

**Evaluation Report
Correctional Service Co-ordination Agreement**

**Exchange of Services Agreement between CSC
and New Brunswick Department of Public Safety**

**Evaluation Branch
Performance Assurance Sector
June, 2008**

CSCA Figure 1

Figure 1 is a line graph that demonstrates the program expenditures allocated to program completions in the Atlantic Region.

The X axis, from left to right, lists each fiscal year starting in 2004-2005 and ending in 2006-2007.

The Y axis, from bottom to top, represents the program expenditures, in percentage, and increase in increments of 10, going from 0% to 100%.

Each horizontal line represents one of the five series shown in the graph. These series are:

- Community Correctional
- Family Violence
- Living Skills
- Sex Offender
- Substance Abuse

For Community Correctional:

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2004-2005 was approximately 64%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2005-2006 was approximately 62%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2006-2007 was approximately 49%

For Family Violence:

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2004-2005 was approximately 66%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2005-2006 was approximately 70%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2006-2007 was approximately 78%

For Living Skills:

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2004-2005 was approximately 73%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2005-2006 was approximately 74%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2006-2007 was approximately 75%

For Sex Offender:

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2004-2005 was approximately 53%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2005-2006 was approximately 61%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2006-2007 was approximately 73%

For Substance Abuse:

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2004-2005 was approximately 65%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2005-2006 was approximately 61%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2006-2007 was approximately 68%

CSCA Figure 2

Figure 2 is a line graph that demonstrates the program expenditures allocated to program completions for provincial CSCA offenders.

The X axis, from left to right, lists each fiscal year starting in 2004-2005 and ending in 2006-2007.

The Y axis, from bottom to top, represents the program expenditures, in percentage, and increase in increments of 10, going from 0% to 100%.

Each horizontal line represents one of the five series shown in the graph. These series are:

- Community Correctional
- Family Violence
- Living Skills
- Sex Offender
- Substance Abuse

For Community Correctional:

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2004-2005 was approximately 100%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2005-2006 was approximately 67%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2006-2007 was approximately 50%

For Family Violence:

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2004-2005 was approximately 100%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2005-2006 was approximately 75%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2006-2007 was approximately 100%

For Living Skills:

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2004-2005 was approximately 63%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2005-2006 was approximately 64%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2006-2007 was approximately 87%

For Sex Offender:

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2004-2005 was approximately 64%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2005-2006 was approximately 65%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2006-2007 was approximately 69%

For Substance Abuse:

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2004-2005 was approximately 74%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2005-2006 was approximately 71%

The program expenditures allocated to program completion in 2006-2007 was approximately 80%

CSCA Figure 3

Figure 3 is a stacked vertical bar chart that illustrates the proportion of Parole and ERD program expenditures to outputs by program.

The X axis lists each program, from left to right:

Substance Abuse

Living Skills

Sex Offender

Family Violence

Community correctional

Each program on the X axis has a stacked vertical bar for Parole and ERD.

Each group is comprised of one stacked vertical bar with three categories:

Completed

Drop-out

Population Management

The Y axis, from bottom to top, represents the program expenditures, in percentage, and increase in increments of 10, going from 0% to 100%.

For Substance Abuse – Parole:

Approximately 82% of program expenditures were for Completed

Approximately 16% of program expenditures were for Drop-out

Approximately 2% of program expenditures were for Population Management

For Substance Abuse – ERD:

Approximately 77% of program expenditures were for Completed

Approximately 19% of program expenditures were for Drop-out

Approximately 4% of program expenditures were for Population Management

For Living Skills – Parole:

Approximately 90% of program expenditures were for Completed

Approximately 9% of program expenditures were for Drop-out

Approximately 1% of program expenditures were for Population Management

For Living Skills – ERD:

Approximately 47% of program expenditures were for Completed

Approximately 38% of program expenditures were for Drop-out

Approximately 15% of program expenditures were for Population Management

For Sex Offender – Parole:

Approximately 57% of program expenditures were for Completed

Approximately 13% of program expenditures were for Drop-out

Approximately 30% of program expenditures were for Population Management

For Sex Offender – ERD:

Approximately 74% of program expenditures were for Completed

Approximately 14% of program expenditures were for Drop-out

Approximately 12% of program expenditures were for Population Management

For Family Violence – Parole:

Approximately 100% of program expenditures were for Completed

Approximately 0% of program expenditures were for Drop-out

Approximately 0% of program expenditures were for Population Management

For Family Violence – ERD:

Approximately 84% of program expenditures were for Completed

Approximately 16% of program expenditures were for Drop-out

Approximately 0% of program expenditures were for Population Management

For Community Correctional – Parole:

Approximately 68% of program expenditures were for Completed

Approximately 30% of program expenditures were for Drop-out

Approximately 2% of program expenditures were for Population Management

For Community Correctional – ERD:

Approximately 0% of program expenditures were for Completed

Approximately 0% of program expenditures were for Drop-out

Approximately 0% of program expenditures were for Population Management

Figure 4

Figure 4 is a line graph that demonstrates the crime rate in the Atlantic provinces in the years prior to and after the Correctional Service Co-ordination Agreement (CSCA)

The X axis, from left to right, lists each year starting at 1995 and ending in 2006

The Y axis, from bottom to top, represents the crime rate per 100,000 population, and increases in increments of 2000, going from 0 to 12,000.

One dashed vertical line is set at 1998 to show where the CSCA (then called the Canada New Brunswick Initiative [CNBI]) started. A second dashed vertical line is set at 2004 to show where the CNBI became the CSCA

Each horizontal line represents one of the five series shown in the graph. These series are:

Canada

Newfoundland and Labrador

Prince Edward Island

Nova Scotia

New Brunswick

The data points for each region are:

For Canada:

The crime rate in 1995 was 9935.4 per 100,000

The crime rate in 1996 was 9818.6 per 100,000

The crime rate in 1997 was 9334.9 per 100,000

The crime rate in 1998 was 8983.1 per 100,000

The crime rate in 1999 was 8530.4 per 100,000

The crime rate in 2000 was 8432.6 per 100,000

The crime rate in 2001 was 8453.7 per 100,000

The crime rate in 2002 was 8504.0 per 100,000

The crime rate in 2003 was 8900.6 per 100,000

The crime rate in 2004 was 8950.6 per 100,000

The crime rate in 2005 was 8535.4 per 100,000

The crime rate in 2006 was 8269.0 per 100,000

For Newfoundland and Labrador:

The crime rate in 1995 was 6131.4 per 100,000

The crime rate in 1996 was 6712.0 per 100,000

The crime rate in 1997 was 6227.3 per 100,000

The crime rate in 1998 was 6420.4 per 100,000

The crime rate in 1999 was 6208.9 per 100,000

The crime rate in 2000 was 6423.9 per 100,000

The crime rate in 2001 was 6382.2 per 100,000

The crime rate in 2002 was 6580.2 per 100,000

The crime rate in 2003 was 6778.4 per 100,000

The crime rate in 2004 was 6854.3 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2005 was 6699.9 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2006 was 6571.0 per 100,000

For Prince Edward Island:

The crime rate in 1995 was 8197.5 per 100,000
The crime rate in 1996 was 8729.2 per 100,000
The crime rate in 1997 was 7875.3 per 100,000
The crime rate in 1998 was 7052.8 per 100,000
The crime rate in 1999 was 7900.5 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2000 was 7623.5 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2001 was 7804.8 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2002 was 8728.3 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2003 was 9543.1 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2004 was 8996.5 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2005 was 8309.7 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2006 was 7485.6 per 100,000

For Nova Scotia:

The crime rate in 1995 was 8812.8 per 100,000
The crime rate in 1996 was 9163.8 per 100,000
The crime rate in 1997 was 9117.8 per 100,000
The crime rate in 1998 was 8805.8 per 100,000
The crime rate in 1999 was 9074.5 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2000 was 8234.2 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2001 was 8322.5 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2002 was 8436.2 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2003 was 9265.1 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2004 was 9474.3 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2005 was 8852.2 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2006 was 8697.8 per 100,000

For New Brunswick:

The crime rate in 1995 was 7690.6 per 100,000
The crime rate in 1996 was 7679.8 per 100,000
The crime rate in 1997 was 7185.9 per 100,000
The crime rate in 1998 was 7700.1 per 100,000
The crime rate in 1999 was 7875.5 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2000 was 7554.1 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2001 was 7456.4 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2002 was 7682.9 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2003 was 7956.2 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2004 was 8168.7 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2005 was 7167.2 per 100,000
The crime rate in 2006 was 6780.5 per 100,000

Figure 5 is a stacked vertical bar chart that illustrates the proportion of Earliest Release Date (ERD) and Parolees released by each fiscal year.

The X axis lists each fiscal year:

1999 to 2000
2000 to 2001
2001 to 2002
2002 to 2003
2003 to 2004
2004 to 2005
2005 to 2006
2006 to 2007

Each group is composed of one stacked vertical bar with two categories:

Parolees
Earliest Release Date (ERD)

The Y axis is measured in percentages and increases by increments of ten from 0 to 100.

For fiscal year 1999-2000
49% of releases were parolees
51% of releases were ERD

For fiscal year 2000-2001
43% of releases were parolees
57% of releases were ERD

For fiscal year 2001-2002
41% of releases were parolees
59% of releases were ERD

For fiscal year 2002-2003
37% of releases were parolees
63% of releases were ERD

For fiscal year 2003-2004
40% of releases were parolees
60% of releases were ERD

For fiscal year 2004-2005
31% of releases were parolees
69% of releases were ERD

For fiscal year 2005-2006

35% of releases were parolees
65% of releases were ERD

For fiscal year 2006-2007
39% of releases were parolees
61% of releases were ERD

Figure 6 is a clustered vertical bar chart that shows the recidivism rates for ERD offenders and parolees.

The X axis, from left to right, lists the two types of recidivism offences:

Any new offence

Violent new offence

The Y axis, from bottom to top, is measured in percentage, and increases in increments of 10, from 0 to 60.

The percentage of ERD offenders who committed any new offence was 54%.

The percentage of parolees who committed any new offence was 46%.

The percentage of ERD offenders who committed a violent new offence was 16%.

The percentage of parolees who committed a violent new offence was 6%.

Figure 7

Figure 7 is a line graph that presents survival to conviction of a new offence with two lines, each representing a particular group. Those groups are:

Parolees

Earliest Release Date (ERD)

The X axis, going from left to right, is composed of a numeral scale representing the survival time to a new offence in days and increasing at increments of 1000, going from minus 1000 days to 3000 days.

The Y axis, going from top to bottom, represents the proportions of offenders who have not yet been convicted of a new offence at each point in time. The scale decreases at an increment of 0.1 going from 1.1 to 0.0

The two lines descend very steeply and are close together and then begin to diverge at a point representing approximately 600 days after release. The line representing the parole group is always above the line representing ERD. The line representing the parole group shows the highest rate of survival.

After 1000 days:

Approximately 41% of the parole group were convicted of a new offence

Approximately 44% of the ERD group were convicted of a new offence

After 2000 days:

Approximately 55% of the parole group were convicted of a new offence

Approximately 57% of the ERD group were convicted of a new offence

After 3000 days:

Approximately 63% of the parole group were convicted of a new offence

Approximately 34% of the ERD group were convicted of a new offence

Figure 8

Figure 8 is a line graph that presents survival to conviction of a new violent offence with two lines, each representing a particular group. Those groups are:

Parolees

Earliest Release Date (ERD)

The X axis, going from left to right, is composed of a numeral scale representing the survival time to a new offence in days and increasing at increments of 1000, going from minus 1000 days to 2500 days.

The Y axis, going from top to bottom, represents the proportions of offenders who have not yet been convicted of a new violent offence at each point in time. The scale decreases at an increment of 0.1 going from 1.1 to 0.0

The two begin to diverge almost immediately with the line representing the parole group always above the line representing ERD. The line representing the parole group shows the highest rate of survival.

After 1000 days:

Approximately 7% of the parole group were convicted of a new violent offence

Approximately 14% of the ERD group were convicted of a new violent offence

After 2000 days:

Approximately 10% of the parole group were convicted of a new violent offence

Approximately 20% of the ERD group were convicted of a new violent offence

After 2500 days:

Approximately 12.5% of the parole group were convicted of a new violent offence

Approximately 25% of the ERD group were convicted of a new violent offence

Figure 9

Figure 9 is a clustered vertical bar chart that demonstrates the average wait times for offenders to transfer to Dorchester Penitentiary and Westmorland Institution from fiscal year 2004/05 to fiscal year 2006/07.

The X axis, from left to right, shows the two series, which are:
Dorchester Penitentiary
Westmorland Institution

The Y axis, from bottom to top, represents the average (mean) wait time, in days, before an offender is transferred to the two institutions. The axis increases in increments of 50, going from 0 to 200.

The mean wait time, in days, for an offender to be transferred to Dorchester Penitentiary in fiscal year 2004/05 was 121.

The mean wait time, in days, for an offender to be transferred to Dorchester Penitentiary in fiscal year 2005/06 was 159.

The mean wait time, in days, for an offender to be transferred to Dorchester Penitentiary in fiscal year 2006/07 was 186.

The mean wait time, in days, for an offender to be transferred to Westmorland Institution in fiscal year 2004/05 was 65.

The mean wait time, in days, for an offender to be transferred to Westmorland Institution in fiscal year 2005/06 was 72.

The mean wait time, in days, for an offender to be transferred to Westmorland Institution in fiscal year 2006/07 was 74.

Figure 10

Figure 10 is a clustered vertical bar chart that demonstrates the proportion of day parole application outcomes for CSCA offenders, both ERD offenders and parolees, and all federal and provincial offenders incarcerated on an ESA in the Atlantic Region in fiscal year 2006/07.

The X axis lists, from left to right, the following outcomes:

- Application withdrawn
- Decision record
- Postponed
- Waived
- Other

The Y axis, from bottom to top, is measured in percentages and increases at an increment of 10, going from 0 to 80.

The percentage of applications withdrawn for federal and provincial offenders incarcerated on an ESA in the Atlantic Region was 13.2%.

The percentage of applications withdrawn for ERD offenders in the Atlantic Region was 66.7%.

The percentage of applications withdrawn for parolees in the Atlantic Region was 25.8%.

The percentage of decision record for federal and provincial offenders incarcerated on an ESA in the Atlantic Region was 66.0%.

The percentage of decision record for ERD offenders in the Atlantic Region was 20.8%.

The percentage of decision record for parolees in the Atlantic Region was 54.6%.

The percentage of postponed applications for federal and provincial offenders incarcerated on an ESA in the Atlantic Region was 14.6%.

The percentage of postponed applications for ERD offenders in the Atlantic Region was 12.5%.

The percentage of postponed applications for parolees in the Atlantic Region was 18.2%.

The percentage of waived applications for federal and provincial offenders incarcerated on an ESA in the Atlantic Region was 0%.

The percentage of waived applications for ERD offenders in the Atlantic Region was 0%.

The percentage of waived applications for parolees in the Atlantic Region was 0%.

The percentage of other outcomes for federal and provincial offenders incarcerated on an ESA in the Atlantic Region was 6.3%.

The percentage of other outcomes for ERD offenders in the Atlantic Region was 0%.

The percentage of other outcomes for parolees in the Atlantic Region was 1.5%.

Figure 11

Figure 11 is a clustered vertical bar chart that demonstrates the proportion of full parole application outcomes for CSCA offenders, both ERD offenders and parolees, and all federal and provincial offenders incarcerated on an ESA in the Atlantic Region in fiscal year 2006/07.

The X axis lists, from left to right, the following outcomes of full parole applications:

- Application withdrawn
- Decision record
- Postponed
- Waived
- Other

The Y axis, from bottom to top, is measured in percentages and increases at an increment of 10, going from 0 to 80.

The percentage of applications withdrawn for federal and provincial offenders incarcerated on an ESA in the Atlantic Region was 3.3%.

The percentage of applications withdrawn for ERD offenders in the Atlantic Region was 64.6%.

The percentage of applications withdrawn for parolees in the Atlantic Region was 16.4%.

The percentage of decision record for federal and provincial offenders incarcerated on an ESA in the Atlantic Region was 43.3%.

The percentage of decision record for ERD offenders in the Atlantic Region was 20.8%.

The percentage of decision record for parolees in the Atlantic Region was 60.3%.

The percentage of postponed applications for federal and provincial offenders incarcerated on an ESA in the Atlantic Region was 9.6%.

The percentage of postponed applications for ERD offenders in the Atlantic Region was 14.6%.

The percentage of postponed applications for parolees in the Atlantic Region was 20.6%.

The percentage of waived applications for federal and provincial offenders incarcerated on an ESA in the Atlantic Region was 37.9%.

The percentage of waived applications for ERD offenders in the Atlantic Region was 0%.

The percentage of waived applications for parolees in the Atlantic Region was 1.4%.

The percentage of other outcomes for federal and provincial offenders incarcerated on an ESA in the Atlantic Region was 5.9%.

The percentage of other outcomes for ERD offenders in the Atlantic Region was 0%.

The percentage of other outcomes for parolees in the Atlantic Region was 1.4%.

CSCA Figure 12

Figure 12 is a line graph that demonstrates the admissions of CSCA offenders by institution from 2004Q1 to 2007Q4.

The X axis, from left to right, lists each quarter starting at 04Q1 and ending at 07Q4.

The Y axis, from bottom to top, represents the number of CSCA admissions, and increases in increments of 5, going from 0 to 30.

Each horizontal line represents one of the four series shown in the graph. These series are:

- Atlantic Institution
- Dorchester Penitentiary
- Springhill Institution
- Westmorland Institution

For Atlantic Institution:

In 04Q1 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 04Q2 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 04Q3 there was one CSCA offender admitted
In 04Q4 there was 1 CSCA offender admitted
In 05Q1 there were 3 CSCA offenders admitted
In 05Q2 there was 1 CSCA offender admitted
In 05Q3 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 05Q4 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 06Q1 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 06Q2 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 06Q3 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 06Q4 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 07Q1 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 07Q2 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 07Q3 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 07Q4 there were no CSCA offenders admitted

For Dorchester Penitentiary:

In 04Q1 there were 15 CSCA offenders admitted
In 04Q2 there were 14 CSCA offenders admitted
In 04Q3 there were 11 CSCA offenders admitted
In 04Q4 there were 5 CSCA offenders admitted
In 05Q1 there were 7 CSCA offenders admitted
In 05Q2 there were 4 CSCA offenders admitted
In 05Q3 there were 10 CSCA offenders admitted
In 05Q4 there were 5 CSCA offenders admitted
In 06Q1 there were 6 CSCA offenders admitted
In 06Q2 there were 6 CSCA offenders admitted
In 06Q3 there were 2 CSCA offenders admitted

In 06Q4 there were 7 CSCA offenders admitted
In 07Q1 there were 7 CSCA offenders admitted
In 07Q2 there were 5 CSCA offenders admitted
In 07Q3 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 07Q4 there were no CSCA offenders admitted

For Springhill Institution:

In 04Q1 there were 4 CSCA offenders admitted
In 04Q2 there were 3 CSCA offenders admitted
In 04Q3 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 04Q4 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 05Q1 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 05Q2 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 05Q3 there was 1 CSCA offender admitted
In 05Q4 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 06Q1 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 06Q2 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 06Q3 there were 2 CSCA offenders admitted
In 06Q4 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 07Q1 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 07Q2 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 07Q3 there were no CSCA offenders admitted
In 07Q4 there were no CSCA offenders admitted

For Westmorland Institution:

In 04Q1 there were 21 CSCA offenders admitted
In 04Q2 there were 12 CSCA offenders admitted
In 04Q3 there were 18 CSCA offenders admitted
In 04Q4 there were 22 CSCA offenders admitted
In 05Q1 there were 28 CSCA offenders admitted
In 05Q2 there were 7 CSCA offenders admitted
In 05Q3 there were 19 CSCA offenders admitted
In 05Q4 there were 18 CSCA offenders admitted
In 06Q1 there were 13 CSCA offenders admitted
In 06Q2 there were 7 CSCA offenders admitted
In 06Q3 there were 20 CSCA offenders admitted
In 06Q4 there were 22 CSCA offenders admitted
In 07Q1 there were 13 CSCA offenders admitted
In 07Q2 there were 19 CSCA offenders admitted
In 07Q3 there were 12 CSCA offenders admitted
In 07Q4 there were 13 CSCA offenders admitted