



Juristat

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Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2001/02

by Denyse Carrière

Highlights

- On an average day in 2001/02, approximately 155,000 adults were either in custody or under supervision in the community in Canada. The adult correctional population in custody numbered slightly over 32,000 (21%) while just under 123,000 offenders (79%) were supervised in the community.
- The average daily count of persons serving a conditional sentence rose by 21% from 2000/01 to almost 12,000, and by 75% since 1997/98, the first full year that data were available following implementation of this sentence in September 1996.
- The average daily number of persons on remand increased by 7% from 2000/01 and 55% from 1993/94. The proportion of the total correctional population represented by people on remand stood at 5% in 2001/02.
- In 2001/02 the total incarceration rate (including federal, provincial and territorial inmates) was 133 inmates per 100,000 adult population, unchanged from 2000/01. Overall, the incarceration rate has been on a downward trend since 1994/95 (-13%), when the rate was 153 per 100,000 population.
- In 2001/02 there were slightly more than 361,000 admissions to correctional services in Canada, of which approximately 126,000, or 35%, were to remand. Probation and provincial/territorial sentenced custody also represented a significant proportion of admissions, accounting for 24% and 23% of the total respectively. Admissions to other correctional programs made up smaller proportions.
- Two-thirds of provincial and territorial admissions to custody were to remand and temporary detention in 2001/02. The 5% increase in the total number of admissions to custody at the provincial/territorial level from the previous year was mainly fuelled by the jump in the number of remand and other temporary detention admissions (+8%).
- Probation accounted for 75% of all admissions to community supervision, while conditional sentences represented 16% and federal statutory release, 4%. Provincial and territorial community supervision commencements, including parole, increased by 4% from 2000/01 while intakes to federal programs remained virtually the same.
- A minority of inmates in sentenced custody are female. In 2001/02, women constituted 9% of provincial and territorial admissions and 5% of federal admissions. In comparison, the percentage of female probationers was higher at 17%. These proportions have not changed in the last several years.
- The proportion of sentenced admissions for Aboriginal people in provincial and territorial custody increased from 17% in 1997/98 to 20% 2001/02, while the proportion in the federal system remained stable at 17%.
- Correctional service expenditures totalled \$2.6 billion in 2001/02. More than half (55%) of expenditures were in the federal system and 45%, in the provincial and territorial correctional systems. Overall, custodial services accounted for the largest proportion of expenditures (73%). In constant 1992/93 dollars total expenditures amounted to \$2.2 billion, up 5% from \$2.1 billion in 2000/01.



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Introduction

This *Juristat* provides information for the fiscal year 2001/02 and for recent trends in the adult correctional system, including the supervision of adult offenders in prison and in the community, as well as the cost of these services.

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 goal, that is the protection of society as well as the rehabilitation of offenders and their safe reintegration into communities as productive members.

Offenders sentenced to custody by the court for a term of two years or more fall under federal jurisdiction. Federal correctional services are provided by the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC), an agency of Solicitor General 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 the Solicitor General Canada. The NPB operates at the federal level and in provinces and territories that do not have their own parole board.

Custody sentences less than two years and community-based sanctions, such as probation, are the responsibility of the provinces and territories, as are detention under remand (while the criminal case is being adjudicated) 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).

Text Box 1: Correctional programs

The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) provides many programs to offenders. For example, the Women Offender Sector is responsible for policy and program development and implementation, and ongoing program delivery for federally sentenced women; Community Engagement promotes interaction between CSC and a number of outside community organizations and groups such as the Citizen Advisory Committee, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, victims, and volunteers; and CORCAN is a special operating agency of CSC responsible for aiding the safe reintegration of offenders into Canadian society. CORCAN provides employment and training opportunities to incarcerated and recently released offenders.

In the provinces and territories, various programs have been developed to help rehabilitate and reintegrate offenders as well as to assist victims. For example, the ministère de la Sécurité publique in Quebec offers a varied training program to inmates, who often have limited education and weaknesses in the area of employment readiness. Training is available at the elementary and secondary levels in literacy, French and mathematics and is provided by the local school board under an agreement with the ministère de l'Éducation. Occupational training is also available as well as courses dealing with life skills, personal hygiene and other problematic issues identified by inmates.

The Yukon Community and Correctional Services have a Victims Services/Family Violence Prevention Unit to assist victims of crime and family violence, and to help rehabilitate offenders and abusive spouses. In New Brunswick, the Ministry of Public Safety has developed the Fine Option Program, which offers offenders who are unable to pay the fine imposed on them by the court, an alternative to the prison sentence that might be served for non payment. In lieu of a monetary payment, offenders can do voluntary work for a non-profit community or government organization.

The above are but a few examples of the many programs that have been implemented in the federal, provincial and territorial governments. Information on these and other programs is available on governmental Websites.

Data sources and measures

The data in this *Juristat* are drawn from two surveys conducted by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics: the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) Survey and the Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey for correctional services. More

detailed information is available in the report *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2001/02*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 2003.

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.

Average counts 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 an operational measure and as formal indicators of the utilization of bed space in institutions. Typically, correctional officials perform daily counts in their facility and monthly counts of offenders under community supervision. Statistics derived from one-day snapshot counts are more likely to include individuals serving longer sentences, and therefore, average count statistics are more representative of longer term inmates (i.e., more likely to be male, to have committed a more serious offence, to have a longer criminal record, etc.). For example remand offenders, whose time in custody is relatively short, represented 52% of provincial and territorial admissions in 2001/02, but only 41% of the average daily count.

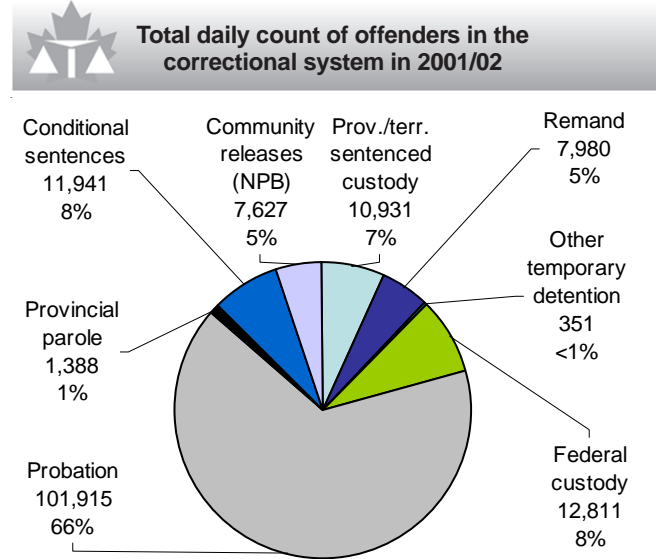
Admissions data are collected when an offender enters an institution or community supervision program, and describe and measure the caseload in correctional agencies over time. While admissions data capture all persons passing through the correctional system, they do not indicate the number of unique individuals using 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*.

Offender count in the correctional system

On an average day in 2001/02, there were approximately 155,000 adults either in custody or under supervision in the community. The adult correctional population in custody numbered slightly over 32,000 (21%) in 2001/02, of which almost 24,000 were sentenced inmates, approximately 8,000 were on remand status and about 350 inmates were in temporary detention (Figure 1).

Just under 123,000 offenders (79%) were supervised in the community; almost 102,000 of them were on probation, 12,000 were serving a conditional sentence and just over 9,000 were

Figure 1



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2001/02*.

on conditional release, such as parole or statutory release, from federal, provincial and territorial institutions.

The use of conditional sentences increased substantially in 2001/02

The average count of persons serving a conditional sentence rose 21% from 2000/01 to almost 12,000, and was 75% higher than in 1997/98, the first year that data were available on this sentence for the entire reference period. The average count of offenders on provincial parole dropped 6% from 2000/01, with a total decline of 64% since 1993/94.¹ In previous years the increase in conditional sentences coincided with a decline in the sentenced custody caseload in all jurisdictions. However, in 2001/02 the average count of offenders in sentenced custody in provincial and territorial institutions² was virtually unchanged from 2000/01 (Text Table 1).

Since 1993/94 the proportion of the adult correctional population serving a custody sentence has dropped steadily. In 1993/94, 9% of the adult correctional population was serving a provincial or territorial custody sentence, and in 2001/02, the proportion had dropped to 7%. In contrast, the proportion of offenders serving a conditional sentence has increased to the point that this sentence now comprises a larger share of the total average daily correctional services population (8%) than does provincial or territorial sentenced custody.

1. Please note that due to missing admissions data in 1991/92 and 1992/93, the starting point for many time series analyses in this *Juristat* is 1993/94.
 2. Excludes New Brunswick, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut due to missing data for some years.

Text Table 1



Composition of the adult correctional population, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2000/01 and 2001/02

	1993/94		1997/98		2000/01		2001/02		% change from 2000/01	% change from 1997/98	% change from 1993/94
	Average daily count	% of total	Average daily count	% of total	Average daily count	% of total	Average daily count	% of total			
Correctional services											
Custodial Supervision:											
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	13,583	9.3	11,950	7.8	10,523	7.0	10,509	6.8	-0.1	-12.1	-22.6
Remand	5,049	3.5	6,005	3.9	7,303	4.8	7,834	5.1	7.3	30.5	55.2
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial	89	0.1	266	0.2	426	0.3	321	0.2	-24.6	20.7	260.7
Total provincial/territorial custody	18,721	12.8	18,221	11.9	18,252	12.1	18,664	12.1	2.3	2.4	-0.3
Federal custody, sentenced	13,322	9.1	13,759	9.0	12,732	8.4	12,811	8.3	0.6	-6.9	-3.8
Total custodial supervision	32,043	22.0	31,980	21.0	30,984	20.5	31,475	20.4	1.6	-1.6	-1.8
Community Supervision:											
Probation	99,847	68.4	103,718 ^r	68.0	100,526	66.6	101,815	66.0	1.3	-1.8	2.0
Provincial parole	3,860	2.6	2,507 ^r	1.6	1,474	1.0	1,388	0.9	-5.8	-44.6	-64.0
Conditional sentences	...	...	6,818 ^r	4.5	9,885	6.6	11,917	7.7	20.6	74.8	...
Total provincial community supervision	103,707	71.1	113,043	74.1	111,885	74.1	115,120	74.6	2.9	1.8	11.0
Community releases (NPB)	10,132	6.9	7,481 ^r	4.9	8,034	5.3	7,627	4.9	-5.1	2.0	-24.7
Total community supervision	113,839	78.0	120,524^r	79.0	119,919	79.5	122,747	79.6	2.4	1.8	7.8
Total correctional services	145,882	100.0	152,504^r	100.0	150,903	100.0	154,222	100.0	2.2	1.1	5.7

Note: Because of missing data for some years, data from New Brunswick, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded.

^r revised

... not applicable

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

Remand count continues to rise

Even more notable is the jump in the average number of persons on remand, which increased by 7% from 2000/01 and 55% from 1993/94. The proportion of the total correctional population represented by people on remand stood at about

5% in 2001/02. Remands have increased in all jurisdictions, except Yukon, where counts have been relatively stable (Text Table 2). Reasons for this increase are explored more closely in the discussion on admissions.

Text Table 2



Variation in the average number of offenders in provincial and territorial sentenced custody and on remand status between 1993/94 and 2001/02

Province or territory	Sentenced custody			Remand		
	1993/94	2001/02	% change	1993/94	2001/02	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador	346	256	-26.0	34	51	50.0
Prince Edward Island	88	51	-42.0	8	11	37.5
Nova Scotia	363	187	-48.5	73	112	53.4
New Brunswick	410	208	-49.3	43	90	109.3
Quebec ¹	2,328	2,195	-5.7	1,217	1,318	8.3
Ontario	4,786	3,631	-24.1	2,381	3,999	68.0
Manitoba	654	545	-16.7	237	570	140.5
Saskatchewan	1,060	839	-20.8	154	303	96.8
Alberta	2,240	1,369	-38.9	478	714	49.4
British Columbia	1,664	1,400	-15.9	449	739	64.6
Yukon	55	37	-32.7	18	17	-5.6
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut) ²	258	214	-17.1	35	56	60.0

1. Please note that in Quebec, the sentenced custody count for 1993/94 includes offenders serving intermittent sentences, while the count for 2001/02 does not. To compare the two figures, the average count of offenders serving an intermittent sentence in 2001/02 (18) must be taken into account. When this figure is included in the calculation of percentage change, the variation becomes -4.9%.

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

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

Text Box 2: Provincial and territorial on-register counts

The average actual-in count of offenders in custody is a measure of the number of persons present on the day of the count and is useful to correctional authorities in determining space requirements and costs. In the provincial and territorial systems this measure excludes inmates who are temporarily absent for various reasons, such as inmates on temporary leave or who are unlawfully at large. The on-register count, however, includes these inmates and can provide a more complete picture of the number of inmates under the authority of the custodial system.

In 2001/02, the average count of offenders in provincial and territorial custody was 19,262. The on-register count, in comparison, was 21,874, or 13.6% more than the number of inmates present on the day of the count. From Text table 3 it can be seen that this difference between the two measures varied widely among the jurisdictions, generally being larger in the east than in the west.

Text Table 3

Province or territory	Actual-in count	On-register count	% difference
Newfoundland and Labrador	317	360	13.6
Prince Edward Island	65	65	0.0
Nova Scotia	307	361	17.6
New Brunswick	313	412	31.6
Quebec	3,531	4,729	33.9
Ontario	7,850	8,419	7.2
Manitoba	1,114	1,336	19.8
Saskatchewan	1,142	1,237	8.3
Alberta	2,083	2,324	11.6
British Columbia	2,202	2,279	3.5
Yukon	54	62	14.8
Northwest Territories	187	187	0.0
Nunavut	98	104	6.1
All provinces and territories	19,262	21,874	13.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2001/02.

Incarceration rates show little change in 2001/02

When analysing the relative change in the size of the correctional population, it is useful to examine incarceration rates. This statistic is calculated as the number of adults in custody (sentenced and otherwise) per 100,000 adult population using the average actual-in custody count.

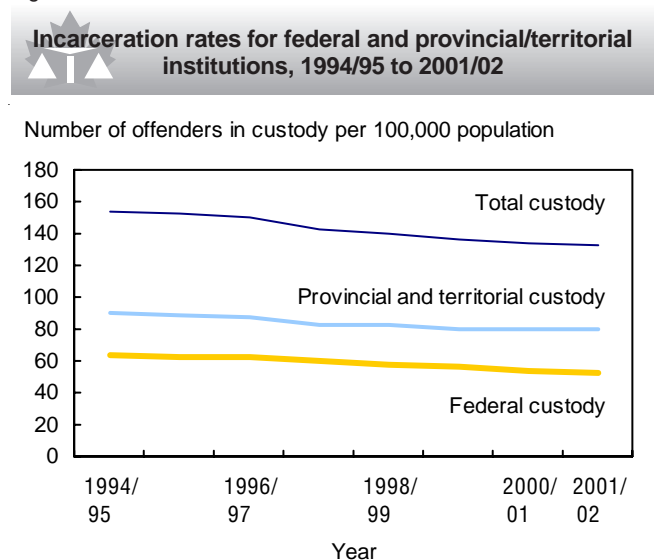
In 2001/02, the total incarceration rate (including federal, provincial and territorial custody) was 133 inmates per 100,000 adult population, unchanged from 2000/01. Overall, the incarceration rate has been on a downward trend since 1994/95 (-13%), when the rate was 153 per 100,000 population. From Figure 2, it can be seen that both the provincial/territorial and federal incarceration rates have contributed to this decrease.

Overview of annual admissions to correctional services

Remand makes up the largest portion of all admissions to correctional services

In 2001/02, there were slightly more than 361,000 admissions to correctional services in Canada, of which approximately 126,000, or 35%, were to remand (Figure 3). Probation and provincial and territorial sentenced custody also represented a significant proportion of admissions, accounting respectively for 24% and 23% of the total. Approximately 2% of admissions were to federal custody.

Figure 2



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

While 66% of persons under correctional supervision on any given day were serving a term of probation, admissions to probation only accounted for 24% of all admissions to correctional services. Conversely, while remand represented 5% of the count of persons under correctional supervision on an

Text Box 3: International incarceration rates

International incarceration rates are useful for identifying correctional trends among countries, even though differing methods of collection and coverage make direct rate comparisons unadvisable. Please note that the American rate in Text Table 4 excludes youth in custody, whereas the rate shown for all other countries, including Canada, takes youth in custody into account. The rate indicated for Canada in that table is therefore different from what is shown elsewhere in this *Juristat*.

Although Canada's incarceration rate was among the highest in the Western countries, it was one of a handful of countries recording a decrease from 1996 to 2000 (Text Table 4). In fact, Canada's drop was the largest among these countries (-14%), only Finland coming close with a decline of 10%. Of the countries with higher incarceration rates, Canada was the only one recording a drop, all others showing substantial increases over the five-year period. Among the countries that recorded an increase in their incarceration rate, New Zealand and Germany saw the largest, the rate jumping 17% in both countries.

Text Table 4

Country	rate per 100,000 population						% change from 1996 to 2000
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
United States ¹	618	649	682	682	699	13.1	
New Zealand	127	137	150	149	149	17.3	
England and Wales	107	120	125	125	124	15.9	
Canada ²	137	129	125	123	118	-13.9	
Scotland	101	119	119	118	115	13.9	
Australia ³	..	95	110	108	108	13.7	
Germany	83	90	96	97	97	16.9	
Italy	85	86	85	89	94	10.6	
France	90	90	88	91	89	-1.1	
Austria	84	86	85	89	84	0.0	
Switzerland	85	88	85	81	79	-7.1	
Sweden	65	59	60	59	64	-1.5	
Denmark	61	62	64	66	61	0.0	
Norway ⁴	52	53	57	56	..	7.7	
Finland	58	56	54	46	52	-10.3	

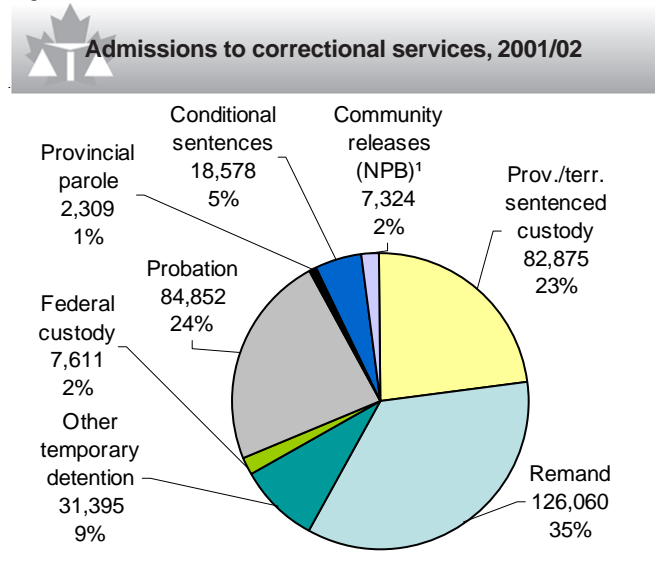
.. not available for a specific reference period
 1. Figures represent incarcerated adults only.
 2. Canadian youth custody figures for 1996 to 2000 were adjusted to represent 100% of survey coverage. Canada rates are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 to March 31). Please note that the Canadian rate includes youth in custody.
 3. % variation between 1997 and 2000.
 4. % variation between 1996 and 1999.
Source: Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview, Solicitor General Canada, 2001.

average day, it accounted for 35% of all admissions. This situation occurs primarily because terms of probation tend to be longer than the time spent on remand.

Total admissions to correctional services (excluding New Brunswick, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut³) jumped by 5% in 2001/02 from the previous year, to approximately 330,000, and have been climbing steadily since 1998/99, an increase of 10% over the four-year period. The number of admissions recorded in 1998/99, however, was the lowest in 11 years, so that the recent increase is actually a return to levels last seen in the early nineties. In fact, the number of admissions recorded in 2001/02 was 2% higher than the number reported in 1993/94 (323,935) (Text Table 5).

The increase in the total number of admissions to correctional services in 2001/02 occurred entirely in the provincial and territorial correctional systems (315,327), where admissions have grown by 5% from 2000/01 (299,587). This is in contrast with federal admissions, which have dropped slightly over two years. In 2001/02, federal admissions to custody decreased by 4% from the previous year and federal admissions to

Figure 3



1. Includes full parole, day parole and statutory release only.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2001/02.

3. Together, these jurisdictions accounted for 9% of all provincial and territorial admissions to correctional services in 2001/02.

Text Table 5

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Admissions to correctional services, 1993/94 to 2001/02									
Provincial/territorial									
Custody	224,350	223,032	216,163	215,754	202,949	195,800	199,971	207,750	219,077
Community supervision	81,511	80,097	77,496	87,496	92,395	89,879	90,008	91,837	96,250
<i>Prov./terr. admissions</i>	<i>305,861</i>	<i>303,129</i>	<i>293,659</i>	<i>303,250</i>	<i>295,344</i>	<i>285,679</i>	<i>289,979</i>	<i>299,587</i>	<i>315,327</i>
Federal									
Custody	9,934	9,079	7,838 ^r	7,629 ^r	7,342 ^r	7,855 ^r	7,906 ^r	7,889 ^r	7,611
Community supervision ¹	8,140	7,406	7,487	6,987	7,676	7,648	7,647	7,374	7,324
<i>Federal admissions</i>	<i>18,074</i>	<i>16,485</i>	<i>15,325^r</i>	<i>14,616^r</i>	<i>15,018^r</i>	<i>15,503^r</i>	<i>15,553^r</i>	<i>15,263^r</i>	<i>14,935</i>
Total									
Custody	234,284	232,111	224,001 ^r	223,383 ^r	210,291 ^r	203,655 ^r	207,877 ^r	215,639 ^r	226,688
Community supervision	89,651	87,503	84,983	94,483	100,071	97,527	97,655	99,211	103,574
<i>Total admissions</i>	<i>323,935</i>	<i>319,614</i>	<i>308,984^r</i>	<i>317,866^r</i>	<i>310,362^r</i>	<i>301,182^r</i>	<i>305,532^r</i>	<i>314,850^r</i>	<i>330,262</i>

Note: Due to missing data for some years, New Brunswick, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded.

^r revised

1. This category represents movement from custody to federal conditional release.

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

community supervision, by 1%. Overall, admissions to provincial and territorial correctional services accounted for 95% of all admissions in 2001/02.

Admissions to custody

Remand and other types of temporary detention are driving the increase in custodial admissions

In 2001/02, there were approximately 240,300 provincial and territorial admissions to custody, 5% higher than in 2000/01 (Table 1). Almost two-thirds of these admissions were to non-sentenced custody (remand and other temporary detention). The increase in provincial and territorial admissions to custody is mainly the result of the jump in the number of remand and other temporary detention admissions (+8%) (excluding New Brunswick). Since 1999/00, these types of admissions have risen by 18%. At the provincial/territorial level, all jurisdictions except the Northwest Territories have recorded increases in non-sentenced admissions over the four-year period starting in 1998/99. The largest increase over the four-year period was noted in British Columbia (117%), while in the Northwest Territories, non-sentenced admissions have decreased by 81% since 1998/99.

Provincial and territorial admissions to sentenced custody stabilize

In 2001/02, admissions to provincial and territorial sentenced custody remained largely unchanged from the previous year, the first year that the number of admissions did not decline since 1992/93 (Table 1). Overall, the 2001/02 levels represent only a slight decrease (-4%) from those recorded in 1999/00.

Several provinces reported increases between 2000/01 and 2001/02, the largest being in Prince Edward Island (11%),

Text Box 4: Remand in the criminal justice system

Adults may be remanded to custody by the court for several reasons: there is a risk that they will fail to appear for their court date; they pose a danger to themselves or to others; they present a risk to re-offend; or detention is necessary to maintain confidence in the administration of justice. For most offences, the onus is on the prosecutor to establish justification for detaining persons prior to the adjudication of the court case. As an alternative to remand, the court may release the accused on an order of 'judicial interim release' (bail). The accused may be required to deposit funds or abide by specific conditions as directed by the court.

After reaching a low in 1998/99 (103,874), remand admissions to custody had grown to just under 125,000 by 2001/02, an increase of 5% from 2000/01 and 20% from 1998/99 (Table 1). The pattern in remand admissions is having an impact on the actual-in count of persons on remand, which, as mentioned earlier, increased by 7% from 2000/01 and 55% from 1993/94 (See "Remand count continues to rise"). As a result of these recent increases in remand combined with recent declines in the number of sentenced offenders, remand inmates comprise a progressively larger share of the provincial and territorial custodial population. Whereas in 1993/94, 27% of inmates in provincial and territorial custody were on remand status on an average day, 42% of inmates were in remand in 2001/02 (Text Table 1).

This rise in the number of remand admissions and average counts of persons in remand is a source of concern for correctional services administrators. The cost of housing inmates on remand status is relatively high since they are usually held in maximum security settings and need to be transported to and from the court during trial. As well, time spent in remand is especially difficult for the inmates who are in a situation of uncertainty, and who may have little access to recreation, work and rehabilitation programs and services because it is not known how long they will be in detention. These issues are discussed in a recently published study on the use of custodial remand in Canada.⁴

Saskatchewan (6%), Manitoba (4%), Ontario (3%) and Alberta (2%). All other jurisdictions reported decreases, the largest occurring in the Northwest Territories (-30%).

4. Sara Johnson. 2003. "Custodial Remand in Canada, 1986/87 to 2001/02." Juristat. 23, 7. Catalogue no. 85-002-X1E. Ottawa. Statistics Canada.

Inmates are incarcerated for a variety of offences and patterns differ among jurisdictions

In jurisdictions that classify admissions according to the most serious offence, there was considerable variation, in 2001/02, with respect to the offence profile of sentenced incarcerated offenders (Table 2).⁵ In some jurisdictions, violent offences were the most common. This was the case for Manitoba (57%), the Northwest Territories (49%), Ontario (32%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (27%). Other *Criminal Code* offences, such as failure to comply with an order, unlawfully at large or offences against public order, were most prevalent in Nova Scotia (38%), Saskatchewan (31%) and British Columbia (30%). In Prince Edward Island impaired driving was the most frequent offence (55%) whereas in Quebec, offences under provincial or municipal statutes were most common (59%).

Among jurisdictions that classify admissions to sentenced custody using the multiple charge method, other *Criminal Code* offences were most prevalent in Yukon (48%) and Alberta (36%), while in Nunavut, offenders were most often sentenced to prison as a result of a violence offence (40%).

In the federal system, 54% of sentenced admissions involved a violent crime as the most serious offence, while property crimes accounted for 19% of admissions. Robbery, which accounted for 20% of sentenced admissions, was much more frequent than the next most common offences, traffic or importation of drugs (14%), sexual assault and abuse (12%) and major assault (assault levels 2 and 3) (10%).

The majority of persons in provincial and territorial institutions are incarcerated for a relatively short time

Time spent on remand is generally very short. In 2001/02, 55% of persons on remand status spent one week or less in custody, and 80% spent one month or less. For 13% of remand inmates, the duration was between 1 and 3 months and for a small proportion the stay was between 3 and 12 months (6%) (Figure 4).

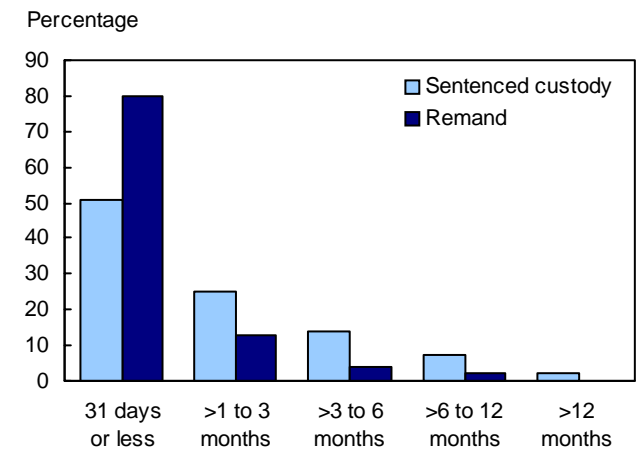
In more than 75% of custodial sentences in the provincial and territorial correctional systems, the duration of the incarceration was three months or less (Figure 4). One-half (51%) of inmates released from provincial or territorial custody under sentence had spent one month or less and 25% had been incarcerated between more than one month and three months.

For the nine jurisdictions⁶ for which median durations were provided, the median time spent in remand ranged from 2 days in Nova Scotia to 27 days in the Northwest Territories. In comparison, the median time served in sentenced custody ranged from 22 days in Alberta to 57 days in Saskatchewan.

In the federal system, terms under three years were ordered for less than half of admissions to custody under sentence in 2001/02 (47%), and 22% were between three and four years (Figure 5). For sentences in the federal system, a clear pattern towards shorter sentences has become apparent in recent years. Between 1999/00 and 2001/02, the proportion of sentences under three years increased from 43% to 47%, while that of sentences of four years or more, excluding life, decreased from 32% to 27% of all federal custodial sentences.

Figure 4

Length of time served, provincial and territorial releases from sentenced custody and remand, 2001/02

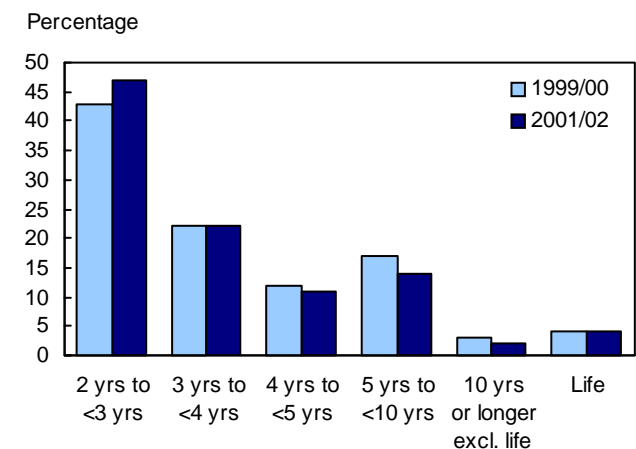


Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2001/02.

Four percent of admissions of offenders sentenced to federal custody were life sentences, this proportion having remained unchanged since 1999/00.

Figure 5

Length of aggregate sentences on admission to federal custody, 1999/00 and 2001/02



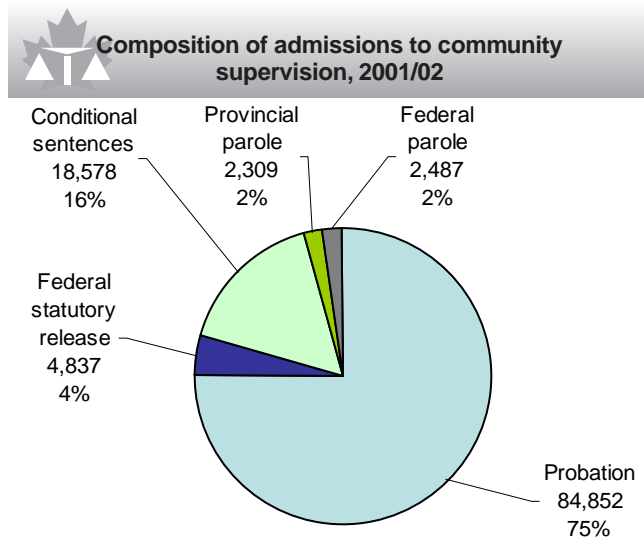
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

5. 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 record all offences). As a result the less serious offences are under-represented.
 6. These are: Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Admissions to community supervision

In 2001/02, there were over 113,000⁷ admissions to community supervision, of which probation accounted for 75% (84,852), conditional sentences for 16% (18,578), federal statutory release for 4%, provincial parole for 2%, and federal parole for 2% (Figure 6).

Figure 6



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

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2001/02.

Probation commencements increase

In 2001/02 probation commencements (excluding those from Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Nunavut) were up 5% from 2000/01 and 8% from 1999/00 (Table 3). Although intakes to probation have fluctuated over the years, the 2001/02 figure is the highest since data collection began in 1980/81.

Increases of varying magnitude were recorded in several jurisdictions since 2000/01: Newfoundland and Labrador (12%), Ontario (9%), Quebec (7%), Prince Edward Island (6%), New Brunswick (6%) and Alberta (1%). The remaining jurisdictions reported decreases, the largest occurring in Manitoba (-23%).

This rise in the number of probation commencements is related to an increase in the number of probation sentences imposed by adult criminal courts. The number of these sentences increased from 96,607 in 1999/00, to 99,806 in 2000/01 and to slightly more than 101,600 in 2001/02 in the eight jurisdictions that provided data for the three-year period.⁸ This corresponds to increases of 5% from 1990/00 and of 2% from 2000/01. This upward trend is continuing, the number of probation sentences in the same eight jurisdictions having jumped to 113,120 in 2002/03. This will no doubt impact the number of probation commencements in correctional services in 2002/03.⁹

Violent offences more often lead to probation

Overall, probation admissions were more likely to be related to a violent offence than another type of offence, consistent with previous years (Table 4).

The percentage of probation intakes related to a violent offence ranged from 31% in Quebec to 53% in Ontario. In all jurisdictions but Quebec, the highest proportion of admissions to probation was for violent offences. In Quebec, the percentage of probation admissions resulting from a property crime (35%) was higher than that of admissions for violent offences.


Conditional sentences are still on the rise

In 2001/02, there were over 18,300 conditional sentence commencements. Conditional sentences were up 8% from the previous year and 26% since 1997/98, the first full year for which data were available following implementation of this sentencing provision in September 1996 (excluding Nunavut and the Northwest Territories due to missing data) (Table 3). Over the five years for which complete data have been collected, all of the jurisdictions have recorded increases to varying degrees. The largest increases from the previous year were reported by British Columbia (15%), Alberta (11%), Quebec (10%) and Manitoba (9%).

The introduction of conditional sentences in 1996/97 led to a decrease in the number of admissions to provincial and territorial sentenced custody in the late nineties. Although sentenced admissions to custody had begun to fall in the early 1990s in conjunction with the drop in the crime rate, an examination of the year-over-year variation in the number of sentenced admissions to provincial and territorial institutions shows that the rate of decrease intensified starting in 1996/97, when conditional sentences were introduced (Text Table 6). Although conditional sentence admissions rose again in 2001/02, this was the first year when an increase was not accompanied by a decline in sentenced custody admissions.

7. Excludes releases for warrant expiry, transfers, deaths and other reasons that do not require supervision.
8. Adult Criminal Court Survey — Type of Sentence, 1994/95 to 2002/03. 2003. Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Statistics Canada. Beyond 20/20 data table. Does not include New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
9. Although trends in correctional data and courts data are similar, actual counts may differ for a number of reasons, including the following: in the correctional system, the unit of count, one case, represents an individual commencing a term of probation regardless of how many consecutive or concurrent terms of probation this person may have been given, while in the judicial system, the unit of count, one case, includes all the charges against one individual disposed of by the court on the same day, and will include only the terms of probation imposed on that day; if the same individual is involved in more than one court case in any given year and is given a term of probation in each case, this will count as many probation sentences. Additionally, a court case may result in more than one type of sentence, for example an offender may be given a term of custody followed by a term of probation. In such cases, the custody sentence will be served first, with the result that the probation sentence reported in one fiscal year by the Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS) may be reported by the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) Survey in a different year. Finally, the result of appeals is not taken into consideration in the ACCS data while it is in the ACS survey data.

Text Table 6

 Provincial and territorial admissions to sentenced custody		
Year	Number ¹	% change
1993/94	112,947	...
1994/95	111,233	-1.5
1995/96	108,746	-2.2
1996/97	103,015	-5.3
1997/98	94,911	-7.9
1998/99	89,379	-5.8
1999/00	84,706	...
2000/01	80,928	-4.5
2001/02	81,320	0.5

... not applicable


1. To allow year-over-year comparisons, data from New Brunswick were removed from all years and data from Manitoba, from the years before 1999/00.

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

Day parole is more successful than full parole

For federal offenders, three types of conditional release are available: day parole, full parole and statutory release. Offenders are entitled to apply for day parole six months prior to full parole eligibility or after one sixth of their sentence has been served, for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria.¹⁰ However, in practice, the average offender is released on day parole after having served about one third of his/her sentence.¹¹ Day parole permits offenders to participate in activities (e.g. training or treatment programs) in the community, be under close supervision, and live in a halfway house in the community or in a community correctional facility. In 2001/02, the National Parole Board (NPB) granted day parole to 72% of federal applicants, a proportion that has remained unchanged in the last three reporting periods. In comparison, the grant rate by the NPB for provincial applicants was 64% (Text Table 7), having decreased from 76% in 1999/00.

Text Table 7

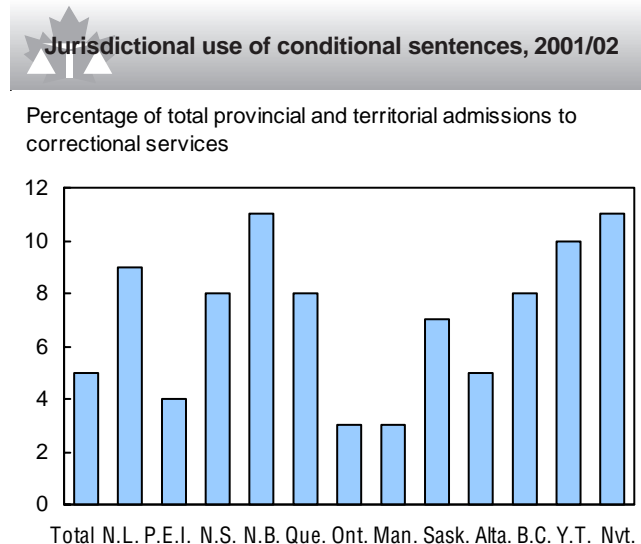
	 Grant rates for full and day parole, 2001/02					
	Day parole			Full parole		
	Total applications	Applications granted	Grant rate	Total applications	Applications granted	Grant rate
	number	number	%	number	number	%
<i>National Parole Board</i>						
Federal offenders	4,427	3,170	71.6	3,840	1,658	43.2
Provincial offenders	286	183	64.0	461	259	56.2
<i>Provincial parole boards</i>						
Quebec	.	.	.	2,757	1,323	48.0
Ontario	.	.	.	1,802	511	28.4
British Columbia	.	.	.	..	..	..

. not available for any reference period

.. not available for specific reference period

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2001/02.

Figure 7



Note: The data for the Northwest Territories was unavailable.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2001/02.

Among the three types of conditional releases granted by the NPB to federal prisoners, day paroles were most likely to be completed successfully (83%). Of the NPB conditional releases granted to provincial prisoners, full paroles were most often successful (83%) (Text Table 8). Of the 3,230 day paroles granted to federal prisoners that ended¹² in 2001/02, 83% were successfully completed, 12% were revoked for breach of condition, and 5% were revoked as a result of a new conviction (4% for non-violent offences and 1% for violent offences).

10. Note that for the most serious offences, these eligibility provisions do not apply. Legislation and the sentencing judge determine eligibility for parole.

11. Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview, Solicitor General Canada, 2002, p. 72.

12. Note that data on outcomes are based upon the number of terms of parole that ended in the year, not the number of offenders released on parole.

Text Table 8



Parole board outcomes,¹ 2001/02

	Total releases		Successful completion		Revocation		Reason for revocation		
	number	number	%total cases	number	% total cases	Breach of condition	Convicted of a non-violent offence	Convicted of a violent offence	
						% total cases			
Day parole									
Federal inmates—NPB	3,230	2,673	83	557	17	12	4	1	
Provincial/territorial inmates—NPB	168	129	77	39	23	20	3	1	
Full parole									
Federal inmates—NPB	1,782	1,324	74	458	26	16	8	2	
Provincial/territorial inmates—NPB	284	235	83	49	17	15	2	0	
Provincial parole board releases ²	2,511	1,986	79	517	21	..	..	..
Statutory release									
Federal inmates—NPB	5,099	3,022	59	2,077	41	27	11	3	

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

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Outcomes represent only those for which the conditional release was completed during 2001/02.

2. Total includes 8 terminations for other reasons.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2001/02.

Offenders are generally entitled to apply for full parole after one third of their sentence is served in custody or seven years, whichever is less. The average actual amount of time served prior to first federal full parole was 40% of their sentence in 2001/02.¹³ In 2001/02, 43% of the 3,840 applications for full parole made by federal offenders to the NPB were granted, as were 56% of applications made by provincial offenders to the NPB. Nearly three quarters (74%) of full paroles granted to federal offenders by the NPB that ended in 2001/02 were completed successfully; 16% were revoked due to a breach of condition; and 10% were revoked as a result of a new conviction (8% for non-violent offences, 2% for violent offences). These data do not include offenders serving life or indeterminate sentences as these offenders, by definition, remain under supervision for life.

Provincial parole board statistics show a lower grant rate than NPB statistics, but a comparable success rate for completed paroles. In 2001/02, 48% of applications for full parole made to the Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles were granted, as were 28% of applications made to the Ontario Board of Parole. Of the 2,511 paroles granted by provincial parole boards that ended in 2001/02, 79% were completed successfully, comparable to previous years.

Success rate of statutory release is lower

Federal offenders are eligible for statutory release after two thirds of a custodial sentence is served. Statutory release is much like full parole except that, unlike applications for day and full parole, the onus is on the Correctional Service of Canada to show why any offender should not be released. There were 5,099 statutory releases completed in 2001/02

(Text Table 8), virtually unchanged from 2000/01, but 5% more than in 1999/00.

Of the three types of conditional release, statutory releases were least likely to end successfully. In 2001/02, 59% of these releases were successfully completed; 27% were revoked for breach of condition; and 14% were revoked for a new conviction (11% for non-violent offences, 3% for violent offences). These percentages have varied little in the last few years.

Characteristics of offenders admitted to correctional services

Adults in the correctional system are most often male and in their early thirties

The majority of inmates in sentenced custody are male. In 2001/02, women constituted 9% of provincial and territorial admissions and 5% of federal admissions (Text Table 9). In comparison, the percentage of female probationers was higher at 17%. These proportions have not changed appreciably in the last several years.

Inmates in provincial and territorial sentenced custody are typically in their early thirties at the time of admission. The median age¹⁴ of all offenders admitted to custody ranged from 28 years in Manitoba to 35 years in Quebec, while in the federal

13. Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview, *Solicitor General Canada, 2002, p. 72.*

14. *The median age is the age where, if all the inmates are ordered by age, half the inmates are younger and half are older.*

system, the median age was 32 years. For probationers the median age was similar, ranging from 28 years in Saskatchewan to 32 years in Quebec and Ontario. In the provinces and territories the median age of offenders being admitted to custody as well as of those commencing a period of probation has been increasing over the years, mirroring the aging Canadian population. This phenomenon is not quite as evident in the federal system, where median age statistics have only been available since 1996/97. Since that year, median age has fluctuated only slightly.

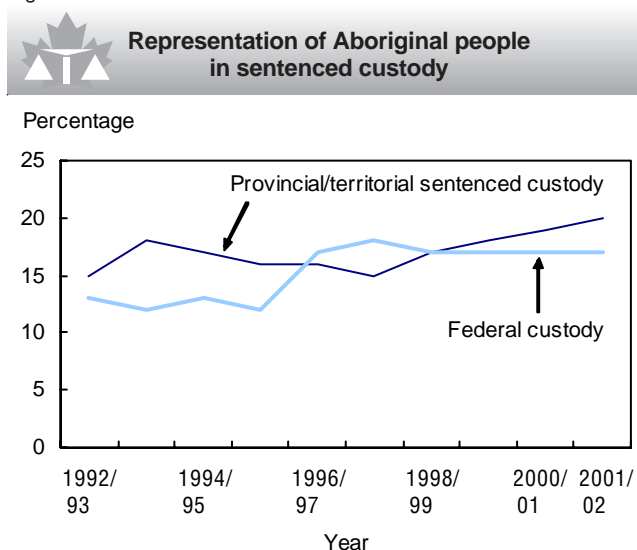
Aboriginal offenders continue to be over-represented as a proportion of federal, provincial and territorial sentenced inmates

In 2001/02, Aboriginal people accounted for 20% of provincial and territorial admissions to sentenced custody, 17% of federal admissions to custody and 16% of probation commencements in 2001/02. However, they represented only 2% of the adult Canadian population according to the 2001 Census of Canada.

Jurisdictions with a relatively large proportion of Aboriginal people in the adult population also reported a larger over-representation of Aboriginal offenders in their sentenced admissions (Text Table 9), e.g. in Saskatchewan (77% of sentenced admissions and 10% of the adult population); Yukon (76% versus 20%); Manitoba (69% versus 11%); and Alberta (38% versus 4%).

The proportion of sentenced admissions for Aboriginal people in provincial and territorial custody increased from 17% in 1997/98 to 20% 2001/02, while the proportion in the federal

Figure 8



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2001/02.

system remained stable at 17%. The largest annual increases in the proportion of Aboriginal people in sentenced admissions were noted in Manitoba (from 64% in 2000/01 to 69% in 2001/02) and Yukon (72% to 76%). In Yukon, however, changes in the relatively small number of admissions tend to produce large annual fluctuations.

Text Table 9

Offender characteristics, 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Sentenced custody			Probation		
	Female (%)	Aboriginal (%)	Median Age	Female (%)	Aboriginal (%)	Median Age
Newfoundland and Labrador	5	10	..	16	10	..
Prince Edward Island	7	3	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	6	7	30	15	5	31
New Brunswick	6	7	..	16	8	..
Quebec	10	2	35	13	8	32
Ontario	9	9	33	17	6	32
Manitoba	8	69	28	17	57	29
Saskatchewan	9	77	30	20	65	28
Alberta	12	38	31	17	21	..
British Columbia	8	21	31	17	19	31
Yukon	6	76	32	14	65	30
Northwest Territories	7	90	30	..	..	..
Nunavut	0	98	..	16	95	..
<i>Provincial/territorial total</i>	9	20	...	17	16	...
<i>Federal total</i>	5	17	32	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	17	16	...

.. not available for specific reference period

... not applicable

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2001/02; individual provinces and territories.

Text Box 5: Correctional facilities

In 2001/02, there were 198 correctional facilities across Canada. Slightly more than one third of these, or 68, were under federal jurisdiction: 16 facilities were federal community correctional centres with a capacity of 482 spaces, and 52 were federal institutions with 13,682 spaces. Federal facilities provided 40% of the total institutional capacity in Canada and capacity has increased by 10% since 1995/96. A total operational capacity of 21,090 spaces was reported in 130 provincial and territorial facilities. Seventy-nine percent (103) of these facilities were secure and the remainder (27) were open (minimum security). Since 1999/00, the capacity of correctional facilities—federal, provincial and territorial—has increased by 5%.

Correctional service operational expenditures

Correctional service expenditures totalled \$2.6 billion in 2001/02. In that year, 55% of expenditures were in the federal system and 45%, in provincial and territorial correctional systems. Overall, custodial services accounted for the largest proportion of expenditures (73%), followed by community supervision services (13%) and headquarters and central services (12%) (Table 5).

Custodial services represented 69% of federal costs and 79% of provincial and territorial costs. Headquarters and central services costs accounted for 18% of federal expenditures, but 4% of provincial expenditures. In comparison, community supervision services comprised 11% of federal expenditures and 17% of provincial and territorial expenditures.

In constant 1992/93 dollars total expenditures amounted to \$2.2 billion, up 5% from \$2.1 billion in 2000/01. The cost of incarceration in the federal correctional system is considerably higher than it is in the provincial and territorial systems. In the federal system, an inmate cost Canadians an average of \$199.57 per day in constant 1992/93 dollars whereas \$114.14 was spent per inmate daily at the provincial/territorial level in 2001/02. The difference in inmate costs is the result of a number

of factors such as the higher level of security required at federal facilities and the requirement to provide more extensive programming for offenders serving longer sentences. While the federal cost has climbed 18% since 1999/00, the average daily inmate cost in provinces and territories has gone down slightly (3%) over the same period.

Definitions

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.

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 probation order. In addition to a fine or a sentence, the court may also direct the offender to comply with conditions of a probation order.

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. The National Parole Board (NPB) has the authority to grant, deny, terminate or revoke parole, to terminate or revoke statutory release, detain certain offenders, 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.

Text Table 10

Year	Average daily inmate cost ¹	
	Federal system	Provincial and territorial
	(in constant 1992/93 dollars)	
1999/00	169.04 ^r	117.53 ^r
2000/01	179.55 ^r	117.29 ^r
2001/02	199.57	114.14

^r revised

1. The average daily inmate cost is obtained by dividing the custodial services cost by the total days stay (not shown), which itself is based on the average count of inmates multiplied by the number of days in the year. It includes costs such as salaries, but excludes benefit plan contributions; capital expenditures, such as renovation and construction costs; and expenditures related to CORCAN. In 2001/02 the cost allocation methodology was refined to better reflect expenditures directly related to offenders. Because of this change, caution is recommended when comparing these data to data in previous publications.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey; Public Accounts of Canada.

Day parole: Release of an offender into the community granted by the NPB 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.

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.

Statutory release: Release of federal offenders into the community after serving two thirds of their sentence, unless they are detained by the NPB 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.

Methodology

The information presented in this *Juristat* comes from data collected on adult correctional services in Canada through two surveys: the Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey and the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) Survey. 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 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 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.

Table 1

Admissions to provincial and territorial custody, by province and territory 1998/99 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Sentenced admissions		Non-sentenced admissions						Total	
		no.	% change	Remand		Temporary detention/ other		Total		no.	% change
				no.	% change	no.	% change	no.	% change		
Total¹	1998/99	90,772	...	103,874	...	12,569	...	116,443	...	211,004	...
	1999/00	84,706	...	110,091	...	21,563	...	131,654	...	220,200	...
	2000/01	80,928	-4.5	118,566	7.7	24,901	15.5	143,467	9.0	228,183	3.6
	2001/02	81,320	0.5	124,723	5.2	30,821	23.8	155,544	8.4	240,330	5.3
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	1998/99	1,199	...	306	...	5	...	311	...	1,510	...
	1999/00	936	-21.9	263	-14.1	9	80.0	272	-12.5	1,208	-20.0
	2000/01	944	0.9	388	47.5	0	-100.0	388	42.6	1,332	10.3
	2001/02	890	-5.7	374	-3.6	3	...	377	-2.8	1,267	-4.9
Prince Edward Island	1998/99	803	...	134	...	0	...	134	...	937	...
	1999/00	647	-19.4	191	42.5	0	...	191	42.5	838	-10.6
	2000/01	586	-9.4	176	-7.9	0	...	176	-7.9	762	-9.1
	2001/02	650	10.9	178	1.1	0	...	178	1.1	828	8.7
Nova Scotia	1998/99	1,964	...	1,399	...	426	...	1,825	...	3,789	...
	1999/00	1,825	-7.1	1,553	11.0	462	8.5	2,015	10.4	3,840	1.3
	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
New Brunswick ³	1998/99	2,273	...	1,101	...	0	...	1,101	...	3,374	...
	1999/00	2,179	...	1,301	...	0	...	1,301	...	3,480	3.1
	2000/01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,884	...
	2001/02	1,555	...	1,337	...	574	...	1,911	...	3,466	...
Quebec	1998/99	21,735	...	25,342	...	2,714	...	28,056	...	49,791	...
	1999/00	18,016	-17.1	25,814	1.9	2,698	-0.6	28,512	1.6	46,528	-6.6
	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
Ontario	1998/99	32,815	...	45,351	...	5,151	...	50,502	...	83,317	...
	1999/00	30,747	-6.3	46,637	2.8	5,533	7.4	52,170	3.3	82,917	-0.5
	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
Manitoba ⁴	1998/99	1,393	...	3,182	...	3,955	...	7,137	...	8,530	...
	1999/00	3,284 ^r	...	6,567	...	4,736	...	11,303	...	14,587	...
	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
Saskatchewan	1998/99	3,850	...	7,175	...	314	...	7,489	...	11,339	...
	1999/00	3,368	-12.5	8,665	20.8	200	-36.3	8,865	18.4	12,233	7.9
	2000/01	3,219	-4.4	9,548	10.2	222	11.0	9,770	10.2	12,989	6.2
	2001/02	3,410	5.9	10,278	7.6	157	-29.3	10,435	6.8	13,845	6.6
Alberta	1998/99	15,491	...	8,298	...	0	...	8,298	...	23,789	...
	1999/00	14,728	-4.9	7,784	-6.2	0	...	7,784	-6.2	22,512	-5.4
	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
British Columbia ⁵	1998/99	9,628	...	11,076	...	0	...	11,076	...	20,704	...
	1999/00	9,739	1.2	11,602	4.7	7,919	...	19,521	76.2	29,260	41.3
	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
Yukon	1998/99	300	...	318	...	4	...	322	...	622	...
	1999/00	308	2.7	321	0.9	6	50.0	327	1.6	635	2.1
	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
Northwest Territories ⁶	1998/99	1,594	...	1,293	...	...	...	1,293	...	2,887	...
	1999/00	1,108	-30.5	694	-46.3	...	...	694	-46.3	1,802	-37.6
	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	...	250	-60.3	812	-43.3
Nunavut	1998/99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999/00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2000/01	229	...	205	...	0	...	205	...	434	...
	2001/02	217	-5.2	554	170.2	0	...	554	170.2	771	77.6

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

^r revised

1. New Brunswick has been included only in the total due to missing data in the sub-categories

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

3. Total admission figures for 1998/99 and 1999/00 were reported on a fiscal year basis, while the breakdown was calculated according to the calendar year. The breakdown of admissions was unavailable for 2000/01; for this reason the figures do not add up to the total for that province. Data for 2000/01 are from a new operational system, therefore caution is recommended when comparing data from that year with that of previous years.

4. Given major system development work leading to a change in the source of these data, there are some comparability issues with respect to Manitoba data for 1999/00 against previous years. Accordingly, no percentage variations from 1999/00 to 2000/01 are shown.

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

6. Large decreases are due to the creation of Nunavut on April 1, 1999.

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

Table 2

Adult admissions to provincial, territorial and federal sentenced custody by major offence, 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Unit of Count ¹	Total admissions	Criminal Code				Other federal statutes			Other ²	
			Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other Criminal Code	Drug offences	Other	Total	Total	
		number			%			%		%	
<i>Provincial and territorial</i>											
Newfoundland and Labrador	MSO	890	27	19	21	17	85	1	13	14	0
Prince Edward Island	MSO	650	18	13	55	13	99	1	0	1	0
Nova Scotia	MSO	1,507	17	21	11	38	87	6	2	8	5
New Brunswick	MSO	1,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	MSO	14,372	4	10	12	9	36	5	0	5	59
Ontario	MSO	31,980	32	25	7	26	89	7	1	8	3
Manitoba	MSO	3,025	57	17	6	13	93	2	4	5	2
Saskatchewan	MSO	3,410	30	19	12	31	93	0	3	3	5
Alberta	MC	45,439	8	22	4	36	71	3	1	4	25
British Columbia	MSD	9,263	15	29	3	30	77	7	8	14	8
Yukon	MC	1,911	23	20	5	48	96	2	1	3	1
Northwest Territories	MSO	562	49	23	14	14	100	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	MC	847	40	34	5	13	93	6	0	6	1
<i>Federal</i>	MSO	4,127	54	19	2	10	87	14	0	14	0

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

.. figures not available for specific reference period

1. MSO = most serious offence

MSD = most serious disposition

MC = multiple charge

Alberta, Yukon and Nunavut classify program admissions 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 provincial and territorial statutes and municipal by-laws. In Quebec the percentage shown represents in large part admissions related to non payment of fines (80%).

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2001/02.

Table 3


Conditional sentences and probation commencements, 1997/98 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction		Conditional sentences	% change	Probation	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador	1997/98	304	...	1,982	...
	1998/99	300	-1.3	1,903	-4.0
	1999/00	310	3.3	1,811	-4.8
	2000/01	319	2.9	1,906	5.2
	2001/02	316	-0.9	2,134	12.0
Prince Edward Island	1997/98	29	...	744	...
	1998/99	35	20.7	564	-24.2
	1999/00	50	42.9	592	5.0
	2000/01	40	-20.0	533	-10.0
	2001/02	40	0.0	563	5.6
Nova Scotia	1997/98	476	...	3,715	...
	1998/99	510	7.1	3,719	0.1
	1999/00	628	23.1	3,791	1.9
	2000/01	623	-0.8	3,653	-3.6
	2001/02	614	-1.4	3,547	-2.9
New Brunswick	1997/98	596	...	1,858	...
	1998/99	507	-14.9	1,740	-6.4
	1999/00	499	-1.6	1,429	-17.9
	2000/01	682	36.7	1,733	21.3
	2001/02	667	-2.2	1,830	5.6
Quebec	1997/98	3,983	...	7,225	...
	1998/99	4,202	5.5	6,877	-4.8
	1999/00	4,557	8.4	7,098	3.2
	2000/01	4,259	-6.5	7,704	8.5
	2001/02	4,670	9.7	8,277	7.4
Ontario	1997/98	4,293	...	35,930	...
	1998/99	3,690	-14.0	34,469	-4.1
	1999/00	4,271	15.7	33,432	-3.0
	2000/01	4,211	-1.4	34,920	4.5
	2001/02	4,416	4.9	38,236	9.5
Manitoba ¹	1997/98	526	...	3,659	...
	1998/99	672	27.8	4,426	...
	1999/00	584	-13.1	...	...
	2000/01	705	20.7	6,811	...
	2001/02	766	8.7	5,219	-23.4
Saskatchewan	1997/98	928	...	3,261	...
	1998/99	1,083	16.7	3,305	1.3
	1999/00	1,243	14.8	3,242	-1.9
	2000/01	1,365	9.8	3,457	6.6
	2001/02	1,344	-1.5	3,402	-1.6
Alberta	1997/98	1,343	...	7,794	...
	1998/99	1,035	-22.9	8,544	9.6
	1999/00	1,120	8.2	8,706	1.9
	2000/01	1,558	39.1	9,360	7.5
	2001/02	1,731	11.1	9,438	0.8
British Columbia	1997/98	2,080	...	13,440	...
	1998/99	2,142	3.0	12,805	-4.7
	1999/00	2,439	13.9	12,283	-4.1
	2000/01	3,226	32.3	11,509	-6.3
	2001/02	3,712	15.1	11,067	-3.8
Yukon	1997/98	50	...	451	...
	1998/99	60	20.0	467	3.5
	1999/00	91	51.7	405	-13.3
	2000/01	96	5.5	353	-12.8
	2001/02	104	8.3	338	-4.2

(continued)

Table 3


Conditional sentences and probation commencements, 1997/98 to 2001/02 (Concluded)

Jurisdiction		Conditional sentences	% change	Probation	% change
Northwest Territories	1997/98	.	...	1,547	...
	1998/99	.	...	..	...
	1999/00	.	...	..	...
	2000/01	.	...	..	...
	2001/02	.	...	..	...
Nunavut	1997/98	...	...	...	...
	1998/99	...	...	...	...
	1999/00	..	...	..	...
	2000/01	..	...	..	...
	2001/02	198	...	801	...
Provincial/territorial total (includes all data)	1997/98	14,608	...	81,606	...
	1998/99	14,236	...	78,819	...
	1999/00	15,792	...	72,789	...
	2000/01	17,084	...	81,939	...
	2001/02	18,578	...	84,852	...
Provincial/territorial total ² (excludes jurisdictions with missing data)	1997/98	14,608	...	76,400	...
	1998/99	14,236	-2.5	74,393	-2.6
	1999/00	15,792	10.9	72,789	-2.2
	2000/01	17,084	8.2	75,128	3.2
	2001/02	18,380	7.6	78,832	4.9

. not available for any reference period

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Due to system changes in 1999/00, probation data prior to this year should not be compared with later data.

2. 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 Nunavut has been excluded from the conditional sentences total for 2001/02.

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

Table 4


Admissions to probation by major offence, 2000/01 and 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Total probation admissions	<i>Criminal Code</i>				Other federal statutes		Prov./terr. statutes and municipal by-laws
			Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other	
		Number	%				%		
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	2000/01	1,906	37	33	5	19	5	1	1
	2001/02	2,134	37	33	5	18	5	1	1
Prince Edward Island	2000/01	533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	2000/01	3,653	34	24	6	29	6	1	0
	2001/02	3,547	35	23	7	28	7	1	0
New Brunswick ²	2000/01	1,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	1,830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	2000/01	7,704	30	37	4	18	11	0	0
	2001/02	8,277	31	35	4	18	11	1	0
Ontario	2000/01	34,920	45	30	6	8	6	0	1
	2001/02	38,236	53	23	5	12	6	0	1
Manitoba ³	2000/01	6,811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	5,219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	2000/01	3,457	46	24	7	13 ^r	0	5	0
	2001/02	3,402	47	23	7	12	0	5	0
Alberta	2000/01	9,360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	9,438	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	2000/01	11,509	40	32	4	14	8	0	1
	2001/02	11,067	40	33	3	14	8	0	1
Yukon ¹	2000/01	353	32	21	7	33	4	0	4
	2001/02	338	33	15	5	41	3	0	3
Northwest Territories	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	801	51	22	1	20	4	0	2
Total	2000/01	81,939	42	31	5	14	6	1	1
	2001/02	84,852	46	26	5	14	6	1	1

^r revised

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Offences are reported as multiple charges rather than most serious offence.

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

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2000/01 and 2001/02.

Table 5



Expenditures of the correctional system, 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Current dollars								Total	Per capita cost
	Custodial services		Community supervision services		Headquarters and central services		NPB or provincial parole boards ³			
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%		
Federal expenditures	977,229	68.6	153,581	10.8	259,286	18.2	34,500	2.4	1,424,596	45.83
Provincial and territorial expenditures ²	933,300	78.8	196,129	16.6	48,645	4.1	6,294	0.5	1,184,369	38.10
Total expenditures	1,910,529	73.2	349,710	13.4	307,931	11.8	40,794	1.6	2,608,965	83.93

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 are in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2001-2002; Public Accounts of Canada.

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

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