

Adult Correctional Services in Canada

2003/04





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Statistics Canada Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Adult Correctional Services in Canada

2003/04

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

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December 2005

Catalogue no. 85-211-XIE ISSN 1480-8501

Frequency: Annual

Ottawa

La version française de cette publication est disponible sur demande (nº 85-211-XIF au catalogue).

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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
- 0s 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

Also used in this publication is:

e estimated

Preface

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

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

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Introduction

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

The data contained in the following tables pertain to services provided by governmental agencies responsible for adult corrections in each of the provincial, territorial and federal sectors¹. More specifically, the data examine caseload characteristics as well as resource expenditures relating to adult custodial and community supervision services.

It should be noted that the data focus on adult corrections only and include all persons 18 years of age and older. In Canada, all persons who commit an offence prior to their eighteenth birthday are processed through the youth justice system, and are subject to the provisions of the *Young Offenders Act* ². Children under the age of twelve are not subject to criminal prosecutions in Canada. Correctional data relating to children and youth are not included in this report.

Adult correctional services

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

(1) Custodial remands

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

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

(2) Custodial sentences

Correctional services agencies are also responsible for the administration of court imposed dispositions (with the exception of the collection of fines). Once a finding of guilt has been determined, the actual disposition is at the discretion of the presiding

^{1.} For an analytical review of these data, please see the related Juristat entitled "Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2003/04", (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE, Vol. 25, No 8).

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

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 presentence 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 specified days. Such allowances are typically made only for minor or first time offenders in order to facilitate the maintenance of employment and/or family responsibilities.

(3) Conditional sentences

Introduced in September 1996 as a new disposition with the proclamation of Bill C-41, conditional sentences allow offenders sentenced to a term of custody to serve their time in the community under supervision. Conditional sentences may be imposed at the discretion of the presiding judge, though under certain restrictions. First, there must be no minimum term of imprisonment associated with the conviction(s). Second, the term of imprisonment that would normally have been imposed must be less than two years. Finally, the court must be satisfied that the imposition of a conditional sentence would not endanger the safety of the public. The objective is to provide less serious offenders with effective, less costly, community-based alternatives while using scarce-needed funds for the incarceration and treatment of more serious offenders.

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

(4) Probation

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

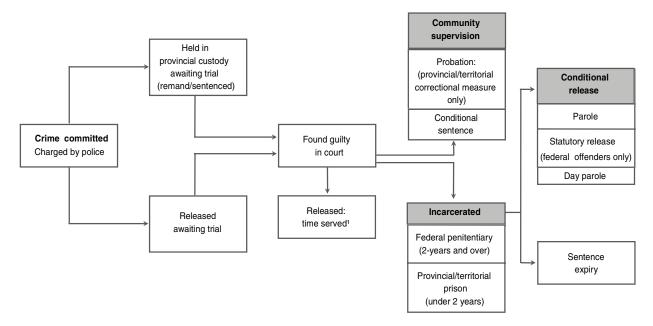
Typically, the provincial and territorial correctional systems cannot provide detailed "case characteristics" data about their average daily populations. This is due to the high turnover rate of provincial/territorial inmates. However, extensive details are recorded about offenders at the time of admission. 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 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, by type of sentence, 1999/00 to 2003/04

			Average counts ¹		Admissions				
		Provincial/ territorial ²	Federal	Total	Provincial/ territorial ^{3, 4}	Federal ⁵	Total		
Custodial	1999/00	18,633 ^r	12,974	31,607 ^r	219,840	7,906	227,746		
	2000/01	18,813	12,664	31,477	227,279	7,722	235,001		
	2001/02	19,266 ^r	12,750	32,016 ^r	234,871	7,448 ^r	242,319		
	2002/03	19,685 ^r	12,838	32,523 ^r	244,169	7,737 ^r	251,906		
	2003/04	19,366	12,641	32,007	242,915	7,577	250,492		
Community ^{6, 7}	1999/00	113,745	8,100	121,845	91,936	8,067	100,003		
	2000/01	111,885	8,036	119,921	101,768	7,892	109,660		
	2001/02	117,541 ^r	7,626	125,167	105,454	7,644 ^r	113,098		
	2002/03	119,268 ^r	7,222	126,490	104,639	7,703 ^r	112,342		
	2003/04	115,510	7,089	122,599	100,343	7,875	108,218		
Total	1999/00	132,378	21,074	153,452	311,776	15,973	327,749		
	2000/01	130,698	20,700	151,398	329,047	15,614	344,661		
	2001/02	136,808 ^r	20,376	157,183	340,325	15,092 '	355,417		
	2002/03	138,953 ^r	20,060	159,013	348,808	15,440 '	364,248		
	2003/04	134,876	19,730	154,606	343,258	15,452	358,710		

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.
- Excluded from the total community provincial/territorial average counts to probation are: New Brunswick from 2000/01, Northwest Territories from 1997/98 to 2003/04 and, Nunavut, 1999/00 to 2003/04; 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 to 2000/01, Northwest Territories from 1997/98 to 2003/04, Nunavut, 1999/00, 2000/01 to 2003/04.
- 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.
- 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 2003/04 and, Nunavut in 1999/00 and 2000/01; and, to conditional sentences are: Northwest Territories from 1998/99 to 2003/04 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, 2003/04, Tables 5, 6, 13, 14, 27, 28, 35 and 37.

Summary table 2
Admissions to provincial/territorial and federal custody, by selected characteristics, 2003/04

								Characteristics sentenced inma	
		Admissions			Change from	Median sentence			Median
	Sentenced	Remand	Other ¹	Total	previous year	length (days)	Female	Aboriginal	Age
		n	umber		percent	number		percent	number
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	1,024	433	107	1,564	0.1	60	5		31
Prince Edward Island	489	189	0	678	-21.1		9	3	
Nova Scotia	1,335	1,319	474	3,128	3.0	60	6	6	31
New Brunswick ²	2,303	1,469	549	4,321	-0.6	18	8	8	31
Quebec	11,933	25,761	2,849	40,543	-5.9	24	10	2	35
Ontario	31,710	57,854	13,291	102,855	-0.3	30	9	9	33
Manitoba	3,139	8,273	7,349	18,761	4.1	90	7	68	30
Saskatchewan ²	3,159	5,443	173	8,775	-3.1	90	10	79	29
Alberta	16,255	10,037	0	26,292	1.7	19	12	39	31
British Columbia	8,812	11,840	13,565	34,217	2.8	45	8	20	31
Yukon	192	358	15	565	3.5	36	8	76	31
Northwest Territories	616	233	4	853	-10.7	180	7	83	32
Nunavut	171	192	0	363	-16.9		0	98	
Provincial/territorial total	81,138	123,401	38,376	242,915	-0.5		10	21	
Federal total	4,226		3,351	7,577	-2.1	990	6	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'.

Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing as follows; Newfoundland and Labrador 2001/02, New Brunswick 2002/2003, Saskatchewan 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.
 Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2003/04, Tables 6, 8, 10, 28, 29 and 31.

Summary table 3 Provincial/territorial and federal community releases, 2003/04

				Charac	teristics of prot	ationers			
	Total probation admissions	% change from previous year	Median probation length (months)	Percent female	Percent Aboriginal	Median age	Total conditional sentences	Total conditional release ¹	Total
					number				
Newfoundland and Labrador ² Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick ² Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan ² Alberta	1,715 498 3,860 1,753 8,645 37,407 3,379 3,438 8,597	-0.7 -7.9 3.5 -2.2 4.4 -6.0 -3.5 -3.1 -2.5	12 12 12 18 12 18 12	18 12 16 17 14 17 19 19	 7 7 7 6 50 67 24	32 34 30 32 32 31 29	407 58 664 615 4,525 5,212 739 1,514 1,558	 1,175 287 	2,122 556 4,524 2,368 14,345 42,906 4,118 4,952 10,155
British Columbia Yukon Northwest Territories Nunavut	9,120 292 922	-12.6 -19.6 4.2	12 9 	18 15 19	19 61 99	31 32 	3,141 96 328	398 	12,659 388 1,250
Provincial/territorial total	79,626	-4.5 		17	16		18,857	1,860	100,343 7,875

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.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2003/04, Tables 14, 15, 18 and 35.

Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing as follows; Newfoundland 2001/02, New Brunswick 2002/2003, Saskatchewan 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution. Federal community release excludes releases where the releasing facility is not known, as well as those releases where the release type is not stated.

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.).

Summary table 4
Average counts of offenders in provincial/territorial and federal custody, 2003/04

	Sentenced count	Remand count	Other¹	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	210	50	11	270	-8.1	65	-8.9
Prince Edward Island	51	18	6	75	-5.0	71	-6.2
Nova Scotia	153	115	28	296	0.0	40	-0.7
New Brunswick	203	95	11	309	-1.6	52	-2.2
Quebec	2,283	1,475	0	3,758	1.1	63	0.1
Ontario	2,957	4,490	235	7,682	-4.6	81	-6.1
Manitoba	515	714		1,229	4.1	140	3.2
Saskatchewan	826	331	14	1,171	-3.5	157	-3.9
Alberta	1,220	941	0	2,161	2.1	90	0.3
British Columbia ^{3,4}	1,146	847	57	2,050	-0.7	63	-2.0
Yukon	25	27	0	52	1.2	220	-2.9
Northwest Territories	194	31	0	225	1.4	771	-0.3
Nunavut	62	27	0	89	-1.1	518	-4.1
Provincial/territorial total	9,844	9,160	361	19,366	-1.6	79	-2.9
Federal total ⁵				12,641	-1.5	51	-2.8

Notes: Percent change has been calculated using unrounded numbers. Rates have been rounded. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2003/04, Appendix A, Tables 5 and 27.

^{1. &#}x27;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' includes pre-court lock-ups and immigration holds in a correctional facility which is a new category beginning in 1999/00.

^{4.} British Columbia - 'Sentence Count' includes 'Dual Status'.

^{5.} Federal average counts include federal and provincial/territorial offenders in a federal facility and those temporarily detained in a federal facility.

Summary table 5 Average counts of offenders in the community, 2003/04

	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	2,069	501	149		2,218	-5.7
Prince Edward Island	717	677	22	•••	739	32.9
Nova Scotia	4,045	547	411	•••	4,456	1.6
New Brunswick	2,101	353	325		2,426	4.1
Quebec	8,839	149	3,495	550	12,884	1.7
Ontario	53,641	568	3,598	146	57,385	-3.5
Manitoba	6,029	687	841		6,870	-8.1
Saskatchewan	4,181	561	1,263		5,444	1.9
Alberta	7,949	332	1,489		9,438	-4.7
British Columbia	11,137	340	2,003	189	13,329	-7.4
Yukon	285	1,208	36		321	-14.1
Northwest Territories						
Nunavut						
Provincial/ territorial total	100,993	411	13,632	885	115,510	-3.2
Federal ²					7,089	-1.8

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2003/04, Appendix A, Tables 13 and 37.

Summary table 6
Provincial/territorial and federal adult corrections operational expenditures, 1999/00 to 2003/04

	Fed	Federal		Provincial/territorial ¹		Total		Per capita		
	Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars		
		\$'000								
1999/00 2000/01 2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	1,273,728 1,270,730 1,424,596 1,448,955 1,447,446	1,150,612 1,117,617 1,224,932 1,210,489 1,186,431	1,107,008 1,151,004 1,195,812 1,296,416 1,271,957	1,000,007 1,012,317 1,028,213 ^r 1,083,054 ^r 1,042,587	2,380,736 2,421,734 2,620,408 2,745,371 2,719,403	2,150,619 2,129,933 2,253,146 2,293,543 2,229,019	78.30 ° 78.91 ° 84.47 ° 87.54 ° 85.98	70.74 ° 69.40 ° 72.63 ° 73.13 ° 70.47		

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

^{1. &#}x27;Conditional release' includes provincial/territorial parole.

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.

Excluded from provincial/territorial operational expenditures are: all expenditures from Prince Edward Island, 2003/04, community supervision expenditures from Northwest Territories, 1999/00, and community supervision and headquarters and central services expenditures from Nunavut, 1999/00.
 Source: Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2002/03, Tables 3 and 22.

Summary table 7 Personnel in provincial/territorial and federal jurisdictions, 1999/00 to 2003/04

				Personnel ¹		
		Headquarters and central services	Custodial services	Non-custodial services	Parole boards	Total
				number		
Provincial/territorial	1999/00	674	13,809	2,360	166	17,009
	2000/01	743	13,084	2,407	179	16,413
	2001/02	717	12,604	2,484	162	15,967
	2002/03	735 ^r	11,933 ^r	2,589	142	15,399
	2003/04	725	12,153	2,728	158	15,764
Federal	1999/00	1,656	10,208	1,095	322	13,281
	2000/01	1,947	12,572	1,319	337	16,175
	2001/02	1,628	11,339	1,181	355	14,503
	2002/03	1,901	12,744	1,268	375	16,288
	2003/04	1,901	12,050	1,207	366	15,524
Total	1999/00	2,330	24,017	3,455	488	30,290
	2000/01	2,690	25,656	3,726	516	32,588
	2001/02	2,345	23,943	3,665	517	30,470 '
	2002/03	2,636	24,677	3,857	517	31,687 '
	2003/04	2,626	24,203	3,935	524	31,288

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding.

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

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2003/04, Tables 2, 24 and 26.

Provincial/Territorial Tables

Table 1

Provincial/territorial correctional facilities in operation at year-end, by security level and capacity, 2001/02 to 2003/04

			Security level		Capaci	ty¹	Non-custodial (probation/
		Secure	Open	Total	Total operational	Special purpose	parole offices)
					number		
Newfoundland and Labrador	2001/02	7	1	8	349	84	14
	2002/03	7	1	8	349	84	14
	2003/04	7	1	8	351	61	14
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	2	0	2	98	10	6
	2002/03	2	0	2	126	12	5
	2003/04	2	0	2	126	12	5
Nova Scotia	2001/02	5	0	5	496	59	16
	2002/03	5	0	5	463	74	16
	2003/04	5	0	5	416	75	16
New Brunswick	2001/02	4	1	5	284	0	12
	2002/03	4	1	5	284	0	12
	2003/04	4	1	5	284	0	12
Quebec ²	2001/02	18	0	18	3,253	724	42
	2002/03	18	0	18	3,253	724	42
	2003/04	18	0	18	3,763	513	42
Ontario ³	2001/02	34	2	36	8,995	671	101
	2002/03	34	1	35	8,692	686	101
	2003/04	32	1	33	9,123	525	102
Manitoba	2001/02	6	2	8	1,222	147	17
	2002/03	6	2	8	1,244	157	17
	2003/04	6	2	8	1,232	157	17
Saskatchewan	2001/02	4	8	12	1,180	57	15
	2002/03	4	8	12	1,165	57	15
	2003/04	4	9	13	1,195	30	15
Alberta	2001/02	8	0	8	2,135	697	40
	2002/03	8	0	8	2,135	697	40
	2003/04	8	0	8	2,134	698	40
British Columbia	2001/02	11	8	19	2,725	170	60
	2002/03	10	0	10	2,323	170	55
	2003/04	10	0	10	2,419	170	51
Yukon	2001/02	1	0	1	75	10	4
	2002/03	1	0	1	73	10	3
	2003/04	1	1	1	71	10	3
Northwest Territories	2001/02	1	2	3	196	0	8
	2002/03	1	2	3	196	0	9
	2003/04	1	2	3	198	0	12
Nunavut	2001/02	1	1	2	66	24	3
	2002/03	1	1	2	74	20	8
	2003/04	1	1	2	86	8	8
Total	2001/02	102	25	127	21,074	2,653	338
	2002/03	101	16	117	20,377	2,691	337
	2003/04	99	17	116	21,398	2,259	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.

Quebec - The method of measuring capacity was subject to major modification in 2003-2004. Given the substantial difference in this methodology, these data are inconsistent with data for 2001-2002 and 2002-2003. Comparaisons are therefore not recommended.

^{3.} 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, 2003/04

		Custo	dial servic	es	Non-cu	stodial serv	rices	Paro	le boards			Salaries
	Headquarters and central services	Correctional officers	Other	Total	Probation/ parole officers	Other	Total	Board members	Other	Total	Total e	as a % of total operating expenditures ²
						number						percentage
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	4	164	65	229	34	16	50				283	78
Prince Edward Islan	d ⁴											
Nova Scotia ⁵	12	228	113	341	77	37	114				467	76
New Brunswick ⁶	29	194	39	233	38	12	50				312	76
Quebec ³	231	1,646	535	2,181	421	90	511	66	19	85	3,008	79
Ontario	273	3,015	1,873	4,888	715	252	967	51	18	69	6,197	76
Manitoba	26	603	230	832	122	37	159				1,017	84
Saskatchewan	18	632	209	841	105	27	131				990	81
Alberta	42	746	280	1,026	151	79	230				1,297	83
British Columbia	52	1,167	125	1,292	470	0	470	4	0	4	1,818	66
Yukon	25	33	22	55	12	4	16				96	81
Northwest Territorie	s 7	93	59	152	16	4	20				179	79
Nunavut	7	58	25	83	9	1	10				100	70
Total	725	8,579	3,574	12,153	2,169	558	2,728	121	37	158	15,764	930

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

1. Unless otherwise specified, personnel reflects full-time equivalents (FTE's) as of March 31st, 2004.

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

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

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.

Nova Scotia - Community corrections managers included in 'other, non-custodial services' are also senior probation officers and carry a caseload.

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, 2001/02 to 2003/04

						Current	dollars					Cons ⁻ 1992/93	
			Custodial services				entral	Parole boards		Total		To	tal
		\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000 pe	er capita	\$'000 p	er capita
Newfoundland and Labrador	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	18,059 19,243 19,062	83 84 83	3,515 3,305 3,613	16 14 16	208 295 232	1 1 1			21,781 22,843 22,908	41.73 r 43.99 r 44.09	18,729 19,083 18,777	35.88 36.75 36.14
Prince Edward Island	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	4,331 4,322 	71 71 	1,107 1,096 	18 18	645 666 	11 11 			6,083 6,084	44.51 ^r 44.41 ^r 	5,231 5,082 	38.27 37.10
Nova Scotia ²	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	21,618 ^r 21,490 ^r 21,503	72 71 72	6,074 6,466 5,900	20 22 20	2,333 r 2,114 r 2,535	8 7 8			30,024 ^r 30,070 ^r 29,938	32.20 ° 32.18 ° 31.98	25,816 ^r 25,121 ^r 24,540	27.69 26.88 26.22
New Brunswick ³	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	12,401 12,670 12,916	70 69 72	3,909 4,319 2,616	22 23 15	1,388 1,400 2,466	8 8 14			17,698 18,389 17,998	23.60 ^r 24.51 ^r 23.98	15,218 15,362 14,752	20.29 20.48 19.65
Quebec ⁴	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	150,520 157,773 167,382	73 73 73	40,835 43,092 44,875	20 20 20	12,964 13,408 13,808	6 6 6	2,700 2,824 2,976	1 1 1	207,019 217,097 229,041	27.99 ^r 29.17 ^r 30.59	178,004 181,368 187,738	24.06 24.37 25.07
Ontario ⁵	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	393,887 465,138 432,123	83 84 83	61,668 68,777 73,265	13 12 14	16,115 16,852 15,118	3 3 3	2,981 2,971 2,977	1 1 1	474,651 553,737 523,484	39.89 r 45.78 r 42.77	408,126 462,604 429,085	34.30 38.24 35.06
Manitoba	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	48,953 53,128 56,732	75 80 77	12,562 10,228 13,034	19 15 18	3,332 3,315 3,592	5 5 5			64,847 66,670 73,358	56.33 r 57.70 r 63.09	55,758 55,697 60,129	48.43 48.20 51.71
Saskatchewan ⁶	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	53,007 53,374 ^r 53,896	84 85 85	8,148 7,952 ^r 8,394	13 13 13	1,769 1,650 ^r 1,252	3 3 2			62,924 62,976 ^r 63,543	62.92 ^r 63.26 ^r 63.87	54,105 52,612 ^r 52,084	54.10 52.85 52.35
Alberta	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	71,717 78,397 81,429	76 76 77	18,976 19,788 18,668	20 19 18	4,041 4,976 5,063	4 5 5			94,734 103,161 105,160	30.99 r 33.12 r 33.34	81,456 86,183 86,197	26.65 27.67 27.33
British Columbia	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	145,890 129,422 122,729	78 74 74	35,042 37,641 37,227	19 22 22	4,763 7,175 5,475	3 4 3	614 647 732	0 0 0	186,308 174,885 166,163	45.68 r 42.50 r 40.07	160,196 146,103 136,199	39.28 35.51 32.85
Yukon ⁷	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	5,855 5,608 5,588	73 74 74	1,339 1,220 1,083	17 16 14	780 770 857	10 10 11			7,974 7,597 7,528	264.66 ^r 252.20 ^r 242.37	6,856 6,347 6,170	227.57 210.69 198.66
Northwest Territories ⁸	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	12,505 13,336 18,440	77 73 84	2,053 1,777 1,471	13 10 7	1,628 3,186 1,949	10 17 9			16,186 18,299 21,860	396.50 ^r 441.64 ^r 522.08	13,917 15,287 17,918	340.93 368.96 427.93
Nunavut	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	4,147 12,900 ^r 9,036	74 88 82	902 964 ^r 1,203	16 7 11	534 745 ^r 737	10 5 7			5,583 14,609 ^r 10,976	198.52 r 508.33 r 373.54	4,800 12,205 ^r 8,997	170.70 424.67 306.18
Total	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	942,890 ^r 1,026,799 ^r 1,000,838	79 79 79	196,129 206,624 211,349	16 16 17	50,499 ^r 56,552 ^r 53,084	4 4 4	6,294 6,441 6,685	1 0 1	1,195,812 ^r 1,296,416 ^r 1,271,957	38.55 ^r 41.34 ^r 40.21	1,028,213 ^r 1,083,054 ^r 1,042,587	33.15 34.53 32.96

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

Capital costs have been excluded from all jurisdictions' expenditures.

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

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.

Quebec - Community supervision includes the costs of fine option (FO) and Alcofrein programs. Those costs are as follows: 2001/02 - \$2,530.2, 2002/03 - \$2,107.6 and 2003/04 - \$2.114.5.

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.

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

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.

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, 2001/02 to 2003/04

		Institutional or	perating costs ¹		Average dai	ly inmate cost
		Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars	Total days stay ²	Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars
			\$'000			\$
Newfoundland and Labrador	2001/02	18,059	15,528	115,705	156.08	134.21
	2002/03	19,243	16,076	107,237	179.45	149.91
	2003/04	19,062	15,625	98,783	192.97	158.17
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	4,331	3,724	23,699	182.73	157.12
	2002/03	4,322	3,610	28,791	150.10	125.40
	2003/04			27,413		
Nova Scotia ³	2001/02	21,618 ^r	18,588 ^r	114,245 ⁻	189.22 ^r	162.70
	2002/03	21,490 ^r	17,953 ^r	108,040 ⁻	198.91 ^r	166.17
	2003/04	21,503	17,626	108,336	198.49	162.69
New Brunswick	2001/02	12,401	10,663	114,245	108.55	93.33
	2002/03	12,670	10,585	114,610	110.55	92.35
	2003/04	12,916	10,587	113,094	114.21	93.61
Quebec	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
	2003/04	167,382	137,198	1,375,245	121.71	99.76
Ontario	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
	2003/04	432,123	354,199	2,811,246	153.71	125.99
Manitoba	2001/02	48,953	42,092	406,730	120.36	103.49
	2002/03	53,128	44,384	430,788	123.33	103.03
	2003/04	56,732	46,502	450,180	126.02	103.30
Saskatchewan ⁴	2001/02	53,007	45,578	416,830	127.17	109.34
	2002/03	53,374 ^r	44,590 ⁻	442,745	120.55 ^r	100.71
	2003/04	53,896	44,177	428,586	125.75	103.08
Alberta	2001/02	71,717	61,665	760,295	94.33	81.11
	2002/03	78,397	65,495	772,340	101.51	84.80
	2003/04	81,429	66,745	790,926	102.95	84.39
British Columbia	2001/02	145,890	125,443	803,548	181.56	156.11
	2002/03	129,422	108,122	753,214	171.83	143.55
	2003/04	122,729	100,598	749,934	163.65	134.14
Yukon	2001/02	5,855	5,035	19,564	299.29	257.34
	2002/03	5,608	4,685	18,688	300.06	250.68
	2003/04	5,588	4,580	18,959	294.75	241.60
Northwest Territories ⁵	2001/02	12,505	10,752	67,525 ^r	185.19 ^r	159.24
	2002/03	13,336	11,141	81,030 ^r	164.58 ^r	137.49
	2003/04	18,440	15,115	82,350	223.92	183.54
Nunavut	2001/02	4,147	3,565	35,770	115.93	99.68
	2002/03	12,900 °	10,777 ^r	32,850	392.68 ^r	328.06
	2003/04	9,036	7,407	32,574	277.40	227.38
Total ⁶	2001/02	942,890 ^r	810,739 ^r	7,032,258 ^r	134.08 ^r	115.29
	2002/03	1,026,799 ^r	857,810 ^r	7,184,886 ^r	142.91 ^r	119.39
	2003/04	1,000,838	820,359	7,087,883	141.20	115.74

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

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. &#}x27;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.

^{6.} In 2003/04, the total average daily inmate costs (current and constant 1992/93 dollars) exclude Prince Edward Island.

Table 5

Average daily count of offenders in provincial/territorial custody 'on-register and actual-In', by inmate status¹, 2001/02 to 2003/04

			Actu	al-in count				
	_			Inc	arceration rate			Not sentenced
		On-register count	Sentenced	Remand	Other/ temporary detention	Total	Total actual-in count	Average number of adult inmates per 100,000 adult population
					number			
Newfoundland and Labrador	2001/02	360	256	51	10	61	317	78 ¹
	2002/03	327	232	51	11	61	294	72 ¹
	2003/04	299	210	50	11	60	270	65
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	65	51	11	3	14	65	63 ¹
	2002/03	79	56	18	5	23	79	75 ¹
	2003/04	75	51	18	6	24	75	71
Nova Scotia ²	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	367 ^r 340 339	179 ^r 150 ^r 153	112 121 ^r 115	22 ^r 24 ^r 28	134 ^r 145 ^r 143	313 ^r 296 ^r 296	43 ⁴ 0 40
New Brunswick ³	2001/02	412	208	90	15	105	313	53
	2002/03	410	204	94	16	110	314	53
	2003/04	395	203	95	11	106	309	52
Quebec	2001/02	4,729	2,213 ^r	1,318	0s,r	1,318 ⁻	3,531	61
	2002/03	4,704	2,280 ^r	1,437	0s,r	1,437 ⁻	3,717	63
	2003/04	4,630	2,283	1,475	0s	1,475 ⁻	3,758	63
Ontario	2001/02	8,420	3,631	3,999	220	4,219	7,850	86
	2002/03	8,615	3,438	4,373	239	4,612	8,050	87
	2003/04	8,710	2,957	4,490	235	4,725	7,681	81
Manitoba ⁴	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	1,336 1,402 1,427	545 560 515	570 620 714	 	570 620 714	1,114 1,180 1,230	129 136 140
Saskatchewan	2001/02	1,237	839	303	0	303	1,142	154 ¹
	2002/03	1,292	867	346	0	346	1,213	163 ¹
	2003/04	1,232	826	331	14	345	1,171	157
Alberta	2001/02	2,324	1,369	714	0	714	2,083	91
	2002/03	2,338	1,322	794	0	794	2,116	90
	2003/04	2,348	1,220	941	0	941	2,161	90
British Columbia ⁵	2001/02	2,279	1,400	739	63	802	2,202	69
	2002/03	2,068	1,210	798	56	854	2,064	64
	2003/04	2,053	1,146	847	57	904	2,049	63
Yukon	2001/02	62	37	17	0	17	54	239 ⁹
	2002/03	58	27	24	0	24	51	226 ⁹
	2003/04	59	25	27	0	27	52	220
Northwest Territories	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 	166 ^r 195 ^r 194	19 ^r 27 ^r 31	0 0 0	19 r 27 r 31	185 r 222 r 225	660 773 ¹ 771
Nunavut	2001/02	104	55	28	15	43	98	605 ¹
	2002/03	95	66	25	0	25	90	540 ¹
	2003/04	90	62	27	0	27	89	518
Total	2001/02	21,694 ^r	10,948 ^r	7,971 ^r	347'	8,318 ^r	19,266 ^r	81
	2002/03	21,728	10,607 ^r	8,727 ^r	351'	9,078 ^r	19,685 ^r	81
	2003/04	21,657	9,844	9,160	361'	9,521	19,366	79

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding. Rates have been rounded. However, rates have been calculated using unrounded numbers

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

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: 69 for 2001/02, 69 for 2002/03 and 62 for 2003/04.

^{4.} Manitoba - Sentenced counts include parole suspensions.

^{5.} British Columbia - 'Other/temporary detention' includes pre-court lock-ups and immigration holds 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, 2001/02 to 2003/04

			N	lon-sentenced admissions		
		Sentenced admissions	Remand	Other/temporary detention	Total	Total
				number		
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	2001/02	1,094 ^r	422 ^r	93 ^r	515 ^r	1,609 ^r
	2002/03	1,032 ^r	426	104 ^r	530	1,562 ^r
	2003/04	1,024	433	107	540	1,564
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	650 ^r	178	0	178	828
	2002/03	594	265	0	265	859
	2003/04	489	189	0	189	678
Nova Scotia	2001/02	1,507	1,881	467	2,348	3,855
	2002/03	1,376	1,156	505	1,661	3,037
	2003/04	1,335	1,319	474	1,793	3,128
New Brunswick ¹	2001/02	1,555	1,337	574	1,911	3,466
	2002/03	2,454 ^r	1,358 ^r	536 ^r	1,894 ^r	4,348 ^r
	2003/04	2,303	1,469	549	2,018	4,321
Quebec	2001/02	14,372	27,341	2,984	30,325	44,697
	2002/03	13,423	26,588	3,069	29,657	43,080
	2003/04	11,933	25,761	2,849	28,610	40,543
Ontario	2001/02	31,980	56,370	8,257	64,627	96,607
	2002/03	33,050	58,470	11,631	70,101	103,151
	2003/04	31,710	57,854	13,291	71,145	102,855
Manitoba	2001/02	3,025	7,625	5,554	13,179	16,204
	2002/03	3,316	8,615	6,083	14,698	18,014
	2003/04	3,139	8,273	7,349	15,622	18,761
Saskatchewan ¹	2001/02	3,191 ^r	4,982 ^r	171 ^r	5,153 ^r	8,344 ^r
	2002/03	3,354 ^r	5,514 ^r	190 ^r	5,704 ^r	9,058 ^r
	2003/04	3,159	5,443	173	5,616	8,775
Alberta	2001/02	15,164	8,875	0	8,875	24,039
	2002/03	16,190	9,655	0	9,655	25,845
	2003/04	16,255	10,037	0	10,037	26,292
British Columbia ²	2001/02	9,263	10,687	13,362	24,049	33,312
	2002/03	8,740	11,507	13,030	24,537	33,277
	2003/04	8,812	11,840	13,565	25,405	34,217
Yukon	2001/02	280	323	24	347	627
	2002/03	206	327	13	340	546
	2003/04	192	358	15	373	565
Northwest Territories	2001/02	562	237	13	250	812
	2002/03	685	268	2	270	955
	2003/04	616	233	4	237	853
Nunavut	2001/02	217	254	0	254	471
	2002/03	240	197	0	197	437
	2003/04	171	192	0	192	363
Total	2001/02	82,860 ^r	120,512 ^r	31,499 ^r	152,011 ^r	234,871 ^r
	2002/03	84,660 ^r	124,346 ^r	35,163 ^r	159,509 ^r	244,169 ^r
	2003/04	81,138	123,401	38,376	161,777	242,915

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. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing as follows:

Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

2. 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, 2001/02 to 2003/04

						Criminal Code		
		Unit of count	Sentenced admissions ¹	Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Total
			number		р	ercent		
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	MSO MSO MSO	1,094 ^r 1,032 ^r 1,024	26 24 24	23 27 27	15 13 13	25 25 25	90 89 89
Prince Edward Island ⁴	2001/02	MSO	650	18	13	55	13	99
	2002/03	MSO	594	19	13	52	13	96
	2003/04	MSO	489	18	13	59	7	96
Nova Scotia	2001/02	MSO	1,507	17	21	11	38	87
	2002/03	MSO	1,376	7	27	12	42	88
	2003/04	MSO	1,335	20	20	13	36	89
New Brunswick ^{3,5}	2001/02	MSO	1,555					
	2002/03	MSO	2,454 ^r	17 ^r	21 ^r	11 ^r	23 ^r	73 ^r
	2003/04	MSO	2,303	18	25	10	23	76
Quebec	2001/02	MSO	14,372	4	10	12	9	36
	2002/03	MSO	13,423	5	11	13	11	41
	2003/04	MSO	11,933	5	14	14	12	45
Ontario	2001/02	MSO	31,980	32	25	7	26	89
	2002/03	MSO	33,050	32	25	6	29	91
	2003/04	MSO	31,710	26	29	5	28	89
Manitoba	2001/02	MSO	3,025 r	57 ^r	17 ^r	6 ^r	13 ^r	93 ^r
	2002/03	MSO	3,316 r	55 ^r	17 ^r	7 ^r	14 ^r	93
	2003/04	MSO	3,139	57	18	6	12	93
Saskatchewan ³	2001/02	MSO	3,191	28	20	7	37	92
	2002/03	MSO	3,354	29	21	8	35	93
	2003/04	MSO	3,159	26	19	8	40	92
Alberta	2001/02	MC	45,439	8	22	4	36	71
	2002/03	MC	48,661	8	22	3	37	70
	2003/04	MC	49,076	7	24	3	35	69
British Columbia	2001/02	MSD	9,263	15	29	3	30	77
	2002/03	MSD	8,740	13	29	3	35	80
	2003/04	MSD	8,812	13	26	3	37	79
Yukon ⁶	2001/02	MC	1,911	23	20	5	48	96
	2002/03	MSO	206	27	24	7	37	95
	2003/04	MC	565	28	23	4	38	94
Northwest Territories ⁷	2001/02	MSO	562	49	23	14	14	100
	2002/03	MC	1,262	31	16	8	37	92
	2003/04	MSO	616	57	13	7	21	98
Nunavut ⁸	2001/02	MC	847	40	34	5	13	93
	2002/03	MSO	240	73	11	1	12	97
	2003/04	MSO	171	76	9	2	11	98
Total	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 			 		 	

Table 7 Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by major offence, 2001/02 to 2003/04 - concluded

			Fe	ederal statutes		Provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws			
		Unit of count	Drug offences	Other	Total	Liquor offences	Other	Total	Fine default admissions
						percent			
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	MSO MSO MSO	0 0 0	9 9 9	9 9 9	 	1 2 2	1 2 2	0 0 0
Prince Edward Island ⁴	2001/02	MSO	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	MSO	2	0	2	2	0	2	0
	2003/04	MSO	2	1	3	0	1	0	0
Nova Scotia	2001/02	MSO	6	2	8	2	3	5	11
	2002/03	MSO	6	3	9	0	3	3	8
	2003/04	MSO	5	3	8	1	2	3	17
New Brunswick ^{3,5}	2001/02	MSO							59
	2002/03	MSO	8	2 ^r	10 ^r	0	0	0	48
	2003/04	MSO	0	2	2	0	0	0	46
Quebec	2001/02	MSO	5	0	5	1	58	59	52
	2002/03	MSO	6	0	6	0	53	53	53
	2003/04	MSO	7	0	7	0	48	48	51
Ontario	2001/02	MSO	7	1	8	0	3	3	0
	2002/03	MSO	8	1	8	0	1	1	0
	2003/04	MSO	7	1	8	0	3	3	0
Manitoba	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	MSO MSO MSO	2 1 1	4 4 5	5 6 6	0 0 0	2 1 1	2 1 1	
Saskatchewan ³	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	MSO MSO MSO	2 r 2 r 2	1 r 1 r 1	3 ^r 3 ^r 2	 	5 r 5 r 5	5 5 ^r 5	6 4 5
Alberta	2001/02	MC	3	1	4			25	28
	2002/03	MC	3	1	4	20	6	26	29
	2003/04	MC	3	1	4	22	5	27	29
British Columbia	2001/02	MSD	7	8	15	0	8	8	0
	2002/03	MSD	6	7	13	0	7	7	0
	2003/04	MSD	7	7	14		7	7	0
Yukon ⁶	2001/02	MC	2	1	3	0	1	1	6
	2002/03	MSO	4	0	4	0	1	1	
	2003/04	MC	4	2	6	0	0	0	1
Northwest Territories ⁷	2001/02	MSO	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	2002/03	MC	3	0	3	2	3	5	14
	2003/04	MSO	1	0	2	1	0	1	18
Nunavut ⁸	2001/02	MC	6	0	6	1	0	1	4
	2002/03	MSO	3	0	3	1	0	1	2
	2003/04	MSO	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 	 			 			16 16 15

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.

Sentenced admissions for Alberta are based on Multiple Charges and include all offences.

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).

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

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

New Brunswick - Data unavailable in 200/01 due to changeover to new system. Percent distribution unavailable from 2000/01 to 2001/02. 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 2000/01, 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, 2001/02 to 2003/04

				Aggregate sentence length								
		Sentenced admissions	1 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	15 to 29 days	30 to 31 days (1 month)	32 to 89 days	90 to 92 days (3 months)	93 to 179 days			
		number				percent						
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	2001/02	1,094 ^r	6 ^r	11	13	2	31	1	23			
	2002/03	1,032 ^r	9 ^r	11	15	2	27	1	20			
	2003/04	1,024	11	14	14	2	29	1	18			
Prince Edward Island ⁴	2001/02	650	35	6	15	10	19	4	6			
	2002/03	594	42	8	14	8	17	5	4			
	2003/04	489	44	6	13	7	15	6	5			
Nova Scotia	2001/02	1,507	6	9	9	12	17	8	9			
	2002/03	1,376	5	8	7	11	16	9	10			
	2003/04	1,335	4	11	7	11	14	12	10			
New Brunswick ^{3, 5}	2001/02	1,555										
	2002/03	2,454 ^r	33 ^r	14 ^r	18 ^r	2 ^r	19 ^r	1 ^r	9 ^r			
	2003/04	2,303	32	15	16	2	19	0	11			
Quebec	2001/02	14,372	14	18	20	5	20	7	7			
	2002/03	13,423	17	18	18	5	19	7	6			
	2003/04	11,933	19	17	18	5	17	7	6			
Ontario	2001/02	31,980	17	8	11	13	18	10	8			
	2002/03	33,050	21	7	10	13	17	8	8			
	2003/04	31,710	23	7	11	12	17	9	7			
Manitoba	2001/02	3,025	4	7	4	13	17	11	12			
	2002/03	3,316	4	6	5	14	20	11	10			
	2003/04	3,139	4	6	5	13	18	11	12			
Saskatchewan ³	2001/02	3,191 ^r	4	4 ^r	12 r	8	14	7 ^r	11			
	2002/03	3,354 ^r	3	3 ^r	13	7 ^r	14	8	13 ^r			
	2003/04	3,159	4	5	13	9	14	6	11			
Alberta	2001/02	15,164	31	8	5	14	15	9	5			
	2002/03	16,190	36	7	5	13	15	6	5			
	2003/04	16,255	39	7	5	13	15	6	4			
British Columbia	2001/02	9,263	17	10	6	12	15	8	10			
	2002/03	8,740	16	11	6	12	16	8	10			
	2003/04	8,812	16	10	7	12	16	7	10			
Yukon	2001/02	280	13	10	13	13	24	8	11			
	2002/03	206	10	13	10	13	26	13	9			
	2003/04	192	6	10	18	13	21	11	6			
Northwest Territories	2001/02	562	4	9	4	8	13	10	13			
	2002/03	685	2	7	5	8	13	10	16			
	2003/04	616	4	7	5	9	15	9	16			
Nunavut ⁶	2001/02	217										
	2002/03	240	4	2	3	7	17	11	19			
	2003/04	171	9	1	3	6	16	6	14			
Total	2001/02	82,860 ^r	18	9	10	12	17	9	8			
	2002/03	84,660 ^r	22 ^r	10 ^r	11 ′	12	18 '	8	8			
	2003/04	81,138	23	9	10	11	17	8	7			

Table 8 Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by length of aggregate sentence, 2001/02 to 2003/04 - concluded

				Aggreg	ate sentence length			
		180 to 184 days (6 months)	185 to 364 days	365 to 366 days (1 year)	367 to 729 days	2 years and over	Median¹ (in days)	Intermittent sentences ²
				percent			number	percent
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	2001/02	2	9	0	2	0	61	13
	2002/03	2	9	0	2	0	60	11
	2003/04	2	6	1	2	1	60	11
Prince Edward Island ⁴	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	1 0 1	2 1 1	0 0 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	 	32 39 41
Nova Scotia	2001/02	4	6	2	5	14	70	17
	2002/03	5	6	2	3	17	60	19
	2003/04	4	7	2	3	16	60	23
New Brunswick ^{3, 5}	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 1 r 1	 3 r 3	 0 0	:: 1	 0 0	 18 ^r 18	16 8 ' 8
Quebec	2001/02	2	3	1	2	1	27	8
	2002/03	2	3	1	2	1	26	9
	2003/04	3	3	1	2	1	24	14
Ontario	2001/02	3	5	1	3	4	30	18
	2002/03	3	4	1	2	4	30	18
	2003/04	3	4	1	2	4	30	17
Manitoba	2001/02	7	8	3	6	8	90	9
	2002/03	6	8	3	5	7	61	9
	2003/04	6	8	3	6	9	90	8
Saskatchewan ³	2001/02	7	12 r	4	10 ^r	7	91 ^r	5 ^r
	2002/03	7	12 r	3	8	9	92 ^r	5
	2003/04	7	11	4	8	8	90	4
Alberta	2001/02	2	3	1	2	5	30	11
	2002/03	2	3	1	1	5	21	9
	2003/04	2	2	1	1	5	19	9
British Columbia	2001/02	5	6	3	4	4	45	4
	2002/03	5	6	2	3	5	45	5
	2003/04	4	7	2	4	6	45	4
Yukon	2001/02	1	4	1	3	1	37	8
	2002/03	1	4	1	0	0	45	9
	2003/04	3	3	2	6	2	36	8
Northwest Territories	2001/02	7	14	4	8	5	120	3
	2002/03	7	13	3	9	7	122	2
	2003/04	5	11	3	8	8	180	4
Nunavut ⁶	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 9 9	 12 12	 3 3	 6 11	 8 10	 	 10 2
Total	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	3 3 3	5 5 4	1' 1 1	3 2 2	4 4 4	 	13 12 13

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

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.

The percentage of 'intermittent sentences' is calculated from the sentenced admissions in table 6 and is excluded from the percentage 'aggregate sentence length'.

Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing as follows:

Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution. Prince Edward Island - The method of calculation has changed, therefore caution is recommended when comparing data from previous years comencing in 2001/02.

New Brunswick - Data unavailable in 2000/01 and percent distribution unavailable from 2000/01 to 2001/02 due to changeover to new system. 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, 2003/04

					А	.ge on admi	ission¹				
		Total	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over	Median age²
		number				pe	rcent				number
Newfoundland	Sentenced	1,024	10	21	14	12	13	10	10	10	32
and Labrador ³	Remand	433	14	24	15	11	12	9	10	6	28
Prince Edward Island ⁴	Sentenced Remand	489 189	6 11	21 23	19 19	9 13	11 12	13 13	8	13 6	
Nova Scotia	Sentenced	1,335	7	22	14	16	13	13	8	7	32
	Remand	1,319	7	19	16	15	15	12	8	7	32
New Brunswick ³	Sentenced Remand	2,303 1,469	7 9	23 23	17 16	14 16	13 14	10 10	8	8 6	30 30
Quebec	Sentenced	11,933	1	14	15	16	16	15	11	12	36
	Remand	25,761	5	19	16	14	15	14	9	8	33
Ontario	Sentenced	31,710	7	20	15	14	16	13	8	7	32
	Remand	57,854	10	21	15	14	15	12	7	6	31
Manitoba	Sentenced	3,139	9	24	18	16	13	10	5	4	30
	Remand	8,273	12	25	17	15	13	9	5	4	29
Saskatchewan ³	Sentenced	3,159	9	23	16	16	14	11	6	6	30
	Remand	5,443	13	25	18	15	13	8	4	4	28
Alberta	Sentenced	16,255	7	22	16	15	16	12	7	5	31
	Remand	10,037	11	24	17	15	13	10	5	4	29
British Columbia	Sentenced	8,812	5	21	18	18	16	12	6	5	31
	Remand	11,840	6	21	17	18	16	12	6	4	31
Yukon	Sentenced	192	2	33	15	13	12	14	9	3	30
	Remand	358	8	27	15	15	16	11	5	4	30
Northwest Territories	Sentenced Remand	616 233	0	20 23	17 18	16 14	18 16	12 14	8 8	9 5	32 29
Nunavut	Sentenced	171	4	27	18	20	21	5	4	1	37
	Remand	192	3	25	17	28	17	6	2	2	37
Total	Sentenced Remand	81,138 123,401	6 9	20 21	16 16	15 15	15 15	13 12	8 7	7 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.

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

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.

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

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

Table 10 Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by selected perspectives and inmate characteristics, 2001/02 to 2003/04

				Selected inmate character	ristics
		Sentenced admissions	Female	Aboriginal	Median age ¹
		number	percent	percent	number
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	1,094 ^r 1,032 ^r 1,024	5 5 6	 	33 31 32
Prince Edward Island ³	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	650 594 489	7 9 7	3 3 2	
Nova Scotia	2001/02	1,507	6	7	30
	2002/03	1,376	6	6	31
	2003/04	1,335	8	7	32
New Brunswick ^{2,4}	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	1,555 2,454 ⁻ 2,303	6 8 r 9	8 8 r 9	31 r 30
Quebec	2001/02	14,372	10	2	35
	2002/03	13,423	10	2	35
	2003/04	11,933	10	2	36
Ontario	2001/02	31,980	9	9	33
	2002/03	33,050	9	9	33
	2003/04	31,710	9	9	32
Manitoba	2001/02	3,025	8	69	28
	2002/03	3,316	7	68	30
	2003/04	3,139	7	68	30
Saskatchewan ²	2001/02	3,191 ^r	10 ^r	79 ^r	30
	2002/03	3,354 ^r	10	79 ^r	29
	2003/04	3,159	12	80	30
Alberta	2001/02	15,164	12	38	31
	2002/03	16,190	12	39	31
	2003/04	16,255	13	39	31
British Columbia	2001/02	9,263	8	21	31
	2002/03	8,740	8	20	31
	2003/04	8,812	8	20	31
Yukon	2001/02	280	6	76	32
	2002/03	206	8	76	31
	2003/04	192	6	73	30
Northwest Territories	2001/02	562	7	90	30
	2002/03	685	7	83	32
	2003/04	616	7	88	32
Nunavut	2001/02	217	0	98	
	2002/03	240	0	98	
	2003/04	171	0	97	37
Total	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	82,860 ^r 84,660 ^r 81,138	9 10 10	21 ^r 21 21	

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

Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing as follows:

Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

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

New Brunswick - Only those offenders who were admitted and released during the calendar year are represented in the inmate characteristic data prior to 2002/03.

Table 11 Sentenced and remand releases from provincial/territorial custody, by length of time served¹, 2003/04

						Time s	erved				
		Total releases	1 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	15 to 31 days	32 to 92 days	93 to 184 days	185 to 366 days	367 to 729 days	2 years and over	Median (in days)
		number				pei	rcent				number
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	Sentenced Remand	1,052 449	11 17	13 14	15 21	29 36	21 9	8	3 0	0	59 30
Prince Edward Island ³	Sentenced Remand	600 114	41 57	14 11	21 11	8 11	4 5	1 4	0 1	0	
Nova Scotia	Sentenced Remand	1,155 1,268	16 81	13 7	23 5	27 6	17 1	4 0	0	0	31 2
New Brunswick ²	Sentenced Remand	2,289 1,462	40 51	13 8	13 15	19 20	10 5	3 1	1 0	0 0	12 7
Quebec	Sentenced Remand	18,977 18,365	25 72	13 9	17 8	21 7	13 2	8 1	2 1	0	28 3
Ontario	Sentenced Remand	32,329 58,031	26 49	10 14	18 14	25 15	14 5	5 2	2 1	1 0	27 8
Manitoba	Sentenced Remand	3,424 9,246	18 52	7 12	20 12	29 15	16 6	7 3	3 0	0	40 7
Saskatchewan ²	Sentenced Remand	3,248 5,401	9 55	8 12	22 12	23 15	19 5	14 1	4 1	0	60 6
Alberta	Sentenced Remand	16,270 9,980	33 61	11 15	19 14	21 8	10 2	5 0	1 0	0	20 5
British Columbia	Sentenced Remand	8,957 11,970	26 50	13 15	18 16	25 14	12 3	5 1	1 1	0	20 7
Yukon	Sentenced Remand	181 347	8 52	20 10	29 14	28 18	10 4	4 1	1 1	0	25 7
Northwest Territories	Sentenced Remand	639 291	10 32	8 12	15 17	38 28	19 7	7 4	0	3 0	50 22
Nunavut	Sentenced Remand	175 177	7 32	1 7	9 17	23 29	29 12	17 2	7 1	6 1	
Total	Sentenced Remand	89,296 117,101	26 54	11 13	18 13	23 13	13 4	6 2	2 1	0 0	

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

The 'time served' calculations exclude releases for which length of time served is unknown.
 Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing as follows:
 Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

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

Table 12 Inmates unlawfully at large from provincial/territorial facilities, 2001/02 to 2003/04

				Тур	e of escape		
		Breach of security	No breach of security	From an escorted T.A.	From an unescorted T.A.	Other	Total
					number		
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	2001/02	0	0	2	3 r	7 ^r	12 ^r
	2002/03	0	0	0	1 r	11 ^r	12
	2003/04	0	0	0	1	6	7
Prince Edward Island ²	2001/02	0	0	0	0	4	4
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	11	11
	2003/04	0	0	0	0	31	31
Nova Scotia ³	2001/02	9	0	0	0	0	9
	2002/03	0	0	0	2	75	77
	2003/04	0	0	0	0	79	79
New Brunswick ^{1,3}	2001/02	0	1	2	1	2	6
	2002/03	4 ^r	0 r	5 r	0 ^r	2 ^r	11 ^r
	2003/04	2	0	0	4	4	10
Quebec	2001/02	5	0	2	0	8	15
	2002/03	16	0	2	0	1	19
	2003/04	1	0	2	0	2	5
Ontario ²	2001/02	4	5	2	4	629	644
	2002/03	6	9	3	13	628	659
	2003/04	1	0	0	3	457	461
Manitoba⁴	2001/02	5	5	2	13	56	81
	2002/03	5	1 ^r	0	21	15 '	42 ^r
	2003/04	2	7	0	19	5	33
Saskatchewan ¹	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	6 4 ^r 8	0 r	0 0 t	1 r 0 r 0	49 ^r 37 ^r 37	56 r 41 r 45
Alberta	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 	 	 	 	 	
British Columbia ²	2001/02	4	30	0	0	13	47
	2002/03	0	6	2	1	7	16
	2003/04	1	4	2	0	0	7
Yukon ⁵	2001/02	1	0	0	0	6	7
	2002/03	4	1	0	1	7	13
	2003/04	1	0	0	1	12	14
Northwest Territories	2001/02	0	5	1	2	1	9
	2002/03	3	1	0	2	3	9
	2003/04	0	3	1	0	1	5
Nunavut	2001/02	2	1	0	4	0	7
	2002/03	0	4	0	0	0	4
	2003/04	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	2001/02	36	47 '	11	28 ⁻	775 ^r	897 ^r
	2002/03	42 ^r	22 '	12 ⁷	41 ⁻	797 ^r	914 ^r
	2003/04	16	14	5	29	634	698

Note: T.A. - Temporary absence.

^{1.} Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing as follows:

Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

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

^{3.} Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - The category 'other' are intermittent failing to report and are considered AWOL.

Manitoba - Offenders who failed to report to serve an intermittent sentence have been excluded from the category 'Other'. In the reported years, they represent: 67 in 2003/04; 93 in 2002/03; 62 in 2001/02.

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

Table 13 Average offender count, community supervision, 2001/02 to 2003/04

		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	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	2,238 2,235 2,069					0 0 0	94 110 149	14 8 5
Prince Edward Island	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	705 546 717		27 24 23	 27			16 10 22	25 40 165
Nova Scotia	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	4,043 ^r 4,001 ^r 4,045		150 109 	826 783 708	 		390 386 411	412 460 542
New Brunswick	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	2,107 ^r 2,022 ^r 2,101		 180	 	 		292 ^r 308 ^r 325	
Quebec	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	8,389 8,552 8,839	846 581 550	 	2,386 2,344 2,370		7 8 0	3,201 3,536 3,495	0 0 0
Ontario	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	53,347 ^r 56,030 53,641	276 210 146	0 0 0	5,452 4,758 9,560	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,010 3,246 3,598	0 0 0
Manitoba	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	6,920 6,577 6,029	 	569 550 510	734 653 660	 		780 899 841	57 67 48
Saskatchewan	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	3,974 4,144 4,181	 	 	705 685 633	979 939 883	337 441 508	1,094 1,197 1,263	127 131 134
Alberta ⁴	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	8,816 8,468 7,949		879 834 869	409 286 2,317	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,259 1,440 1,489	1,868 2,020 2,272
British Columbia ⁵	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	13,056 ⁻ 12,149 ⁻ 11,137	265 223 189				5,225 5,171 ^r 5,165	2,022 2,025 2,003	1,084 1,059 ^r 1,364
Yukon	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	351 337 285		2 10 16	 	 	56 96 125	51 37 36	23 39 38
Northwest Territories	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 	 	 	 	 		 	
Nunavut ⁶	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 	 		 	 		 	
Total	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	103,946 ^r 105,061 ^r 100,993	1,387 1,014 885	1,627 1,527 1,598	10,512 ^r 9,509 13,958	979 939 883	5,625 5,716 ^r 5,798	12,209 ^r 13,193 ^r 13,632	3,610 ^r 3,824 ^r 4,567

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

te: Totals may not add due to rounding.

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

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.

'Other' includes 'inmates temporarily released from custody' and 'other that has been specified other than bail and restitution'.

Alberta - The category 'other' includes immates temporarily released from custody, bail, day parole, interim releases, federal conditional releases, provincial temporary absences, and pre-trial releases. The numbers in the 'fine option program' category reflect institutional and pre-institutional program participants. Commencing 2003/04, the new ACOM system is being used to report community offender information. This system is able to provide additional information, such as the number of community service orders that are a condition of probation or conditional sentence programs, and as a result numbers are not comparable to the partial information reported in previous years.

British Columbia - The supervision of community service orders is handled through contracted agencies. 'Other' includes Alternative Measures and Recognizance Peace Bonds.

Numawit - Unable to provide accurate data due to restructuring and lack of computerized system for statistical numbers.

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, 2001/02 to 2003/04

		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	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	1,789 ^r 1,727 ^r 1,715		 	 	 		321 308 407	
Prince Edward Island	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	563 541 498		67 68 49	 28			40 37 58	179 151 167
Nova Scotia	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	3,547 3,728 3,860		270 196 111	646 651 634			614 626 664	758 981 1,089
New Brunswick ^{2,3}	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	1,830 1,792 ^r 1,753	 	682 522 ^r 491	316 294 ^r 337	 5 ^r 3		667 606 ^r 615	753 1 ¹ 1
Quebec	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	8,277 8,280 8,645	1,323 1,247 1,175	 	4,296 4,426 4,546		22 20 0	4,670 4,941 4,525	0 0 0
Ontario	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	38,236 39,778 37,407	486 357 287	0 0 0	9,051 7,991 8,807	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,416 4,920 5,212	0 0 0
Manitoba ⁴	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	5,219 3,501 3,379		1,197 1,046 971	998 946 816			766 798 739	1,037 1,490 1,150
Saskatchewan ²	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	3,444 ^r 3,549 ^r 3,438		r r 	795 ^r 729 ^r 810	542 ^r 540 ^r 502	736 ^r 908 ^r 1,104	1,365 ⁻ 1,466 ⁻ 1,514	308 ^r 319 ^r 281
Alberta ⁵	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	9,438 8,821 8,597		5,795 5,761 5,439	920 557 2,380	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,731 1,590 1,558	4,377 4,471 4,761
British Columbia ⁶	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	11,067 10,429 9,120	492 420 398	 	 	 	12,210 12,177 11,995	3,712 3,545 3,141	1,227 3,186 3,186
Yukon	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	338 363 292	 	20 30 42	 	 	191 227 261	104 99 96	109 114 117
Northwest Territories	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 		 	 		 	 	
Nunavut ⁷	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	801 885 922		 27	4 0 0			198 285 328	9 6 25
Total	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	84,549 ^r 83,394 ^r 79,626	2,301 2,024 1,860	8,031 ^r 7,623 ^r 7,130	17,026 ^r 15,594 ^r 15,978	542 ^r 545 ^r 505	13,159 ^r 13,332 ^r 13,360	18,604 ^r 19,221 ^r 18,857	8,757 ^r 10,719 ^r 10,777

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

^{3.} New Brunswick 2001/02 and prior years and Alberta all years - The category 'other' includes inmates temporarily released from custody, bail, day parole, interim releases, federal conditional releases, provincial temporary absences, and pre-trial releases.

^{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).

^{5.} Alberta - The numbers in the 'fine option program' category reflect institutional and pre-institutional program participants. Commencing 2003/04, the new ACOM system is being used to report community offender information. This system is able to provide additional information, such as the number of community service orders that are a condition of probation or conditional sentence programs, and as a result numbers are not comparable to the partial information reported in previous years.

^{6.} 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'.

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

Table 15 Probation order length, 2001/02 to 2003/04

			Probation order length							
		Total probation admissions	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			
		number			percent					
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	1,789 ^r 1,727 ^r 1,715	1 1 0	0 0 1	1 0 0	6 6 7	3 3 3			
Prince Edward Island	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	563 541 498	 1	 8 2	 0	 2 4	 17 4			
Nova Scotia	2001/02	3,547	2	2	1	9	6			
	2002/03	3,728	2	1	1	10	7			
	2003/04	3,860	2	2	1	9	7			
New Brunswick ^{2,3}	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	1,830 1,792 ^r 1,753	 1 r 1	 3 ^r 2	 2 r 1	 15 ^r 13	 8 ^r 9			
Quebec	2001/02	8,277	0	0	0	4	1			
	2002/03	8,280	0	0	0	4	1			
	2003/04	8,645	0	1	1	5	2			
Ontario	2001/02	38,236	1	1	1	4	6			
	2002/03	39,778	1	1	0	4	6			
	2003/04	37,407	1	1	0	2	7			
Manitoba ⁴	2001/02	5,219	5	0	0	2	4			
	2002/03	3,501	0	0	0	3	2			
	2003/04	3,379	0	0	0	4	2			
Saskatchewan ²	2001/02	3,444 ^r	0	1	1	15	14			
	2002/03	3,549 ^r	0	1	1	17	14			
	2003/04	3,438	0	2	1	19	15			
Alberta	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	9,438 8,821 8,597	 	 	 	 				
British Columbia	2001/02	11,067	1	2	2	13	8			
	2002/03	10,429	1	1	1	12	9			
	2003/04	9,120	1	1	1	13	9			
Yukon	2001/02	338	8	0	8	0	36			
	2002/03	363	10	0	15	0	32			
	2003/04	292	10	0	15	0	37			
Northwest Territories	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 	 	 	 	 	 			
Nunavut	2001/02	801	3	5	3	14	12			
	2002/03	885	1	3	1	18	4			
	2003/04	922	1	3	2	15	10			
Total	2001/02	84,549 ^r	1	1	1	6	6			
	2002/03	83,394 ^r	1	1	1	6	6			
	2003/04	79,626	1	1	1	6	7			

Table 15 Probation order length, 2001/02 to 2003/04 - concluded

		Probation order length						
		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	Median¹ (in months)
					percent			
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	2001/02	39	2	6	2	23	17	12
	2002/03	40	2	7	2	22	15	12
	2003/04	45	2	7	1	21	12	12
Prince Edward Island	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 40	 0 2	 0 29	 70 	 0 16	 3 2	
Nova Scotia	2001/02	41	8	12	3	11	6	12
	2002/03	42	8	12	2	10	5	12
	2003/04	41	8	12	2	10	5	12
New Brunswick ^{2,3}	2001/02							
	2002/03	37 ^r	3 ^r	8 r	2 ^r	13 ^r	7 ^r	12 ^r
	2003/04	38	4	8	2	16	6	12
Quebec	2001/02	32	3	7	0	39	14	24
	2002/03	33	1	10	0	37	13	18
	2003/04	34	2	10	0	34	12	18
Ontario	2001/02	44	4	10	7	11	10	12
	2002/03	47	4	5	12	0	20	12
	2003/04	48	4	5	12	20	0	12
Manitoba ⁴	2001/02	23	5	10	6	21	23	18
	2002/03	29	4	15	4	25	19	18
	2003/04	35	2	17	2	25	12	18
Saskatchewan ²	2001/02	35 ^r	5	15 ^r	2 ^r	6	6 r	12
	2002/03	37 ^r	3	14 ^r	2 ^r	6 ^r	5 r	12
	2003/04	37	4	12	2	5	3	12
Alberta	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04		 	 	 	 	 	
British Columbia	2001/02	45	1	12	0	12	4	12
	2002/03	46	1	12	0	12	4	12
	2003/04	48	1	12	0	10	3	12
Yukon	2001/02	0	33	0	4	1	10	9
	2002/03	1	30	0	5	1	8	9
	2003/04	1	26	0	5	0	4	9
Northwest Territories	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 	 	 	 	 	 	 12
Nunavut	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	36 50 41	3 3 2	9 9 15	0 0 0	13 10 6	1 2 3	
Total	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	40 ° 43 44	4 4 4	10 8' 8	5 7' 7	15 9 19	10 15 4	

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

Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing as follows:

Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

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

Manitoba - While probation admissions for 2001/02 and 2002/03 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, 2001/02 to 2003/04

									Provincial/ territorial statutes and municipal
		Total probation admissions		Crimina	al Code	Federal st	atutes	by-laws	
			Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other	Total
		number				percent			
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	2001/02	1,789 ^r	36 ^r	28	7	21	0	7	1
	2002/03	1,727 ^r	36 ^r	28 ^r	7	21	0	5	2
	2003/04	1,715	34	27	7	21	0	6	3
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	563							
	2002/03	541	36	26	18	18	1	0	0
	2003/04	498	44	21	17	15	3	0	0
Nova Scotia	2001/02	3,547	35	23	7	28	7	1	0
	2002/03	3,728	35	23	7	29	6	1	0
	2003/04	3,860	35	21	8	30	5	0	0
New Brunswick ^{1,2}	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	1,830 1,792 ^r 1,753	 38 ^r 41	 32 ^r 33	 4 ^r 4	 16 ^r 15	 90 6	 0 0	0
Quebec	2001/02	8,277	31	35	4	18	11	1	0
	2002/03	8,280	32	34	4	19	11	0	0
	2003/04	8,645	31	34	4	20	11	0	0
Ontario	2001/02	38,236	53	23	5	12	6	0	1
	2002/03	39,778	54	23	5	16	2	0	0
	2003/04	37,407	53	24	4	13	5	0	0
Manitoba ³	2001/02	5,219							
	2002/03	3,501							
	2003/04	3,379	54	21	4	19	2	0	0
Saskatchewan ¹	2001/02	3,444 ^r	50	24	6 ^r	17 ^r	2 ^r	1 ^r	0
	2002/03	3,549 ^r	50 ^r	24 ^r	7 ^r	17 ^r	2 ^r	0	0
	2003/04	3,438	48	24	6	19	2	1	1
Alberta	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	9,438 8,821 8,597	 	 	 	 	 	 	
British Columbia	2001/02	11,067	40	33	3	14	8	0	1
	2002/03	10,429	40	34	3	14	8	0	1
	2003/04	9,120	37	34	3	18	7	0	1
Yukon	2001/02	338	33	15	5	41	3	0	3
	2002/03	363	50	14	7	23	5	0	1
	2003/04	292	46	15	5	26	5	0	3
Northwest Territories	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	
Nunavut	2001/02	801	51	22	1	20	4	0	2
	2002/03	885	51	12	1	30	4	0	1
	2003/04	922	54	11	2	29	2	0	1
Total	2001/02	84,549 ^r	46	26	5	15 ^r	6	1	1
	2002/03	83,394 ^r	47	26 ^r	5	17	4	1′	0 '
	2003/04	79,626	46	26	5	17	5	1	0

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

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

^{2.} New Brunswick - Offence data unavailable in 2001/02, due to changeover to a 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, 2001/02 to 2003/04

				A	ge on admi	ssion¹					
		18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over	Median age¹	Total
						percent					number
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	10 11 10	21 22 19	13 13 13	13 11 13	13 13 12	12 11 13	7 9 9	11 10 11	32 ^r 32 32	1,789 ¹ 1,727 ¹ 1,715
Prince Edward Island	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 10 10	 23 25	 16 16	 13 13	 13 11	 10 11	 5 5	 10 8		563 541 498
Nova Scotia	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	9 8 7	22 22 21	14 14 14	13 12 13	15 15 13	11 11 13	8 7 8	9 10 11	31 32 34	3,547 3,728 3,860
New Brunswick ^{2,3}	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	9 r 10	24 r 23	 16 ^r 17	 13 ^r 13	 12 ^r 11	 11 ' 11	 6 ^r 7	 8 ^r 7	30 ^r 30	1,830 1,792 1,753
Quebec	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	9 8 5	22 23 25	14 14 15	14 13 13	16 14 13	12 12 13	7 7 8	8 8 9	32 32 32	8,277 8,280 8,645
Ontario	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	10 9 8	21 21 21	13 14 14	14 13 13	15 14 14	12 12 12	7 7 8	8 9 9	32 32 32	38,236 39,778 37,407
Manitoba ⁴	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	7 7 5	25 25 25	18 18 17	16 15 15	13 13 14	10 11 10	5 6 7	6 6 8	29 30 31	5,219 3,501 3,379
Saskatchewan ²	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	12 r 10 r 11	24 24 25	18 17 16	14 16 15	13 12 13	9 r 9 r 10	5 ^r 5 5	6 6 6	28 29 29	3,444 ^r 3,549 ^r 3,438
Alberta	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 			 						9,438 8,821 8,597
British Columbia	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	11 10 9	20 20 19	15 14 13	16 15 16	15 15 16	11 12 12	6 6 7	6 7 8	31 31 31	11,067 10,429 9,120
Yukon	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	8 6 5	26 28 26	15 13 14	19 13 18	12 14 13	7 13 10	4 6 7	8 6 8	30 31 32	338 363 292
Northwest Territories	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 			 	 	 	 			
Nunavut	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	13 11 11	24 28 29	22 19 18	17 20 19	12 12 15	5 6 5	3 2 2	3 2 1	 	801 885 922
Total	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	10 9 8	22 22 22	14 14 14	14 14 14	15 14 14	11 12 12	7 7 8	8 8 8		84,549 ^r 83,394 ^r 79,626

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

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

^{3.} New Brunswick - From 2000/01 to 2001/02, the Age of offender on admission to probation data are unavailable due to changeover to a new system.

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, 2001/02 to 2003/04

			Se	lected offender characteristi	CS
		Total probation admissions	Percent female	Percent Aboriginal	Median age ¹
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	1,789 1,727 ' 1,715	18 18 18	 	32 32 32
Prince Edward Island	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	563 541 498	 13 12	 	
Nova Scotia	2001/02	3,547	15	5	31
	2002/03	3,728	18	6	32
	2003/04	3,860	16	7	34
New Brunswick ²	2001/02	1,830	16	8	
	2002/03	1,792 ⁻	16	8	30'
	2003/04	1,753	17	7	30
Quebec	2001/02	8,277	13	8	32
	2002/03	8,280	12	7	32
	2003/04	8,645	14	7	32
Ontario	2001/02	38,236	17	6	32
	2002/03	39,778	17	6	32
	2003/04	37,407	17	6	32
Manitoba ³	2001/02	5,219	17	51	29
	2002/03	3,501	18	46	30
	2003/04	3,379	19	50	31
Saskatchewan ²	2001/02	3,444 ^r	20	64 ^r	28
	2002/03	3,549 ^r	19	64 ^r	29
	2003/04	3,438	19	67	29
Alberta	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	9,438 8,821 8,597	17 18 18	21 21 24	
British Columbia	2001/02	11,067	17	19	31
	2002/03	10,429	17	20	31
	2003/04	9,120	18	19	31
Yukon	2001/02	338	14	65	30
	2002/03	363	18	60	31
	2003/04	292	15	61	32
Northwest Territories	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 	 	 	
Nunavut ⁴	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	801 885 922	16 12 19	95 90 99	
Total	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	84,549 ⁻ 83,394 ⁻ 79,626	17' 17 17	16 15 ' 16	

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

An overall median age on admission to probation cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected.
 Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing as follows:

Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution. 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.} Nunavut - Data for 'Percent Aboriginal' 2002/03 are an estimate.

Table 19
Provincial/territorial offender deaths, by cause of death, 2001/02 to 2003/04

				Cause of death			Inmate	status
		Suicide	Murder	Natural causes	Other ¹	Total	In custody	Not in custody
					number			
Newfoundland and Labrador	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 1		 	0 1 0	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 0 0
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003/04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003/04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	2001/02	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2002/03	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2003/04	1	0	0	1	2	2	0
Quebec	2001/02	8	0	0	5	13	13	0
	2002/03	11	2	3	1	17	17	0
	2003/04	3	0	1	4	8	8	0
Ontario	2001/02	3	0	10	0	13	13	0
	2002/03	1	0	7	10	18	18	0
	2003/04	1	0	2	11	14	14	0
Manitoba	2001/02	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
	2002/03	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
	2003/04	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Saskatchewan	2001/02	2	0	0	2	4	4	0
	2002/03	1	0	3	0	4	4	0
	2003/04	2	0	0	2	4	4	0
Alberta	2001/02	2	0	0	2	4	4	0
	2002/03	1	0	2	3	6	3	3
	2003/04	0	0	1	1	2	2	0
British Columbia	2001/02	0	0	4	1	5	5	0
	2002/03	1	0	1	2	4	2	2
	2003/04	0	0	3	4	7	4	3
Yukon	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003/04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003/04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	2001/02	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003/04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2001/02	17	0	15	10	42	41	1
	2002/03	16	2	16	18	52	46	6
	2003/04	8	0	8	23	39	36	3

^{1. &#}x27;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, 2001/02 to 2003/04

		Full parole decisions					
		Granted	Denied	Deferred ¹	Total	Granted	
				number		percent	
Quebec	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	1,323 1,267 1,181	1,434 1,394 1,350	0 0 0	2,757 2,661 2,531	48 48 47	
Ontario	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	511 361 271	1,238 847 946	53 57 26	1,802 1,265 1,243	28 29 22	
British Columbia	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 	 	 	 	 	
Total ²	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	1,834 1,628 1,452	2,672 2,241 2,296	53 57 26	4,559 3,926 3,774	41 42 39	

Terminations of full parole - Reason for termination

		Regular expiry	Revocation	Other	Total	Success rate
			n	umber		percent
Quebec	2001/02	1,548	464	8	2,020	77
	2002/03	1,324	420	3	1,747	76
	2003/04	1,242	412	8	1,662	75
Ontario	2001/02	438	53	0	491	89
	2002/03	307	54	3	364	84
	2003/04	230	41	1	272	85
British Columbia	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	 	 	 	 	
Total ²	2001/02	1,986	517	8	2,511	79
	2002/03	1,631	474	6	2,111	77
	2003/04	1,472	453	9	1,934	76

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.
 The percent calculations exclude data for British Columbia.

Federal Tables

Table 21 Federal facilities in operation at year-end, by security level and capacity, 2003/04

		Security level					Capacity ¹		
	Community correctional centre	Minimum security	Medium security ²	Maximum security ³	Multi-level security	Institutional	Community	Total	
					number				
Newfoundland and Labrador Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia	1 2 1 6 3 1 1 0	0 0 1 3 3 1 2 3 3	0 1 1 4 5 1 0 0	0 0 1 3 2 0 0 1 1	0 1 1 2 2 2 0 3 3 3	0 436 885 3,675 3,586 713 974 1,871 2,015	22 36 26 196 95 40 42 0 48	22 472 911 3,871 3,681 753 1,016 1,871 2,063	
Total	16	16	15	8	15	14,155	505	14,660	

^{&#}x27;Capacity' includes normal association beds, reception beds, and psychiatric/mental health beds, but excludes disciplinary segregation, medical beds and hospital beds.

Source: Operational Planning; NCAOP 2003/04 data.

Table 22 Total federal expenditures¹, 2001/02 to 2003/04

		Current dollars				Constant 1992/93 dollars		
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita operating	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita operating
		\$'000		\$		\$'000		\$
2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	1,424,596 1,448,955 1,447,446	130,137 125,955 110,530	1,554,733 1,574,910 1,557,976	45.92 r 46.20 r 45.76	1,224,932 1,210,489 1,186,431	111,898 105,226 90,598	1,336,830 1,315,714 1,277,030	39.49 ° 38.60 ° 37.51

Table 23 Total federal operating expenditures¹, by major service area (in current dollars), 2001/02 to 2003/04

	Headquarte and centra services	al		nunity odial ices	supe	ional rvision vices	Parc Boa		Total
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000
2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	259,286 309,447 286,958	18 21 20	977,229 942,708 967,590	69 65 67	153,581 160,300 157,199	11 11 11	34,500 36,500 35,700	2 3 2	1,424,596 1,448,955 1,447,446

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Public Accounts of Canada.

^{&#}x27;Medium security' includes, in some instances, minimum security beds, and reception beds.

^{&#}x27;Maximum security' includes, in some instances, mental health and reception beds.

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.

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

Table 24

Correctional Service Canada staffing data¹, by major service area, 2003/04

	Actual	Percent of total	
		number	
Headquarters and central services Custody centres Community supervision	1,901 12,050 1,207	13 79 8	
Total	15,158	100	

^{1.} The staff figures represent full-time equivalents as of March 31, 2004.

Table 25
Federal average daily cost per federal inmate, 2001/02 to 2003/04

	Institutiona	al operating cost ¹		Average daily inmate cost		
	Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars	Total days stay ²	Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars	
	:	\$'000	number		\$	
2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	1,085,277 1,099,525 1,111,239	933,170 918,567 910,852	4,653,750 ° 4,685,870 4,626,606	233.20 ^r 234.65 240.18	200.52 ^r 196.03 196.87	

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 penetentiaries). 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.

Table 26
Full time equivalents¹ utilized by the National Parole Board, 2003/04

		Part-time		
	Board members	board members	Staff	Total
			number	
Type of employees	43.0	13.0	310.0	366.0
	Conditional release	Clemency and pardons	Corporate management	Total
Business lines	264.0	28.0	74.0	366.0

^{1.} Prior to 1999/00 this table recorded 'person-years' but as a result of a Treasury Board directive, a 'full time employee' became a 'full time equivalent'.

^{2. &#}x27;Total days stay' is based on average (actual-in) counts of federal inmates taken once a week multiplied by the number of days in the year.

Table 27 Average population of inmates held in federal custody, by region, 2001/02 to 2003/04

			Incarceration rate
		Actual-in ¹ count	Average number of offenders per 100,000 adult population
			number
Atlantic	2001/02	1,152	63 ^r
	2002/03	1,157	63 ^r
	2003/04	1,176	63
Quebec	2001/02	3,305	57
	2002/03	3,317	56
	2003/04	3,223	54
Ontario	2001/02	3,409	37
	2002/03	3,439	37
	2003/04	3,433	36
Prairie	2001/02	3,084	79r
	2002/03	3,094	78r
	2003/04	2,973	73
Pacific	2001/02	1,800	56
	2002/03	1,831	56
	2003/04	1,836	56
Total	2001/02	12,750	53
	2002/03	12,838	53
	2003/04	12,641	51

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

1. Data represent 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, by region, 2001/02 to 2003/04

		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	Total
				nu	mber		
Warrant of committal	2001/02	439	977 ^r	1,047 ^r	1,198	457 ^r	4,118 ^r
	2002/03	489 ^r	972 ^r	1,116 ^r	1,223 ^r	481	4,281 ^r
	2003/04	467	936	1,163	1,173	487	4,226
Revocation	2001/02	332 r	776	698	946	415 ^r	3,167 ^r
	2002/03	372 r	741 ⁻	785 ⁻	972 ^r	425 ^r	3,295 ^r
	2003/04	335	711	771	934	427	3,178
Termination of release	2001/02	0	1	0	2	2	5
	2002/03	0	3	4	1	2	10
	2003/04	1	1	3	0	2	7
Interruption	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003/04	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from foreign country	2001/02	0	22	50	0	9	81
	2002/03	0	42 ^r	27	2	6	77 ^r
	2003/04	0	19	46	1	25	91
Other ¹	2001/02	5	26	16	26	4	77 ^r
	2002/03	12 ^r	12 ^r	22	21 ^r	7	74
	2003/04	6	25	14	22	8	75
Total	2001/02	776 ^r	1,802 ^r	1,811 ^r	2,172	887 ^r	7,448 ^r
	2002/03	873 ^r	1,770 ^r	1,954 ^r	2,219 ^r	921 ^r	7,737 ^r
	2003/04	809	1,692	1,997	2,130	949	7,577

Table 29 Warrant of committal admissions to federal facilities, by length of aggregate sentence on admission, 2001/02 to 2003/04

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	
		percent		
Less than 2 years	0.19	0.26 r	0.17	
2 years and under 3 years	45.00 r	50.76 ^r	54.8	
3 years and under 4 years	22.71	21.23 ^r	20.00	
4 years and under 5 years	11.27 ^r	8.90 ^r	8.97	
5 years and under 6 years	6.48 ^r	5.89 ^r	4.85	
6 years and under 7 years	3.89 ^r	3.36 ^r	2.82	
7 years and under 8 years	1.99	1.75 ^r	1.51	
8 years and under 9 years	1.75 ^r	1.19 ^r	1.09	
9 years and under 10 years	0.90 r	0.68 ^r	0.66	
10 years and under 15 years	1.46 ^r	2.17 ^r	1.68	
15 years and under 20 years	0.39 ^r	0.42	0.28	
20 years and over	0.15 ^r	0.05	0.05	
Life	3.84 ^r	3.34 ^r	3.12	
Total	100	100	100	
Number of admissions ¹	4,118 ^r	4,281 ^r	4,226	
Average (mean) sentence length (in months)	42.6 ^r	41.1 '	39.0	
Median sentence length (in months)	36.0 ^r	33.0 ^r	30.0	

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data represent admissions of federal jurisdiction offenders in federal or provincial facilities.

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

Data represent admission of federal jurisdiction offenders in federal or provincial facilities.

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, by region, 2001/02 to 2003/04

		ŀ	Homicide	Attempted murder	S Robbery	exual assault and sexual abuse	Kidnapping and abduction	Break and enter	Traffic/ import drugs	Weapons and explosives	Fraud	Major assault
							r	number				
Atlantic	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04		8 18 ^r 16	2 3 4	69 r 108 r 91	58 ⁻ 57 ⁻ 38	7 3 6	68 r 67 r 101	56 ^r 76 ^r 57	6 1 ^r 7	3 16 ^r 9	56 55 r 47
Quebec	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04		64 ^r 55 ^r 47	12 ^r 10 11	174 ^r 188 ^r 165	124 ^r 117 96	30 20 ^r 28	111 r 98 r 135	131 113 ^r 135	8 7 ^r 8	13 17 ^r 18	89 ^r 90 ^r 96
Ontario	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04		85 67 ^r 74	14 16 ^r 18	212 202 ^r 197	119 ^r 127 ^r 126	19 17 ^r 21	103 r 133 r 128	143 ^r 155 ^r 177	12 22 ^r 21	24 ^r 25 ^r 34	105 r 133 r 134
Prairie	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04		86 ^r 86 59	3 1 ¹ 1	252 206 ^r 246	134 ^r 162 ^r 143	18 24 20	134 146 ^r 143	233 ^r 229 ^r 180	9 5 8	20 19 ^r 25	132 r 152 r 123
Pacific	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04		58 41 47	5 3 3	109 ^r 108 114	47 ^r 45 ^r 37	3 9 14	73 92 ^r 84	27 ^r 32 ^r 34	3 ^r 5 ^r 4	7 4 r 7	46 ^r 38 ^r 51
Total ²	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04		301 ^r 267 ^r 243	36 ¹ 33 ¹ 37	816 ^r 812 ^r 813	482 ^r 508 ^r 440	77 73 ' 89	489 ^r 536 ^r 591	590 605 ' 583	38 ⁻ 40 ⁻ 48	67 ^r 81 ^r 93	428 ^r 468 ^r 451
	-	Common assault	Theft	Arson	Traffic C.C.	Offences against the admin. of justice	Impaired driving	Other C. C. offences ¹	Other federal statutes	Provincial offences	Unknown	Total
	-						number					
Atlantic	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	10 r 15 r 11	16 13 ^r 23	11 6 4	2 2 2	4 0 0	7 8 8	54 r 41 r 42	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 r 0 1	439 489 ^r 467
Quebec	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	17 38 ^r 23	38 40 ^r 30	8 9 ^r 6	7 6 9	1 3 5	10 ^r 14 12	138 r 140 r 112	0 3 0	2 3 0	0 r 1 r 0	977 r 972 r 936
Ontario	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	18 ^r 27 ^r 20	24 ^r 12 ^r 25	10 11 ^r 5	20 r 20 r 24	3 r 2 r 2	22 ^r 31 ^r 46	108 r 106 r 107	1 6 2	2 1 ^r 0	3 r 3 r 2	1,047 ^r 1,116 ^r 1,163
Prairie	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	15 16 ^r 22	31 ^r 29 ^r 28	9 10 ^r 6	12 ^r 15 34	0 3 5	35 ^r 28 ^r 30	70 ^r 85 ^r 91	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 r 7 9	1,198 ^r 1,223 ^r 1,173
Pacific	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	5 8 ^r 5	11 r 24 r 5	4 3 5	12 12 ^r 7	0 0 0	7 12 7	31 r 41 r 61	3 2 2	0 r 0 0	6 r 2 r 0	457 ^r 481 ^r 487
Total ²	2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	65 ^r 104 ^r 81	120 ^r 118 ^r 111	42 39 ^r 26	53 ^r 55 ^r 76	8 r 8 r 12	81 ^r 93 ^r 103	401 ^r 413 ^r 413	5 11 4	5 4 ^r 0	14 ^r 13 ^r 12	4,118 ^r 4,281 ^r 4,226

^{1. &#}x27;Other C.C. offences' includes 'sexual morals offences' (2001/02 - 20, 2002/03 - 19, 2003/04 - 16), possession of drugs (2001/02 - 2, 2002/03 - 1, 2003/04 - 2), possession of stolen property offences (2001/02 - 58, 2002/03 - 87, 2003/04 - 129), 'public order offences' (2001/02 - 26, 2002/03 - 31, 2003/04 - 28) as well as offences under 'property damage & mischief' (2001/02 - 3, 2002/03 - 2, 2003/04 - 2).

^{2.} 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, 2001/02 to 2003/04

					Province/territory	of sentence					
		Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan		
					nı	umber					
Number of admissions ¹	2001/02	61 ^r	9	231 ^r	136	980 ^r	1060 ^r	240 ^r	195		
	2002/03	68 ^r	9	239 ^r	171 ^r	976 ^r	1153 ^r	211 ^r	222		
	2003/04	62	17	223	163	935	1180	229	188		
Selected inmate characteristics:											
Percent female	2001/02	5	0	3	4	3	6	6 ^r	9		
	2002/03	0	11	6	4	3	7	3	4		
	2003/04	3	6	6	9	4	6	9	6		
Percent Aboriginal	2001/02	5 ^r	11 ^r	6	8 ^r	3	8	52 °	66		
	2002/03	10 ^r	22 ^r	5 ^r	9 ^r	5 ^r	10	60 °	73		
	2003/04	10	0	8	6	4	7	54	63		
Average (mean) age at admission	2001/02	36	34	32	32	36	34	29 ^r	32		
	2002/03	32	41	33	34	36	34	30 ^r	31		
	2003/04	32	40	31	32	35	34	31	34		
Median age at admission	2001/02	35	34	29	30	35	33	26 ^r	29		
	2002/03	30	37	31	32	35	33	28	30		
	2003/04	29	40	30	30	35	34	29	32		
			Province/territory of sentence								
		Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Outside Canada	Not stated	Total		
					1	number					
Number of admissions ¹	2001/02	706	449 ^r	5	21	11	0	14 ^r	4,118		
	2002/03	709 ⁻	474 ^r	6	23 ^r	9	0	11 ^r	4,281		
	2003/04	700	478	9	18	11	1	12	4,226		
Selected inmate characteristics:											
Percent female	2001/02	7	3	0	5	0	0	7 ^r	5		
	2002/03	6	4	0	0	0	0	36 ^r	5		
	2003/04	6	4	0	6	9	0	8	6		
Percent Aboriginal	2001/02	25 r	26 ^r	80 ^r	86 ^r	100	0	0 r	18		
	2002/03	23	20 ^r	50	65 ^r	100	0	55 r	18		
	2003/04	28	23	78	83	100	0	17	18		
Average (mean) age at admission	2001/02	31	34	31	35	30	0	39 ^r	33		
	2002/03	31	34	33	34 ^r	29	0	33 ^r	34		
	2003/04	31	34	36	34	36	54	26	33		
Median age at admission	2001/02	30	32	35 r	34 ^r	30 ^r	0	36 ^r	32		
	2002/03	31	33	35	32	31	0	32 ^r	32		
	2003/04	29	33	40	33	35	54	25	32		

 $^{1. \}quad \text{These data represent WOC admissions of federal offenders in federal or provincial facilities}.$

Table 32

Age of offenders admitted to a federal facility under a warrant of committal, by region, 2001/02 to 2003/04

		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	Totall
				nur	mber		
Aged 18 and 19	2001/02	40	34	39 ^r	69	21	203 ^r
	2002/03	41 ^r	35	27 ^r	97 ^r	14 ^r	214 ^r
	2003/04	38	15	35	85	15	188
Aged 20 to 24	2001/02	97	117	183 ^r	322	88	807 ^r
	2002/03	104	144	218 ^r	294 ^r	85 ^r	845 ^r
	2003/04	116	142	215	289	76	838
Aged 25 to 29	2001/02	77	145	190 ^r	221	64 ^r	697 ^r
	2002/03	65	147	176 ^r	216	80	684 ^r
	2003/04	68	149	178	210	83	688
Aged 30 to 34	2001/02	54	173 ^r	183	181	96 ^r	687 ^r
	2002/03	80	133 ^r	201 ^r	193 ^r	95 ^r	702 ^r
	2003/04	78	150	183	203	94	708
Aged 35 to 39	2001/02	46	198	178	175	75 ^r	672 ^r
	2002/03	75	177¹	168 ^r	178	78 ^r	676 ^r
	2003/04	56	182	210	141	76	665
Aged 40 to 44	2001/02	52	132 ^r	130	104	43	461 ^r
	2002/03	45 ^r	133	134 ^r	134 ^r	66 ^r	512 ^r
	2003/04	50	128	139	101	76	494
Aged 45 to 49	2001/02	34	72	65	58	28	257
	2002/03	30 ^r	97	83 ^r	55 ⁻	26	291 ^r
	2003/04	35	86	91	74	35	321
Aged 50 and over	2001/02	37	106	79 ^r	65	42 ^r	329 ^r
	2002/03	49 ^r	105	109 ^r	56	37	356 ^r
	2003/04	25	83	112	67	31	318
Total ¹	2001/02	437	977'	1,047 ^r	1,195	457 ^r	4,113 ^r
	2002/03	489 ⁻	971'	1,116 ^r	1,223 ^r	481 ^r	4,280 ^r
	2003/04	466	935	1,163	1,170	486	4,220

Note: These data represent WOC admissions of federal offenders in federal or provincial facilities.

^{1.} Offenders who were under the age of 18 at the time of admission are excluded. There were 5 in 2001/02, 1 in 2002/03 and 6 in 2003/04. Also excluded are admissions where the admitting facility is unknown.

Table 33

Deaths of federal offenders, by cause of death, 2001/02 to 2003/04

		In custody	Not in custody (in the community)	Total
			number	
Suicide	2001/02	13 ^r	7	20 ^r
	2002/03	12	8	20
	2003/04	11	8	19
Murder	2001/02	1	1	2
	2002/03	2	2	4
	2003/04	8	3	11
Legal intervention ¹	2001/02	0	2	2
	2002/03	0	1	1
	2003/04	0	1	1
Unknown	2001/02	1'	7	8 ^r
	2002/03	4	6	10
	2003/04	2	8	10
Other ²	2001/02	36°	60	96 °
	2002/03	31°	45 ^r	76 °
	2003/04	46	55	101
Total	2001/02	511	77	128 °
	2002/03	491	62 [,]	111 °
	2003/04	67	75	142

^{1. &#}x27;Legal intervention' includes offenders killed by authorities while committing an offence such as hostage-taking incidents and escapes.

Table 34 Escapees from federal facilities, by type of escape, 2001/02 to 2003/04

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	
		number		
Escapees from maximum security level institutions	0	0	0	
Escapees from multi-level security level institutions	3	0	1	
Escapees from medium security level institutions	6	0	1	
Escapees from minimum security level institutions	56	48	54	
Total	65	48	56	

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

^{2. &#}x27;Other' refers to death from natural causes, accidental deaths and overdoses.

Table 35 Releases of inmates from federal facilities, by type of release, by region, 2001/02 to 2003/04

		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	Total
				r	number		
Warrant expiry	2001/02	22	47	50	44	36	199
	2002/03	23	33	53 ^r	55	32	196 ^r
	2003/04	25	42	51	56	34	208
Full parole	2001/02	19 ^r	37	83	44	47	230 r
	2002/03	25 ^r	38	60	47 ^r	30	200 r
	2003/04	28	34	76	49	42	229
Day parole	2001/02	284 ^r	522	486 ^r	687 ^r	249	2,228 ^r
	2002/03	287 ^r	448	487	607 ^r	268 ^r	2,097 ^r
	2003/04	309	418	509	657	291	2,184
Statutory release	2001/02	462	1,283 ^r	1,172 ^r	1,384	533 ^r	4,834 ⁻
	2002/03	510 ^r	1,278	1,273 ^r	1,454	565	5,080 ⁻
	2003/04	448	1,237	1,344	1,417	656	5,102
Other ¹	2001/02	12 ^r	27	57 °	30 °	27 ^r	153 r
	2002/03	16 ^r	25 ^r	40 °	28 °	21	130 r
	2003/04	12	33	42	29	36	152
Total ²	2001/02	799 ^r	1,916 ^r	1,848 ^r	2,189 ^r	892 ^r	7,644 ^r
	2002/03	861 ^r	1,822 ^r	1,913 ^r	2,191 ^r	916 ^r	7,703 ^r
	2003/04	822	1,764	2,022	2,208	1,059	7,875

Note: The data represents releases of federal offenders from federal or provincial facilities.

Table 36 Correctional Service Canada - Escorted and unescorted temporary absences, 2001/02 to 2003/04

	Escorted tempo	rary absences	Unescorted ter	nporary absences
	Number completed	Number not completed 1	Number completed	Number not completed ¹
2001/02	46,948 ^r	13	5,533 ^r	31 '
2002/03	50,656 r	15	5,064 ^r	26
2003/04	53,860	12	4,292	16

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 methodlogy incorporated in 2002/03. 1. The number of 'temporary absence permits not completed' includes those 'unlawfully at large', and those 'detained by police'.

^{1. &#}x27;Other' release types include: Long Term Supervisions Order, 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 37 Average Monthly Count - Federal and provincial/territorial population supervised by Correctional Service Canada, by region, 2001/02 to 2003/04¹

			Federal of	fenders		P	rovincial/territo	rial offenders ²	
		Day parole	Full parole	Statutory release	Day Total	Full parole	parole	Total	Total
					nu	mber			
Atlantic	2001/02	104	392	173	669	18	76	94	763
	2002/03	103	367	191	660	22	66	88	748
	2003/04	103	372	184	659	16	64	80	739
Quebec	2001/02	311	1144	567	2,021	0	2	2	2,023
	2002/03	272	1087	557	1,916	0	1	1	1,917
	2003/04	244	1,038	596	1,878	0	0	0	1,878
Ontario	2001/02	318	1050	550	1,918	0	2	2	1,920
	2002/03	281	985	561	1,828	0	2	2	1,830
	2003/04	253	964	568	1,785	0	1	1	1,786
Prairie	2001/02	262	933	591	1,787	23	105	128	1,915
	2002/03	241	846	583	1,670	27	77	104	1,774
	2003/04	251	795	564	1,610	19	88	107	1,717
Pacific	2001/02	155	577	271	1,003	1	2	3	1,005
	2002/03	169	533	250	952	0	1	1	953
	2003/04	183	519	266	968	0	1	1	969
Total	2001/02	1,150	4,096	2,152	7,397	43	186	229	7,626
	2002/03	1,066	3,819	2,141	7,026	49	147	196	7,222
	2003/04	1,034	3,688	2,178	6,900	35	154	189	7,089

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Long Term Supervision Offenders do not appear in this table, in 2002/03 there were 31 and in 2003/04 there were 51.
 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, 2001/02 to 2003/04

		Federal offenders		
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	
Escorted temporary absence				
Granted	262	231	266	
Denied	50	48	44	
Grant rate (%)	84.0	82.8	85.8	
Unescorted temporary absence				
Granted	399	320	371	
Denied	136	111	112	
Grant rate (%)	74.6	74.2	76.8	
Day parole				
Granted	3,170	3,025 ^r	3,120	
Denied	1,257	1,205	1,073	
Grant rate (%)	71.6	71.5	74.4	
Full parole				
Granted	1,660 ^r	1,504 ^r	1,604	
Denied	2,182	2,024 ^r	1,946	
Grant rate (%)	43.2	42.6	45.2	
		Provincial/territorial offender	'S ¹	
Day parole				
Granted	184	200	147	
Denied	103	85	54	
Grant rate (%)	64.1 '	70.2	73.1	
Full parole				
Granted	261 ^r	251	243	
Denied	202	189 '	129	
Grant rate (%)	56.4 ^r	57.0 ^r	65.3	

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.

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

Table 39 Federal outcomes¹ for offenders released by the National Parole Board, by type of conditional release, 2001/02 to 2003/04

	200	01/02	2002	2/03	200	3/04				
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent				
			Day	parole						
Successful completions	2,676	83	2,524	83	2,505	83				
Revoked for breach of condition	381	12	382 ^r	13	365	12				
Revocations with offence Non-violent Violent Total revocations with offence	151 32 ^r 183 ^r 3,240 ^r	5 1 6	122 [°] 22 [°] 144 [°] 3,050 °	4 1 5	116 20 136 3,006	4 1 5				
		Full parole ²								
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
Successful completions	1,325	74	1,162 ^r	73	1,046	73				
Revoked for breach of condition	280 r	16	273	17	261	18				
Revocations with offence Non-violent Violent Total revocations with offence	153 ^r 29 182 ^r	9 r 2 10	142 23 ^r 165 ^r	9 1 10	109 16 125	8 1 9				
Total	1,787 '	100	1,600 r	100	1,432	100				
			Statu	tory release						
Successful completions	3,022	59	3,138	58	3,117	58				
Revoked for breach of condition	1,371 ^r	27	1,612	30	1,595	30				
Revocations with offence Non-violent Violent Total revocations with offence	560 r 149 r 709 r	11 3 14	543 148 ^r 691 ^r	10 3 13	520 147 667	10 3 12				
Total	5,102 ^r	100	5,441 ^r	100	5,379	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 persola outcomes constitute data repience only.

^{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, 2001/02 to 2003/04

	200	01/02	200	2/03	2003/04		
Day parole	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	
Successful completions	130	76 ^r	145	72	115	80	
Revoked for breach of condition	34 ^r	20	53	26	27	19	
Revocations with offence Non-violent Violent Total revocations with offence Total	5 1 6 170 '	3 1 4 100	3 1 4 202	1 0 2 100	2 0 2 144	1 0 1 100	
			Il parole				
Successful completions	235	83	173	72 ^r	183	75	
Revoked for breach of condition	43	15	63 ^r	26	55	23	
Revocations with offence Non-violent Violent Total revocations with offence	5 0 5	2 0 2	2 1 3	1 0 1	5 0 5	2 0 2	
Total	283	100	239 ^r	100	243	100	

Note: Percent totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 41 National Parole Board - Residency conditions¹ on statutory release, 2001/02 to 2003/04

		Pre-release			Post-release				
	Imposed	Detention	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed			
		number							
2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	857 1151 1325	26 43 42	1 5 3	18 32 13	5 2 ^r 0	55 47 61			

^{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, 2001/02 to 2003/04

	Pre-re	elease		Post-release						
	Imposed	Imposed Cancelled		Prolonged	Removed					
		number								
2001/02 2002/03 2003/04	312 291 329	2 1 2	116 117 111	53 23 30	56 66 78					

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

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

Appendix

Appendix A Population estimates, by sex, as at July 1st, 2001 to 2003

			Adult population		Total population				
Province/territory		2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003		
				thousands					
Newfoundland and Labrador	Total	409.0	410.1	413.3	522.0	519.3	519.6		
	Male	199.2	199.5	201.1	257.2	255.5	255.6		
	Female	209.8	210.6	212.2	264.8	263.8	264.0		
Prince Edward Island	Total	103.8	104.6	105.9	136.7	137.0	137.8		
	Male	49.9	50.2	50.8	66.7	66.8	67.0		
	Female	53.9	54.4	55.1	70.0	70.2	70.8		
Nova Scotia	Total	727.8	733.6	739.1	932.4	934.4	936.0		
	Male	351.7	355.2	357.9	456.4	457.8	458.5		
	Female	376.0	378.5	381.2	476.0	476.6	477.5		
New Brunswick	Total	587.6	591.0	594.4	749.9	750.2	750.6		
	Male	287.0	288.5	290.2	370.6	370.6	370.7		
	Female	300.6	302.4	304.2	379.3	379.6	379.9		
Quebec	Total	5,816.4	5,876.9	5,935.4	7,397.0	7,443.5	7,487.2		
	Male	2,837.0	2,868.1	2,898.4	3,647.3	3,671.0	3,693.3		
	Female	2,979.5	3,008.8	3,037.1	3,749.6	3,772.4	3,793.8		
Ontario	Total	9,104.0	9,291.6	9,444.7	11,897.6	12,096.6	12,238.3		
	Male	4,450.8	4,543.3	4,617.0	5,878.0	5,976.5	6,044.3		
	Female	4,653.2	4,748.2	4,827.6	6,019.6	6,120.2	6,194.0		
Manitoba	Total	862.9	869.1	877.8	1,151.3	1,155.5	1,162.8		
	Male	423.4	426.5	430.8	570.9	572.8	576.4		
	Female	439.6	442.7	447.1	580.4	582.7	586.4		
Saskatchewan	Total	741.9	742.4	745.7	1,000.1	995.5	994.8		
	Male	364.4	364.7	366.5	497.4	495.0	494.5		
	Female	377.5	377.7	379.3	502.7	500.5	500.3		
Alberta	Total	2,293.6	2,349.8	2,393.2	3,056.7	3,114.4	3,153.7		
	Male	1,152.2	1,181.3	1,203.3	1,544.7	1,574.4	1,594.2		
	Female	1,141.4	1,168.5	1,189.9	1,512.1	1,540.0	1,559.6		
British Columbia	Total	3,185.7	3,233.3	3,277.6	4,078.4	4,115.0	4,146.6		
	Male	1,565.1	1,587.2	1,608.1	2,024.1	2,040.5	2,054.7		
	Female	1,620.7	1,646.1	1,669.4	2,054.3	2,074.5	2,091.9		
Yukon	Total	22.4	22.6	23.6	30.1	30.1	31.1		
	Male	11.4	11.5	11.9	15.3	15.3	15.7		
	Female	11.0	11.2	11.7	14.8	14.9	15.4		
Northwest Territories	Total	28.0	28.7	29.2	40.8	41.4	41.9		
	Male	14.6	14.9	15.2	21.1	21.4	21.6		
	Female	13.5	13.8	14.0	19.7	20.0	20.3		
Nunavut	Total	16.2	16.7	17.2	28.1	28.7	29.4		
	Male	8.5	8.7	9.0	14.7	14.9	15.2		
	Female	7.7	7.9	8.2	13.4	13.8	14.2		
Canada	Total	23,899.3	24,270.3	24,597.1	31,021.3	31,361.6	31,629.7		
	Male	11,715.1	11,899.7	12,060.1	15,364.4	15,532.4	15,661.7		
	Female	12,184.2	12,370.6	12,537.0	15,656.8	15,829.2	15,967.9		

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. **Source:** Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division.

Appendix B Age distribution of the adult population, by sex, as at July 1st, 2003

							Age				
Province/territory		18	19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over	Total
						tho	usands				
Newfoundland and Labrador	Total	7.7	7.9	36.1	31.4	35.0	41.2	44.0	43.9	166.1	413.3
	Male	4.0	4.1	18.0	15.6	16.9	20.1	21.7	21.6	79.2	201.1
	Female	3.8	3.8	18.1	15.8	18.1	21.1	22.3	22.3	87.0	212.2
Prince Edward Island	Total	2.1	2.0	9.4	7.9	8.6	10.0	11.1	10.8	44.0	105.9
	Male	1.1	1.0	4.7	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.2	20.5	50.8
	Female	1.0	1.0	4.7	4.2	4.4	5.1	5.7	5.6	23.5	55.1
Nova Scotia	Total	12.8	12.9	62.0	57.8	63.0	71.2	80.3	75.5	303.5	739.1
	Male	6.6	6.6	31.0	28.5	31.3	35.5	40.1	37.3	141.0	357.9
	Female	6.2	6.3	31.0	29.3	31.7	35.6	40.2	38.2	162.5	381.2
New Brunswick	Total	10.2	10.3	50.5	48.5	51.1	58.1	63.3	61.9	240.4	594.4
	Male	5.2	5.3	26.1	24.2	25.5	29.3	31.7	30.9	112.0	290.2
	Female	5.0	5.0	24.4	24.3	25.6	28.8	31.7	31.0	128.3	304.2
Quebec	Total	92.8	95.6	515.4	501.8	491.5	575.1	653.0	621.5	2,388.6	5,935.4
	Male	47.7	49.2	264.4	257.4	251.8	292.7	328.6	309.2	1,097.4	2,898.4
	Female	45.1	46.4	251.0	244.4	239.7	282.4	324.5	312.3	1,291.3	3,037.1
Ontario	Total	167.5	167.4	825.2	820.4	900.9	1,002.8	1,057.1	938.3	3,565.0	9,444.7
	Male	86.2	85.8	420.2	412.5	451.4	501.7	529.8	464.7	1,664.7	4,617.0
	Female	81.3	81.6	405.0	407.9	449.5	501.1	527.2	473.6	1,900.3	4,827.6
Manitoba	Total	16.8	16.8	80.8	77.3	76.8	83.1	93.7	86.9	345.8	877.8
	Male	8.6	8.6	41.4	39.6	39.2	42.3	47.5	43.6	159.9	430.8
	Female	8.2	8.1	39.4	37.7	37.6	40.8	46.2	43.2	185.9	447.1
Saskatchewan	Total	15.8	15.8	72.3	62.5	59.2	65.6	77.7	75.3	301.6	745.7
	Male	8.2	8.2	37.3	31.5	29.8	32.8	39.1	38.0	141.5	366.5
	Female	7.5	7.5	35.0	31.0	29.4	32.8	38.6	37.4	160.0	379.3
Alberta	Total	47.0	47.4	243.7	237.4	236.0	244.7	276.9	255.7	804.3	2,393.2
	Male	24.4	24.6	126.3	123.8	122.5	124.8	140.4	130.7	385.7	1,203.3
	Female	22.6	22.8	117.4	113.6	113.6	119.9	136.5	125.0	418.5	1,189.9
British Columbia	Total	57.7	59.5	285.3	265.2	298.0	320.8	353.9	338.4	1,298.8	3,277.6
	Male	29.8	30.6	145.6	133.2	147.9	159.1	175.8	166.5	619.7	1,608.1
	Female	27.9	28.9	139.7	132.0	150.1	161.8	178.1	171.9	679.1	1,669.4
Yukon	Total	0.5	0.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.0	7.6	23.6
	Male	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	4.1	11.9
	Female	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	3.5	11.7
Northwest Territories	Total	0.6	0.7	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.0	7.1	29.2
	Male	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	3.8	15.2
	Female	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	3.3	14.0
Nunavut	Total	0.6	0.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	3.2	17.2
	Male	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.8	9.0
	Female	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.4	8.2
Canada	Total	432.3	437.3	2,188.5	2,118.1	2,228.7	2,481.2	2,719.3	2,515.7	9,475.9	24,597.1
	Male	222.7	225.0	1,119.0	1,074.0	1,124.8	1,247.4	1,364.3	1,251.6	4,431.2	12,060.1
	Female	209.5	212.3	1,069.5	1,044.2	1,103.9	1,233.8	1,355.0	1,264.2	5,044.7	12,537.0

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

Appendix C

Provincial/territorial custodial facilities in operation at year-end, by province/territory, 2003/04

Newfoundland and Labrador

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

Prince Edward Island

Prince Correctional Centre **Provincial Correctional Centre**

Nova Scotia

Antigonish Correctional Centre Cape Breton Correctional Centre Central Nova Scotia Correctional Facility **Cumberland Correctional Centre** Yarmouth Correctional Centre

New Brunswick

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

Quebec

Centre de détention de Québec Établissement d'Amos Établissement de Baie-Comeau Établissement de détention de Montréal Établissement de Chicoutimi Établissement d'Havre-Aubert Établissement de Hull Établissement de New Carlisle Établissement de Rimouski Établissement de Rivière-des-Prairies

Établissement de Roberval Établissement de St-Jérôme Établissement de Sept-Îles Établissement de Sherbrooke Établissement de Sorel Établissement de Trois-Rivières Établissement de Vallevfield Maison Tanguay

Ontario

Brantford Jail Brockville Jail

Central East Correctional Centre

Chatham Jail

Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre

Fort Frances Jail

Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre

Kenora Jail

Maplehurst Complex

Metro Toronto East Detention Centre Metro Toronto West Detention 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

Sarnia Jail

St-Laurence Valley Correctional Centre

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** Elizabeth Fry (Women's CTR in Saskatoon) P.A. Grand Council (Spiritual Healing Lodge-Prince Albert)

Pine Grove Provincial Correctional Centre Prince Albert Community Training Residence

Prince Albert Correctional Centre

Regina Community Training Residence #1 Regina Provincial Correctional Centre

St Louis Treatment Centre

Saskatoon Community Training Residence Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre

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

British Columbia

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

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, 2003/04

Newfoundland and Labrador

St. John's - CCC

Nova Scotia

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

New Brunswick

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

Quebec

Hochelaga CCC

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

Ontario-concluded

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, and the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) conducted annually on a fiscal-year basis (from April 1 to March 31). Both surveys collect aggregate caseload and case characteristic data on adult offenders under the authority of provincial/territorial and federal correctional agencies in Canada. The ICSS is a micro data survey that extracts detailed person-based information via computer interface. 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 the ACS and REP 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 ACS survey (all jurisdictions except Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Saskatchewan), 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.

The data in this report and in the Juristat also contain admission and release data for Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan that have been collected via the ICSS and aggregated according to the standard ACS categories. The (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 microdata 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 readmission. 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. In June 2005 a Juristat was published in which correctional histories were analyzed using 5 years of ICSS data for Saskatchewan (Catalogue no. 85-002-XPE, Juristat, Vol. 25, no.2).

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 in September 1996 of a new type of community-based alternative to imprisonment called a conditional sentence. If certain legal criteria are fulfilled, a judge may sentence to a conditional term of imprisonment an offender who would otherwise have been sent to prison. According to the terms of the conditional sentence, the offender will serve the term of imprisonment in the community, provided that he/she abides by conditions imposed by the court as part of the conditional sentence order. If the offender violates these conditions, he may be sent to prison to serve the balance of that sentence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Type of Escape —The Criminal Code defines an escape as breaking out of 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. walk away no breach of security barrier)
- From an escorted temporary absence
- From an unescorted temporary absence
- Other to be specified by jurisdiction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cancelled: A residency condition that was imposed is removed before release has taken place (pre-release).

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

Removed: A residency condition is removed after a release has taken place (post-release).

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.