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Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2001-2002

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics



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Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2001-2002

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- ... not applicable
- P preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

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 corrections 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 include 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*.² 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 consult with 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

¹ For an analytical review of these data, please see the related Juristat entitled "Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2001/02", (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE, Vol. 23, No. 11).

² As of April 2003, the *Young Offender Act* has been replaced by the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

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.

(3) Conditional Sentences

Introduced in September 1996 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 and impose a jail term.

(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.

In short, 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 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 system 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 case flow 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.

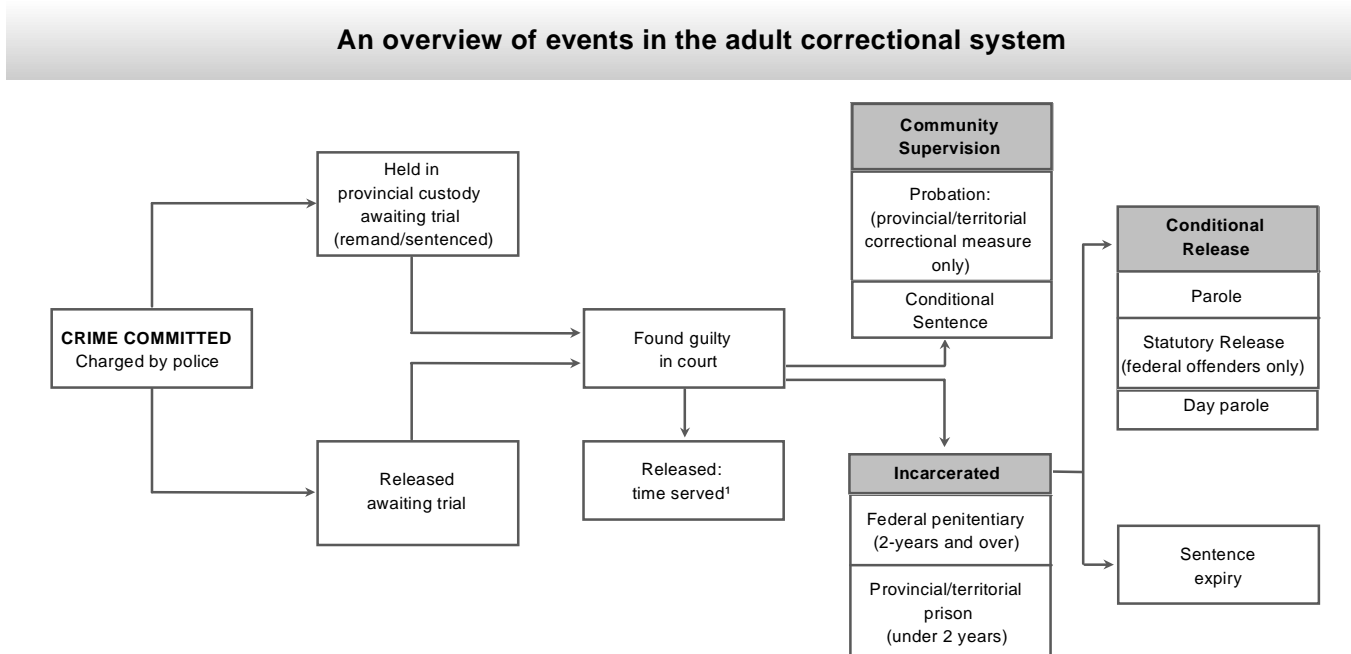
A second correctional measure, “inmate counts”, is used to describe the number of inmates imprisoned or serving a sentence in the community at a given point in time. Counts are a major operational indicator for correctional managers and are used as formal indicators of the utilization of bed space in 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 generalize 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, Figure 1 below provides a visual overview of the major events in the adult correctional system at both the provincial/territorial and federal levels.

Figure 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, 1997/98 to 2001/02

Type of sentence	Year	Average counts ¹			Admissions		
		Provincial/ territorial ²	Federal	Total	Provincial/ territorial ^{3,4}	Federal ⁵	Total
Custodial	1997/98	18,955	13,759	32,714	217,174	7,342 ^r	224,516 ^r
	1998/99	19,220	13,170	32,390	210,591	7,855 ^r	218,446 ^r
	1999/00	18,634	12,974	31,608	219,840 ^r	7,906 ^r	227,746 ^r
	2000/01	18,815	12,732	31,547	227,279	7,889 ^r	235,168 ^r
	2001/02	19,262	12,811	32,073	240,330	7,611	247,941
Community ^{6,7}	1997/98	115,780	7,481 ^r	123,261 ^r	100,581	8,248 ^r	108,829 ^r
	1998/99	111,642	7,787 ^r	119,429 ^r	97,224	8,141 ^r	105,365 ^r
	1999/00	113,745	8,100 ^r	121,845 ^r	91,936	8,067 ^r	100,003 ^r
	2000/01	111,885	8,035	119,920	101,768	7,723	109,491
	2001/02	115,243	7,627	122,870	105,739	7,669	113,408
TOTAL	1997/98	134,735	21,240^r	155,975^r	317,755	15,590^r	333,345^r
	1998/99	130,862	20,957^r	151,819^r	307,815	15,996^r	323,811^r
	1999/00	132,378	21,074^r	153,452^r	311,776^r	15,973^r	327,749^r
	2000/01	130,700	20,767^r	151,467^r	329,047	15,612^r	344,659^r
	2001/02	134,505	20,438	154,943	346,069	15,280	361,349

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

^r revised

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 Excluded from average counts - Northwest Territories Community data: all data unavailable from 1997/98. Data on Conditional sentences unavailable for New Brunswick from 1998/99; Nova Scotia all years except 2001/02; PEI in 1998/99 and 1999/00 only; Nunavut data available only in 2001/02.

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 Custodial data for Nunavut are available from 2000/01. - Community admissions for Northwest Territories not available (except in 1997/98 for probation only); and, Nunavut, data available in 2001/02 only. Manitoba's probation data are not available in 1999/00.

⁵ Federal admissions include: Warrant of Committal, parole revocation, termination, interruption, transfers from foreign countries, and other types of admissions.

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.

Source: Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2001/02, Tables 5, 6, 13, 14, 27, 28, 35 and 37.

Summary Table 2

Admissions to Provincial/Territorial and Federal Custody, by Selected Characteristics, 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Admissions				Change from previous year	Median sentence length (days)	Characteristics of sentenced inmates		
	Sentenced	Remand	Other ¹	Total			Female	Aboriginal	Median age
Newfoundland and Labrador	890	374	3	1,267	-4.9	..	5	10	..
Prince Edward Island	650	178	0	828	8.7	..	7	3	..
Nova Scotia	1,507	1,881	467	3,855	1.8	70	6	7	30
New Brunswick ²	1,555	1,337	574	3,466	20.2	..	6	7	..
Quebec	14,372	27,341	2,984	44,697	1.8	27	10	2	35
Ontario	31,980	56,370	8,257	96,607	11.8	30	9	9	33
Manitoba	3,025	7,625	5,554	16,204	9.6	90	8	69	28
Saskatchewan	3,410	10,278	157	13,845	6.6	92	9	77	30
Alberta	15,164	8,875	0	24,039	4.3	30	12	38	31
British Columbia	9,263	10,687	13,362	33,312	-4.6	45	8	21	31
Yukon	280	323	24	627	3.0	37	6	76	32
Northwest Territories ³	562	237	13	812	-43.3	120	7	90	30
Nunavut	217	554	0	771	77.6	..	0	98	..
Provincial/Territorial Total	82,875	126,060	31,395	240,330	5.7	...	9	20	...
Federal Total⁴	4,127	...	3,484	7,611	-1.5	1,032	5	17	32

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

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

² New Brunswick - Data for 2000/01 are from a new operational system, therefore caution is recommended when comparing 2000/01 to other years.

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

⁴ The category 'other' in the Federal system includes 'revocation', 'termination of release', 'transfers from foreign country' and 'other'.

Source: Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2001/02, Tables 6, 8, 10, 28, 29 and 31.

Summary Table 3

Provincial/Territorial and Federal Community Releases, 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Total probation admissions	% change from previous year	Median probation length (months)	Characteristics of probationers			Total conditional sentences	Total conditional release ¹	Total
				Percent female	Percent Aboriginal	Median age			
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,134	12.0	..	16	10	..	316	...	2,450
Prince Edward Island	563	5.6	..	..	..	..	40	...	603
Nova Scotia	3,547	-2.9	12	15	5	31	614	...	4,161
New Brunswick	1,830	5.6	..	16	8	..	667	...	2,497
Quebec	8,277	7.4	24	13	8	32	4,670	1,323	14,270
Ontario	38,236	9.5	12	17	6	32	4,416	486	43,138
Manitoba ²	5,219	-23.4	18	17	51	29	766	...	5,985
Saskatchewan	3,402	-1.6	12	20	65	28	1,344	...	4,746
Alberta	9,438	0.8	..	17	21	..	1,731	...	11,169
British Columbia	11,067	-3.8	12	17	19	31	3,712	492	15,271
Yukon	338	-4.2	9	14	65	30	104	...	442
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Nunavut	801	..	..	16	95	..	198	8	1,007
Provincial/Territorial Total	84,852	3.6	...	16	16	...	18,578	2,309	105,739
Federal^{3,4}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,669

¹ Provincial/Territorial 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.

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

³ Federal community release excludes releases where the releasing facility is not known, as well as those releases where the release type is not stated.

⁴ Federal community release also includes federal offenders that remain part of the federal caseload but are not currently being supervised. These include Warrant expiry and other releases (temporary detention elsewhere, deportation, etc.).

Source: Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2001/02, Tables 14, 15, 18 and 35.

Summary Table 4

Average Counts of Offenders in Provincial/Territorial and Federal Custody, 2001/02

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 and Labrador	256	51	10	317	10.0	75	9.3
Prince Edward Island	51	11	3	65	-24.5	62	-25.0
Nova Scotia	187	112	0	307	-10.0	42	-11.3
New Brunswick	208	90	15	313	10.6	53	10.1
Quebec	2,195	1,318	18	3,531	9.5	61	8.2
Ontario	3,631	3,999	220	7,850	3.0	86	1.3
Manitoba	545	570	..	1,114	-0.1	129	-0.5
Saskatchewan	839	303	0	1,142	1.1	152	1.2
Alberta	1,369	714	0	2,083	9.5	91	7.1
British Columbia ³	1,400	739	63	2,202	-11.4	69	-13.1
Yukon	37	17	0	54	1.1	240	2.2
Northwest Territories	159	28	0	187	-2.1	668	-2.3
Nunavut	55	28	15	98	10.1	605	5.9
Provincial/Territorial Total	10,931	7,980	351	19,262	2.4	80	0.4
Federal Total⁴	...	...	...	12,811	0.6	53	-1.1

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

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

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

³ British Columbia - 'Other/temporary detention' denotes pre-court lock-ups in a correctional facility which is a new category beginning in 1999/00.

⁴ Federal average counts include federal and provincial/territorial offenders in a federal facility and those temporarily detained in a federal facility.

Source: Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2001/02, Appendix A, Tables 5 and 27.

Summary Table 5

Average Counts of Offenders in the Community, 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Probation	Probation average count per 100,000 adults	Conditional sentences	Conditional release ¹	Average number of offenders in the community	% change from previous year
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,238	533	94	...	2,332	-5.3
Prince Edward Island	705	668	16	...	721	6.0
Nova Scotia	3,993	543	390	...	4,383	0.4
New Brunswick	..	..	..	...	..	..
Quebec	8,389	144	3,201	846	12,436	7.2
Ontario	53,372	585	3,010	276	56,658	2.5
Manitoba	6,920	803	780	...	7,700	11.9
Saskatchewan	3,974	528	1,094	...	5,068	5.4
Alberta	8,816	383	1,259	...	10,075	4.2
British Columbia	13,057	407	2,022	265	15,344	-2.4
Yukon	351	1,572	51	...	401	-4.4
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	...	..	..
Nunavut	100	617	24	1	125	..
Provincial/Territorial Total	101,915	436	11,941	1,388	115,243	3.0
Federal²	...	...	...	...	7,627	-5.1

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

¹ Conditional release includes provincial/territorial parole.

² The federal 'Average number of offenders in the community' includes full parole, day parole, statutory releases, long term supervision orders and those inmates not actually being supervised as they have been detained elsewhere or have been deported.

Source: Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2001/02, Appendix A, Tables 13 and 37.

Summary Table 6

Provincial/Territorial and Federal Adult Corrections Operational Expenditures, 1997/98 to 2001/02

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				\$
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	1,056,182	975,237	2,200,004	2,031,398	72.73 ^r	67.16 ^r
1999/00	1,273,728 ^r	1,150,612 ^r	1,107,008 ^r	1,000,007 ^r	2,380,736 ^r	2,150,619 ^r	78.06 ^r	70.51 ^r
2000/01	1,270,730 ^r	1,117,617 ^r	1,151,004 ^r	1,012,317 ^r	2,421,734 ^r	2,129,933 ^r	78.71 ^r	69.22 ^r
2001/02	1,424,596	1,224,932	1,184,369	1,018,374	2,608,965	2,243,306	83.94	72.17

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2001/02, Tables 3 and 22.

Summary Table 7

Personnel in Provincial/Territorial and Federal Jurisdictions, 1997/98 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Personnel ¹				Total
		Headquarters and central services	Custodial services	Non-custodial services	Parole boards	
						number
Provincial/Territorial	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
	2000/01	743	13,084	2,407	179	16,413
	2001/02	717	12,604	2,484	162	15,966
Federal	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
	2000/01	1,947	12,572	1,319	337	16,175
	2001/02	1,628	11,339	1,181	355	14,503
Total	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
	2000/01	2,690	25,656	3,726	516	32,588
	2001/02	2,345	23,943	3,665	517	30,469

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Reported figures are somewhat higher than in previous years partially due to standard definitions introduced in a new data collection instrument in 1998/99.

¹ The personnel figures represent full-time equivalents as of March 31, 2001.

Source: Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2001/02, Tables 2, 24 and 26.

Provincial/Territorial Tables

Table 1

Provincial/Territorial Correctional Facilities in Operation at Year-End, by Security Level and Capacity, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Security level			Capacity ¹		Non-custodial (probation/ parole offices)
		Secure	Open	Total	Total Operational	Special purpose	
				number			
Newfoundland and Labrador	1999/00	7	1	8	349	37	14
	2000/01	7	1	8	349	89	14
	2001/02	7	1	8	349	84	14
Prince Edward Island	1999/00	2	0	2	102	21	6
	2000/01	2	0	2	102	21	6
	2001/02	2	0	2	98	10	6
Nova Scotia	1999/00	9	0	9	505	49	16
	2000/01	8	0	8	499	49	16
	2001/02	5	0	5	496	59	16
New Brunswick	1999/00	4	2	6	336	0	12
	2000/01	4	1	5	284	0	12
	2001/02	4	1	5	284	0	12
Quebec	1999/00	18	1	19	2,722	704	40
	2000/01	18	0	18	3,167	724	41
	2001/02	18	0	18	3,253	724	42
Ontario ²	1999/00	42	2	44	8,068	626	101
	2000/01	42 ^r	2 ^r	44	8,134	644	100
	2001/02	34	2	36	8,995	671	101
Manitoba	1999/00	6	2	8	1,008	..	20 ^r
	2000/01	6	2	8	1,229	105	17 ^r
	2001/02	6	2	8	1,222	147	17
Saskatchewan	1999/00	4	8	12	1,180	57	15
	2000/01	4	8	12	1,203	20	15
	2001/02	4	8	12	1,180	57	15
Alberta	1999/00	8	1	9	2,155	686	42
	2000/01	8	1	9	2,295	626	42
	2001/02	8	0	8	2,135	697	40
British Columbia	1999/00	11	9	20	2,744	170	62
	2000/01	11	9	20	2,611	170	62
	2001/02	11	8	19	2,725	170	60
Yukon	1999/00	1	1	2	116	11	4
	2000/01	1	0	1	91	10	4
	2001/02	1	0	1	91	10	4
Northwest Territories	1999/00	2	1	3	196	0	..
	2000/01	1	2	3	196	0	10
	2001/02	1	2	3	196	0	8
Nunavut	1999/00	0	1	1	66	24 ^r	...
	2000/01	1	3 ^r	4 ^r	80	28	...
	2001/02	2	3	5	66	24	3
Total	1999/00	114	29	143	19,547	2,385	332
	2000/01	113^r	29^r	142^r	20,240	2,486	339^r
	2001/02	103	27	130	21,090	2,653	338

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

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 Ontario: The increase in the total operational bed capacity in 2001/02 is due to the opening of mega institutions.

Table 2
Personnel¹, by Selected Categories, 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Headquarters and Central Services	Custodial services			Non-custodial services			Parole boards			Total	Salaries as a % of total operating expenditures ²
		Correctional officers	Other	Total	Probation/ parole officers	Other	Total	Board members	Other	Total		
											number	percentage
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	3	194	41	235	34	16	50	...	...	...	288	80
Prince Edward Island ⁴	6	50	38	88	14	5	19	...	...	...	113	87
Nova Scotia ⁵	16	157	92	249	52	48	100	...	...	...	365	85
New Brunswick ⁶	16	210	43	253	35	11	46	...	...	...	315	76
Quebec ³	228	1,462	505	1,967	342	79	421	66	19	85	2,701	78
Ontario	279	3,063	2,027	5,090	616	226	842	46	27	73	6,284	81
Manitoba	16	595	244	838	126	32	158	...	...	...	1,012	81
Saskatchewan	18	617	172	788	103	27	130	...	...	...	936	83
Alberta	41	819	297	1,116	142	79	221	...	...	...	1,378	79
British Columbia	52	..	..	1,764	..	..	453	..	..	4	2,273	67
Yukon	25	34	16	50	12	3	14	...	...	...	89	78
Northwest Territories	10	62	60	122	19	2	21	...	...	...	153	75
Nunavut	7	19	25	44	8	2	10	..	..	..	61	84
Total	717	7,281	3,559	12,604	1,503	529	2,484	112	46	162	15,966	79

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

¹ Unless otherwise specified, personnel reflects full-time equivalents (FTE's) as of March 31st, 2002.

² The percentage of total expenditures accounted for by salaries includes employee benefits.

³ Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec - Staff figures represent budgeted person-years.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Nova Scotia - Community Corrections Managers (included in 'Other, Non-custodial services') are also Senior Probation Officers and carry a caseload.

⁶ 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 re-engineering initiative (achieving a balance). Probation officers carry both adult and youth caseloads. For survey purposes, they have been counted based on the percentage of their adult caseload. Victim Services staff have been excluded from the Non-custodial services category for 1999/00 since they do not work with offenders, they work with the clients.

Table 3

Total Operating Expenditures¹, by Provincial/Territorial Government Agencies Responsible for Adult Corrections, by Major Function, 1999/00 to 2001/02

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 and Labrador	1999/00	17,789	85	2,994	14	268	1	...	...	21,051	38.93	19,016	35.17
	2000/01	17,626	84	3,146	15	178	1	...	...	20,950	39.00	18,426	34.30
	2001/02	18,059	86	3,515	17	208	1	...	...	21,781	40.81	18,729	35.09
Prince Edward Island	1999/00	4,198	76	946	17	381	7	...	...	5,525	40.15	4,991	36.27
	2000/01	4,248	73	985	17	547	9	...	...	5,780	41.86	5,084	36.82
	2001/02	4,331	71	1,107	18	645	11	...	...	6,083	43.92	5,231	37.76
Nova Scotia ²	1999/00	19,708	77	5,563	22	418	2	...	...	25,689	27.34	23,206	24.69
	2000/01	19,800	77	5,605	22	442	2	...	...	25,847	27.46	22,733	24.15
	2001/02	12,028	65	6,074	33	479	3	...	...	18,581	19.71	15,976	16.95
New Brunswick ³	1999/00	12,395	77	2,543	16	1,131	7	...	...	16,069	21.30	14,516	19.24
	2000/01	11,509	60	6,246	32	1,469	8	...	...	19,224	25.45	16,908	22.39
	2001/02	12,401	70	3,909	22	1,388	8	...	...	17,698	23.38	15,218	20.10
Quebec ⁴	1999/00	131,912 ^r	73	34,033 ^r	19	13,024 ^r	7	2,738 ^r	2	181,707 ^r	24.72 ^r	164,143 ^r	22.33 ^r
	2000/01	146,158 ^r	74	36,008 ^r	18	13,392 ^r	7	2,468	1	198,025 ^r	26.84 ^r	174,165 ^r	23.61 ^r
	2001/02	150,520	73	40,835	20	12,964	6	2,700	1	207,019	27.94	178,004	24.02
Ontario ⁵	1999/00	389,765	84	57,124	12	15,821	3	2,992	1	465,702	40.42	420,688	36.51
	2000/01	380,177 ^r	83	57,237 ^r	13	15,941 ^r	3	2,803	1	456,157 ^r	39.04 ^r	401,194 ^r	34.33 ^r
	2001/02	393,887	83	61,668	13	16,115	3	2,981	1	474,651	39.97	408,126	34.37
Manitoba ⁶	1999/00	43,333	78	8,482	15	3,917	7	...	...	55,732	48.78	50,345	44.07
	2000/01	46,897	77	10,979	18	3,174	5	...	...	61,050	53.27	53,694	46.85
	2001/02	48,953	80	12,562	21	3,332	5	...	...	64,847	56.39	55,758	48.48
Saskatchewan ⁷	1999/00	49,389	85	7,241	12	1,491	3	...	...	58,120	56.68	52,503	51.20
	2000/01	51,792	85	7,655	13	1,596	3	...	...	61,043	59.73	53,688	52.53
	2001/02	53,007	84	8,148	13	1,769	3	...	...	62,924	61.95	54,105	53.26
Alberta	1999/00	61,770	76	15,804	19	3,821	5	...	...	81,395	27.50	73,528	24.84
	2000/01	66,417	76	17,202	20	3,827	4	...	...	87,445	29.06 ^r	76,909	25.56
	2001/02	71,717	76	18,976	20	4,041	4	...	...	94,734	30.92	81,456	26.58
British Columbia	1999/00	137,748	79	31,983	18	3,711	2	614	0	174,056	43.21	157,232	39.03
	2000/01	146,491	79	33,354	18	4,466	2	612	0	184,923	45.56	162,641	40.07
	2001/02	145,890	78	35,042	19	4,763	3	614	0	186,308	45.49	160,196	39.11
Yukon ⁸	1999/00	5,952	74	1,391	17	684	9	...	...	8,027	258.94	7,251	233.91
	2000/01	6,097	74	1,492	18	669	8	...	...	8,258	270.03	7,263	237.49
	2001/02	5,855	71	1,339	16	780	9	...	...	7,974	266.82	6,856	229.43
Northwest Territories ⁹	1999/00	9,971	95	..	..	562	5	...	...	10,533	256.91	9,515	232.08
	2000/01	13,875	89	1,175	8	615	4	...	...	15,666	382.95	13,778	336.81
	2001/02	12,505	77	2,053	13	1,628	10	...	...	16,186	396.13	13,917	340.61
Nunavut ¹⁰	1999/00	3,401	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	3,401	126.62	3,072	114.38
	2000/01	4,725	71	938	14	972	15	...	...	6,635	241.99	5,836	212.83
	2001/02	4,147	74	902	16	534	10	...	...	5,583	198.25	4,800	170.47
Total	1999/00	887,330^r	80	168,104^r	15	45,230^r	4	6,344^r	1	1,107,008^r	36.30^r	1,000,007^r	32.79^r
	2000/01	915,812^r	80	182,022^r	16	47,288^r	4	5,883	1	1,151,004^r	37.41^r	1,012,317^r	32.90^r
	2001/02	933,300	79	196,129	17	48,645	4	6,294	1	1,184,369	38.10	1,018,374	32.76

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

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

² Nova Scotia - In 2001/02, several institutions were closed as a result of the new Central Nova institution opening up.

³ New Brunswick - Community supervision 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 increase in 1999/00 is due to contract renegotiations added to the fact that NB was using a common vendor listing.

⁴ Quebec - Community supervision includes the costs of Fine Option (FO) and Alcolfein programs. Those costs are as follows: 1999/00 - \$2,259.5, 2000/01 - \$2,129.4 and 2001/02 - \$2,530.2. - In 1999/00, the increase in Total Operating Expenditures for the category "Parole Boards" is due to a move of the offices to a new location and a technical review.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Manitoba - The large increase in the expenditures in 1999/00 is due mainly to an increased budget and an increased adult caseload.

⁷ Saskatchewan - Halfway houses are included in the Community supervision expenditures starting in 1999/00.

⁸ Yukon - Expenditures for Headquarters and central services include Director's office expenditures starting in 1998/99. These expenditures were previously reported under community supervision. Starting in 1996/97, expenditures for Victim Services are excluded.

⁹ Northwest Territories - In 1999/00, only partial data were available. - In 2000/01, all expenses were included in the total figure. - In 2001/02, a number of staff were brought on stream during this fiscal year to facilitate the training of new staff.

¹⁰ Nunavut - In 2000/01, the increase of the "Custodial Services" costs is due to the implementation of new programs.

Table 4

Average Daily Cost of Offenders in Provincial/Territorial Custody, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Institutional operating costs ¹			Average daily inmate cost	
		Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars	Total days stay ²	Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars
		\$'000			\$	
Newfoundland and Labrador	1999/00	17,789	16,069	101,565 ^r	175.14 ^r	158.22 ^r
	2000/01	17,626	15,502	105,277	167.43	147.25
	2001/02	18,059	15,528	115,596	156.23	134.33
Prince Edward Island	1999/00	4,198	3,792	30,081	139.55	126.06
	2000/01	4,248	3,736	31,295	135.74	119.38
	2001/02	4,331	3,724	23,699	182.73	157.12
Nova Scotia ³	1999/00	19,708	17,803	128,100 ^r	153.85 ^r	138.98 ^r
	2000/01	19,800	17,414	124,465 ^r	159.08 ^r	139.91 ^r
	2001/02	12,028	10,342	112,055	107.34	92.30
New Brunswick	1999/00	12,395	11,197	116,754 ^r	106.16 ^r	95.90 ^r
	2000/01	11,509	10,122	103,295 ^r	111.42 ^r	97.99 ^r
	2001/02	12,401	10,663	114,245	108.55	93.33
Quebec	1999/00	131,912 ^r	119,162 ^r	1,143,677 ^r	115.34 ^r	104.19 ^r
	2000/01	146,158 ^r	128,547 ^r	1,176,651	124.21 ^r	109.25 ^r
	2001/02	150,520	129,424	1,288,852	116.79	100.42
Ontario	1999/00	389,765	352,091	2,693,760	144.69	130.71
	2000/01	380,177 ^r	334,369 ^r	2,783,125 ^r	136.60 ^r	120.14 ^r
	2001/02	393,887	338,682	2,865,250	137.47	118.20
Manitoba	1999/00	43,333	39,145	402,066	107.78	97.36
	2000/01	46,897	41,246	407,340 ^r	115.13 ^r	101.26 ^r
	2001/02	48,953	42,092	406,730	120.36	103.49
Saskatchewan ⁴	1999/00	49,389	44,615	418,704	117.96	106.55
	2000/01	51,792	45,552	412,450	125.57	110.44
	2001/02	53,007	45,578	416,830	127.17	109.34
Alberta	1999/00	61,770	55,800	720,654	85.71	77.43
	2000/01	66,417	58,414	694,595	95.62	84.10
	2001/02	71,717	61,665	760,295	94.33	81.11
British Columbia	1999/00	137,748	124,434	934,764	147.36	133.12
	2000/01	146,491	128,840	907,390	161.44	141.99
	2001/02	145,890	125,443	803,548	181.56	156.11
Yukon	1999/00	5,952	5,377	22,505	264.48	238.92
	2000/01	6,097	5,362	19,378	314.64	276.73
	2001/02	5,855	5,035	19,564	299.29	257.34
Northwest Territories ⁵	1999/00	9,971	9,007	86,376 ^r	115.44 ^r	104.28 ^r
	2000/01	13,875	12,203	69,715	199.02	175.04 ^r
	2001/02	12,505	10,752	68,255	183.21	157.53
Nunavut ⁶	1999/00	3,401	3,072	21,008	161.89	146.24
	2000/01	4,725	4,156	32,522	145.29	127.78
	2001/02	4,147	3,565	35,770	115.93	99.68
Total	1999/00	887,330^r	801,563^r	6,820,014^r	130.11^r	117.53^r
	2000/01	915,812^r	805,463^r	6,867,497^r	133.35^r	117.29^r
	2001/02	933,300	802,493	7,030,688	132.75	114.14

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

¹ Institutional costs constitute total operating expenditures for government facilities as well as purchased services related to institutional activities. Prior to 1998/99, the institutional operating costs excluded purchased services.

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

³ Nova Scotia - In 2001/02, several institutions were closed as a result of the new Central Nova institution opening up.

⁴ Saskatchewan - 'Total days stay' and operating expenditures do not include the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre nor the Regional Psychiatric Centre.

⁵ Northwest Territories - In 1999/00, only partial data were available. - In 2000/01, all expenses were included in the total figure.

⁶ Nunavut - In 1999/00, due to operational constraints only Custodial Services are included in operating costs. - In 2000/01, the large increase in the operating costs is due to the implementation of new programs.

Table 5

Average Daily Count of Offenders in Provincial/Territorial Custody 'On-Register and Actual-In', by Inmate Status¹, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Actual-in count					Total actual-in count	Incarceration rate Average number of adult inmates per 100,000 adult population
		On-register count	Not sentenced			Total		
			Sentenced	Remand	Other/ temporary detention number			
Newfoundland and Labrador	1999/00	313	222	44	12	55	278	66
	2000/01	333	225	54	10	64	288	69
	2001/02	360	256	51	10	61	317	75
Prince Edward Island	1999/00	83	71	8	3	11	82	79
	2000/01	86	73	10	3	13	86	82
	2001/02	65	51	11	3	14	65	62
Nova Scotia ²	1999/00	400	247	96	7	103	350	48
	2000/01	391	222	109	10	119	341	47
	2001/02	361	187	112	8	120	307	42
New Brunswick ³	1999/00	421	244	61	14	75	319	55
	2000/01	385	204	71	8	79	283	48
	2001/02	412	208	90	15	105	313	53
Quebec	1999/00	4,895	1,993 ^r	1,114	18	1,132	3,125 ^r	55
	2000/01	4,661	2,011	1,197	16	1,213	3,224	56
	2001/02	4,729	2,195	1,318	18	1,337	3,531	61
Ontario	1999/00	7,954	4,003	3,146	211	3,357	7,360	84
	2000/01	8,134	3,737	3,700	188	3,888	7,625	85 ^r
	2001/02	8,419	3,631	3,999	220	4,219	7,850	86
Manitoba ⁴	1999/00	1,309	603	495	..	495	1,099	129
	2000/01	1,309	596	520	..	520	1,116	130
	2001/02	1,336	545	570	..	570	1,114	129
Saskatchewan	1999/00	1,253	854	273	17	290	1,144	152
	2000/01	1,231	826	304	0	304	1,130	150
	2001/02	1,237	839	303	0	303	1,142	152
Alberta	1999/00	2,291	1,430	539	0	539	1,969	90
	2000/01	2,171	1,323	580	0	580	1,903	85
	2001/02	2,324	1,369	714	0	714	2,083	91
British Columbia ⁵	1999/00	2,817	1,467	821	266	1,087	2,554	82
	2000/01	2,648	1,476	811	199	1,010	2,486	79
	2001/02	2,279	1,400	739	63	802	2,202	69
Yukon	1999/00	69	43	18	0	18	61	270
	2000/01	60	35	18	0	18	53	235
	2001/02	62	37	17	0	17	54	240
Northwest Territories ⁶	1999/00	..	207	29	0	29	236	848
	2000/01	..	163	28	0	28	191	684
	2001/02	187	159	28	0	28	187	668
Nunavut	1999/00	80	36	20	1	21	57	377
	2000/01	..	63	26	0	26	89	571
	2001/02	104	55	28	15	43	98	605
TOTAL	1999/00	21,884	11,421	6,665	548	7,213	18,634	80
	2000/01	21,408	10,953	7,428	434	7,862	18,815	80
	2001/02	21,874	10,931	7,980	351	8,331	19,262	80

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

¹ Counts are reported as average daily counts unless otherwise noted.

² Nova Scotia - The average for month-end counts is used.

³ New Brunswick - 'On-register counts' for 1999/00 include provincial inmates (73) transferred to federal institutions through the New Brunswick/Canada Initiative, effective April 1, 1998. - 'On-register counts' for 2000/01 include provincial inmates (75) transferred to federal institutions through the New Brunswick/Canada Initiative and 69 for 2001/02.

⁴ 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.

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

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

Table 6

Total Number of Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Inmate Status, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Sentenced admissions	Non-sentenced admissions			Total	Total
			Remand	Other/ temporary detention number	Total		
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	1999/00	936	263	9	272	1,208	
	2000/01	944	388	0	388	1,332	
	2001/02	890	374	3	377	1,267	
Prince Edward Island	1999/00	647	191	0	191	838	
	2000/01	586	176	0	176	762	
	2001/02	650	178	0	178	828	
Nova Scotia	1999/00	1,825	1,553	462	2,015	3,840	
	2000/01	1,624	1,758	406	2,164	3,788	
	2001/02	1,507	1,881	467	2,348	3,855	
New Brunswick ²	1999/00	2,179	1,301	0	1,301	3,480	
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	2,884
	2001/02	1,555	1,337	574	1,911	3,466	
Quebec	1999/00	18,016	25,814	2,698	28,512	46,528	
	2000/01	14,951	26,063	2,897	28,960	43,911	
	2001/02	14,372	27,341	2,984	30,325	44,697	
Ontario	1999/00	30,747	46,637	5,533	52,170	82,917	
	2000/01	30,999	52,179	3,239	55,418	86,417	
	2001/02	31,980	56,370	8,257	64,627	96,607	
Manitoba ³	1999/00	3,284 ^r	6,567 ^r	4,736 ^r	11,303 ^r	14,587^r	
	2000/01	2,901	6,955	4,924	11,879	14,780	
	2001/02	3,025	7,625	5,554	13,179	16,204	
Saskatchewan	1999/00	3,368	8,665	200	8,865	12,233	
	2000/01	3,219	9,548	222	9,770	12,989	
	2001/02	3,410	10,278	157	10,435	13,845	
Alberta	1999/00	14,728	7,784	0	7,784	22,512	
	2000/01	14,859	8,179	0	8,179	23,038	
	2001/02	15,164	8,875	0	8,875	24,039	
British Columbia ⁴	1999/00	9,739	11,602	7,919	19,521	29,260	
	2000/01	9,520	12,185	13,199	25,384	34,904	
	2001/02	9,263	10,687	13,362	24,049	33,312	
Yukon	1999/00	308	321	6	327	635	
	2000/01	294	302	13	315	609	
	2001/02	280	323	24	347	627	
Northwest Territories ⁵	1999/00	1,108	694	..	694	1,802	
	2000/01	802	628	1	629	1,431	
	2001/02	562	237	13	250	812	
Nunavut	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	229	205	0	205	434	
	2001/02	217	554	0	554	771	
Total	1999/00	86,885	111,392	21,563	132,955	219,840	
	2000/01	80,928	118,566	24,901	143,467	227,279	
	2001/02	82,875	126,060	31,395	157,455	240,330	

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

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

² New Brunswick - Total admission figures for 1999/00 are reported on a fiscal year basis, while all profile distributions are calculated using admission data for the calendar year. - The distribution by status for 'sentenced admissions', 'remand' and 'other/temporary detention' data, is unavailable for 2000/01. Data for 2000/01 are from a new operational system, therefore caution is recommended when comparing 2000/01 to other years.

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.

Table 7

Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Major Offence, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Unit of count	Sentenced Admissions	Criminal Code				Total
				Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	
				number	percent			
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	1999/00	MSO	936 ^r	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	MSO	944	29	26	17	16	89
	2001/02	MSO	890	27	19	21	17	85
Prince Edward Island ³	1999/00	MSO	647	9	29	4	12	53
	2000/01	MSO	586	10	32	3	11	56
	2001/02	MSO	650	18	13	55	13	99
Nova Scotia	1999/00	MSO	1,825	18	20	9	34	81
	2000/01	MSO	1,624	19	21	11	35	86
	2001/02	MSO	1,507	17	21	11	38	87
New Brunswick ⁴	1999/00	MSO	2,179	9	14	6	35	63
	2000/01	MSO	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	MSO	1,555	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	1999/00	MSO	18,016	5	9	12	9	35
	2000/01	MSO	14,951	5	10	13	9	36
	2001/02	MSO	14,372	4	10	12	9	36
Ontario	1999/00	MSO	30,747	26	29	8	25	89
	2000/01	MSO	30,999	27	28	8	27	89
	2001/02	MSO	31,980	32	25	7	26	89
Manitoba ⁵	1999/00	MSO	3,284 ^r	44 ^r	24 ^r	7 ^r	13 ^r	88 ^r
	2000/01	MSO	2,901	46	21	7	11	85
	2001/02	MSO	3,025	57	17	6	13	93
Saskatchewan	1999/00	MSO	3,368	32	19	14	26	90
	2000/01	MSO	3,219	31	19	14	29	93
	2001/02	MSO	3,410	30	19	12	31	93
Alberta	1999/00	MC	41,222	8	22	5	30	66
	2000/01	MC	44,260	9	22	5	32	68
	2001/02	MC	45,439	8	22	4	36	71
British Columbia	1999/00	MSD	9,739	20	26	4	16	66
	2000/01	MSD	9,520	16	27	3	29	75
	2001/02	MSD	9,263	15	29	3	30	77
Yukon	1999/00	MC	1,856	16	17	7	53	92
	2000/01	MC	2,021	20	18	7	51	95 ^r
	2001/02	MC	1,911	23	20	5	48	96
Northwest Territories ⁶	1999/00	..	1,108 ^r	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	802	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	MSO	562	49	23	14	14	100
Nunavut ⁷	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	MC	847	40	34	5	13	93
Total	1999/00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2000/01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2001/02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 7

Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Major Offence, 1999/00 to 2001/02 - Concluded

Jurisdiction	Year	Unit of count	Federal Statutes			Provincial/Territorial Statutes and Municipal By-laws			Fine default admissions ¹
			Drug offences	Other	Total	Liquor offences	Other	Total	
						percent			
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	1999/00	MSO	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	2000/01	MSO	4	6	10	0	1	1	1
	2001/02	MSO	1	13	14	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island ³	1999/00	MSO	11	19	30	4	13	17	1
	2000/01	MSO	9	18	27	4	12	17	3
	2001/02	MSO	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	1999/00	MSO	8	3	11	3	6	8	19
	2000/01	MSO	6	2	8	2	3	6	14
	2001/02	MSO	6	2	8	2	3	5	11
New Brunswick ⁴	1999/00	MSO	3	25	29	3	5	9	11
	2000/01	MSO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	MSO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	1999/00	MSO	5	1	1	1	58	60	59
	2000/01	MSO	5	0	5	1	58	59	57
	2001/02	MSO	5	0	5	1	58	59	52
Ontario	1999/00	MSO	7	1	8	0	3	3	0
	2000/01	MSO	7	1	8	0	3	3	0
	2001/02	MSO	7	1	8	0	3	3	0
Manitoba ⁵	1999/00	MSO	1	5	6	0	1	1	0
	2000/01	MSO	2	5	7	0	1	1	0
	2001/02	MSO	2	4	5	0	2	2	0
Saskatchewan	1999/00	MSO	1	4	4	2	3	6	6
	2000/01	MSO	0	3	3	2	2	4	6
	2001/02	MSO	0	3	3	2	3	5	5
Alberta	1999/00	MC	4	1	5	..	..	29	33
	2000/01	MC	4	1	5	..	..	27	31
	2001/02	MC	3	1	4	..	..	25	28
British Columbia	1999/00	MSD	9	20	29	0	6	6	1
	2000/01	MSD	9	9	18	0	7	7	1
	2001/02	MSD	7	8	14	0	8	8	0
Yukon	1999/00	MC	4	2	6	0	2	2	2
	2000/01	MC	2	1	3	0	2	2	4
	2001/02	MC	2	1	3	0	1	1	1
Northwest Territories ⁶	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	MSO	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Nunavut ⁷	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	MC	6	0	6	1	0	1	1
TOTAL	1999/00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	2000/01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18¹
	2001/02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

Notes: MC - Multiple Charge

MSD - Most Serious Disposition

MSO - Most Serious Offence

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Calculations for percent distribution are based on total sentenced admissions excluding those where the most serious offence is not stated.

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 and Labrador - Data unavailable for 1999/00 because of Y2K system problems.

³ Prince Edward Island - The method of calculation has changed, therefore caution is recommended when comparing 2001/02 data to previous years.

⁴ New Brunswick - Only those offenders who were admitted and released during the calendar year are represented in the offence data. - Data unavailable for 2000/01 due to changeover to new system.

⁵ 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.

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

⁷ Nunavut - Prior to 2001/02, this jurisdiction did not have an inmate data system available to properly calculate admissions.

Table 8

Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Length of Aggregate Sentence, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Sentenced admissions	Aggregate sentence length						
			1-7 days	8-14 days	15-29 days	30-31 days (1 month)	32-89 days	90 - 92 days (3 months)	93-179 days
		number	percent						
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	1999/00	936	7	15	8	11	15	9	12
	2000/01	944	6	16	10	11	16	12	9
	2001/02	890	5	13	9	11	17	12	13
Prince Edward Island ⁴	1999/00	647	21	23	18	7	22	4	3
	2000/01	586	28	26 ^r	22	0	13	0	9
	2001/02	650	35	6	15	10	19	4	6
Nova Scotia	1999/00	1,825	9	8	8	11	14	8	9
	2000/01	1,624	7	10	9	11	16	8	10
	2001/02	1,507	6	9	9	12	17	8	9
New Brunswick ⁵	1999/00	2,179	27	21	12	8	10	6	5
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	1,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	1999/00	18,016	14	18	18	4	21	7	7
	2000/01	14,951	15	19	18	4	21	7	7
	2001/02	14,372	14	18	20	5	20	7	7
Ontario	1999/00	30,747	14	8	11	13	18	11	8
	2000/01	30,999	16	8	11	13	18	10	8
	2001/02	31,980	17	8	11	13	18	10	8
Manitoba ⁶	1999/00	3,284 ^r	3 ^r	6 ^r	4 ^r	12 ^r	17 ^r	12 ^r	11
	2000/01	2,901	4	7	5	12	16	13	11
	2001/02	3,025	4	7	4	13	17	11	12
Saskatchewan	1999/00	3,368	4	6	12	8	12	8	10
	2000/01	3,219	5	6	12	7	13	8	11
	2001/02	3,410	4	5	11	8	14	8	11
Alberta	1999/00	14,728	25	8	5	15	14	10	6
	2000/01	14,859	28	9	5	14	14	9	5
	2001/02	15,164	31	8	5	14	15	9	5
British Columbia	1999/00	9,739	13	10	5	13	16	9	9
	2000/01	9,520	15	10	6	12	16 ^r	9	10
	2001/02	9,263	17	10	6	12	15	8	10
Yukon	1999/00	308	12	14	8	15	21	11	9
	2000/01	294	15	14	11	13	18	9	7
	2001/02	280	13	10	13	13	24	8	11
Northwest Territories ⁷	1999/00	1,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	802	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	562	4	9	4	8	13	10	13
Nunavut ⁸	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1999/00	86,885	15	10	10	12	17	10	8
	2000/01	80,928	17	10	10	11	17	9	8
	2001/02	82,875	18	9	10	12	17	9	8

Table 8

Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Length of Aggregate Sentence, 1999/00 to 2001/02 – Concluded

Jurisdiction	Year	Aggregate sentence length					Median ¹ (in days)	Percent intermittent sentences ²
		180-184 days (6 months)	185-364 days	365-366 days (1 year)	367-729 days	2 years and over		
		percent					number	percent
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	1999/00	4	9	2	4	3	..	14
	2000/01	5	7	2	3	2	..	16 ^r
	2001/02	6	6	2	3	4	..	15
Prince Edward Island ⁴	1999/00	2	1	0	0	0	..	17
	2000/01	0	2 ^r	0	0	0	..	33
	2001/02	1	2	0	1	1	..	32
Nova Scotia	1999/00	5	8	2	4	13	60	16
	2000/01	5	7	2	4	13	60	20
	2001/02	4	6	2	5	14	70	17
New Brunswick ⁵	1999/00	1	4	0	2	2	14	9 ^r
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Quebec	1999/00	3	3	1	2	1	29	11
	2000/01	2	3	1	2	0	28	8 ^r
	2001/02	2	3	1	2	1	27	8
Ontario	1999/00	3	5	1	3	4	45	20
	2000/01	3	5	1	3	3	40	19
	2001/02	3	5	1	3	4	30	18
Manitoba ⁶	1999/00	8 ^r	10 ^r	4 ^r	7 ^r	7 ^r	90 ^r	9 ^r
	2000/01	6	8	3	7	6	90	9 ^r
	2001/02	7	8	3	6	8	90	9
Saskatchewan	1999/00	7	10	4	9	9	90	5
	2000/01	7	11	4	11	6	119	6
	2001/02	7	11	4	9	7	92	4
Alberta	1999/00	3	3	1	2	7	30	11
	2000/01	3	3	1	2	7	30	11
	2001/02	2	3	1	2	5	30	11
British Columbia	1999/00	6	10	0	6	3	60	2
	2000/01	6	9	0	6 ^r	3	60	2 ^r
	2001/02	5	6	3	4	4	45	4
Yukon	1999/00	3	2	1	1	2	30	18
	2000/01	3	4	1	2	4	30	14
	2001/02	1	4	1	3	1	37	8
Northwest Territories ⁷	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	7	14	4	8	5	120	3
Nunavut ⁸	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1999/00	4	5	1	3	4	...	13^r
	2000/01	4	5	1	4	4	...	13^r
	2001/02	3	5	2	3	4	...	13

Note: Calculations for percent distribution are based on total sentenced admissions excluding those where the aggregate sentence length is not stated.

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 is excluded from the percentage 'Aggregate sentence length'.

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

⁴ Prince Edward Island - The method of calculation has changed, therefore caution is recommended when comparing 2001/02 data to previous years.

⁵ 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. - Data unavailable for 2000/01 & 2001/02 due to changeover to a new system.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Northwest Territories - Large decreases are due to the creation of Nunavut Territory April 1, 1999.

⁸ Nunavut - In 1999/00, 2000/01 and 2001/02, this jurisdiction did not have an inmate data system available to properly calculate length of admissions.

Table 9

Age of Inmates on Admission to a Provincial/Territorial Facility, by Status on Admission, 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Status	Total	Age on admission ¹								Median age ²
			18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	
			number		percent							number
Newfoundland and Labrador	Sentenced	890	5	17	14	14	15	12	10	13	..
	Remand	374	14	16	14	15	16	11	6	8	..
Prince Edward Island ³	Sentenced	650	3	24	17	14	12	11	8	13	..
	Remand	178	2	28	14	16	13	10	7	9	..
Nova Scotia	Sentenced	1,507	9	22	17	12	14	11	7	7	30
	Remand	1,881	10	21	15	13	15	10	8	8	31
New Brunswick	Sentenced	1,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Remand	1,337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Sentenced	14,372	3	16	15	17	17	14	9	10	35
	Remand	27,341	8	19	15	15	17	13	7	7	33
Ontario	Sentenced	31,980	8	20	14	15	17	13	7	6	33
	Remand	56,370	11	20	14	15	15	12	7	6	32
Manitoba	Sentenced	3,025	10	24	20	15	13	9	4	4	28
	Remand	7,625	11	23	19	15	14	9	4	4	29
Saskatchewan	Sentenced	3,410	9	23	18	15	15	9	6	6	30
	Remand	10,278	15	25	16	15	12	8	4	4	28
Alberta	Sentenced	15,164	7	21	17	16	16	11	6	5	31
	Remand	8,875	11	24	16	16	14	9	5	4	29
British Columbia	Sentenced	9,263	6	20	18	18	16	11	6	5	31
	Remand	10,687	7	21	17	19	16	11	5	4	31
Yukon	Sentenced	280	5	26	11	22	16	9	5	6	32
	Remand	323	6	27	11	20	13	10	5	7	31
Northwest Territories	Sentenced	562	5	24	18	20	15	9	3	6	30
	Remand	237	8	18	18	22	16	8	3	6	30
Nunavut	Sentenced	217	5	20	27	24	14	4	4	2	..
	Remand	554	5	19	21	21	22	5	5	2	..
Total	Sentenced	82,875	7	20	16	16	16	12	7	7	...
	Remand	126,060	10	21	15	15	15	11	6	6	...

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

¹ Excluded are offenders under the age of 18 years at the time of admission.

² 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.

³ Prince Edward Island - The method of calculation has changed, therefore caution is recommended when comparing 2001/02 data to previous years.

Table 10

Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Selected Perspectives and Inmate Characteristics, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Sentenced admissions	Selected inmate characteristics		
			Percent female	Percent Aboriginal	Median age ¹
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	1999/00	936	3 ^r	3 ^r	..
	2000/01	944	8	7	..
	2001/02	890	5	10	..
Prince Edward Island ³	1999/00	647	8	1	..
	2000/01	586	10	1	..
	2001/02	650	7	3	..
Nova Scotia	1999/00	1,825	6	6	30
	2000/01	1,624	6	7	30
	2001/02	1,507	6	7	30
New Brunswick ⁴	1999/00	2,179	6	6	31
	2000/01	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	1,555	6	7	..
Quebec	1999/00	18,016	10	2	34
	2000/01	14,951	10	2	35
	2001/02	14,372	10	2	35
Ontario	1999/00	30,747	9	9	31
	2000/01	30,999	9	9	32
	2001/02	31,980	9	9	33
Manitoba ⁵	1999/00	3,284 ^r	6 ^r	63	29 ^r
	2000/01	2,901	6	64	29 ^r
	2001/02	3,025	8	69	28
Saskatchewan	1999/00	3,368	10	75	30
	2000/01	3,219	9	76	29
	2001/02	3,410	9	77	30
Alberta	1999/00	14,728	11	39	31
	2000/01	14,859	11	39	31
	2001/02	15,164	12	38	31
British Columbia	1999/00	9,739	8	19	31
	2000/01	9,520	7	20	31
	2001/02	9,263	8	21	31
Yukon	1999/00	308	8	66	33
	2000/01	294	9	72	31
	2001/02	280	6	76	32
Northwest Territories ⁶	1999/00	1,108	5	..	..
	2000/01	802	5	..	..
	2001/02	562	7	90	30
Nunavut	1999/00	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	229	0	98	..
	2001/02	217	0	98	..
Total	1999/00	86,885	9	18	...
	2000/01	80,928	9	19	...
	2001/02	82,875	9	20	...

¹ An overall median age on admission to custody cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected.

² Newfoundland and Labrador - In 1999/02, 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 Prince Edward Island - The method of calculation has changed, therefore caution is recommended when comparing 2001/02 data to previous years.

⁴ New Brunswick - Only those offenders who were admitted and released during the calendar year are represented in the inmate characteristic data. - Data unavailable for 2000/01 due to changeover to a new system.

⁵ 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.

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

Table 11

Sentenced and Remand Releases from Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Length of Time Served¹, 2001/02

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								number
Newfoundland and Labrador	Sentenced	1,138	6	15	17	30	18	7	4	3	..
	Remand	140	20	14	22	27	9	4	3	2	..
Prince Edward Island ²	Sentenced	650	41	16	22	15	4	1	0	0	..
	Remand	39	79	10	8	3	0	0	0	0	..
Nova Scotia	Sentenced	1,387	17	12	24	27	16	4	0	0	29
	Remand	1,865	87	5	4	4	1	0	0	0	2
New Brunswick ³	Sentenced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Remand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Sentenced	20,606	21	14	19	23	13	8	2	0	27
	Remand	19,586	73	8	8	7	2	1	1	0	3
Ontario	Sentenced	32,556	21	10	18	27	15	6	2	1	33
	Remand	56,356	50	14	14	15	5	2	1	0	8
Manitoba	Sentenced	3,570	16	9	21	29	16	7	3	0	40
	Remand	8,825	53	12	12	16	6	2	0	0	7
Saskatchewan	Sentenced	3,490	11	10	16	24	19	14	5	1	57
	Remand	10,171	39	10	12	24	10	5	1	0	5
Alberta	Sentenced	15,110	31	9	18	23	12	5	1	0	22
	Remand	8,809	62	14	14	9	1	0	0	0	5
British Columbia	Sentenced	9,526	26	12	17	26	11	6	2	0	24
	Remand	11,304	53	16	14	13	3	1	0	0	7
Yukon	Sentenced	292	20	13	26	25	10	5	1	0	25
	Remand	310	61	13	9	14	3	0	0	0	6
Northwest Territories	Sentenced	579	12	9	18	31	22	8	0	0	49
	Remand	207	30	12	19	31	6	1	0	0	27
Nunavut ⁴	Sentenced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Remand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Sentenced	88,904	22	11	18	25	14	7	2	0	...
	Remand	117,612	55	13	12	13	4	2	0	0	...

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

¹ The 'Time served' calculations exclude releases for which length of time served is unknown.

² Prince Edward Island - The method of calculation has changed, therefore caution is recommended when comparing 2001/02 data to previous years.

³ New Brunswick - Data unavailable for 2001/02 due to changeover to new system.

⁴ 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, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Type of escape					Total
		Breach of security	No breach of security	From an escorted T.A.	From an unescorted T.A.	Other	
		number					
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	2	0	2	2	7	13
	2001/02	0	0	0	3	7	10
Prince Edward Island ²	1999/00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000/01	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001/02	0	0	0	0	4	4
Nova Scotia ³	1999/00	1	0	0	0	91	92
	2000/01	3	0	1	0	61	65
	2001/02	9	0	0	0	0	9
New Brunswick ³	1999/00	3	0	0	1	0	4
	2000/01	1	1	0	2	2	6
	2001/02	0	1	2	1	2	6
Quebec	1999/00	8	0	13	0	6	27
	2000/01	2	0	10	0	9	21
	2001/02	5	0	2	0	8	15
Ontario ²	1999/00	3	9	6	0	588	606
	2000/01	0	5	0	6	599	610
	2001/02	4	5	2	4	629	644
Manitoba ⁴	1999/00	1	8	1	6	75 ^r	91 ^r
	2000/01	0	1	1	2	85	89
	2001/02	5	5	2	13	56	81
Saskatchewan	1999/00	16	54	2	59	33	164
	2000/01	18	60	7	61	53	199
	2001/02	6	49	2	49	33	139
Alberta	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia ²	1999/00	12	98	10	13	0	133
	2000/01	7	73	5	7	0	92
	2001/02	4	30	0	0	13	47
Yukon ⁵	1999/00	0	0	0	0	4	4
	2000/01	0	0	0	0	9	9
	2001/02	1	0	0	0	6	7
Northwest Territories	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	0	5	1	2	1	9
Nunavut	1999/00	0	0	0	0	1	1
	2000/01	5	0	0	0	1	6
	2001/02	2	1	0	4	0	7
Total	1999/00	44	169	32	79	798	1,122
	2000/01	38	140	26	80	826	1,110
	2001/02	36	96	11	76	759	978

Note: T.A. - Temporary absence.

¹ Newfoundland and Labrador - 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 intermittents unlawfully at large (UAL).

³ Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - The category 'Other' are intermittents 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: 62 in 2001/02; 80 in 2000/01 and 75 in 1999/00.

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

Table 13

Average Offender Count, Community Supervision, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Average offender count ¹							
		Probation	Provincial parole	Fine option program	Community service orders ²	Restitution orders ²	Bail supervision	Conditional sentences	Other ³
Newfoundland and Labrador	1999/00	2,260	...	..	344	..	0	180	16
	2000/01	2,338	...	..	369	..	0	124	13
	2001/02	2,238	...	..	...	..	0	94	14
Prince Edward Island	1999/00	713 ^r	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	661	...	31	...	...	...	19	32
	2001/02	705	...	27	...	...	...	16	25
Nova Scotia ⁴	1999/00	4,614	...	903	948	..	..	..	398
	2000/01	4,365	...	..	891	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	3,993	...	150	826	..	..	390	412
New Brunswick ^{5,6}	1999/00	2,416	...	..	..	..^r	.. ^r	..	26
	2000/01	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	1999/00	7,925	1,291	..	2,362	..	10	2,876	0
	2000/01	7,813	903	..	2,304	..	0	2,884	0
	2001/02	8,389	846	..	2,386	..	0	3,201	0
Ontario	1999/00	52,013	406	0	5,506	0	0	2,488	0
	2000/01	52,181	322	0	5,242	0	0	2,785	0
	2001/02	53,372	276	0	5,452	0	0	3,010	0
Manitoba ⁷	1999/00	5,997	...	189	279	..	364	534	..
	2000/01	6,440	...	606	777	..	..	440	81
	2001/02	6,920	...	569	734	..	..	780	57
Saskatchewan	1999/00	3,720	...	...	550	1,083	305	877	108
	2000/01	3,803	...	...	654	1,025	315	1,006	126
	2001/02	3,974	...	...	705	979	337	1,094	127
Alberta ^{5,8}	1999/00	8,311	...	1,152	20	0	0	749	1,317
	2000/01	8,696	...	1,096	187	0	0	971	1,558
	2001/02	8,816	...	879	409	0	0	1,259	1,868
British Columbia ⁹	1999/00	14,453	203	...	..	...	6,869	1,241	263
	2000/01	13,854	249	...	1,457	...	5,782	1,612	870
	2001/02	13,057	265	...	...	...	5,225	2,022	1,084
Yukon	1999/00	438	...	7	..	...	76	39	27
	2000/01	375	...	2	..	...	73	45	24
	2001/02	351	...	2	..	...	56	51	23
Northwest Territories	1999/00	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	1999/00	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	100	1	..	12	..	..	24	3
Total	1999/00	102,860	1,900	2,251	10,009	1,083	7,624	8,984	2,155
	2000/01	100,526	1,474	1,736	11,881	1,025	6,170	9,885	2,704
	2001/02	101,915	1,388	1,627	10,524	979	5,618	11,941	3,613

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

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 'Other' includes 'Inmates temporarily released from custody' and 'Other that has been specified other than Bail and Restitution'.

⁴ Nova Scotia - As of June 1 2002 major changes were made to Fine Option Program (F.O.P.) - elimination of prov motor vehicle & C.C. traffic offences from F.O.P. This accounts for major decrease from previous years.

⁵ 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.

⁶ New Brunswick - Data unavailable for 2000/01 and 2001/02 due to changeover to a new system.

⁷ Manitoba - Numbers prior to 1999/00 included youths in the 'Community Service Orders' and 'Fine Option Program' categories.

⁸ Alberta - The numbers in the 'Fine Option Program' category reflect institutional and pre-institutional program participants.

⁹ 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, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Number of admissions or releases							
		Probation	Provincial parole	Fine option program	Community service orders ¹	Restitution orders ¹	Bail supervision	Conditional sentences	Other
		number							
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	1999/00	1,811	...	..	243	..	..	310	66
	2000/01	1,906	...	..	247	..	..	319	64
	2001/02	2,134	...	..	339	..	..	316	70
Prince Edward Island	1999/00	592	...	82	..	..	..	50	95
	2000/01	533	...	50	...	...	...	40	106
	2001/02	563	...	67	...	...	...	40	179
Nova Scotia ³	1999/00	3,791	...	2,916	846	..	..	628	739
	2000/01	3,653	...	1,746	730	..	..	623	812
	2001/02	3,547	...	270	646	..	..	614	758
New Brunswick ^{4,5}	1999/00	1,429	...	1,166	199	0	0	499	1,541
	2000/01	1,733	...	434	177	0	0	682	315
	2001/02	1,830	...	682	316	0	0	667	753
Quebec	1999/00	7,098	2,257	..	4,008	..	33	4,557	0
	2000/01	7,704	1,698	..	4,311	..	0	4,259	0
	2001/02	8,277	1,323	..	4,296	..	0	4,670	0
Ontario	1999/00	33,432	683	0	7,622	0	0	4,271	0
	2000/01	34,920	550	0	7,609	0	0	4,211	0
	2001/02	38,236	486	0	9,051	0	0	4,416	0
Manitoba ⁶	1999/00	..	...	1,581	1,091	..	1,077	584	..
	2000/01	6,811	...	1,203	976	..	..	705	1,153
	2001/02	5,219	...	1,197	998	..	..	766	1,037
Saskatchewan	1999/00	3,242	...	10,729	867	1,027	741	1,243	264
	2000/01	3,457	...	13,087	1,108	995	686	1,365	302
	2001/02	3,402	...	12,120	1,035	1,001	751	1,344	305
Alberta ^{4,7}	1999/00	8,706	...	7,431	54	0	0	1,120	3,320
	2000/01	9,360	...	6,506	381	0	0	1,558	3,783
	2001/02	9,438	...	5,795	920	0	0	1,731	4,377
British Columbia ⁸	1999/00	12,283	415	...	4,111	...	12,244	2,439	1,491
	2000/01	11,509	497	...	3,936	...	12,149	3,226	2,317
	2001/02	11,067	492	...	...	...	12,210	3,712	1,227
Yukon	1999/00	405	...	78	..	...	171	91	103
	2000/01	353	...	28	..	...	130	96	66
	2001/02	338	...	20	..	...	191	104	109
Northwest Territories	1999/00	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	1999/00	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	801	8	..	4	..	..	198	9
Total	1999/00	72,789	3,355	23,983	19,041	1,027	14,266	15,792	7,619
	2000/01	81,939	2,745	23,054	19,475	995	12,965	17,084	8,918
	2001/02	84,852	2,309	20,151	17,605	1,001	13,152	18,578	8,824

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

² Newfoundland and Labrador - CSOs and ROs are included in the probation caseload. Offenders supervised through the Electronic Monitoring Program are reported under 'Other'.

³ Nova Scotia - As of June 1, 2002 major changes were made to the Fine Option Program (F.O.P.) that saw the elimination of provincial motor vehicles and C.C. traffic offences from the F.O.P. This accounts for the major decrease from the previous year.

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. - Fine Option program and Community Service Orders for 2000/01 are projections based on 7 months of data.

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 Alberta - The numbers in the 'Fine Option Program' category reflect institutional and pre-institutional program participants.

⁸ 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, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Total probation admissions number	Probation order length				
			Less than 3 months	3 months	More than 3 months and less than 6 months	6 months	More than 6 months and less than 12 months
					percent		
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	1999/00	1,811	15	0	7	6	14
	2000/01	1,906	12	0 ^r	4	12	14
	2001/02	2,134	1	1	1	4	4
Prince Edward Island	1999/00	592	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	533	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	563	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	1999/00	3,791	2	2	1	9	6
	2000/01	3,653	2	2	1	10	6
	2001/02	3,547	2	2	1	9	6
New Brunswick ³	1999/00	1,429	5	0	15	0	50
	2000/01	1,733	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	1,830	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	1999/00	7,098	1	2	4	10	6
	2000/01	7,704	0	0	0	4	1
	2001/02	8,277	0	0	0	4	1
Ontario	1999/00	33,432	1	1	1	6	3
	2000/01	34,920	1	1	1	6	3
	2001/02	38,236	1	1	1	4	6
Manitoba ⁴	1999/00	...	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	6,811	2	1	3	3	17
	2001/02	5,219	5	0	0	2	4
Saskatchewan	1999/00	3,242	0	1	1	17	14
	2000/01	3,457	0	1	1	17	13
	2001/02	3,402	0	1	1	15	14
Alberta	1999/00	8,706	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	9,360	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	9,438	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	1999/00	12,283	1	1	2	13	8
	2000/01	11,509	1	1	1	11	9
	2001/02	11,067	1	2	2	13	8
Yukon	1999/00	405	11	8	3	0	29
	2000/01	353	9	0	11	0	34
	2001/02	338	8	0	8	0	36
Northwest Territories	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	801	3	5	3	14	12
Total	1999/00	72,789	1	1	2	8^r	7
	2000/01	81,939	1	1	1	7	6
	2001/02	84,852	1	1	1	6	6

Table 15

Probation Order Length, 1999/00 to 2001/02 – Concluded

Jurisdiction	Year	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	
		percent							number
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	1999/00	26	14	0	1	11	5	12
	2000/01	27	12	0	3	11	5	12
	2001/02	41	0	3	4	30	12	..
Prince Edward Island	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	1999/00	40	7	11	2	12	7	12
	2000/01	41	7	12	2	12	5	12
	2001/02	41	8	12	3	11	6	12
New Brunswick ³	1999/00	0	12	0	16	0	2	10
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	1999/00	25	2	5	1	30	12	12
	2000/01	32	3	6	0	38	15	24
	2001/02	32	3	7	0	39	14	24
Ontario	1999/00	44	4	15	2	15	8	12
	2000/01	45	4	15	2	14	8	12
	2001/02	44	4	10	7	11	10	12
Manitoba ⁴	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	11	10	6	14	11	22	18 ^r
	2001/02	23	5	10	6	21	23	18
Saskatchewan	1999/00	37	4	0	13	8	4	12
	2000/01	37	4	5	10	9	3	12
	2001/02	37	5	5	12	6	3	12
Alberta	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	1999/00	47	1	12	0	11	4	12
	2000/01	45	1	13	0	13	4	12
	2001/02	45	1	12	0	12	4	12
Yukon	1999/00	0	29	0	8	0	12	9
	2000/01	0	29	0	9	0	8	9
	2001/02	0	33	0	4	1	10	9
Northwest Territories	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	36	3	9	0	13	1	..
Total	1999/00	40^r	4	12^r	2	15^r	7^r	...
	2000/01	39	5	12	3	15	9	...
	2001/02	41	4	10	5	15	10	...

¹ An overall median for probation order length cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected.

² Newfoundland and Labrador - The decrease or increase for some categories can be attributed to the implementation in the late fall of 2001 of a new information system (PCOMS).

³ 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. - Probation order length unavailable for 2000/01 and 2001-2002 due to changeover to a new system.

⁴ Manitoba - For 1999/00 admission data for probation was unavailable due to major system development work.

Table 16

Number of Admissions to Probation, by Major Offence, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Total population admissions number	Criminal Code				Federal Statutes		Provincial/ territorial Statutes and Municipal By-laws	Total
			Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other		
						percent				
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	1999/00	1,811	40	34	5	14	4	1	2	
	2000/01	1,906	37	33	5	19	5	1	1	
	2001/02	2,134	37	33	5	18	5	1	1	
Prince Edward Island	1999/00	592	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	1999/00	3,791	33	27	7	26	6	1	0	
	2000/01	3,653	34	24	6	29	6	1	0	
	2001/02	3,547	35	23	7	28	7	1	0	
New Brunswick ²	1999/00	1,429	38	33	4	23	2	0	0	
	2000/01	1,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	1,830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	1999/00	7,098	31	36	4	18	11	0	0	
	2000/01	7,704	30	37	4	18	11	0	0	
	2001/02	8,277	31	35	4	18	11	1	0	
Ontario	1999/00	33,432	45	32	5	11	5	0	1	
	2000/01	34,920	45	30	6	8	6	0	1	
	2001/02	38,236	53	23	5	12	6	0	1	
Manitoba ³	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	6,811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	5,219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1999/00	3,242	53	23	9	11	0	5	0	
	2000/01	3,457	46	24	7	13 ^f	0	5	0	
	2001/02	3,402	47	23	7	12	0	5	0	
Alberta	1999/00	8,706	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	9,360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	9,438	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	1999/00	12,283	42	27	4	18	7	1	1	
	2000/01	11,509	40	32	4	14	8	0	1	
	2001/02	11,067	40	33	3	14	8	0	1	
Yukon ¹	1999/00	405	24	21	7	40	3	0	5	
	2000/01	353	32	21	7	33	4	0	4	
	2001/02	338	33	15	5	41	3	0	3	
Northwest Territories	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	801	51	22	1	20	4	0	2	
Total	1999/00	72,789	42	31	5	14^f	6	1	1	
	2000/01	81,939	42	31	5	14	6	1	1	
	2001/02	84,852	46	26	5	14	6	1	1	

¹ Newfoundland and Labrador and Yukon - The offences are reported as multiple charges rather than most serious offences which are reported for all other jurisdictions.² New Brunswick - Offence data unavailable for 2000/01 due to changeover to new system.³ 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, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Age on admission								50 and age ¹	Median Total
		18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	over		
		percent								number	
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	1999/00	12	22	14	12	14	10	7	10	34	1,811
	2000/01	11	20	16	13	14	10	7	8	30	1,906
	2001/02	3	24	15	13	15	11	8	11	..	2,134
Prince Edward Island	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	592
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	533
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	563
Nova Scotia	1999/00	9	22	15	14	15	11	5	9	31	3,791
	2000/01	9	23	15	13	15	10	6	9	30	3,653
	2001/02	9	22	14	13	15	11	8	9	31	3,547
New Brunswick ³	1999/00	13	22	17	14	12	9	5	8	29	1,429
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,733
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,830
Quebec	1999/00	9	23	15	15	15	11	6	7	31	7,098
	2000/01	9	22	15	14	15	11	6	8	31	7,704
	2001/02	9	22	14	14	16	12	7	8	32	8,277
Ontario	1999/00	9	20	15	15	15	11	6	8	32	33,432
	2000/01	9	20	14	14	16	12	7	8	33	34,920
	2001/02	10	21	13	14	15	12	7	8	32	38,236
Manitoba ⁴	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	2000/01	6	26	18	15	14	9	5	6	29	6,811
	2001/02	7	25	18	16	13	10	5	6	29	5,219
Saskatchewan	1999/00	11	24	18	15	13	9	5	5	29	3,242
	2000/01	11	24	17	15	14	8	5	5	29	3,457
	2001/02	11	24	18	14	13	8	4	6	28	3,402
Alberta	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,706
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,360
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,438
British Columbia	1999/00	9	19	15	16	16	11	6	7	31	12,283
	2000/01	11	20	15	15	15	11	6	7	31	11,509
	2001/02	11	20	15	16	15	11	6	6	31	11,067
Yukon	1999/00	9	21	14	16	19	10	4	8	32	405
	2000/01	12	21	14	15	12	11	7	6	30	353
	2001/02	8	26	15	19	12	7	4	8	30	338
Northwest Territories	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	13	24	22	17	12	5	3	3	..	801
Total	1999/00	5^r	22^r	16^r	16^r	16^r	11	7^r	8^r	...	72,789
	2000/01	9	21	15	14	15	11	6	8	...	81,939
	2001/02	8	22	14	14	15	11	7	8	...	84,052

¹ An overall median age on admission to custody cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected.

² Newfoundland and Labrador - The decrease or increase for some categories can be attributed to the implementation in the late fall of 2001 of a new information system (PCOMS).

³ New Brunswick - Due to system problems the median is based on 9 months of actual data for 1999/00. - Age of offender on admission to probation data unavailable for 2000/01 and 2001/02 due to changeover to new system.

⁴ 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, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Total probation admissions	Selected offender characteristics		
			Percent female	Percent Aboriginal	Median age ¹
Newfoundland and Labrador	1999/00	1,811	19	8	34
	2000/01	1,906	15	8	30
	2001/02	2,134	16	10	..
Prince Edward Island	1999/00	592	..	..	..
	2000/01	533	..	..	..
	2001/02	563	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	1999/00	3,791	16	4	31
	2000/01	3,653	15	6	30
	2001/02	3,547	15	5	31
New Brunswick ²	1999/00	1,429	17	..	29
	2000/01	1,733	16	8	..
	2001/02	1,830	16	8	..
Quebec	1999/00	7,098	13	8	31
	2000/01	7,704	13	8	31
	2001/02	8,277	13	8	32
Ontario	1999/00	33,432	17	6	32
	2000/01	34,920	17	9	33
	2001/02	38,236	17	6	32
Manitoba ³	1999/00	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	6,811	15	46	29
	2001/02	5,219	17	51	29
Saskatchewan	1999/00	3,242	18	65	29
	2000/01	3,457	20	65	29
	2001/02	3,402	20	65	28
Alberta	1999/00	8,706	19	22	..
	2000/01	9,360	19	21	..
	2001/02	9,438	17	21	..
British Columbia	1999/00	12,283	16	17	31
	2000/01	11,509	16	18	31
	2001/02	11,067	17	19	31
Yukon	1999/00	405	17	46	32
	2000/01	353	19	57	30
	2001/02	338	14	65	30
Northwest Territories	1999/00	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	1999/00	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	801	16	95	..
Total	1999/00	72,789	16	12	...
	2000/01	81,939	17^r	16^r	...
	2001/02	84,852	16	16	...

Note: Calculations for percent distribution are based on total probation admissions excluding those where the sex is not stated or the Aboriginal status is not known.

¹ An overall median age on admission to probation cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected.

² New Brunswick - Due to system problems in 1999/00 the probation figure is projected and the female percentage and median age are 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 19

Provincial/Territorial Offender Deaths, by Cause of Death, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Cause of death				Total	Inmate status	
		Suicide	Murder	Natural causes	Other ²		In custody	Not in custody
					number			
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	1999/00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000/01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	1999/00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000/01	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	1999/00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000/01	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2001/02	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Quebec	1999/00	15	2	1	0	18	18	0
	2000/01	20	0	5	2	27	27	0
	2001/02	8	0	0	5	13	13	0
Ontario	1999/00	4	1	12	0	17	17	0
	2000/01	4	1	10	0	15	15	0
	2001/02	3	0	10	0	13	13	0
Manitoba	1999/00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000/01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001/02	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Saskatchewan	1999/00	3	0	1	0	4	4	0
	2000/01	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2001/02	2	0	0	2	4	4	0
Alberta	1999/00	1	0	2	0	3	2	1
	2000/01	1	1	0	0	2	1	1
	2001/02	2	0	0	2	4	4	0
British Columbia	1999/00	1	0	4	1	6	4	2
	2000/01	0	0	1	3	4	2	2
	2001/02	0	0	4	1	5	5	0
Yukon	1999/00	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2000/01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	1999/00	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2000/01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	1999/00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000/01	0	0	1	1	2	1	1
	2001/02	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	1999/00	26	3	20	1	50	..	..
	2000/01	28	2	17	6	53	49	4
	2001/02	17	0	15	10	42	41	1

¹ '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).

² Newfoundland and Labrador- Data unavailable for 1999/00 because of Y2K system problems.

Table 20

Provincial Parole Board Statistics, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Year	Full parole decisions					Granted percent
		Granted	Denied	Deferred ¹	Total	Granted	
		number				percent	
Quebec	1999/00	2,333	1,220	0	3,553	66	
	2000/01	1,731	1,384	0	3,115	56	
	2001/02	1,323	1,434	0	2,757	48	
Ontario	1999/00	702	1,821	0	2,523	28	
	2000/01	584	1,505	36	2,125	27	
	2001/02	511	1,238	53	1,802	28	
British Columbia	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..
Total²	1999/00	3,035	3,041	0	6,076	50	
	2000/01	2,315	2,889	36	5,240	44	
	2001/02	1,834	2,672	53	4,559	41	
		Terminations of full parole - Reason for termination					Success rate
		Regular expiry	Revocation	Other	Total	Success rate	
		number				percent	
Quebec	1999/00	1,874	632	0	2,506	75	
	2000/01	2,132	558	0	2,690	79	
	2001/02	1,548	464	8	2,020	77	
Ontario	1999/00	580	106	4	690	84	
	2000/01	478	90	0	568	84	
	2001/02	438	53	0	491	89	
British Columbia	1999/00	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..
Total²	1999/00	2,454	738	4	3,196	77	
	2000/01	2,610	648	0	3,258	80	
	2001/02	1,986	517	8	2,511	79	

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, 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Security level					Capacity ¹		
	Community correctional centre	Minimum security	Medium security	Maximum security ²	Multi-level security	Institutional	Community	Total
				number				
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	0	0	0	0	0	22	22
Nova Scotia	2	0	1	0	1	447	36	483
New Brunswick	1	1	1	1	0	885	26	911
Quebec	6	3	5	2	2	3,595	195	3,790
Ontario	3	4	5	1	2	3,574	95	3,669
Manitoba	1	1	1	0	0	713	40	753
Saskatchewan	1	1	0	1	2	938	20	958
Alberta	0	5	2	1	1	1,724	0	1,724
British Columbia	1	2	4	1	1	1,806	48	1,854
Total	16	17	19	7	9	13,682	482	14,164

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

² 'Maximum security' includes, in some instances, mental health and reception beds.

Source: Operational Planning; NCAOP 2001/02 Data.

Table 22

Total Federal Expenditures¹, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Year	Current dollars				Constant 1992/93 dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita operating	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita operating
	\$'000		\$		\$'000		\$	
1999/00	1,273,728 ^r	111,291	1,385,019 ^r	41.76 ^r	1,150,612 ^r	100,534	1,251,147 ^r	37.73 ^r
2000/01	1,270,730 ^r	114,597 ^r	1,385,327 ^r	41.30 ^r	1,117,617 ^r	100,789 ^r	1,218,405 ^r	36.32 ^r
2001/02	1,424,596	130,137	1,554,733	45.83	1,224,932	111,898	1,336,830	39.41

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

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

Source: Public Accounts of Canada.

Table 23

Total Federal Operating Expenditures¹, by Major Service Area (in Current Dollars), 1999/00 to 2001/02

Year	Headquarters and central services		Custodial services		Community supervision services		National Parole Board		Total
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	
1999/00	230,671 ^r	18	872,408 ^r	68	142,349 ^r	11	28,300	2	1,273,728 ^r
2000/01	215,134 ^r	17	881,781 ^r	69	142,915 ^r	11	30,900	2	1,270,730 ^r
2001/02	259,286	18	977,229	69	153,581	11	34,500	2	1,424,596

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

¹ Total federal expenditures include CSC expenditures. CSC (Correctional Services Canada) expenditures exclude CORCAN.

Source: Public Accounts of Canada.

Table 24

Correctional Service Canada Staffing Data¹, by Major Service Area, 2001/02

Service area	Actual	Percent of total
Headquarters and central services	1,628	12
Custody centres	11,339	80
Community supervision	1,181	8
Total	14,148	100

¹ The staff figures represent full-time equivalents as of March 31, 2002.

Table 25

Federal Average Daily Cost per Inmate, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Year	Institutional operating cost ¹			Average daily inmate cost	
	Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars	Total days stay ²	Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars
		\$'000		\$	
1999/00	886,129 ^r	800,478 ^r	4,735,510 ^r	187.12 ^r	169.04 ^r
2000/01	948,736 ^r	834,420 ^r	4,647,180	204.15 ^r	179.55 ^r
2001/02	1,085,277	933,170	4,676,015	232.09	199.57

¹ The average daily inmate cost includes those costs associated with operation of the institutions such as salaries but excludes capital expenditures and expenditures related to CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries). In 2001/02, the cost allocation methodology was refined to better reflect expenditures directly related to offenders. Excluded are capital costs such as renovation and construction costs. In previous publications, the average daily inmate cost was based on Federal operating expenditures for custodial services (Table 23), therefore caution is recommended when comparing these data to previous publications.

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, 2001/02

	Board members	Part-time board members	Staff	Total
Type of Employees	42.0	14.0	299.0	355.0
	Conditional Release	Clemency and Pardons	Corporate Management	Total
Business Lines	240.0	35.0	80.0	355.0

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, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Region	Year	Actual-in ¹ count	Incarceration rate
			Average number of offenders per 100,000 adult population
Atlantic	1999/00	1,193	65
	2000/01	1,175	64
	2001/02	1,217	66
Quebec	1999/00	3,365	59
	2000/01	3,320	57
	2001/02	3,304	57
Ontario	1999/00	3,441	39
	2000/01	3,341	37
	2001/02	3,407	37
Prairie	1999/00	3,231	84
	2000/01	3,120	80
	2001/02	3,084	78
Pacific	1999/00	1,745	56 ^r
	2000/01	1,775	56
	2001/02	1,799	56
Total	1999/00	12,974	56
	2000/01	12,732	54
	2001/02	12,811	53

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

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

Table 28

Admissions to Federal Facilities, by Type of Admission, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Type of admission	Year	Region					Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
		number					
Warrant of committal	1999/00	503 ^r	946 ^r	1,077 ^r	1,367 ^r	459 ^r	4,352^r
	2000/01	442 ^r	990	1,060 ^r	1,308 ^r	480 ^r	4,280^r
	2001/02	439	979	1,050	1,198	461	4,127
Revocation	1999/00	382 ^r	783 ^r	736 ^r	921 ^r	355 ^r	3,177^r
	2000/01	367 ^r	819 ^r	792 ^r	914	379 ^r	3,271^r
	2001/02	335	775	698	950	413	3,171
Termination of release	1999/00	0	0	5 ^r	1	5 ^r	11^r
	2000/01	0	2	0	4	1	7
	2001/02	0	1	0	2	2	5
Interruption	1999/00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000/01	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from foreign country	1999/00	0	29	31	1	2 ^r	63^r
	2000/01	2	24	35	3	13	77
	2001/02	0	22	50	0	9	81
Other ¹	1999/00	146 ^r	24	22 ^r	99 ^r	12	303^r
	2000/01	135 ^r	21	35 ^r	57 ^r	6	254^r
	2001/02	145	26	16	36	4	227
Total	1999/00	1,031^r	1,782^r	1,871^r	2,389^r	833^r	7,906^r
	2000/01	946^r	1,856^r	1,922^r	2,286^r	879	7,889^r
	2001/02	919	1,803	1,814	2,186	889	7,611

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data represent admissions of federal or provincial jurisdiction offenders anywhere or provincial jurisdiction offenders to a federal facility.

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

Table 29

Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities, by Length of Aggregate Sentence on Admission, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Aggregate sentence length	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
	percent		
Less than 2 years	0.16 ^r	0.23 ^r	0.19
2 years and under 3 years	42.39 ^r	44.23 ^r	46.98
3 years and under 4 years	21.74 ^r	21.92 ^r	22.00
4 years and under 5 years	12.22 ^r	12.78 ^r	10.76
5 years and under 6 years	7.24 ^r	6.96 ^r	6.28
6 years and under 7 years	3.86 ^r	3.43 ^r	3.59
7 years and under 8 years	3.31 ^r	2.43 ^r	1.99
8 years and under 9 years	1.68 ^r	1.40 ^r	1.67
9 years and under 10 years	0.87 ^r	0.58 ^r	0.73
10 years and under 15 years	2.14 ^r	1.92 ^r	1.43
15 years and under 20 years	0.48 ^r	0.21 ^r	0.46
20 years and over	0.18	0.00	0.10
Life	3.72 ^r	3.90 ^r	3.83
Total	100	100	100
Number of admissions¹	4,352^r	4,280^r	4,127
Average (mean) sentence length (in months)	46.0^r	43.0^r	42.0
Median sentence length (in months)	36.5	36.5	34.4

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data represent admissions of federal or provincial jurisdiction offenders anywhere or provincial jurisdiction offenders to a federal facility.

The average has been calculated as the average aggregate sentence length (in days) divided by 30 days.

¹ Average sentence length calculation excludes those persons serving life sentences.

Table 30

Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities, by Selected Major Offence, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Region	Year	Selected offences										
		Homicide	Attempted murder	Robbery	Sexual assault and sexual abuse ¹	Kidnapping and abduction	Break and enter	Traffic/import drugs ²	Weapons and explosives	Fraud	Major assault	
		number										
Atlantic	1999/00	25 ^r	1	92 ^r	57 ^r	4 ^r	105 ^r	80 ^r	4 ^r	8 ^r	44 ^r	
	2000/01	12 ^r	2	76 ^r	46	2	99 ^r	43	2	8	53 ^r	
	2001/02	8	2	70	62	7	69	55	6	3	56	
Quebec	1999/00	63 ^r	21	185 ^r	108 ^r	21 ^r	113 ^r	127 ^r	6 ^r	21 ^r	82 ^r	
	2000/01	49	10	192	112 ^r	30 ^r	130 ^r	149 ^r	12	16	73 ^r	
	2001/02	63	13	167	127	30	116	131	8	13	87	
Ontario	1999/00	70 ^r	16 ^r	219 ^r	127 ^r	16 ^r	110 ^r	175 ^r	11 ^r	23 ^r	83 ^r	
	2000/01	75	9	227 ^r	139 ^r	24	94 ^r	164 ^r	13	22 ^r	100 ^r	
	2001/02	85	14	212	126	19	101	148	12	25	103	
Prairie	1999/00	77 ^r	6	245 ^r	195 ^r	9 ^r	160 ^r	302 ^r	6	20	126 ^r	
	2000/01	75 ^r	4	248 ^r	171 ^r	15	147 ^r	298 ^r	8	17 ^r	121	
	2001/02	84	3	252	138	18	134	232	9	20	129	
Pacific	1999/00	60 ^r	7	100 ^r	75 ^r	17 ^r	63 ^r	28 ^r	4	6	40 ^r	
	2000/01	66 ^r	3	118 ^r	58 ^r	10	61	51	1	5	46	
	2001/02	58	5	108	52	3	73	26	2	7	47	
Total⁵	1999/00	295^r	51^r	841^r	562^r	67^r	551^r	712^r	31^r	78^r	375^r	
	2000/01	277^r	28	861^r	526^r	81^r	531^r	705^r	36	68^r	393	
	2001/02	298	37	809	505	77	493	592	37	68	422	
		Common assault	Theft ³	Arson	Traffic C.C.	Offences against the admin. of justice	Impaired driving	Other C.C. offences ⁴	Other Federal Statutes	Provincial offences	Unknown	Total
		number										
Atlantic	1999/00	16 ^r	20 ^r	3	5	3 ^r	12 ^r	22 ^r	1	0 ^r	1 ^r	503 ^r
	2000/01	14	20 ^r	8	10 ^r	2	11	31 ^r	0	1	2 ^r	442 ^r
	2001/02	11	20	11	2	4	7	45	0	0	1	439
Quebec	1999/00	30 ^r	43 ^r	5	7	3 ^r	12 ^r	94 ^r	3	2 ^r	0	946 ^r
	2000/01	23 ^r	53 ^r	7	3	2	19	106 ^r	0	3	1 ^r	990 ^r
	2001/02	17	48	8	7	1	11	129	0	2	1	979
Ontario	1999/00	12 ^r	29 ^r	6	16 ^r	8 ^r	40 ^r	100 ^r	1	1	14 ^r	1,077 ^r
	2000/01	15 ^r	34	9 ^r	12	2	30	81 ^r	0	1	9 ^r	1,060 ^r
	2001/02	16	46	10	19	4	23	82	1	2	2	1,050
Prairie	1999/00	26 ^r	57 ^r	5 ^r	17 ^r	5 ^r	32	69 ^r	0	0	10 ^r	1,367 ^r
	2000/01	29 ^r	58 ^r	3	25	1	31	51 ^r	0	0	6 ^r	1,308 ^r
	2001/02	15	56	9	11	0	36	45	1	1	5	1,198
Pacific	1999/00	4	19 ^r	2 ^r	5	1	6	13 ^r	0	1 ^r	8 ^r	459 ^r
	2000/01	7	15 ^r	3	2 ^r	0	7	22 ^r	0	1 ^r	4 ^r	480 ^r
	2001/02	5	18	4	12	0	7	20	3	2	9	461
Total⁵	1999/00	88^r	168^r	21	50^r	20^r	102^r	298^r	5	4^r	33^r	4,352^r
	2000/01	88^r	180	30^r	52^r	7	98	291^r	0	6^r	22^r	4,280^r
	2001/02	64	188	42	51	9	84	321	5	7	18	4,127

¹ 'Sexual assault & sexual abuse' includes 'sexual morals offences' (1999/00 - 24, 2000/01 - 30, 2001/02 - 19).

² 'Traffic/import drugs' includes 'possession of drugs' (1999/00 - 6, 2000/01 - 5, 2001/02 - 2).

³ 'Theft' includes 'possession of stolen property' offences (1999/00 - 76, 2000/01 - 75, 2001/02 - 64).

⁴ 'Other C.C. Offences' include 'public order offences' (1999/00 - 22, 2000/01 - 27, 2001/02 - 23) as well as offences under 'property damage & mischief' (1999/00 - 4, 2000/01 - 5, 2001/02 - 4).

⁵ Admissions where the admitting facility is not stated have been excluded.

Table 31

Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities, by Selected Perspectives and Offender Characteristics, 1999/00 to 2001/02

	Year	Province/territory of sentence							
		Newfound-land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan
Number of admissions ¹	1999/00	78 ^r	15 ^r	253 ^r	153 ^r	948 ^r	1,079 ^r	251 ^r	189 ^r
	2000/01	78 ^r	18 ^r	234 ^r	110 ^r	984 ^r	1,060 ^r	228 ^r	160 ^r
	2001/02	60	9	234	136	981	1,062	243	195
Selected inmate characteristics:									
Percent female	1999/00	4 ^r	0	8 ^r	7 ^r	2 ^r	6	5 ^r	8 ^r
	2000/01	5 ^r	11 ^r	8 ^r	6 ^r	4	6	5 ^r	6 ^r
	2001/02	5	0	3	4	3	6	6	9
Percent Aboriginal	1999/00	6 ^r	0	3 ^r	9 ^r	4 ^r	8 ^r	53 ^r	67 ^r
	2000/01	9	6 ^r	6	7 ^r	4	6 ^r	53 ^r	68 ^r
	2001/02	5	11	6	8	3	8	51	66
Average (mean) age at admission	1999/00	30 ^r	32 ^r	32	33 ^r	35	34	30 ^r	32 ^r
	2000/01	31	34 ^r	30 ^r	32 ^r	35	33	31 ^r	32 ^r
	2001/02	36	34	32	32	36	34	31	34
Median age at admission	1999/00	26 ^r	0 ^r	30	29 ^r	34	32	28	29 ^r
	2000/01	31	0	29	30	34	32	28	32 ^r
	2001/02	35	34	29	30	35	33	27	28
Province/territory of sentence									
<hr/>									
Province/territory of sentence									
<hr/>									
		Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Outside Canada	Not stated	Total
Number of admissions ¹	1999/00	874 ^r	451 ^r	4 ^r	20 ^r	9 ^r	1 ^r	27 ^r	4,352^r
	2000/01	868 ^r	469 ^r	11 ^r	25 ^r	12 ^r	2 ^r	21 ^r	4,280^r
	2001/02	702	450	5	21	11	0	18	4,127
Selected inmate characteristics:									
Percent female	1999/00	8 ^r	3 ^r	0	0	0	0	4 ^r	5^r
	2000/01	7 ^r	3	0	0	0	0	4 ^r	5
	2001/02	7	3	0	5	0	0	11	5
Percent Aboriginal	1999/00	25 ^r	20 ^r	50 ^r	85 ^r	78 ^r	0 ^r	7 ^r	17^r
	2000/01	26 ^r	20	27 ^r	84 ^r	75 ^r	0	35 ^r	17
	2001/02	25	24	80	86	100	0	6	17
Average (mean) age at admission	1999/00	30 ^r	34 ^r	28 ^r	34 ^r	35 ^r	64 ^r	35 ^r	35^r
	2000/01	31 ^r	33 ^r	32 ^r	33 ^r	34 ^r	35 ^r	37 ^r	33
	2001/02	32	33	33	32	35	0	37	34
Median age at admission	1999/00	29	32 ^r	0 ^r	38 ^r	37 ^r	0 ^r	0 ^r	31
	2000/01	30	32	0	30	24	0	0	30^r
	2001/02	30	32	0	38	0	0	0	32

¹ These data represent WOC admissions of federal offenders.

Table 32

Age of Offenders Admitted to a Federal Facility Under a Warrant of Committal, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Age on admission	Year	Region					Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
		number					
18 - 19	1999/00	42 ^r	33 ^r	37	97 ^r	22 ^r	231 ^r
	2000/01	43	23	32	91 ^r	19	208 ^r
	2001/02	40	34	40	69	21	204
20 - 24	1999/00	109 ^r	133	194 ^r	348	77 ^r	861 ^r
	2000/01	103	142 ^r	220	315	79 ^r	859 ^r
	2001/02	97	117	184	322	88	808
25 - 29	1999/00	90 ^r	146	189 ^r	280 ^r	103 ^r	808 ^r
	2000/01	84	166	174	244 ^r	99	767 ^r
	2001/02	77	145	189	221	63	695
30 - 34	1999/00	78 ^r	193	218 ^r	188 ^r	75 ^r	752 ^r
	2000/01	63	180	196 ^r	190 ^r	88	717 ^r
	2001/02	54	174	183	181	97	689
35 - 39	1999/00	69 ^r	182 ^r	166 ^r	202 ^r	73 ^r	692 ^r
	2000/01	59	204	188 ^r	167 ^r	70 ^r	688 ^r
	2001/02	46	198	178	175	78	675
40 - 44	1999/00	61 ^r	102	107 ^r	111 ^r	51 ^r	432 ^r
	2000/01	35 ^r	132	111	141	39 ^r	458 ^r
	2001/02	52	133	130	104	43	462
45 - 49	1999/00	19 ^r	77	70	62	27 ^r	255 ^r
	2000/01	24	51	60	69	36 ^r	240 ^r
	2001/02	34	72	65	58	28	257
50 and over	1999/00	35 ^r	79	96 ^r	72 ^r	30 ^r	312 ^r
	2000/01	30	92 ^r	79	89 ^r	46	336 ^r
	2001/02	37	106	81	65	43	332
Total¹	1999/00	503^r	945^r	1,077^r	1,360^r	458^r	4,343^r
	2000/01	441^r	990	1,060^r	1,306^r	476^r	4,273^r
	2001/02	437	979	1,050	1,195	461	4,122

Note: These data represent WOC admissions of federal offenders.

¹ Offenders who were under the age of 18 at the time of admission are excluded. There were 9 in 1999/00, 7 in 2000/01 and 5 in 2001/02. Also excluded are admissions where the admitting facility is unknown.

Table 33

Deaths of Federal Offenders, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Cause of death	Year	In custody	Not in custody	Total
			(in the community) number	
Suicide	1999/00	11 ^r	8	19
	2000/01	9	7	16
	2001/02	12	7	19
Murder	1999/00	8	5	13
	2000/01	0	2	2
	2001/02	1	1	2
Legal intervention ¹	1999/00	0	0	0
	2000/01	0	1	1
	2001/02	0	2	2
Unknown	1999/00	1 ^r	4	5 ^r
	2000/01	1	19	20
	2001/02	3	7	10
Other ²	1999/00	39 ^r	68 ^r	107 ^r
	2000/01	33	39	72
	2001/02	34	60	94
Total	1999/00	59^r	85^r	144^r
	2000/01	43	68	111
	2001/02	50	77	127

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

Escapes from Federal Facilities, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Type of escape	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
		number	
Escapees from multi-level and maximum security level institutions	2	0	3
Escapees from medium security level institutions	3	2	6
Escapees from minimum security level institutions	91	79	53
Total	96	81	62

Note: These numbers represent the number of escapees per year from a facility or on temporary absence.

Table 35

Releases of Inmates from Federal Facilities, by Type of Release, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Type of release	Year	Region					Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
		number					
Warrant expiry	1999/00	36 ^r	51 ^r	62	65 ^r	50 ^r	264 ^r
	2000/01	21	32	66	64	34	217
	2001/02	22	47	48	42	36	195
Full parole	1999/00	20 ^r	72 ^r	95	59 ^r	43 ^r	289 ^r
	2000/01	27	30	73	52	23	205
	2001/02	46	37	83	43	47	256
Day parole	1999/00	365 ^r	728 ^r	587 ^r	822 ^r	301 ^r	2,803 ^r
	2000/01	331	547	579	744	270	2,471
	2001/02	284	522	488	688	249	2,231
Statutory release	1999/00	455 ^r	1,154 ^r	1,162 ^r	1,293 ^r	491 ^r	4,555 ^r
	2000/01	428	1,245	1,176	1,328	521	4,698
	2001/02	462	1,284	1,170	1,387	534	4,837
Other ¹	1999/00	13 ^r	37 ^r	48 ^r	32 ^r	26	156 ^r
	2000/01	6	29	55	27	15	132
	2001/02	12	25	56	29	28	150
Total²	1999/00	889^r	2,042^r	1,954^r	2,271^r	911^r	8,067^r
	2000/01	813	1,883	1,949	2,215	863	7,723
	2001/02	826	1,915	1,845	2,189	894	7,669

Note: The data represents releases of federal offenders.

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.

Table 36

Correctional Service Canada - Escorted and Unescorted Temporary Absences, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Year	Escorted temporary absences		Unescorted temporary absences	
	Number completed	Number not completed ¹	Number completed	Number not completed ¹
1999/00	56,850 ^r	36	8,728 ^r	71 ^r
2000/01	51,817	14	7,864	85
2001/02	47,747	13	6,141	56

Note: These numbers represent the number of permits issued during a year.

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

Table 37

Average Monthly Count - Federal and Provincial/Territorial Population Supervised by Correctional Service Canada, by Region, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Region	Year	Federal offenders				Provincial/territorial offenders ¹			Total
		Day parole	Full parole	Statutory release	Total	Day parole	Full parole	Total	
Atlantic	1999/00	141	399	183	723	28	117	145	868
	2000/01	129	417	168	714	22	89	111	825
	2001/02	104	392	173	669	18	76	94	763
Quebec	1999/00	379	1,268	570	2,217 ^r	0	0	0	2,217
	2000/01	312	1,226	597	2,135	1	2	3 ^r	2,138
	2001/02	311	1,144	567	2,022	0	2	2	2,024
Ontario	1999/00	343 ^r	1,132 ^r	589 ^r	2,064 ^r	0	2	2	2,066 ^r
	2000/01	333	1,120	578	2,031	0	1	1	2,032
	2001/02	318	1,050	550	1,918	0	2	2	1,920
Prairie	1999/00	290	916	561	1,767	37	149	186	1,953
	2000/01	278	963	588	1,829	33	134	167	1,996
	2001/02	262	933	591	1,786	23	105	128	1,914
Pacific	1999/00	195	557	241	993 ^r	1	2	3 ^r	996 ^r
	2000/01	179	590	270	1,039	2	3	5	1,044
	2001/02	155	577	271	1,003	1	2	3	1,006
Total	1999/00	1,348^r	4,272^r	2,144^r	7,764^r	66	270	336^r	8,100^r
	2000/01	1,231	4,316^r	2,201^r	7,748^r	58^r	229	287^r	8,035^r
	2001/02	1,150	4,096	2,152	7,398	42	187	229	7,627

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

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.

Table 38

Grant Rate, by Type of Release by the National Parole Board, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Type of release	Federal offenders		
	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Escorted Temporary Absence			
Granted	461	447 ^r	262
Denied	126 ^r	109	50
Grant rate (%)	78.5^r	80.4	84.0
Unescorted Temporary Absence			
Granted	513 ^r	482 ^r	399
Denied	193 ^r	178 ^r	136
Grant rate (%)	72.7^r	73.0^r	74.6
Day Parole			
Granted	3,841 ^r	3,460 ^r	3,170
Denied	1,467 ^r	1,353 ^r	1,257
Grant rate (%)	72.4^r	71.9	71.6
Full Parole			
Granted	2,169	1,814 ^r	1,658
Denied	2,823 ^r	2,464 ^r	2,182
Grant rate (%)	43.4^r	42.4^r	43.2
Provincial/territorial offenders			
Day Parole			
Granted	283 ^r	218 ^r	183
Denied	91 ^r	92 ^r	103
Grant rate (%)	75.7^r	70.3^r	64.0
Full Parole			
Granted	419 ^r	342 ^r	259
Denied	269 ^r	229 ^r	202
Grant rate (%)	60.9^r	59.9^r	56.2

Note: The decrease in escorted temporary absence decisions in 2001/02 is due to a court decision which stated that the Board had no authority to make recommendations to Correctional Service Canada in cases of those serving indeterminate sentences or those serving life sentences once day parole eligibility date had been reached. The Board now approves escorted temporary absences only for lifers prior to day parole eligibility date.

Table 39

Federal Outcomes¹ for Offenders Released by the National Parole Board, by Type of Conditional Release, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Outcome	Day Parole					
	1999/00		2000/01		2001/02	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Successful completions	3,127 ^r	81	2,907 ^r	82 ^r	2,673	83
Revoked for breach of condition	454 ^r	12	409 ^r	11 ^r	386	12
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	228 ^r	6	213 ^r	6 ^r	142	4
Violent	52 ^r	1	34 ^r	1	29	1
Total revocations with offence	280 ^r	7	247 ^r	7 ^r	171	5
Total	3,861^r	100	3,563^r	100	3,230	100
	Full Parole ²					
Successful completions	1,224 ^r	72	1,335 ^r	74	1,324	74
Revoked for breach of condition	235 ^r	14	264 ^r	15 ^r	278	16
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	195 ^r	12 ^r	168 ^r	9 ^r	151	8
Violent	41 ^r	2	33 ^r	2 ^r	29	2
Total revocations with offence	233 ^r	14	201 ^r	11 ^r	180	10
Total	1,692^r	100	1,800^r	100	1,782	100
	Statutory Release					
Successful completions	2,798 ^r	58	2,957 ^r	59	3,022	59
Revoked for breach of condition	1,274 ^r	26	1,297 ^r	26 ^r	1,376	27
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	627 ^r	13	618 ^r	12	559	11
Violent	157 ^r	3	166 ^r	3	142	3
Total revocations with offence	784 ^r	16	784 ^r	16 ^r	701	14
Total	4,856^r	100	5,038^r	100	5,099	100

Notes: Percent totals may not add due to rounding.

Numbers are updated every year, therefore the numbers may vary from previous publications.

¹ The outcomes presented represent only those for which the conditional release was completed during the reference year. An offender does not enter the 'revoked' category until declared guilty.

² Full parole outcomes constitute determinate sentences only.

Table 40

Provincial/Territorial Outcomes¹ for Offenders Released by the National Parole Board, by Type of Conditional Release, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Outcome	Day Parole					
	1999/00		2000/01		2001/02	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Successful completions	224	79	179 ^r	76	129	77
Revoked for breach of condition	50 ^r	18	53 ^r	22 ^r	33	20
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	9 ^r	3	4 ^r	2 ^r	5	3
Violent	1 ^r	0	0	0	1	1
Total revocations with offence	10 ^r	4	4 ^r	2 ^r	6	4
Total	284^r	100	236^r	100	168	100
	Full Parole					
	1999/00		2000/01		2001/02	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Successful completions	343 ^r	84	299	79 ^r	235	83
Revoked for breach of condition	49 ^r	12 ^r	71 ^r	19 ^r	44	15
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	12	3	6 ^r	2 ^r	5	2
Violent	3	1	3 ^r	1	0	0
Total revocations with offence	15	4	9 ^r	2	5	2
Total	407^r	100	379^r	100	284	100

Note: Percent totals may not add due to rounding.

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

Table 41

National Parole Board - Residency Conditions¹ on Statutory Release, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Year	Pre-release			Post-release		
	Imposed	Detention	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
	number					
1999/00	847 ^r	22	3	14 ^r	20 ^r	60
2000/01	885	32	3	17	12	50
2001/02	861	27	1	17	5	55

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 Conditions¹ on Federal Full Parole, 1999/00 to 2001/02

Year	Pre-release		Post-release		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
	number				
1999/00	319 ^r	3	70	47 ^r	48
2000/01	285	5	69	66 ^r	55
2001/02	314	4	114	53	54

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

Appendix A

Population Estimates, by Sex, as at July 1st, 1999 to 2001

Jurisdiction	Sex	Adult population			Total population		
		1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
thousands							
Newfoundland and Labrador	T.	418.8	419.4	419.8	540.7	537.2	533.8
	M.	205.6	205.8	205.9	268.0	266.2	264.2
	F.	213.1	213.6	213.9	272.7	271.1	269.6
Prince Edward Island	T.	103.6	104.5	105.6	137.6	138.1	138.5
	M.	50.3	50.7	51.2	67.6	67.7	67.9
	F.	53.3	53.9	54.4	70.0	70.3	70.6
Nova Scotia	T.	727.0	731.2	736.0	939.7	941.2	942.7
	M.	351.8	353.3	355.6	460.9	461.1	461.7
	F.	375.2	377.9	380.4	478.9	480.1	481.0
New Brunswick	T.	585.1	588.5	592.4	754.4	755.3	757.1
	M.	286.5	288.3	290.3	373.5	373.9	374.8
	F.	298.6	300.1	302.1	380.9	381.4	382.3
Quebec	T.	5,730.7	5,779.7	5,829.8	7,349.7	7,377.7	7,410.5
	M.	2,798.3	2,823.4	2,848.8	3,626.2	3,639.9	3,656.2
	F.	2,932.4	2,956.4	2,981.0	3,723.5	3,737.8	3,754.3
Ontario	T.	8,796.1	8,946.4	9,118.1	11,522.7	11,685.3	11,874.4
	M.	4,283.4	4,358.7	4,445.5	5,682.7	5,764.5	5,860.0
	F.	4,512.7	4,587.6	4,672.5	5,840.0	5,920.8	6,014.5
Manitoba	T.	852.1	856.8	861.9	1,142.4	1,146.0	1,150.0
	M.	417.6	419.8	422.2	566.5	568.2	570.1
	F.	434.5	437.0	439.7	575.9	577.8	580.0
Saskatchewan	T.	753.2	754.0	752.5	1,025.5	1,022.0	1,015.8
	M.	370.5	370.6	369.7	509.6	507.4	503.9
	F.	382.7	383.3	382.9	515.9	514.6	511.9
Alberta	T.	2,197.1	2,246.1	2,301.6	2,959.5	3,009.2	3,064.2
	M.	1,102.6	1,126.8	1,154.5	1,494.0	1,518.7	1,546.2
	F.	1,094.4	1,119.3	1,147.1	1,465.5	1,490.6	1,518.1
British Columbia	T.	3,123.8	3,162.7	3,207.7	4,028.1	4,058.8	4,095.9
	M.	2,001.6	1,555.4	1,576.6	2,001.6	2,015.6	2,032.5
	F.	2,026.5	1,607.3	1,631.1	2,026.5	2,043.3	2,063.4
Yukon	T.	22.8	22.6	22.3	31.0	30.6	29.9
	M.	11.7	11.6	11.4	16.0	15.8	15.3
	F.	11.0	11.0	10.9	15.0	14.8	14.6
Northwest Territories	T.	27.8	27.9	28.0	41.0	40.9	40.9
	M.	14.5	14.5	14.6	21.2	21.1	21.1
	F.	13.4	13.4	13.4	19.8	19.8	19.8
Nunavut	T.	15.2	15.6	16.2	26.9	27.4	28.2
	M.	8.1	8.2	8.5	14.1	14.3	14.6
	F.	7.2	7.4	7.7	12.8	13.1	13.5
Canada	T.	23,353.3	23,655.3	23,991.9	30,499.2	30,769.7	31,081.9
	M.	11,438.0	11,587.2	11,754.7	15,101.9	15,234.3	15,388.5
	F.	11,915.3	12,068.1	12,237.2	15,397.3	15,535.3	15,693.4

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

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

Appendix B

Age Distribution of the Adult Population, by Sex, as at July 1st, 2001

Province/territory	Sex	Age									Total
		18	19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 and over	
thousands											
Newfoundland and Labrador	T.	8.1	8.0	37.3	36.4	38.4	43.9	45.6	44.8	157.3	419.8
	M.	4.2	4.0	18.7	18.6	18.9	21.4	22.6	22.2	75.2	205.9
	F.	3.9	3.9	18.6	17.8	19.5	22.5	23.0	22.6	82.1	213.9
Prince Edward Island	T.	2.1	2.0	9.6	8.8	9.1	11.0	11.1	10.4	41.4	105.6
	M.	1.1	1.0	4.9	4.3	4.5	5.5	5.4	5.1	19.3	51.2
	F.	1.1	1.0	4.8	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.6	5.3	22.1	54.4
Nova Scotia	T.	12.9	12.7	62.6	62.3	65.8	78.7	79.9	73.1	288.0	736.0
	M.	6.6	6.4	31.4	30.9	32.5	39.1	39.6	36.2	132.9	355.6
	F.	6.3	6.2	31.2	31.4	33.4	39.6	40.3	36.8	155.1	380.4
New Brunswick	T.	10.4	10.3	51.2	52.7	53.6	62.9	63.4	60.5	227.5	592.4
	M.	5.3	5.4	26.4	26.7	27.1	31.6	31.9	30.2	105.7	290.3
	F.	5.1	4.9	24.8	26.0	26.4	31.2	31.5	30.3	121.8	302.1
Quebec	T.	94.1	98.3	511.5	485.0	510.1	625.1	655.5	593.4	2,256.9	5,829.8
	M.	48.1	50.6	262.1	248.6	261.1	319.1	329.6	296.5	1,033.2	2,848.8
	F.	46.0	47.7	249.4	236.4	249.0	306.0	325.9	296.9	1,223.7	2,981.0
Ontario	T.	156.1	154.9	776.2	821.1	906.2	1,051.5	1,005.8	877.9	3,368.4	9,118.1
	M.	80.4	79.3	395.2	411.7	453.4	528.8	500.7	433.6	1,562.6	4,445.5
	F.	75.8	75.6	381.0	409.3	452.9	522.7	505.1	444.3	1,805.8	4,672.5
Manitoba	T.	16.0	16.0	78.0	78.7	78.4	89.3	91.3	83.2	330.9	861.9
	M.	8.2	8.2	39.7	40.4	40.1	45.4	46.1	41.5	152.6	422.2
	F.	7.8	7.8	38.3	38.3	38.3	43.9	45.2	41.8	178.3	439.7
Saskatchewan	T.	15.5	15.1	73.0	65.7	62.9	75.2	79.1	72.7	293.4	752.5
	M.	7.9	7.9	37.8	32.8	31.6	37.7	40.0	37.1	136.9	369.7
	F.	7.6	7.2	35.3	32.9	31.2	37.5	39.1	35.6	156.5	382.9
Alberta	T.	45.8	45.4	230.9	231.4	235.0	260.8	270.9	235.8	745.7	2,301.6
	M.	23.4	23.1	119.3	119.5	120.9	132.0	137.2	121.3	357.8	1,154.5
	F.	22.4	22.3	111.6	111.8	114.1	128.8	133.7	114.6	387.8	1,147.1
British Columbia	T.	54.9	55.6	273.5	270.6	306.3	348.1	351.7	326.0	1,221.1	3,207.7
	M.	28.2	28.4	138.6	135.4	153.5	174.8	175.6	162.2	579.9	1,576.6
	F.	26.7	27.2	134.9	135.2	152.8	173.3	176.1	163.8	641.2	1,631.1
Yukon	T.	0.5	0.4	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.7	6.7	22.3
	M.	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	3.6	11.4
	F.	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	3.1	10.9
Northwest Territories	T.	0.6	0.6	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.6	2.7	6.5	28.0
	M.	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.5	3.4	14.6
	F.	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.2	3.0	13.4
Nunavut	T.	0.5	0.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.3	3.1	16.2
	M.	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.8	8.5
	F.	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.4	7.7
Canada	T.	417.6	419.8	2,111.2	2,120.3	2,274.1	2,655.3	2,662.1	2,384.5	8,946.9	23,991.9
	M.	214.2	215.1	1,077.6	1,072.9	1,147.9	1,339.9	1,332.7	1,189.4	4,165.0	11,754.7
	F.	203.4	204.7	1,033.6	1,047.5	1,126.2	1,315.4	1,329.4	1,195.1	4,781.9	12,237.2

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, 2001/02

Newfoundland and Labrador

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
 Central Nova Scotia Correctional Facility
 Cumberland Correctional Centre
 Yarmouth Correctional Centre

New Brunswick

Bathurst Day Detention Centre
 Dalhousie Provincial Jail
 Madawaska Regional Correctional Centre
 Moncton Detention Centre
 Saint John Regional Correctional Centre

Quebec

Centre de détention de Québec
 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

Brantford Jail
 Brockville Jail
 Burtch Correctional Centre
 Chatham Jail

Cornwall Jail
 Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre
 Fort Frances Jail
 Guelph Correctional Centre
 Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre
 Kenora Jail
 Lindsay Jail
 Maplehurst Complex
 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
 Pembroke 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
 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)
 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

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
 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

British Columbia - Continued

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

Whitehorse Correctional Centre

Northwest Territories

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

Nunavut

Baffin Correctional Centre
 CRC Uttaqicik
 2 Outpost Camps in Kimmirut
 Pang Outpost Camp

Appendix D

Federal Facilities in Operation at Year-end, by Province, 2001/02

Newfoundland and Labrador

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

Quebec - Concluded

Leclerc Institution
 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
 Portsmouth CCC
 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 - Annex
 Bowden Institution
 Drumheller - Annex
 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 characteristic 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 case flow 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.

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 performs 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 that 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.

Type of Escape – The Criminal Code defines an escape as breaking prison, escaping from lawful custody or being at large before the expiration of a term of imprisonment.

- From a secure institution (i.e. breach of security barrier)
- From an open facility (i.e. walkaway - no breach of security barrier)
- From an escorted temporary absence
- From an unescorted temporary absence
- Other to be specified by jurisdiction

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).

Residency Condition - A residency condition refers to a condition requiring the offender to reside in a halfway house while on statutory release. The Parole Board can make a residency-related decision prior to release (pre-release) or afterward (post-release). The types of decisions are:

Imposed: A residency condition is imposed at the time of release (pre-release), or at any time during the supervision period (post-release).

Detention: The decision made to not detain the offender and to impose residency on statutory release.

Cancelled: A residency conditions that was imposed is removed before release has taken place.

Prolonged: A residency condition is extended without interruption during the same supervision period.

Removed: A residency condition is removed.

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.

Security level of government-operated adult custodial facilities – Provincial and territorial correctional facilities are classified as either secure, open or having a multilevel setting (secure and open).

Secure – when inmates are detained by security devices, including those which operate with full perimeter security features and/or whose inmates are under constant supervision or observation.

Open – denotes the minimal use of security devices or perimeter security and/or where supervision of inmates is only partial. Work camps and community-based correctional facilities are often considered to have an open security level. If the security level of an affiliated facility differs from that of the base facility, the security level of the base is reported.

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 to a provincial/territorial or federal institution.