others were provided with specific information as to steps towards development of a parole board and training of Board members. The NPB also designed a three-day training program for Namibia parole officers. Two NPB representatives travelled to Windhoek, Namibia to facilitate this course, covering issues on the Canadian Criminal Justice System, NPB's legislated role and mandate, its decision-making policies and process and risk assessment. Approximately 100 participants completed this course.

The division was also involved in the program planning for the annual conference of the Association of Paroling Authorities International (APAI). We took the lead in organizing four workshops that provided a true international component to the conference.

In addition, the division was active in the conceptualization and drafting of a set of standards for paroling authorities internationally. These standards were drafted to reinforce the qualities required of a professional, open and accountable parole authority. The draft document contains a statement of purpose and general principles. It then provides general direction as to membership, professional conduct, training, organization, decision-making process and communication and public education. The draft standards are to be discussed at the Council of Chairs of APAI to be held in Chicago in September 2003.



4.6 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. This is done by conducting case audits and by participating in regional or national Boards of Investigation. The quality of conditional release decisions is measured by considering compliance with the CCRA, Board policy and procedures, and thoroughness and accuracy in risk assessment. The purpose is to identify good and bad practices in the decision-making process, and to find ways to improve the accuracy of risk assessment.

This Section conducts case audits into selective incidents where offenders on conditional release seriously harmed someone from the community, and on specific issues of concern to the National Parole Board. During 2002/03, the Section completed 4 regular case audits. On a day-to-day basis, incidents reported in the "SINTREP"²⁵ were examined, and many cases were the subject of pre-audit studies in order to determine if there was a need for an audit or an investigation. Approximately 10 pre-audit studies were completed each week.

The Section also supports and manages Boards of Investigation into incidents where offenders on conditional release have killed someone from the community. Boards of Investigation usually have three members: a representative from the community who acts as the Chairperson, a representative from CSC and 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. Five national investigations were completed during 2002/03.

The main findings of case audits and 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 conduct an in-depth review of the structure in place for the delivery of psychological and psychiatric services;
- The need to use various assessment tools to evaluate dangerousness and risk to reoffend and the implementation of quality control measures for psychiatric and psychological reports;
- Hearing transcripts should be provided to members of Boards of Investigation and to Board members who conduct hearings;
- Insufficient weight given to historical factors and to negative psychological and/or psychiatric evaluations;
- The Board should take steps to improve the quality of its hearing tapes.

²⁵ SINTREP is a daily report prepared by the CSC Security Division of serious incidents involving offenders in the institution and in the community.



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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 2002/03, the section reviewed 65 detention cases.



4.7 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 13 requests under the *Access to Information Act* during the year 2002/03. Seven requests came from media and six came from members of the public. One request had been carried forward from the previous year as the request was received during the last month of the reporting period. The 14 requests were completed as follows:

Disclosed in part	5
Nothing disclosed (exempted)	3
Nothing disclosed (excluded)	1
All disclosed	2
Unable to process ²⁶	2
Abandoned by the applicant	1
TOTAL	14

Eleven requests were completed within 30 days and 3 over 60 days. A total of 3 consultations were processed in responding to these requests. Two complaints were filed with the Information Commissioner.

Requests under *Privacy Act*

NPB received 458 requests under the *Privacy Act* in 2002/03. Nineteen (19) requests were carried forward from the previous year for a total of 477 requests. Of these, 452 have been completed as follows:

All disclosed	33
Disclosed in part	130
Nothing disclosed (exempted)	0
Unable to process ²⁶	283
Abandoned by the applicant	3
Transferred	3
TOTAL	452

Three hundred and forty-one requests (341) were completed within 30 days despite required consultations with other government institutions. One hundred and eleven (111) were completed within 60 days. A total of 56,262 pages were reviewed.

²⁶ The unable to process cases are requests for documents which were not within the purview of the NPB.



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Five requests were for corrections to personal files. Two were annotated and three are outstanding.



5. CLEMENCY AND PARDONS

The Clemency and Pardons program involves the review of applications, the issuing of pardons and the rendering of pardon decisions and clemency recommendations. The next few pages will provide further information on the purpose of pardons and clemency, and on their workloads.

5.1 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 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.

These past three years have seen many new initiatives for the pardon program. In 2000/01, a new 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 greatly improved the efficiency and effectiveness of the pardon process and the integrity of pardon data. As a result of these improvements, a previous pardon applications backlog has been eliminated and other functions, such as processing revocations, have been undertaken.

While implementing these changes the Clemency and Pardons Division has also been continuously accepting new cases as well as taking special measures to reduce the processing time. For instance, the screening of pardon applications is now performed within 48 hours of receipt of the applications and cases with summary convictions (minor offences such as shoplifting, causing a disturbance and possession of marijuana) are processed within 3 months. This strategy allows the division to substantially reduce the amount of time spent on non-direct processing activities, such as change of address and status calls, thereby allowing more human resources to focus on processing 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 153

Source: NPB

PARDON APPLICATIONS RECEIVED and ACCEPTED by YEAR							
Applications	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Received	22,203	21,012	22,157	22,667	19,018	18,016	16,989
Accepted	14,682	8,567	12,192	14,408	4,946	18,518	15,248
% Accepted	66%	41%	55%	64%	26%	103%	90%



The number of pardon applications received decreased by 5.7% in 2002/03 and remains 25% below the 22,749 applications received in 1995/96, the year the \$50 pardon services fee was implemented. Other factors influencing application volumes include:

- 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 decreased by 17.7% in 2002/03 and the proportion of applications accepted to applications received was 90%.

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 a conviction-free period, with 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 154

Source: NPB

PARDONS GRANTED/ISSUED and DENIED by YEAR										
Decision	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Granted	3,594	65	3,129	53	7,495	52	10,725	63	7,204	49
Issued	1,882	34	2,732	46	6,700	47	5,920	35	7,232	49
Sub-Total	5,476	99	5,861	99	14,195	99	16,645	98	14,436	98
Denied	52	1	44	1	84	1	409	2	286	2
Total	5,528	100	5,905	100	14,279	100	17,054	100	14,722	100

While there was a decrease of 13.7% in the number of pardons decisions recorded in 2002/03, it remains the second highest number of decisions recorded in the last five years.

The grant/issue rate for pardons, after returning non-eligible and incomplete applications, was 98% in 2002/03. It has been around 98%-99% for at least the last nine years.

Pardon Decision Outcomes:

Amendments to the *Criminal Records Act*, 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 155

Sources: NPB and RCMP

PARDONS REVOKED by YEAR						
	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Pardons Revoked By NPB	401	409	409	80	20	369
Cease to Exist	265	275	234	462	443	533
Total	666	684	643	542	463	902

The number of pardons revoked by the Board increased significantly in 2002/03.

Table 156

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 (%)²⁷
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	3.00
2001/02	276,956	463	8,378	3.02
2002/03	291,392	902	9,280	3.18

The cumulative pardon revocation/cessation rate remained relatively stable in 2002/03. Over the last six years the revocation rate has increased from 2.37% to 3.18%. Even with the increase in the pardon revocation rate, the rate remains low and demonstrates that most people remain crime free after receipt of a pardon.

²⁷ 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 157

Source: NPB

AVERAGE PROCESSING TIMES for PARDON APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED						
	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Applications Accepted	8,567	12,192	14,408	4,946	18,518	15,248
Cases Processed	7,813	5,528	5,905	14,279	17,054	14,722
Average Processing Time	6 mths	11 mths	13 mths	18 mths	20 mths	17mths

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

The average processing time decreased to 17 months in 2002/03. This average includes those cases that had been granted priority status and which were usually processed in less than two months. Applicants who do not have priority status are advised that the actual processing time is approximately 20 months. A significant part of the increase in the processing time, since 1997/98, is a result of cuts in staffing and delays, in 1999/00 and 2000/01, in setting up and implementing the new Pardon Application Decision System (PADS). While the PADS system went on-line in the fall of 2000, continuous changes have been undertaken since that time to improve PADS as well as the pardon process. Despite these efforts, the NPB continues to face resource pressures to assist in reducing the processing time for pardon requests.

5.2 CLEMENCY PROGRAM

The clemency provisions of the Letters Patent and those contained in the *Criminal Code* are used in exceptional circumstances where no other remedy exists in law to reduce exceptionally negative effects of criminal sanctions.

Clemency is requested for a myriad of reasons with employment being by far the most frequently used reason. Some of the other reasons include: perceived inequity, medical condition, immigration to Canada, compassion, financial hardship, etc.



Table 158

Source: NPB

ROYAL PREROGATIVE OF MERCY REQUESTS										
	Up to 1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
Requests	408	63	47	35	49	51	25	20	11	709
Granted	129	4	11	6	14	15	2	0	0	181
Denied	79	6	8	9	2	3	0	1	2	110
Discontinued	180	36	40	34	32	35	26	10	16	409

Note: The number of granted, denied and discontinued is 9 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.

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.

The Royal Prerogative of Mercy has been granted in about 17% of cases over the last seven years, and denied about 10% of the time. This compares with a grant rate of 26% since 1981 and a deny rate of 16%. The majority of requests were discontinued because the client did not provide sufficient information or proof of excessive hardship to proceed with the request.



6. POLICY, PLANNING and OPERATIONS

Staff in the Policy, Planning and Operations Division is responsible for a wide range of functions including:

- Input to legislative change;
- Policy development and revision;
- Coordination for 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 the development and enhancement of an automated system to support the delivery of the conditional release program;
- Aboriginal and diversity initiatives.

Highlights of activities within the Division during 2002/03 include:

- Extensive involvement in many aspects of the follow-up to the CCRA Review, including participating in the drafting of possible legislative amendments.
- Participating actively with others throughout the Board to address the Board's continuing resource management challenges.
- Review of NPB conditional release policies and drafting of revised policies to make them more reflective of the Aboriginal perspective and to incorporate the principles of the Gladue decision.
- Representing the Board in many initiatives related to the Integrated Justice Information initiative, which is designed to enhance information sharing across the criminal justice system.
- A wide range of activities related to development of an automated Conditional Release System (CRS) including:
 - documentation, review and revision of conditional release processes;
 - migration of NPB functions from the NPB/CSC Offender Management System (OMS) to NPB's CRS;
 - working extensively with CSC to obtain a technical platform for CRS;
 - partial staffing of positions to support CRS following implementation;
 - identifying required enhancements to CRS;
 - extensive work, in conjunction with others within the Board, to describe and assess the Board's overall information technology needs;
 - preparation of a Memorandum of Understanding with CSC for OMS/CRS Data Sharing.



- Completion of the report on the findings from the consultation with federally sentenced women, CSC parole officers, Board members and various community stakeholders. A NPB Corporate Strategy for Federally Sentenced Women will be tabled at Executive Committee.
- Publishing of Aboriginal and ethnocultural information booklets.
- Partial completion of an ethnocultural consultation to determine the needs of offenders from various ethnocultural communities in terms of the NPB decision processes.
- Continued support to the further development of Assisted Hearings and Community Assisted Hearings.
- Preparation and dissemination of research summaries.



6. CORPORATE MANAGEMENT

Corporate Management provides support to the Board's main business lines (Conditional Release and Clemency and Pardons).

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, human resources, administration, and information management.

The following are some of the activities undertaken by Corporate Services in 2002/03:

1. 2002 Employee Survey

A Public Service-wide employee survey was conducted in 2002. Seventy-nine per cent (79%) of NPB staff participated in this survey versus 58% for the Public Service. The NPB answers were more positive than the Public Service for 54% of the questions. Management and staff met in each region and National office to review the NPB results, they also identified areas of concern and actions to improve situations where required.

2. Internal Classification Review

For several years, NPB managers and staff have felt that their positions were under classified. In order to address this, NPB undertook a review of the classification of all its positions in order to ensure that they were properly classified from both internal and external relativity points of view. Management, with the input of the employees, updated all the work descriptions and a Committee is evaluating all the positions in order to ensure maximum consistency and validity in the results.

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

As of April 1, 2002, the Financial Information Strategy (FIS) was implemented at the National Parole Board. Our first 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 2002. The information used in the preparation of these financial statements as well as in our monthly trial balances will help to enhance decision-making and accountability and to improve organisational performance through the strategic use of financial information. Additionally, during the 2002/03 fiscal year an asset management system was implemented nationally to provide more accurate and timely physical, location and amortisation status about our capital assets. The next step in FIS at the Board will include the implementation of a leave interface between the departmental financial salary management system (SMS) and the human resource information system (HRIS). It is anticipated that this will be completed in the latter part of 2003/04.



4. National Space Study

The key activity undertaken by the Administrative Services in fiscal year 2002/03 was the National Space Study project. The objective of the study was to establish the NPB existing space requirements, to validate a change of space allocation calculations from General Office to Quasi-Judicial and to calculate the new space envelope allocation. The study included on site interviews in all regions and interviews with the Directors/Managers of National Office from all programs/services. The final report is completed and will provide support to a "business case", in view of getting recognition for additional space and possible funding from Treasury Board Secretariat.

5. Records Management Software "Foremost"

Foremost, which is a turnkey software program, is a powerful Electronic Records keeping System (ERS), offering ease of deployment and versatility to meet NPB's business needs. The implementation of Foremost minimized deployment requirements and maximized user participation by efficiently contributing to the NPB Information Holdings program. It allows users to immediately participate in Foremost for filing, classifying and full text searching. This application can safely manage multimedia information holdings within its program as well as hard copy files. There is version control of the documents demonstrating accountability and allowing NPB to pinpoint how decisions are arrived at. At the same time, it allows sharing of documents among the regional offices and NPB's National Office. The Scheduling and Disposal Module of ForeMost allows for timely disposal of information and/or transfer to National Archives Historical Branch for selective retention. Foremost was rolled out to the Pacific, Prairies and Ontario regions and National Office in support of the Management of Government Information Policy. Two regions remain for roll out and necessary conversion, Quebec and the Atlantic Region.

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 2002/03:

1. Evaluation of the Effective Corrections and Citizen Engagement Initiatives

The evaluation of the above initiatives is very important for the Board because future funding of these initiatives depends on the findings of this exercise.



During this fiscal year, the Division developed the framework and interview guides to be used when conducting interviews at National Office and the regions. In addition, interviews were conducted at National Office and in the Pacific region in March of 2003. It is anticipated that all regional visits will be finalized by June 2003 and that a preliminary report will be prepared during the summer of 2003 with the final report going to the Executive Committee in December 2003.

2. Performance Monitoring Report

The Performance Monitoring Report for 2001/02 was published and presented to the Executive Committee in September 2002. This 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 Special Conditions Imposed on Federal Conditional Release

A report was published on the special conditions imposed on federal condition release at the beginning of this fiscal year. The objectives of the study were to determine regional practices in the imposition of special conditions, to determine the types of special conditions imposed and the kind of breaches of conditions that lead to revocations of conditional release.

4. Conditional Release Information Management System (CRIMS)

CRIMS is an application, which is becoming more and more well-known and appreciated by its users. It is now being used by all NPB employees and by about 60 people at CSC as well as people at the Correctional Investigator's Office. The Division continues to update the database on a monthly basis, which permits users, especially the regions, to have a current picture of their operations. While this requires a certain amount of time, development did continue on this application this year. A new version of CRIMS was unveiled on July 16, 2002. A new design was developed which gives the application a nicer look as well as making it easier to use. As well, new functions were added which allow the Edmonton and Saskatoon offices to have access to their respective data. In addition, the data is now available by province and type of facility, be it an institution or parole office. This is an important improvement to the system and allows us to respond more quickly to requests which are addressed to the Division.

5. Statistics and Quality Control

While CRIMS is capable of producing most of the statistics required to respond to internal and external requests, other statistics sometimes need to be produced. 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, 40 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 must convert 150 reports previously constructed using Impromptu to Oracle Discoverer. To date, 15% of the reports have been converted.

6. Observers, Decision Registry, Contact with Victims and Victims Speaking at Hearings

The Division continues to maintain a database on contacts with victims, observers, requests for access to the decision registry as well as victims speaking at hearings and prepare reports as requested.

Copies of the Performance Monitoring Report and the report on Special Conditions Imposed on Federal Conditional Release are available on the NPB website or by contacting the Performance Measurement Division at 613-954-6131.



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