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Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1999-2000



Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- .. figures not available.
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- amount too small to be expressed.
- ^e estimate.
- ^r revised figures.

Preface

The production of national justice statistics is made possible through a federal-provincial partnership. These data tables are the product of a collaborative effort on the part of individuals from government agencies responsible for adult correctional services across Canada.

Appreciation is expressed to the many contributors who provided direct input to this endeavour and to those who continue to provide guidance and support to the Correctional Services Program.

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Introduction

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) was established in June 1981 as a federal-provincial/territorial initiative dedicated to the production of national statistics and information on the justice system in Canada. The Corrections Program of CCJS collects and disseminates information describing the operation and delivery of adult and youth correctional services in Canada.

The data contained in the following tables pertain to services provided by governmental agencies responsible for adult correctional services in each of the provincial, territorial and federal sectors.¹ More specifically, the data examine caseload characteristics as well as resource expenditures relating to adult custodial and community supervision services.

It should be noted that the data focus on adult corrections only and includes all persons 18 years of age and older. In Canada, all persons who commit an offence prior to their eighteenth birthday are processed through the youth justice system, and are subject to the provisions of the *Young Offenders Act*. Children under the age of twelve are not subject to criminal prosecutions in Canada. Correctional data relating to children and youth are not included in this report.

ADULT CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Six primary responsibilities fall under the umbrella of adult correctional services in Canada: (1) custodial remands; (2) custodial sentences; (3) conditional sentences; (4) probation; (5) conditional release; and (6) parole boards.

(1) CUSTODIAL REMANDS

Provincial and territorial correctional services are responsible for persons who have been charged with an offence and remanded (ordered by the court) to custody while awaiting a further court hearing. These persons have not been sentenced but can be held for a number of reasons (e.g. risk that they will fail to appear for their court date, danger to themselves and/or others, risk to re-offend). Under normal circumstances the onus is on the Crown to "show cause" why an accused should be remanded to custody. If cause cannot be established, an offender is released into the community on a Judicial Interim Release while awaiting a further court appearance. However, if the accused commits an indictable offence while on Judicial Interim Release for another indictable offence, the onus is on the accused to show cause why he/she should be released again.

The time an accused spends in jail on remand may be taken into account by the judge when imposing a sentence. Thus, it is not uncommon for an offender to receive a sentence of "time served". This occurs most often when the accused has spent as much or more time remanded into custody than the judge would normally have imposed as a sentence. For the purposes of record keeping, clerks in institutions record such sentences as either a duration of one day or as "released at court". Therefore, the sentence distributions presented in this report are skewed slightly toward shorter sentences.

(2) Custodial Sentences

Correctional services agencies are also responsible for the administration of court imposed dispositions (with the exception of the collection of fines). Once a finding of guilt has been determined, the actual disposition is at the discretion of the presiding judge. The *Criminal Code* specifies maximum sentences for most offences and in some instances a minimum punishment is also specified. In Canada, the maximum sentence is rarely imposed. In most circumstances, the judge will consider representation from the Crown Attorney and the Defence Counsel to determine an appropriate disposition. In some cases the judge may order a Pre-Sentence Report (PSR). The PSR is prepared by a probation officer and is designed to inform the judge about the living and employment circumstances of the accused. In determining the sentence, the judge considers a variety of factors concerning the offence, including the degree of harm caused to the victim, risk to the public, and certain characteristics of the accused. In Canada, the use of incarceration is usually limited to very serious offences and to repeat offenders. However, there are exceptions. In Prince Edward Island most convicted impaired drivers serve a term of incarceration.

It is not uncommon for an offender to be convicted of several offences in a single court disposition. In this situation, the judge may order that sentences be served concurrently, or consecutively (one after the other). The practice of consecutive sentencing leads to an emphasis on "aggregate sentences" in which the sum of all consecutive sentences is imposed.

The *Criminal Code* stipulates that all offenders sentenced to an aggregate custodial sentence of two years or more shall be imprisoned in a federal penitentiary. In Canada, all penitentiaries are the responsibility of the Correctional Service Canada (CSC). All federally sentenced offenders are first admitted to a local provincial/territorial facility where they can exercise their right to appeal the conviction or the sentence. Normally, a notice of appeal must be filed within 15 days of sentencing. Federally sentenced offenders who waive their right of appeal are transferred directly to a federal penitentiary to serve their sentences.

Offenders who are sentenced to an aggregate term of imprisonment which is less than two years are the exclusive responsibility of provincial or territorial correctional services. Also, as previously noted, offenders who are in default of the payment of a fine, imposed either under federal legislation or under provincial legislation, may be subject to incarceration for a period of time specified under the relevant legislation. Inmates, whose only reason for being in jail is default of payment of a fine, may reduce the time to be served by subsequently making partial payment of their fine(s).

Intermittent sentences, which may be imposed in conjunction with probation orders, are a type of custodial sentence in which offenders normally serve their time on weekends or other specified days. Such allowances are typically made only for minor or first time offenders in order to facilitate the maintenance of employment and/or family responsibilities.

¹ For an analytical review of these data, please see the related Juristat entitled "Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1998-99", (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE, Vol. 20, No. 3).

(3) Conditional Sentences

Introduced as a new disposition with the proclamation of Bill C-41, conditional sentences allow offenders sentenced to a term of custody to serve their time in the community under supervision. Conditional sentences may be imposed at the discretion of the presiding judge, though under certain restrictions. First, there must be no minimum term of imprisonment associated with the conviction(s). Second, the term of imprisonment that would normally have been imposed must be less than two years. Finally, the court must be satisfied that the imposition of a conditional sentence would not endanger the safety of the public. The objective is to provide less serious offenders with effective, less costly, community-based alternatives while using scarce-needed funds for the incarceration and treatment of more serious offenders.

Similar to a probation order, there are compulsory conditions attached to the conditional sentence order. These include remaining within the jurisdiction of the court and reporting to a supervisor as specified. Other conditions may require the offender to abstain from the consumption of alcohol or to perform community work. Should the offender fail to abide by the conditions he/she can be returned to court at which time the judge can suspend the conditional sentence or impose a jail term.

While it is still too soon after the creation of conditional sentences (September 1996) to know what impact it has had on provincial/territorial correctional populations, during the last 15-month period, over 22,000 adults began serving a conditional term of imprisonment in the community. Although the number of admissions for the same time period declined, it would be speculative to think that the drop is due primarily to conditional sentences.

(4) PROBATION

Probation orders are another responsibility of the correctional service sector. The Court may impose a probation order upon a convicted offender as the sole disposition or in conjunction with another sentence, such as a custodial sentence.

Ordinarily, probation is a suspended sentence served in the community in which the offender may, or may not, be required to report to a probation officer. Terms of probation that do not stipulate a condition of supervision do not generally come to the attention of correctional authorities. Therefore, throughout this report, the use of the word "probation" refers to supervised probation only. Typically, specified conditions are attached to probation orders. Common conditions include Restitution to the victim and Community Service Orders (CSO). Should the offender fail to adhere to the requirements of a probation order, he/she may be subject to further sanctions.

Similar to the collection of custodial data, there are two indicators used to describe the use of probation services. The first is "probation admissions" (sometimes called intakes) which records the number of persons receiving a term of probation. The second is "probation case counts". Probation counts are usually taken monthly, and are expressed as monthly counts. As with institutional counts, these month-end counts are used for operational and administrative purposes. Here again, since probation counts are not normally associated with other information about offenders, the reader should be cautioned against extrapolating offender population characteristics from intake data.

(5) CONDITIONAL RELEASE

The planned and gradual release of inmates back into the community through "conditional release" mechanisms is another important responsibility of correctional services. The use of a variety of such mechanisms helps to ensure the protection of society through the supervision of offenders in the community by correctional authorities.

In November 1992, Bill C-36, the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (CCRA), was proclaimed, replacing the *Parole Act* and the *Penitentiary Act*. The authority to grant parole, originally contained in the *Parole Act*, is now found in the CCRA and in respective provincial/territorial legislation.

The supervision of conditional release is administered by both the federal and provincial/territorial correctional systems. The conditional release of provincial/territorial offenders is exercised by correctional authorities in provincial and territorial systems, while the responsibility for the conditional release of federal offenders is shared between the National Parole Board and Correctional Service Canada.

The mechanisms for conditional release in Canada:

- **Temporary Absence** allows offenders to leave the institution for specific purposes. Offenders may be either "escorted" or "unescorted". Reasons for such releases are usually for family visits, medical services, rehabilitation programs, socialization or humanitarian reasons. The CCRA includes specific definitions of the reasons for which temporary absences may be granted.
- **Day Parole** provides offenders with the opportunity to participate in on-going community-based activities. Ordinarily, offenders reside at a correctional institution or community residence and are released into the community for a specified period of time during the day. Offenders are also granted day parole in order to prepare for full parole and statutory release.
- **Full Parole** is granted at the discretion of paroling authorities (parole boards). Full parole allows offenders to serve part of their prison sentence in the community. In all instances, offenders are placed 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.
- **Statutory Release** allows most federally sentenced offenders who have not been granted parole to serve the final one-third of their sentences under supervision in the community and under conditions of release similar to those imposed on offenders released on full parole.

(6) Parole Boards

A final responsibility of the adult correctional services is the administration of parole boards. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia operate parole boards that have jurisdiction for all offenders in their provincial institutions. The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over all sentenced offenders to a penitentiary (those who receive a sentence of two years or more) and offenders in provincial/territorial correctional institutions where no parole board exists.

Parole boards are administrative tribunals that have the authority to grant, deny, terminate or revoke parole in their

jurisdiction. The National Parole Board also has the authority to terminate or revoke offenders on statutory release, detain certain offenders, and grant unescorted temporary absences for some offenders in penitentiaries.

Measures of Correctional Activity: ADMISSIONS AND AVERAGE COUNTS

Traditionally, two different indicators have been used to describe the use of correctional services: (i) the number of annual inmate “admissions” to correctional facilities or to community supervision programs (also referred to as “intakes” when discussing entry into community programs) and, (ii) the “average count” of inmates imprisoned or serving a sentence in the community at a given point in time.

Admission data are collected when the offender enters the institution, and usually include the following:

- aggregate sentence length;
- age of offender;
- gender of offender;
- ethnicity (Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal); and
- offence(s) for which the offender was convicted.

While admission data describe and measure the changing caseflow of correctional agencies over time, these data do not indicate the number of individuals using correctional services. A person can be included several times in annual admission totals. While it is important to monitor the workload associated with each individual, it is equally important to be able to count the total number of offenders producing the admissions workload.

A second correctional measure, “inmate counts”, are used to describe the number of inmates imprisoned or serving a

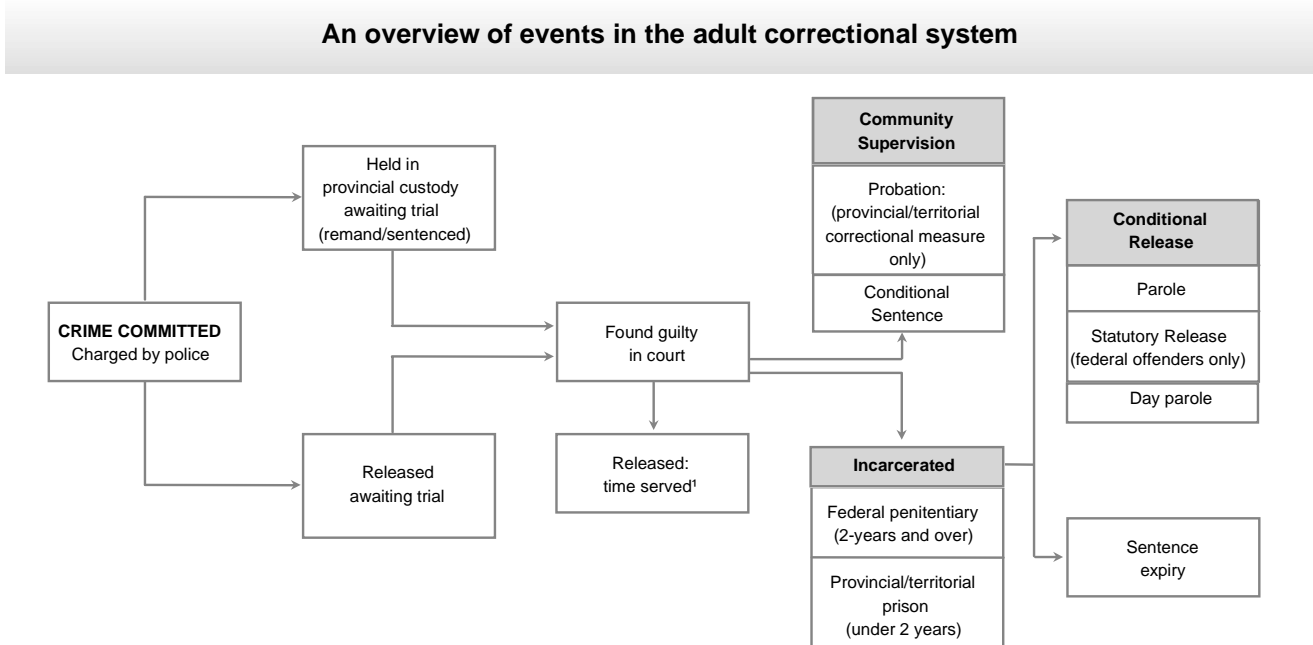
sentence in the community at a given point in time. Counts are a major operational indicator for correctional managers and are used as formal indicators of the utilization of bed space in institutions. Correctional officials perform daily counts of inmates in their facility, minimally at every shift change, and monthly counts of offenders under community supervision. Therefore, a person sentenced to 25 years in prison for committing a murder in 1990 would appear in the custodial count data for 1997-98 since that person would still be in prison on the day or month the count took place. This same person would not, however, appear as part of the admission data for 1997-98, since he/she would actually have been admitted to prison years earlier.

Typically, the provincial and territorial correctional systems cannot provide detailed “case characteristics” data about their average daily populations. This is due to the high turnover rate of provincial/territorial inmates. However, extensive details are recorded about offenders at the time of admission. The natural tendency, however, is to generalise the characteristics of the offender admission data to the average daily population. Readers should be cautioned not to extrapolate the information obtained from admission data onto the daily inmate population counts. In correctional systems, the daily population is affected by the sentence lengths associated with the admissions. Therefore, offenders with longer sentences are over-represented in the population, whereas inmates with shorter sentences are under-represented.

An Overview of Events in the Adult Correctional System

In summary, Diagram 1 below provides a visual overview of the major events in the adult correctional system at both the provincial/territorial and federal levels.

Diagram 1



¹ An individual whose sentence approximates time already served in custody (i.e. while awaiting trial) is generally released by virtue of having already served their sentence.

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

National Overview

Summary Table 1

Average Offender Caseload and Total Admissions to Federal and Provincial/Territorial Corrections

Type of sentence	Year	Average counts ¹			Admissions		
		Provincial/ territorial ²	Federal	Total	Provincial/ territorial ^{3,4}	Federal ⁵	Total
Custodial	1995-96	19,730	14,076	33,806	230,330	7,850	238,180
	1996-97	19,526	14,197	33,723	228,382	7,422	235,804
	1997-98	18,955	13,759	32,714	217,174	7,175	224,349
	1998-99	19,220	13,173	32,393	210,591	7,415	218,006
	1999-00	18,650	12,974	31,624	213,417	7,152	220,569
Community ^{6,7}	1995-96	105,130	9,272	114,402	82,476	7,487	89,963
	1996-97	110,163	7,405	117,568	93,119	6,987	100,106
	1997-98	115,730	7,479	123,209	100,581	7,676	108,257
	1998-99	110,756	7,791	118,547	97,224	7,405	104,629
	1999-00	113,032	8,095	121,127	91,936	7,390	99,326
TOTAL	1995-96	124,860	23,348	148,208	312,806	15,337	328,143
	1996-97	129,689	21,602	151,291	321,501	14,409	335,910
	1997-98	134,685	21,238	155,923	317,755	14,851	332,606
	1998-99	129,976	20,964	150,940	307,815	14,820	322,635
	1999-00	131,682	21,069	152,751	305,353	14,542	319,895

¹ Custodial Average counts - Refers to the average actual-in count and therefore excludes inmates temporarily not in custody at the time of the count.

² Provincial/territorial community average counts for 1997-98 exclude Northwest Territories, for 1998-99 exclude Prince Edward Island and Northwest Territories and for 1999-00 exclude Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

³ Provincial/territorial custodial admissions include provincial/territorial inmate admissions as well as federal inmates admitted to the provincial/territorial system during an appeal period prior to being transferred to a federal penitentiary.

⁴ Provincial/territorial custodial admissions for 1995-96 and 1996-97 exclude Northwest Territories and for 1999-00 exclude Nunavut. Provincial/territorial community admissions for 1998-99 exclude Northwest Territories and for 1999-00 exclude Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

⁵ Federal admissions include the following types of admissions: Warrant of Committal; sentenced provincial/territorial offenders admitted to federal custody; parole revocation; termination of release; interruption; transfers from foreign countries, and other types of admissions. In previous editions of this publication, only Warrant of Committal admissions were presented here, hence caution should be exercised when comparing data from previous editions.

⁶ Provincial/territorial community data include probation, conditional sentences, and parole for those jurisdictions operating their own parole boards. Federal community average counts include federal offenders on day parole, full parole, and statutory release as well as provincial/territorial offenders released on parole in provinces/territories that do not operate their own parole boards. "Admissions" to the federal community population refers to releases from federal custody only.

⁷ The option of imposing conditional sentences came into effect September 1996. Data are included in provincial/territorial counts.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Reference: Tables 5, 6, 13, 14, 27, 28, 35 and 37

Summary Table 2

Admissions to Provincial/Territorial and Federal Custody, by Selected Characteristics, 1999-00

Jurisdiction	Sentenced admissions	Remand admissions	Other admissions ¹	Total admissions	% change from previous year	Median sentence length (days)	Characteristics of sentenced inmates		
							Per cent female	Per cent Aboriginal	Median age
Newfoundland	936	263	9	1,208	-20.0	..	6	7	..
Prince Edward Island	647	191	-	838	-10.6	..	8	1	..
Nova Scotia	1,825	1,553	462	3,840	1.3	60	6	6	30
New Brunswick	2,179	1,301	-	3,480	3.1	14	6	6	31
Quebec	18,016	25,814	2,698	46,528	-6.6	29	10	2	34
Ontario	30,747	46,637	5,533	82,917	-0.5	45	9	9	31
Manitoba	1,268	4,860	2,036	8,164	-4.3	61	8	57	30
Saskatchewan	3,368	8,665	200	12,233	7.9	90	10	75	30
Alberta	14,728	7,784	-	22,512	-5.4	30	11	39	31
British Columbia	9,739	11,602	7,919	29,260	41.3	60	8	19	31
Yukon	308	321	6	635	2.1	30	8	66	33
Northwest Territories	1,108	694	..	1,802	-37.6	..	5	..	..
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL TOTAL	84,869	109,685	18,863	213,417	2.2	...	9	17	...
FEDERAL TOTAL	4,221	...	2,931	7,152	-3.5	1,132	-	17	31

¹ Includes offenders on temporary/other detention such as immigration hold.

Reference: Tables 6, 8, 10, 28, 29 and 31.

Note: Federal median sentence length excludes those serving indeterminate or life sentences.

Summary Table 3

Provincial/Territorial and Federal Admissions/Intakes to Community Supervision, 1999-00

Jurisdiction	Total probation admissions	% change from previous year	Median probation length (months)	Characteristics of probationers			Total conditional sentences	Total conditional release ¹	Total provincial/territorial and federal community supervision
				Per cent female	Per cent Aboriginal	Median age			
Newfoundland	1,811	-4.8	12	19	8	34	310	...	2,121
Prince Edward Island	592	5.0	..	..	..	..	50	...	642
Nova Scotia	3,791	1.9	12	16	4	31	628	...	4,419
New Brunswick	1,429	-17.9	10	17	..	29	499	...	1,928
Quebec	7,098	3.2	12	13	8	31	4,557	2,257	13,912
Ontario	33,432	-3.0	12	17	6	32	4,271	683	38,386
Manitoba	..	..	..	..	..	..	584	...	584
Saskatchewan	3,242	-1.9	12	18	65	29	1,243	...	4,485
Alberta	8,706	1.9	..	19	22	..	1,120	...	9,826
British Columbia	12,283	-4.1	12	16	17	31	2,439	415	15,137
Yukon	405	-13.3	9	17	46	32	91	...	496
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL TOTAL	72,789	-7.7	...	16	12	...	15,792	3,355	91,936
FEDERAL TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,390	7,390

¹ Conditional releases include parole from provinces with their own parole boards as well as provincial/territorial parole under the responsibility of the National Parole Board, federal parole and federal statutory release.

Reference: Tables 14, 15, 18 and 35.

Summary Table 4

Average Counts of Offenders in Provincial/Territorial and Federal Custody, 1999-00

Jurisdiction	Sentenced count	Remand count	Other ¹	Total average offender count ²	% change from previous year	Average count of offenders in custody per 100,000 adults (Incarceration rate)	% change from previous year
Newfoundland	222	44	12	278	-15.4	66	-11.9
Prince Edward Island	71	8	3	82	-3.3	79	-4.2
Nova Scotia	247	96	7	350	-6.9	48	-7.6
New Brunswick	244	61	14	319	-2.7	54	-3.4
Quebec	2,010	1,114	18	3,142	-5.4	55	-6.2
Ontario	4,003	3,146	211	7,360	-4.3	84	-5.6
Manitoba	603	495	..	1,098	2.5	129	1.8
Saskatchewan	854	273	17	1,144	-5.4	152	-6.0
Alberta	1,430	539	-	1,969	-7.4	89	-9.7
British Columbia	1,467	821	266	2,554	12.5	82	11.3
Yukon	43	18	-	61	-16.9	275	-14.2
Northwest Territories	207	29	-	236	-34.1	834	-0.5
Nunavut	36	20	1	57	...	375	...
PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL TOTAL	11,438	6,665	548	18,650	-3.0	80	-4.1
FEDERAL TOTAL³	...	...	...	12,974	-1.5	56	-2.7

¹ 'Other' includes offenders on temporary/other detention such as immigration holds.

² The total average daily offender count may not add since rounded figures have been reported.

³ Federal average counts include federal and provincial/territorial offenders in a federal facility and those temporarily detained in a federal facility.

Reference: Appendix A, Tables 5 and 27.

Summary Table 5

Average Counts of Offenders Under Community Supervision, 1999-00

Jurisdiction	Probation	Probation count per 100,000 adults	Conditional sentences	Conditional release ¹	Total community supervision counts ²	% change from previous year
Newfoundland	2,260	539	180	...	2,440	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	..	..	..	...	..	...
Nova Scotia	4,614	635	..	...	4,614	-11.4
New Brunswick	2,416	412	..	...	2,416	-8.5
Quebec	7,925	138	2,876	1,291	12,093	9.2
Ontario	52,013	592	2,488	406	54,907	-1.1
Manitoba	5,997	703	534	...	6,531	19.2
Saskatchewan	3,720	493	877	...	4,597	2.8
Alberta	8,311	378	749	...	9,060	4.5
British Columbia	14,453	463	1,241	203	15,897	7.7
Yukon	438	1,956	39	...	477	-7.9
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	...	..	...
Nunavut	..	..	..	...	..	...
PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL TOTAL	102,147	438	8,984	1,900	113,032	2.0
FEDERAL TOTAL³	...	...	...	8,095	8,095	3.9

¹ Conditional release includes provincial/territorial and federal parole and federal statutory release, but excludes inmates temporarily not in custody at the time of the count.

² Community supervision counts exclude inmates temporarily not in custody at the time of the count.

³ The total federal caseload includes provincial/territorial offenders released on parole in provinces/territories that do not operate their own parole boards.

Reference: Appendix A, Tables 13 and 37.

Summary Table 6

Provincial/Territorial and Federal Adult Corrections Operational Expenditures

Year	Federal		Provincial/territorial		Total		Per capita	
	Current dollars	Constant 1992-93 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1992-93 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1992-93 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1992-93 dollars
	\$'000						\$	
1995-96	948,887	911,515	970,041	931,836	1,918,928	1,843,351	64.79	62.24
1996-97	970,289	916,231	998,264	942,648	1,968,553	1,858,879	66.34	62.65
1997-98	1,028,029	958,089	1,049,418	978,022	2,077,447	1,936,111	69.28	64.56
1998-99	1,143,822	1,056,161	1,057,794 [†]	976,726	2,201,616	2,032,887	72.79	67.21
1999-00	1,271,219	1,148,346	1,093,920	988,185	2,365,139	2,136,530	77.57	70.07

Reference: Tables 3 and 22.

Summary Table 7

Personnel in Provincial/Territorial and Federal Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Year	Personnel ¹				Total
		Headquarters and central services	Custodial services	Non-custodial services	Parole boards	
Provincial/ Territorial	1995-96	481	14,204	2,462	63	17,210
	1996-97	472	13,117	2,096	64	15,749
	1997-98	423	12,514	2,139	51	15,127
	1998-99	702	13,356	2,314	59	16,430
	1999-00	674	13,809	2,360	166	17,009
Federal	1995-96	1,024	9,126	876	341	11,367
	1996-97	1,166	9,509	918	333	11,926
	1997-98	1,287	9,771	930	360	12,348
	1998-99	1,496	9,906	989	265	12,656
	1999-00	1,656	10,208	1,095	322	13,281
TOTAL	1995-96	1,505	23,330	3,338	404	28,577
	1996-97	1,638	22,626	3,014	397	27,675
	1997-98	1,710	22,285	3,069	411	27,475
	1998-99	2,198	23,262	3,303	324	29,086
	1999-00	2,330	24,017	3,455	488	30,290

¹ The personnel figures represent full-time equivalents as of March 31, 2000.

Reference: Tables 2, 24 and 26.

Note: Due to rounding, person-year figures will not always add to the totals. Reported staff figures are somewhat higher than in previous years partially due to standard definitions introduced in a new data collection instrument.

Provincial/Territorial Tables

Table 1

Provincial/Territorial Correctional Facilities in Operation at Year-End, by Security Level and Capacity

Jurisdiction	Year	Security level			Capacity ¹		Non-custodial (probation/ parole/ offices) ²
		Secure	Open	Total	Total Operational	Special purpose	
Newfoundland	1997-98	6	2	8	349	37	14
	1998-99	7	1	8	349	37	14
	1999-00	7	1	8	349	37	14
Prince Edward Island	1997-98	2	-	2	81	21	6
	1998-99	2	-	2	102	21	6
	1999-00	2	-	2	102	21	6
Nova Scotia	1997-98	9	-	9	505	36	17
	1998-99	9	-	9	505	49 ^r	16
	1999-00	9	-	9	505	49	16
New Brunswick	1997-98	4	2	6	326	20	12
	1998-99	4	2	6	336	-	12
	1999-00	4	2	6	336	-	12
Quebec	1997-98	18	1	19	3,239	565	21
	1998-99	18	1	19	3,189	670	40
	1999-00	18	1	19	2,722	704	40
Ontario	1997-98	45	2	47	8,048	659	101
	1998-99	42	2	44	7,889	643	101
	1999-00	42	2	44	8,068	626	101
Manitoba	1997-98	6	2	8	1,008	..	20
	1998-99	6	2	8	1,008	..	20
	1999-00	6	2	8	1,008	..	..
Saskatchewan	1997-98	4	8	12	1,180	57	15
	1998-99	4	8	12	1,180	57	15
	1999-00	4	8	12	1,180	57	15
Alberta	1997-98	8	1	9	2,272	619	45
	1998-99	8	1	9	2,291	672	42
	1999-00	8	1	9	2,155	686	42
British Columbia	1997-98	8	11	19	2,332	142	81
	1998-99	9	10	19	2,372	170	72
	1999-00	11	9	20	2,744	170	62
Yukon	1997-98	1	1	2	116	11	3
	1998-99	1	1	2	116	11	4
	1999-00	1	1	2	116	11	4
Northwest Territories ³	1997-98	3	1	4	244	-	39
	1998-99	3	1	4	244	-	39
	1999-00	2	1	3	196	-	..
Nunavut	1997-98	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998-99	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999-00	-	1	1	66	66	...
TOTAL	1997-98	114	31	145	19,700	2,167	374
	1998-99	113	29	142	19,581	2,330^r	381
	1999-00	114	29	143	19,547	2,427	312

¹ Standards used to assign capacity figures vary across jurisdictions. The use of bed-space for special or normal purposes is flexible, depending on operational need. For this reason, special purpose bed-space may be covered in the total operational capacity, as with the following jurisdictions: Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and Yukon.

² Total Non-Custodial excludes Manitoba for 1999-00.

³ Large decreases for the Northwest Territories are due to the creation of Nunavut Territory April 1, 1999.

Note: Multi-level facilities are included under secure facilities.

Table 2

Personnel¹, by Selected Categories, 1999-00

Jurisdiction	Head- quarters and Central Services ²	Custodial services			Non-custodial services			Parole boards			Total	Salaries as a % of total operating expenditures ³
		Correc- tional officers	Other	Total	Probation/ parole officers	Other	Total	Board members	Other	Total		
Newfoundland ⁴	3	201	42	243	33	15	48	...	...	...	294	80
Prince Edward Island ⁵	4	50	38	88	14	5	19	...	...	...	111	89
Nova Scotia ⁶	18	225	83	308	55	51	106	...	...	...	432	86
New Brunswick ⁷	13	201	79	280	57	18	75	...	...	...	368	79
Quebec ⁴	228	1,525	512	2,037	342	84	426	70	18	88	2,779	57
Ontario	249	3,729	2,551	6,280	545	241	786	49	26	75	7,390	82
Manitoba	22	536	208	744	75	42	117	...	...	...	883	77
Saskatchewan	25	529	212	740	87	21	108	...	...	...	874	82
Alberta	43	822	308	1,130	130	82	211	...	...	...	1,384	81
British Columbia	42	..	..	1,729	..	..	438	..	..	3	2,212	68
Yukon	19	42	20	62	13	2	15	...	...	...	96	79
Northwest Territories	8	83	47	130	8	3	11	...	...	...	149	74
Nunavut ⁸	..	27	11	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	80
TOTAL	674	..	..	13,809	..	..	2,360	..	..	166	17,009	79

¹ Unless otherwise specified, personnel reflects full-time equivalents (FTE's) as of March 31st, 2000.

² Total Headquarters & Central Services exclude Nunavut.

³ The percentage of total expenditures accounted for by salaries includes employee benefits.

⁴ Newfoundland and Quebec - Staff figures represent budgeted person-years.

⁵ Prince Edward Island - The Provincial Administrator of Community Programs (part of Headquarters and Central Services) is also responsible for Young Offenders Probation and Family Court Counsellors Services.

⁶ Nova Scotia - Community Corrections Managers (included in 'Other, Non-custodial services') are also Senior Probation Officers and carry a caseload.

⁷ New Brunswick - 'Other' Custodial services staffing figures include 23 full-time equivalent (FTE) still part of Correctional Services plan of establishment, but subject to budget cuts in 1999-00 as part of the 3-year Community and Correctional Services

⁸ Nunavut - Due to operational constraints this jurisdiction is unable to provide data for their Headquarters and Central Services, therefore only Custodial Services data is used in the percentage calculation of salary versus total operating expenditures.

Note: Due to rounding, data will not always add to the totals.

Table 3

Total Operating Expenditures¹, by Provincial/Territorial Government Agencies Responsible for Adult Corrections, by Major Function

Jurisdiction	Year	Current dollars										Constant 1992-93 dollars	
		Custodial services		Community supervision services		Headquarters and central services		Parole boards		Total		Total	
		\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	per capita	\$'000	per capita
Newfoundland	1997-98	16,300	86	2,432	13	260	1	...	...	18,992	34.28	17,700	31.94
	1998-99	17,146	84	2,925	14	263	1	...	...	20,333	37.28	18,775	34.42
	1999-00	17,789	85	2,994	14	268	1	...	...	21,051	38.91	19,016	35.15
Prince Edward Island	1997-98	3,959	78	956	19	167	3	...	...	5,082	37.12	4,736	34.60
	1998-99	4,025	77	960	18	255	5	...	...	5,240	38.25	4,839	35.32
	1999-00	4,198	76	946	17	381	7	...	...	5,525	40.04	4,991	36.17
Nova Scotia	1997-98	17,583	72	5,679	23	1,312	5	...	...	24,574	26.30	22,902	24.51
	1998-99	18,047	74	5,529	23	752	3	...	...	24,328	25.99	22,464	24.00
	1999-00	19,708	77	5,563	22	418	2	...	...	25,689	27.34	23,206	24.69
New Brunswick ²	1997-98	12,596	73	3,620	21	1,083	6	...	...	17,299	22.94	16,122	21.38
	1998-99	11,692	64	5,109	28	1,358	7	...	...	18,159	24.10	16,767	22.25
	1999-00	12,395	77	2,543	16	1,131	7	...	...	16,069	21.28	14,516	19.23
Quebec ³	1997-98	126,575 ^r	85	28,418 ^r	9	6,066	4	2,533	2	163,592 ^r	22.40	152,462	20.88
	1998-99	126,876 ^r	76	28,189 ^r	17	8,741	5	2,525	2	166,331 ^r	22.71	153,583	20.97
	1999-00	121,534	72	32,270	19	11,934	7	2,882	2	168,619	22.96	152,321	20.74
Ontario ⁴	1997-98	388,443	84	60,824	13	11,602	2	3,260	1	464,129	41.26	432,553	38.45
	1998-99	378,119 ^r	84	56,777 ^r	13	11,980 ^r	3	3,024	1	449,900 ^r	39.52	415,420	36.49
	1999-00	389,765	84	57,124	12	15,821	3	2,992	1	465,702	40.45	420,688	36.54
Manitoba ⁵	1997-98	36,150	82	5,540	13	2,403	5	...	...	44,093	38.79	41,093	36.15
	1998-99	38,045	80	6,089	13	3,550	7	...	...	47,684	41.90	44,030	38.69
	1999-00	43,333	78	8,482	15	3,917	7	...	...	55,732	48.74	50,345	44.03
Saskatchewan ⁶	1997-98	41,423	84	5,433	11	2,287	5	...	...	49,143	48.09	45,800	44.81
	1998-99	47,324	86	5,929	11	1,527	3	...	...	54,780	53.43	50,581	49.34
	1999-00	49,389	85	7,241	12	1,491	3	...	...	58,120	56.55	52,503	51.08
Alberta	1997-98	60,850	82	10,316	14	3,283	4	...	...	74,449	26.24	69,384	24.46
	1998-99	62,806	77	15,388	19	3,646	4	...	...	81,841	28.15	75,568	26.00
	1999-00	61,770	76	15,804	19	3,821	5	...	...	81,395	27.45	73,528	24.80
British Columbia	1997-98	128,316	78	32,033	19	3,595	2	933	1	164,877	41.64	153,660	38.81
	1998-99	126,971	78	31,483	19	3,781	2	840	1	163,076	40.79	150,578	37.66
	1999-00	137,748	79	31,983	18	3,711	2	614	--	174,056	43.26	157,232	39.08
Yukon ⁷	1997-98	6,474	79	1,417	17	263	3	...	...	8,154	252.92	7,599	235.72
	1998-99	6,190	72	1,651	19	732	9	...	...	8,573	271.30	7,916	250.51
	1999-00	5,952	74	1,391	17	684	9	...	...	8,027	262.33	7,251	236.97
Northwest Territories ⁸	1997-98	14,127	94	-	-	907	6	...	...	15,034	222.07	14,011	206.96
	1998-99	15,331	87	-	-	2,220	13	...	...	17,550	260.13	16,205	240.19
	1999-00	9,971	95	-	-	562	5	...	...	10,533	253.20	9,515	228.72
Nunavut ⁹	1997-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999-00	3,401	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	3,401	125.96	3,072	113.79
TOTAL	1997-98	852,796^r	81	156,668^r	15	33,228	3	6,726	1	1,049,418^r	35.00	978,022	32.61
	1998-99	852,572^r	81	160,028^r	15	38,804^r	4	6,389	1	1,057,794^r	34.97	976,726	32.29
	1999-00	876,952	80	166,342	15	44,139	4	6,488	1	1,093,920	36.17	988,185	32.67

¹ Capital costs have been excluded from all jurisdictions' expenditures.

² New Brunswick - Community supervision services expenditures starting in 1998-99 include several programs (e.g., anger management, substance abuse, temporary absence program) administered on contract that were not included in previous years as a result of a new data collection instrument introduced for the 1998-99 survey year. The large decrease in 1999-00 is due to contract re-negotiations and that they are using the common vendor listing.

³ Quebec - Community supervision services include the costs of Fine Option (FO) and Alcofrein programs. Those costs are as follows: 1997-98 - \$2,452.5; 1998-99 - \$2,692.9 and 1999-00 - \$2,259.5.

⁴ Ontario - Reported expenditures on community supervision are somewhat lower starting in 1998-99 due to the fact that cost recoveries have been expressly excluded in the new data collection instrument. Expenditures on Headquarters and central services appear significantly higher in 1999-00 than in previous years; however the financial reporting capability has improved to capture overhead costs more accurately.

⁵ Manitoba - The large increase in Community supervision services expenditures in 1999-00 is due mainly to an increased budget and an increased adult caseload.

⁶ Saskatchewan - Halfway houses are included in the Community supervision services expenditures starting in 1999-00.

⁷ Yukon - Expenditures for Headquarters and central services include Director's office expenditures starting in 1998-99. These expenditures were previously reported under community supervision services. Starting in 1996-97, expenditures for Victim Services are excluded.

⁸ Northwest Territories - Large decreases are due to the creation of Nunavut Territory April 1, 1999.

⁹ Nunavut - Due to operational constraints this jurisdiction is unable to provide data for Headquarters and Central Services.

Note: Due to rounding, expenditure totals may differ slightly from one table to another.

Table 4

Average Daily Cost of Offenders in Provincial/Territorial Custody

Jurisdiction	Year	Institutional operating costs ¹		Total days stay ²	Average daily inmate cost	
		Current dollars	Constant 1992-93 dollars		Current dollars	Constant 1992-93 dollars
		\$'000	\$'000		\$	\$
Newfoundland	1997-98	16,300	15,191	110,157	147.97	137.90
	1998-99	17,146	15,831	115,012 ^r	149.08 ^r	137.65 ^r
	1999-00	17,789	16,069	101,675	174.96	158.05
Prince Edward Island	1997-98	3,959	3,690	33,580	117.90	109.88
	1998-99	4,025	3,717	30,937	130.11	120.14
	1999-00	4,198	3,792	30,081	139.55	126.06
Nova Scotia	1997-98	17,583	16,387	145,270	121.04	112.80
	1998-99	18,047	16,664	137,061	131.67	121.58
	1999-00	19,708	17,803	127,844	154.16	139.26
New Brunswick	1997-98	12,596	11,739	140,160	89.87	83.75
	1998-99	11,692	10,796	119,720	97.66	90.18
	1999-00	12,395	11,197	143,472	86.39	78.04
Quebec	1997-98	126,575 ^r	117,964 ^r	1,205,230	105.02 ^r	97.88 ^r
	1998-99	126,876 ^r	117,152 ^r	1,212,311	104.66 ^r	96.64 ^r
	1999-00	121,534	109,786	1,143,604	106.27	96.00
Ontario	1997-98	388,443	362,016	2,838,970	136.83	127.52
	1998-99	362,461 ^r	334,682	2,805,755	129.18	119.28
	1999-00	389,765	352,091	2,693,760	144.69	130.71
Manitoba	1997-98	36,150	33,691	331,420	109.08	101.66
	1998-99	38,045	35,130	390,915	97.32	89.86
	1999-00	43,333	39,145	402,066	107.78	97.36
Saskatchewan ³	1997-98	41,423	38,605	429,605	96.42	89.86
	1998-99	47,324	43,697	441,285	107.24	99.02
	1999-00	49,389	44,615	418,704	117.96	106.55
Alberta	1997-98	60,850	56,710	714,305	85.19	79.39
	1998-99	62,806	57,993	775,990	80.94	74.73
	1999-00	61,770	55,800	720,654	85.71	77.43
British Columbia	1997-98	128,316	119,586	813,220 ^r	157.79	147.05
	1998-99	126,971	117,240	828,550 ^r	153.25	141.50
	1999-00	137,748	124,434	934,764	147.36	133.12
Yukon ⁴	1997-98	6,474	6,034	28,835	224.52	209.24
	1998-99	6,190	5,715	26,864	230.41	212.75
	1999-00	5,952	5,377	22,505	264.48	238.92
Northwest Territories ⁵	1997-98	14,127	13,166	128,115	110.27	102.77
	1998-99	15,331	14,156	130,670	117.33	108.33
	1999-00	9,971	9,007	85,775	116.25	105.01
Nunavut ⁶	1997-98	...	...	...	...	...
	1998-99	...	...	...	...	...
	1999-00	3,401	3,072	21,008	161.89	146.24
TOTAL	1997-98	852,796^r	794,777^r	6,918,867	123.26^r	114.87^r
	1998-99	836,915^r	772,774^r	7,015,070^r	119.30^r	110.16^r
	1999-00	876,952	792,188	6,845,911	128.10	115.72

¹ Institutional costs constitute total operating expenditures for government facilities as well as purchased services related to institutional activities. In publications (Catalogue no. 85-211) prior to 1998-99, the institutional operating costs excluded purchased services.

² Total days stay² is based on average daily (actual-in) counts of inmates multiplied by the number of days in the year.

³ Saskatchewan - Total days stay and operating expenditures do not include the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre nor the Regional Psychiatric Centre.

⁴ Yukon - Starting in 1996-97, expenditures for Victim Services are excluded.

⁵ Northwest Territories - Large decreases are due to the creation of Nunavut Territory April 1, 1999.

⁶ Nunavut - Due to operational constraints only Custodial Services are included in operating costs.

Table 5

Average Daily Count of Offenders in Provincial/Territorial Custody - On-Register and Actual-In, by Inmate Status¹

Jurisdiction	Year	On-register count ²	Actual-in count				Total actual-in count	Incarceration rate Average number of adult inmates per 100,000 adult population
			Sentenced	Not sentenced				
				Remand	Other/ temporary detention ³	Total		
Newfoundland	1997-98	345	248	40	14	54	302	71
	1998-99	365	258 ^r	44	13	57	315 ^r	75
	1999-00	313	222	44	12	55	278	66
Prince Edward Island	1997-98	92	79	9	4	13	92	90
	1998-99	86	73	9	3	12	85	83
	1999-00	83	71	8	3	11	82	79
Nova Scotia ⁴	1997-98	465	299	90	9	99	398	55
	1998-99	433	285	82	9	91	376	52
	1999-00	400	247	96	7	103	350	48
New Brunswick ⁵	1997-98	462	319	57	8	65	384	66
	1998-99	417	274	47	7	54	328	56
	1999-00	421	244	61	14	75	319	54
Quebec	1997-98	5,964	2,117	1,185	-	1,185	3,302	59
	1998-99	5,420	2,102	1,219	-	1,219	3,321	58
	1999-00	4,895	2,010	1,114	18	1,132	3,142	55
Ontario	1997-98	8,413	4,631	2,915	232	3,147	7,778	91
	1998-99	8,295	4,441	3,032	215	3,247	7,689	89
	1999-00	7,954	4,003	3,146	211	3,357	7,360	84
Manitoba ⁶	1997-98	1,145	570	332	6	338	908	108
	1998-99	1,287	615	450	6	456	1,071	126
	1999-00	1,309	603	495	..	495	1,099	129
Saskatchewan	1997-98	1,273	958	219	-	219	1,177	158
	1998-99	1,298	955	236	18	254	1,209	161
	1999-00	1,253	854	273	17	290	1,144	152
Alberta ⁷	1997-98	2,444	1,463	494	-	494	1,957	94
	1998-99	2,476	1,601	525	-	525	2,126	99
	1999-00	2,291	1,430	539	-	539	1,969	89
British Columbia ⁸	1997-98	..	1,525	703	-	703	2,228	73
	1998-99	..	1,513	757	-	757	2,270	74
	1999-00	..	1,467	821	266	1,087	2,554	82
Yukon	1997-98	83	60	18	1	19	79	338
	1998-99	78	52	22	-	22	74	320
	1999-00	69	43	18	-	18	61	275
Northwest Territories ⁹	1997-98	..	304	47	-	47	351	820
	1998-99	..	309	49	-	49	358	838
	1999-00	..	207	29	-	29	236	834
Nunavut	1997-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999-00	80	36	20	1	21	57	375
TOTAL	1997-98	20,686	12,573	6,109	274	6,383	18,955	83
	1998-99	20,155	12,478^r	6,472	271	6,743	19,220^r	83
	1999-00	19,067	11,438	6,665	548	7,212	18,651	80

¹ Counts are reported as average daily counts unless otherwise noted.² Total on-register counts exclude British Columbia and Northwest Territories.³ Total Other/Temporary Detention excludes Manitoba.⁴ Nova Scotia - The average for month-end counts is used.⁵ New Brunswick - On-register counts include provincial inmates (73) transferred to federal institutions through the New Brunswick/Canada Initiative, effective April 1, 1998.⁶ Manitoba - Sentenced counts include parole suspensions. Note also that due to system problems Manitoba was unable to break down the counts of Remand and Other/temporary detention for 1999-00. The total has been put under Remand since in the past Other/temporary detention only accounted for roughly 1% of the total.⁷ Alberta - The average number of inmates over 262 days was used.⁸ British Columbia - Other/temporary detention denotes Pre-court lock ups in a correctional facility which is a new category beginning in 1999-00.⁹ Northwest Territories - Large decreases are due to the creation of Nunavut Territory April 1, 1999.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 6

Total Number of Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Inmate Status

Jurisdiction	Year	Sentenced admissions	Non-sentenced admissions			Total
			Remand	Other/ temporary detention	Total	
Newfoundland ¹	1997-98	1,166	276	9	285	1,451
	1998-99	1,199	306	5	311	1,510
	1999-00	936	263	9	272	1,208
Prince Edward Island	1997-98	869	169	-	169	1,038
	1998-99	803	134	-	134	937
	1999-00	647	191	-	191	838
Nova Scotia	1997-98	1,914	1,532	406	1,938	3,852
	1998-99	1,964	1,399	426	1,825	3,789
	1999-00	1,825	1,553	462	2,015	3,840
New Brunswick ²	1997-98	2,278	1,201	-	1,201	3,479
	1998-99	2,273	1,101	-	1,101	3,374
	1999-00	2,179	1,301	-	1,301	3,480
Quebec	1997-98	26,188	27,681	3,085	30,766	56,954
	1998-99	21,735	25,342	2,714	28,056	49,791
	1999-00	18,016	25,814	2,698	28,512	46,528
Ontario	1997-98	33,971	44,795	5,174	49,969	83,940
	1998-99	32,815	45,351	5,151	50,502	83,317
	1999-00	30,747	46,637	5,533	52,170	82,917
Manitoba ³	1997-98	1,439	2,761	3,859	6,620	8,059
	1998-99	1,393	3,182	3,955	7,137	8,530
	1999-00	1,268	4,860	2,036	6,896	8,164
Saskatchewan	1997-98	3,894	6,685	314	6,999	10,893
	1998-99	3,850	7,175	316	7,491	11,341
	1999-00	3,368	8,665	200	8,865	12,233
Alberta	1997-98	14,467	8,294	-	8,294	22,761
	1998-99	15,491	8,298	-	8,298	23,789
	1999-00	14,728	7,784	-	7,784	22,512
British Columbia ⁴	1997-98	10,565	10,897	-	10,897	21,462
	1998-99	9,628	11,076	-	11,076	20,704
	1999-00	9,739	11,602	7,919	19,521	29,260
Yukon	1997-98	304	293	1	294	598
	1998-99	300	318	4	322	622
	1999-00	308	321	6	327	635
Northwest Territories ⁵	1997-98	1,573	1,114	..	1,114	2,687
	1998-99	1,594	1,293	..	1,293	2,887
	1999-00	1,108	694	..	694	1,802
Nunavut ⁶	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1997-98	98,628	105,698	12,848	118,546	217,174
	1998-99	93,045	104,975	12,571	117,546	210,591
	1999-00	84,869	109,685	18,863	128,548	213,417

¹ Newfoundland - Due to Y2K system problems, the admission data for 1999-00 is estimated.

² New Brunswick - Total admission figures are reported on a fiscal year basis, while all profile distributions are calculated using admission data for the calendar year.

³ Manitoba - 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 earlier years. Accordingly, comparisons using these data are strongly cautioned.

⁴ British Columbia - Other/temporary detention denotes Pre-court lock ups in a correctional facility which is a new category beginning in 1999-00.

⁵ Northwest Territories - Large decreases are due to the creation of Nunavut Territory April 1, 1999.

⁶ Nunavut - This jurisdiction does not have an inmate data system available at this time to properly calculate admissions.

Table 7

Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Major Offence

Jurisdiction	Year	Unif of count	Number	Criminal Code				Total
				Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	
				percent				
Newfoundland ²	1997-98	MSO	1,166	33	25	14	17	89
	1998-99	MSO	1,199	29	26	11	22	88
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island	1997-98	MSO	869	10	31	5	11	57
	1998-99	MSO	803	10	32	4	11	56
	1999-00	MSO	647	9	29	4	12	53
Nova Scotia	1997-98	MSO	1,914	19	22	10	30	81
	1998-99	MSO	1,964	19	20	10	31	79
	1999-00	MSO	1,825	18	20	9	34	81
New Brunswick ³	1997-98	MSO	2,278	12	16	14	26	68
	1998-99	MSO	2,273	9	13	7	31	60
	1999-00	MSO	2,179	9	14	6	35	63
Quebec	1997-98	MSO	26,188	4	10	12	8	35
	1998-99	MSO	21,735	4	9	12	8	33
	1999-00	MSO	18,016	5	9	12	9	35
Ontario	1997-98	MSO	33,971	20	36	8	25	89
	1998-99	MSO	32,815	32	37	6	14	89
	1999-00	MSO	30,747	26	29	8	25	89
Manitoba ⁴	1997-98	MSO	1,439	32	26	10	19	87
	1998-99	MSO	1,393	33	27	10	20	90
	1999-00	..	1,268	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan ⁵	1997-98	MSD	3,894	24	24	24	20	93
	1998-99	MSO	3,850	23	28	15	27	92
	1999-00	MSO	3,368	32	19	14	26	90
Alberta	1997-98	MC	38,512	8	24	6	29	66
	1998-99	MC	43,535	9	23	5	29	65
	1999-00	MC	41,222	8	22	5	30	66
British Columbia	1997-98	MSD	10,583	17	29	9	26	82
	1998-99	MSD	10,820	16	28	8	25	76
	1999-00	MSD	9,739	20	26	4	16	66
Yukon	1997-98	MC	1,405	20	15	11	51	96
	1998-99	MC	1,442	21	15	11	49	95
	1999-00	MC	1,856	16	17	7	53	92
Northwest Territories ⁶	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut ⁷	1997-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1997-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MC - Multiple Charge

MSD - Most Serious Disposition

MSO - Most Serious Offence

¹ The percentage shown for 'Fine default admissions' is based on the total number of sentenced admissions in Table 6 (i.e., at least one of the charges the offender was convicted for was fine default).² Newfoundland - Data unavailable for 1999-00 because of Y2K system problems.³ New Brunswick - Only those offenders who were admitted and released during the calendar year are represented in the offence data.⁴ Manitoba - Data unavailable for 1999-00 due to major system development work.⁵ Saskatchewan - Prior to 1998-99, major offences were classified by most the serious disposition.⁶ Northwest Territories - Large decreases are due to the creation of Nunavut Territory April 1, 1999.⁷ Nunavut - This jurisdiction does not have an inmate data system available at this time to properly calculate admissions.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 7
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial Custody, by Major Offence – Concluded

Drug offences	Federal Statutes		Provincial/Territorial Statutes and Municipal By-laws			Fine default admissions ¹
	Other	Total	Liquor offences	Other	Total	
			percent			
4	6	10	1	1	1	1
4	6	11	1	1	2	1
..
9	1	10	4	12	16	10
10	18	28	3	12	16	2
11	19	30	4	13	17	1
6	3	10	4	5	9	21
8	3	11	4	6	10	20 ^r
8	3	11	3	6	8	19
3	14	18	7	8	14	5
2	22	25	5	7	12	7
3	25	29	3	5	9	11
6	2	8	2	56	58	57
6	1	7	2	59	61	56
5	1	6	1	58	60	59
9	1	10	--	1	1	2
8	1	9	--	1	1	1
7	1	8	--	3	3	--
7	4	10	--	2	2	5
5	3	8	--	2	2	3
..
..	..	2	..	..	5	5
2	1	3	2	2	4	5
1	4	4	2	3	6	6
3	1	4	..	30	30	33
4	1	5	..	..	30	33
4	1	5	..	..	29	33
7	5	12	..	7	7	3
7	6	14	--	10	10	2
9	20	29	-	6	6	1
3	-	3	--	1	1	3
4	1	5	-	1	1	4
4	2	6	-	2	2	2
..
..
..
...
...
..
...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	19

Table 8

Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Length of Aggregate Sentence

Jurisdiction	Year	Total sentenced admissions	Aggregate sentence length				
			1-7 days	8-14 days	15-29 days	30-31 days (1 month)	32-89 days
		Number	percent				
Newfoundland ³	1997-98	1,166	7	12	7	9	11
	1998-99	1,199	7	10	7	9	14
	1999-00	936	7	15	8	11	15
Prince Edward Island	1997-98	869	22	21	18	5	23
	1998-99	803	22	21	18	5	24
	1999-00	647	21	23	18	7	22
Nova Scotia	1997-98	1,914	10	8	7	13	14
	1998-99	1,964	11	9	7	11	14
	1999-00	1,825	9	8	8	11	14
New Brunswick ⁴	1997-98	2,278	26	19	12	9	14
	1998-99	2,273	29	17	13	9	10
	1999-00	2,179	27	21	12	8	10
Quebec	1997-98	26,188	12	16	20	6	24
	1998-99	21,735	14	17	18	5	22
	1999-00	18,016	14	18	18	4	21
Ontario	1997-98	33,971	13	8	10	13	18
	1998-99	32,815	12	7	11	14	18
	1999-00	30,747	14	8	11	13	18
Manitoba	1997-98	1,439	2	5	4	10	16
	1998-99	1,393	1	5	4	10	15
	1999-00	1,268	4	11	6	13	17
Saskatchewan	1997-98	3,894	4	7	11	7	12
	1998-99	3,850	4	6	10	8	13
	1999-00	3,368	4	6	12	8	12
Alberta	1997-98	14,467	20	10	6	15	14
	1998-99	15,491	22	9	6	15	14
	1999-00	14,728	25	8	5	15	14
British Columbia	1997-98	10,565	14	12	7	11	14
	1998-99	9,628	16	11	6	13	14
	1999-00	9,739	13	10	5	13	16
Yukon	1997-98	304	3	11	6	15	16
	1998-99	300	4	12	7	17	25
	1999-00	308	12	14	8	15	21
Northwest Territories ⁵	1997-98	1,573	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	1,594	..	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	1,108	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut ⁶	1997-98	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998-99	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1997-98	98,628	13	11	11	11	18
	1998-99	93,045	14	10	10	11	17
	1999-00	84,869	16	10	10	12	17

¹ The median sentence length calculation excludes sentences of two years or more. An overall median sentence length cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected. The median sentence presented for each jurisdiction is reported by the provinces/territories based on their respective micro-data.

² The percentage of 'intermittent sentences' is calculated from the sentenced admissions in Table 6 and are excluded from the percentage 'Aggregate sentence length'.

³ Newfoundland - Due to Y2K system problems, the sentenced admission data for 1999-00 is estimated.

⁴ New Brunswick - Sentence length data are based on those offenders who are admitted and released during the calendar year. This could introduce some bias in the data towards shorter sentences.

⁵ Northwest Territories - Large decreases are due to the creation of Nunavut Territory April 1, 1999.

⁶ Nunavut - This jurisdiction does not have an inmate data system available at this time to properly calculate admissions.

Table 8

Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Length of Aggregate Sentence – Concluded

Aggregate sentence length							Median ¹ (in days)	Percent intermittent sentences ²
90 - 92 days (3 months)	93-179 days	180-184 days (6 months)	185-364 days	365-366 days (1 year)	367-729 days	2 years and over		
percent								
9	11	5	11	2	6	8	90	8
8	11	5	12	3	7	9	90	9
9	12	4	9	2	4	3	..	14
-	5	3	2	1	--	-	21	14
5	3	2	1	--	-	-	..	14
4	3	2	1	--	-	-	..	17
9	10	5	7	2	4	10	60	17
8	9	4	7	2	4	13	51	16
8	9	5	8	2	4	13	60	16
7	6	2	3	--	1	2	15	12
6	5	2	4	--	2	2	15	10
6	5	1	4	--	2	2	14	10
7	7	2	3	1	2	--	30	10
7	7	2	4	1	2	1	30	11
7	7	3	3	1	2	1	29	11
11	8	4	6	2	4	4	45	20
11	8	4	6	2	3	4	45	19
11	8	3	5	1	3	4	45	20
11	12	8	12	5	11	2	115	6
12	13	8	13	6	10	3	120	8
12	10	6	8	3	5	5	61	..
9	10	8	12	4	11	7	91 ^r	7
9	11	7	12	4	8	8	91 ^r	6
8	10	7	10	4	9	9	90	5
10	6	3	4	2	3	6	30	10
10	6	3	4	1	3	7	30	11
10	6	3	3	1	2	7	30	11
9	10	6	7	3	5	4	54	3
9	9	6	8	-	5	2	45	2
9	9	6	10	--	6	3	60	2
14	12	5	7	3	4	1	60	19
12	10	2	6	1	2	1	45	18
11	9	3	2	1	1	2	30	18
..
..
..
...
...
..
9	8	4	5	2	4	3	...	13
10	8	4	6	2	4	4	...	13
10	8	4	5	1	3	4	...	11

Table 9

Age of Inmates on Admission to a Provincial/Territorial Facility, by Status on Admission, 1999-00

Jurisdiction	Status	Total	Age on admission								Median age ¹
			18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	
		Number	percent								
Newfoundland ²	Sentenced	936	5	18	15	15	17	8	7	10	..
	Remand	263	13	21	14	11	14	12	8	6	..
Prince Edward Island	Sentenced	647	9	28	13	15	12	6	8	10	..
	Remand	191	2	16	21	23	15	11	6	7	..
Nova Scotia	Sentenced	1,825	9	23	17	14	14	11	6	6	30
	Remand	1,553	10	23	16	13	15	11	5	6	30
New Brunswick	Sentenced	2,179	6	21	18	16	15	9	6	9	31
	Remand	1,301	11	22	18	16	14	8	4	6	29
Quebec	Sentenced	18,016	3	15	17	18	18	13	8	8	34
	Remand	25,814	7	18	17	17	17	12	6	6	33
Ontario	Sentenced	30,747	8	20	16	17	16	11	6	6	31
	Remand	46,637	10	20	15	17	16	11	5	6	31
Manitoba	Sentenced	1,268	6	22	18	18	14	10	5	7	30
	Remand	4,860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Sentenced	3,368	10	23	19	17	15	8	5	5	30
	Remand	8,665	15	25	18	15	13	7	4	3	28
Alberta	Sentenced	14,728	8	20	17	18	16	10	6	5	31
	Remand	7,784	11	22	18	16	15	9	5	4	29
British Columbia	Sentenced	9,739	7	20	18	18	16	10	5	5	31
	Remand	11,602	9	19	19	19	17	10	5	4	30
Yukon	Sentenced	308	6	16	15	20	19	8	8	7	33
	Remand	321	10	18	16	18	17	8	9	5	32
Northwest Territories ³	Sentenced	1,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Remand	694	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut ⁴	Sentenced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Remand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL⁵	Sentenced	84,869	6	19	18	17	16	11	6	6	...
	Remand	109,685	10	20	17	17	16	10	5	5	...

¹ An overall median age on admission to custody cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected. The median age presented for each jurisdiction is reported by the provinces/territories based on their respective micro-data.

² Newfoundland - Due to Y2K system problems the Sentenced and Remand data are estimates.

³ Northwest Territories - Large decreases are due to the creation of Nunavut Territory April 1, 1999.

⁴ Nunavut - This jurisdiction does not have an inmate data system available at this time to properly calculate admissions.

⁵ Excluded are offenders under the age of 18 years at the time of admission.

Table 10

Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Selected Perspectives and Inmate Characteristics

Jurisdiction	Year	Total sentenced admissions	Selected inmate characteristics		
			Percent female	Percent Aboriginal	Median age ¹
Newfoundland ²	1997-98	1,166	5	7	31
	1998-99	1,199	6	6	31
	1999-00	936	6	7	..
Prince Edward Island	1997-98	869	7	--	29
	1998-99	803	8	--	..
	1999-00	647	8	1	..
Nova Scotia	1997-98	1,914	4	4	30
	1998-99	1,964	5	5	30
	1999-00	1,825	6	6	30
New Brunswick ³	1997-98	2,278	4	4	30
	1998-99	2,273	4	5	31
	1999-00	2,179	6	6	31
Quebec	1997-98	26,188	8	1	33
	1998-99	21,735	9	2	34
	1999-00	18,016	10	2	34
Ontario	1997-98	33,971	9	9	31
	1998-99	32,815	9	10	31
	1999-00	30,747	9	9	31
Manitoba	1997-98	1,439	7	61	30
	1998-99	1,393	6	59	30
	1999-00	1,268	8	57	30
Saskatchewan	1997-98	3,894	9	72	29
	1998-99	3,850	9	76	29
	1999-00	3,368	10	75	30
Alberta	1997-98	14,467	11	39	31
	1998-99	15,491	11	38	31
	1999-00	14,728	11	39	31
British Columbia	1997-98	10,565	7	16	30
	1998-99	9,628	7	20	31
	1999-00	9,739	8	19	31
Yukon ⁴	1997-98	304	5	77	29
	1998-99	300	8	49	33
	1999-00	308	8	66	33
Northwest Territories ⁵	1997-98	1,573	3	..	..
	1998-99	1,594	4	..	..
	1999-00	1,108	5	..	..
Nunavut ⁶	1997-98	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1997-98	98,628	9	15	...
	1998-99	93,045	9	17	...
	1999-00	84,869	9	17	...

¹ An overall median age on admission to custody cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected. The median age presented for each jurisdiction is reported by the provinces/territories based on their respective micro-data.

² Newfoundland - Due to Y2K system problems, the Sentenced admission figure is an estimate and the female and aboriginal percentages are based on 6 months of actual data.

³ New Brunswick - Only those offenders who were admitted and released during the calendar year are represented in the inmate characteristic data.

⁴ Yukon - In 1997-98, the percentage representation of Aboriginal offenders was calculated excluding a large number of offenders for which their Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal status was not stated. Therefore the percentage of inmates who are identified as Aboriginal will appear greater than the actual Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal distribution.

⁵ Northwest Territories - Large decreases are due to the creation of Nunavut Territory April 1, 1999.

⁶ Nunavut - This jurisdiction does not have an inmate data system available at this time to properly calculate admissions.

Table 11

Sentenced and Remand Releases from Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Length of Time Served¹, 1999-00

Jurisdiction	Status	Total releases	Time served							Median (in days)	
			1-7 days	8-14 days	15-31 days	32-92 days	93-184 days	185-366 days	367-729 days		2 years and over
		Number	percent								
Newfoundland ²	Sentenced	915	10	16	19	24	17	11	3	1	..
	Remand	123	26	6	15	21	15	7	4	6	..
Prince Edward Island	Sentenced	647	28	27	22	13	8	2	-	-	..
	Remand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	Sentenced	1,658	23	11	20	26	16	3	--	-	28
	Remand	1,525	86	6	4	4	1	--	-	-	2
New Brunswick ³	Sentenced	2,866	31	18	14	23	11	3	--	--	17
	Remand	661	76	7	8	8	1	-	-	-	3
Quebec	Sentenced	24,757	21	13	19	24	13	7	2	--	27
	Remand	17,985	75	8	7	6	3	1	--	--	3
Ontario	Sentenced	30,215	17	10	18	30	16	6	2	--	40
	Remand	46,135	50	15	14	15	5	2	--	--	8
Manitoba ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Sentenced	3,567	10	10	17	24	20	14	5	1	59
	Remand	8,738	40	9	13	24	10	4	1	--	5
Alberta	Sentenced	15,025	32	9	18	21	13	6	1	--	22
	Remand	7,730	62	14	13	8	1	--	--	--	5
British Columbia	Sentenced	8,148	21	11	18	25	13	8	2	--	29
	Remand	11,629	53	14	15	14	3	1	--	-	7
Yukon	Sentenced	318	21	10	25	27	12	3	1	-	29
	Remand	322	56	11	16	13	4	-	-	-	6
Northwest Territories ⁵	Sentenced	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Remand	687	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut ⁶	Sentenced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Remand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Sentenced	89,271	19	12	18	27	15	7	2	--	...
	Remand	95,535	55	13	12	13	4	2	--	--	...

¹ The "Time served" calculations exclude releases for which length of time served is unknown.² Newfoundland - Due to Y2K system problems, the Sentenced and Remand figures are estimates.³ New Brunswick - Release data are based on those offenders who are admitted and released during the calendar year. This could introduce some bias in the data towards shorter sentences.⁴ Manitoba - A breakdown of time served by release status is not available. Data unavailable this year due to major system development work.⁵ Northwest Territories - Large decreases are due to the creation of Nunavut Territory April 1, 1999.⁶ Nunavut - This jurisdiction does not have an inmate data system available at this time to properly calculate releases.

Table 12

Inmates Unlawfully at Large from Provincial/Territorial Facilities

Jurisdiction	Year	Type of escape					Total
		Breach of security	No breach of security	From an escorted T.A.	From an unescorted T.A.	Other	
Newfoundland ¹	1997-98	3	3	-	-	-	6
	1998-99	-	-	4	-	-	4
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island ²	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1998-99	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999-00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia ³	1997-98	5	-	-	6	-	11
	1998-99	5	-	2	3	-	10
	1999-00	1	-	-	-	91	92
New Brunswick	1997-98	2	6	-	5	-	13
	1998-99	3	-	-	1	-	4
	1999-00	3	-	-	1	-	4
Quebec	1997-98	5	..	12	..	1	18
	1998-99	5	-	5	-	12	22
	1999-00	8	-	13	-	6	27
Ontario ²	1997-98	2	8	7	9	497	523
	1998-99	7	8	7	12	503	537
	1999-00	3	9	6	-	588	606
Manitoba ⁴	1997-98	6	6	5	8	18	43
	1998-99	2	10	1	8	8	29
	1999-00	1	8	1	6	92	108
Saskatchewan	1997-98	2	58	18	81	-	159
	1998-99	2	73	2	84	43	204
	1999-00	16	54	2	59	33	164
Alberta	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia ²	1997-98	8	99	15	10	-	132
	1998-99	7	109	10	9	-	135
	1999-00	12	98	10	13	-	133
Yukon ⁵	1997-98	-	1	-	2	7	10
	1998-99	-	-	-	-	10	10
	1999-00	-	-	-	-	4	4
Northwest Territories ⁶	1997-98	3	5	-	-	-	8
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	1997-98	36	186	57	121	523	923
	1998-99	31	200	31	117	576	955
	1999-00	44	169	32	79	815	1,139

¹ Newfoundland - Data unavailable for 1999-00 because of Y2K system problems.

² Prince Edward Island, Ontario and British Columbia - The category 'Other' includes escapes while in the custody of a correctional officer, police, courts, or bailiff; inmates who fail to report to serve an intermittent sentence; and intermitents unlawfully at large (UAL).

³ Nova Scotia - The category 'Other' are intermitents failing to report and are considered AWOL.

⁴ Manitoba - Offenders who failed to report to serve an intermittent sentence have been excluded from the category 'Other'. In the reported years, they represent: 75 in 1999-00; 59 in 1998-99; and 83 in 1997-98.

⁵ Yukon - 'Other' represents offenders who failed to report to serve an intermittent sentence.

⁶ Northwest Territories - Large decreases are due to the creation of Nunavut Territory April 1, 1999.T.A. - Temporary absence.

T.A. - Temporary absence.

Table 13

Average Offender Count, Community Supervision

Jurisdiction	Year	Average offender count ¹							
		Probation	Provincial parole	Fine option program	Community service orders ²	Restitution orders ²	Bail supervision	Conditional sentences ³	Other
Newfoundland	1997-98	2,389	...	..	426	..	-	108	24
	1998-99	2,337	...	..	382	..	-	128	26
	1999-00	2,260	...	..	344	..	-	180	16
Prince Edward Island	1997-98	834	...	..	..	..	..	11	21
	1998-99	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	1997-98	4,884	...	918	1,233	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	5,209	...	943	971	..	..	..	450
	1999-00	4,614	...	903	948	..	..	..	398
New Brunswick ⁴	1997-98	2,687	...	..	..	-	-	..	65
	1998-99	2,599	...	..	..	-	-	..	34
	1999-00	2,416	...	..	..	-	-	..	26
Quebec	1997-98	11,496	1,640	..	3,154	..	27	2,350	18
	1998-99	7,296	1,334	..	2,384	..	23	2,444	5
	1999-00	7,925	1,291	..	2,362	..	10	2,876	-
Ontario	1997-98	52,352	621	-	6,177	-	-	1,971	-
	1998-99	52,659	574	-	5,372	-	-	2,268	-
	1999-00	52,013	406	-	5,506	-	-	2,488	-
Manitoba ⁵	1997-98	5,272	...	684	546	-	257	171	-
	1998-99	5,167	...	740	653	-	271	311	-
	1999-00	5,997	...	189	279	..	364	534	..
Saskatchewan	1997-98	3,622	...	..	628	1,226	189	580	119
	1998-99	3,760	...	..	612	1,128	241	713	100
	1999-00	3,720	...	..	550	1,083	305	877	108
Alberta ^{4,6}	1997-98	7,886	...	1,142	30	-	-	741	1,263
	1998-99	7,968	...	1,151	56	-	-	704	1,415
	1999-00	8,311	...	1,152	20	-	-	749	1,317
British Columbia ⁷	1997-98	14,436	246	...	..	...	6,373	883	-
	1998-99	13,495	239	...	..	...	6,207	1,033	-
	1999-00	14,453	203	...	..	...	6,869	1,241	263
Yukon	1997-98	547	...	..	..	...	57	3	22
	1998-99	492	...	..	..	...	55	26	21
	1999-00	438	...	7	..	...	76	39	27
Northwest Territories	1997-98	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	1997-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999-00	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1997-98	106,405	2,507	2,744	12,194	1,226	6,903	6,818	1,532
	1998-99	100,982	2,147	2,834	10,430	1,128	6,797	7,627	2,051
	1999-00	102,147	1,900	2,251	10,009	1,083	7,624	8,984	2,155

¹ Unless otherwise specified, average offender count is reported as a monthly average count.² In most jurisdictions, Community Service Orders (CSO) and Restitution Orders (RO) are conditions of probation, therefore totals by jurisdiction have not been presented.³ Since September 1996, conditional sentences have been a sentencing option available to the judiciary.⁴ New Brunswick and Alberta - The category 'Other' includes inmates temporarily released from custody, bail, day parole, interim releases, federal conditional releases, provincial temporary absences, and pre-trial releases.⁵ Manitoba - Numbers prior to 1999-00 included youths in the Community Service Orders and Fine Option categories.⁶ Alberta - The numbers in the Fine Option Program category reflect institutional and pre-institutional program participants.⁷ British Columbia - The supervision of community service orders is handled through contracted agencies. Also, "Other" denotes Electronic Monitoring which was included incorrectly in the sentenced custody category prior to 1999-00.

Table 14

Number of Intakes to Community Supervision

Jurisdiction	Year	Number of admissions or releases							
		Probation	Provincial parole	Fine option program	Community service orders ¹	Restitution orders ¹	Bail supervision	Conditional sentences ²	Other
Newfoundland ³	1997-98	1,982	...	..	305	...	..	304	128
	1998-99	1,903	...	..	258	..	..	300	127
	1999-00	1,811	...	..	243	..	..	310	66
Prince Edward Island	1997-98	744	...	11	..	..	..	29	107
	1998-99	564	...	..	..	..	..	35	..
	1999-00	592	...	82	..	..	..	50	95
Nova Scotia	1997-98	3,715	...	3,077	1,049	..	..	476	656
	1998-99	3,719	...	3,137	854	..	..	510	703
	1999-00	3,791	...	2,916	846	..	..	628	739
New Brunswick ^{4,5}	1997-98	1,858	...	1,428	384	-	-	596	3,419
	1998-99	1,740	...	1,147	258	-	-	507	1,651
	1999-00	1,429	...	1,166	199	-	-	499	1,541
Quebec	1997-98	7,225	2,760	..	4,191	..	75	3,983	127
	1998-99	6,877	2,682	..	4,078	..	57	4,202	68
	1999-00	7,098	2,257	..	4,008	..	33	4,557	-
Ontario	1997-98	35,930	1,128	-	9,955	-	-	4,293	-
	1998-99	34,469	960	-	7,793	-	-	3,690	-
	1999-00	33,432	683	-	7,622	-	-	4,271	-
Manitoba ⁶	1997-98	3,659	...	2,533	1,159	-	507	526	-
	1998-99	4,426	...	2,224	1,187	-	830	672	-
	1999-00	..	...	1,581	1,091	..	1,077	584	..
Saskatchewan	1997-98	3,261	...	..	1,098	1,027	476	928	290
	1998-99	3,305	...	..	926	982	589	1,083	240
	1999-00	3,242	...	10,729	867	1,027	741	1,243	264
Alberta ⁴	1997-98	7,794	...	8,392	81	-	-	1,343	3,432
	1998-99	8,544	...	8,003	84	-	-	1,035	3,608
	1999-00	8,706	...	7,431	54	-	-	1,120	3,320
British Columbia ⁷	1997-98	13,440	479	...	...	...	12,932	2,080	-
	1998-99	12,805	527	...	...	...	12,427	2,142	-
	1999-00	12,283	415	...	4,111	...	12,244	2,439	1,491
Yukon	1997-98	451	...	..	..	...	97	50	93
	1998-99	467	...	36	..	...	130	60	133
	1999-00	405	...	78	..	...	171	91	103
Northwest Territories	1997-98	1,547	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	1997-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999-00	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1997-98	81,606	4,367	15,441	18,222	1,027	14,087	14,608	8,252
	1998-99	78,819	4,169	14,547	15,438	982	14,033	14,236	6,530
	1999-00	72,789	3,355	23,983	19,041	1,027	14,266	15,792	7,619

¹ In most jurisdictions, Community Service Orders (CO) and Restitution Orders (RO) are conditions of probation, therefore totals by jurisdiction have not been presented.

² Since September 1996, conditional sentences have been a sentencing option available to the judiciary.

³ Newfoundland - CSOs and ROs are included in the probation caseload. Offenders supervised through the Electronic Monitoring Program are reported under 'Other'.

⁴ New Brunswick and Alberta - The category 'Other' includes inmates temporarily released from custody, bail, day parole, interim releases, federal conditional releases, provincial temporary absences, and pre-trial releases.

⁵ New Brunswick - Due to system problems the Probation, Conditional Sentences and 'Other' category figures are projected for 1999-00.

⁶ Manitoba - For 1999-00 admission data for Probation was unavailable due to major system development work. Also note that the Fine Option program category no longer includes Highway Traffic Offences as of 1999-00.

⁷ British Columbia - The supervision of community service orders is handled through contracted agencies. The data in the 'Other' category denotes Electronic Monitoring which was included incorrectly in the sentenced custody category prior to 1999-00. Also note that the number in the Community Service Orders category is based on discharges.

Table 15

Probation Order Length

Jurisdiction	Year	Total probation admissions	Probation order length			
			Less than 3 months	3 months	More than 3 months and less than 6 months	6 months
		Number	per cent			
Newfoundland	1997-98	1,982	11	-	2	11
	1998-99	1,903	10	-	6	11
	1999-00	1,811	15	-	7	6
Prince Edward Island	1997-98	744	1	1	1	4
	1998-99	564	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	592	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	1997-98	3,715	1	1	1	11
	1998-99	3,719	1	2	1	9
	1999-00	3,791	2	2	1	9
New Brunswick ²	1997-98	1,858	6	..	15	..
	1998-99	1,740	5	-	14	-
	1999-00	1,429	5	-	15	-
Quebec	1997-98	7,225	--	--	--	2
	1998-99	6,877	--	--	--	4
	1999-00	7,098	1	2	4	10
Ontario	1997-98	35,930	1	1	--	7
	1998-99	34,469	1	1	1	7
	1999-00	33,432	1	1	1	6
Manitoba ³	1997-98	3,659	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	4,426	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1997-98	3,261	--	1	1	16
	1998-99	3,305	--	1	1	16
	1999-00	3,242	--	1	1	17
Alberta	1997-98	7,794	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	8,544	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	8,706	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	1997-98	13,440	1	1	1	11
	1998-99	12,805	1	1	1	11
	1999-00	12,283	1	1	2	13
Yukon	1997-98	451	6	10	2	-
	1998-99	467	11	7	1	-
	1999-00	405	11	8	3	-
Northwest Territories	1997-98	1,547	5	9	7	20
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1997-98	81,606	1	1	1	8
	1998-99	78,819	1	1	1	7
	1999-00	72,789	1	1	2	9

¹ An overall median for probation order length cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected. The median order length presented for each jurisdiction is reported by the provinces/territories based on their respective micro-data.

² New Brunswick - Due to system problems in 1999-00, the probation figure is projected and the median sentence length is based on 9 months of actual data.

³ Manitoba - For 1999-00 admission data for probation was unavailable due to major system development work.

Table 15

Probation Order Length – Concluded

More than 6 months and less than 12 months	Probation order length						Median ¹ (in months)
	12 months	More than 12 months and less than 18 months	18 months	More than 18 months and less than 24 months	24 months	Over 24 months	
	per cent						
16	27	11	-	6	11	6	12
11	24	17	-	4	10	8	12
14	26	14	-	1	11	5	12
3	53	1	18	--	15	3	18
..
6	37	5	10	1	20	7	12
4	40	5	11	2	17	8	12
6	40	7	11	2	12	7	12
50	..	10	..	16	..	3	10
52	-	10	-	16	-	2	10
50	-	12	-	16	-	2	10
1	26	1	5	--	43	22	24
1	29	1	6	1	41	17	24
6	25	2	5	1	30	12	12
3	42	4	15	1	-	10	12
3	43	4	14 ^r	2 ^r	16	9	12
3	44	4	15	2	15	8	12
..
..
..
12	41	2	14	--	10	3	12
14	41	5	7	4	7	4	12
14	37	4	-	13	8	4	12
..
..
..
51	..	1	13	15	..	5	12
8	46	1	13	--	13	5	12
8	47	1	12	--	11	4	12
29	-	35	-	-	-	9	12
21	4	30	-	11	3	12	12
29	-	29	-	8	-	12	9
11	35	3	1	--	8	2	12
..
..
...
..
15	30	3	12	4	14	9	...
6	37	4	11 ^r	9 ^r	16	8	...
7	43	4	5	2	16	8	...

Table 16

Number of Admissions to Probation, by Major Offence

Jurisdiction	Year	Total probation admissions	Criminal Code				Federal Statutes		Provincial/territorial Statutes and Municipal By-laws	Total
			Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other offences	Drug	Other		
		Number	percent							
Newfoundland ¹	1997-98	1,982	34	45	5	9	4	2	2	
	1998-99	1,903	37	33	4	18	5	2	1	
	1999-00	1,811	40	34	5	14	4	1	2	
Prince Edward Island	1997-98	744	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	564	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	592	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	1997-98	3,715	34	29	7	25	5	-	-	
	1998-99	3,719	35	28	8	25	4	1	- ^r	
	1999-00	3,791	33	27	7	26	6	1	--	
New Brunswick	1997-98	1,858	35	38	4	21	2	--	--	
	1998-99	1,740	37	34	5	21	2	--	--	
	1999-00	1,429	38	33	4	23	2	--	--	
Quebec	1997-98	7,225	30	41	4	15	9	1	--	
	1998-99	6,877	31	39	4	17	9	--	--	
	1999-00	7,098	31	36	4	18	11	--	--	
Ontario	1997-98	35,930	41	38	7	9	4	1	1	
	1998-99	34,469	43	38	5	9	5	--	1	
	1999-00	33,432	45	32	5	11	5	--	1	
Manitoba ²	1997-98	3,659	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	4,426	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1997-98	3,261	45	32	12	10	2	..	--	
	1998-99	3,305	46	31	8	9	1	4	--	
	1999-00	3,242	53	23	9	11	--	5	--	
Alberta	1997-98	7,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	8,544	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	8,706	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	1997-98	13,440	39	31	5	18	5	--	1	
	1998-99	12,805	38	31	4	12	6	--	8	
	1999-00	12,283	42	27	4	18	7	1	1	
Yukon ¹	1997-98	451	26	24	8	33	4	--	5	
	1998-99	467	30	22	9	31	4	--	3	
	1999-00	405	24	21	7	40	3	-	5	
Northwest Territories	1997-98	1,547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	1997-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1997-98	81,606	39	36	6	13	5	1	1	
	1998-99	78,819	40	35	5	12	5	--	2^r	
	1999-00	72,789	42	31	5	15	6	1	1	

¹ Newfoundland and Yukon - The offences are reported as multiple charges rather than most serious offences which are reported for all other jurisdictions.² Manitoba - For 1999-00 admission data for probation was unavailable due to major system development work.

Table 17

Age of Offenders on Admission to Probation

Jurisdiction	Year	Age on admission								Median age ¹	Total
		18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over		
percent											
Newfoundland	1997-98	13	22	14	14	13	9	7	9	30	1,982
	1998-99	13	22	15	14	12	9	7	9	33	1,903
	1999-00	12	22	14	12	14	10	7	10	34	1,811
Prince Edward Island	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	744
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	564
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	592
Nova Scotia	1997-98	4	24	16	16	15	9	6	8	31	3,715
	1998-99	10	22	16	15	13	11	6	8	30	3,719
	1999-00	9	22	15	14	15	11	5	9	31	3,791
New Brunswick ²	1997-98	15	25	15	14	11	8	5	7	28	1,858
	1998-99	15	23	15	14	11	8	6	7	28	1,740
	1999-00	13	22	17	14	12	9	5	8	29	1,429
Quebec	1997-98	11	22	15	17	14	10	5	7	31	7,225
	1998-99	10	23	15	16	14	10	6	7	31	6,877
	1999-00	9	23	15	15	15	11	6	7	31	7,098
Ontario	1997-98	9	20	16	17	15	10	6	8	31	35,930
	1998-99	9	20	15	16	15	10	6	8	31	34,469
	1999-00	9	20	15	15	15	11	6	8	32	33,432
Manitoba ³	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,659
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,426
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1997-98	13	25	19	15	12	7	4	5	28	3,261
	1998-99	12	24	20	16	13	7	5	5	28	3,305
	1999-00	11	24	18	15	13	9	5	5	29	3,242
Alberta	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,794
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,544
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,706
British Columbia	1997-98	11	18	17	17	16	10	6	6	31	13,440
	1998-99	11	19	17	16	16	10	6	6	31	12,805
	1999-00	9	19	15	16	16	11	6	7	31	12,283
Yukon	1997-98	8	22	20	12	13	9	8	8	30	451
	1998-99	10	23	20	11	14	10	8	5	29	467
	1999-00	9	21	14	16	19	10	4	8	32	405
Northwest Territories	1997-98	11	25	22	17	10	7	2	4	28	1,547
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	1997-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1997-98	10	21	16	16	15	10	6	7	...	81,606
	1998-99	10	21	16	16	15	10	6	7	...	78,819
	1999-00	9	21	15	15	15	11	6	7	...	72,789

¹ An overall median age on admission to custody cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected. The median age presented for each jurisdiction is reported by the provinces/territories based on their respective micro-data.

² New Brunswick - Due to system problems the median is based on 9 months of actual data for 1999-00.

³ Manitoba - For 1999-00 admission data for probation was unavailable due to major system development work.

Table 18

Probation Admissions, by Selected Perspectives and Offender Characteristics

Jurisdiction	Year	Total probation admissions	Selected inmate characteristics		
			Percent female	Percent Aboriginal	Median age ¹
Newfoundland	1997-98	1,982	18	6	30
	1998-99	1,903	16	6	33
	1999-00	1,811	19	8	34
Prince Edward Island	1997-98	744	..	..	..
	1998-99	564	..	..	..
	1999-00	592	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	1997-98	3,715	16	5	31
	1998-99	3,719	15	4	30
	1999-00	3,791	16	4	31
New Brunswick ²	1997-98	1,858	17	..	28
	1998-99	1,740	16	..	28
	1999-00	1,429	17	..	29
Quebec	1997-98	7,225	11	6	31
	1998-99	6,877	12	8	31
	1999-00	7,098	13	8	31
Ontario	1997-98	35,930	17	7	31
	1998-99	34,469	17	7	31
	1999-00	33,432	17	6	32
Manitoba ³	1997-98	3,659	..	..	..
	1998-99	4,426	..	..	..
	1999-00	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1997-98	3,261	18	61	28
	1998-99	3,305	19	63	28
	1999-00	3,242	18	65	29
Alberta	1997-98	7,794	18	24	..
	1998-99	8,544	18	20	..
	1999-00	8,706	19	22	..
British Columbia	1997-98	13,440	14	16	31
	1998-99	12,805	15	17	31
	1999-00	12,283	16	17	31
Yukon ⁴	1997-98	451	13	96	30
	1998-99	467	20	80	29
	1999-00	405	17	46	32
Northwest Territories	1997-98	1,547	18	..	28
	1998-99	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	1997-98	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	..	..	..	..
	1999-00	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1997-98	81,606	16	12	...
	1998-99	78,819	16	13	...
	1999-00	72,789	16	12	...

¹ An overall median age on admission to custody cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected. The median age presented for each jurisdiction is reported by the provinces/territories based on their respective micro-data.

² New Brunswick - Due to system problems the probation figure is projected and the female percentage and median age are based on 9 months of actual data for 1999-00.

³ Manitoba - For 1999-00 admission data for probation was unavailable due to major system development work.

⁴ Yukon - In 1997-98 the percentage representation of Aboriginal offenders was calculated excluding a large number of offenders for which their Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal status was not stated. Therefore, the percentage will appear greater than the actual Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal distribution.

Table 19

Provincial/Territorial Offender Deaths, by Cause of Death

Jurisdiction	Year	Cause of death					Inmate status	
		Suicide	Murder	Natural causes	Other	Total	In custody	Not in custody
Newfoundland ¹	1997-98	1	-	1	-	2	2	-
	1998-99	1	-	1	-	2	..	..
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1998-99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	1997-98	1	-	-	1	2	2	-
	1998-99	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
	1999-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Brunswick	1997-98	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
	1998-99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	1997-98	14	1	3	1	19	19	-
	1998-99	6	2	2	-	10	10	-
	1999-00	15	2	1	-	18	18	-
Ontario	1997-98	3	-	9	-	12	12	-
	1998-99	8	-	7	-	15	15	-
	1999-00	4	1	12	-	17	17	-
Manitoba	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1998-99	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
	1999-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan	1997-98	4	-	1	1	6	6	-
	1998-99	2	1	-	-	3	2	1
	1999-00	3	-	1	-	4	4	-
Alberta	1997-98	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
	1998-99	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
	1999-00	1	-	2	-	3	2	1
British Columbia	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1998-99	1	-	-	4	5	4	1
	1999-00	1	-	4	1	6	4	2
Yukon	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1998-99	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
	1999-00	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Northwest Territories	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1998-99	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
	1999-00	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Nunavut	1997-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1997-98	23	1	15	4	43	41	2
	1998-99	20	3	12	5	40	..	..
	1999-00	26	3	20	1	50	..	..

¹ Newfoundland - Data unavailable for 1999-00 because of Y2K system problems.

Note: "Other" includes accidental deaths and deaths for which the reason was not provided. The column titled "Not In Custody" refers to the number of deaths which occurred while offenders were absent from the institution (e.g., temporary absence).

Table 20

Provincial Parole Board Statistics

Jurisdiction	Year	Full parole decisions				
		Number granted	Number denied	Number deferred ¹	Total	Percent granted
Quebec	1997-98	2 761 ^r	1 333 ^r	-	4 094 ^r	67 ^r
	1998-99	2 728	1 220 ^r	-	3 948 ^r	69
	1999-00	2 331	1 220	-	3 551	66
Ontario	1997-98	1 231	2 348	98	3 677	34
	1998-99	1 085	2 195	61	3 341	33
	1999-00	702	1 821	-	2 523	28
British Columbia	1997-98	..	..	..	..	...
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	...
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	...
TOTAL²	1997-98	3 992	3 681	98	7 771	52
	1998-99	3 813	3 415^r	61	7 289^r	53
	1999-00	3 033	3 041	-	6 074	50
Terminations of full parole - Reason for termination						
		Regular expiry	Revocation	Other	Total	Success rate
		Number				percent
Quebec	1997-98	2 209 ^r	633 ^r	-	2 842 ^r	78
	1998-99	2 069 ^r	691 ^r	-	2 760 ^r	75
	1999-00	1 874	632	-	2 506	75
Ontario	1997-98	1 044	147	3	1 194	87
	1998-99	920	135	1	1 056	87
	1999-00	580	106	4	690	84
British Columbia	1997-98	..	..	..	..	...
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	...
	1999-00	..	..	..	..	...
TOTAL²	1997-98	3 091	888	3	3 982	78
	1998-99	2 989	826	1	3 816	78
	1999-00	2 454	738	4	3 196	77

¹ Included are those inmates not eligible or not available for an interview and inmates refusing/waiving the hearing. These data are not included in calculating the grant rate.

² The percent calculations exclude data for British Columbia.

Federal Tables

Table 21

Federal Facilities in Operation at Year-end, by Security Level and Capacity, 1999-00

Jurisdiction	Security level					Capacity ¹		
	Community correctional centre	Minimum security	Medium security	Maximum security	Multi-level security	Institutional	Community	Total
Newfoundland	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
Nova Scotia	2	-	1	-	1	364	36	400
New Brunswick	1	1	1	1	-	943	26	969
Quebec	6	3	5	3	1	3,563	195	3,758
Ontario	3	4	5	3	2	3,534	95	3,629
Manitoba	1	1	1	-	-	700	40	740
Saskatchewan	1	1	1	-	2	927	20	947
Alberta	1	3	2	1	1	1,698	20	1,718
British Columbia	1	2	4	1	1	1,697	72	1,769
TOTAL	17	15	20	9	8	13,426	526	13,952

¹ Capacity includes normal association beds, reception beds, and psychiatric/mental health beds, disciplinary segregation, medical beds and hospital beds.

Table 22

Total Federal Expenditures¹

Year	Current dollars				Constant 1992-93 dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita operating	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita operating
	\$'000			\$	\$'000			\$
1997-98	1,028,029	163,394	1,191,423	34.26	958,089	152,278	1,110,366	31.95
1998-99	1,143,822	139,000 ^r	1,282,822	37.75	1,056,161	128,347	1,184,508	34.92
1999-00	1,271,219	111,291	1,382,510	41.69	1,148,346	100,534	1,248,880	37.66

¹ Total federal expenditures include both Correctional Services Canada (CSC) and National Parole Board (NPB) expenditures. CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 23

Total Federal Operating Expenditures¹, by Major Service Area (in Current Dollars)

Year	Headquarters and central services		Custodial services services		Community supervision Board		National Parole		Total
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	
1997-98	155,540	15	692,123	67	155,648	15	24,718	2	1,028,029
1998-99	166,648	15	822,389	72	128,685	11	26,100	2	1,143,822
1999-00	228,617	18	869,716	68	144,585	11	28,300	2	1,271,219

¹ CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 24

Correctional Service Canada Staffing Data¹, by Major Service Area, 1998-99

Service area	Actual	Percent of total
Headquarters and central services	1,656	13
Custody centres	10,208	79
Community supervision	1,095	8
TOTAL	12,959	100

¹ The staff figures represent full-time equivalents as of March 31, 2000.

Table 25

Federal Average Daily Inmate Cost

Year	Institutional operating cost ¹		Total days stay ²	Average daily inmate cost	
	Current dollars	Constant 1992-93 dollars		Current dollars	Constant 1992-93 dollars
	\$'000	\$'000		\$	\$
1997-98	778,249	725,302	5,021,853	154.97	144.43
1998-99	822,389	759,362	4,808,054	171.04	157.94
1999-00	869,716	785,652	4,735,510	183.66	165.91

¹ Institutional operating expenditures refer to costs associated with the day-to-day operation of an institution, such as salaries, transportation, maintenance, etc. Excluded are capital costs such as renovation and constructions costs. Costs associated with government-operated custody centres, secure, open and community correctional centres are included.

² 'Total days stay' is based on average (actual-in) counts of inmates taken once a week multiplied by the number of days in the year.

Table 26

Full Time Equivalents¹ Utilized by the National Parole Board, 1999-00

	Type of Employees			Total
	Board members	Part-time board members	Staff	
	45.0	15.0	262.0	322.0
	Conditional Release	Clemency and Pardons	Corporate Management	Total
	222.0	26.0	74.0	322.0

¹ In previous years this table recorded Person-Years but as a result of a Treasury Board directive, a full time employee became a full time equivalent.

Table 27

Average Population of Inmates Held in Federal Custody

Region	Year	Actual-in ¹	Incarceration rate
			Average number of offenders per 100,000 adult population
Atlantic	1997-98	1,272 ^f	70
	1998-99	1,224 ^f	67
	1999-00	1,193	65
Quebec	1997-98	3,750 ^f	67
	1998-99	3,479 ^f	61
	1999-00	3,365	59
Ontario	1997-98	3,560 ^f	42
	1998-99	3,494 ^f	40
	1999-00	3,441	39
Prairie	1997-98	3,271 ^f	88
	1998-99	3,225 ^f	85
	1999-00	3,231	84
Pacific	1997-98	1,905 ^f	62
	1998-99	1,751 ^f	56
	1999-00	1,745	56
TOTAL	1997-98	13,759^f	60
	1998-99	13,173^f	57
	1999-00	12,974	56

¹ Actual -in counts include federal and provincial/territorial offenders in a federal facility and those temporarily detained in a federal facility.

Note: Due to rounding, data will not always add to the totals.

Table 28

Admissions to Federal Facilities, by Type of Admission

Type of admission	Year	Region					Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
Warrant of committal	1997-98	403	999 ^r	1,167 ^r	1,243	438 ^r	4,250 ^r
	1998-99	384	1,166 ^r	1,131	1,370 ^r	438 ^r	4,489 ^r
	1999-00	422	945	1,071	1,338	445	4,221
Revocation	1997-98	299	919 ^r	431	694 ^r	418	2,761 ^r
	1998-99	291	835 ^r	392 ^r	638	339	2,495
	1999-00	313	778	445	723	310	2,569
Termination of release	1997-98	2	2	1	2	7	14
	1998-99	-	1	4	2	3	10
	1999-00	-	-	4	1	3	8
Interruption	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1998-99	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999-00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from foreign country	1997-98	-	43	7	-	2 ^r	52 ^r
	1998-99	-	25	30 ^r	-	1 ^r	56 ^r
	1999-00	-	29	31	1	1	62
Other ¹	1997-98	8	25	4	57	4	99
	1998-99	151	15 ^r	9	184	6	365 ^r
	1999-00	145	24	7	104	12	292
TOTAL	1997-98	712	1,988^r	1,610^r	1,996^r	869^r	7,175^r
	1998-99	826	2,042^r	1,566^r	2,194^r	787	7,415^r
	1999-00	880	1,776	1,558	2,167	771	7,152

¹ 'Other' admission types include: Exchange of services and other admissions.

Note: Caution should be exercised when comparing the above data with issues prior to 1998-99 of this publication. Prior to that the data represent admissions of federal offenders regardless of facility type (i.e. federal or provincial/territorial facility). The data after that represent admissions to federal facilities only, which include provincial/territorial offender admissions not included previously.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 29

Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities, by Length of Aggregate Sentence on Admission

Aggregate sentence length	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
	percent	percent	percent
Less than 2 years	0.68	0.56	0.50
2 years and under 3 years	36.33	42.28	46.48
3 years and under 4 years	22.61	21.90	21.37
4 years and under 5 years	14.07	12.99	11.13
5 years and under 6 years	6.99	7.08	6.04
6 years and under 7 years	5.01	4.21	3.22
7 years and under 8 years	3.39	2.47	2.51
8 years and under 9 years	2.00	1.47	1.52
9 years and under 10 years	1.32	0.89	0.81
10 years and under 15 years	2.80	2.36	2.08
15 years and under 20 years	0.49	0.22	0.47
20 years and over	0.07	0.02	0.17
Life	4.24	3.54	3.70
TOTAL	100	100	100
Number of admissions ¹	4,250	4,489	4,221
Average (mean) sentence length (in months) ²	53.6	49.3	49.5
Median sentence length (in months)	40.4	36.5	36.5

¹ Admissions where the admitting facility is not stated have been excluded.

² Average sentence length calculation excludes those persons serving life sentences. The average has been calculated as the average aggregate sentence length (in days) divided by 30 days.

Note: Caution should be exercised when comparing the above data with issues prior to 1998-99 of this publication. Prior to that the data represented admissions of federal offenders regardless of facility type (i.e. federal or provincial/territorial facility). The data after that represent admissions to federal facilities only, which include provincial/territorial offender admissions not included previously.

Table 30

Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities, by Selected Major Offence

Region	Year	Selected offences								
		Homicide	Attempted murder	Robbery	Sexual assault and sexual abuse	Kidnapping and Abduction	Break and enter	Traffick/import drugs	Weapons and explosives	Fraud
Atlantic	1997-98	22	1	76 ^r	60 ^r	1 ^r	78 ^r	49 ^r	8	4
	1998-99	11	1	84 ^r	45 ^r	1	59 ^r	80 ^r	8	10 ^r
	1999-00	21	1	82	46	3	82	77	1	5
Quebec	1997-98	64	10	216 ^r	114 ^r	25	123 ^r	147 ^r	5	24
	1998-99	57	6	235 ^r	128	21 ^r	180 ^r	162 ^r	16	22 ^r
	1999-00	61	21	178	107	22	127	122	6	22
Ontario	1997-98	87	20	242 ^r	166 ^r	18 ^r	88	198 ^r	14	20 ^r
	1998-99	69 ^r	23 ^r	231 ^r	153 ^r	14 ^r	105 ^r	219 ^r	9	25
	1999-00	74	19	215	134	18	115	171	10	22
Prairie	1997-98	80	6	249 ^r	230 ^r	14 ^r	136 ^r	168	7	15
	1998-99	85	3	258	210 ^r	17 ^r	169 ^r	238 ^r	9 ^r	18
	1999-00	73	6	237	189	7	162	300	6	21
Pacific	1997-98	47 ^r	13	94	72 ^r	4	47 ^r	32 ^r	6	5
	1998-99	54 ^r	3 ^r	96 ^r	63 ^r	8	72	33	3	3
	1999-00	54	7	94	79	16	60	30	4	6
Total¹	1997-98	300^r	50	877^r	642^r	62^r	472^r	594^r	40	68^r
	1998-99	276^r	36^r	904^r	599^r	61^r	585^r	732^r	45^r	78^r
	1999-00	283	54	806	555	66	546	700	27	76

See footnote at the end of the table.

Table 30

Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities, by Selected Major Offence – Concluded

Major assault	Common assault	Selected offences									TOTAL
		Theft	Arson	Traffic C.C.	Offences against the admin. of justice	Impaired driving	Other C. C. offences	Other Federal Statutes	Provincial offences	Unknown	
31	13	23 ^r	4	2 ^r	1 ^r	7 ^r	19 ^r	-	1 ^r	4	404 ^r
32 ^r	11 ^r	16 ^r	5	1 ^r	-	3 ^r	16 ^r	-	2 ^r	1	386 ^r
38	12	19	3	5	-	6	16	1	2	4	424
71 ^r	22 ^r	35 ^r	10	5 ^r	2 ^r	10 ^r	111 ^r	3 ^r	-	1	998 ^r
90 ^r	22 ^r	50 ^r	21	2 ^r	2 ^r	19 ^r	125 ^r	4 ^r	-	2 ^r	1,164 ^r
88	28	47	5	7	2	11	85	3	1	-	943
110 ^r	19	35 ^r	8 ^r	6 ^r	4 ^r	29 ^r	94 ^r	3 ^r	-	6 ^r	1,167 ^r
92 ^r	12	36	10	19 ^r	1 ^r	33 ^r	72 ^r	2 ^r	-	6 ^r	1,131 ^r
85	11	32	6	14	4	42	96	1	1	1	1,071
168	23 ^r	42 ^r	9 ^r	15 ^r	1 ^r	34 ^r	38 ^r	-	-	8	1,243 ^r
154 ^r	27	52 ^r	9 ^r	24 ^r	1 ^r	44 ^r	42 ^r	-	-	10 ^r	1,370 ^r
118	24	63	4	20	2	32	58	-	-	16	1,338
41 ^r	1	14	6	6 ^r	- ^r	7 ^r	32 ^r	-	-	11 ^r	438 ^r
34	3	10 ^r	3	4 ^r	1 ^r	9 ^r	30 ^r	-	-	7 ^r	436 ^r
41	4	18	3	5	1	6	13	-	-	4	445
421^r	78^r	149^r	37	34^r	8^r	87^r	294^r	6^r	1^r	30^r	4,250^r
402^r	75^r	164^r	48^r	50^r	5^r	108^r	285^r	6^r	2^r	26^r	4,487^r
370	79	179	21	51	9	97	268	5	4	25	4,221

^r Admissions where the admitting facility is not stated have been excluded.

Note: Caution should be exercised when comparing the above data with issues prior to 1998-99 of this publication. Prior to that the data represented admissions of federal offenders regardless of facility type (i.e. federal or provincial/territorial facility). The data after that represent admissions to federal facilities only, which include provincial/territorial offender admissions not included previously. Also note that for 1999-00 we have updated these categories for the past 3 years to include Property damage/mischief (3 admissions for 1999-00) and Public Order offences (1 admission for 1999-00) under Other C.C. offences, Moral Sexual (19 admissions for 1999-00) under Sexual assault & sexual abuse, Possession of drugs (3 admissions for 1999-00) under Traffic/import drugs, and Provincial traffic offences (2 admissions for 1999-00) under Provincial offences.

Table 31

Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities, by Selected Perspectives and Offender Characteristics

	Year	Province/territory of sentence					
		Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Number of admissions ¹	1997-98	2	17 ^r	237 ^r	146 ^r	998	1,190 ^r
	1998-99	-	12	260 ^r	111	1,158 ^r	1,156 ^r
	1999-00	1	15	249	152	947	1,084
Selected inmate characteristics:							
Percent female	1997-98	50	- ^r	4	5 ^r	4	6
	1998-99	-	8	6	5	3	6
	1999-00	-	-	8	7	2	6
Percent Aboriginal	1997-98	50	-	5	4	3	7 ^r
	1998-99	-	-	5	5	3	7
	1999-00	-	-	2	9	3	7
Average (mean) age at admission	1997-98	24	34 ^r	31	32	34	33
	1998-99	...	32	32	30	34	34
	1999-00	24	32	32	33	35	34
Median age at admission	1997-98	24	31 ^r	29	29	32	32
	1998-99	...	34	31	28	33	32
	1999-00	24	32	30	32	34	32

¹ Admissions where the admitting facility is not stated have been excluded.

Note: Caution should be exercised when comparing the above data with issues prior to 1998-99 of this publication. Prior to that the data represented admissions of federal offenders regardless of facility type (i.e. federal or provincial/territorial facility). The data after that represent admissions to federal facilities only, which include provincial/territorial offender admissions not included previously.

Table 31

Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities, by Selected Perspectives and Inmate Characteristics – Concluded

Manitoba	Province/territory of sentence						Outside Canada	Not stated	TOTAL
	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut			
228	233	692 ^r	425 ^r	6	46 ^r	12	- ^r	18 ^r	4,250 ^r
229 ^r	225 ^r	825 ^r	428 ^r	6	36 ^r	20	4 ^r	19 ^r	4,489 ^r
247	179	873	439	5	16	7	1	6	4,221
2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	3
3	3	6	-	-	3 ^r	-	-	5 ^r	4
4	6	7	..	-	-	-	-	-	5
57 ^r	70 ^r	29	23	67	91 ^r	100	-	39 ^r	18
59 ^r	70 ^r	27	19	50	78 ^r	85	25 ^r	16 ^r	17
53	68	25	19	40	94	71	-	-	17
28	31	32	34	27	33 ^r	31	- ^r	33 ^r	33
30	32	30	34	28	32 ^r	36	45 ^r	33 ^r	33
31	32	31	33	33	31	33	64	36	33
26	29 ^r	30	33	23	30	29	- ^r	32 ^r	31
27	30	29	31	29	29 ^r	35	44	35	31
28	30	29	31	33	29	32	64	33	31

Table 32

Age of Offenders Admitted to a Federal Facility Under a Warrant of Committal

Age on admission	Year	Region					Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
18 - 19	1997-98	42	37	43	91	20	233
	1998-99	42	43	35	117	10	247
	1999-00	31	33	37	90	20	211
20 - 24	1997-98	94	148	203 ^r	285	86	816 ^r
	1998-99	84	182 ^r	201 ^r	315 ^r	77	859 ^r
	1999-00	89	133	195	348	76	841
25 - 29	1997-98	70	202	220	256	72	820
	1998-99	62	220 ^r	232	260	92	866 ^r
	1999-00	74	146	186	276	99	781
30 - 34	1997-98	66	195	225	199	75	760
	1998-99	60	224 ^r	203	241	79	807 ^r
	1999-00	70	193	216	187	71	737
35 - 39	1997-98	48	174 ^r	179	181	67 ^r	649 ^r
	1998-99	46	183	173	196	69 ^r	667 ^r
	1999-00	61	181	165	194	70	671
40 - 44	1997-98	30 ^r	119 ^r	138 ^r	95 ^r	49 ^r	431 ^r
	1998-99	38 ^r	135 ^r	108 ^r	113 ^r	49 ^r	443 ^r
	1999-00	50	102	105	107	50	414
45 - 49	1997-98	20 ^r	47 ^r	68 ^r	56 ^r	24 ^r	215 ^r
	1998-99	24 ^r	77 ^r	66 ^r	47 ^r	20 ^r	234 ^r
	1999-00	16	77	70	62	27	252
50 and over	1997-98	33	77	90	76	45	321
	1998-99	27	102	113 ^r	74	41	357 ^r
	1999-00	31	79	97	69	31	307
TOTAL¹	1997-98	403	999^r	1,166^r	1,239	438^r	4,245^r
	1998-99	383	1,166^r	1,131	1,363^r	437^r	4,480^r
	1999-00	422	944	1,071	1,333	444	4,214

¹ Offenders who were under the age of 18 at the time of admission are excluded. There were 5 in 1997-98, 9 in 1998-99 and 7 in 1999-00. Also excluded are admissions where the admitting facility is unknown. Total Warrant of Committal admissions are as follows: 4,250 in 1997-98; 4,489 in 1998-99 and 4,221 in 1999-00.

Note: Caution should be exercised when comparing the above data with issues prior to 1998-99 of this publication. Prior to that the data represented admissions of federal offenders regardless of facility type (i.e. federal or provincial/territorial facility). The data after that represent admissions to federal facilities, which include provincial/territorial offender admissions not included previously.

Table 33

Deaths of Federal Offenders

Cause of death	Year	In custody	Not in custody (in the community)	Total
Suicide	1997-98	9	13	22
	1998-99	16	6	22
	1999-00	11	8	19
Murder	1997-98	2	3	5
	1998-99	6	4	10
	1999-00	8	5	13
Legal intervention ¹	1997-98	-	2	2
	1998-99	-	1	1
	1999-00	-	-	-
Unknown	1997-98	-	7	7
	1998-99	-	9	9
	1999-00	5	4	9
Other ²	1997-98	39	77	116
	1998-99	41	71	112
	1999-00	31	67	98
TOTAL	1997-98	50	102	152
	1998-99	63	91	154
	1999-00	55	84	139

¹ 'Legal intervention' includes offenders killed by authorities while committing an offence such as hostage-taking incidents and escapes.

² 'Other' refers to death from natural causes and accidental deaths.

Table 34

Escapees¹ from Federal Facilities

Type of escape	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Escapees from multi-level and maximum security level institutions	1	3	2
Escapees from medium security level institutions	3	5	3
Escapees from minimum security level institutions	66	106	91
TOTAL	70	114	96

Table 35

Releases of Inmates from Federal Facilities, by Type of Release

Type of release	Year	Region					Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
Warrant expiry	1997-98	54	58	87	115	62	376
	1998-99	43	56	57	97	58	311
	1999-00	32	46	62	62	49	251
Full parole	1997-98	43	135	142	160	56	536
	1998-99	48	89	133 ^r	92	33	395 ^r
	1999-00	41	66	95	57	31	290
Day parole	1997-98	297	728	558	663 ^r	265	2,511 ^r
	1998-99	379	753	627 ^r	723	291	2,773 ^r
	1999-00	360	722	585	816	292	2,775
Statutory release	1997-98	503 ^r	1,391 ^r	1,026	1,146	563	4,629 ^r
	1998-99	428	1,194 ^r	1,050	1,064	501 ^r	4,237 ^r
	1999-00	405	1,143	1,109	1,195	473	4,325
Other ¹	1997-98	14	27	46	77 ^r	32	196 ^r
	1998-99	32	26	55	96 ^r	36	245 ^r
	1999-00	76	28	42	122	26	294
TOTAL²	1997-98	911^r	2,339^r	1,859	2,161	978	8,248^r
	1998-99	930	2,118^r	1,922^r	2,072^r	919^r	7,961
	1999-00	914	2,005	1,893	2,252	871	7,935

¹ 'Other' release types include: deceased, transfer to foreign country, court order, expiration of sentence, Lieutenant Governor's order, and previous supervision revoked/terminated.

² Excludes releases where the releasing facility is not known, as well as those releases where the release type is not stated.

Note: Caution should be exercised when comparing the above data with issues prior to 1998-99 of this publication. Prior to that the data represented releases of federal offenders regardless of facility type (i.e. federal or provincial/territorial facility). The data after that represent releases from federal facilities only.

Table 36

Correctional Service Canada - Escorted and Unescorted Temporary Absences

Year	Escorted temporary absences		Unescorted temporary absences	
	Number completed	Number not completed ¹	Number completed	Number not completed ¹
1997-98	45,199	9	6,387	57
1998-99	53,032 ^r	22 ^r	7,626 ^r	109 ^r
1999-00	56,419	36	8,674	68

¹ The number of temporary absence permits 'not completed' includes unlawfully at large, detained by police, and terminated by the National Parole Board.

Table 37

Average Count - Federal and Provincial/Territorial Population Supervised by Correctional Service Canada, by Region

Region	Year	Federal offenders				Provincial/territorial offenders ¹			Total
		Day parole	Full parole	Statutory release	Total parole	Day parole	Full	Total	
Atlantic	1997-98	104 ^r	365	234	703 ^r	22	100 ^r	122 ^r	825 ^r
	1998-99	134 ^r	362 ^r	212	708 ^r	28 ^r	102 ^r	129 ^r	836 ^r
	1999-00	141	399	183	723	28	117	145	868
Quebec	1997-98	327 ^r	1,233 ^r	606 ^r	2,166 ^r	-	1	1	2,167 ^r
	1998-99	409 ^r	1,227 ^r	571 ^r	2,207 ^r	-	2	2	2,209 ^r
	1999-00	379	1,268	570	2,216	-	-	-	2,217
Ontario	1997-98	273 ^r	1,039 ^r	527 ^r	1,839 ^r	-	6	6	1,845 ^r
	1998-99	334 ^r	1,062 ^r	561 ^r	1,957 ^r	-	2	2	1,959 ^r
	1999-00	346	1,128	585	2,060	-	2	2	2,062
Prairie	1997-98	240 ^r	815 ^r	527 ^r	1,581 ^r	31 ^r	140 ^r	171 ^r	1,752 ^r
	1998-99	294 ^r	843 ^r	554	1,691 ^r	28	122	150	1,841 ^r
	1999-00	290	916	561	1,767	37	149	186	1,953
Pacific	1997-98	152 ^r	469 ^r	262	883 ^r	2	5	7	889 ^r
	1998-99	174	513 ^r	255	943 ^r	1	2	3	946 ^r
	1999-00	195	557	241	992	1	2	4	996
TOTAL	1997-98	1,096^r	3,920^r	2,157^r	7,173^r	55^r	252^r	307	7,479^r
	1998-99	1,345^r	4,007^r	2,153^r	7,504^r	57^r	230	287^r	7,791^r
	1999-00	1,350	4,268	2,141	7,759	66	270	337	8,095

¹ Provincial/territorial caseload is composed of provincial/territorial offenders in provinces/territories that do not operate their own parole boards, but who are supervised by Correctional Services Canada.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 38

Grant Rate, by Type of Release by the National Parole Board

Type of release	Federal offenders		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
ESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCE			
Granted	394 ^r	420	461
Denied	76	84	127
Grant rate (%)	83.8	83.3	78.4
UNESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCE			
Granted	374	439	515
Denied	203	226	190
Grant rate (%)	64.8	66.0	73.0
DAY PAROLE			
Granted	3,645	3,801 ^r	3,838
Denied	1,400 ^r	1,299 ^r	1,470
Grant rate (%)	72.2	74.5	72.3
FULL PAROLE			
Granted	1,979	2,116 ^r	2,169
Denied	2,712 ^r	2,727 ^r	2,791
Grant rate (%)	42.2	43.7	43.7
Provincial/territorial offenders			
DAY PAROLE			
Granted	211	265	286
Denied	302	145 ^r	90
Grant rate (%)	41.1	64.6	76.1
FULL PAROLE			
Granted	327 ^r	440 ^r	416
Denied	424 ^r	265 ^r	268
Grant rate (%)	43.5	62.4	60.8

Table 39

Federal Outcomes¹ for Offenders Released by the National Parole Board, by Type of Conditional Release

Outcome	Day Parole					
	1997-98		1998-99		1999-00	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Successful completions	2,528	82	2,894 ^r	83	3,118	83
Revoked for breach of condition	371	12	355 ^r	10	451	12
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	136 ^r	4	205 ^r	6	181	5
Violent	34 ^r	1	31 ^r	1	29	1
Total revocations with offence	170 ^r	6	236 ^r	7	210	6
TOTAL	3,069^r	100	3,485^r	100	3,779	100
	Full Parole ²					
	1997-98		1998-99		1999-00	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Successful completions	1,200	68	1,165 ^r	72	1,221	73
Revoked for breach of condition	311 ^r	18	232	14	240	14
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	213 ^r	12	187	12	186	11
Violent	42 ^r	2	30 ^r	2	30	2
Total revocations with offence	255 ^r	14	217 ^r	13	216	13
TOTAL	1,766^r	100	1,614^r	100	1,677	100
	Statutory Release					
	1997-98		1998-99		1999-00	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Successful completions	2,917	57	2,937 ^r	60	2,768	58
Revoked for breach of condition	1,547 ^r	30	1,237 ^r	25	1,304	27
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	542	11	565 ^r	12	582	12
Violent	148 ^r	3	131 ^r	3	127	3
Total revocations with offence	690 ^r	13	696 ^r	14	709	15
TOTAL	5,154	100	4,870^r	100	4,781	100

¹ The outcomes presented represent only those for which the conditional release was completed during the reference year.

² Full parole outcomes constitute determinate sentences only.

Note: Percent totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 40

Provincial/Territorial Outcomes¹ for Offenders Released by the National Parole Board, by Type of Conditional Release

Outcome	Day Parole					
	1997-98		1998-99		1999-00	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Successful completions	178	82	166	79	224	79
Revoked for breach of condition	33	15	32	15	51	18
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	6	3	11 ^r	5	8	3
Violent	-	-	1	--	-	-
Total revocations with offence	6	3	12 ^r	6	8	3
TOTAL	217	100	210^r	100	283	100
	Full Parole					
	1997-98		1998-99		1999-00	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Successful completions	340	85	250	82	342	84
Revoked for breach of condition	48 ^r	12	43 ^r	14	52	13
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	14	3	10 ^r	3	12	3
Violent	-	-	1	--	3	1
Total revocations with offence	14	3	11 ^r	4	15	4
TOTAL	402^r	100	304^r	100	409	100

¹ The outcomes presented represent only those for which the conditional release was completed during the reference year.

Note: Percent totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 41

National Parole Board - Residency Condition¹ for Statutory Releases

Year	Pre-release			Post-release		
	Imposed	Detention	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
1997-98	1,029	42	5	21	24 ¹	68
1998-99	884	49	3	12	16	67
1999-00	846	22	3	13	25	60

¹ A residency condition refers to a condition requiring the offender to reside in a halfway house while on statutory release.

Table 42

National Parole Board - Residency Condition¹ for Federal Full Parole

Year	Pre-release		Post-release		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
1997-98	409	4	89	97	109
1998-99	301 ^r	6	54	72	66 ^r
1999-00	317	3	70	48	48

¹ A residency condition refers to a condition requiring the offender to reside in a halfway house while on full parole.

Appendices

Appendix A

Population Estimates, by Sex, as at July 1st, 1997 to 1999

Jurisdiction	Sex	Adult population			Total population		
		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
Newfoundland	T.	422.2	419.0	419.0	554.1	545.4	541.0
	M.	208.4	206.0	205.7	275.8	270.6	268.0
	F.	213.8	213.0	213.4	278.3	274.8	273.0
Prince Edward Island	T.	101.9	102.6	103.9	136.9	137.0	138.0
	M.	49.6	49.8	50.4	67.5	67.5	67.9
	F.	52.3	52.8	53.5	69.4	69.6	70.1
Nova Scotia	T.	716.4	720.8	727.1	934.5	936.1	939.8
	M.	346.8	348.8	351.7	458.5	459.2	460.9
	F.	369.6	372.0	375.4	476.0	476.9	478.9
New Brunswick	T.	579.4	581.9	586.0	754.2	753.5	755.0
	M.	284.2	285.2	287.1	374.2	373.4	374.0
	F.	295.2	296.8	298.9	380.1	380.0	381.0
Quebec	T.	5,634.4	5,679.8	5,727.2	7,302.6	7,323.0	7,345.4
	M.	2,749.2	2,772.4	2,796.5	3,603.2	3,613.4	3,624.5
	F.	2,885.3	2,907.4	2,930.7	3,699.4	3,709.6	3,720.9
Ontario	T.	8,540.4	8,665.0	8,789.4	11,249.5	11,384.4	11,513.8
	M.	4,155.8	4,219.4	4,282.0	5,546.2	5,615.4	5,680.9
	F.	4,384.6	4,445.6	4,507.4	5,703.3	5,769.0	5,832.9
Manitoba	T.	843.5	846.7	853.1	1,136.6	1,138.0	1,143.5
	M.	413.3	415.0	418.3	563.7	564.4	567.3
	F.	430.1	431.7	434.8	572.9	573.6	576.2
Saskatchewan	T.	743.8	749.2	754.0	1,022.0	1,025.2	1,027.8
	M.	365.9	368.5	370.9	508.4	509.8	511.0
	F.	377.9	380.8	383.2	513.6	515.4	516.8
Alberta	T.	2,084.6	2,146.2	2,200.3	2,837.2	2,906.9	2,964.7
	M.	1,043.1	1,076.4	1,105.4	1,429.8	1,467.1	1,498.0
	F.	1,041.4	1,069.8	1,094.9	1,407.4	1,439.7	1,466.7
British Columbia	T.	3,045.3	3,086.3	3,118.9	3,959.7	3,998.3	4,023.1
	M.	1,501.7	1,520.3	1,534.5	1,971.4	1,988.9	1,999.3
	F.	1,543.6	1,566.0	1,584.4	1,988.3	2,009.5	2,023.8
Yukon	T.	23.4	23.0	22.4	32.2	31.6	30.6
	M.	12.2	11.9	11.6	16.8	16.4	15.9
	F.	11.2	11.1	10.8	15.4	15.2	14.8
Northwest Territories	T.	42.8	42.7	28.3	67.7	67.5	41.6
	M.	22.6	22.4	14.7	35.5	35.2	21.6
	F.	20.2	20.3	13.6	32.3	32.3	20.1
Nunavut	T.	...	...	15.3	...	...	27.0
	M.	...	...	8.1	...	...	14.2
	F.	...	...	7.2	...	...	12.8
CANADA	T.	22,778.1	23,063.2	23,345.0	29,987.2	30,246.9	30,491.3
	M.	11,152.7	11,296.2	11,436.9	14,850.9	14,981.3	15,103.4
	F.	11,625.4	11,767.1	11,908.1	15,136.3	15,265.6	15,387.9

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division (final postcensal estimates for 1997, and updated postcensal estimates for 1998 and 1999).

Appendix B

Age Distribution of the Adult Population, by Sex, as at July 1st, 1999

Province/territory	Sex	Age									Total
		18	19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 and over	
Thousands											
Newfoundland	T.	8.4	8.4	39.6	37.7	41.0	45.2	45.6	44.1	148.9	419.0
	M.	4.2	4.3	20.2	19.0	19.9	22.3	22.5	22.0	71.2	205.7
	F.	4.2	4.1	19.4	18.7	21.0	23.0	23.1	22.1	77.7	213.4
Prince Edward Island	T.	2.0	2.0	9.6	9.1	9.5	11.3	10.7	10.0	39.7	103.9
	M.	1.0	1.1	4.8	4.5	4.7	5.5	5.4	4.9	18.4	50.4
	F.	1.0	0.9	4.8	4.5	4.7	5.8	5.4	5.1	21.3	53.5
Nova Scotia	T.	12.8	13.0	63.0	64.0	69.4	81.5	78.3	69.9	275.3	727.1
	M.	6.4	6.7	31.8	31.6	34.3	40.5	38.9	34.8	126.8	351.7
	F.	6.3	6.4	31.2	32.4	35.0	41.0	39.4	35.2	148.5	375.4
New Brunswick	T.	10.4	10.5	52.4	53.4	56.4	64.3	63.1	58.2	217.3	586.0
	M.	5.4	5.4	26.8	27.1	28.4	32.4	31.6	29.0	101.0	287.1
	F.	5.0	5.1	25.6	26.3	27.9	32.0	31.5	29.2	116.3	298.9
Quebec	T.	101.5	103.1	498.3	477.0	546.6	650.6	642.2	556.1	2,141.9	5,727.2
	M.	52.0	53.0	255.2	244.4	279.3	330.4	322.6	282.3	977.4	2,796.5
	F.	49.5	50.0	243.1	232.6	267.2	320.3	319.6	283.9	1,164.5	2,930.7
Ontario	T.	150.9	150.3	752.7	812.5	914.9	1,040.8	946.6	825.9	3,195.0	8,789.4
	M.	77.3	77.1	383.0	407.3	458.4	522.2	469.3	407.6	1,479.8	4,282.0
	F.	73.5	73.2	369.7	405.2	456.4	518.6	477.3	418.2	1,715.2	4,507.4
Manitoba	T.	16.0	15.7	78.3	79.3	80.5	93.8	89.2	79.6	320.7	853.1
	M.	8.2	8.1	40.0	40.8	41.1	47.8	44.7	39.7	148.1	418.3
	F.	7.8	7.7	38.4	38.5	39.4	46.1	44.4	39.9	172.6	434.8
Saskatchewan	T.	15.8	15.7	73.8	65.6	67.4	80.8	79.6	67.7	287.7	754.0
	M.	8.2	8.1	37.9	32.9	34.1	40.5	40.4	34.7	134.0	370.9
	F.	7.6	7.6	35.9	32.7	33.3	40.3	39.1	33.0	153.6	383.2
Alberta	T.	43.4	43.1	220.0	224.5	234.1	270.1	261.4	212.4	691.4	2,200.3
	M.	22.3	22.3	114.2	116.2	120.2	136.7	133.7	109.2	330.6	1,105.4
	F.	21.1	20.8	105.8	108.4	113.9	133.3	127.7	103.2	360.8	1,094.9
British Columbia	T.	53.4	53.6	264.8	281.8	310.3	355.7	342.7	310.8	1,145.8	3,118.9
	M.	27.3	27.3	134.6	141.6	156.6	178.8	170.7	155.6	541.9	1,534.5
	F.	26.1	26.2	130.2	140.1	153.7	176.9	172.0	155.2	603.9	1,584.4
Yukon	T.	0.4	0.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.7	6.1	22.4
	M.	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	3.3	11.6
	F.	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.8	10.8
Northwest Territories	T.	0.6	0.6	3.2	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.4	2.7	6.1	28.3
	M.	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.5	3.3	14.7
	F.	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.2	2.8	13.6
Nunavut	T.	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.8	15.3
	M.	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.5	8.1
	F.	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.2	7.2
CANADA	T.	416.1	416.9	2,059.8	2,113.2	2,338.6	2,703.5	2,566.9	2,251.5	8,478.6	23,345.0
	M.	213.3	214.1	1,052.2	1,069.6	1,181.6	1,361.8	1,283.7	1,123.4	3,937.3	11,436.9
	F.	202.8	202.9	1,007.5	1,043.6	1,157.0	1,341.7	1,283.2	1,128.1	4,541.3	11,908.1

Note: Due to rounding, totals may not add and these figures may not always correspond exactly to figures in Appendix A.

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

Appendix C

Provincial/Territorial Custodial Facilities in Operation at Year-end, by Province/Territory, 1999-00**NEWFOUNDLAND**

Bishop's Falls Correctional Centre
 Corner Brook Detention Centre
 Her Majesty's Penitentiary
 Labrador Correctional Centre
 Newfoundland/Labrador CC for Women
 Salmonier Correctional Institution
 St. John's Pre-Trial Detention Centre
 West Coast Correctional Centre

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Correctional Centre
 Provincial Correctional Centre

NOVA SCOTIA

Antigonish Correctional Centre
 Cape Breton Correctional Centre
 Colchester Correctional Centre
 Cumberland Correctional Centre
 Guysborough Correctional Centre
 Halifax Correctional Centre
 Kings Correctional Centre
 Lunenburg Correctional Centre
 Yarmouth Correctional Centre

NEW BRUNSWICK

Bathurst Day Detention Centre
 Dalhousie Provincial Jail
 Madawaska Regional Correctional Centre
 Moncton Detention Centre
 New Brunswick Central Reformatory
 Saint John Regional Correctional Centre

QUEBEC

Centre de détention de Québec
 Centre Viger
 Établissement d'Amos
 Établissement de Baie-Comeau
 Établissement de détention de Montréal
 Établissement de Chicoutimi
 Établissement d'Havre-Aubert
 Établissement de Hull
 Établissement de New Carlisle
 Établissement de Rimouski
 Établissement de Rivière-des-Prairies
 Établissement de Roberval
 Établissement de St-Jérôme
 Établissement de Sept-Îles
 Établissement de Sherbrooke
 Établissement de Sorel
 Établissement de Trois-Rivières
 Établissement de Valleyfield
 Maison Tanguay

ONTARIO

Barrie Jail
 Brantford Jail
 Brockville Jail

ONTARIO - concluded

Burtch Correctional Centre
 Chatham Jail
 Cobourg Jail
 Cornwall Jail
 Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre
 Fort Frances Jail
 Guelph Correctional Centre
 Haileybury Jail
 Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre
 Kenora Jail
 Lindsay Jail
 L'Orignal Jail
 Maplehurst Correctional Centre
 Maplehurst Detention Centre
 Metro Toronto East Detention Centre
 Metro Toronto West Detention Centre
 Millbrook Correctional Centre
 Mimico Correctional Centre
 Monteith Correctional Centre
 Monteith Jail
 Niagara Detention Centre
 North Bay Jail
 Northern Treatment Centre
 Ontario Correctional Institute
 Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre
 Owen Sound Jail
 Parry Sound Jail
 Pembroke Jail
 Peterborough Jail
 Quinte Detention Centre
 Rideau Correctional and Treatment Centre
 Sarnia Jail
 Sault Ste. Marie Jail
 Stratford Jail
 Sudbury Jail
 Thunder Bay Correctional Centre
 Thunder Bay Jail
 Toronto Jail
 Vanier Centre for Women
 Walkerton Jail
 Waterloo Detention Centre
 Wellington Detention Centre
 Whitby Jail
 Windsor Jail

MANITOBA

Brandon Correctional Centre
 Dauphin Correctional Centre
 Egg Lake Camp
 Headingley Correctional Centre
 Milner Ridge Correctional Centre
 Portage Correctional Centre
 Winnipeg Remand Centre
 The Pas Correctional Centre

SASKATCHEWAN

Battlefords Community Correctional Centre
 Besnard Lake (Accepts direct admissions)

SASKATCHEWAN - concluded

Buffalo Narrows Community Correctional Centre
 North Battleford Community Training Residence
 Pine Grove Provincial Correctional Centre
 Prince Albert Community Training Residence
 Prince Albert Correctional Centre
 Regina Community Training Residence #1
 Regina Community Training Residence #2
 Regina Provincial Correctional Centre
 Saskatoon Community Training Residence
 Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre

ALBERTA

Bow River Correctional Centre
 Calgary Correctional Centre
 Calgary Remand Centre
 Edmonton Remand Centre
 Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre
 Lethbridge Correctional Centre
 Medicine Hat Remand Centre
 Peace River Correctional Centre
 Red Deer Remand Centre

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Alouette River Correctional Centre
 Bear Creek Camp
 Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women - Secure
 Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women - Open
 Chilliwack CCC
 Ford Mountain Camp
 Fraser Regional Correctional Centre
 Hutda Lake Camp
 Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre
 Mount Thurston Camp
 Nanaimo Correctional Centre
 New Haven Camp
 Prince George Regional Correctional Centre
 Rayleigh Camp
 Stave Lake Camp
 Surrey Pre-Trial Services Centre
 Terrace Community Correctional Centre
 Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre
 Vancouver Jail
 Vancouver Pre-Trial Services Centre

YUKON

Teslin Community Correctional Centre
 Whitehorse Correctional Centre

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

South Mackenzie Correctional Centre
 Territorial Women's Correctional Centre
 Yellowknife Correctional Centre

NUNAVUT

Baffin Correctional Centre

Appendix D

Federal Facilities in Operation at Year-end, by Province, 1999-00**NEWFOUNDLAND**

St. John's - CCC

NOVA SCOTIA

Carlton Centre - CCC
 Carlton Centre Annex
 Nova Institution for Women
 Springhill Institution

NEW BRUNSWICK

Atlantic (Renous) Institution
 Dorchester Institution
 Parrtown Centre - CCC
 Westmorland Institution

QUEBEC

Hochelaga CCC
 Laferrière CCC
 Marcel Caron CCC
 Martineau CCC
 Ogilvy CCC
 Sherbrooke CCC
 Archambault Institution
 Cowansville Institution
 Donnacona Institution
 Drummond Institution
 Federal Training Centre
 Joliette Institution
 La Macaza Institution
 Leclerc Institution

QUEBEC -concluded

Montée St-François Institution
 Port Cartier Institution
 Regional Reception Centre
 Ste-Anne-des Plaines Institution

ONTARIO

Bath Institution
 Beaver Creek Institution
 Collins Bay Institution
 Frontenac Institution
 Fenbrook Institution
 Grand Valley Institution for Women
 Hamilton CCC
 Isabel McNeil House (Women)
 Joyceville Institution
 Keele CCC
 Kingston Penitentiary
 Millhaven Institution
 Pittsburgh Institution
 Prison for Women
 Portsmouth CCC
 Regional Treatment Centre - Ontario
 Warkworth Institution

MANITOBA

Osborne CCC
 Rockwood Institution
 Stony Mountain Institution

SASKATCHEWAN

Oskana CCC
 Okimaw Ohci Healing Lodge
 Regional Psychiatric Centre (Prairie)
 Riverbend Institution
 Saskatchewan Penitentiary

ALBERTA

Bowden Institution
 Drumheller Institution
 Edmonton Institution
 Edmonton Institution for Women
 Grande Cache Institution
 Grierson Institution
 Pe Sakastew Centre

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Elbow Lake Institution
 Ferndale Institution
 Kent Institution
 Matsqui Institution
 Mission Institution
 Mountain Institution
 Regional Health Centre (Pacific)
 Sumas CCC
 William Head Institution

Methodology

The data summarized in these data tables are drawn from the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) survey, which is conducted annually on a fiscal year basis (from April 1 to March 31). The survey collects aggregate caseload and case characteristics data on adult offenders under the authority of provincial/territorial and federal correctional agencies in Canada. Data relating to operating expenditures and personnel are also collected on a fiscal year basis through the ACS Resource, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) survey. It is important to note that the expenditure data reported do not include "capital costs" (e.g., building construction costs) which are incurred over and above daily operational costs. Data for both surveys are collected via paper questionnaires sent to provincial/territorial and federal agencies responsible for the administration of correctional services.

Given the aggregate nature of the survey, there are several limitations in data analysis. For instance, since the individual jurisdictions report medians and means based on their respective micro-data, it is not possible to calculate overall medians for various data elements. Also cross-tabulations of data elements are limited to the survey's aggregate data categories, and the examination of characteristics of certain types of offenders is not possible, thus limiting the available depths of data analysis.

Glossary of Terms

Actual-in count – Refers to the average daily midnight count of offenders who are legally required to be at a facility and are present at the time a head count is taken.

Admissions – Admission data describe and measure the changing caseload of correctional agencies over time. These data do not indicate the number of unique individuals using correctional services since the same person can be included several times in annual admission totals. The Adult Correctional Services Survey collects the following information on those admitted to custody: sentence disposition/length; age and sex of the offender; ethnicity of the offender (i.e., Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal), and, offence for which the offender was convicted.

Adults charged – Refers to the number of persons who were charged by the police in connection with a particular incident. If a person is charged with more than one offence, the most serious offence rule is applied, that is, the most serious offence is recorded.

Age - Refers to the age of the person at the time of admission to a correctional facility.

Aggregate sentence - The sum of all consecutive sentences imposed.

Alternative measures – Refers to formalized programs other than judicial proceedings designed to balance society's right to protection with the needs of adults in conflict with the law.

Average daily counts – Since the number of offenders in the correctional population varies from day to day (as inmates are released, and other prisoners admitted), correctional

authorities conduct daily inmate count of inmates under their care. Counts provide a snapshot of the inmate population on any given day and are then used to calculate an annual average count. The only other data collected by the Adult Correctional Services Survey in conjunction with the counts are the status of the inmates (i.e., remand/sentenced/other).

Capacity – Refers to the "design capacity" of the institution. The **operational** capacity refers to number of inmates the facility is designed to hold under normal circumstances. The **special** purpose capacity refers to the number of special beds used in the institution for sickness, discipline, protective custody or segregation.

Community service order (CSO) - A court order that the offender perform a certain number of hours of volunteer work or service in the community.

Conditional release - The planned and gradual release of inmates into the community through release mechanisms such as day parole, full parole, temporary absence passes, and statutory release.

Conditional sentence – An important provision of recent sentencing reforms (Bill C-41) was the creation of a new type of community-based alternative to imprisonment called a conditional sentence. If certain legal criteria are fulfilled, a judge may sentence to a conditional term of imprisonment an offender who would otherwise have been sent to prison. According to the terms of the conditional sentence, the offender will serve the term of imprisonment in the community, provided that he/she abides by conditions imposed by the court as part of the conditional sentence order. If the offender violates these conditions, he may be sent to prison to serve the balance of that sentence.

Constant dollars - Dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base which adjusts for inflation making the yearly amount directly comparable.

Disposition - A court sentence ordered upon finding a person guilty of an offence.

Escape – These are escapes from lawful custody or being at large before the expiration of a term of imprisonment.

Escapes from multi-level and maximum security – These escapes refer to the unlawful departure from the confines or property of a multi-level or maximum security institution.

Escapes from medium security – These escapes refer to the unlawful departure from the confines or property of a medium security institution.

Escapes from minimum security – The unauthorized departure of an inmate from a minimum security level institution.

Judicial interim release - The release of an offender into the community while awaiting a further court appearance.

Median - A median represents the mid point when the values are arranged in order of magnitude; one-half of the observations have a value less than the median and one-half of the observations have a value greater than the median.

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

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 is recorded.

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.

On-register count – Refers to the number of inmates who are on-register at the institution. Some inmates may be temporarily absent from the institution for medical reasons, on temporary absence, on day parole or are unlawfully at large.

Other Criminal Code incidents - These incidents involve the remaining *Criminal Code* offences that are not classified as violent or property (excluding traffic offences). Examples are mischief, bail violations, disturbing the peace, arson, prostitution and offensive weapons.

Other Federal Statute offences - These incidents include violations under federal statutes other than the *Criminal Code*, the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Food and Drug Act*. About one-half of the incidents in this category fall under the *Canada Shipping Act*, the *Immigration Act*, the *Customs Act*, the *Excise Act* and the *Bankruptcy Act*.

Other temporary detention - Refers to those inmates who are not sentenced or on remand. Typically includes offenders held for immigration purposes or admissions for parole suspension.

Per capita – Refers to a calculation made using the expenditure and dividing it by the total population, to represent the cost to every Canadian for maintaining offenders in custody.

Probation - Probation orders are dispositions imposed by the court that are a non-custodial sentence. They are the release of an offender into the community under the supervision of a probation officer. The release is conditional on the offender acting in a manner stipulated by his or her probation officer.

Remand - Refers to a person ordered by the court to be held in custody while awaiting a further court appearance. These persons have not been sentenced and can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they won't appear for their court date, danger to themselves and/or others, risk to re-offend).

Restitution order - A condition requiring the offender to make restitution for injuries or to pay compensation for loss of or damage to property as a result of the offence.

Revocation – A revocation occurs when an offender on parole or statutory release is incarcerated as a result of an additional sentence or a violation of conditions for an offence committed while on release.

Statutory release – Federal offenders are eligible to apply for parole after serving one-third of their sentence. Many federal offenders who are not granted parole must be released into the community after serving two-thirds of their sentence. This process is referred to as statutory release.

Total days stay - Total days stay is calculated by multiplying the average daily actual-in count for each jurisdiction by the number of days in the particular fiscal year.

Warrant of committal – Refers to the legal document specifying the sentence for which the offender is to be incarcerated in a provincial/territorial or federal institution.