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Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics



Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 85-002-XPE, Vol. 25, no. 8

Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2003/04

by Karen Beattie

Highlights

- The overall rate of incarceration was 130 per 100,000 adults in 2003/04, down slightly (-3%) from 2002/03 (134).
- On an average day in 2003/04, there were approximately 154,600 adults in custody or under community supervision, a decline of 3% from 2002/03. The majority (79%) were being supervised in the community on probation (101,000), conditional sentence (13,600) or on provincial/territorial or federal community release (8,000). The remaining 21% were being held in provincial/territorial sentenced custody (9,800), federal custody (12,600), remand (9,200) or in temporary detention status (360).
- Remand counts continue to increase, rising 5% from 2002/03 (8,700) to 2003/04 (9,200), while provincial/territorial sentenced custody counts have dropped, falling 7% from 10,600 in 2002/03 to 9,800 in 2003/04.
- Between 1994/95 and 2003/04, the total adult correctional services population in Canada has increased by almost 5%. The average number of offenders under community supervision has increased by nearly 8%, while the custodial population decreased by 5%.
- The average count of offenders on provincial parole has decreased 13% from 2002/03, more than 53% since 1999/00 and by 76% in the last 10 years.
- The average count of offenders on conditional sentences rose 3% from 2002/03 and was 43% higher than in 1999/00.
- In 2003/04, there were nearly 358,400 admissions to correctional services, 2% lower than 2002/03. Over one-third (34%) of all admissions were to remand, followed by provincial/territorial sentenced custody (23%) and probation (22%).
- Remand admissions remained unchanged from 2002/03, but have increased by 10% from 1999/00. Admissions to other temporary detention have increased 9% from 2002/03 to 2003/04 and by 90% since 1999/00. Admissions to provincial/territorial and federal custody decreased by 4% from 2002/03 and by 7% since 1999/00.
- Federal releases increased by 4% for day parole and 15% for full parole between 2002/03 and 2003/04, halting a downward trend of more than a decade.
- In 2003/04, conditional sentence admissions decreased 2% from 2002/03, the first decrease in the number of admissions since the introduction of the conditional sentence in 1996. Probation admissions decreased for the second year in a row, down 5% between 2002/03 and 2003/04.
- In 2003/04, women represented 10% of admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody, 6% of admissions to federal custody, 11% of admissions to remand, and 17% of probation commencements and conditional sentence admissions.
- Nearly one-third (30%) of all females and one-in-five males (20%) admitted to sentenced custody were Aboriginal. Overall, the proportion of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody represented by Aboriginal people remained stable at 21% between 2002/03 and 2003/04.
- Correctional services expenditures totalled \$2.7 billion in 2003/04, down 3% in constant dollars from 2002/03. Custodial services accounted for the largest proportion (72%) of the expenditures, followed by community supervision services (14%), headquarters and central services (13%), and National Parole Board and provincial parole boards (2%).



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Ordering and subscription information

All prices exclude sales tax

This product, Catalogue no. 85-002-XPE, is published as a standard printed publication at a price of CAN\$11.00 per issue and CAN\$100.00 for a one-year subscription.

ISSN 0715-271X

The following additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada:

	Single issue	Annual subscription
United States	CAN\$6.00	CAN\$78.00
Other countries	CAN\$10.00	CAN\$130.00

This product is also available in electronic format on the Statistics Canada Internet site as Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE at a price of CAN\$9.00 per issue and CAN\$75.00 for a one-year subscription. To obtain single issues or to subscribe, visit our website at www.statcan.ca, and select Our Products and Services.

ISSN 1209-6393

December 2005

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada.

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Introduction

This *Juristat* provides information on the adult correctional system, including trends in the supervision of adults in custody and in the community, as well as the cost of these services, during the 2003/04 fiscal year¹.

The federal government and the provincial and territorial governments share the administration of correctional services in Canada, which include custody (sentenced custody, remand and other temporary detention) and community-based sentences as well as statutory release and parole supervision. Correctional services agencies at both levels work toward the same goals- the protection of society as well as the rehabilitation of offenders and their safe reintegration into communities.

Adult offenders sentenced to custody terms of two years or more fall under the federal penitentiary system. Federal correctional services are provided by the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC), an agency of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada. While the CSC is responsible for the administration of sentences and supervision of offenders, decisions to grant, deny, cancel, terminate or revoke parole are made by the National Parole Board (NPB), which is also an agency of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada. The NPB operates at the federal level and in the provinces and territories that do not have their own parole board.

Text box 1

Data sources and measures

The data in this *Juristat* are primarily drawn from the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) Survey and the Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey for correctional services conducted by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Admissions and releases data for Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan are taken from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) that is being implemented and which will eventually replace the ACS survey.

This *Juristat* makes use of two basic indicators that describe the use of correctional services: the average number or count of offenders on any given day and the number of annual admissions to correctional facilities or to community supervision programs.

Counts of the number of persons in custody or serving a sentence in the community at a given point in time provide a snapshot of the daily correctional population and are used to calculate an annual average count. Managers in correctional services use average counts as a key operational measure for the utilization of services, such as bed space in institutions. Typically, correctional officials perform daily counts in their facilities and monthly counts of offenders under community supervision. Average counts are more likely to include individuals serving longer sentences, and therefore, average count statistics are more representative of longer term inmates and offenders serving longer term community supervision orders.

Admissions data are collected when an offender enters an institution or community supervision program, and describe and measure the caseload in correctional agencies over time. While aggregate admissions include all persons passing through the correctional system, they do not indicate the number of unique individuals in the correctional system. The same person can be included several times in the admission counts where the individual moves from one type of correctional service to another (e.g. from remand to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system in the same year. Although the ACS survey attempts to standardize the way in which status changes are counted, limitations due to differences among jurisdictional operational systems may restrict uniform application of the definitions in some situations. For this reason, inter-jurisdictional comparisons of the number of admissions should be made with caution. Nevertheless, as a result of consistent counting practices within jurisdictions over time, statements can be made about the trends within each jurisdiction. For more information on definitions and limitations, please see the Methodology section at the end of the *Juristat*.

1. See the *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2003/04* data tables report, Catalogue No. 85-211-XIE, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 2005 for more detailed tables.

Custody sentences of less than two years and community-based sanctions, such as probation and conditional sentences, are the responsibility of the provinces and territories, as are pre-trial detention (remand) and other forms of temporary detention (e.g. immigration holds). In addition, three jurisdictions – Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia – have their own parole boards and are authorized to grant releases to offenders serving less than two years in prison. (See the section on definitions at the end of the *Juristat* for a description of the different types of sentences and releases).

Correctional system average counts decline in 2003/04

On average, there were approximately 154,600 adults under custodial or community supervision on any given day in 2003/04, a decline of 3% from 2002/03. An average of 32,000 offenders were in custody (21%), including 22,500 (15%) sentenced inmates in federal or provincial/territorial custody, approximately 9,200 (6%) on remand and about 360 (<1%) held in other temporary detention, such as immigration holds (Text table 1).

On average, approximately 8 in 10 adults in the correctional system (122,600 offenders) were supervised in the community on any given day in 2003/04 (Text table 1). Nearly 101,000 of these offenders were on probation (65%), 13,600 were serving a conditional sentence (9%) and 5% were on provincial/territorial conditional release (i.e., provincial parole) or federal conditional release (i.e., day parole, full parole or statutory release).

Text table 1

Correctional services	2002/03		2003/04		% change from 2002/03
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	
Custodial supervision:					
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	10,607 ^r	6.7	9,844	6.4	-7.2
Remand	8,727 ^r	5.5	9,160	5.9	5.0
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial	351 ^r	0.2	361	0.2	3.1
Total provincial/territorial custody	19,685 ^r	12.4	19,366	12.5	-1.6
Federal custody, sentenced	12,838	8.1	12,641	8.2	-1.5
Total custodial supervision	32,523^r	20.5	32,007	20.7	-1.6
Community supervision:					
Probation	105,061 ^r	66.1	100,993	65.3	-3.9
Provincial parole	1,014	0.6	885	0.6	-12.7
Conditional sentences	13,193 ^r	8.3	13,632	8.8	3.3
Total provincial community supervision	119,268 ^r	75.0	115,510	74.7	-3.2
Community releases (CSC) ¹	7,222	4.5	7,089	4.6	-1.8
Total community supervision	126,490^r	79.5	122,599	79.3	-3.1
Total correctional services	159,013^r	100.0	154,606	100.0	-2.8

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Totals may not add due to rounding.
Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.

^r revised

1. This category represents movement from custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial/territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded. CSC denotes Correctional Service of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Remand counts continue to rise

In 2003/04, almost 9,200 persons were on remand on any given day, an increase of 5% from 2002/03. All jurisdictions reported increases in the average count of persons on remand, with the exception of Newfoundland and Labrador (-2%), Nova Scotia (-5%) and Saskatchewan (-4%). The largest increases occurred in Manitoba (+15%) and Alberta (+19%) (See Text table 2).

The average daily count of adults on remand has been steadily increasing since approximately the mid 1980s. In the past decade since 1994/95, the average daily remand count has increased by 72%, or from approximately 5,300 to 9,200 persons. During this time period, average counts increased in all jurisdictions, ranging from 21% in Quebec to 201% in Manitoba (Text table 2).

As is the case with remand, the average daily count of adults in other temporary detention has also increased substantially in the last decade. In 2003/04, the average count of individuals in other temporary detention on any given day was 3% higher than in 2002/03 (Text table 1) and has increased by 81% since 1994/95 (Text Table 3).²

- Because of missing data for some years between 1994/95 and 2003/04, other temporary detention data from Manitoba and British Columbia, all community supervision data from the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, as well as conditional sentence data from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, have been excluded in order to make comparisons between years. The percentage of total statistics is based upon adjusted average counts (See Text table 3).

Text table 2

Variation in the average count of persons in provincial and territorial sentenced custody and on remand between 1994/95 and 2003/04

Province or territory	Sentenced custody					Remand ¹				
	1994/95	2002/03	2003/04	% change 02/03-03/04	% change 94/95-03/04	1994/95	2002/03	2003/04	% change 02/03-03/04	% change 94/95-03/04
Newfoundland and Labrador	354	232	210	-9.8	-40.8	39	51	50	-2.4	27.2
Prince Edward Island	84	56	51	-9.4	-39.6	11	18	18	3.3	67.3
Nova Scotia	373	150 ^r	153	2.0	-59.0	66	121 ^r	115	-5.0	74.2
New Brunswick	376	204	203	-0.5	-46.0	43	94	95	1.1	120.9
Quebec	2,334	2,280 ^r	2,283	0.1	-2.2	1,219	1,437	1,475	2.6	21.0
Ontario	4,619	3,438	2,957	-14.0	-36.0	2,507	4,373	4,490	2.7	79.1
Manitoba	703	560	515	-8.1	-26.7	237	620	714	15.2	201.3
Saskatchewan	1,076	867	826	-4.7	-23.2	164	346	331	-4.3	101.8
Alberta	2,215	1,322	1,220	-7.7	-44.9	497	794	941	18.5	89.3
British Columbia	1,874	1,210	1,146	-5.3	-38.8	487	798	847	6.1	73.8
Yukon	54	27	25	-6.9	-53.4	15	24	27	10.1	77.7
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut) ²	255	261 ^r	256	-1.7	0.4	42	52 ^r	58	12.6	38.1
Provincial/territorial total	14,317	10,607^r	9,844	-7.2	-31.2	5,327	8,727^r	9,160	5.0	72.0

Note: Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded numbers. Totals may not add due to rounding.

^r revised

1. Remand counts may include other temporary detention counts.

2. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been combined to allow calculation of percentage change.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Text box 2

The impact of remand on the correctional population

Under the influence of increasing numbers of remand admissions and increasingly long periods of stay on remand, the average number of persons being held on remand on any given day in Canada has increased dramatically, rising 72% over the past decade. This increase poses numerous challenges for provincial/territorial corrections systems.

In a recent CCJS report on the status of remand between 1986/87 and 2000/01, it was noted that remand inmates have distinct needs that set them apart from sentenced inmates. Remanded persons are often under considerable stress and are in a situation of uncertainty, not knowing if or when they may be convicted of the offence for which they have been charged. The personal circumstances which may have precipitated their criminal incident, such as mental illness or drug/alcohol abuse may not be resolved. Further, under the judicial interim release provisions of the *Criminal Code*, the accused may have already been deemed to be at risk to the public or of absconding. Traditional rewards for good behaviour such as remission and the granting of temporary absence passes are not applicable to remands. Because of these factors, persons on remand are generally considered high risk and are usually held in maximum security settings. Maximum security bed space is comparably expensive to build and maintain and its availability is limited. Furthermore, since remanded persons are awaiting trial and require regular transportation to and

from court, remand bed spaces need to be in close proximity to courts (Johnson, 2003).¹

Administratively, remanded inmates are detained for relatively shorter periods of time compared to the average sentenced offender. The remand stay is often punctuated by frequent court appearances, with no guarantee of the inmate returning to the facility after court appearances. High volume turnover with frequent movements create additional administrative burden in handling these inmates.

Another consideration with respect to pre-trial detention is the impact of custodial remand on the accused. Individuals who spend time in remand may have little or no access to activities such as recreation, work and rehabilitative programs and services (John Howard Society of Ontario, 2002). Provincial correctional facilities are designed and programmed primarily for inmates serving short sentences, such as 50 to 100 days, but not long-term remands. Structured programming (e.g., substance abuse treatment, anger management, etc.) usually requires a minimum time commitment whereas time on remand is indeterminate and frequently short in duration. In some instances the inmate may avoid programming so as not to jeopardize his or her case in court. For example, a remanded person charged with impaired driving may choose not to become involved in alcohol abuse treatment in order to avoid the appearance of acknowledging an alcohol abuse problem.

1. In some jurisdictions, video conferencing for bail and remand hearings have been introduced to address some of the issues related to proximity and transportation to court, as well as the security of individuals.

The increase in the average daily count of adults in non-sentenced custody (i.e. remand and temporary detention) has translated into a fundamental change in the composition of the custodial population. While, on average, 16% of all adults supervised in custody were on remand or other temporary detention on a given day in 1994/95, almost twice as many were held in non-sentenced custody in 2003/04 (30%) (Text table 3). In the provincial/territorial system exclusively, the proportional representation of adults in non-sentenced custody relative to other types of provincial/territorial correctional supervision varied, ranging from 2% in Newfoundland and Labrador to 9% in Quebec and Manitoba in 2003/04. All jurisdictions except for Quebec recorded increases in the proportional representation of adults in non-sentenced custody since 1994/95 (See Text table 4).

Counts of sentenced custody offenders continue to decline


Since 1994/95, the number of offenders in provincial/territorial sentenced custody has significantly declined (-31%), from

14,300 to 9,800 (Figure 1). All jurisdictions except for Nunavut and Northwest Territories reported decreases in the average count of offenders held in sentenced custody since 1994/95, ranging from a 2% decline in Quebec to a 59% decline in Nova Scotia (Text table 2). In combination with the growth in non-sentenced custody counts, the proportional share of provincial/territorial sentenced offenders among the total custodial population has decreased during this time period, from 42% in 1994/95, to 37% in 1999/00, to 31% in 2003/04 (Text table 3).

Shifting composition of offenders in provincial/territorial custody

As noted, the average count of offenders in provincial/territorial sentenced custody has been declining for more than a decade. Between 1994/95 and 2003/04, the average count of provincial/territorial sentenced offenders declined by 31% (Text table 3). At the same time, remand counts have increased by 72% and other temporary detention counts have increased by 81%. As a result, sentenced custody offenders accounted for

Text table 3

 **Composition of the adult correctional population, average counts, 1994/95, 1999/00, and 2003/04**

	1994/95			1999/00			2003/04			% change in adjusted average count	
	Actual average count	Adjusted average count ¹	% of total ¹	Actual average count	Adjusted average count ¹	% of total ¹	Actual average count	Adjusted average count ¹	% of total ¹	from 1999/00	from 1994/95
Correctional services											
Custodial supervision:											
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	14,316	14,316	9.8	11,438 ^r	11,438	7.5	9,844	9,844	6.4	-13.9	-31.2
Remand ²	5,327	5,327	3.6	6,665	6,665	4.4	9,160	9,160	6.0	37.4	72.0
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial	168	168	0.1	531 ^r	265	0.2	361	304	0.2	15.0	81.2
Total provincial/territorial custody	19,811	19,811	13.5	18,633^r	18,367	12.0	19,366	19,309	12.6	5.1	-2.5
Federal custody, sentenced	13,948	13,948	9.5	12,974	12,974	8.5	12,641	12,641	8.2	-2.6	-9.4
Total custodial supervision	33,759	33,759	23.0	31,607^r	31,341	20.5	32,007	31,950	20.8	1.9	-5.4
Community supervision:											
Probation	100,955	99,834	68.1	102,860	102,860	67.1	100,993	100,993	65.7	-1.8	1.2
Provincial parole	3,676	3,676	2.5	1,900	1,900	1.2	885	885	0.6	-53.4	-75.9
Conditional sentences	...	...	...	8,984	8,984	5.9	13,632	12,874	8.4	43.3	...
Total provincial community supervision	104,631	103,510	70.6	113,745	113,745	74.3	115,510	114,752	74.6	0.9	10.9
Community releases (CSC ³)	9,422	9,422	6.4	8,100	8,100	5.3	7,089	7,089	4.6	-12.5	-24.8
Total community supervision	114,053	112,932	77.0	121,845	121,845	79.5	122,599	121,841	79.2	0.0	7.9
Total correctional services	147,812	146,691	100.0	153,452^r	153,186	100.0	154,606	153,791	100.0	0.4	4.8

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
 Totals may not add due to rounding.
 Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.

^r revised

... not applicable

1. Because of missing data for some years, other temporary detention data from Manitoba and British Columbia, all community supervision data from the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, as well as conditional sentence data from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, have been excluded from the "Adjusted Average Count", in order to make comparisons between years. The percentage of total statistics are based upon adjusted average counts.

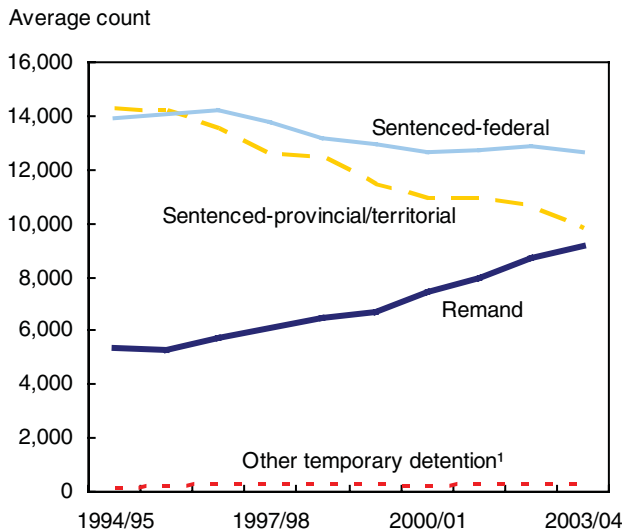
2. Figures for remand may include counts for other temporary detention.

3. This category represents movement from custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial/territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded. CSC denotes Correctional Service of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Figure 1

Average count of adults in sentenced custody has declined while the average count of remanded adults has increased, 1994/95 to 2003/04



1. Due to missing data for some years, other temporary detention data from British Columbia and Manitoba have been excluded.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

a smaller proportion of all individuals in custody in 2003/04 (31%) compared to 1994/95 (42%) while the proportional representation of individuals in remand or other temporary detention nearly doubled during the same time period (from 16% to 30%).

Several factors contribute to this trend. The drop in police-reported crime during the 1990s and the decline in the number of adults charged has reduced the number of persons in court and who have received a prison sentence.³ The implementation of the Conditional Sentence in 1996 provided the courts with a community-based alternative to imprisonment, and has had a direct impact on the decline in the number of sentenced prison admissions (Statistics Canada, 2003). A third factor is the crediting of time served on remand during sentencing.

Judges may, at their discretion, credit an offender with the time spent on remand when determining a sentence. While there is no precise formula for the court to calculate the appropriate amount of time spent in pre-trial custody, and while the amount of credited time rests with the sentencing judge, a general rule of a 2 to 1 ratio of remand served to sentence given has been considered appropriate (Martin's Criminal Code, 2004). In spite of this, judges may also credit time served at a rate that is greater than, or less than, the 2 to 1 ratio.

Since most offenders receiving 'time served' sentences are released at court and do not return to custody they therefore do not become part of the sentenced custody caseload of the

corrections system. Instead, the concluding status of these offenders would remain remand. Increases in the prevalence of 'time served' sentences will therefore contribute to a decrease in the sentenced custody caseload numbers relative to the remand caseload (Johnson, 2003).

Although there are currently no comprehensive data available to fully explain the practice of granting time served on remand by the courts or the amount of time served being credited, Corrections officials have identified the granting of time served as an important factor influencing current remand and sentencing trends.

Conditional sentences counts still rising

The average count of offenders on conditional sentence in 2003/04, of approximately 13,600, was 3% higher than in 2002/03 (Text table 1). Conditional sentences are the only supervised community legal status where there was an increase in the average count of offenders in 2003/04. All jurisdictions reported increases or no change in the average count of offenders on conditional sentence except for Manitoba (-6%) and Yukon (-2%).

In addition to an increase in the average count, offenders on conditional sentences continue to comprise a significant and growing proportion of the population under community supervision. In 2003/04, offenders on conditional sentences represented 11% of the population under community supervision, compared to 7% in 1999/00. Overall, the average count of offenders on conditional sentence increased by 43% since 1999/00 (Text table 3).

Probation counts fluctuate

In 2003/04, the average count of offenders on probation declined by 4% from 105,000 in 2002/03 to 101,000 in 2003/04 (Text table 1). Most jurisdictions reported decreases or little change in the average count of offenders on probation from 2002/03 although there was variation among the provinces/territories. The largest decreases were reported in Yukon (-15%) and in Manitoba and British Columbia (-8%) while the largest increase was reported in Prince Edward Island (+31%). Since 1994/95, there has been no consistent trend in probation average counts. However, the proportional presentation of probationers in the provincial/territorial system has decreased from 84% of offenders in 1994/95 to 75% in 2003/04 (Text table 4).

Provincial parole continues to decrease

As a consequence of the large declines in the use of provincial parole, the average count has continued to decrease. In 2003/04, there were, on average, about 890 persons on provincial parole on any given day, down by nearly 13% from 2002/03 (Text table 1), by more than 53% since 1999/00 and

3. For more information on crime rate and sentencing trends, see Sauvé, J. 2005. "Crime Statistics in Canada, 2004" Juristat. Catalogue no: 85-002 XPE. Vol. 25, No. 5. Ottawa: Statistics Canada and Thomas, M. 2004. "Adult Criminal Court Statistics 2003/04" Juristat. Catalogue no: 85-002 XPE. Vol. 24, No. 12. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.

Text table 4

Distribution of average count of offenders in provincial/territorial correctional service programs, 1994/95, 1999/00 and 2003/04

Jurisdiction		P/T Sentenced Custody		Remand/Other Temp. Detention		Probation		Conditional Sentence		Total ¹
		No.	Proportion of corr. services count	No.	Proportion of corr. services count	No.	Proportion of corr. services count	No.	Proportion of corr. services count	No.
Newfoundland and Labrador	1994/95	354	11.7	39	1.3	2,620	87.0	...	...	3,013
	1999/00	222	8.2	55	2.0	2,260	83.2	180	6.6	2,718
	2003/04	210	8.4	60	2.4	2,069	83.2	149	6.0	2,488
Prince Edward Island	1994/95	84	10.6	11	1.4	700	88.1	...	...	795
	1999/00	71	...	11	...	713	...	...	...	795
	2003/04	51	6.2	24	3.0	717	88.1	22	2.7	814
Nova Scotia	1994/95	373	8.0	66	1.4	4,227	90.6	...	...	4,666
	1999/00	247	...	103	...	4,614	...	...	...	4,964
	2003/04	153	3.2	143	3.0	4,045	85.1	411	8.6	4,752
New Brunswick	1994/95	376	12.4	54	1.8	2,602	85.8	...	...	3,032
	1999/00	244	...	75	...	2,416	...	...	...	2,735
	2003/04	203	7.4	106	3.9	2,101	76.8	325	11.9	2,735
Quebec	1994/95	2,334	19.4	1,219	10.1	8,500	70.5	...	...	12,053
	1999/00	2,010 ^r	14.4	1,114 ^r	8.0	7,925	56.9	2,876	20.7	13,926
	2003/04	2,283	14.2	1,475	9.2	8,839	54.9	3,495	21.7	16,092
Ontario	1994/95	4,619	7.9	2,663	4.6	51,080	87.5	...	...	58,362
	1999/00	4,003	6.5	3,357	5.4	52,013	84.1	2,488	4.0	61,861
	2003/04	2,957	4.6	4,725	7.3	53,641	82.6	3,598	5.5	64,921
Manitoba ²	1994/95	703	10.9	238	3.7	5,482	85.3	...	...	6,423
	1999/00	603	7.9	495	6.5	5,997	78.6	534	7.0	7,629
	2003/04	515	6.4	714	8.8	6,029	74.4	841	10.4	8,099
Saskatchewan	1994/95	1,076	23.6	164	3.6	3,329	72.9	...	...	4,569
	1999/00	854	14.9	290	5.1	3,720	64.8	877	15.3	5,741
	2003/04	826	12.5	345	5.2	4,181	63.2	1,263	19.1	6,615
Alberta	1994/95	2,215	21.9	497	4.9	7,385	73.1	...	...	10,097
	1999/00	1,430	13.0	539	4.9	8,311	75.4	749	6.8	11,029
	2003/04	1,220	10.5	941	8.1	7,949	68.5	1,489	12.8	11,599
British Columbia ²	1994/95	1,874	11.9	487	3.1	13,452	85.1	...	...	15,813
	1999/00	1,467	8.2	821	4.6	14,453	80.4	1,241	6.9	17,982
	2003/04	1,146	7.6	847	5.6	11,137	73.6	2,003	13.2	15,133
Yukon	1994/95	54	10.3	15	2.9	457	86.9	...	...	526
	1999/00	43	8.0	18	3.4	438	81.4	39	7.2	538
	2003/04	25	6.7	27	7.1	285	76.4	36	9.7	373
Northwest Territories ³	1994/95	255	18.0	42	3.0	1,121	79.1	...	...	1,418
	1999/00	207	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	236
	2003/04	194	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	225
Nunavut	1994/95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999/00	36	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	57
	2003/04	62	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	89
Total¹	1994/95	14,317	11.9	5,495	4.6	100,955	83.6	...	...	120,767
	1999/00	11,438^r	8.8	6,929^r	5.3	102,860	79.0	8,984	6.9	130,212
	2003/04	9,844	7.4	9,464	7.1	100,993	75.4	13,632	10.2	133,934

Note: Total count used in proportion calculations includes Provincial/territorial sentenced custody, Remand, Other temporary detention, Probation, and Conditional Sentences (where applicable after 1996).

... not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

^r revised

1. Includes all available data per category.

2. Other temporary detention data unavailable, and is therefore excluded from the total.

3. Data for Northwest Territories in 1994/95 also include Nunavut data for that year, while subsequent years do not.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

by 76% in the last ten years (Text table 3). These declines can mainly be attributed to large decreases in provincial parole counts in Quebec (-57%) and Ontario (-64%) that occurred between 1999/00 and 2003/04 compared to a smaller decrease in British Columbia (-7%) during the same time period. As Text table 3 illustrates, the share of the total correction population represented by offenders on provincial parole has declined, from 3% in 1994/95 to less than 1% in 2003/04.

Incarceration rate decreases

In 2003/04, the adult incarceration rate was at its lowest level since 1981/82. For every 100,000 adults in 2003/04, 130 were incarcerated, 3% lower than the rate of 134 per 100,000 adult population in 1981/82 and 2002/03 (Text table 5). The adult incarceration rate is calculated as the daily average number of incarcerated adults (sentenced custody, remand or other temporary detention) for every 100,000 adults in Canada (see Table 1 for Adult Population figures). The incarceration rate has declined 16% since 1994/95 (155 per 100,000). Although both provincial/territorial and federal incarceration rates have contributed to this decrease, the rate of decline has been larger in the federal system since 1994/95 (-20%) than in the provincial/territorial systems (-13%).

In 2003/04, the overall provincial/territorial incarceration rate was 79 per 100,000 adult population, down 2 points from 2002/03 (Text table 5). Among the provinces there was substantial variability in incarceration rates in 2003/04, ranging from 40 in Nova Scotia to 157 in Saskatchewan. In

the territories, incarceration rates were much higher (220 in Yukon and 677 in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut). The provincial/territorial incarceration rate declined or remained relatively unchanged from 2002/03 in all jurisdictions, except for Manitoba which reported an increase of 3%. Between 1999/00 and 2003/04, there has been a great deal of variability in the change in the incarceration rates among the jurisdictions. British Columbia reported a decline of 24% while in Quebec, where the incarceration rate still remains lower in all but two jurisdictions, the incarceration rate increased by 16%. During the same five year period, the federal rate of incarceration decreased by 8%.

Admissions to correctional services declined in 2003/04

In 2003/04, there were approximately 358,400 admissions to correctional service programs, a decrease of 2% from 2002/03.⁴ Approximately 70% of admissions were to custody while the remaining 30% were to community supervision. One-third of all admissions to correctional services were to remand (34%), followed by provincial/territorial sentenced custody (23%) and probation (22%). Approximately 2% of admissions were to federal custody (Text table 6).

4. See Text box 1 'Data sources and measures', earlier in this report for a definition of admissions. See Text table 6 for percentage change between 2002/03 and 2003/04.

Text table 5

Province	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	% change from 2002/03 to 2003/04	% change from 1999/00 to 2003/04
	rate per 100,000 adult population ¹						
Newfoundland and Labrador	67	70	78	72	65	-8.9	-3.0
Prince Edward Island	80	83	63	75	71	-6.2	-11.9
Nova Scotia	48	47	43	40	40	-0.7	-17.3
New Brunswick	55	48	53	53	52	-2.2	-5.1
Quebec	55	56	61	63	63	0.1	15.6
Ontario	84	85	86	87	81	-6.1	-3.2
Manitoba	129	130	129	136	140	3.2	8.6
Saskatchewan	154	152	154	163	157	-3.9	2.3
Alberta	90	85	91	90	90	0.3	0.5
British Columbia	82	79	69	64	63	-2.0	-24.0
Yukon	274	237	239	226	220	-2.9	-19.7
Northwest Territories & Nunavut ²	684	646	640	687	677	-1.6	-1.0
Provincial/territorial total	80	80 ^r	81 ^r	81	79	-2.9	-1.8
Federal total	56	54	53	53	51	-2.8	-7.9
Total	136	134^r	134^r	134	130	-2.9	-4.3

Note: Rates have been rounded; however, the percent change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.

^r revised

1. Average number of adults in sentenced custody, remand or other temporary detention per 100,000 adult population.

2. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been combined to allow calculation of percentage change.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Text table 6



Composition of admissions to the adult correctional population, 2002/03 to 2003/04

Correctional services	2002/03		2003/04		% change from 2002/03
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	
Custodial supervision:					
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	84,660 ^r	23.2	81,138	22.6	-4.2
Remand	124,346 ^r	34.2	123,401	34.4	-0.8
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial	35,163 ^r	9.7	38,376	10.7	9.1
Total provincial/territorial custody	244,169 ^r	67.0	242,915	67.8	-0.5
Federal custody, sentenced	7,737	2.1	7,577	2.1	-2.1
Total custodial supervision	251,906^r	69.2	250,492	69.9	-0.6
Community supervision:					
Probation	83,394 ^r	22.9	79,626	22.2	-4.5
Provincial parole	2,024	0.6	1,860	0.5	-8.1
Conditional sentences	19,221 ^r	5.3	18,857	5.3	-1.9
Total provincial community supervision	104,639 ^r	28.8	100,343	28.0	-4.1
Community releases (CSC) ¹	7,377 ^r	2.0	7,515	2.1	1.9
Total community supervision	112,016^r	30.8	107,858	30.1	-3.7
Total correctional services	363,922^r	100.0	358,350	100.0	-1.5

^r revised

1. This category represents movement from custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial/territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded. CSC denotes Correctional Service of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Total admissions to correctional supervision were 3% fewer in 2003/04 than in 1994/95. This decrease is largely attributed to a decline in the number of custodial admissions (-10%), especially to sentenced custody (-32%). Despite an overall decline in the number of admissions in the past decade, total admissions to correctional supervision increased by 6% since 1999/00, a rise which is influenced by increases in the number of admissions to both custody (+6%) and community supervision (+5%). Specifically, there have been increases in the number of provincial/territorial admissions to remand (+10%), other temporary detention (+90%), and conditional sentence (+17%) since 1999/00 (Text table 7).⁵

Admissions to custody

Changes in remand admissions vary by jurisdiction

In 2003/04, there were approximately 123,400 remand admissions, accounting for one-half of all provincial/territorial custody admissions. The number of admissions to remand is unchanged from 2002/03 (Text table 6). However, there was substantial variation among the provinces and territories. Several jurisdictions experienced a decrease in the number of remand admissions in 2003/04, most notably - Prince Edward Island (-29%), Manitoba (-4%), and the Northwest Territories (-13%). Nonetheless, several jurisdictions had substantial increases in remand admissions – Nova Scotia (+14%), New Brunswick (+8%), and the Yukon (+10%) (Table 2).

In 2003/04, there were approximately 38,400 other temporary detention admissions, an increase of 9% from 2002/03 (Text table 6). Among those jurisdictions where other temporary detention data are available, all jurisdictions except for Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan reported increases in the number of admissions to temporary detention, ranging from an increase of 2% in New Brunswick to a 21% increase in Manitoba (See Table 2 for year to year change).

Non-sentenced custody continues to increase

Overall, non-sentenced admissions (i.e. remand and other temporary detention) have accounted for a growing proportion of all custodial admissions over the last decade, from 49% in 1994/95, to 55% in 1999/00 and 61% in 2003/04. Since 1994/95, the total number of non-sentenced admissions to custody in the provincial/territorial system has increased by 13%, or from 117,400 to 132,000 admissions (Text table 7). More specifically, admissions to other temporary detention have nearly doubled since 1999/00 (+90%). These increases may be due, in part, to an increase in the number of immigration holds after the events on September 11, 2001, and due to changes in judicial practices in the use of temporary detention (e.g., judicial assessment orders).

5. Due to missing data for some years, all data from Manitoba, other temporary detention data from New Brunswick and British Columbia, and community supervision data from Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded in order to make comparisons between years. The percentage changes are based upon adjusted admissions (see Text table 7 for these adjusted admissions).

Text table 7


Composition of the adult correctional population, admissions, 1994/95, 1999/00, and 2003/04

Correctional services	1994/95			1999/00			2003/04			% change in adjusted admissions	
	Admissions	Adjusted admissions ¹	% of total ¹	Admissions	Adjusted admissions ¹	% of total ¹	Admissions	Adjusted admissions ¹	% of total ¹	from 1999/00	from 1994/95
Custodial supervision:											
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	117,938	114,902	34.8	86,885	83,601	27.5	81,138	77,999	24.4	-6.7	-32.1
Remand ²	112,671	107,753	32.6	111,392	104,825	34.5	123,401	115,128	36.0	9.8	6.8
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial	11,470	9,616	2.9	21,563	8,908	2.9	38,376	16,913	5.3	89.9	75.9
Total provincial/territorial custody	242,079	232,271	70.3	219,840	197,334	64.9	242,915	210,040	65.6	6.4	-9.6
Federal custody, sentenced	9,079	9,079	2.7	7,906	7,906	2.6	7,577	7,577	2.4	-4.2	-16.5
Total custodial supervision	251,158	241,350	73.0	227,746	205,240	67.5	250,492	217,617	68.0	6.0	-9.8
Community supervision:											
Probation	78,887	75,277	22.8	72,789	72,789	23.9	79,626	75,325	23.5	3.5	0.1
Provincial parole	6,485	6,485	2.0	3,355	3,355	1.1	1,860	1,860	0.6	-44.6	-71.3
Conditional sentences	...	...	...	15,792	15,208	5.0	18,857	17,790	5.6	17.0	...
Total provincial community supervision	85,372	81,762	24.7	91,936	91,352	30.0	100,343	94,975	29.7	4.0	16.2
Community releases (CSC ³)	7,406	7,406	2.2	7,647	7,647	2.5	7,515	7,515	2.3	-1.7	1.5
Total community supervision	92,778	89,168	27.0	99,583	98,999	32.5	107,858	102,490	32.0	3.5	14.9
Total correctional services	343,936	330,518	100.0	327,329	304,239	100.0	358,350	320,107	100.0	5.2	-3.1

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

... not applicable

1. Because of missing data for some years, all data from Manitoba, other temporary detention data from New Brunswick and British Columbia, and community supervision data from Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded from "Adjusted Admissions" in order to make comparisons between years. The percentage of total statistics are based upon adjusted admissions.
2. Figures for remand may include admissions for other temporary detention.
3. This category represents movement from custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial/territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded. CSC denotes Correctional Service of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

More than half of all remanded individuals held for less than a week

More than half of all individuals who were remanded in custody in 2003/04 were held for less than a week (55%). However, the length of remand differed by jurisdiction. Lengthy remands were most common in Newfoundland and Labrador, where 83% of remanded offenders had served more than one week, followed by Nunavut and the Northwest Territories, where 68% of remands in both jurisdictions had served more than one week. In comparison, remands of more than a week were less common in Nova Scotia (19%) and in Quebec (28%). In 2003/04, 45% of offenders were remanded for more than one week, relatively unchanged compared to the proportion in 1999/00 (44%).

Although there has been little change in the average length of remand in recent years, there have been changes in the number of individuals serving a remand term of one year or more. In 2003/04, 1,010 individuals were released from remand with time served of more than 365 days, up from 296

individuals in 1994/95, representing an increase of 241%. In contrast, the number of individuals released from remand with time served of less than 365 days during the same time period increased by 24%.

Cases in Canada's adult criminal courts have become more complex and are taking more time to resolve. According to data from the Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS), cases involving multiple charges accounted for 51% of the adult courts caseload in 2003/04, up from 44% in 1994/95. In addition, the time required to dispose of court cases continued to grow. In 2003/04, on average, cases took 226 days compared with 137 days a decade earlier while the average processing time for multiple-charge cases rose from 157 days to 236 days (Thomas, 2004).

Admissions to sentenced custody decreased

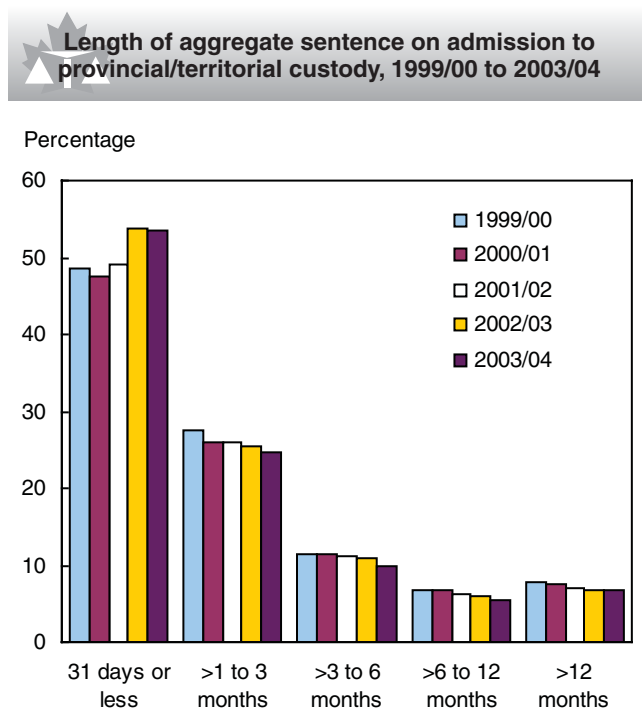
While non-sentenced admissions increased, admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody decreased by 4%, from 84,700 in 2002/03 to 81,100 in 2003/04 (Text table 6).

All jurisdictions reported decreases, except for Newfoundland, Alberta and British Columbia where the number of sentenced custody admissions remained stable. The largest decreases were found in Nunavut (-29%), Prince Edward Island (-18%), Quebec (-11%) and the Northwest Territories (-10%) (Table 2). Since 1994/95, provincial/territorial sentenced custody admissions have declined by one-third (32%). Admissions to federal custody also decreased by 17% over the decade (Text table 7).

Offenders spending shorter periods in sentenced custody

Aggregate sentence lengths for those admitted to sentenced custody have been decreasing in both the provincial and federal systems. In the provincial/territorial system, 54% of offenders were admitted with aggregate sentences of 31 days or less in 2003/04, compared to 49% in 1999/00 (Figure 2). The proportion of offenders admitted with aggregate sentences of 12 months or more remained relatively unchanged in 2003/04 (7%) compared to 1999/00 (8%).

Figure 2



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

In the federal system, shorter sentences of two to three years are the most prevalent, and their occurrence has increased substantially in the last five years. The proportion of offenders admitted to federal custody on sentences of two to three years rose from 42% in 1999/00 to 55% in 2003/04. In addition, while the proportion of offenders admitted to federal custody on sentences of three to four years has remained unchanged, the

proportion admitted with sentences of four to five years dropped from 12% to 9% between 1990/00 and 2003/04. Moreover, the proportion of those admitted with sentences of five to ten years in duration has dropped from 17% to 11%. While admissions with sentences of 10 years or more, including life sentences, continue to represent a very small proportion of all admissions to the federal system, the proportion dropped slightly from 7% to 5% of offenders between 1999/00 and 2003/04.

Substantial variability in offence profiles of admissions across jurisdictions in 2003/04⁶

Most offenders admitted to sentenced custody in 2003/04 were sentenced under the provisions of the *Criminal Code*. Among the jurisdictions, there were considerable differences in the types of offences for which an offender was admitted to custody (Table 3). In 2003/04, *Criminal Code* provisions accounted for 80% or more of all sentenced custody admissions in all jurisdictions, with the exception of Quebec (45%). Sentenced custody admissions for violent offences were most common in Manitoba (57%), the Northwest Territories (57%) and Nunavut (76%). In contrast, admission to custody for other *Criminal Code* offences⁷, such as failure to comply with an order, unlawfully at large or offences against public order, were most prevalent in Nova Scotia (36%), and Saskatchewan (40%). In Ontario and Newfoundland and Labrador, roughly the same proportion of offenders was admitted for violent offences, property crimes and other offences (25% to 29%). In Quebec, 48% of sentenced admissions were for provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws⁸ whereas, in Prince Edward Island, 59% of all sentenced admissions to custody were for impaired driving offences. This finding is consistent with data from the Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS) which found that 91% of all impaired driving convictions in Prince Edward Island resulted in incarceration in 2003/04 (Thomas, 2004).

Admissions to community supervision

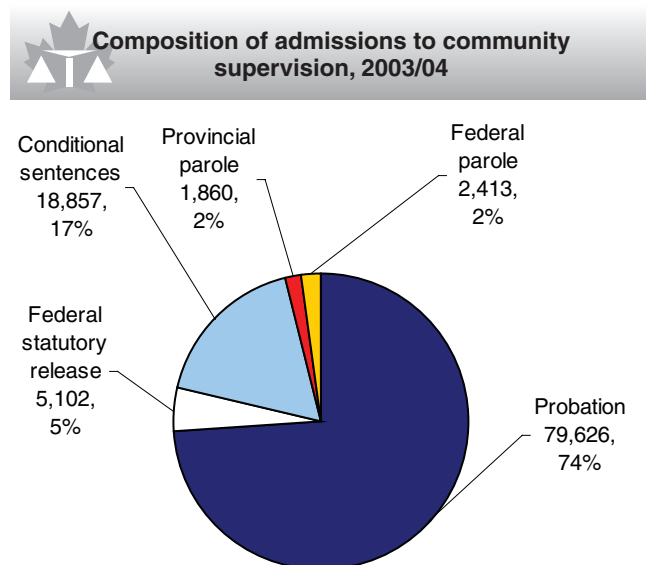
In 2003/04 there were approximately 107,900 admissions to community supervision, 4% fewer than in 2002/03. The bulk of these admissions were in the provincial/territorial system with almost 100,300 admissions to probation, provincial parole or conditional sentence. The remaining 7,500 community admissions were comprised of releases to federal day parole, full parole and statutory release (Text table 6).

6. In the Adult Correctional Services Survey, when there is more than one offence leading to incarceration, only data related to the most serious offence in the case is recorded (except in Alberta and Yukon, which uses multiple charge data to record all offences, and British Columbia which uses the most serious disposition methodology). The following jurisdictional analysis includes only those jurisdictions employing the most serious offence methodology.
7. Other *Criminal Code* incidents involve the remaining *Criminal Code* offences not classified as violent or property (excluding traffic offences), for example, mischief, bail violations, disturbing the peace, arson, prostitution and offensive weapons.
8. In situations where fines are levied, the offender can be incarcerated for non-payment or, if already incarcerated, seek to serve a custodial sentence in lieu of payment of fines.

Probation admissions decline in 2003/04

Probation is by far the largest category of community supervision, accounting for approximately three-quarters (74%) of all admissions to community supervision (Figure 3). In 2003/04 there were 79,600 admissions to probation, 5% fewer than in 2002/03. All jurisdictions showed a decrease except for Nova Scotia, Quebec and Nunavut (+4%). The largest decreases were found in Yukon (-20%) and British Columbia (-13%) (Table 4).

Figure 3



Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Length of probation terms increasing

In 2003/04, 81% of probation terms were between 12 months and 24 months (inclusive) in length, up from 73% in 1999/00. Probation lengths of more than 18 months and less than 24 months increased from 2% of all probation terms to 7%, while terms of 24 months accounted for 19% in 2003/04 compared to 15% in 1999/00. At the same time, admissions to probation with the longest terms – more than two years – decreased to 4%, down from 15% in 2002/03 and 7% in 1999/00.

Almost half of probation intakes admitted with violent offences

Overall, admissions to probation are more often related to a violent offence than other offences (Table 5). Nearly half of all admissions to probation were for violent offences (46%), followed by property offences (26%) and other *Criminal Code* violations (17%). Between 1999/00 and 2003/04, the proportion of probation admissions with a violent offence increased slightly, from 42% to 46%, while at the same time, property crime admissions accounted for a larger proportion in

1999/00 (31%) compared to 2003/04 (26%). Violent offences represented the largest proportion of admissions to probation in 2003/04 in all jurisdictions except Quebec, where property offences accounted for a slightly larger proportion of admissions (34%) than violent offences (31%). The proportion of probation admissions for Other *Criminal Code*⁹ offences ranged from 13% in Ontario to 30% in Nova Scotia.

Conditional sentence admissions decrease slightly

In 2003/04, there were approximately 18,900 conditional sentence admissions, representing 17% of all admissions to community supervision (Figure 3). Conditional sentence admissions declined by nearly 2% from 2002/03, marking the first annual decrease since the introduction of conditional sentences in 1996/97. In spite of the overall decrease, many jurisdictions showed increases in the number of admissions to conditional sentences, most notably Newfoundland and Labrador (+32%) and Prince Edward Island (+57%). The largest decreases were found in British Columbia (-11%) and Quebec (-8%) (Table 4). Although the small decline in the number of admissions in 2003/04 suggests that admissions to conditional sentences are beginning to stabilize, their impact on the composition of correctional services since their introduction is notable. Since 1999/00, admissions to conditional sentenced increased by more than 17% (Text table 7).

The overall decline in the number of admissions to conditional sentence in 2003/04 is in sharp contrast to the increase in the average count of offenders on conditional sentences (as discussed previously). However, while the number of offenders admitted to a conditional sentence dropped from the year before (-2%), the sentence length upon admission may be increasing, thus influencing the duration of time spent under supervision for a conditional sentence in correctional services, and increasing the average counts.

Use of provincial parole continues to decline; federal parole increases

Provincial parole boards operate in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. In all other jurisdictions, the National Parole Board is responsible for making decisions regarding both day and full parole. In 2003/04, the number of releases to provincial parole declined by 8%, from about 2,020 to 1,860. Over the past decade, the number of community releases from provincial facilities such as day and full parole has generally been declining. Between 1994/95 and 2003/04, the number of provincial parole releases granted by provincial parole boards decreased by 71%, or from 6,490 to 1,860 releases.

For parole boards in Ontario and Quebec, where data were available, the number of applications to full parole has continued to decline, as has the grant rate for provincial parole. In 2003/04, the grant rate for provincial parole in Quebec

9. Other *Criminal Code* incidents involve the remaining *Criminal Code* offences not classified as violent or property (excluding traffic offences), for example, mischief, bail violations, disturbing the peace, arson, prostitution and offensive weapons.

Text table 8


Grant rates for full and day parole, 1999/00 to 2003/04

Year	Day parole			Full parole			
	Total applications	Applications granted	Grant rate	Total applications	Applications granted	Grant rate	
	number	number	%	number	number	%	
National Parole Board							
Federal offenders	1999/00	5,305 ^r	3,839 ^r	72.4	4,992 ^r	2,169 ^r	43.4
	2000/01	4,812	3,460	72.4	4,277 ^r	1,814	42.4
	2001/02	4,427	3,170	71.9	3,842 ^r	1,660 ^r	43.2
	2002/03	4,230 ^r	3,025 ^r	71.5	3,528 ^r	1,504 ^r	42.6
	2003/04	4,193	3,120	74.4	3,550	1,604	45.2
Provincial offenders ¹	1999/00	374	283	75.7	688	419	60.9
	2000/01	309 ^r	218 ^r	70.6 ^r	571	342	59.9
	2001/02	287	184	64.1	463 ^r	261 ^r	56.4 ^r
	2002/03	285	200	70.2	440 ^r	251	57.0 ^r
	2003/04	201	147	73.1	372	243	65.3
Provincial parole boards²							
Quebec	1999/00	.	.	.	3,553	2,333	65.7
	2000/01	.	.	.	3,115	1,731	55.6
	2001/02	.	.	.	2,757	1,323	48.0
	2002/03	.	.	.	2,661	1,267	47.6
	2003/04	.	.	.	2,531	1,181	46.7
Ontario	1999/00	.	.	.	2,523	702	27.8
	2000/01	.	.	.	2,125	584	27.5
	2001/02	.	.	.	1,802	511	28.4
	2002/03	.	.	.	1,265	361	28.5
	2003/04	.	.	.	1,243	271	21.8

. not available for any reference period

^r revised

1. These data represent decisions for provincial/territorial offenders in provinces/territories that do not operate their own parole boards, but who are supervised by Correctional Services Canada.

2. Since no data were available for 1999/00 to 2003/04 for British Columbia, all data was excluded from this table.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

declined from 66% in 1999/00 to 47% in 2003/04, while in Ontario during the same period, the grant rate decreased from 28% to 22% (Text Table 8).

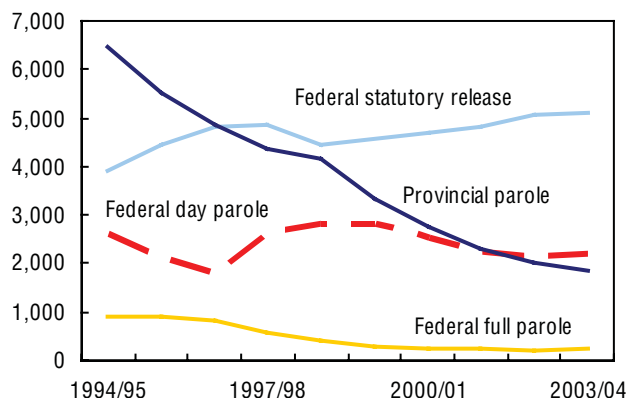
In 2003/04, the number of federal releases from facilities on day parole and full parole increased, halting a downward trend of more than a decade. Specifically, there were about 2,180 day parole releases in 2003/04, a 4% increase from 2002/03 (2,100). Prior to 2002/03, day parole releases had been declining, by 19% since 1994/95 (2,590). A similar trend is also found for the number of releases on full parole. Between 1994/95 and 2002/03, full parole releases from the federal system substantially declined by 78%, or from about 920 to 200 releases. In 2003/04, the number of releases on full parole increased 15% from 2002/03, to approximately 230 releases, representing the first increase in the number of federal releases on full parole since 1995/96 (Figure 4).

Although the use of full parole has increased in 2003/04, full parole continues to represent a small proportion of all federal releases (3%). Full parole release has been declining proportionally for the past ten years, from 12% of federal releases in 1994/95 to 4% in 1999/00 and 3% in 2003/04.¹⁰ Similarly, the use of day parole as a proportion of federal releases has also decreased during this ten year period, from 35% in 1994/95, and 37% in 1999/00 down to 29% in 2003/04. In contrast, statutory releases have increased incrementally since 1994/95. Proportionally, statutory releases accounted for 53% of federal releases in 1994/95, 60% in 1999/00 and slightly more than two-thirds of federal releases in 2003/04 (68%).

10. Releases on warrant expiry and other releases have been excluded from the calculation of this proportion.

Figure 4

Releases of inmates from correctional facilities by type of release, 1994/95 to 2003/04



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Characteristics of offenders admitted to correctional services

In 2003/04, women accounted for 6% of federal admissions to custody, 10% of provincial/territorial sentenced admissions

Text table 9

Characteristics of adult offenders admitted to correctional services, 2003/04

Jurisdiction	Sentenced custody			Remand			Probation			Conditional Sentence			Total adult population 2001 Aboriginal (%)
	Female (%)	Aboriginal (%)	Median Age ¹	Female (%)	Aboriginal (%)	Median Age ¹	Female (%)	Aboriginal (%)	Median Age ¹	Female (%)	Aboriginal (%)	Median Age ¹	
Newfoundland and Labrador	6	..	32	5	..	28	18	..	32	17	..	33	3
Prince Edward Island	7	2	..	8	5	..	12	..	..	28	..	..	1
Nova Scotia	8	7	32	9	7	32	16	7	34	16	7	32	2
New Brunswick	9	9	30	9	8	30	17	7	30	17	8	31	2
Quebec	10	2	36	9	4	33	14	7	32	13	6	34	1
Ontario	9	9	32	11	9	31	17	6	32	21	8	33	1
Manitoba	7	68	30	12	62	29	19	50	31	19	44	29	11
Saskatchewan	12	80	30	8	77	28	19	67	29	16	72	30	10
Alberta	13	39	31	14	28	29	18	24	..	19	16	..	4
British Columbia	8	20	31	12	22	31	18	19	31	16	17	34	4
Yukon	6	73	30	8	78	30	15	61	32	17	66	34	20
Northwest Territories	7	88	32	3	85	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Nunavut	0	97	37	1	97	37	19	99	..	9	98	..	78
Provincial/territorial total	10	21	...	11	18	...	17	16	...	17	19	...	...
Federal total	6	18	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

.. not available for specific reference period

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero.

1. The median age at admission is the age where, if all the people are ordered by age, half of the people are younger and half are older.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey; Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Census.

and 11% of remand admissions. Among the provinces and territories in 2003/04, there was substantial variation in the proportions of sentenced custody admissions that were female, ranging from none in Nunavut to 13% in Alberta (Text Table 9). These overall proportions have remained relatively stable since 1999/00.

Typically, females account for larger proportions of probation and conditional sentence admissions than custody admissions. In 2003/04, females accounted for 17% of probation intakes, with their representation ranging from 12% in Prince Edward Island to 19% in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nunavut. Similarly, 17% of conditional sentence admissions were female, with substantial variation in their representation among the provinces and territories, ranging from 9% in Nunavut to 28% in Prince Edward Island.

Aboriginal people represent almost one in five admissions to correctional services

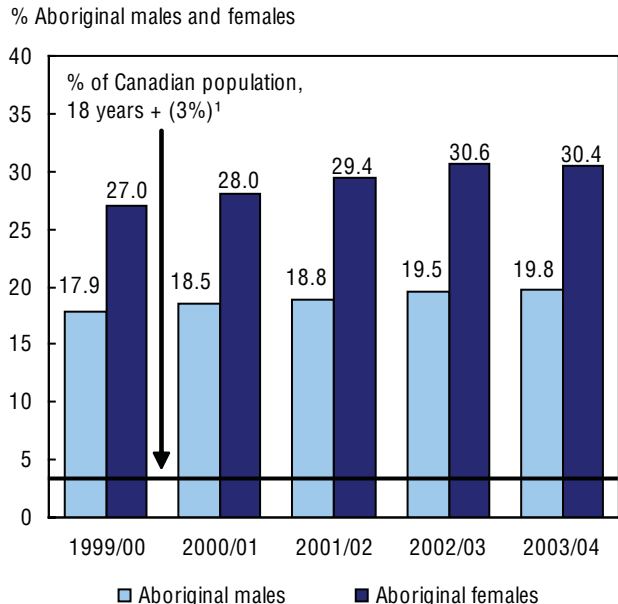
In 2003/04, Aboriginal people accounted for 21% of admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody, 18% of admissions to federal custody, 18% of admissions to remand, 16% of probation admissions and 19% of conditional sentence admissions. At the same time, Aboriginal people represented 3% of the Canadian adult population (Text Table 9). Overall, the representation of Aboriginal people among sentenced custody admissions has increased since 1999/00, from 18% to 21% but has remained stable since 2001/02. The proportions of admissions to probation and remanded custody represented by Aboriginal people have remained relatively stable in recent years.

Aboriginal people had higher levels of representation in sentenced custody compared to their representation in the adult population, most notably in Manitoba (68% versus 11%), Alberta (39% versus 4%), Saskatchewan (80% versus 10%), British Columbia (20% versus 4%) and Ontario (9% versus 1%) (Text table 9). In addition, the proportion of sentenced admissions to custody represented by Aboriginal people has increased in some jurisdictions between 1999/00 and 2003/04, with Manitoba (63% to 68%) and Saskatchewan (75% to 80%) showing the largest increases.

A recent CCJS study, using data from the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS), explored the extent to which offenders released from provincial correctional services in Saskatchewan in 1999/00 had a re-involvement, or a return to correctional supervision, at a later point in time (by March 31, 2004). The *Juristat* found that 57% of Aboriginal persons compared to 28% of non-Aboriginal persons had returned to correctional services by March 31, 2004 following release in 1999/00. In addition, the study found that the rates of re-involvement increased more rapidly for Aboriginal people than non-Aboriginal people, with 29% of Aboriginal adults versus 13% of non-Aboriginal adults returning in the first twelve months, over a four-year period following release.¹¹

Figure 6

Aboriginal males and female admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody, as a percentage of all males and females, 1999/00 to 2003/04



Note: To allow year-over-year comparisons, data from Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded from the totals due to missing data for some years.

1. Aboriginal population based on Census data for those jurisdictions with the ability to report sentenced custody admissions between 1999/00 and 2003/04.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey (ACS); 2001 Census of Canada Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Higher levels of admissions among Aboriginal people relative to their share of the population is particularly pronounced for Aboriginal women

In 2003/04, Aboriginal women represented 30% of all female admissions to sentenced custody and 27% of female admissions to remand. In contrast, Aboriginal males, accounted for 20% of male sentenced admissions and 17% of male admission to remand. The difference in the proportions of Aboriginal females compared to Aboriginal males occurred in all jurisdictions for both sentenced custody and remand admissions. Since 1999/00, the proportion of sentenced admissions represented by Aboriginal people has increased for both males and females (Figure 6), while remand figures have remained stable.

Adult correctional service operational expenditures

In 2003/04, adult correctional service expenditures totalled \$2.7 billion, a 3% decrease since 2002/03.¹² Slightly more than half of all correctional service expenditures in 2003/04 were in the federal system (53%) while the remaining 47% were in the provincial and territorial systems. Overall, custodial services represented the largest share of expenditures in both the federal (67%) and provincial/territorial systems (79%). Community supervision services accounted for a larger proportion of correctional services in the provincial/territorial system compared to the federal system (17% versus 11%) while expenditures for headquarters and central services were significantly higher in the federal system relative to those in the provincial/territorial system (20% versus 4%) (Table 7).

Federal inmates are typically more costly to house than inmates in the provincial/territorial system. On average, \$240.18 per day was spent on a federal inmate compared to \$141.75 per day at the provincial/territorial level in 2003/04. This difference in inmate costs between the federal and provincial/territorial system is the result of a number of factors, including the higher levels of security required in the federal system as well as the higher costs of incarceration associated with federally sentenced female offenders (Johnson, 2004). In addition, there may be an increased number of treatment programs available to offenders serving longer sentences associated with federal custody (see Text box 2).

Between 2002/03 and 2003/04, the average constant dollar inmate cost in the provinces and territories decreased by 3% (Text Table 10). The average constant dollar inmate cost in 2003/04 was 1% lower than in 1999/00. In the federal system, the average daily federal inmate cost did not change from 2002/03.

11. See Johnson, S. 2005. "Returning to Correctional Services after release: A profile of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adults involved in Saskatchewan Corrections from 1999/00 to 2003/04." *Juristat*. Catalogue no: 85-002-XPE. Vol. 25, No.2. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.

12. Trends in expenditures are examined in constant dollars to take inflation into account. Due to missing data from Prince Edward Island for 2003/04, all data have been excluded from previous years for comparison.

Text box 3

Characteristics of persons admitted to adult correctional services, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan

The Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) is a new person-based survey that is currently being implemented in several jurisdictions across Canada. Currently, person-level data are available for three jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

One important benefit of person-based surveys is the collection of socio-demographic information to describe the population, such as age, Aboriginal Identity, marital status, as well as the educational attainment and employment status of the individual. These characteristics from the three jurisdictions currently reporting to the ICSS provide a descriptive picture of the adult correctional system population in their respective jurisdictions.

As an individual can have more than one admission during a fiscal year, these data have been characterized by their most recent admission in a specific jurisdiction's correctional system. Presenting characteristics by the individual's most recent admission eliminates the possibility that these characteristics may change from one admission to another over a period of time. For example, an offender may have improved their education level between two admissions and the most recent admission would document this higher level of education obtained.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan in 2003/04, the majority of offenders admitted to correctional services were single (54%).¹ Nearly one-third of Aboriginal people admitted to correctional services were in a common-law relationship (31%), nearly twice the proportion for non-Aboriginal people (17%) (Table 6).

Compared to the general population, the population in correctional services has a relatively low level of education. For example, almost 30% of the general population in New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Saskatchewan aged 25 years and older had less than a high school diploma.² In the corrections population within these jurisdictions, more than half of all adults aged 25 and older had not completed high school (52%). The highest level of education obtained by more than one in five adults over 25 years of age in correctional services was primary school (23%) while 10% had not completed primary school. Low education attainment was more common for Aboriginal adults compared to non-Aboriginal adults. More than double the proportion of non-Aboriginal adults in corrections had completed high school or a higher level education compared to non-Aboriginal adults (65% versus 28%). (Table 6 and Figure 5).

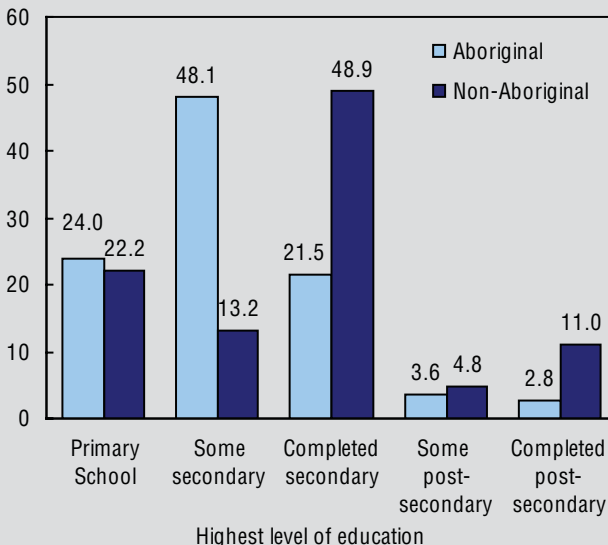
More than four in ten adults involved in corrections in the three reporting jurisdictions were unemployed prior to their most recent admission to correctional services in 2003/04 (45%). Among Aboriginal people, 35% were employed at the time of the most recent admission compared to 47% of non-Aboriginal people. For all offenders, the likelihood of unemployment prior to the most recent involvement in corrections was highest among adult admissions to sentenced custody (50%), and lowest among adults admitted to probation (38%).

When an individual is involved in correctional services, risk and needs assessment tools are often used to determine treatment while under correctional supervision as well as to assess the risk of future offending. The ICSS currently collects data on offender needs in Saskatchewan only. Data are collected for assessed offenders on six needs: attitude, criminal peers and companions (social interaction), drug or alcohol abuse (substance abuse), employment, family/marital relationships (marital/family) and emotional stability of the individual (personal/emotional).³ Needs are presented when the need has been rated as a medium or high level for those who have been assessed in their most recent admission.³

In 2003/04, more than 8 out of 10 individuals in Saskatchewan correctional services were identified as having a medium or high level substance abuse need (82%). Attitude (64%) and social interaction (69%) were also indicated as needs for the majority of individuals,

Non-Aboriginal adults aged 25 and over more likely to have completed secondary school compared to Aboriginal adults, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, 2003/04¹

Percentage of adults, 25 years +



Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
1. Refers to the most recent status of the most recent involvement in correctional services.

Source: Integrated Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

followed by employment (54%), family/marital (52%) and personal/emotional (14%).

For all types of criminogenic needs, a larger proportion of Aboriginal people compared to non-Aboriginal people were assessed as having a medium or high need in all six categories, except for personal/emotional, where non-Aboriginal people were assessed with a higher need (19% versus 14%). The largest discrepancies between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons were for substance abuse (93% versus 73%), social interaction (80% versus 58%), and employment (65% versus 39%) needs.

The criminogenic needs identified among the offender population, as well as the socio-demographic characteristics of the individual, have been attributed to future offending and re-involvement in correctional services (McWinnie and Andrews, 1997). Among the adult offender population in Saskatchewan released from correctional services in 1999/00, males, younger adults and Aboriginal people had higher rates of re-involvement in correctional services within a four year period following release. Moreover, as the number of identified needs rose, rates of re-involvement also increased, for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. Offenders with employment indicated as a need area were most likely to return to correctional services (63%), followed by persons with a social interaction need (59%) (Johnson, 2005).

1. Analysis is based on the most recent admission of 13,080 individuals in correctional services in Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, excluding 1,997 persons whose Aboriginal Identity was unknown. Proportions are presented only for all individuals where characteristics are known and reported. (see Table 6)
2. Census of Canada, 2001.
3. See 'Definitions for information of these needs.
4. Includes only those cases where needs assessments were performed in Saskatchewan, and those where the sex and Aboriginal Identity was known (n = a range of 4,823 - 4,826 depending on the need).

Cost of providing community supervision services increasing at a higher rate than custodial services

While the total operating expenditures of custodial services is typically higher than those of community supervision, the cost of providing community supervision services has increased at a higher rate than custodial services (Text table 11). In 2003/04, the operating expenditures for provincial/territorial custodial services were slightly more than \$1 billion, compared to about \$209 million for provincial/territorial community supervision. However, operating expenditures in provincial/territorial custody increased by 3% since 1999/00, compared to an increase of more than 13% for community supervision. One explanation for this increase in community supervision expenditures could be the increase in the population of community supervision offenders with a conditional sentence who require more intensive supervision.

Text box 4

Correctional facilities

In 2003/04, there were 186 correctional facilities across Canada, of which 70 were under federal jurisdiction and 116 were under provincial/territorial jurisdiction. In the federal system in 2003/04, 16 federal community correctional centres were in operation at year end with a capacity of 505 spaces along with 54 federal institutions with 14,155 spaces. This represented approximately 40% of the total institutional capacity in Canada. Since 1999/00, total federal custodial capacity has increased by 5%.

A total operational capacity of 21,398 spaces was reported in 116 provincial and territorial facilities, of which 99 were secure and the remainder (17) were open (minimum security). Since 1999/00, the capacity of the provincial/territorial custodial correctional system increased by nearly 10%.

Text table 10

Operating expenditures and average daily cost of persons in provincial/territorial custody, constant 1992/93 dollars, 1994/95 to 2003/04^{1,2}

	Current dollars		Constant 1992/93 dollars		
	Operating expenditures	Average daily inmate cost	Operating expenditures	Average daily inmate cost	% change
	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$	
1994/95	812,580	112.92	797,568	110.81	..
1995/96	805,317	112.13	773,874	107.71	-2.8
1996/97	825,386	116.35	779,618	109.87	2.0
1997/98	848,837 ^r	123.29	791,050	114.90	4.6
1998/99 ³	848,547	121.49	783,454	112.18	...
1999/00	883,132 ^r	130.07	797,856	117.50	4.7
2000/01	911,564 ^r	133.36	801,448	117.29	-0.2
2001/02	938,559 ^r	133.92 ^r	807,233	115.15	-1.8
2002/03	1,022,477 ^r	142.88 ^r	853,953	119.37	3.7
2003/04	1,000,838	141.75	820,538	116.19	-2.7
% change from 1999/00 to 2003/04	...	...	2.8	-1.1	...

Note: Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.

... not applicable

^r revised

- Daily inmate cost is calculated by dividing the operational expenditures by the 'total days stayed'. 'Total days stay' is based on average daily (actual-in) counts of inmates multiplied by the number of days in the year. Custodial Services operating costs constitute total operating expenditures for government facilities as well as purchased services related to institutional activities.
- Due to missing data for some years, data from Prince Edward Island has been excluded for all years.
- Prior to 1998/99, the institutional operating costs excluded purchased services. Because of this change in methodology, the percentage change in average daily inmate cost between 1997/98 and 1998/99 has not been calculated.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey; Public Accounts of Canada.

Text table 11


Operating expenditures for provincial/territorial community services, constant 1992/93 dollars, 1994/95 to 2003/04¹

	Current dollars		Constant 1992/93 dollars	
	Operating expenditures		Operating expenditures	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	% change
1994/95	126,072	123,721	...	
1995/96	124,978	120,056	-3.0	
1996/97	128,945	121,761	1.4	
1997/98	155,712 ^r	145,118	19.2	
1998/99	159,069 ^r	146,878	1.2	
1999/00	167,158 ^r	151,001 ^r	2.8	
2000/01	178,924 ^r	157,365 ^r	4.2	
2001/02	192,067 ^r	165,148 ^r	4.9	
2002/03	202,787 ^r	169,413 ^r	2.6	
2003/04	208,675	171,045	1.0	
% change from 1999/00 to 2003/04	...	...	13.3	
% change from 1994/95 to 2003/04	...	...	38.3	

Note: Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.

... not applicable

^r revised

1. Due to missing data for some years, data from Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories and Nunavut has been excluded for all years.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey; Public Accounts of Canada.

Definitions

Adults: Persons aged 18 years of age or older at the time of the offence.

Custodial supervision/custody: Detention of a person in a secure facility (prison), including sentenced custody, remand and temporary detention.

Sentenced custody: Detention of offenders convicted of a crime, either in a federal (2 years or more), or a provincial or territorial (less than 2 years) facility.

Non-sentenced custody:

1) **Remand:** Court ordered detention of a person while awaiting a further court appearance.

2) **Temporary detention:** Incarceration of a person (who is not on remand or has not been sentenced) for other reasons, e.g. immigration matters, parole suspension.

Incarceration rate: The average daily number of adults in sentenced custody, remand or other temporary detentions for every 100,000 adults in Canada.

Community supervision: Supervision of offenders on probation, conditional sentence and community release (parole or statutory release). Offenders in the community are often supervised by a probation or parole officer.

Probation: Disposition of the court where the offender is given a suspended sentence or conditional discharge and is released on conditions prescribed in a mandatory probation order. The court may also direct the offender to comply with conditions of a probation order in addition to a fine or a sentence of custody.

Conditional sentence: Disposition of the court introduced in 1996 where the offender serves a term of imprisonment in the community under specified conditions. Conditional sentences are more restrictive than probation, but less serious than custody. This type of sentence can only be imposed in cases where the term of imprisonment would be less than two years, and are therefore administered by provincial and territorial correctional agencies.

Community release: Supervision of offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release and long term supervision orders. The National Parole Board (NPB) has the authority to grant, deny, terminate or revoke parole, to terminate or revoke statutory release, detain certain offenders past their statutory release date, and grant unescorted temporary absences.

Parole: Programs of conditional release from custody into the community under the authority of parole boards.

Provincial parole: Programs of conditional release managed by administrative tribunals in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia that have the authority to grant, deny, terminate or revoke parole in their jurisdiction.

Day parole: Release of an offender into the community granted by the National Parole Board or a provincial parole board to prepare the offender for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require the offender to return to a penitentiary, a community-based residential facility or a provincial correctional facility each night. Federal offenders serving determinate

sentences are eligible to apply for day parole six months prior to their full parole eligibility date or one-sixth of their sentence for cases that meet accelerated parole review criteria.

Full parole: Release of an offender into the community to serve part of their prison sentence. Offenders are under supervision by a parole officer and are required to abide by conditions designed to reduce the risk of re-offending and to foster re-integration into the community. Federal offenders serving determinate sentences are eligible to apply for parole after serving one third of their sentence or seven years after admission, whichever is less.

Statutory release: Release of federal offenders into the community after serving two thirds of their sentence, unless they are detained by the National Parole Board or they waive statutory release.

Long-term supervision order: Disposition that came into effect in Canada on August 1, 1997, in which the court can order that the offender be supervised in the community for a period not exceeding 10 years after having served a custody sentence of two years or more.

Most serious offence:

Most serious offence (MSO) – This measure is based on the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey which classifies incidents, according to the most serious offence in the incident. The Adult Correctional Services Survey uses the same rule in determining the most serious offence for which an offender is sentenced. For example, if an offender is sentenced with more than one offence, the most serious offence rule states that where several offences occur in one incident, only the most serious offence, based on penalties in the *Criminal Code of Canada*, is recorded.

Most serious disposition (MSD) – If an offender receives more than one conviction, the offence with the longest sentence given to the offender is the one recorded and reported in the Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Multiple charge (MC) – If an offender is charged with, and found guilty of more than one offence, all charges will be recorded and reported in the Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Needs:

Attitude – degree to which an individual accepts responsibility for the offence and shows a willingness to change

Peers/companions (social interaction) – level of problems associated with some or all of the individual's peers

Drug or alcohol abuse (substance abuse) – degree to which use of alcohol and/or drugs is associated with problems

Employment – employment status (employed vs. unemployed) and employment history

Family/marital relationships (marital/family) – presence or absence of serious problems in relationships

Emotional stability of offender (personal/emotional) – whether or not emotional instability exists and the degree to which this related to serious problems

Methodology

The information presented in this *Juristat* comes from data collected on adult correctional services in Canada through three surveys: the Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey, the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) Survey and the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) which is currently being implemented and is intended to eventually replace the Adult Correctional Services Survey. Currently data from ICSS are presented in this *Juristat* for Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. Data relating to operating expenditures and personnel are collected through the REP while the ACS Survey collects aggregate caseload and case characteristics information on adult offenders (18 years and over) under some form of provincial, territorial or federal correctional supervision. The ICSS collects person-level descriptive data and characteristics information on adult offenders in participating jurisdictions. The data are provided by the various provincial, territorial and federal ministries, departments and agencies that administer correctional services across the country. As a result of consistent counting practices within jurisdictions over time, statements may be made about the trends within each jurisdiction. These surveys are conducted annually, on a fiscal-year basis.

Given that most of the data are reported in aggregate form, there are limits to the types of analyses or cross-tabulations that can be performed. For example, data such as median age of offenders and median sentence length for each province cannot be combined to calculate a national median for all offenders.

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Table 1


Adult population estimates, by province and territory as at July 1st, 1994 to 2003

Province/territory	Sex	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		thousands									
Newfoundland and Labrador	T.	426.7	424.8	422.6	419.5	414.1	412.1	410.7	409.0	410.1	413.3
	M.	211.5	210.1	208.5	206.6	203.3	201.8	200.6	199.2	199.5	201.1
	F.	215.2	214.8	214.1	212.8	210.8	210.3	210.1	209.8	210.6	212.2
Prince Edward Island	T.	98.1	99.2	100.4	101.3	101.5	102.4	103.1	103.8	104.6	105.9
	M.	47.7	48.2	48.8	49.1	49.1	49.4	49.6	49.9	50.2	50.8
	F.	50.4	51.0	51.6	52.2	52.4	52.9	53.4	53.9	54.4	55.1
Nova Scotia	T.	704.7	707.2	711.3	715.1	717.9	722.7	725.6	727.8	733.6	739.1
	M.	342.2	342.9	344.5	346.1	347.3	349.5	350.7	351.7	355.2	357.9
	F.	362.4	364.3	366.9	369.0	370.5	373.2	374.8	376.0	378.5	381.2
New Brunswick	T.	568.1	571.4	575.0	578.0	579.3	582.1	584.9	587.6	591.0	594.4
	M.	278.5	280.1	282.0	283.1	283.5	284.6	285.9	287.0	288.5	290.2
	F.	289.7	291.3	293.0	294.8	295.8	297.5	299.0	300.6	302.4	304.2
Quebec	T.	5,494.1	5,529.3	5,563.8	5,610.0	5,653.9	5,706.4	5,760.3	5,816.4	5,876.9	5,935.4
	M.	2,671.6	2,689.2	2,706.9	2,730.9	2,753.4	2,780.6	2,808.2	2,837.0	2,868.1	2,898.4
	F.	2,822.5	2,840.0	2,856.9	2,879.0	2,900.5	2,925.9	2,952.1	2,979.5	3,008.8	3,037.1
Ontario	T.	8,196.6	8,297.3	8,395.5	8,518.8	8,635.4	8,761.9	8,918.7	9,104.0	9,291.6	9,444.7
	M.	3,989.9	4,035.3	4,080.1	4,145.1	4,206.0	4,272.8	4,354.5	4,450.8	4,543.3	4,617.0
	F.	4,206.7	4,262.0	4,315.4	4,373.7	4,429.4	4,489.1	4,564.3	4,653.2	4,748.2	4,827.6
Manitoba	T.	830.6	835.2	839.9	843.1	846.2	851.8	857.6	862.9	869.1	877.8
	M.	406.7	409.0	411.4	413.0	414.6	417.6	420.5	423.4	426.5	430.8
	F.	423.9	426.2	428.5	430.1	431.5	434.2	437.1	439.6	442.7	447.1
Saskatchewan	T.	726.8	732.5	738.5	741.0	743.5	745.1	743.4	741.9	742.4	745.7
	M.	357.4	360.1	363.2	364.4	365.6	366.2	365.4	364.4	364.7	366.5
	F.	369.4	372.3	375.3	376.5	377.9	378.8	378.1	377.5	377.7	379.3
Alberta	T.	1,961.3	1,992.4	2,029.8	2,078.1	2,139.0	2,190.8	2,241.4	2,293.6	2,349.8	2,393.2
	M.	980.3	995.5	1,014.3	1,039.4	1,071.5	1,098.6	1,124.9	1,152.2	1,181.3	1,203.3
	F.	981.0	996.9	1,015.5	1,038.7	1,067.5	1,092.2	1,116.5	1,141.4	1,168.5	1,189.9
British Columbia	T.	2,805.0	2,888.6	2,970.7	3,035.2	3,071.4	3,105.2	3,139.9	3,185.7	3,233.3	3,277.6
	M.	1,384.6	1,425.8	1,465.3	1,495.7	1,512.1	1,527.1	1,543.3	1,565.1	1,587.2	1,608.1
	F.	1,420.4	1,462.8	1,505.4	1,539.5	1,559.4	1,578.1	1,596.5	1,620.7	1,646.1	1,669.4
Yukon Territory	T.	21.3	21.8	22.6	23.0	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.6	23.6
	M.	11.0	11.3	11.7	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.9
	F.	10.3	10.5	10.9	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.7
Northwest Territories	T.	40.9	41.8	42.5	42.7	42.6	27.6	27.6	28.0	28.7	29.2
	M.	21.6	22.1	22.4	22.5	22.4	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.9	15.2
	F.	19.3	19.8	20.1	20.2	20.3	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.8	14.0
Nunavut	T.	...	...	...	...	...	15.3	15.7	16.2	16.7	17.2
	M.	...	...	...	...	...	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.7	9.0
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.2
Canada	T.	21,874.2	22,141.5	22,412.7	22,705.5	22,967.5	23,245.9	23,551.3	23,899.3	24,270.3	24,597.1
	M.	10,703.1	10,829.5	10,959.1	11,107.8	11,240.4	11,382.2	11,537.6	11,715.1	11,899.7	12,060.1
	F.	11,171.1	11,311.9	11,453.7	11,597.7	11,727.1	11,863.7	12,013.6	12,184.2	12,370.6	12,537.0

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

... not applicable

Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division.

Table 2

Admissions to provincial and territorial custody, by province and territory, 1999/00 to 2003/04

Jurisdiction	Year	Sentenced admissions		Non-sentenced admissions						Total	
		no.	% change	Remand ¹		Other/temporary detention		Total		no.	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador ^{2,3}	1999/00	936	...	263	...	9	...	272	...	1,208	...
	2000/01	944	0.9	388	47.5	0	...	388	42.6	1,332	10.3
	2001/02	1,094 ^r	15.9	422 ^r	8.8	93 ^r	...	515 ^r	32.7	1,609 ^r	20.8
	2002/03	1,032 ^r	-5.7	426	0.9	104 ^r	11.8	530	2.9	1,562 ^r	-2.9
	2003/04	1,024	-0.8	433	1.6	107	2.9	540	1.9	1,564	0.1
Prince Edward Island	1999/00	647	...	191	...	0	...	191	...	838	...
	2000/01	586	-9.4	176	-7.9	0	...	176	-7.9	762	-9.1
	2001/02	650 ^r	10.9	178	1.1	0	...	178	1.1	828	8.7
	2002/03	594	-8.6	265	48.9	0	...	265	48.9	859	3.7
	2003/04	489	-17.7	189	-28.7	0	...	189	-28.7	678	-21.1
Nova Scotia	1999/00	1,825	...	1,553	...	462	...	2,015	...	3,840	...
	2000/01	1,624	-11.0	1,758	13.2	406	-12.1	2,164	7.4	3,788	-1.4
	2001/02	1,507	-7.2	1,881	7.0	467	15.0	2,348	8.5	3,855	1.8
	2002/03	1,376	-8.7	1,156	-38.5	505	8.1	1,661	-29.3	3,037	-21.2
	2003/04	1,335	-3.0	1,319	14.1	474	-6.1	1,793	7.9	3,128	3.0
New Brunswick ^{3,4}	1999/00	2,179	...	1,301	...	0	...	1,301	...	3,480	...
	2000/01	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	2,884	-17.1
	2001/02	1,555	...	1,337	...	574	...	1,911	...	3,466	20.2
	2002/03	2,454 ^r	57.8	1,358 ^r	1.6	536 ^r	-6.6	1,894 ^r	-0.9	4,348 ^r	25.4
	2003/04	2,303	-6.2	1,469	8.2	549	2.4	2,018	6.5	4,321	-0.6
Quebec	1999/00	18,016	...	25,814	...	2,698	...	28,512	...	46,528	...
	2000/01	14,951	-17.0	26,063	1.0	2,897	7.4	28,960	1.6	43,911	-5.6
	2001/02	14,372	-3.9	27,341	4.9	2,984	3.0	30,325	4.7	44,697	1.8
	2002/03	13,423	-6.6	26,588	-2.8	3,069	2.8	29,657	-2.2	43,080	-3.6
	2003/04	11,933	-11.1	25,761	-3.1	2,849	-7.2	28,610	-3.5	40,543	-5.9
Ontario	1999/00	30,747	...	46,637	...	5,533	...	52,170	...	82,917	...
	2000/01	30,999	0.8	52,179	11.9	3,239	-41.5	55,418	6.2	86,417	4.2
	2001/02	31,980	3.2	56,370	8.0	8,257	154.9	64,627	16.6	96,607	11.8
	2002/03	33,050	3.3	58,470	3.7	11,631	40.9	70,101	8.5	103,151	6.8
	2003/04	31,710	-4.1	57,854	-1.1	13,291	14.3	71,145	1.5	102,855	-0.3
Manitoba	1999/00	3,284 ^r	...	6,567 ^r	...	4,736 ^r	...	11,303 ^r	...	14,587 ^r	...
	2000/01	2,901	-11.7	6,955	5.9	4,924	4.0	11,879	5.1	14,780	1.3
	2001/02	3,025	4.3	7,625	9.6	5,554	12.8	13,179	10.9	16,204	9.6
	2002/03	3,316	9.6	8,615	13.0	6,083	9.5	14,698	11.5	18,014	11.2
	2003/04	3,139	-5.3	8,273	-4.0	7,349	20.8	15,622	6.3	18,761	4.1
Saskatchewan ³	1999/00	3,368	...	8,665	...	200	...	8,865	...	12,233	...
	2000/01	3,219	-4.4	9,548	10.2	222	11.0	9,770	10.2	12,989	6.2
	2001/02	3,191 ^r	-0.9	4,982 ^r	-47.8	171 ^r	-23.0	5,153 ^r	-47.3	8,344 ^r	-35.8
	2002/03	3,354 ^r	5.1	5,514 ^r	10.7	190 ^r	11.1	5,704 ^r	10.7	9,058 ^r	8.6
	2003/04	3,159	-5.8	5,443	-1.3	173	-8.9	5,616	-1.5	8,775	-3.1
Alberta	1999/00	14,728	...	7,784	...	0	...	7,784	...	22,512	...
	2000/01	14,859	0.9	8,179	5.1	0	...	8,179	5.1	23,038	2.3
	2001/02	15,164	2.1	8,875	8.5	0	...	8,875	8.5	24,039	4.3
	2002/03	16,190	6.8	9,655	8.8	0	...	9,655	8.8	25,845	7.5
	2003/04	16,255	0.4	10,037	4.0	0	...	10,037	4.0	26,292	1.7
British Columbia ⁵	1999/00	9,739	...	11,602	...	7,919	...	19,521	...	29,260	...
	2000/01	9,520	-2.2	12,185	5.0	13,199	66.7	25,384	30.0	34,904	19.3
	2001/02	9,263	-2.7	10,687	-12.3	13,362	1.2	24,049	-5.3	33,312	-4.6
	2002/03	8,740	-5.6	11,507	7.7	13,030	-2.5	24,537	2.0	33,277	-0.1
	2003/04	8,812	0.8	11,840	2.9	13,565	4.1	25,405	3.5	34,217	2.8

Table 2

Admissions to provincial and territorial custody, by province and territory, 1999/00 to 2003/04 – Concluded

Jurisdiction	Year	Sentenced admissions		Non-sentenced admissions						Total	
		no.	% change	Remand ¹		Other/temporary detention		Total		no.	% change
Yukon	1999/00	308	...	321	...	6	...	327	...	635	...
	2000/01	294	-4.5	302	-5.9	13	116.7	315	-3.7	609	-4.1
	2001/02	280	-4.8	323	7.0	24	84.6	347	10.2	627	3.0
	2002/03	206	-26.4	327	1.2	13	-45.8	340	-2.0	546	-12.9
	2003/04	192	-6.8	358	9.5	15	15.4	373	9.7	565	3.5
Northwest Territories ⁶	1999/00	1,108	...	694	...	..	...	694	...	1,802	...
	2000/01	802	-27.6	628	-9.5	1	...	629	-9.4	1,431	-20.6
	2001/02	562	-29.9	237	-62.3	13	1200.0	250	-60.3	812	-43.3
	2002/03	685	21.9	268	13.1	2	-84.6	270	8.0	955	17.6
	2003/04	616	-10.1	233	-13.1	4	100.0	237	-12.2	853	-10.7
Nunavut	1999/00	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
	2000/01	229	...	205	...	0	...	205	...	434	...
	2001/02	217	-5.2	254	23.9	0	...	254	23.9	471	8.5
	2002/03	240	10.6	197	-22.4	0	...	197	-22.4	437	-7.2
	2003/04	171	-28.8	192	-2.5	0	...	192	-2.5	363	-16.9
Provincial/territorial total (includes all data)	1999/00 ²	86,885	...	111,392	...	21,563	...	132,955	...	219,840	...
	2000/01	80,928	...	118,566	...	24,901	...	143,467	...	227,279	...
	2001/02	82,860 ^r	...	120,512 ^r	...	31,499 ^r	...	152,011 ^r	...	234,871 ^r	...
	2002/03	84,660 ^r	2.2	124,346 ^r	3.2	35,163 ^r	11.6	159,509 ^r	4.9	244,169 ^r	4.0
	2003/04	81,138	-4.2	123,401	-0.8	38,376	9.1	161,777	1.4	242,915	-0.5
Provincial/territorial total (excludes jurisdictions with missing data) ⁷	1999/00 ²	84,706	...	110,091	...	21,563	...	131,654	...	216,360	...
	2000/01	80,699	-4.7	118,361	7.5	24,901	15.5	143,262	8.8	226,845	4.8
	2001/02	81,088	0.5	118,921	0.5	30,925	24.2	149,846	4.6	230,934	1.8
	2002/03	81,966	1.1	122,791	3.3	34,627	12.0	157,418	5.1	239,384	3.7
	2003/04	78,664	-4.0	121,740	-0.9	37,827	9.2	159,567	1.4	238,231	-0.5

Note: The method of calculation of admission to custody can be different from one province to another. Thus, interjurisdictional comparisons should be made with caution.

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero.

^r revised

1. Figures for remand may include counts for other temporary detention.

2. Due to Y2K system problems, the data from 1999/00 are estimated.

3. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

4. Total admission figures for 1999/00 were reported on a fiscal year basis, while the breakdown was calculated according to the calendar year. New Brunswick data for 2000/01 have been included only in the total due to missing data in the sub-categories.

5. 'Other temporary detention' denotes pre-court lock-ups in a correctional facility, which is a new category beginning in 1999/00.

6. Data for Northwest Territories in 1999/00 also include Nunavut admissions for that year, while subsequent years do not.

7. To allow year-over-year comparisons, New Brunswick and Nunavut have been excluded from all totals, as well as British Columbia for other temporary detention totals due to missing data in some years.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Table 3



Adult sentenced admissions to provincial, territorial and federal sentenced custody by major offence, 2003/04

Jurisdiction	Unit of count ¹	<i>Criminal Code</i>					Other federal statutes ²			Prov./terr. statutes and municipal by-laws	
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other Criminal Code	Total	Drug offences	Other	Total	Total	
	number										
						%					
<i>Provincial and territorial</i>											
Newfoundland and Labrador	MSO	1,024	24	27	13	25	89	0	9	9	2
Prince Edward Island	MSO	489	18	13	59	7	96	2	1	3	0
Nova Scotia	MSO	1,335	20	20	13	36	89	5	3	8	3
New Brunswick	MSO	2,303	18	25	10	23	76	0	2	2	0
Quebec	MSO	11,933	5	14	14	12	45	7	0	7	48
Ontario	MSO	31,710	26	29	5	28	89	7	1	8	3
Manitoba	MSO	3,139	57	18	6	12	93	1	5	6	1
Saskatchewan	MSO	3,159	26	19	8	40	92	2	1	2	5
Alberta	MC	49,076	7	24	3	35	69	3	1	4	27
British Columbia	MSD	8,812	13	26	3	37	79	7	7	14	7
Yukon	MC	565	28	23	4	38	94	4	2	6	0
Northwest Territories	MSO	616	57	13	7	21	98	1	0 ^s	2	1
Nunavut	MSO	171	76	9	2	11	98	2	0	2	0
<i>Federal</i>	MSO	4,226	52	19	2	12	86	14	0 ^s	14	0 ^s

Note: Calculations for percent distribution are based on total probation admissions excluding those where major offence is not known.

Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

.. figures not available for specific reference period

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero.

0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between zero and the value that was rounded.

1. MSO = most serious offence

MSD = most serious disposition


MC = multiple charge

Alberta and Yukon classify program commencements using a 'multiple charge' method. This means that an individual commencing a custody program for multiple charges will be counted for each distinct but separate charge.

2. Includes the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act and other federal statutes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Table 4



Conditional sentence and probation commencements, 1999/00 to 2003/04

Jurisdiction		Conditional sentences	% change	Probation	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	1999/00	310	...	1,811	...
	2000/01	319	2.9	1,906	5.2
	2001/02	321	0.6	1,789	-6.1
	2002/03	308	-4.0	1,727	-3.5
	2003/04	407	32.1	1,715	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	1999/00	50	...	592	...
	2000/01	40	-20.0	533	-10.0
	2001/02	40	0.0	563	5.6
	2002/03	37	-7.5	541	-3.9
	2003/04	58	56.8	498	-7.9
Nova Scotia	1999/00	628	...	3,791	...
	2000/01	623	-0.8	3,653	-3.6
	2001/02	614	-1.4	3,547	-2.9
	2002/03	626	2.0	3,728	5.1
	2003/04	664	6.1	3,860	3.5
New Brunswick ¹	1999/00	499	...	1,429	...
	2000/01	682	36.7	1,733	21.3
	2001/02	667	-2.2	1,830	5.6
	2002/03	606 ^r	-9.1	1,792 ^r	-2.1
	2003/04	615	1.5	1,753	-2.2
Quebec	1999/00	4,557	...	7,098	...
	2000/01	4,259	-6.5	7,704	8.5
	2001/02	4,670	9.7	8,277	7.4
	2002/03	4,941	5.8	8,280	0.0
	2003/04	4,525	-8.4	8,645	4.4
Ontario	1999/00	4,271	...	33,432	...
	2000/01	4,211	-1.4	34,920	4.5
	2001/02	4,416	4.9	38,236	9.5
	2002/03	4,920	11.4	39,778	4.0
	2003/04	5,212	5.9	37,407	-6.0
Manitoba ²	1999/00	584	...	..	...
	2000/01	705	20.7	6,811	...
	2001/02	766	8.7	5,219	-23.4
	2002/03	798	4.2	3,501	-32.9
	2003/04	739	-7.4	3,379	-3.5
Saskatchewan ¹	1999/00	1,243	...	3,242	...
	2000/01	1,365	9.8	3,457	6.6
	2001/02	1,365 ^r	0.0	3,444 ^r	-0.4
	2002/03	1,466 ^r	7.4	3,549 ^r	3.0
	2003/04	1,514	3.3	3,438	-3.1
Alberta	1999/00	1,120	...	8,706	...
	2000/01	1,558	39.1	9,360	7.5
	2001/02	1,731	11.1	9,438	0.8
	2002/03	1,590	-8.1	8,821	-6.5
	2003/04	1,558	-2.0	8,597	-2.5
British Columbia	1999/00	2,439	...	12,283	...
	2000/01	3,226	32.3	11,509	-6.3
	2001/02	3,712	15.1	11,067	-3.8
	2002/03	3,545	-4.5	10,429	-5.8
	2003/04	3,141	-11.4	9,120	-12.6

Table 4


Conditional sentence and probation commencements, 1999/00 to 2003/04 – Concluded

Jurisdiction		Conditional sentences	% change	Probation	% change
Yukon	1999/00	91	...	405	...
	2000/01	96	5.5	353	-12.8
	2001/02	104	8.3	338	-4.2
	2002/03	99	-4.8	363	7.4
	2003/04	96	-3.0	292	-19.6
Northwest Territories	1999/00	..	...	..	...
	2000/01	..	...	..	...
	2001/02	..	...	..	...
	2002/03	..	...	..	...
	2003/04	..	...	..	...
Nunavut	1999/00	..	...	..	...
	2000/01	..	...	..	...
	2001/02	198	...	801	...
	2002/03	285	43.9	885	10.5
	2003/04	328	15.1	922	4.2
Provincial/territorial total (includes all data) ³	1999/00	15,792	...	72,789	...
	2000/01	17,084	...	81,939	...
	2001/02	18,604 ^r	...	84,549 ^r	...
	2002/03	19,221 ^r	3.3	83,394 ^r	-1.4
	2003/04	18,857	-1.9	79,626	-4.5
Provincial/territorial total (excludes jurisdictions with missing data) ⁴	1999/00	15,792	...	72,789	...
	2000/01	17,084	8.2	75,128	3.2
	2001/02	18,406	7.7	78,529	4.5
	2002/03	18,936	2.9	79,008	0.6
	2003/04	18,529	-2.1	78,704	-0.4

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

^r revised

1. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

2. While probation admissions for 2001/02 and 2002/03 have decreased from 2000/01 levels, some of the decrease can be attributed to the implementation in 1999/00 of a new information system (COMS).

3. Includes data from all jurisdictions except for Northwest Territories. Because of missing data from various jurisdictions between 1999/00 and 2001/02, percentage change from total figures is not appropriate.

4. To allow year-over-year comparisons, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded from the probation totals due to missing data in some years, and the Northwest Territories and Nunavut has been excluded from the conditional sentences totals.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Table 5


Admissions to probation by major offence, 1999/00 to 2003/04

Jurisdiction	Year	Total probation admissions number	Criminal Code				Other federal statutes		Prov./terr. statutes and municipal by-laws
			Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other	
						%			
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	1999/00	1,811	40	34	5	14	4	1	2
	2000/01	1,906	37	33	5	19	5	1	1
	2001/02	1,789 ^r	36 ^r	28	7	21	0	7	1 ^r
	2002/03	1,727 ^r	36 ^r	28 ^r	7	21	0	5	2
	2003/04	1,715	34	27	7	21	0	6	3
Prince Edward Island	1999/00	592	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	541	36	26	18	18	1	0	0
	2003/04	498	44	21	17	15	3	0	0
Nova Scotia	1999/00	3,791	33	27	7	26	6	1	0 ^s
	2000/01	3,653	34	24	6	29	6	1	0 ^s
	2001/02	3,547	35	23	7	28	7	1	0 ^s
	2002/03	3,728	35	23	7	29	6	1	0 ^s
	2003/04	3,860	35	21	8	30	5	0	0 ^s
New Brunswick ^{1,2}	1999/00	1,429	38	33	3	23	2	0	0
	2000/01	1,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	1,830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	1,792 ^r	38 ^r	32 ^r	4 ^r	16 ^r	9	0	0
	2003/04	1,753	41	33	4	15	6	0	0
Quebec	1999/00	7,098	31	36	4	18	11	0	0 ^s
	2000/01	7,704	30	37	4	18	11	0	0 ^s
	2001/02	8,277	31	35	4	18	11	1	0 ^s
	2002/03	8,280	32	34	4	19	11	0	0 ^s
	2003/04	8,645	31	34	4	20	11	0	0
Ontario	1999/00	33,432	45	32	5	11	5	0	1
	2000/01	34,920	45	31 ^r	6	12 ^r	6	0	1
	2001/02	38,236	53	23	5	12	6	0	1
	2002/03	39,778	54	23	5	16	2	0	0 ^s
	2003/04	37,407	53	24	4	13	5	0	0
Manitoba ³	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	6,811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	5,219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	3,501	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2003/04	3,379	54	21	4	19	2	0	0
Saskatchewan ¹	1999/00	3,242	53	23	9	11	0	5	0 ^s
	2000/01	3,457	49 ^r	25 ^r	7	14 ^r	0	5	0 ^s
	2001/02	3,444 ^r	50	24	6 ^r	17 ^r	2 ^r	1 ^r	0 ^s
	2002/03	3,549 ^r	50 ^r	24 ^r	7 ^r	17 ^r	2 ^r	0	0 ^s
	2003/04	3,438	48	24	6	19	2	1	1
Alberta	1999/00	8,706	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	9,360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	9,438	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	8,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2003/04	8,597	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 5


Admissions to probation by major offence, 1999/00 to 2003/04 – Concluded

Jurisdiction	Year	Total probation admissions number	Criminal Code				Other federal statutes		Prov./terr. statutes and municipal by-laws
			Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other %	Drug offences	Other	
British Columbia	1999/00	12,283	42	27	4	18	7	1	1
	2000/01	11,509	40	32	4	14	8	0	1
	2001/02	11,067	40	33	3	14	8	0	1
	2002/03	10,429	40	34	3	14	8	0	1
	2003/04	9,120	37	34	3	18	7	0	1
Yukon	1999/00	405	24	21	7	40	3	0	5
	2000/01	353	32	21	7	33	4	0	4
	2001/02	338	33	15	5	41	3	0	3
	2002/03	363	50	14	7	23	5	0	1
	2003/04	292	46	15	5	26	5	0	3
Northwest Territories	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2003/04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut ⁴	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	801	51	22	1	20	4	0	2
	2002/03	885	51	12	1	30	4	0	1
	2003/04	922	54	11	2	29	2	0	1
Total	1999/00	72,789	42	31	5	15 ^r	6	1	1
	2000/01	81,939	42	31	5	14	6	1	1
	2001/02	84,549 ^r	46	26	5	15 ^r	6	1	1
	2002/03	83,394 ^r	47	26 ^r	5	17	4	1 ^r	0 ^{sr}
	2003/04	79,626	46	26	5	17	5	1	0 ^s

Note: Calculations for percent distribution are based on total probation admissions excluding those where major offence is not known.

.. not available for a specific reference period

^r revised

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between zero and the value that was rounded.

1. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

2. Offence data unavailable due to a changeover to a new case management system.

3. Offence data unavailable due to major system development work.

4. Nunavut – Data are provided by the informatic court services. Nunavut admissions to community corrections represent the unique number of persons admitted to a particular legal status during the year and not the number of distinct admissions.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Table 6

	Total ¹		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	Number	% ²	Number	% ²	Number	% ²
Total	13,080	100.0	4,714	100.0	6,369	100.0
Sex						
Male	9,522	86.0	3,899	82.8	5,623	88.4
Female	1,551	14.0	810	17.2	741	11.6
Unknown	10		5		5	
Age at First Involvement Admission Date						
Under 18	5	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.1
18-19	1,057	9.5	528	11.2	529	8.3
20-24	2,333	21.1	1,070	22.7	1,263	19.8
25-29	1,823	16.5	826	17.5	997	15.7
30-34	1,628	14.7	757	16.1	871	13.7
35-39	1,493	13.5	667	14.1	826	13.0
40-44	1,198	10.8	442	9.4	756	11.9
45-49	734	6.6	227	4.8	507	8.0
50 and over	811	7.3	196	4.2	615	9.7
Unknown	1		0		1	
Mean (Standard Deviation)	32.4	(11.3)	30.6	(9.7)	33.5	(11.8)
Median	31.0		29.0		32.0	
Marital Status³						
Single - never married	5,801	54.1	2,433	52.4	3,368	55.3
Married	1,135	10.6	366	7.9	769	12.6
Common-law	2,460	22.9	1,414	30.5	1,046	17.2
Separated/Divorced	1,256	11.7	394	8.5	862	14.2
Widowed	76	0.7	36	0.8	40	0.7
Unknown	355		71		284	
Education Completed for Age 25 and over³						
No formal education	8	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.2
Some primary	638	9.6	354	12.1	284	7.6
Completed primary	888	13.3	350	11.9	538	14.4
Some secondary	1,902	28.5	1,409	48.1	493	13.2
Completed secondary	2,463	36.9	631	21.5	1,832	48.9
Some post-secondary	284	4.3	105	3.6	179	4.8
Completed post-secondary	494	7.4	81	2.8	413	11.0
Unknown	1,049		211		838	
Employment Status at admission³						
Unemployed (but able to work)	4,512	45.0	1,951	45.8	2,561	44.4
Employed (part-time, full-time)	4,209	42.0	1,494	35.1	2,715	47.1
Not employable - disabled, medical reasons, etc.	304	3.0	193	4.5	111	1.9
Student - not employed	547	5.5	320	7.5	227	3.9
Retired - not employed	77	0.8	4	0.1	73	1.3
Other - not employed	378	3.8	296	7.0	82	1.4
Unknown	1,056		456		600	
Need Indicated^{3,4}						
substance abuse (n = 4,826)	3,933	81.5	2,996	93.1	937	73.4
attitude (n = 4,823)	3,102	64.3	2,359	73.4	743	58.3
family/marital (n = 4,825)	2,505	51.9	1,871	58.2	634	49.7
personal/emotional (n = 4,824)	693	14.4	454	14.1	239	18.7
social interaction (n = 4,825)	3,324	68.9	2,584	80.3	740	58.0
employment (n = 4,824)	2,598	53.9	2,100	65.3	498	39.0

Table 6

	Total ¹		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	Number	% ²	Number	% ²	Number	% ²
Number of needs indicated^{3,5}						
Zero to one	443	9.9	180	5.6	263	20.6
Two to three	1,423	31.7	927	28.8	496	38.9
Four	1,270	28.3	990	30.8	280	22.0
Five to six	1,353	30.1	1,117	34.8	236	18.5
Mean (Standard Deviation)	3.6	(1.5)	3.8	(1.3)	3.0	(1.6)
Median	4.0		4.0		3.0	
Most Serious Offence, First Involvement						
Violent offences	4,046	36.5	2,217	47.0	1,829	28.7
Serious violent offences ⁶	1,222	11.0	787	16.7	435	6.8
Sexual offences	348	3.1	172	3.6	176	2.8
Robbery	246	2.2	157	3.3	89	1.4
Common Assault	1,629	14.7	863	18.3	766	12.0
Other violent offences ⁷	601	5.4	238	5.0	363	5.7
Property offences	2,383	21.5	899	19.1	1,484	23.3
Break and Enter	582	5.3	275	5.8	307	4.8
Theft and Possession of Property	1,109	10.0	419	8.9	690	10.8
Fraud	422	3.8	106	2.2	316	5.0
Other property offences	270	2.4	99	2.1	171	2.7
Offences against the Administration of Justice	1,010	9.1	547	11.6	463	7.3
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences (excludes traffic)	615	5.5	276	5.9	339	5.3
<i>Criminal Code</i> – traffic offences	1,330	12.0	472	10.0	858	13.5
Drug offences	560	5.1	106	2.2	454	7.1
Other offences ⁸	1,139	10.3	197	4.2	942	14.8

1. Includes 1,997 (15%) cases where Aboriginal status was unknown.

2. Percentage calculations excludes 'unknown'.

3. Refers to most recent status as of the most recent involvement in correctional services.

4. Excludes Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick and includes only those cases where need assessments were performed. Need level indicated as medium or high.

5. Excludes Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick and includes only those cases in which all needs were assessed. Need is indicated as being present when the need is assessed as medium or high. Maximum number of needs is 6 and minimum is 0. N = 4,821, N (Aboriginal) = 3,214, N (Non-Aboriginal) = 1,275.

6. Includes homicide, attempted murder and major assault.

7. Includes utter threats, criminal harassment, and other crimes against the person.

8. Includes other federal statute offences, provincial/territorial offences, municipal bylaw infractions, and unknown offences.

Source: Integrated Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 7



Operating expenditures of the adult correctional system, 2003/04

Jurisdiction	Current dollars									
	Custodial services		Community supervision services		Headquarters and central services		NPB or provincial parole boards ¹		Total	Per capita cost ²
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%		
Federal expenditures ³	967,590	66.8	157,199	10.9	286,958	19.8	35,700	2.5	1,447,446	45.76
Provincial and territorial expenditures ⁴	1,000,838	78.7	211,349	16.6	53,084	4.2	6,685	0.5	1,271,957	40.21
Total expenditures⁵	1,968,428	72.4	368,548	13.6	340,042	12.5	42,385	1.6	2,719,403	85.98

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

1. Federal expenditures include Correctional Service Canada and National Parole Board, but exclude CORCAN.

2. Capital costs have been excluded from all jurisdictions' expenditures.

3. Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

4. Per capita cost is total cost of correctional services divided by the total Canadian population.

5. Excludes all data from Prince Edward Island.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey; Public Accounts of Canada.

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

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