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Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2002-2003

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics



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Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2002-2003

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Symbols

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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- 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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Table of contents

	Page
Introduction	7
 National overview	
Summary table 1. Average offender caseload and total admissions to federal and provincial/territorial corrections, 1998/99 to 2002/03	10
Summary table 2. Admissions to provincial/territorial and federal custody, by selected characteristics, 2002/03	11
Summary table 3. Provincial/territorial and federal community releases, 2002/03	11
Summary table 4. Average counts of offenders in provincial/territorial and federal custody, 2002/03	12
Summary table 5. Average counts of offenders in the community, 2002/03	12
Summary table 6. Provincial/territorial and federal adult corrections operational expenditures, 1998/99 to 2002/03 ...	13
Summary table 7. Personnel in provincial/territorial and federal jurisdictions, 1998/99 to 2002/03	13
 Provincial/territorial tables	
Table 1. Provincial/territorial correctional facilities in operation at year-end, by security level and capacity, 2000/01 to 2002/03	14
Table 2. Personnel, by selected categories, 2002/03	15
Table 3. Total operating expenditures, by provincial/territorial government agencies responsible for adult corrections, by major function, 2000/01 to 2002/03	16
Table 4. Average daily cost of offenders in provincial/territorial custody, 2000/01 to 2002/03	17
Table 5. Average daily count of offenders in provincial/territorial custody 'on-register and actual-in', by inmate status, 2000/01 to 2002/03	18
Table 6. Total number of admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by inmate status, 2000/01 to 2002/03	19
Table 7. Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by major offence, 2000/01 to 2002/03	20
Table 8. Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by length of aggregate sentence, 2000/01 to 2002/03	22
Table 9. Age of inmates on admission to a provincial/territorial facility, by status on admission, 2002/03	24
Table 10. Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by selected perspectives and inmate characteristics, 2000/01 to 2002/03	25
Table 11. Sentenced and remand releases from provincial/territorial custody, by length of time served, 2002/03	26
Table 12. Inmates unlawfully at large from provincial/territorial facilities, 2000/01 to 2002/03	27
Table 13. Average offender count, community supervision, 2000/01 to 2002/03	28

Table of contents - continued

	Page
Provincial/territorial tables - continued	
Table 14. Number of intakes to community supervision, 2000/01 to 2002/03	29
Table 15. Probation order length, 2000/01 to 2002/03	30
Table 16. Number of admissions to probation, by major offence, 2000/01 to 2002/03	32
Table 17. Age of offenders on admission to probation, 2000/01 to 2002/03	33
Table 18. Probation admissions, by selected perspectives and offender characteristics, 2000/01 to 2002/03	34
Table 19. Provincial/territorial offender deaths, by cause of death, 2000/01 to 2002/03	35
Table 20. Provincial parole board statistics, 2000/01 to 2002/03	36
Federal tables	
Table 21. Federal facilities in operation at year-end, by security level and capacity, 2002/03	37
Table 22. Total federal expenditures, 2000/01 to 2002/03	37
Table 23. Total federal operating expenditures, by major service area (in current dollars), 2000/01 to 2002/03	37
Table 24. Correctional Service Canada staffing data, by major service area, 2002/03	38
Table 25. Federal average daily cost per inmate, 2000/01 to 2002/03	38
Table 26. Full time equivalents utilized by the National Parole Board, 2002/03	38
Table 27. Average population of inmates held in federal custody, 2000/01 to 2002/03	39
Table 28. Admissions to federal facilities, by type of admission, 2000/01 to 2002/03	40
Table 29. Warrant of committal admissions to federal facilities, by length of aggregate sentence on admission, 2000/01 to 2002/03	40
Table 30. Warrant of committal admissions to federal facilities, by selected major offence, 2000/01 to 2002/03	41
Table 31. Warrant of committal admissions to federal facilities, by selected perspectives and offender characteristics, 2000/01 to 2002/03	42
Table 32. Age of offenders admitted to a federal facility under a warrant of committal, 2000/01 to 2002/03	43
Table 33. Deaths of federal offenders, 2000/01 to 2002/03	44
Table 34. Escapees from federal facilities, 2000/01 to 2002/03	44
Table 35. Release of inmates from federal facilities, by type of release, 2000/01 to 2002/03	45
Table 36. Correctional Service Canada - Escorted and unescorted temporary absences, 2000/01 to 2002/03	45
Table 37. Average monthly count – Federal and provincial/territorial population supervised by Correctional Service Canada, by region, 2000/01 to 2002/03	46
Table 38. Grant, by type of release by the National Parole Board, 2000/01 to 2002/03	47

Table of contents - concluded

	Page
Federal tables - concluded	
Table 39. Federal outcomes for offenders released by the National Parole Board, by type of conditional release, 2000/01 to 2002/03	48
Table 40. Provincial/territorial outcomes for offenders released by the National Parole Board, by type of conditional release, 2000/01 to 2002/03	49
Table 41. National Parole Board – Residency condition on statutory release, 2000/01 to 2002/03	49
Table 42. National Parole Board – Residency condition on federal full parole, 2000/01 to 2002/03	49
Appendices	
Appendix A. Population estimates, by sex, as at July 1 st , 2000 to 2002	50
Appendix B. Age distribution of the adult population, by sex, as at July 1 st , 2002	51
Appendix C. Provincial/territorial custodial facilities in operation at year-end, by province/territory, 2002/03	52
Appendix D. Federal facilities in operation at year-end, by province, 2002/03	53
Methodology	54
Glossary of terms	54

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 “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 (at the same time), 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, 2002/03”, (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE, Vol. 24, No 10).

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, in conjunction with another sentence, such as a custodial sentence or as part of a conditional discharge.

In short, probation is a 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 to federally sentenced offenders.
- **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.

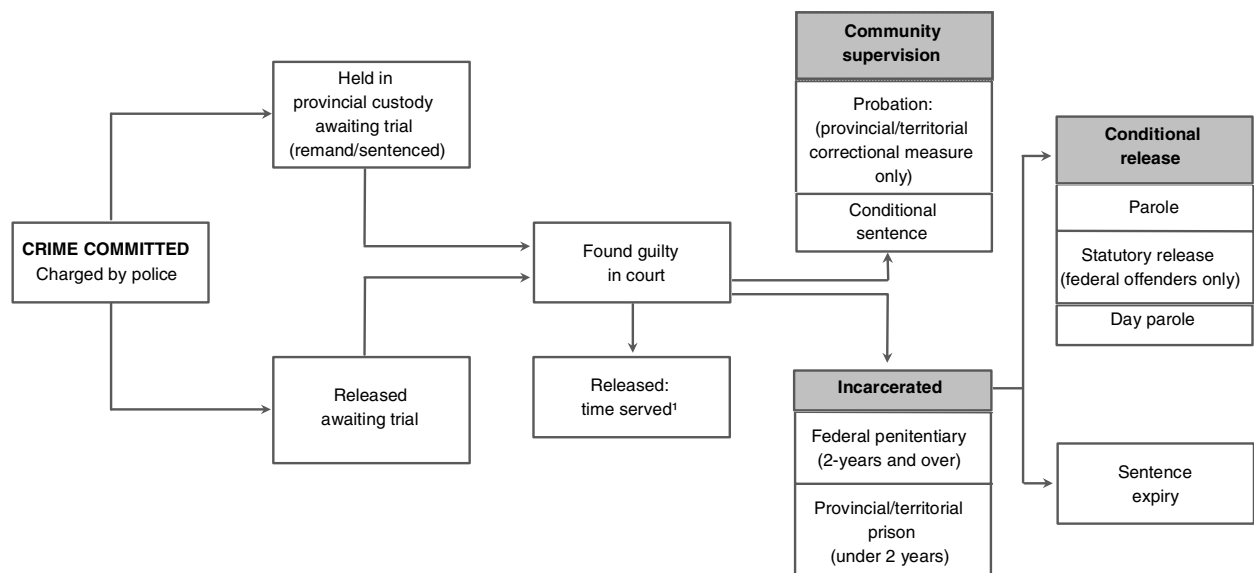
Typically, the provincial and territorial correctional systems cannot provide detailed “case characteristics” data about their average daily populations. This is due to the high turnover rate of provincial/territorial inmates. However, extensive details are recorded about offenders at the time of admission. 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. Statistics derived from one-day snapshot counts are more likely to include individuals serving longer sentences, and therefore, average count statistics are more representative of longer term inmates (i.e., more likely to be male, to have committed a more serious offence, to have a longer criminal record, etc.)”.

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

An overview of events in the adult correctional system



¹ An individual whose sentence approximates time already served in custody (i.e. while awaiting trial) may be 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, 1998/99 to 2002/03

Type of sentence	Year	Average counts ¹			Admissions		
		Provincial/ territorial ²	Federal	Total	Provincial/ territorial ^{3,4}	Federal ⁵	Total
Custodial	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	18,813 ^r	12,664 ^r	31,477 ^r	227,279	7,722 ^r	235,001 ^r
	2001/02	19,262	12,750 ^r	32,012 ^r	240,341 ^r	7,458 ^r	247,799 ^r
	2002/03	19,674	12,838	32,512	249,214	7,659	256,873
Community ^{6, 7}	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	8,036 ^r	119,921 ^r	101,768	7,892 ^r	109,660 ^r
	2001/02	115,242 ^r	7,626 ^r	122,868 ^r	105,388 ^r	7,777 ^r	113,165 ^r
	2002/03	116,974	7,222	124,196	104,478	7,856	112,334
Total	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	130,698^r	20,700^r	151,398^r	329,047	15,614^r	344,661^r
	2001/02	134,505	20,376^r	154,880^r	345,729^r	15,235^r	360,964^r
	2002/03	136,648	20,060	156,708	353,692	15,515	369,207

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

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 the total community provincial/territorial average counts to probation are : New Brunswick from 2000/01 to 2002/03, Northwest Territories from 1997/98 to 2001/02 and Nunavut, 1999/00, 2000/01 and 2002-03; and, to conditional sentences are : Prince Edward Island, 1998/99 and 1999/00, Nova Scotia all years previous to 2001/02, New Brunswick all years from 1998/99, Northwest Territories from 1997/98 to 2001/02, Nunavut, 1999/00, 2000/01 and 2002/03.

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. Excluded from the total provincial/territorial number to custodial admissions is : Nunavut, in 1999/00. Excluded from the total provincial number of community admissions to probation are : Manitoba in 1999/00, Northwest Territories from 1998/99 to 2002/03 and Nunavut in 1999/00 and 2000/01; and, to Conditional Sentences are : Northwest Territories from 1998/99 to 2002/03 and, Nunavut in 1999/00 and 2000/01.

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 figures.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2002/03, Tables 5, 6, 13, 14, 27, 28, 35 and 37.

Summary table 2

Admissions to provincial/territorial and federal custody, by selected characteristics, 2002/03

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 ²	1,031	426	104	1,561	3.6	60	5	..	31
Prince Edward Island	594	265	0	859	3.7	..	9	3	..
Nova Scotia	1,376	1,156	505	3,037	-21.2	60	6	6	31
New Brunswick ³	1,458	1,279	697	3,434	-0.9	..	7	7	..
Quebec	13,423	26,588	3,069	43,080	-3.6	26	10	2	35
Ontario	33,050	58,470	11,631	103,151	6.8	30	9	9	33
Manitoba	3,316	8,615	6,083	18,014	11.2	61	7	68	30
Saskatchewan	3,576	11,268	174	15,018	8.5	91	10	78	29
Alberta	16,190	9,655	0	25,845	7.5	21	12	39	31
British Columbia	8,740	11,507	13,030	33,277	-0.1	45	8	20	31
Yukon	206	327	13	546	-12.9	45	8	76	31
Northwest Territories	685	268	2	955	17.6	122	7	83	32
Nunavut	240	197	0	437	-7.2	..	0	98	..
Provincial/territorial total	83,885	130,021	35,308	249,214	3.7	...	10	21	...
Federal total	4,244	...	3,415	7,659	0.6	954	5	18	32

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

1. The category 'other' in the provincial/territorial system includes offenders on temporary/other detention such as immigration hold; in the federal system, it includes 'revocation', 'termination of release', 'transfers from foreign country' and 'other'.

2. Newfoundland and Labrador - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

3. New Brunswick - Data for 2001/02 and 2002/03 are from a new operational system, therefore caution is recommended when comparing these to other years.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2002/03, Tables 6, 8, 10, 28, 29 and 31.

Summary table 3

Provincial/territorial and federal community releases, 2002/03

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	1,726	-3.4	12	18	..	32	308	...	2,034
Prince Edward Island	541	-3.9	..	13	..	..	37	...	578
Nova Scotia	3,728	5.1	12	18	6	32	626	...	4,354
New Brunswick	1,764	-3.6	..	16	8	..	602	...	2,366
Quebec	8,280	0.0	18	12	7	32	4,941	1,247	14,468
Ontario	39,778	4.0	12	17	6	32	4,920	357	45,055
Manitoba ³	3,501	-32.9	18	18	46	30	798	...	4,299
Saskatchewan	3,434	0.9	12	19	65	29	1,453	...	4,887
Alberta	8,821	-6.5	..	18	21	..	1,590	...	10,411
British Columbia	10,429	-5.8	12	17	20	31	3,545	420	14,394
Yukon	363	7.4	9	18	60	31	99	...	462
Northwest Territories	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	...	..
Nunavut	885	10.5	..	12	90	..	285	...	1,170
Provincial/territorial total	83,250	-1.9	...	17	14	...	19,204	2,024	104,478
Federal^{4,5}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,856

1. Provincial/territorial 'conditional releases' include parole from provinces or territories with their own parole boards as well as provincial/territorial parole under the responsibility of the National Parole Board.

2. Newfoundland and Labrador - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

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

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

5. 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 (e.g. temporary detention elsewhere, deportation, etc.).

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2002/03, Tables 14, 15, 18 and 35.

Summary table 4

Average counts of offenders in provincial/territorial and federal custody, 2002/03

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	232	51	11	294	-7.3	70	-6.9
Prince Edward Island	56	18	5	79	21.4	74	18.6
Nova Scotia	164	122	10	296	-3.6	40	-5.0
New Brunswick	204	94	16	314	0.3	53	-0.5
Quebec	2,263	1,437	17	3,717	5.3	63	3.5
Ontario	3,438	4,373	239	8,050	2.5	87	0.6
Manitoba	560	620	..	1,180	5.9	136	5.8
Saskatchewan	867	346	0	1,213	6.2	161	5.9
Alberta	1,322	794	0	2,116	1.6	90	-1.1
British Columbia ³	1,210	798	56	2,064	-6.3	63	-8.3
Yukon	27	24	0	51	-5.2	227	-5.6
Northwest Territories	174	29	7	210	12.3	732	9.6
Nunavut	66	25	0	90	-8.2	547	-9.6
Provincial/territorial total	10,583	8,730	361	19,674	2.1	81	1.0
Federal total⁴	...	...	...	12,838	0.2	53	-0.6

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: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2002/03, Appendix A, Tables 5 and 27.

Summary table 5

Average counts of offenders in the community, 2002/03

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	2,235	531	110	...	2,345	0.6
Prince Edward Island	546	509	10	...	556	-22.9
Nova Scotia	3,942	531	386	...	4,328	-1.3
New Brunswick	..	..	..	...	..	..
Quebec	8,552	145	3,536	581	12,668	1.9
Ontario	56,030	602	3,246	210	59,486	5.0
Manitoba	6,577	760	899	...	7,476	-2.9
Saskatchewan	4,144	550	1,197	...	5,341	5.4
Alberta	8,468	360	1,440	...	9,908	-1.7
British Columbia	11,819	363	2,021	223	14,063	-8.3
Yukon	337	1,490	37	...	374	-6.8
Northwest Territories	423	1,475	6	...	429	..
Nunavut	..	..	..	...	..	..
Provincial/territorial total	103,073	434	12,887	1,014	116,974	1.5
Federal²	...	...	...	...	7,222	-5.3

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: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2002/03, Appendix A, Tables 13 and 37.

Provincial/territorial tables

Table 1

Provincial/territorial correctional facilities in operation at year-end, by security level and capacity, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Year	Security level			Capacity ¹		Non-custodial (probation/ parole offices)
		Secure	Open	Total	Total operational	Special purpose	
				number			
Newfoundland and Labrador	2000/01	7	1	8	349	89	14
	2001/02	7	1	8	349	84	14
	2002/03	7	1	8	349	84	14
Prince Edward Island	2000/01	2	0	2	102	21	6
	2001/02	2	0	2	98	10	6
	2002/03	2	0	2	126	12	5
Nova Scotia	2000/01	8	0	8	499	49	16
	2001/02	5	0	5	496	59	16
	2002/03	5	0	5	463	74	16
New Brunswick	2000/01	4	1	5	284	0	12
	2001/02	4	1	5	284	0	12
	2002/03	4	1	5	284	0	12
Quebec	2000/01	18	0	18	3,167	724	41
	2001/02	18	0	18	3,253	724	42
	2002/03	18	0	18	3,253	724	42
Ontario ²	2000/01	42 ^r	2 ^r	44	8,134	644	100
	2001/02	34	2	36	8,995	671	101
	2002/03	34	1	35	8,692	686	101
Manitoba	2000/01	6	2	8	1,229	105	17 ^r
	2001/02	6	2	8	1,222	147	17
	2002/03	6	2	8	1,244	157	17
Saskatchewan	2000/01	4	8	12	1,203	20	15
	2001/02	4	8	12	1,180	57	15
	2002/03	4	8	12	1,165	57	15
Alberta	2000/01	8	1	9	2,295	626	42
	2001/02	8	0	8	2,135	697	40
	2002/03	8	0	8	2,135	697	40
British Columbia	2000/01	11	9	20	2,611	170	62
	2001/02	11	8	19	2,725	170	60
	2002/03	10	0	10	2,323	170	55
Yukon	2000/01	1	0	1	73 ^r	10	4
	2001/02	1	0	1	75 ^r	10	4
	2002/03	1	0	1	73	10	3
Northwest Territories	2000/01	1	2	3	196	0	10
	2001/02	1	2	3	196	0	8
	2002/03	1	2	3	196	0	9
Nunavut	2000/01	1	1 ^r	2 ^r	80	28	...
	2001/02	1 ^r	1 ^r	2 ^r	66	24	3
	2002/03	1	1	2	74	20	8
Total	2000/01	113^r	27^r	140^r	20,222^r	2,486	339^r
	2001/02	102^r	25^r	127^r	21,074^r	2,653	338
	2002/03	101	16	117	20,377	2,691	337

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, 2002/03

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	5	170	71	241	33	16	49	...	...	...	295	78
Prince Edward Island ⁴	6	50	38	88	14	5	19	...	...	...	113	87
Nova Scotia ⁵	16	152	81	233	60	47	107	...	...	...	356	87
New Brunswick ⁶	15	176	29	205	39	12	51	...	...	...	271	75
Quebec ³	220	1,458	544	2,002	299	136	435	66	19	85	2,742	79
Ontario	291	2,918	1,894	4,812	657	242	899	43	10	53	6,055	77
Manitoba	26	595	230	824	117	36	153	...	...	...	...	83
Saskatchewan	22	614	180	794	101	27	128	...	...	...	944	82
Alberta	43	761	285	1,046	138	94	232	...	...	...	1,321	81
British Columbia	73	..	..	1,439	..	..	462	..	..	4	1,978	64
Yukon	4	32	22	54	12	4	15	...	...	...	73	79
Northwest Territories	9	82	53	135	21	5	26	...	...	...	170	78
Nunavut	5	40	20	60	10	3	13	...	...	...	78	64
Total	735	7,048	3,447	11,933	1,501	626	2,589	109	29	142	14,396	78

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

1. Unless otherwise specified, personnel reflects full-time equivalents (FTE's) as of March 31st, 2003.

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, which is 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 starting 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. But, for survey purposes, they have been counted based on the percentage of their adult caseload. Furthermore, victim services staff have been excluded from the non-custodial services category 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, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Year	Current dollars								Constant 1992/93 dollars			
		Custodial services		Community supervision services		Headquarters and central services		Parole boards		Total			
		\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	per capita	\$'000	per capita
Newfoundland and Labrador	2000/01	17,626	84	3,146	15	178	1	...	...	20,950	38.95 ^r	18,426	34.26 ^r
	2001/02	18,059	83	3,515	16	208	1	...	...	21,781	40.80 ^r	18,729	35.08 ^r
	2002/03	19,243	84	3,305	14	295	1	...	...	22,843	42.97	19,083	35.90
Prince Edward Island	2000/01	4,248	73	985	17	547	9	...	...	5,780	41.78 ^r	5,084	36.75 ^r
	2001/02	4,331	71	1,107	18	645	11	...	...	6,083	43.80 ^r	5,231	37.66 ^r
	2002/03	4,322	71	1,096	18	666	11	...	...	6,084	43.48	5,082	36.33
Nova Scotia ²	2000/01	19,800	77	5,605	22	442	2	...	...	25,847	27.43 ^r	22,733	24.12 ^r
	2001/02	12,028	65	6,074	33	479	3	...	...	18,581	19.71	15,976	16.94 ^r
	2002/03	8,201	54	6,466	43	526	3	...	...	15,192	16.08	12,692	13.43
New Brunswick ³	2000/01	11,509	60	6,246	32	1,469	8	...	...	19,224	25.44 ^r	16,908	22.38 ^r
	2001/02	12,401	70	3,909	22	1,388	8	...	...	17,698	23.41 ^r	15,218	20.13 ^r
	2002/03	12,670	69	4,319	23	1,400	8	...	...	18,389	24.30	15,362	20.30
Quebec ⁴	2000/01	146,158 ^r	74	36,008 ^r	18	13,392 ^r	7	2,468	1	198,025 ^r	26.83 ^r	174,165 ^r	23.59 ^r
	2001/02	150,520	73	40,835	20	12,964	6	2,700	1	207,019	27.91 ^r	178,004	24.00 ^r
	2002/03	157,773	73	43,092	20	13,408	6	2,824	1	217,097	29.12	181,368	24.33
Ontario ⁵	2000/01	380,177 ^r	83	57,237 ^r	13	15,941 ^r	3	2,803	1	456,157 ^r	39.00 ^r	401,194 ^r	34.30 ^r
	2001/02	393,887	83	61,668	13	16,115	3	2,981	1	474,651	39.90 ^r	408,126	34.31 ^r
	2002/03	465,138	84	68,777	12	16,852	3	2,971	1	553,737	45.88	462,604	38.33
Manitoba	2000/01	46,897	77	10,979	18	3,174	5	...	...	61,050	53.25 ^r	53,694	46.84 ^r
	2001/02	48,953	75	12,562	19	3,332	5	...	...	64,847	56.43 ^r	55,758	48.52 ^r
	2002/03	53,128	80	10,228	15	3,315	5	...	...	66,670	57.93	55,697	48.40
Saskatchewan ⁶	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	61.87 ^r	54,105	53.20 ^r
	2002/03	60,147	85	8,990	13	1,877	3	...	...	71,015	70.19	59,327	58.63
Alberta	2000/01	66,417	76	17,202	20	3,827	4	...	...	87,445	29.05 ^r	76,909	25.55 ^r
	2001/02	71,717	76	18,976	20	4,041	4	...	...	94,734	30.97 ^r	81,456	26.63 ^r
	2002/03	78,397	76	19,788	19	4,976	5	...	...	103,161	33.13	86,183	27.68
British Columbia	2000/01	146,491	79	33,354	18	4,466	2	612	0	184,923	45.55 ^r	162,641	40.06 ^r
	2001/02	145,890	78	35,042	19	4,763	3	614	0	186,308	45.42 ^r	160,196	39.06 ^r
	2002/03	129,422	74	37,641	22	7,175	4	647	0	174,885	42.23	146,103	35.28
Yukon ⁷	2000/01	6,097	74	1,492	18	669	8	...	...	8,258	269.90 ^r	7,263	237.38 ^r
	2001/02	5,855	73	1,339	17	780	10	...	...	7,974	264.21 ^r	6,856	227.18 ^r
	2002/03	5,608	74	1,220	16	770	10	...	...	7,597	253.87	6,347	212.09
Northwest Territories ⁸	2000/01	13,875	89	1,175	8	615	4	...	...	15,666	383.50 ^r	13,778	337.29 ^r
	2001/02	12,505	77	2,053	13	1,628	10	...	...	16,186	392.62 ^r	13,917	337.59 ^r
	2002/03	13,336	73	1,777	10	3,186	17	...	...	18,299	441.97	15,287	369.23
Nunavut	2000/01	4,725	71	938	14	972	15	...	...	6,635	241.25 ^r	5,836	212.18 ^r
	2001/02	4,147	74	902	16	534	10	...	...	5,583	198.56 ^r	4,800	170.73 ^r
	2002/03	4,897	76	1,210	19	296	5	...	...	6,402	222.95	5,348	186.25
Total	2000/01	915,812^r	80	182,022^r	16	47,288^r	4	5,883	1	1,151,004^r	37.38^r	1,012,317^r	32.88^r
	2001/02	933,300	79	196,129	17	48,645	4	6,294	1	1,184,369	38.07^r	1,018,374	32.73^r
	2002/03	1,012,280	79	207,908	16	54,741	4	6,441	1	1,281,369	40.79	1,070,484	34.08

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 opening of the new Central Nova institution.

3. New Brunswick - As a result of a new data collection instrument introduced for the 1998/99, the community supervision expenditures now include several programs (e.g., anger management, substance abuse, temporary absence program) administered on contract.

4. Quebec - Community supervision includes the costs of fine option (FO) and Alcofrein programs. Those costs are as follows: 2000/01 - \$2,129.4, 2001/02 - \$2,530.2 and 2002/03 - \$2107.6.

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.

6. Saskatchewan - Halfway houses are included in the community supervision expenditures starting in 1999/00.

7. Yukon - Expenditures for Headquarters and Central services include director's office expenditures starting in 1998/99. These expenditures were previously reported under community supervision. Starting in 1996/97, expenditures for victim services are excluded.

8. Northwest Territories - 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.

Table 4

Average daily cost of offenders in provincial/territorial custody, 2000/01 to 2002/03

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	2000/01	17,626	15,502	105,277	167.43	147.25
	2001/02	18,059	15,528	115,705 ^r	156.08 ^r	134.21 ^r
	2002/03	19,243	16,076	107,237	179.45	149.91
Prince Edward Island	2000/01	4,248	3,736	31,295	135.74	119.38
	2001/02	4,331	3,724	23,699	182.73	157.12
	2002/03	4,322	3,610	28,791	150.10	125.40
Nova Scotia ³	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
	2002/03	8,201	6,851	108,040	75.91	63.41
New Brunswick	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
	2002/03	12,670	10,585	114,610	110.55	92.35
Quebec	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
	2002/03	157,773	131,807	1,356,669	116.29	97.15
Ontario	2000/01	380,177 ^r	334,369 ^r	2,782,395 ^r	136.64 ^r	120.17 ^r
	2001/02	393,887	338,682	2,865,250	137.47	118.20
	2002/03	465,138	388,586	2,938,250	158.30	132.25
Manitoba	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
	2002/03	53,128	44,384	430,788	123.33	103.03
Saskatchewan ⁴	2000/01	51,792	45,552	412,450	125.57	110.44
	2001/02	53,007	45,578	416,830	127.17	109.34
	2002/03	60,147	50,248	442,745	135.85	113.49
Alberta	2000/01	66,417	58,414	694,595	95.62	84.10
	2001/02	71,717	61,665	760,295	94.33	81.11
	2002/03	78,397	65,495	772,340	101.51	84.80
British Columbia	2000/01	146,491	128,840	907,390	161.44	141.99
	2001/02	145,890	125,443	803,548	181.56	156.11
	2002/03	129,422	108,122	753,214	171.83	143.55
Yukon	2000/01	6,097	5,362	19,378	314.64	276.73
	2001/02	5,855	5,035	19,564	299.29	257.34
	2002/03	5,608	4,685	18,688	300.06	250.68
Northwest Territories ⁵	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
	2002/03	13,336	11,141	76,650	173.99	145.35
Nunavut	2000/01	4,725	4,156	32,522	145.29	127.78
	2001/02	4,147	3,565	35,770	115.93	99.68
	2002/03	4,897	4,091	32,850	149.06	124.53
Total	2000/01	915,812^r	805,463^r	6,866,767^r	133.37^r	117.30^r
	2001/02	933,300	802,493	7,030,798^r	132.74^r	114.14^r
	2002/03	1,012,280	845,681	7,180,871	140.97	117.77

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 opening of the new Central Nova institution.

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 2000/01, all expenses were included in the total figure.

Table 5

Average daily count of offenders in provincial/territorial custody 'on-register and actual-in', by inmate status¹, 2000/01 to 2002/03

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	2000/01	333	225	54	10	64	288	69
	2001/02	360	256	51	10	61	317	76 ^r
	2002/03	327	232	51	11	61	294	70
Prince Edward Island	2000/01	86	73	10	3	13	86	82
	2001/02	65	51	11	3	14	65	61 ^r
	2002/03	79	56	18	5	23	79	74
Nova Scotia ²	2000/01	391	222	109	10	119	341	47
	2001/02	361	187	112	8	120	307	42
	2002/03	340	164	122	10	132	296	40
New Brunswick ³	2000/01	385 ^r	204	71	8	79	283	48
	2001/02	412	208	90	15	105	313	53
	2002/03	410	204	94	16	110	314	53
Quebec	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
	2002/03	4,704	2,263	1,437	17	1,454	3,717	63
Ontario	2000/01	8,190 ^r	3,737	3,700	186 ^r	3,886 ^r	7,623 ^r	85 ^r
	2001/02	8,420 ^r	3,631	3,999	220	4,219	7,850	86
	2002/03	8,615	3,438	4,373	239	4,612	8,050	87
Manitoba ⁴	2000/01	1,309	596	520	..	520	1,116	130
	2001/02	1,336	545	570	..	570	1,114	129
	2002/03	1,402	560	620	..	620	1,180	136
Saskatchewan	2000/01	1,231	826	304	0	304	1,130	150
	2001/02	1,237	839	303	0	303	1,142	151 ^r
	2002/03	1,292	867	346	0	346	1,213	161
Alberta	2000/01	2,171	1,323	580	0	580	1,903	85
	2001/02	2,324	1,369	714	0	714	2,083	91
	2002/03	2,338	1,322	794	0	794	2,116	90
British Columbia ⁵	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
	2002/03	2,068	1,210	798	56	854	2,064	63
Yukon	2000/01	60	35	18	0	18	53	235
	2001/02	62	37	17	0	17	54	238 ^r
	2002/03	58	27	24	0	24	51	227
Northwest Territories	2000/01	..	163	28	0	28	191	684
	2001/02	..	159	28	0	28	187	660 ^r
	2002/03	..	174	29	7	36	210	732
Nunavut	2000/01	..	63	26	0	26	89	571
	2001/02	104	55	28	15	43	98	610 ^r
	2002/03	95	66	25	0	25	90	547
Total	2000/01	21,464^r	10,953	7,428	432^r	7,860^r	18,813^r	79^r
	2001/02	21,688^r	10,931	7,980	351	8,331	19,262	80
	2002/03	21,728	10,583	8,730	361	9,091	19,674	81

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 - Effective April 1, 1998, 'on-register counts' include provincial inmates transferred to federal institutions through the New Brunswick/Canada initiative. The 'on-register counts' include: 75 for 2000/01, 69 for 2001/02 and 69 for 2002/03.

4. Manitoba - Sentenced counts include parole suspensions.

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

Table 6

Total number of admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by inmate status, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Year	Sentenced admissions	Non-sentenced admissions			Total	Total
			Remand	Other/ temporary detention number			
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	2000/01	944	388	0	388	1,332	
	2001/02	1,080 ^r	415 ^r	83 ^r	498 ^r	1,578^r	
	2002/03	1,031	426	104	530	1,561	
Prince Edward Island	2000/01	586	176	0	176	762	
	2001/02	650	178	0	178	828	
	2002/03	594	265	0	265	859	
Nova Scotia	2000/01	1,624	1,758	406	2,164	3,788	
	2001/02	1,507	1,881	467	2,348	3,855	
	2002/03	1,376	1,156	505	1,661	3,037	
New Brunswick ²	2000/01	..	..	..	..	2,884
	2001/02	1,555	1,337	574	1,911	3,466	
	2002/03	1,458	1,279	697	1,976	3,434	
Quebec	2000/01	14,951	26,063	2,897	28,960	43,911	
	2001/02	14,372	27,341	2,984	30,325	44,697	
	2002/03	13,423	26,588	3,069	29,657	43,080	
Ontario	2000/01	30,999	52,179	3,239	55,418	86,417	
	2001/02	31,980	56,370	8,257	64,627	96,607	
	2002/03	33,050	58,470	11,631	70,101	103,151	
Manitoba	2000/01	2,901	6,955	4,924	11,879	14,780	
	2001/02	3,025	7,625	5,554	13,179	16,204	
	2002/03	3,316	8,615	6,083	14,698	18,014	
Saskatchewan	2000/01	3,219	9,548	222	9,770	12,989	
	2001/02	3,410	10,278	157	10,435	13,845	
	2002/03	3,576	11,268	174	11,442	15,018	
Alberta	2000/01	14,859	8,179	0	8,179	23,038	
	2001/02	15,164	8,875	0	8,875	24,039	
	2002/03	16,190	9,655	0	9,655	25,845	
British Columbia ³	2000/01	9,520	12,185	13,199	25,384	34,904	
	2001/02	9,263	10,687	13,362	24,049	33,312	
	2002/03	8,740	11,507	13,030	24,537	33,277	
Yukon	2000/01	294	302	13	315	609	
	2001/02	280	323	24	347	627	
	2002/03	206	327	13	340	546	
Northwest Territories	2000/01	802	628	1	629	1,431	
	2001/02	562	237	13	250	812	
	2002/03	685	268	2	270	955	
Nunavut	2000/01	229	205	0	205	434	
	2001/02	217	254 ^r	0	254 ^r	471^r	
	2002/03	240	197	0	197	437	
Total	2000/01	80,928	118,566	24,901	143,467	227,279	
	2001/02	83,065^r	125,801^r	31,475^r	157,276^r	240,341^r	
	2002/03	83,885	130,021	35,308	165,329	249,214	

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 - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data.

Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

2. New Brunswick - The distribution by status for 'sentenced admissions', 'remand' and 'other/temporary detention' data, is unavailable for 2000/01. Data for 2001/02 and 2002/03 are from a new operational system, therefore caution is recommended when comparing these to data from previous years.

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

Table 7

Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by major offence, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Year	Unit of count	Sentenced admissions	Criminal code				Total
				Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	
				number	percent			
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	2000/01	MSO	944	29	26	18 ^r	16	89
	2001/02	MSO	1,080 ^r	26 ^r	23 ^r	15 ^r	25 ^r	90
	2002/03	MSO	1,031	24	27	13	25	89
Prince Edward Island ³	2000/01	MSO	586	10	32	3	11	56
	2001/02	MSO	650	18	13	55	13	99
	2002/03	MSO	594	19	13	52	13	96
Nova Scotia	2000/01	MSO	1,624	19	21	11	35	86
	2001/02	MSO	1,507	17	21	11	38	87
	2002/03	MSO	1,376	7	27	12	42	88
New Brunswick ⁴	2000/01	MSO	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	MSO	1,555	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	MSO	1,458	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	2000/01	MSO	14,951	5	10	13	9	36
	2001/02	MSO	14,372	4	10	12	9	36
	2002/03	MSO	13,423	5	11	13	11	41
Ontario	2000/01	MSO	30,999	27	28	8	27	89
	2001/02	MSO	31,980	32	25	7	26	89
	2002/03	MSO	33,050	32	25	6	29	91
Manitoba	2000/01	MSO	2,901	50 ^r	22 ^r	8 ^r	11	91 ^r
	2001/02	MSO	3,025	57	17	6	13	93
	2002/03	MSO	3,316	55	17	7	14	93
Saskatchewan	2000/01	MSO	3,219	31	19	14	29	93
	2001/02	MSO	3,410	30	19	12	31	93
	2002/03	MSO	3,576	31	19	13	30	93
Alberta	2000/01	MC	44,260	9	22	5	32	68
	2001/02	MC	45,439	8	22	4	36	71
	2002/03	MC	48,661	8	22	3	37	70
British Columbia	2000/01	MSD	9,520	16	27	3	29	75
	2001/02	MSD	9,263	15	29	3	30	77
	2002/03	MSD	8,740	13	29	3	35	80
Yukon ⁵	2000/01	MC	2,021	20	18	7	51	95 ^r
	2001/02	MC	1,911	23	20	5	48	96
	2002/03	MSO	206	27	24	7	37	95
Northwest Territories ⁶	2000/01	MSO	802	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	MSO	562	49	23	14	14	100
	2002/03	MC	1,262	31	16	8	37	92
Nunavut ⁷	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	MC	847	40	34	5	13	93
	2002/03	MSO	240	73	11	1	12	97
Total	2000/01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2001/02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 7

Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by major offence, 2000/01 to 2002/03 - 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	2000/01	MSO	4	6	10	0	1	1	1
	2001/02	MSO	0 ^r	9 ^r	9 ^r	.. ^r	.. ^r	1 ^r	0 ^r
	2002/03	MSO	0	9	9	..	..	2	0
Prince Edward Island ³	2000/01	MSO	9	18	27	4	12	17	3
	2001/02	MSO	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	MSO	2	0	2	2	0	2	0
Nova Scotia	2000/01	MSO	6	2	8	2	3	6	14
	2001/02	MSO	6	2	8	2	3	5	11
	2002/03	MSO	6	3	9	0	3	3	8
New Brunswick ⁴	2000/01	MSO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	MSO	..	..	..	..	..	..	59 ^r
	2002/03	MSO	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Quebec	2000/01	MSO	5	0	5	1	58	59	57
	2001/02	MSO	5	0	5	1	58	59	52
	2002/03	MSO	6	0	6	0	53	53	53
Ontario	2000/01	MSO	7	1	8	0	3	3	0
	2001/02	MSO	7	1	8	0	3	3	0
	2002/03	MSO	8	1	8	0	1	1	0
Manitoba	2000/01	MSO	2	6 ^r	8 ^r	0	1	1	.. ^r
	2001/02	MSO	2	4	5	0	2	2	.. ^r
	2002/03	MSO	1	4	6	0	1	1	..
Saskatchewan	2000/01	MSO	0	3	3	2	2	4	6
	2001/02	MSO	0	3	3	2	3	5	5
	2002/03	MSO	0	3	3	2	3	4	4
Alberta	2000/01	MC	4	1	5	..	..	27	31
	2001/02	MC	3	1	4	..	..	25	28
	2002/03	MC	3	1	4	20	6	26	29
British Columbia	2000/01	MSD	9	9	18	0	7	7	1
	2001/02	MSD	7	8	15 ^r	0	8	8	0
	2002/03	MSD	6	7	13	0	7	7	0
Yukon ⁵	2000/01	MC	2	1	3	0	2	2	4
	2001/02	MC	2	1	3	0	1	1	6 ^r
	2002/03	MSO	4	0	4	0	1	1	..
Northwest Territories ⁶	2000/01	MSO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	MSO	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	2002/03	MC	3	0	3	2	3	5	14
Nunavut ⁷	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	MC	6	0	6	1	0	1	4 ^r
	2002/03	MSO	3	0	3	1	0	1	2
Total	2000/01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18^r
	2001/02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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.

- 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 admitted for was fine default).
- Newfoundland and Labrador - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.
- Prince Edward Island - The method of calculation has changed, therefore caution is recommended when comparing 2001/02 and 2002/03 data to data from previous years.
- New Brunswick - Data unavailable in 2000/01 due to changeover to new system. Percent distribution unavailable from 2000/01 to 2002/03.
- Yukon - In 2002/03, the unit of count has changed from 'multiple charges' to 'most serious offence' category.
- Northwest Territories - In 2002/03, the unit of count has changed from 'most serious offence' to 'multiple charges' category.
- Nunavut - Prior to 2001/02, this jurisdiction did not have an inmate data system available to properly calculate admissions. - In 2002/03, the unit of count has changed from 'multiple charges' to 'most serious offence' category.

Table 8

Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by length of aggregate sentence, 2000/01 to 2002/03

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	2000/01	944	6	16	10	11	16	12	9
	2001/02	1,080 ^r	6 ^r	11 ^r	13 ^r	2 ^r	31 ^r	1 ^r	23 ^r
	2002/03	1,031	9	11	15	2	27	1	20
Prince Edward Island ⁴	2000/01	586	28	26 ^r	22	0	13	0	9
	2001/02	650	35	6	15	10	19	4	6
	2002/03	594	42	8	14	8	17	5	4
Nova Scotia	2000/01	1,624	7	10	9	11	16	8	10
	2001/02	1,507	6	9	9	12	17	8	9
	2002/03	1,376	5	8	7	11	16	9	10
New Brunswick ⁵	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	1,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	1,458	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	2000/01	14,951	15	19	18	4	21	7	7
	2001/02	14,372	14	18	20	5	20	7	7
	2002/03	13,423	17	18	18	5	19	7	6
Ontario	2000/01	30,999	16	8	11	13	18	10	8
	2001/02	31,980	17	8	11	13	18	10	8
	2002/03	33,050	21	7	10	13	17	8	8
Manitoba	2000/01	2,901	4	7	5	12	16	13	11
	2001/02	3,025	4	7	4	13	17	11	12
	2002/03	3,316	4	6	5	14	20	11	10
Saskatchewan	2000/01	3,219	5	6	12	7	13	8	11
	2001/02	3,410	4	5	11	8	14	8	11
	2002/03	3,576	3	4	13	8	14	10	12
Alberta	2000/01	14,859	28	9	5	14	14	9	5
	2001/02	15,164	31	8	5	14	15	9	5
	2002/03	16,190	36	7	5	13	15	6	5
British Columbia	2000/01	9,520	15	10	6	12	15 ^r	9	10
	2001/02	9,263	17	10	6	12	15	8	10
	2002/03	8,740	16	11	6	12	16	8	10
Yukon	2000/01	294	15	14	11	13	18	9	7
	2001/02	280	13	10	13	13	24	8	11
	2002/03	206	10	13	10	13	26	13	9
Northwest Territories	2000/01	802	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	562	4	9	4	8	13	10	13
	2002/03	685	2	7	5	8	13	10	16
Nunavut ⁶	2000/01	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	240	4	2	3	7	17	11	19
Total	2000/01	80,928	17	10	10	11	17	9	8
	2001/02	83,065^r	18	9	10	12	17	9	8
	2002/03	83,885	21	9	10	12	17	8	8

Table 8

Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by length of aggregate sentence, 2000/01 to 2002/03 – 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		number	percent
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	2000/01	5	7	2	3	2	..	16 ^r	
	2001/02	2 ^r	9 ^r	0 ^r	2 ^r	0 ^r	61 ^r	13 ^r	
	2002/03	2	9	0	2	0	60	11	
Prince Edward Island ⁴	2000/01	0	2 ^r	0	0	0	..	33	
	2001/02	1	2	0	1	1	..	32	
	2002/03	0	1	0	1	1	..	39	
Nova Scotia	2000/01	5	7	2	4	13	60	20	
	2001/02	4	6	2	5	14	70	17	
	2002/03	5	6	2	3	17	60	19	
New Brunswick ⁵	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Quebec	2000/01	2	3	1	2	0	28	8 ^r	
	2001/02	2	3	1	2	1	27	8	
	2002/03	2	3	1	2	1	26	9	
Ontario	2000/01	3	5	1	3	3	40	19	
	2001/02	3	5	1	3	4	30	18	
	2002/03	3	4	1	2	4	30	18	
Manitoba	2000/01	6	8	3	7	6	90	9 ^r	
	2001/02	7	8	3	6	8	90	9	
	2002/03	6	8	3	5	7	61	9	
Saskatchewan	2000/01	7	11	4	11	6	119	6	
	2001/02	7	11	4	9	7	92	4	
	2002/03	7	11	3	8	9	91	5	
Alberta	2000/01	3	3	1	2	7	30	11	
	2001/02	2	3	1	2	5	30	11	
	2002/03	2	3	1	1	5	21	9	
British Columbia	2000/01	6	9	0	5 ^r	3	60	2 ^r	
	2001/02	5	6	3	4	4	45	4	
	2002/03	5	6	2	3	5	45	5	
Yukon	2000/01	3	4	1	2	4	30	14	
	2001/02	1	4	1	3	1	37	8	
	2002/03	1	4	1	0	0	45	9	
Northwest Territories	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	7	14	4	8	5	120	3	
	2002/03	7	13	3	9	7	122	2	
Nunavut ⁶	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	9	12	3	6	8	..	10	
Total	2000/01	4	5	1	4	4	...	13^r	
	2001/02	3	5	2	3	4	...	12^r	
	2002/03	3	5	1	2	4	...	12	

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 - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data.

Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

4. Prince Edward Island - The method of calculation has changed, therefore caution is recommended when comparing 2001/02 and 2002/03 data to data from previous years.

5. New Brunswick - Data unavailable in 2000/01 and percent distribution unavailable from 2000/01 to 2002/03 due to changeover to new system.

6. Nunavut - In 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, 2002/03

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 ³	Sentenced	1,031	11	21	13	13	12	9	10	11	31
	Remand	426	12	24	15	14	14	8	7	7	29
Prince Edward Island ⁴	Sentenced	594	1	23	16	14	12	12	7	15	..
	Remand	265	2	24	16	15	13	14	8	8	..
Nova Scotia	Sentenced	1,376	7	22	15	14	13	12	8	8	31
	Remand	1,156	11	21	14	15	14	10	8	7	31
New Brunswick	Sentenced	1,458	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Remand	1,279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Sentenced	13,423	2	16	15	15	17	15	9	12	35
	Remand	26,588	5	19	15	15	16	13	8	8	33
Ontario	Sentenced	33,050	8	20	14	15	16	13	7	7	33
	Remand	58,470	11	20	14	14	15	12	7	7	32
Manitoba	Sentenced	3,316	7	25	18	16	14	11	5	5	30
	Remand	8,615	8	26	18	15	14	10	5	4	30
Saskatchewan	Sentenced	3,576	10	25	16	15	14	11	5	5	29
	Remand	11,268	14	26	16	15	13	9	3	4	27
Alberta	Sentenced	16,190	8	21	16	16	16	11	6	5	31
	Remand	9,655	11	24	16	16	13	10	5	4	29
British Columbia	Sentenced	8,740	6	21	18	18	15	12	6	5	31
	Remand	11,507	7	21	17	18	16	11	5	4	32
Yukon	Sentenced	206	4	26	16	17	15	10	6	6	31
	Remand	327	8	27	14	19	12	9	6	4	30
Northwest Territories	Sentenced	685	0	20	19	18	18	13	6	6	32
	Remand	268	0	22	15	18	19	14	7	5	32
Nunavut	Sentenced	240	2	25	20	25	18	6	3	2	..
	Remand	197	2	24	17	28	21	5	1	1	..
Total	Sentenced	83,885	7	20	15	16	16	13	7	7	...
	Remand	130,021	9	21	15	15	15	12	6	6	...

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Calculations for percent distribution are based on total sentenced admissions excluding those where the age on admission is not stated.

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. Newfoundland and Labrador - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.
4. Prince Edward Island - The method of calculation has changed, therefore caution is recommended when comparing 2001/02 and 2002/03 data to data from previous years.

Table 10

Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by selected perspectives and inmate characteristics, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Year	Sentenced admissions	Selected inmate characteristics		
			Percent female	Percent Aboriginal	Median age ¹
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	2000/01	944	8	7	..
	2001/02	1,080 ^r	5	.. ^r	32 ^r
	2002/03	1,031	5	..	31
Prince Edward Island ³	2000/01	586	10	1	..
	2001/02	650	7	3	..
	2002/03	594	9	3	..
Nova Scotia	2000/01	1,624	6	7	30
	2001/02	1,507	6	7	30
	2002/03	1,376	6	6	31
New Brunswick ⁴	2000/01	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	1,555	6	8 ^r	..
	2002/03	1,458	7	7	..
Quebec	2000/01	14,951	10	2	35
	2001/02	14,372	10	2	35
	2002/03	13,423	10	2	35
Ontario	2000/01	30,999	9	9	32
	2001/02	31,980	9	9	33
	2002/03	33,050	9	9	33
Manitoba	2000/01	2,901	6	64	29 ^r
	2001/02	3,025	8	69	28
	2002/03	3,316	7	68	30
Saskatchewan	2000/01	3,219	9	77 ^r	29
	2001/02	3,410	9	78 ^r	30
	2002/03	3,576	10	78	29
Alberta	2000/01	14,859	11	39	31
	2001/02	15,164	12	38	31
	2002/03	16,190	12	39	31
British Columbia	2000/01	9,520	7	20	31
	2001/02	9,263	8	21	31
	2002/03	8,740	8	20	31
Yukon	2000/01	294	9	72	31
	2001/02	280	6	76	32
	2002/03	206	8	76	31
Northwest Territories	2000/01	802	5	..	..
	2001/02	562	7	90	30
	2002/03	685	7	83	32
Nunavut	2000/01	229	0	98	..
	2001/02	217	0	98	..
	2002/03	240	0	98	..
Total	2000/01	80,928	9	19	...
	2001/02	83,065^r	9	20	...
	2002/03	83,885	10	21	...

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

2. Newfoundland and Labrador - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data.

Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

3. Prince Edward Island - The method of calculation has changed, therefore caution is recommended when comparing 2001/02 and 2002/03 data to data from 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.

Table 11

Sentenced and remand releases from provincial/territorial custody, by length of time served¹, 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Status	Total releases	Time served							2 years and over	Median (in days)
			1-7 days	8-14 days	15-31 days	32-92 days	93-184 days	185-366 days	367-729 days		
		number	percent							number	
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	Sentenced	1,073	8	11	16	29	22	11	2	0	61
	Remand	449	14	11	23	35	12	2	2	0	34
Prince Edward Island ³	Sentenced	710	43	20	18	5	1	0	0	0	..
	Remand	143	74	11	10	2	0	0	0	0	..
Nova Scotia	Sentenced	1,192	19	12	23	28	16	3	0	0	29
	Remand	1,131	82	5	5	6	1	0	0	0	2
New Brunswick ⁴	Sentenced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Remand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Sentenced	20,475	25	14	18	21	12	10	0	0	23
	Remand	19,188	72	9	7	7	3	2	0	0	3
Ontario	Sentenced	31,773	19	8	23	26	12	6	3	4	30
	Remand	58,331	49	14	14	15	5	2	1	0	8
Manitoba	Sentenced	3,495	16	8	20	30	16	7	2	0	40
	Remand	8,684	53	12	11	15	6	2	0	0	7
Saskatchewan	Sentenced	3,599	9	10	18	26	20	13	5	0	59
	Remand	11,297	38	11	12	22	11	5	2	0	5
Alberta	Sentenced	16,374	34	9	18	21	11	5	1	0	20
	Remand	9,613	61	14	15	9	1	0	0	0	5
British Columbia	Sentenced	8,960	25	13	18	26	12	6	2	0	26
	Remand	11,970	52	15	15	14	2	1	0	0	7
Yukon	Sentenced	215	16	13	27	32	7	3	2	0	29
	Remand	330	52	12	13	17	5	1	0	0	7
Northwest Territories	Sentenced	642	10	9	15	36	20	9	0	0	58
	Remand	304	29	16	18	28	6	2	0	1	22
Nunavut	Sentenced	230	4	2	10	33	25	17	8	1	..
	Remand	214	23	17	26	22	7	5	0	0	..
Total	Sentenced	88,738	23	10	20	24	12	7	2	1	...
	Remand	121,654	53	13	13	14	5	2	1	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. Newfoundland and Labrador - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data.

Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

3. Prince Edward Island - The method of calculation has changed, therefore caution is recommended when comparing 2001/02 and 2002/03 data to data from previous years.

4. New Brunswick - Data unavailable due to changeover to a new system.

Table 13

Average offender count, community supervision, 2000/01 to 2002/03

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	2000/01	2,338	...	..	369	..	0	124	13
	2001/02	2,238	...	..	...	..	0	94	14
	2002/03	2,235	...	..	...	..	0	110	8
Prince Edward Island	2000/01	661	...	31	...	...	...	19	32
	2001/02	705	...	27	...	...	...	16	25
	2002/03	546	...	24	...	...	...	10	40
Nova Scotia ⁴	2000/01	4,365	...	..	891	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	3,993	...	150	826	..	..	390	412
	2002/03	3,942	...	109	783	..	..	386	460
New Brunswick ^{5,6}	2000/01	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..
	2001/02	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..
	2002/03	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..
Quebec	2000/01	7,813	903	..	2,304	..	6 ^r	2,884	0
	2001/02	8,389	846	..	2,386	..	7 ^r	3,201	0
	2002/03	8,552	581	..	2,344	..	8	3,536	0
Ontario	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
	2002/03	56,030	210	0	4,758	0	0	3,246	0
Manitoba	2000/01	6,440	...	606	777	..	..	440	81
	2001/02	6,920	...	569	734	..	..	780	57
	2002/03	6,577	...	550	653	..	..	899	67
Saskatchewan	2000/01	3,803	...	...	654	1,025	315	1,006	126
	2001/02	3,974	...	...	705	979	337	1,094	127
	2002/03	4,144	...	...	685	939	441	1,197	131
Alberta ^{5,7}	2000/01	8,696	...	1,096	187	0	0	971	1,558
	2001/02	8,816	...	879	409	0	0	1,259	1,868
	2002/03	8,468	...	834	286	0	0	1,440	2,020
British Columbia ⁸	2000/01	13,854	249	...	1,457	...	5,782	1,612	870
	2001/02	13,057	265	...	...	...	5,225	2,022	1,084
	2002/03	11,819	223	...	...	...	4,016	2,021	942
Yukon	2000/01	375	...	2	..	...	73	45	24
	2001/02	351	...	2	..	...	56	51	23
	2002/03	337	...	10	..	...	96	37	39
Northwest Territories	2000/01	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	423	...	..	..	..	..	6	11
Nunavut ⁹	2000/01	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	100	... ^r	..	12	..	..	24	3
	2002/03	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2000/01	100,526	1,474	1,736	11,881	1,025	6,176^r	9,885	2,704
	2001/02	101,915	1,387^r	1,627	10,524	979	5,625^r	11,941	3,613
	2002/03	103,073	1,014	1,527	9,509	939	4,561	12,887	3,718

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

1. Unless otherwise specified, average offender count is reported as a monthly average count.

2. In some of the 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, 2000 major changes were made to 'fine option program' (F.O.P.) - elimination of provincial motor vehicle & C.C. traffic offences from F.O.P. This accounts for the 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 from 2000/01 to 2002/03 due to changeover to a new system.

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.

9. Nunavut - Unable to provide accurate data due to restructuring and lack of computerized system for statistical purposes.

Table 14

Number of intakes to community supervision, 2000/01 to 2002/03

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	2000/01	1,906	...	..	247	..	..	319	64
	2001/02	1,786 ^r	...	..	..^r	..	..	321 ^r	.. ^r
	2002/03	1,726	...	..	..	..	..	308	..
Prince Edward Island	2000/01	533	...	50	...	...	...	40	106
	2001/02	563	...	67	...	...	...	40	179
	2002/03	541	...	68	...	...	...	37	151
Nova Scotia ³	2000/01	3,653	...	1,746	730	..	..	623	812
	2001/02	3,547	...	270	646	..	..	614	758
	2002/03	3,728	...	196	651	..	..	626	981
New Brunswick ^{4,5}	2000/01	1,733	...	434	177	... ^r	... ^r	682	315
	2001/02	1,830	...	682	316	... ^r	... ^r	667	753
	2002/03	1,764	...	519	356	...	...	602	552
Quebec	2000/01	7,704	1,698	..	4,311	..	29 ^r	4,259	0
	2001/02	8,277	1,323	..	4,296	..	22 ^r	4,670	0
	2002/03	8,280	1,247	..	4,426	..	20	4,941	0
Ontario	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
	2002/03	39,778	357	0	7,991	0	0	4,920	0
Manitoba ⁶	2000/01	6,811	...	1,203	976	..	..	705	1,153
	2001/02	5,219	...	1,197	998	..	..	766	1,037
	2002/03	3,501	...	1,046	946	..	..	798	1,490
Saskatchewan	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
	2002/03	3,434	...	7,763	1,011	972	949	1,453	316
Alberta ^{4,7}	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
	2002/03	8,821	...	5,761	557	0	0	1,590	4,471
British Columbia ⁸	2000/01	11,509	497	...	3,936	...	12,149	3,226	2,317
	2001/02	11,067	492	...	...	...	12,210	3,712	1,227
	2002/03	10,429	420	...	...	...	12,177	3,545	3,186
Yukon	2000/01	353	...	28	..	...	130	96	66
	2001/02	338	...	20	..	...	191	104	109
	2002/03	363	...	30	..	...	227	99	114
Northwest Territories	2000/01	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut ⁹	2000/01	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	801	... ^r	..	4	..	..	198	9
	2002/03	885	...	..	0	..	..	285	6
Total	2000/01	81,939	2,745	23,054	19,475	995	12,994^r	17,084	8,918
	2001/02	84,504^r	2,301^r	20,151	17,266^r	1,001	13,174^r	18,583^r	8,754^r
	2002/03	83,250	2,024	15,383	15,938	972	13,373	19,204	11,267

1. In some of the 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 - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

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 - Fine option program and community service orders for 2000/01 are projections based on 7 months of data.

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

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. - Also note that the number in the 'community service orders' category is based on discharges. - The data in the 'other' category denotes electronic monitoring; the large increase in 2002/03, is due to the inclusion of a new category 'alternative measures'.

9. Nunavut - Data for 2001/02 and 2002/03 provided by the Informatic Court Services.

Table 15

Probation order length, 2000/01 to 2002/03

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	2000/01	1,906	12	0 ^r	4	12	14
	2001/02	1,786 ^r	1	0 ^r	1	6 ^r	3
	2002/03	1,726	1	0	0	6	3
Prince Edward Island	2000/01	533	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	563	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	541	0	8	0	2	17
Nova Scotia	2000/01	3,653	2	2	1	10	6
	2001/02	3,547	2	2	1	9	6
	2002/03	3,728	2	1	1	10	7
New Brunswick ³	2000/01	1,733	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	1,830	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	1,764	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	2000/01	7,704	0	0	0	4	1
	2001/02	8,277	0	0	0	4	1
	2002/03	8,280	0	0	0	4	1
Ontario	2000/01	34,920	1	1	1	6	3
	2001/02	38,236	1	1	1	4	6
	2002/03	39,778	1	1	0	4	6
Manitoba ⁴	2000/01	6,811	2	1	3	3	17
	2001/02	5,219	5	0	0	2	4
	2002/03	3,501	0	0	0	3	2
Saskatchewan	2000/01	3,457	0	1	1	17	13
	2001/02	3,402	0	1	1	15	14
	2002/03	3,434	0	1	1	17	14
Alberta	2000/01	9,360	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	9,438	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	8,821	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	2000/01	11,509	1	1	1	11	9
	2001/02	11,067	1	2	2	13	8
	2002/03	10,429	1	1	1	12	9
Yukon	2000/01	353	9	0	11	0	34
	2001/02	338	8	0	8	0	36
	2002/03	363	10	0	15	0	32
Northwest Territories	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	801	3	5	3	14	12
	2002/03	885	1	3	1	18	4
Total	2000/01	81,939	1	1	1	7	6
	2001/02	84,504^r	1	1	1	6	6
	2002/03	83,250	1	1	1	6	6

Table 15

Probation order length, 2000/01 to 2002/03 – 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	2000/01	27	12	0	3	11	5	12
	2001/02	39 ^r	2 ^r	6 ^r	2 ^r	23 ^r	17 ^r	12 ^r
	2002/03	40	2	7	2	22	15	12
Prince Edward Island	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	0	0	0	70	0	3	..
Nova Scotia	2000/01	41	7	12	2	12	5	12
	2001/02	41	8	12	3	11	6	12
	2002/03	42	8	12	2	10	5	12
New Brunswick ³	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	2000/01	32	3	6	0	38	15	24
	2001/02	32	3	7	0	39	14	24
	2002/03	33	1	10	0	37	13	18
Ontario	2000/01	45	4	15	2	14	8	12
	2001/02	44	4	10	7	11	10	12
	2002/03	47	4	5	12	0	20	12
Manitoba ⁴	2000/01	11	10	6	14	11	22	18 ^r
	2001/02	23	5	10	6	21	23	18
	2002/03	29	4	15	4	25	19	18
Saskatchewan	2000/01	37	4	5	10	9	3	12
	2001/02	37	5	5	12	6	3	12
	2002/03	39	3	0	15	7	3	12
Alberta	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	2000/01	45	1	13	0	13	4	12
	2001/02	45	1	12	0	12	4	12
	2002/03	46	1	12	0	12	4	12
Yukon	2000/01	0	29	0	9	0	8	9
	2001/02	0	33	0	4	1	10	9
	2002/03	1	30	0	5	1	8	9
Northwest Territories	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Nunavut	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	36	3	9	0	13	1	..
	2002/03	50	3	9	0	10	2	..
Total	2000/01	39	5	12	3	15	9	...
	2001/02	41	4	10	5	15	10	...
	2002/03	43	4	7	8	9	15	...

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

2. Newfoundland and Labrador - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

3. New Brunswick - Probation order length unavailable for 2000/01, 2001/02 and 2002/03 due to changeover to a new system.

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

Table 16

Number of admissions to probation, by major offence, 2000/01 to 2002/03

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	2000/01	1,906	37	33	5	19	5	1	1	
	2001/02	1,786 ^r	37	28 ^r	7 ^r	21 ^r	0 ^r	7 ^r	1	
	2002/03	1,726	36	29	7	21	0	5	2	
Prince Edward Island	2000/01	533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	541	36	26	18	18	1	0	0	
Nova Scotia	2000/01	3,653	34	24	6	29	6	1	0	
	2001/02	3,547	35	23	7	28	7	1	0	
	2002/03	3,728	35	23	7	29	6	1	0	
New Brunswick ²	2000/01	1,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	1,830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	1,764	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	2000/01	7,704	30	37	4	18	11	0	0	
	2001/02	8,277	31	35	4	18	11	1	0	
	2002/03	8,280	32	34	4	19	11	0	0	
Ontario	2000/01	34,920	45	31 ^r	6	12 ^r	6	0	1	
	2001/02	38,236	53	23	5	12	6	0	1	
	2002/03	39,778	54	23	5	16	2	0	0	
Manitoba ³	2000/01	6,811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	5,219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	3,501	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	2000/01	3,457	49 ^r	25 ^r	7	14 ^r	0	5	0	
	2001/02	3,402	50 ^r	24 ^r	7	13 ^r	0	6 ^r	0	
	2002/03	3,434	52	26	8	14	0	0	0	
Alberta	2000/01	9,360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	9,438	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	8,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	2000/01	11,509	40	32	4	14	8	0	1	
	2001/02	11,067	40	33	3	14	8	0	1	
	2002/03	10,429	40	34	3	14	8	0	1	
Yukon	2000/01	353	32	21	7	33	4	0	4	
	2001/02	338	33	15	5	41	3	0	3	
	2002/03	363	50	14	7	23	5	0	1	
Northwest Territories	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	2000/01	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	801	51	22	1	20	4	0	2	
	2002/03	885	51	12	1	30	4	0	1	
Total	2000/01	81,939	42	31	5	14	6	1	1	
	2001/02	84,504^r	46	26	5	14	6	1	1	
	2002/03	83,250	47	25	5	17	4	0	0	

1. Newfoundland and Labrador - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

2. New Brunswick - Offence data unavailable due to changeover to new system.

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

Table 17

Age of offenders on admission to probation, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Year	Age on admission								Median age ¹	Total
		18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over		
		percent								number	
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	2000/01	11	20	16	13	14	10	7	8	30	1,906
	2001/02	10 ^r	21 ^r	13 ^r	13	13 ^r	12 ^r	7 ^r	11	32 ^r	1,786 ^r
	2002/03	11	22	13	11	13	11	9	10	32	1,726
Prince Edward Island	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	533
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	563
	2002/03	10	23	16	13	13	10	5	10	..	541
Nova Scotia	2000/01	10 ^r	23	15	13	15	10	6	9	30	3,653
	2001/02	9	22	14	13	15	11	8	9	31	3,547
	2002/03	8	22	14	12	15	11	7	10	32	3,728
New Brunswick ³	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,733
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,830
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,764
Quebec	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
	2002/03	8	23	14	13	14	12	7	8	32	8,280
Ontario	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
	2002/03	9	21	14	13	14	12	7	9	32	39,778
Manitoba ⁴	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
	2002/03	7	25	18	15	13	11	6	6	30	3,501
Saskatchewan	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
	2002/03	11	24	17	16	12	10	5	6	29	3,434
Alberta	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,360
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,438
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,821
British Columbia	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
	2002/03	10	20	14	15	15	12	6	7	31	10,429
Yukon	2000/01	12	21	14	15	12	11	7	6	30	353
	2001/02	8	26	15	19	12	7	4	8	30	338
	2002/03	6	28	13	13	14	13	6	6	31	363
Northwest Territories	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	13	24	22	17	12	5	3	3	..	801
	2002/03	11	28	19	20	12	6	2	2	..	885
Total	2000/01	9	21	15	14	15	11	6	7^r	...	81,939
	2001/02	10^r	22	14	14	15	11	7	8	...	84,504^r
	2002/03	9	22	14	14	14	12	7	8	...	83,250

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

2. Newfoundland and Labrador - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data.

Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

3. New Brunswick - From 2000-2001, the age of offender on admission to probation data are unavailable due to changeover to new system.

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

Table 18

Probation admissions, by selected perspectives and offender characteristics, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Year	Total probation admissions	Selected offender characteristics		
			Percent female	Percent Aboriginal	Median age ¹
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	2000/01	1,906	15	8	30
	2001/02	1,786 ^r	18 ^r	.. ^r	32 ^r
	2002/03	1,726	18	..	32
Prince Edward Island	2000/01	533	..	..	..
	2001/02	563	..	..	..
	2002/03	541	13	..	..
Nova Scotia	2000/01	3,653	15	6	30
	2001/02	3,547	15	5	31
	2002/03	3,728	18	6	32
New Brunswick	2000/01	1,733	16	8	..
	2001/02	1,830	16	8	..
	2002/03	1,764	16	8	..
Quebec	2000/01	7,704	13	8	31
	2001/02	8,277	13	8	32
	2002/03	8,280	12	7	32
Ontario	2000/01	34,920	17	9	33
	2001/02	38,236	17	6	32
	2002/03	39,778	17	6	32
Manitoba ³	2000/01	6,811	15	46	29
	2001/02	5,219	17	51	29
	2002/03	3,501	18	46	30
Saskatchewan	2000/01	3,457	20	65	29
	2001/02	3,402	20	65	28
	2002/03	3,434	19	65	29
Alberta	2000/01	9,360	19	21	..
	2001/02	9,438	17	21	..
	2002/03	8,821	18	21	..
British Columbia	2000/01	11,509	16	18	31
	2001/02	11,067	17	19	31
	2002/03	10,429	17	20	31
Yukon	2000/01	353	19	57	30
	2001/02	338	14	65	30
	2002/03	363	18	60	31
Northwest Territories	2000/01	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	2000/01	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	801	16	95	..
	2002/03	885	12	90	..
Total	2000/01	81,939	17^r	16^r	...
	2001/02	84,504^r	16	16	...
	2002/03	83,250	17	14	...

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. Newfoundland and Labrador - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data.

Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

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

Table 19

Provincial/territorial offender deaths, by cause of death, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Year	Cause of death				Total	Inmate status	
		Suicide	Murder	Natural causes	Other ¹		In custody	Not in custody
					number			
Newfoundland and Labrador	2000/01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001/02	.. ^r	.. ^r	.. ^r	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	..	..	..	1	1	1	0
Prince Edward Island	2000/01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	2000/01	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	2000/01	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2001/02	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2002/03	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Quebec	2000/01	20	0	5	2	27	27	0
	2001/02	8	0	0	5	13	13	0
	2002/03	11	2	3	1	17	17	0
Ontario	2000/01	4	1	10	0	15	15	0
	2001/02	3	0	10	0	13	13	0
	2002/03	1	0	7	10	18	18	0
Manitoba	2000/01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001/02	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
	2002/03	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Saskatchewan	2000/01	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2001/02	2	0	0	2	4	4	0
	2002/03	1	0	3	0	4	4	0
Alberta	2000/01	1	1	0	0	2	1	1
	2001/02	2	0	0	2	4	4	0
	2002/03	1	0	2	3	6	3	3
British Columbia	2000/01	0	0	1	3	4	2	2
	2001/02	0	0	4	1	5	5	0
	2002/03	1	0	1	2	4	2	2
Yukon	2000/01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	2000/01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	2000/01	0	0	1	1	2	1	1
	2001/02	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2000/01	28	2	17	6	53	49	4
	2001/02	17	0	15	10	42	41	1
	2002/03	16	2	16	18	52	46	6

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).

Table 20

Provincial parole board statistics, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Year	Full parole decisions					Granted percent
		Granted	Denied	Deferred ¹	Total	Granted	
		number				percent	
Quebec	2000/01	1,731	1,384	0	3,115	56	
	2001/02	1,323	1,434	0	2,757	48	
	2002/03	1,267	1,394	0	2,661	48	
Ontario	2000/01	584	1,505	36	2,125	27	
	2001/02	511	1,238	53	1,802	28	
	2002/03	361	847	57	1,265	29	
British Columbia	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..
Total²	2000/01	2,315	2,889	36	5,240	44	
	2001/02	1,834	2,672	53	4,559	41	
	2002/03	1,628	2,241	57	3,926	42	
		Terminations of full parole - reason for termination					Success rate percent
		Regular expiry	Revocation	Other	Total	Success rate	
		number				percent	
Quebec	2000/01	2,132	558	0	2,690	79	
	2001/02	1,548	464	8	2,020	77	
	2002/03	1,324	420	3	1,747	76	
Ontario	2000/01	478	90	0	568	84	
	2001/02	438	53	0	491	89	
	2002/03	307	54	3	364	84	
British Columbia	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..
Total²	2000/01	2,610	648	0	3,258	80	
	2001/02	1,986	517	8	2,511	79	
	2002/03	1,631	474	6	2,111	77	

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

2. The percent calculations exclude data for British Columbia.

Federal tables

Table 21

Federal facilities in operation at year-end, by security level and capacity, 2002/03

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	405	36	441
New Brunswick	1	1	1	1	0	887	26	913
Quebec	6	3	5	3	1	3,602	195	3,797
Ontario	3	4	5	3	1	3,534	95	3,629
Manitoba	1	1	1	0	0	713	40	753
Saskatchewan	1	1	1	1	1	900	20	920
Alberta	1	3	2	1	1	1,743	20	1,763
British Columbia	1	2	4	1	1	1,869	72	1,941
Total	17	15	20	10	6	13,653	526	14,179

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 2002/03 data.

Table 22

Total federal expenditures¹, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Year	Current dollars				Constant 1992/93 dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita operating	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita operating
	\$'000		\$		\$'000		\$	
2000/01	1,270,730 ^r	114,597 ^r	1,385,327 ^r	41.27 ^r	1,117,617 ^r	100,789 ^r	1,218,405 ^r	36.30 ^r
2001/02	1,424,596	130,137	1,554,733	45.79 ^r	1,224,932	111,898	1,336,830	39.37 ^r
2002/03	1,448,955	125,955	1,574,910	46.12	1,210,489	105,226	1,315,714	38.53

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), 2000/01 to 2002/03

Year	Headquarters and central services		Custodial services		Community supervision services		National Parole Board		Total
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	
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
2002/03	309,447	21	942,708	65	160,300	11	36,500	3	1,448,955

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, 2002/03

Service area	Actual	Percent of total
Headquarters and central services	1,901	12
Custody centres	12,744	80
Community supervision	1,268	8
Total	15,913	100

1. The staff figures represent full-time equivalents as of March 31, 2003.

Table 25

Federal average daily cost per inmate, 2000/01 to 2002/03

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		\$	
2000/01	948,736 ^r	834,420 ^r	4,622,360 ^r	205.25 ^r	180.52 ^r
2001/02	1,085,277	933,170	4,653,750 ^r	233.20 ^r	200.52 ^r
2002/03	1,099,525	918,567	4,685,870	234.65	196.03

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, 2002/03

	Board members	Part-time board members	Staff	Total
Type of employees	42.0	14.0	319.0	375.0
	Conditional release	Clemency and pardons	Corporate management	Total
Business lines	289.0	34.0	52.0	375.0

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, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Region	Year	Actual-in ¹ count	Incarceration rate
			Average number of offenders per 100,000 adult population
Atlantic	2000/01	1,102 ^r	60 ^r
	2001/02	1,152 ^r	62 ^r
	2002/03	1,157	62
Quebec	2000/01	3,321 ^r	57
	2001/02	3,305 ^r	57
	2002/03	3,317	56
Ontario	2000/01	3,344 ^r	37
	2001/02	3,409 ^r	37
	2002/03	3,439	37
Prairie	2000/01	3,121 ^r	80
	2001/02	3,084	78
	2002/03	3,094	77
Pacific	2000/01	1,776 ^r	56
	2001/02	1,800 ^r	56
	2002/03	1,831	56
Total	2000/01	12,664 ^r	54
	2001/02	12,750 ^r	53
	2002/03	12,838	53

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

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, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Type of admission	Year	Region					Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
		number					
Warrant of committal	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
	2002/03	486	970	1,082	1,227	479	4,244
Revocation	2000/01	362 ^r	816 ^r	792 ^r	913 ^r	380 ^r	3,263 ^r
	2001/02	333 ^r	776 ^r	698	946 ^r	415 ^r	3,168 ^r
	2002/03	371	734	769	962	424	3,260
Termination of release	2000/01	0	2	0	4	1	7
	2001/02	0	1	0	2	2	5
	2002/03	0	3	4	1	2	10
Interruption	2000/01	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from foreign country	2000/01	2	24	35	3	13	77
	2001/02	0	22	50	0	9	81
	2002/03	0	40	27	2	6	75
Other ¹	2000/01	7 ^r	21	30 ^r	31 ^r	6	95 ^r
	2001/02	5 ^r	26	16	26 ^r	4	77 ^r
	2002/03	11	11	22	19	7	70
Total	2000/01	813^r	1,853^r	1,917^r	2,259^r	880^r	7,722^r
	2001/02	777^r	1,804^r	1,814	2,172^r	891^r	7,458^r
	2002/03	868	1,758	1,904	2,211	918	7,659

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data represent admissions of federal or provincial jurisdiction offenders anywhere and 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, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Aggregate sentence length	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
	percent		
Less than 2 years	0.23 ^r	0.19	0.19
2 years and under 3 years	44.23 ^r	46.98	52.97
3 years and under 4 years	21.92 ^r	22.00	20.45
4 years and under 5 years	12.78 ^r	10.76	8.58
5 years and under 6 years	6.96 ^r	6.28	5.37
6 years and under 7 years	3.43 ^r	3.59	3.13
7 years and under 8 years	2.43 ^r	1.99	1.70
8 years and under 9 years	1.40 ^r	1.67	1.08
9 years and under 10 years	0.58 ^r	0.73	0.66
10 years and under 15 years	1.92 ^r	1.43	2.12
15 years and under 20 years	0.21 ^r	0.46	0.42
20 years and over	0.00	0.10	0.05
Life	3.90 ^r	3.83	3.28
Total	100	100	100
Number of admissions¹	4,280^r	4,127	4,244
Average (mean) sentence length (in months)	43.0^r	42.0	40.8
Median sentence length (in months)	36.5	34.4	31.8

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data represent admission of federal jurisdiction offenders anywhere.

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, 2000/01 to 2002/03

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	2000/01	12 ^r	2	76 ^r	42 ^r	2	99 ^r	43	2	8	53 ^r	
	2001/02	8	2	70	57 ^r	7	69	54 ^r	6	3	56	
	2002/03	17	3	106	56	3	71	78	2	15	52	
Quebec	2000/01	49	10	192	112 ^r	30 ^r	130 ^r	148 ^r	12	16	73 ^r	
	2001/02	63	13	167	125 ^r	30	116	131	8	13	87	
	2002/03	56	10	182	117	19	107	110	8	18	87	
Ontario	2000/01	75	9	227 ^r	130 ^r	24	94 ^r	162 ^r	13	22 ^r	100 ^r	
	2001/02	85	14	212	121 ^r	19	101	147 ^r	12	25	103	
	2002/03	62	17	192	126	18	132	152	20	24	126	
Prairie	2000/01	75 ^r	4	248 ^r	159 ^r	15	147 ^r	296 ^r	8	17 ^r	121	
	2001/02	84	3	252	133 ^r	18	134	232	9	20	129	
	2002/03	86	2	203	161	24	150	231	5	21	150	
Pacific	2000/01	66 ^r	3	118 ^r	53 ^r	10	61	51	1	5	46	
	2001/02	58	5	108	49 ^r	3	73	26	2	7	47	
	2002/03	41	3	108	43	9	94	30	6	5	39	
Total⁵	2000/01	277^r	28	861^r	496^r	81^r	531^r	700^r	36	68^r	393	
	2001/02	298	37	809	485^r	77	493	590^r	37	68	422	
	2002/03	262	35	791	503	73	554	601	41	83	454	
number												
Region	Year	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	2000/01	14	14 ^r	8	10 ^r	2	11	41 ^r	0	1	2 ^r	442 ^r
	2001/02	11	16 ^r	11	2	4	7	55 ^r	0	0	1	439
	2002/03	14	14	6	2	0	8	39	0	0	0	486
Quebec	2000/01	23 ^r	41 ^r	7	3	2	19	119 ^r	0	3	1 ^r	990 ^r
	2001/02	17	38 ^r	8	7	1	11	141 ^r	0	2	1	979
	2002/03	37	41	10	6	3	14	139	3	3	0	970
Ontario	2000/01	15 ^r	16 ^r	9 ^r	12	2	30	110 ^r	0	1	9 ^r	1,060 ^r
	2001/02	16	22 ^r	10	19	4	23	112 ^r	1	2	2	1,050
	2002/03	24	11	12	23	0	30	105	6	0	2	1,082
Prairie	2000/01	29 ^r	27 ^r	3	25	1	31	96 ^r	0	0	6 ^r	1,308 ^r
	2001/02	15	36 ^r	9	11	0	36	70 ^r	1	1	5	1,198
	2002/03	15	30	11	15	3	29	84	0	0	7	1,227
Pacific	2000/01	7	7 ^r	3	2 ^r	0	7	36 ^r	0	0 ^r	4 ^r	480 ^r
	2001/02	5	12 ^r	4	12	0	7	31 ^r	3	0 ^r	9	461
	2002/03	7	25	3	11	0	12	40	2	0	1	479
Total⁵	2000/01	88^r	105^r	30^r	52^r	7	98	402^r	0	5^r	22^r	4,280^r
	2001/02	64	124^r	42	51	9	84	409^r	5	5^r	18	4,127
	2002/03	97	121	42	57	6	93	407	11	3	10	4,244

1. 'Sexual assault & sexual abuse' includes 'sexual morals offences' (2000/01 - 30, 2001/02 - 20, 2002/03 - 19).
 2. 'Traffic/import drugs' includes 'possession of drugs' (2000/01 - 5, 2001/02 - 2, 2002/03 - 1).
 3. 'Theft' includes 'possession of stolen property' offences (2000/01 - 18, 2001/02 - 24, 2002/03 - 25).
 4. 'Other C.C. Offences' includes 'sexual morals offences' (2000/01 - 30, 2001/02 - 20, 2002/03 - 19), possession of drugs (2000/01 - 5, 2001/02 - 2, 2002/03 - 1), possession of stolen property offences (2000/01 - 75, 2001/02 - 64, 2002/03 - 91), 'public order offences' (2000/01 - 28, 2001/02 - 25, 2002/03 - 27) as well as offences under 'property damage & mischief' (2000/01 - 5, 2001/02 - 4, 2002/03 - 2).
 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, 2000/01 to 2002/03

	Year	Province/territory of sentence							
		Newfound-land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan
Number of admissions ¹	2000/01	79 ^r	18 ^r	235 ^r	110 ^r	985 ^r	1,068 ^r	229 ^r	161 ^r
	2001/02	60	9	235 ^r	136	982 ^r	1,064 ^r	244 ^r	195
	2002/03	66	9	240	169	972	1,122	210	222
Selected inmate characteristics:									
Percent female	2000/01	5 ^r	11 ^r	8 ^r	5 ^r	4	6	5 ^r	6 ^r
	2001/02	5	0	3	4	3	6	6 ^r	9
	2002/03	0	11	6	4	3	7	3	4
Percent Aboriginal	2000/01	9	6 ^r	6	7 ^r	4	6 ^r	48 ^r	46 ^r
	2001/02	11 ^r	5 ^r	6	6 ^r	3	8	54 ^r	45 ^r
	2002/03	7	6	4	8	4	10	57	57
Average (mean) age at admission	2000/01	31	34 ^r	30 ^r	32 ^r	35 ^r	33 ^r	31 ^r	34 ^r
	2001/02	36	34	32	32	36	34	30 ^r	32 ^r
	2002/03	32	41	33	34	36	34	29	31
Median age at admission	2000/01	31	0	29	30	34	32	28	32 ^r
	2001/02	35	34	29	30	35	33	27	28
	2002/03	30	37	31	32	35	33	28	30
Province/territory of sentence									
		Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Outside Canada	Not stated	Total
Number of admissions ¹	2000/01	871 ^r	473 ^r	11 ^r	26 ^r	12 ^r	2 ^r	0 ^r	4,280 ^r
	2001/02	706 ^r	459 ^r	5	21	11	0	0 ^r	4,127 ^r
	2002/03	722	473	6	24	9	0	0	4,244
Selected inmate characteristics:									
Percent female	2000/01	7 ^r	3	0	0	0	0	0 ^r	5
	2001/02	7	3	0	5	0	0	0 ^r	5
	2002/03	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
Percent Aboriginal	2000/01	26 ^r	21 ^r	27 ^r	79 ^r	71 ^r	0	0 ^r	18 ^r
	2001/02	26 ^r	24	71 ^r	69 ^r	100	0	0 ^r	19 ^r
	2002/03	23	17	50	53	100	0	0	18
Average (mean) age at admission	2000/01	32 ^r	33 ^r	33 ^r	32 ^r	35 ^r	35 ^r	0 ^r	33
	2001/02	31 ^r	34 ^r	31 ^r	35 ^r	30 ^r	0	0 ^r	33 ^r
	2002/03	31	34	33	33	29	0	0	34
Median age at admission	2000/01	30	32	0	30	24	0	0	30 ^r
	2001/02	30	32	0	38	0	0	0	32
	2002/03	31	33	35	32	31	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, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Age on admission	Year	Region					Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
		number					
18 - 19	2000/01	43	23	32	91 ^r	19	208 ^r
	2001/02	40	34	40	69	21	204
	2002/03	40	35	26	95	13	209
20 - 24	2000/01	103	142 ^r	220	315	79 ^r	859 ^r
	2001/02	97	117	184	322	88	808
	2002/03	104	144	210	298	84	840
25 - 29	2000/01	84	166	174	244 ^r	99	767 ^r
	2001/02	77	145	189	221	63	695
	2002/03	65	147	172	216	80	680
30 - 34	2000/01	63	180	196 ^r	190 ^r	88	717 ^r
	2001/02	54	174	183	181	97	689
	2002/03	80	132	196	194	97	699
35 - 39	2000/01	59	204	188 ^r	167 ^r	70 ^r	688 ^r
	2001/02	46	198	178	175	78	675
	2002/03	75	176	158	178	77	664
40 - 44	2000/01	35 ^r	132	111	141	39 ^r	458 ^r
	2001/02	52	133	130	104	43	462
	2002/03	44	133	133	136	65	511
45 - 49	2000/01	24	51	60	69	36 ^r	240 ^r
	2001/02	34	72	65	58	28	257
	2002/03	31	97	79	54	26	287
50 and over	2000/01	29 ^r	92 ^r	79	89 ^r	46	335 ^r
	2001/02	37	106	81	65	43	332
	2002/03	47	105	108	56	37	353
Total¹	2000/01	440^r	990	1,060^r	1,306^r	476^r	4,272^r
	2001/02	437	979	1,050	1,195	461	4,122
	2002/03	486	969	1,082	1,227	479	4,243

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 8 in 2000/01, 5 in 2001/02 and 1 in 2002/03. Also excluded are admissions where the admitting facility is unknown.

Table 33

Deaths of federal offenders, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Cause of death	Year	In custody	Not in custody	Total
			(in the community) number	
Suicide	2000/01	9	7	16
	2001/02	12	7	19
	2002/03	12	8	20
Murder	2000/01	0	2	2
	2001/02	1	1	2
	2002/03	2	2	4
Legal intervention ¹	2000/01	0	1	1
	2001/02	0	2	2
	2002/03	0	1	1
Unknown	2000/01	1	19	20
	2001/02	3	7	10
	2002/03	4	6	10
Other ²	2000/01	33	39	72
	2001/02	34	60	94
	2002/03	26	44	70
Total	2000/01	43	68	111
	2001/02	50	77	127
	2002/03	44	61	105

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

Escapees from federal facilities, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Type of escape	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
		number	
Escapees from multi-level and maximum security level institutions	0	3	0
Escapees from medium security level institutions	2	6	0
Escapees from minimum security level institutions	80 ^r	56 ^r	48
Total	82^r	65^r	48

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, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Type of release	Year	Region					Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
		number					
Warrant expiry	2000/01	21	32	66	64	34	217
	2001/02	22	47	50 ^r	44 ^r	36	199 ^r
	2002/03	23	33	52	55	32	195
Full parole	2000/01	59 ^r	30	73	52	24 ^r	238 ^r
	2001/02	46	37	83	44 ^r	47	257 ^r
	2002/03	51	38	60	50	30	229
Day parole	2000/01	359 ^r	548 ^r	577 ^r	747 ^r	270	2,501 ^r
	2001/02	305 ^r	522	485 ^r	687 ^r	249	2,248 ^r
	2002/03	308	448	487	611	269	2,123
Statutory release	2000/01	428	1,246 ^r	1,175 ^r	1,329 ^r	519 ^r	4,697 ^r
	2001/02	462	1,284	1,171 ^r	1,384 ^r	530 ^r	4,831 ^r
	2002/03	511	1,278	1,268	1,454	565	5,076
Other ¹	2000/01	91 ^r	26 ^r	49 ^r	55 ^r	18 ^r	239 ^r
	2001/02	83 ^r	27 ^r	55 ^r	48 ^r	29 ^r	242 ^r
	2002/03	95	26	41	50	21	233
Total²	2000/01	958^r	1,882^r	1,940^r	2,247^r	865^r	7,892^r
	2001/02	918^r	1,917^r	1,844^r	2,207^r	891^r	7,777^r
	2002/03	988	1,823	1,908	2,220	917	7,856

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, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Year	Escorted temporary absences		Unescorted temporary absences	
	Number completed	Number not completed ¹	Number completed	Number not completed ¹
2000/01	51,160 ^r	13 ^r	7,046 ^r	48 ^r
2001/02	47,033 ^r	13	5,530 ^r	31 ^r
2002/03	50,780	15	5,039	26

Note: These numbers represent the number of permits issued during a year. Also, the slight changes in the data are due to refinements to the methodology incorporated in 2002/03.

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

Table 37

Average monthly count - Federal and provincial/territorial population supervised by Correctional Service Canada, by region, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Region	Year	Federal offenders				Provincial/territorial offenders ¹			Total
		Day parole	Full parole	Statutory release	Total	Day parole	Full parole	Total	
Atlantic	2000/01	129	417	168	714	22	89	112 ^r	826 ^r
	2001/02	104	392	173	669	18	76	94	763
	2002/03	103	367	191	660	22	66	88	748
Quebec	2000/01	312	1,226	597	2,135	1	2	3	2,138
	2001/02	311	1,144	567	2,021 ^r	0	2	2	2,023 ^r
	2002/03	272	1,087	557	1,916	0	1	1	1,917
Ontario	2000/01	332 ^r	1,121 ^r	578	2,031	0	1	1	2,032
	2001/02	318	1,050	550	1,918	0	2	2	1,920
	2002/03	281	985	561	1,828	0	2	2	1,830
Prairie	2000/01	278	963	588	1,830 ^r	33	134	167	1,997 ^r
	2001/02	262	933	591	1,787 ^r	23	105	128	1,915 ^r
	2002/03	241	846	583	1,670	27	77	104	1,774
Pacific	2000/01	179	590	270	1,039	2	3	4 ^r	1,043 ^r
	2001/02	155	577	271	1,003	1	2	3	1,005 ^r
	2002/03	169	533	250	952	0	1	1	953
Total	2000/01	1,231	4,317^r	2,202^r	7,749^r	58	229	287	8,036^r
	2001/02	1,150	4,096	2,152	7,397^r	43^r	186^r	229	7,626^r
	2002/03	1,066	3,819	2,141	7,026	49	147	196	7,222

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, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Type of release	Federal offenders		
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Escorted temporary absence			
Granted	447 ^r	262	231
Denied	109	50	48
Grant rate (%)	80.4	84.0	82.8
Unescorted temporary absence			
Granted	482 ^r	399	320
Denied	178 ^r	136	111
Grant rate (%)	73.0^r	74.6	74.2
Day parole			
Granted	3,459 ^r	3,170	3,024
Denied	1,353 ^r	1,257	1,205
Grant rate (%)	71.9	71.6	71.5
Full parole			
Granted	1,814 ^r	1,659 ^r	1,502
Denied	2,464 ^r	2,182	2,025
Grant rate (%)	42.4^r	43.2	42.6
		Provincial/territorial offenders	
Day parole			
Granted	218 ^r	184 ^r	200
Denied	92 ^r	103	85
Grant rate (%)	70.3^r	64.1^r	70.2
Full parole			
Granted	342 ^r	260 ^r	251
Denied	229 ^r	202	188
Grant rate (%)	59.9^r	56.3^r	57.2

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

Table 39

Federal outcomes¹ for offenders released by the National Parole Board, by type of conditional release, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Outcome	Day parole					
	2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Successful completions	2,907 ^r	81 ^r	2,676 ^r	83	2,524	83
Revoked for breach of condition	413 ^r	12 ^r	381 ^r	12	381	13
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	215 ^r	6 ^r	151 ^r	5 ^r	121	4
Violent	35 ^r	1	31 ^r	1	21	1
Total revocations with offence	250 ^r	7 ^r	182 ^r	6 ^r	142	5
Total	3,570^r	100	3,239^r	100	3,047	100
	Full parole ²					
Successful completions	1,335 ^r	74	1,325 ^r	74	1,161	73
Revoked for breach of condition	263 ^r	15 ^r	280 ^r	16	273	17
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	169 ^r	9 ^r	151	8	142	9
Violent	34 ^r	2 ^r	29	2	22	1
Total revocations with offence	203 ^r	11 ^r	180	10	164	10
Total	1,801^r	100	1,785^r	100	1,598	100
	Statutory release					
Successful completions	2,958 ^r	59	3,022	59	3,138	58
Revoked for breach of condition	1,296 ^r	26 ^r	1,374 ^r	27	1,612	30
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	618 ^r	12	559	11	543	10
Violent	166 ^r	3	148 ^r	3	146	3
Total revocations with offence	784 ^r	16 ^r	707 ^r	14	689	13
Total	5,038^r	100	5,103^r	100	5,439	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, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Outcome	Day parole					
	2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Successful completions	179 ^r	76	130 ^r	77	145	72
Revoked for breach of condition	53 ^r	22 ^r	33	20	53	26
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	4 ^r	2 ^r	5	3	3	1
Violent	0	0	1	1	1	0
Total revocations with offence	4 ^r	2 ^r	6	4	4	2
Total	236^r	100	169^r	100	202	100
Outcome	Full parole					
	2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Successful completions	299	79 ^r	235	83	173	73
Revoked for breach of condition	71 ^r	19 ^r	43 ^r	15	62	26
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	6 ^r	2 ^r	5	2	2	1
Violent	3 ^r	1	0	0	1	0
Total revocations with offence	9 ^r	2	5	2	3	1
Total	379^r	100	283^r	100	238	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, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Year	Pre-release			Post-release		
	Imposed	Detention	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
	number					
2000/01	886 ^r	33 ^r	2 ^r	18 ^r	13 ^r	51 ^r
2001/02	857 ^r	26 ^r	1	18 ^r	5	55
2002/03	1,151	43	5	32	3	47

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, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Year	Pre-release		Post-release		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
	number				
2000/01	281 ^r	4 ^r	79 ^r	70 ^r	56 ^r
2001/02	312 ^r	2 ^r	116 ^r	53	56 ^r
2002/03	291	1	117	23	66

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, 2000 to 2002

Jurisdiction	Sex	Adult population			Total population		
		2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
thousands							
Newfoundland and Labrador	T.	419.8	419.7	420.8	537.9	533.8	531.6
	M.	206.2	205.9	206.3	266.6	264.3	262.9
	F.	213.6	213.8	214.5	271.2	269.5	268.7
Prince Edward Island	T.	104.7	105.9	107.3	138.3	138.9	139.9
	M.	50.7	51.2	51.8	67.9	68.2	68.6
	F.	54.0	54.6	55.5	70.4	70.7	71.3
Nova Scotia	T.	732.2	736.4	742.0	942.3	942.9	944.8
	M.	353.9	356.0	359.2	461.6	461.8	463.0
	F.	378.3	380.5	382.8	480.7	481.1	481.7
New Brunswick	T.	589.1	592.3	595.7	755.6	756.0	756.7
	M.	288.6	290.0	291.4	374.0	373.9	373.9
	F.	300.5	302.3	304.3	381.6	382.1	382.8
Quebec	T.	5,783.0	5,835.9	5,888.9	7,381.8	7,417.7	7,455.2
	M.	2,825.6	2,852.6	2,878.9	3,643.1	3,661.5	3,680.1
	F.	2,957.3	2,983.3	3,009.9	3,738.6	3,756.2	3,775.1
Ontario	T.	8,957.5	9,139.7	9,305.2	11,697.6	11,894.9	12,068.3
	M.	4,365.3	4,456.9	4,538.0	5,771.8	5,871.4	5,956.5
	F.	4,592.2	4,682.8	4,767.2	5,925.8	6,023.4	6,111.8
Manitoba	T.	857.0	861.3	865.0	1,146.4	1,149.1	1,150.8
	M.	420.0	422.3	424.3	568.4	569.9	570.9
	F.	437.0	439.0	440.7	578.0	579.2	580.0
Saskatchewan	T.	754.0	754.0	753.5	1,022.0	1,017.1	1,011.8
	M.	370.5	370.2	369.6	507.4	504.5	501.5
	F.	383.5	383.8	383.8	514.6	512.6	510.4
Alberta	T.	2,246.0	2,296.6	2,350.7	3,009.9	3,059.1	3,113.6
	M.	1,126.7	1,152.2	1,179.2	1,518.7	1,543.4	1,570.6
	F.	1,119.3	1,144.4	1,171.5	1,491.1	1,515.7	1,543.0
British Columbia	T.	3,163.4	3,211.6	3,260.2	4,060.1	4,101.6	4,141.3
	M.	1,555.1	1,577.9	1,600.0	2,016.0	2,035.4	2,053.1
	F.	1,608.3	1,633.7	1,660.2	2,044.1	2,066.2	2,088.2
Yukon	T.	22.6	22.5	22.6	30.6	30.2	29.9
	M.	11.6	11.5	11.4	15.8	15.5	15.3
	F.	11.0	11.0	11.2	14.8	14.7	14.7
Northwest Territories	T.	27.9	28.3	28.7	40.8	41.2	41.4
	M.	14.5	14.8	15.0	21.1	21.3	21.4
	F.	13.4	13.6	13.7	19.7	19.9	20.0
Nunavut	T.	15.6	16.1	16.4	27.5	28.1	28.7
	M.	8.2	8.4	8.6	14.4	14.7	15.0
	F.	7.4	7.6	7.9	13.1	13.4	13.7
Canada	T.	23,672.8	24,020.2	24,356.9	30,790.8	31,110.6	31,414.0
	M.	11,597.0	11,769.9	11,933.8	15,247.0	15,405.8	15,552.6
	F.	12,075.8	12,250.3	12,423.1	15,543.9	15,704.8	15,861.3

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division, July 1st 2003.

Appendix B

Age distribution of the adult population, by sex, as at July 1st, 2002

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.	7.9	7.9	36.7	35.5	37.5	43.0	45.3	44.9	162.1	420.8
	M.	4.1	4.1	18.4	18.0	18.5	20.9	22.4	22.3	77.8	206.3
	F.	3.8	3.8	18.3	17.5	19.0	22.2	22.9	22.7	84.3	214.5
Prince Edward Island	T.	2.1	2.1	9.6	8.9	9.1	10.8	11.2	10.7	42.9	107.3
	M.	1.0	1.0	4.8	4.3	4.5	5.4	5.5	5.2	19.9	51.8
	F.	1.1	1.0	4.8	4.5	4.6	5.4	5.6	5.5	23.0	55.5
Nova Scotia	T.	13.0	13.0	62.2	61.2	65.2	75.9	80.4	75.1	296.0	742.0
	M.	6.7	6.7	31.2	30.5	32.2	37.7	39.9	37.4	136.9	359.2
	F.	6.3	6.3	31.0	30.7	33.1	38.1	40.5	37.7	159.1	382.8
New Brunswick	T.	10.2	10.4	50.7	51.7	53.2	60.8	63.3	61.6	233.9	595.7
	M.	5.2	5.3	26.1	26.1	26.8	30.7	31.7	30.8	108.7	291.4
	F.	5.0	5.1	24.5	25.6	26.4	30.1	31.6	30.8	125.1	304.3
Quebec	T.	93.3	95.2	514.2	496.0	502.5	605.4	652.7	609.7	2,319.7	5,888.9
	M.	47.9	48.6	263.6	254.1	257.6	308.9	328.9	304.5	1,064.9	2,878.9
	F.	45.5	46.6	250.6	241.9	245.0	296.5	323.8	305.2	1,254.9	3,009.9
Ontario	T.	159.0	160.2	793.8	828.2	916.4	1,039.5	1,030.2	909.5	3,468.5	9,305.2
	M.	81.8	82.4	403.6	415.7	458.6	522.1	513.8	449.8	1,610.2	4,538.0
	F.	77.2	77.9	390.2	412.5	457.7	517.4	516.4	459.7	1,858.2	4,767.2
Manitoba	T.	16.3	16.0	78.4	77.7	78.1	85.5	91.6	84.9	336.5	865.0
	M.	8.3	8.2	40.2	39.9	40.0	43.5	46.2	42.3	155.7	424.3
	F.	8.0	7.8	38.3	37.8	38.1	42.1	45.3	42.6	180.7	440.7
Saskatchewan	T.	15.4	15.3	72.6	66.2	62.2	71.4	78.4	74.6	297.3	753.5
	M.	8.0	7.8	37.5	33.0	31.1	36.0	39.4	38.1	138.7	369.6
	F.	7.4	7.5	35.0	33.2	31.1	35.5	39.0	36.5	158.7	383.8
Alberta	T.	46.5	47.1	237.9	235.6	236.6	254.2	271.8	247.2	773.8	2,350.7
	M.	23.8	24.1	123.2	122.0	122.0	129.0	136.8	126.8	371.5	1,179.2
	F.	22.7	23.0	114.7	113.6	114.7	125.2	135.0	120.4	402.3	1,171.5
British Columbia	T.	56.0	57.2	281.2	270.4	305.2	340.3	354.1	333.5	1,262.4	3,260.2
	M.	28.5	29.3	141.7	135.9	152.1	170.6	177.0	165.3	599.5	1,600.0
	F.	27.5	27.8	139.5	134.5	153.1	169.6	177.1	168.2	662.8	1,660.2
Yukon	T.	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.8	7.2	22.6
	M.	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	3.9	11.4
	F.	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	3.4	11.2
Northwest Territories	T.	0.7	0.6	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.7	2.8	6.9	28.7
	M.	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.5	3.7	15.0
	F.	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.3	3.2	13.7
Nunavut	T.	0.5	0.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.3	3.2	16.4
	M.	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.8	8.6
	F.	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.4	7.9
Canada	T.	421.4	425.9	2,144.7	2,138.9	2,274.6	2,595.3	2,687.1	2,458.7	9,210.3	24,356.9
	M.	216.2	218.3	1,094.1	1,083.4	1,147.7	1,309.1	1,345.9	1,226.1	4,293.2	11,933.8
	F.	205.2	207.6	1,050.6	1,055.6	1,126.9	1,286.2	1,341.2	1,232.6	4,917.1	12,423.1

Note: Due to rounding, totals may not add and these figures may not always correspond exactly to figures in Appendix A.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division, July 1st 2003.

Appendix C

Provincial/territorial custodial facilities in operation at year-end, by province/territory, 2002/03

Newfoundland and Labrador

Bishop's Falls Correctional Centre
 Corner Brook Detention Centre
 Her Majesty's Penitentiary
 Labrador Correctional Centre
 Newfoundland and 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
 Central East Correctional Centre
 Chatham Jail
 Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre
 Fort Frances Jail
 Guelph Correctional Centre
 Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre
 Kenora 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
 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

Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women - Secure
 Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women - Open
 Ford Mountain Camp
 Fraser Regional Correctional Centre
 Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre
 Nanaimo Correctional Centre
 New Haven Camp
 Prince George Regional Correctional Centre
 Surrey Pre-Trial Services Centre
 Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre
 Vancouver Jail

Yukon

Whitehorse Correctional Centre

Northwest Territories

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

Nunavut

Baffin Correctional Centre
 CRC Uttaqicik

Appendix D

Federal facilities in operation at year-end, by province, 2002/03

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

Quebec - concluded

La Macaza Institution
 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.

Newfoundland and Labrador admission and release data reported in this report and in the Juristat have been tabulated from the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS), a new person-based survey that is currently being implemented in several jurisdictions across Canada. The ICSS collects detailed data pertaining to the delivery of both youth and adult correctional services in Canada. These micro-data are collected through three distinct records organized by offender (e.g., socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, Aboriginal status, etc.), their correctional programs (e.g., pre-trial custody, sentence type, community release, aggregate time served, admitting and releasing facilities, etc.), and different events that occur while under supervision (e.g., escapes, temporary absences, etc.). The records are longitudinal, permitting analysis of correctional service histories and follow-up analysis. These histories can be examined in relation to concepts such as offence histories, prior supervision types, breaches of conditional release, and the length of time between readmissions. An upcoming Juristat will demonstrate the utility of ICSS data in constructing criminal careers using corrections histories. In addition, the survey examines key corrections concepts such as the assessment of offender needs, conditions attached to conditional releases, and security concerns associated with offenders under correctional supervision.

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 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.

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.

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 charges (MC) – Refers to when 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.