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Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1997-98



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Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1997-98

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

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PREFACE

The production of national justice statistics is made possible through a federal-provincial/territorial partnership. This report is 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.

Note to users: This will be the last release of this publication in this format. In future, the data will be released in the form of an expanded *Juristat* via the Internet and carry highlights of major interest, while shelf tables in electronic form will provide the remaining information contained in this report.

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REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

- On any day during 1997-98, an average of 157,766 adults were under the supervision of correctional agencies in Canada, an increase of 1% from the previous year. Some 32,970 offenders (21%) were housed in custodial facilities, representing a decrease of 3% from the previous year. The remaining 124,796 offenders (79%) were under some form of community supervision, an increase of 2% since 1996-97.
- After nearly a decade of growth, ending in 1992-93, adult admissions to custody in Canada continue to decline. In 1997-98, the number of admissions to custody declined by 6% from the previous year, the largest drop in decades.
- The typical offender serving a custodial sentence in a provincial/territorial facility (under two years) was male, aged 31, had been convicted of a property offence and sentenced to one month in custody. The typical offender in a federal institution was male, 33 years of age, convicted of robbery, and serving a 45-month sentence.
- The over-representation of Aboriginal persons in the federal prison population is worsening. Aboriginal persons accounted for 11% of admissions to federal penitentiaries in 1991-92, 15% in 1996-97 and 17% in 1997-98. (Aboriginal persons represent 2% of the adult population in Canada.)
- There is considerable variation across the country with respect to a number of important correctional statistics. Rates of persons sentenced to custody ranged from 548 per 10,000 adults charged in Manitoba to 4,741 in the Northwest Territories. The average duration of custody ranged from 15 days in New Brunswick to 115 days in Manitoba. The use of intermittent sentences ranged from 3% in British Columbia to 20% in Ontario.
- In 1997-98, the national average daily cost of housing an inmate in custody was \$128.35. In provincial/territorial facilities that cost was \$119.82, while in federal institutions, the cost was on average \$140.28 a day.
- Despite the occasional high profile incident, most offenders serving part of their sentences in the community under supervision on parole complete their terms of supervision in the community without being returned to prison for a breach of conditions. Ten percent of federal parole releases were returned to prison following an allegation of a new offence. Only 1% of paroles at the federal level were revoked following a new criminal charge involving violence during the period.

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 Correctional Services Program of CCJS collects and disseminates information describing the operation and delivery of adult and youth correctional services in Canada.

The information contained within this report pertains to services provided by governmental agencies responsible for adult corrections in each of the provincial, territorial and federal sectors. While summary descriptive information is included, the main focus of this report is on statistical data. More specifically, this report examines caseload characteristics as well as resource expenditures relating to adult custodial and community supervision services.

The *Adult Correctional Services (ACS)* report is divided into three major sections. The introductory section provides the reader with a brief summary of the primary responsibilities of the adult correctional sector in Canada. These responsibilities formulate the basis for the remainder of the report. The second section provides a graphical and tabular overview and identifies the current trends affecting the Canadian adult criminal justice system over the past ten years. The final section contains a comprehensive presentation of the statistical data pertaining to adult corrections in tabular format.

It should be noted that this report focuses on adult corrections only and includes all persons 18 years of age and older. In Canada, most persons (in exceptional circumstances persons under 18 can be tried and convicted as adults) who commit an offence prior to their eighteenth birthday are processed through the youth justice system, and are subject to the provisions of the *Young Offenders Act*. Children under the age of twelve are not subject to criminal prosecutions in Canada. Correctional data relating to children and youth are not included in this report.¹

ADULT CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Canada's criminal justice system is administered within four inter-related areas: policing services, prosecutions (Crown Counsel), the courts, and correctional services. As stated, this report concentrates on data pertaining to adult correctional services.

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

(1) CUSTODIAL REMANDS

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

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

(2) CUSTODIAL SENTENCES

Correctional services agencies are also responsible for the administration of court imposed dispositions (with the exception of the collection of fines). Once a finding of guilt has been determined, the actual disposition is at the discretion of the presiding judge. The *Criminal Code* specifies maximum sentences for most offences and in some instances a minimum punishment is also specified. In Canada, the maximum sentence is rarely imposed. In most circumstances, the judge will consult with the Crown Attorney and the Defence Counsel to determine an appropriate disposition. In some cases the judge may order a Pre-Sentence Report (PSR). The PSR is prepared by a probation officer and is designed to inform the

¹ For a statistical review of youth crime refer to Youth Court Statistics, 1996-97 - Statistics Canada catalogue number 85-522-XPB.

judge about the living, employment and other circumstances of the accused. In determining the sentence, the judge considers a variety of factors concerning the offence, including the degree of harm caused to the victim, risk to the public, and certain characteristics of the accused. In Canada, the use of incarceration is usually limited to very serious offences and to repeat offenders. However, there are exceptions. In Prince Edward Island, most convicted impaired drivers serve a term of incarceration.

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

The *Criminal Code* stipulates that all offenders sentenced to an aggregate custodial sentence of two years or more shall be imprisoned in a federal penitentiary. In Canada, all penitentiaries are the responsibility of the Correctional Service Canada (CSC). All federally sentenced offenders are first admitted to a 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 30 days of sentencing, federally sentenced offenders have a 15 day appeal period prior to being transferred to a penitentiary. 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, offenders who are in default of the payment of a fine, imposed either under federal legislation or under provincial/territorial 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 in order to facilitate the maintenance of employment and/or family responsibilities.

(3) PROBATION

Probation orders are another responsibility of the correctional service sector. The Court may impose a probation order upon

a convicted offender as the sole disposition or in conjunction with another sentence, such as a custodial sentence.

In short, probation is a suspended sentence served in the community in which the offender may, or may not, be required to report to a probation officer. Probation orders that do not include 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.

(4) 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". Most often they are for family visits, medical services, rehabilitation programs, socialization or humanitarian reasons. The CCRA includes specific definitions of the reasons for which temporary absences involving federal offenders may be granted.
- ◆ **Day Parole** is granted at the discretion of paroling authorities (parole boards). 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 the supervision of a parole officer and are required to abide by conditions designed to reduce the risk of re-offending and to foster re-integration into the community.
- ◆ **Statutory Release** allows most federally-sentenced offenders who have not been granted parole to serve the final one-third of their sentences under supervision in the community and under conditions of release similar to those imposed on offenders released on full parole.

(5) PAROLE BOARDS

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

Parole boards are administrative tribunals that have the authority to grant, deny, terminate or revoke parole in their jurisdiction. The National Parole Board also has the authority to terminate or revoke offenders on statutory release, detain certain offenders, and grant escorted and unescorted temporary absences for some offenders in penitentiaries.

LEGISLATIVE REFORMS

In recent years, a number of legislative reforms focussing on corrections were introduced in Canada. Bill C-41 was proclaimed into law in the fall of 1996. The sentencing reforms included in the Bill are designed to enhance protection of the public, assist victims of crime, instill a greater sense of responsibility in offenders, and support the sentencing principles of rehabilitation, restitution, and deterrence. A further objective of this Bill is to promote the use of alternatives to imprisonment that could result in the reduction of correctional operating costs and overcrowding in prisons. This

objective is achieved by requiring judges to consider all available options to imprisonment (e.g., community service or probation) and to impose a custodial sentence only when no other course of action will ensure the protection of the public. Similar to the youth justice system, Bill C-41 also allows the use of alternative measures for adults to deal with offences without using valuable court and correctional resources. The central goals of alternative measures are (i) to prevent future criminal behaviour and, (ii) to avoid the harm sometimes experienced by minor or first-time offenders who are dealt with through the court system. Alternative measures attempt to increase community involvement and place a greater emphasis on victim-offender settlement rather than entry into formal court proceedings.

In 1997-98, nearly one-quarter of sentenced admissions to custody were for fine default. In order to reduce the number of people jailed for fines they cannot afford to pay, Bill C-41 requires that judges determine whether an offender is capable of payment. Offenders who do not possess the financial resources can be subject to other sanctions such as community service or probation. For those offenders who can afford to pay, the provinces/territories are now authorized to refuse to issue or renew permits or licences until the fine is paid, or register and enforce fine orders as civil judgements.

Bill C-41 further addresses the problem of high levels of incarceration with the creation of a new type of disposition available to judges called a "conditional sentence". 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 terminate the conditional sentence and commit the offender to a custodial facility for all or part of the original sentence of imprisonment.

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

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 or community supervision program and usually include the following:

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

While admission data describe and measure the changing caseload 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. For instance, a person held in custody before their trial (remand) could then be sentenced to nine months in prison and later be released on parole to complete the remainder of the sentence in the community. In this situation, the offender would be counted three times in the admission totals (remand, sentenced to prison and parole). 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.² This is due to the high turnover rate of provincial/territorial inmates. However, extensive details are recorded about offenders at the time of admission. Readers should be cautioned not to extrapolate the information obtained from admission data onto the daily inmate population counts. In correctional systems, the daily population is affected by the sentence lengths associated with the admissions. Therefore, offenders with longer sentences are over-represented in the population, whereas inmates with shorter sentences are under-represented.

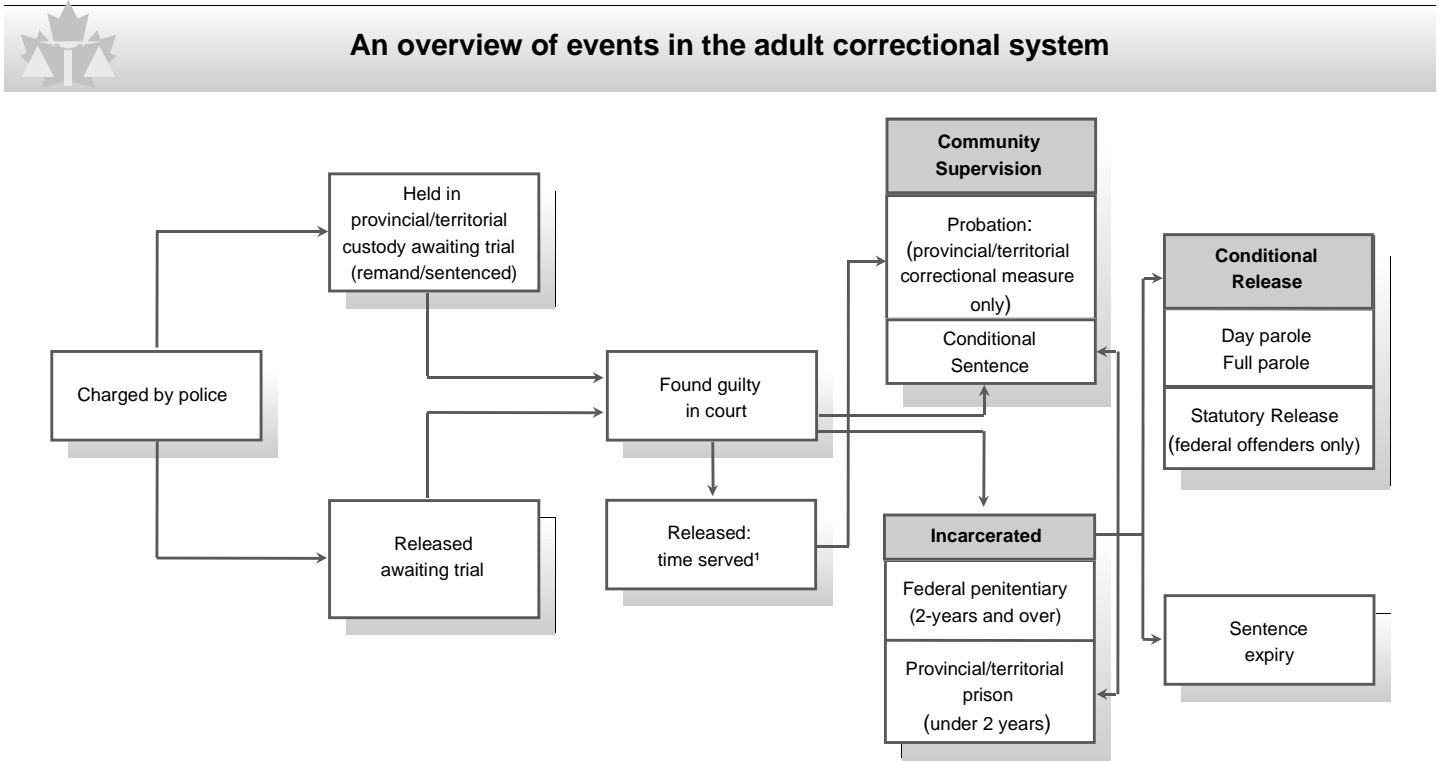
Similar to the collection of custodial data, there are two indicators used to describe the use of probation services. The first is "probation admissions" (sometimes called intakes) which records the number of persons receiving a term of probation. The second is "probation case counts". Probation counts 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.

² More information on offender characteristics is available in the publication "One-day snapshot of inmates in adult correctional facilities in Canada" catalogue 85-601-XPE.

AN OVERVIEW OF EVENTS IN THE ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

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

Diagram 1



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

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

SUMMARY TABLE 1. AVERAGE OFFENDER CASELOAD AND TOTAL ADMISSIONS TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

Type of sentence	Year	Average daily counts			Admissions		
		Provincial/ territorial	Federal	Total	Provincial/ territorial	Federal ¹	Total ²
Custodial ³	1988-89	16,436	11,030	27,466	198,253	4,319	202,572
	1989-90	17,735	11,415	29,150	200,229 r	4,663	204,892 r
	1990-91	17,935	11,289	29,224	207,946 r	4,646	212,592 r
	1991-92	18,940	11,783	30,723	243,747 r	5,344	249,091 r
	1992-93	19,367	12,342	31,709	245,746	5,583	251,329
	1993-94	19,481	13,322	32,803	240,734	5,642	246,376
	1994-95	19,811 r	13,818 r	33,629 r	238,860 r	4,925	243,785 r
	1995-96 ⁴	19,730	14,076 r	33,806 r	230,330 r	4,401 r	234,731 r
	1996-97 ⁴	19,861 r	14,228 r	34,089 r	225,462	4,569	230,031
	1997-98	19,244	13,726	32,970	214,114	4,412	218,526
Community ⁵	1988-89	71,133 r	8,713 r	79,846 r	58,639	5,254	63,893
	1989-90	75,518 r	8,941 r	84,459 r	63,302	5,490	68,792
	1990-91	84,635 r	9,406 r	94,041 r	70,428	5,572	76,000
	1991-92	95,970 r	9,707 r	105,677 r	83,812	5,879	89,691
	1992-93	103,579 r	9,914 r	113,493 r	85,655	6,247	91,902
	1993-94 ⁶	106,262 r	9,967 r	116,229 r	86,412	8,197 r	94,609 r
	1994-95 ⁷	104,631 r	9,422 r	114,053 r	85,372	7,539 r	92,911 r
	1995-96 ⁷	105,130 r	9,272 r	114,402 r	82,476	7,613 r	90,089 r
	1996-97 ⁷	106,776 r	9,195 r	115,971 r	85,446 r	7,535 r	92,981 r
	1997-98 ⁸	115,236	9,560	124,796	100,581	8,247	108,828
TOTAL	1988-89	87,569 r	19,743 r	107,312 r	256,892	9,573	266,465
	1989-90	93,253 r	20,356 r	113,609 r	263,531 r	10,153	273,684 r
	1990-91	102,570 r	20,695 r	123,265 r	278,374 r	10,218	288,592 r
	1991-92	114,910 r	21,490 r	136,400 r	327,559 r	11,223	338,782 r
	1992-93	122,946 r	22,256 r	145,202 r	331,401	11,830	343,231
	1993-94	125,743 r	23,289 r	149,032 r	327,146	13,839 r	340,985 r
	1994-95	124,442 r	23,240 r	147,682 r	324,232 r	12,464 r	336,696 r
	1995-96	124,860 r	23,348 r	148,208 r	312,806 r	12,014 r	324,820 r
	1996-97	126,637 r	23,423 r	150,060 r	310,908 r	12,104 r	323,012 r
	1997-98	134,480	23,286	157,766	314,695	12,659	327,354

Reference: Tables 12, 13, 20, 37, 38, 45 and 47.

See endnotes.

SUMMARY TABLE 2. ADMISSIONS TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL CUSTODY, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sentenced admissions	Remand admissions	Other admissions ¹	Total admissions	% change from previous year	Sentenced admissions per 10,000 adults charged ²	Median sentence length (days)	Characteristics of sentenced inmates		
								Per cent female	Per cent Aboriginal	Median age
Newfoundland	1,166	276	9	1,451	-20.2	1,710	90	5	7	31
Prince Edward Island	869	169	-	1,038	4.3	4,555	21	7	--	29
Nova Scotia	1,914	1,532	406	3,852	-2.0	1,190	60	4	4	30
New Brunswick	2,278	1,201	-	3,479	-13.6	1,909	15	4	4	30
Quebec	26,188	27,681	-	53,869	-10.3	2,639	30	8	1	33
Ontario	33,971	44,795	5,174	83,940	-3.0	2,025	45	9	9	31
Manitoba	1,439	2,761	3,859	8,059	-6.3	548	115	7	61	30
Saskatchewan	3,894	6,685	314	10,893	-3.9	1,264	100	9	72	29
Alberta	14,467	8,294	-	22,761	-12.1	2,487	30	11	39	31
British Columbia	10,583	10,904	-	21,487	-1.0	1,431	54	7	16	30
Yukon	304	293	1	598	5.1	2,162	60	5	77	29
Northwest Territories	1,573	1,114	..	2,687	...	4,741	..	3	..	..
PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL TOTAL	98,646	105,705	9,763	214,114	-5.0	1,964	44	9	15	32
FEDERAL TOTAL	4,412	...	...	4,412	-3.4	84	45	5	17	33

Reference: Tables 13, 15, 17, 38, 39 and 41.

Note: Federal sentence length is reported in months and the age is an average not a median.

See endnotes.

SUMMARY TABLE 3. PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL ADMISSIONS TO COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total probation admissions	% change from previous year	Probation rate per 10,000 adults charged ¹	Median probation length (months)	Characteristics of probationers			Total conditional sentences	Total conditional release ²	Total provincial/territorial and federal community supervision ³
					Per cent female	Per cent Aboriginal	Median age			
Newfoundland	1,982	1.8	2,907	12	18	6	30	304	...	2,286
Prince Edward Island	744	7.7	3,899	18	..	..	..	29	...	773
Nova Scotia	3,715	-1.7	2,309	12	16	5	31	476	...	4,191
New Brunswick	1,858	4.3	1,557	10	17	..	28	596	...	2,454
Quebec	7,225	0.9	728	24	11	6	31	3,983	2,760	13,968
Ontario	35,930	7.4	2,142	12	17	7	30	4,293	1,128	41,351
Manitoba	3,659	0.1	1,394	..	..	..	..	526	...	4,185
Saskatchewan	3,261	8.3	1,059	12	18	61	28	928	...	4,189
Alberta	7,794	-7.7	1,340	..	18	24	..	1,343	...	9,137
British Columbia	13,440	-16.8	1,818	12	14	16	31	2,080	479	15,999
Yukon	451	-12.4	3,208	12	13	96	30	50	...	501
Northwest Territories	1,547	...	4,662	12	18	..	28	..	...	1,547
PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL TOTAL⁴	81,606	-0.7	1,640	12	16	12	31	14,608	4,367	100,581
FEDERAL TOTAL	...	9.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,247	8,247

Reference: Tables 4, 20, 21, 24 and 45.

See endnotes.

SUMMARY TABLE 4. AVERAGE DAILY COUNTS OF OFFENDERS IN PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL CUSTODY, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sentenced count	Remand count	Other ¹	Total average daily offender count	% change from previous year	Sentenced count to custody per 10,000 adults charged ²	% change from previous year
Newfoundland	262	40	-	302	-3.6	384	-5.4
Prince Edward Island	83	9	-	92	3.4	435	11.5
Nova Scotia	308	90	-	398	-1.8	191	-2.9
New Brunswick	319	57	8	384	-4.0	267	-3.5
Quebec	2,117	1,185	-	3,302	-3.6	213	7.8
Ontario	4,631	2,915	232	7,778	0.2	276	1.5
Manitoba	570	332	6	908	-7.8	217	-14.1
Saskatchewan	958	219	-	1,177	0.2	311	-2.8
Alberta	1,463	494	-	1,957	-15.2	252	-24.7
British Columbia	1,814	703	-	2,517	-2.6	245	-4.5
Yukon	60	18	1	79	12.9	427	-6.6
Northwest Territories	304	47	-	351	2.9	916	-12.3
PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL TOTAL	12,889	6,109	247	19,244	-3.1	259	-3.0
FEDERAL TOTAL	13,726	...	...	13,726	-3.7	276	-2.6

Reference: Tables 1, 4, 12 and 37.

See endnotes.

SUMMARY TABLE 5. AVERAGE COUNTS OF OFFENDERS UNDER PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Average probation counts	Probation count per 10,000 adults charged ¹	Conditional release counts	Average conditional sentence counts	Total community supervision counts ²	% change from previous year
Newfoundland	2,389	3,504	...	108	2,497	5.5
Prince Edward Island	834	4,371	...	11	845	22.3
Nova Scotia	4,340	2,698	...	..	4,340	-1.6
New Brunswick	2,687	2,251	...	50	2,737	-0.3
Quebec	11,496	1,159	1,640	2,350	15,486	11.2
Ontario	52,352	3,121	621	1,971	54,944	4.2
Manitoba	5,272	2,009	...	171	5,443	-5.1
Saskatchewan	3,622	1,176	...	580	4,202	1.2
Alberta	7,886	1,356	...	741	8,627	-0.4
British Columbia	14,436	1,953	246	883	15,565	-5.6
Yukon	547	3,890	...	3	550	2.4
Northwest Territories	..	..	...	..	..	...
PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL TOTAL ³	105,861	2,128	2,507	6,868	115,236	2.4
FEDERAL TOTAL ⁴	...	...	9,560	...	9,560	4.0

Reference: Tables 1, 4, 20 and 47.

See endnotes.

SUMMARY TABLE 6. PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL ADULT CORRECTIONS OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES

Year	Federal		Provincial/territorial		Total		Per capita	
	Current dollars	Constant 1988-89 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1988-89 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1988-89 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1988-89 dollars
	\$'000						\$	
1988-89	713,685	713,685	763,731	763,731	1,477,416	1,477,416	54.93	54.93
1989-90	806,442	766,209	847,343	805,070	1,653,785	1,571,279	60.40	57.39
1990-91	862,041	779,704	938,151	848,544	1,800,192	1,628,248	64.78	58.59
1991-92	876,447	759,546	1,008,688 r	874,149	1,885,135 r	1,633,695	67.04 r	58.10
1992-93	859,296	732,753	1,020,523 r	870,237	1,879,819 r	1,602,990	65.85 r	56.15
1993-94	881,988	741,188	996,904 r	837,759	1,878,892 r	1,578,947	64.91 r	54.55
1994-95	913,250	756,993	980,280	812,554	1,893,530	1,569,548	64.72	53.65
1995-96	948,887	777,583	970,041	794,918	1,918,928	1,572,501	64.79	53.10
1996-97	970,289	781,520	998,264	804,053	1,968,553	1,585,573	65.70	52.92
1997-98	1,028,029	816,970	1,049,418	833,968	2,077,447	1,650,939	68.59	54.51

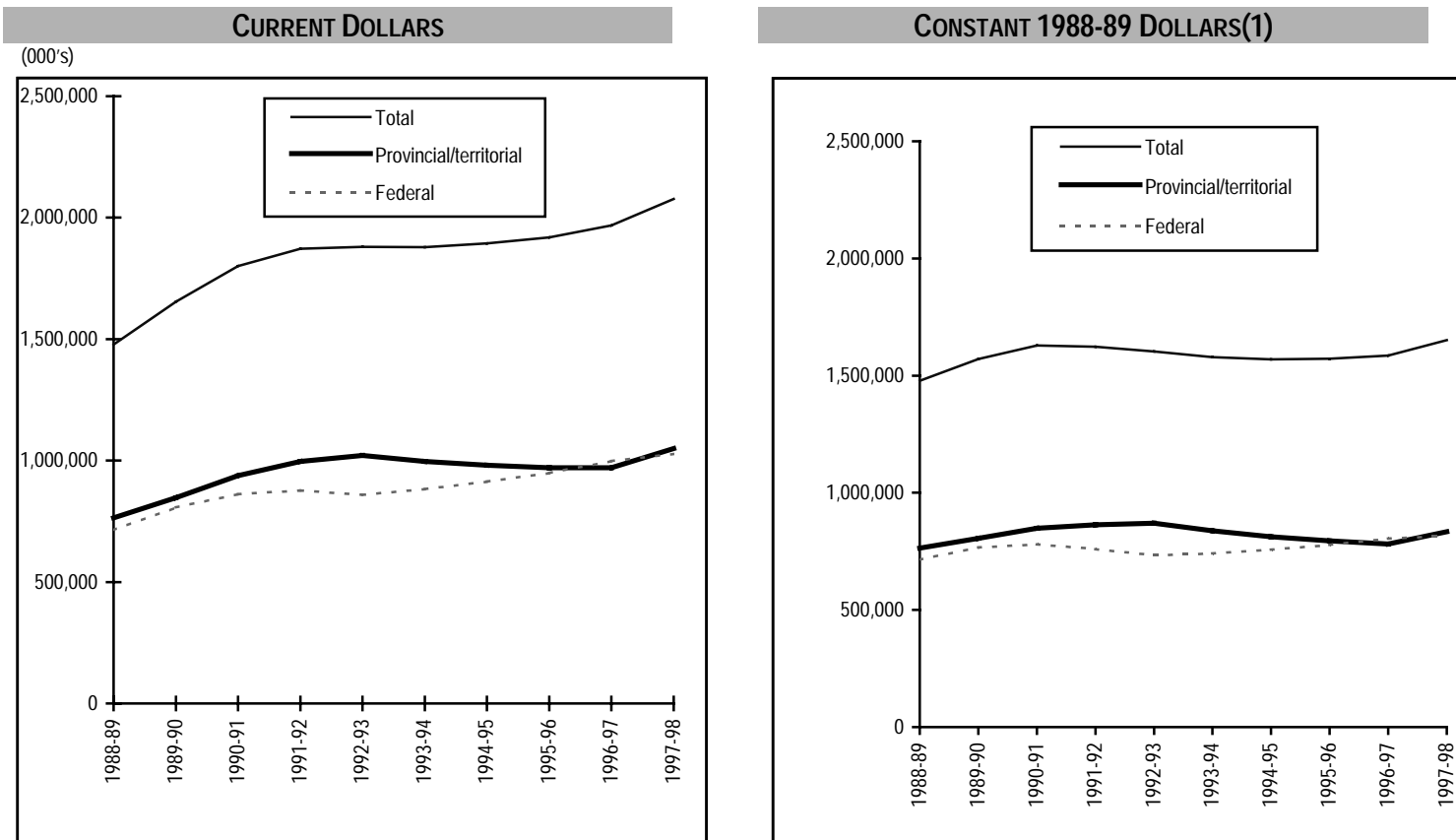
Reference: Tables 8 and 29.

SUMMARY TABLE 7. STAFF COMPLEMENT IN PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL JURISDICTIONS

Jurisdiction	Year	Staff complement ¹								Total
		Headquarters and central services	Custodial services			Non-custodial services			Parole boards	
			Correctional officers	Other	Total	Probation/parole officers	Other	Total		
Provincial/ Territorial	1988-89	771	7,263	4,450	12,948	1,186	623	2,005	75	15,799
	1989-90	820	7,208	4,031	12,490	1,236	649	2,108	79	15,497
	1990-91	831	7,432	4,092	12,779	1,388	751	2,368	83	16,061
	1991-92	886	8,492	4,696	14,433	1,436	863	2,533	96	17,948
	1992-93	927	8,286	4,775	14,297	1,287	852	2,413	96	17,733
	1993-94	598	7,706	4,274	13,259	1,460	782	2,242	93	16,192
	1994-95	456	7,779	4,185	13,409	1,524	761	2,285	95	16,245
	1995-96	481	8,326	4,347	14,204	1,688	774	2,462	63	17,210
	1996-97	472	4,490	1,729	13,117	631	318	2,101	64	15,749
1997-98	423	4,380	1,656	12,514	626	323	2,139	51	15,127	
Federal	1988-89	1,051	4,543	4,026	8,569	576	263	839	312	10,771
	1989-90	1,151	4,127	4,296	8,423	729	130	859	341	10,774
	1990-91	1,099	4,523	3,959	8,482	840	105	945	337	10,863
	1991-92	980	4,457	3,933	8,390	823	93	916	325	10,611
	1992-93	1,005	4,459	3,852	8,311	818	102	920	358	10,594
	1993-94	961	4,412	4,054	8,466	739	106	845	376	10,648
	1994-95	938	4,422	4,268	8,690	538	331	869	361	10,858
	1995-96	1,024	4,721	4,405	9,126	542	334	876	341	11,367
	1996-97	1,166	4,745	4,764	9,509	568	350	918	333	11,926
1997-98	1,287	4,918	4,853	9,771	575	355	930	360	12,348	
TOTAL	1988-89	1,822	11,806	8,476	21,517	1,762	886	2,844	387	26,570
	1989-90	1,971	11,335	8,327	20,913	1,965	779	2,967	420	26,271
	1990-91	1,930	11,955	8,051	21,261	2,228	856	3,313	420	26,924
	1991-92	1,866	12,949	8,629	22,823	2,259	956	3,449	421	28,559
	1992-93	1,932	12,745	8,627	22,608	2,105	954	3,333	454	28,327
	1993-94	1,559	12,118	8,328	21,725	2,199	888	3,087	469	26,840
	1994-95	1,394	12,201	8,453	22,099	2,062	1,092	3,154	456	27,103
	1995-96	1,505	13,047	8,752	23,330	2,230	1,108	3,338	404	28,577
	1996-97	1,638	9,235	6,493	22,626	1,199	668	3,019	397	27,675
1997-98	1,710	9,298	6,509	22,285	1,201	678	3,069	411	27,475	

Reference: Tables 7, 32 and 36.

See endnotes.

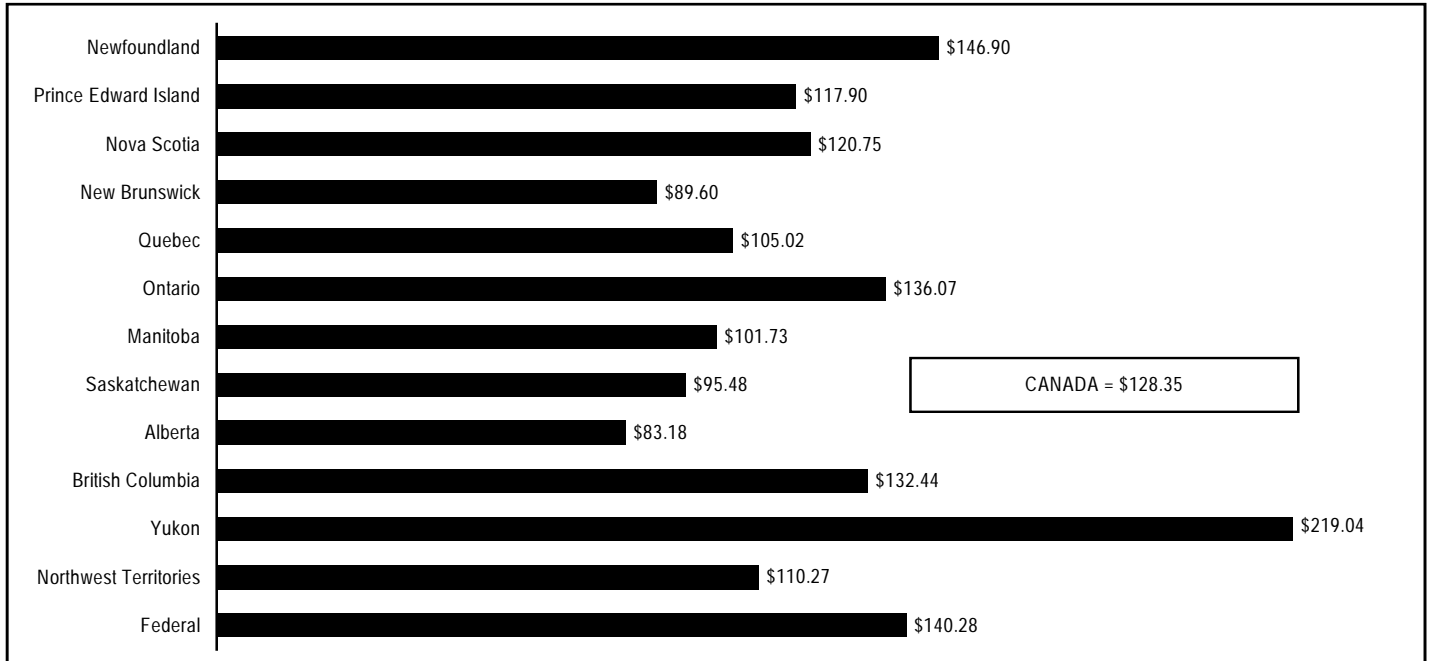
FIGURE 1. PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL ADULT CORRECTIONS OPERATING EXPENDITURES IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT DOLLARS

(1) The Consumer Price Index (CPI) was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 1988-89 (1988-89 = 100).

HIGHLIGHTS

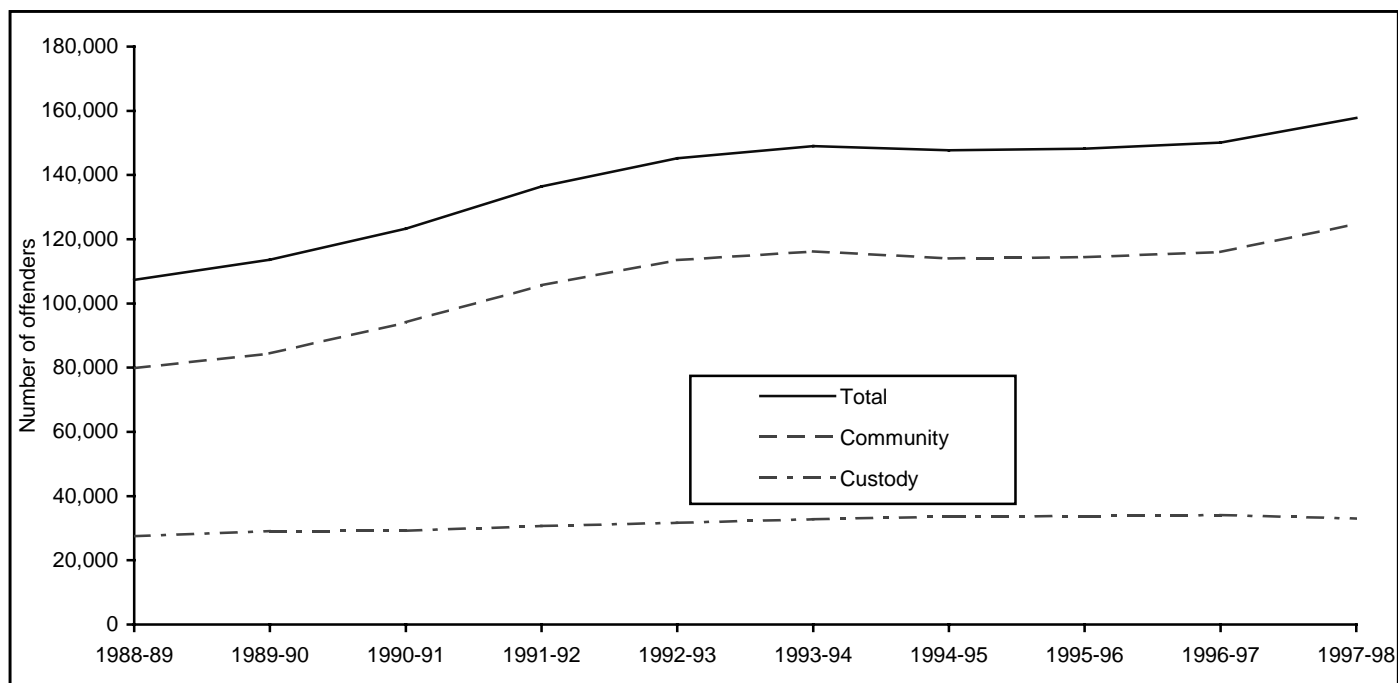
- ◆ In 1997-98, the total federal and provincial/territorial expenditures on adult correctional systems was \$2.1 billion, an increase of 6% since 1996-97 and 41% over the last ten years.
- ◆ When controlling for inflation by expressing the figures in constant dollars, total operating expenditures rose 4% from the previous year and 12% over the decade.
- ◆ Of the total operating expenditures in 1997-98, custodial services accounted for 79%, followed by community correctional services (10%), headquarters services (9%), and parole services (2%).
- ◆ In 1997-98, operating expenditures reached \$1.05 billion in the provinces/territories, representing a 5% increase over the previous year. This increase was 4% when adjusted for inflation. The federal sector rose to \$1.03 billion in 1997-98, up 6% from the previous year and 5% when controlling for inflation.

FIGURE 2. AVERAGE DAILY INMATE COSTS, 1997-98



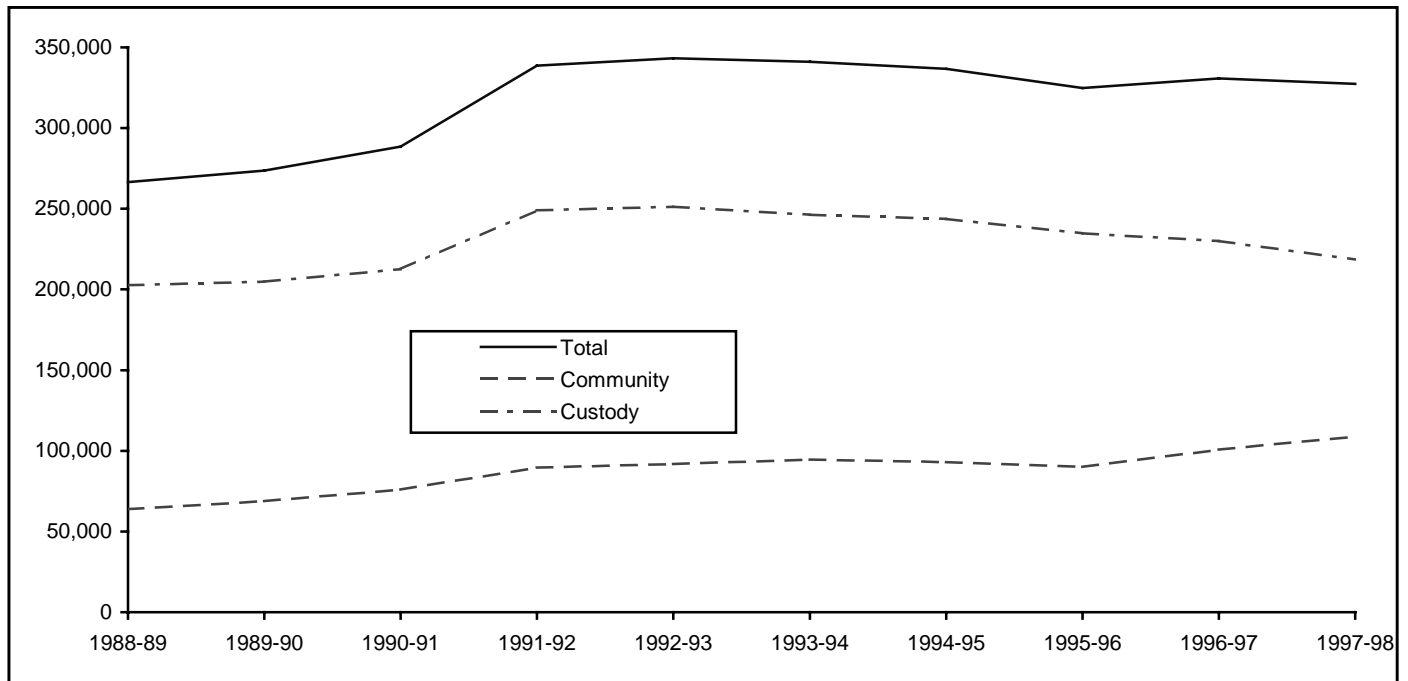
HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ In 1997-98, the average daily cost per inmate in Canada was \$128.35, an increase of close to \$9 over the previous year. Three provinces and the federal sector reported higher average daily costs than the national average: Newfoundland (\$146.90); Ontario (\$136.07); British Columbia (\$132.44); and the federal sector (\$140.28).
- ◆ In the remaining jurisdictions, average daily costs ranged from \$83.18 in Alberta to \$120.75 in Nova Scotia.
- ◆ The national annual average cost of keeping an adult offender in prison was \$46,848 in 1997-98, an increase of 7% from the previous year. Provincial/territorial governments spent an average of \$43,734 a year on each inmate in their jail system for the same time period. The average cost per inmate in federal penitentiaries rose 6% to \$51,202 in 1997-98.
- ◆ When adjusted to control for inflation, the average provincial/territorial daily costs in 1997-98, were up 6% while the average federal costs increased 5% over the same period.

FIGURE 3. AVERAGE DAILY COUNTS IN CUSTODY AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISION**HIGHLIGHTS**

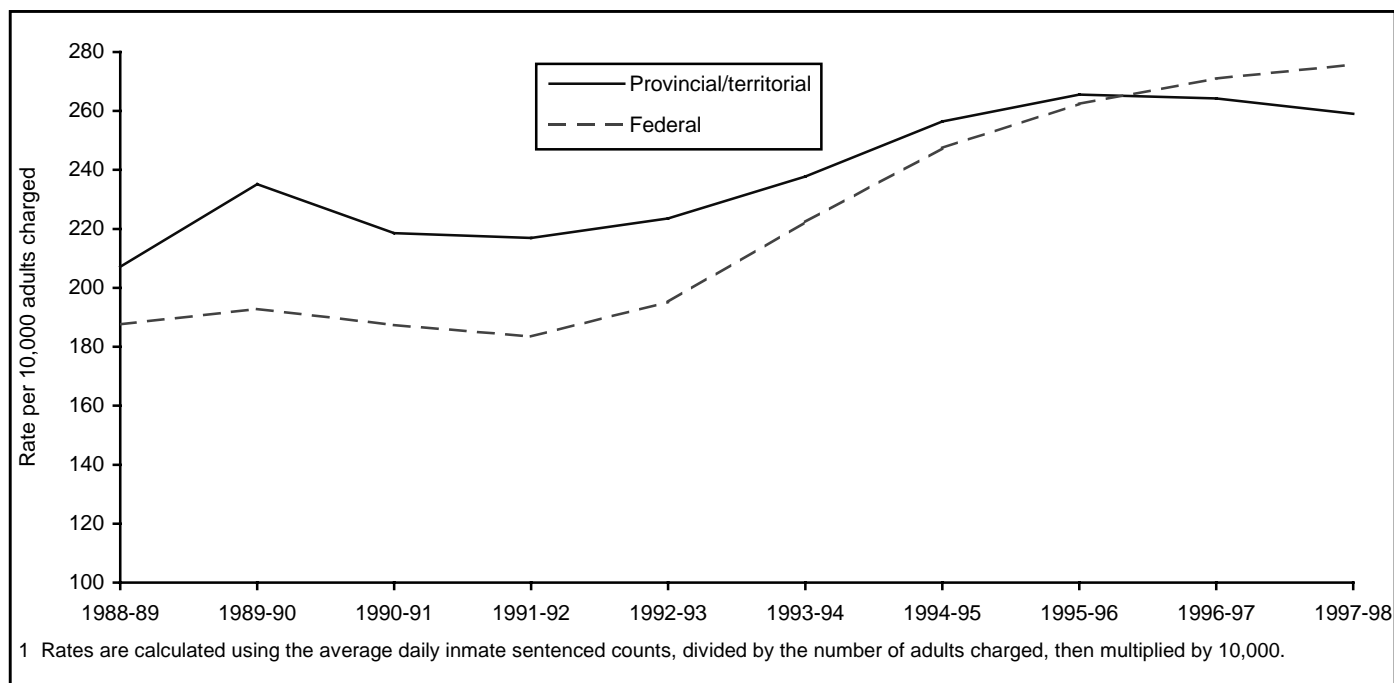
- ◆ On any given day in 1997-98, an average of 157,766 persons were under the supervision of correctional agencies in Canada, an increase of 1% from the previous year.¹
- ◆ The percent change in the total correctional population increased in 1997-98 after a decline in the previous two years. The increase appears to be directly related to the higher number of offenders released in the community.
- ◆ There were an average of 32,970 adults held in custody on any given day in Canada during 1997-98, a 3% decrease over the previous year. More than half (19,244) were in provincial/territorial facilities, 3% lower than in 1996-97, while the remaining 42% of offenders (13,726) were held in federal penitentiaries, showing a decrease of 4% for the same period.
- ◆ During 1997-98, an average of 124,796 adults¹ a month were supervised in the community. The majority (86%) were on probation and the rest on parole or statutory releases. This total represented an increase (3%) over the last year.
- ◆ In 1997-98, an average of 115,236 provincial/territorial offenders were serving their sentence in the community, representing an increase of 2% from the previous year. Federal offenders in the community accounted for 9,560 in 1997-98, up 4% since 1996-97.
- ◆ The total number of offenders under the supervision of correctional services in 1997-98 is 40% higher than ten years earlier. While the average number of offenders in custody decreased in the last year, it recorded a 19% increase since 1988-89. The sharpest increase occurred within the average community population, 48% higher than ten years ago.

¹ Conditional sentences have been excluded from the community and total average counts for 1997-98 when making comparisons to previous years.

FIGURE 4. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO CUSTODY AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISION**HIGHLIGHTS**

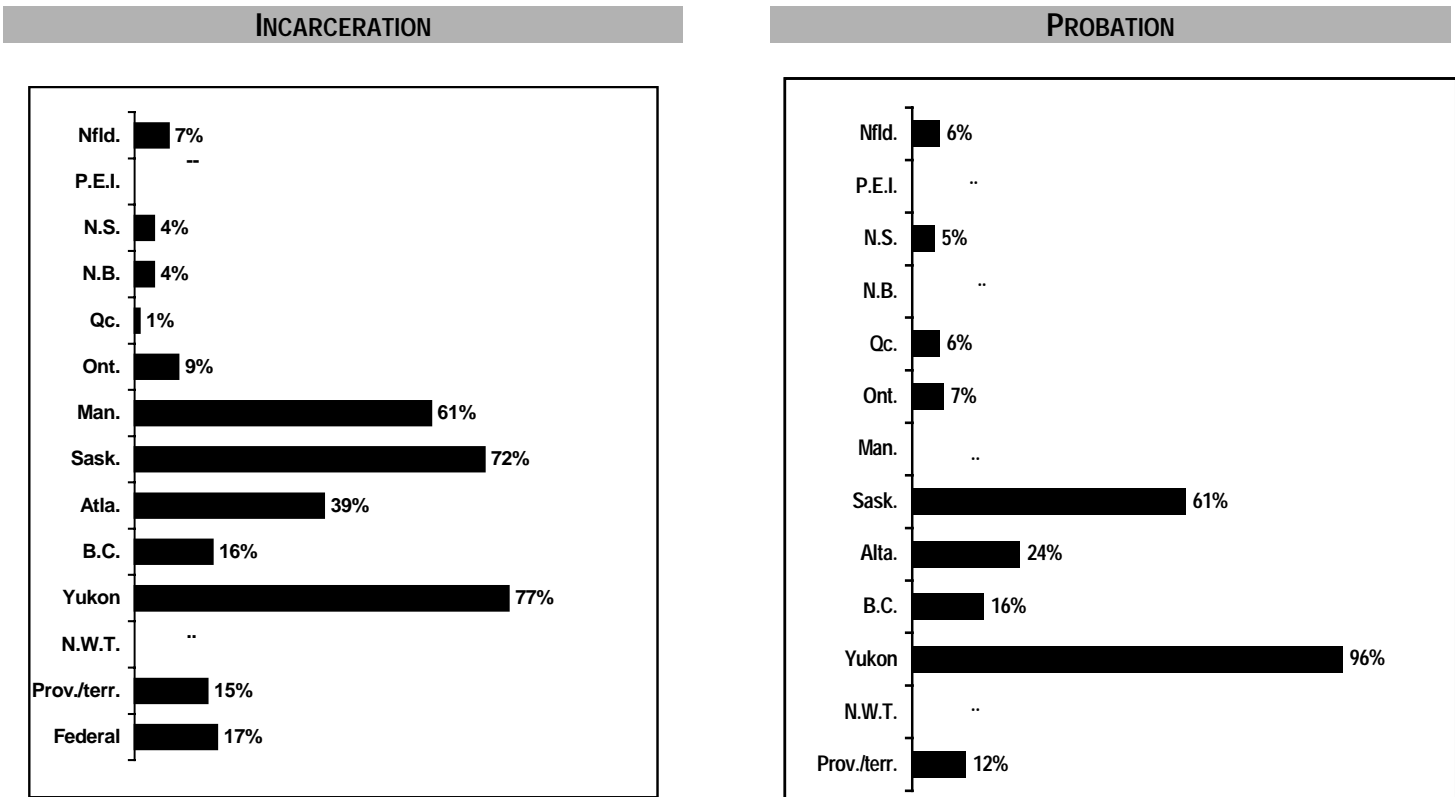
- ◆ For the fifth consecutive year, the total number of admissions declined. In 1997-98, there were 327,354² admissions, down 8% since 1993-94 and 3% over the previous year. Sixty-eight percent of these offenders were admitted to custody (including remand), the remaining offenders (32%) were serving their sentence under supervision in the community. Admissions to community-based programs decreased slightly (2%) over the previous year.
- ◆ Provincial/territorial offenders may enter an institution more than once in a given year because of the shorter sentences served (median of 44 days) in the provincial/territorial systems. In fact, they represented 65% of the overall admissions during 1997-98.
- ◆ Admissions to custody mirror the same downward trend as the total number of admissions. In 1997-98, 5% fewer adults were admitted to custody in comparison to the previous year.
- ◆ The number of adults admitted to community programs decreased by less than 1% (108,828) in 1997-98. Only four jurisdictions recorded decreases: Nova Scotia (-2%), Alberta (-8%), British Columbia (-17%) and Yukon (-12%). However, federal releases increased by 9% from 1996-97.
- ◆ Between 1988-89 and 1997-98, the overall number of admissions increased by 17%. The greatest percent change during this period occurred in the admissions to community programs (+47%), while the change in custody admissions was more modest (8%).

² Conditional sentences have been excluded from the community and total admissions for 1997-98 when making comparisons to previous years.

FIGURE 5. AVERAGE INCARCERATION RATE¹ FOR PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL SENTENCED OFFENDERS**HIGHLIGHTS**

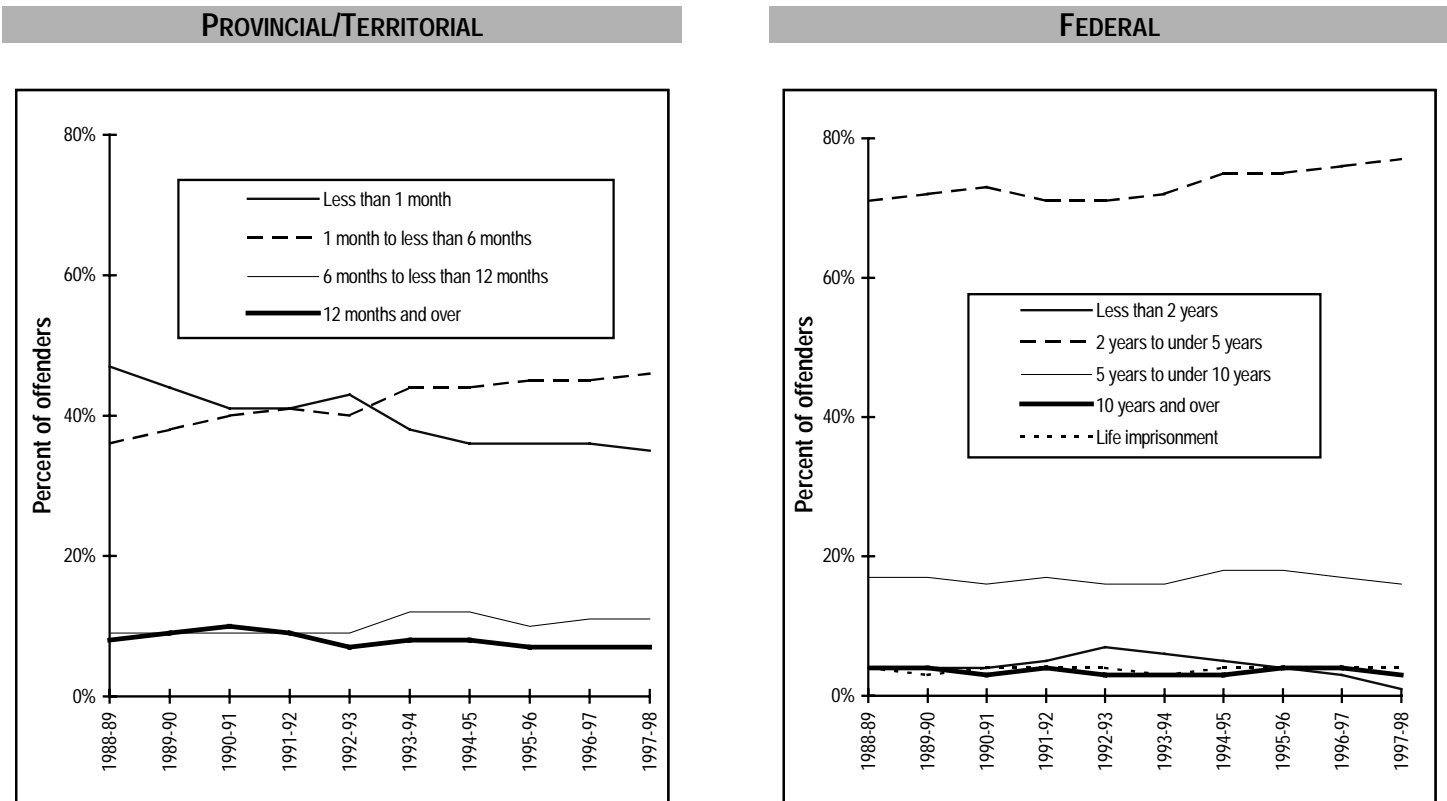
- ◆ There are many factors which influence the Canadian incarceration rate, including legislative changes, police enforcement practices, sentencing practices and early release policies.
- ◆ In 1997-98, the provincial/territorial incarceration rate was 259 per 10,000 adults charged, down 2% over the previous year, but up 25% over the ten years.
- ◆ Half of all jurisdictions had lower incarceration rates than the national average: Newfoundland (-12%), Prince Edward Island (-6%), Nova Scotia (-2%), Quebec (-10%), Ontario (-5%) and British Columbia (-0.3%).
- ◆ The federal incarceration rate reached 276 per 10,000 adults charged in 1997-98. This represents the fifth consecutive increase, as well as being 47% higher than ten years ago.

FIGURE 6. PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO INCARCERATION AND PROBATION WHO ARE ABORIGINAL, 1997-98



HIGHLIGHTS

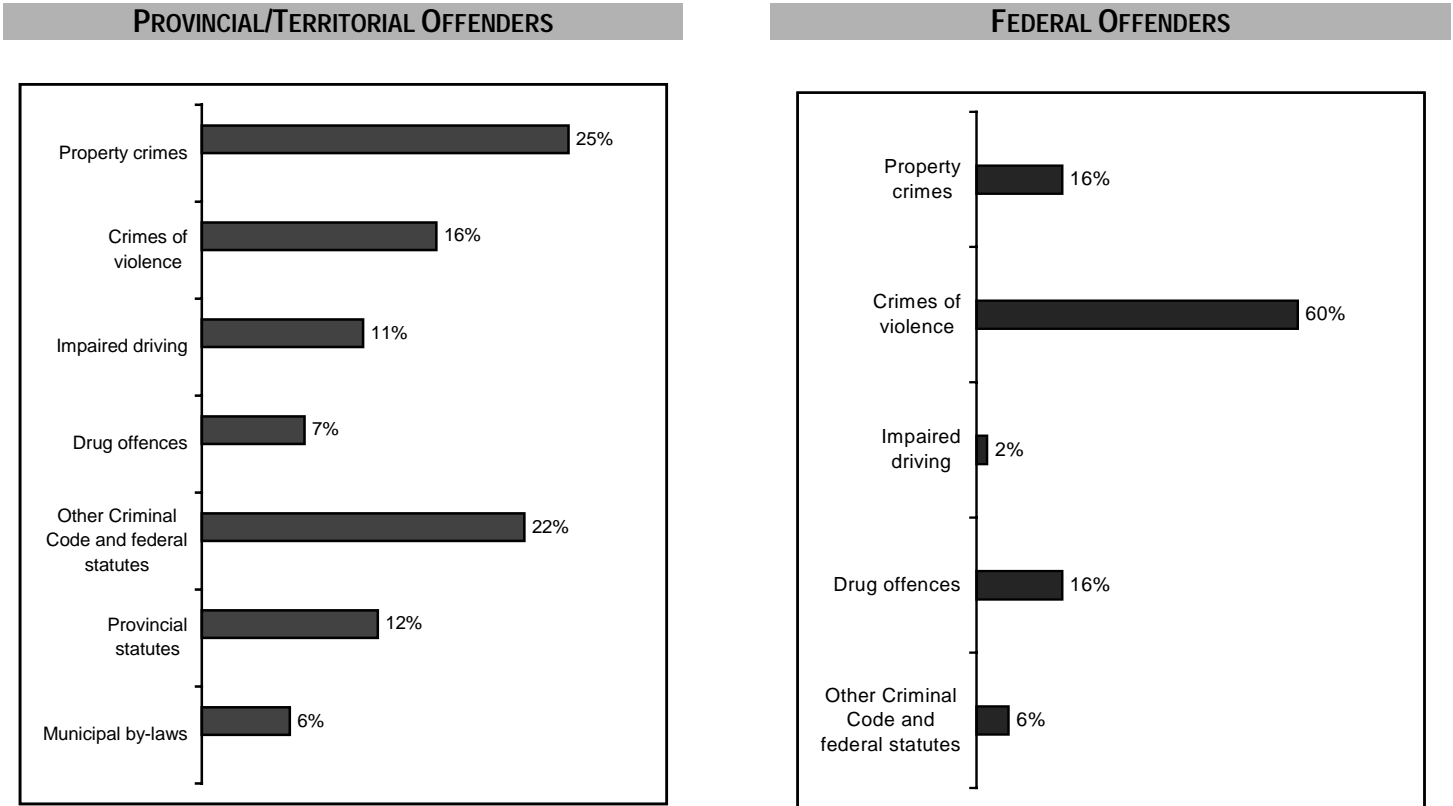
- ◆ Aboriginal people continue to be over-represented in correctional institutions relative to their population. While they represented 2% of the adult population, they accounted for 15% of provincial/territorial custody admissions in 1997-98, a decrease from 17% five years earlier. (Data for the Northwest Territories were not available.) Aboriginal persons represented 17% of the total federal admissions for the same period, up from 12% in 1993-94.
- ◆ Probation is a community-based sanction administered by each provincial and territorial system. In 1997-98, the number of Aboriginal peoples admitted to provincial/territorial probation was unchanged from the previous year at 12%. However, Aboriginal people made up 96% of probation admissions in Yukon, 61% in Saskatchewan and 24% in Alberta. (Data for Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories were not available.)
- ◆ Historically, the number of Aboriginal offenders admitted in some provinces/territories has been high. In 1997-98, Aboriginal people made up 77% of admissions to custody in Yukon, 72% in Saskatchewan, 61% in Manitoba and 39% in Alberta.

FIGURE 7. AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH OF PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL OFFENDERS**HIGHLIGHTS**

- ◆ The length of time most offenders spend in a provincial/territorial correctional facility is short. The median³ aggregate sentence length in 1997-98 was 44 days, up from 31 days ten years ago. In 1997-98, 35% of all custodial admissions were for less than one month, while another 50% of admissions were for one to six months.
- ◆ Among the jurisdictions, the aggregate sentence length varied considerably. The proportion of offenders with sentences of less than one month ranged from 11% in Manitoba to 61% in Prince Edward Island.
- ◆ During the last ten years, offenders serving sentences of less than six months, accounted for about 80% of all admissions. In 1997-98, 81% of all offenders were serving sentences of less than six month.
- ◆ The length of federal sentences varied slightly over the last ten years. 1997-98, 78% of all offenders admitted to a federal penitentiary were to serve a sentence of under five years. Offenders admitted to serve sentences of 5 to 10 years were the next highest group representing 16% of all admissions. The average length of a federal sentence (excluding life sentences) was 45 months or 3.75 years.
- ◆ Offenders sentenced to a life term of custody accounted for 4% of all admissions to penitentiaries in 1997-98, representing a slight decrease (-0.3%) over the previous year and (-0.5%) since 1993-94.

³ The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

FIGURE 8. OFFENCES COMMITTED BY PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL OFFENDERS, BY SELECTED OFFENCE CATEGORY, 1997-98



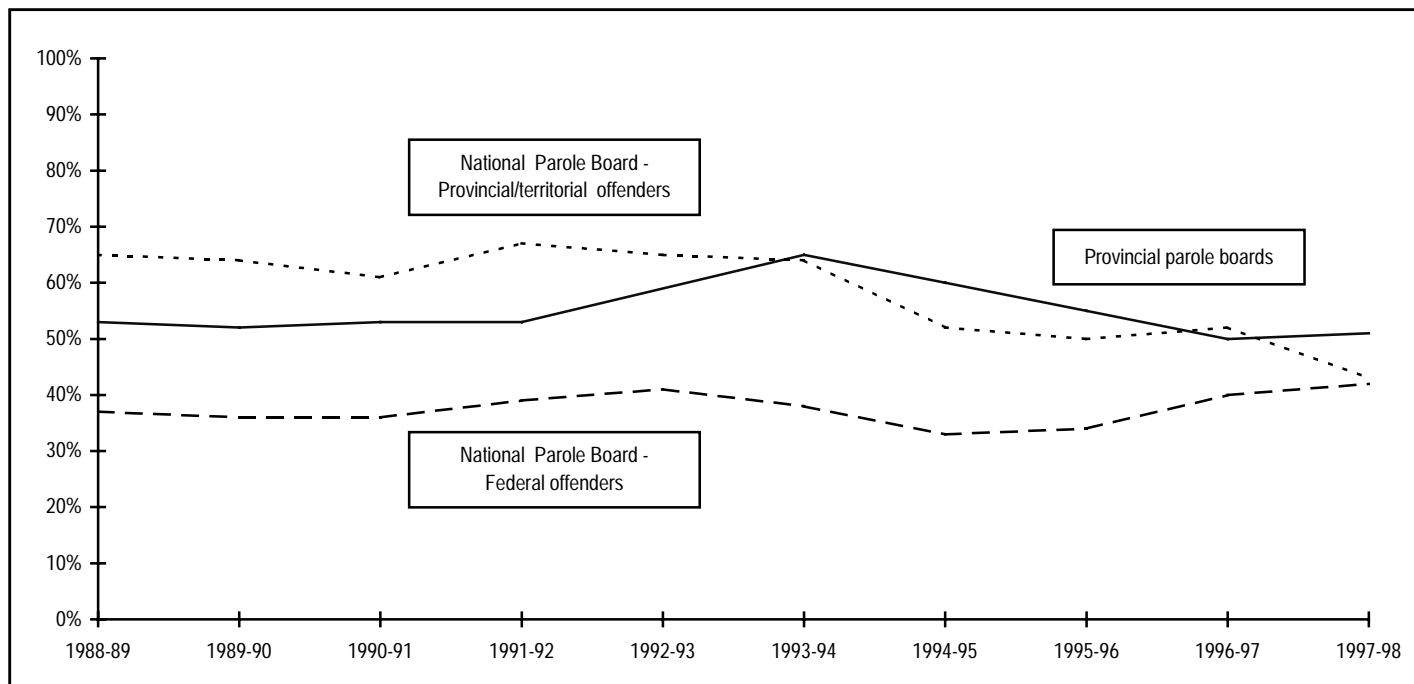
HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ At the provincial/territorial level, property offences are the most common type of crime for which offenders were incarcerated, accounting for one-quarter of all sentenced admissions, while 16% of federal offenders were admitted for the same offence type⁴.
- ◆ In 1997-98, other *Criminal Code* and federal statutes offences were the second largest (22%) group of crime committed for which provincial/territorial offenders were admitted to custody. Federal offenders admitted for crimes of violence accounted for nearly three-fifths (60%) of all admissions.

- ◆ Impaired driving offences represented a significant proportion of admissions to provincial/territorial custody (11%). They represented 2% of federal admissions.

⁴ When offenders are admitted to prison for more than a single offence, the most serious of the offences is reported.

FIGURE 9. FULL PAROLE GRANT RATE

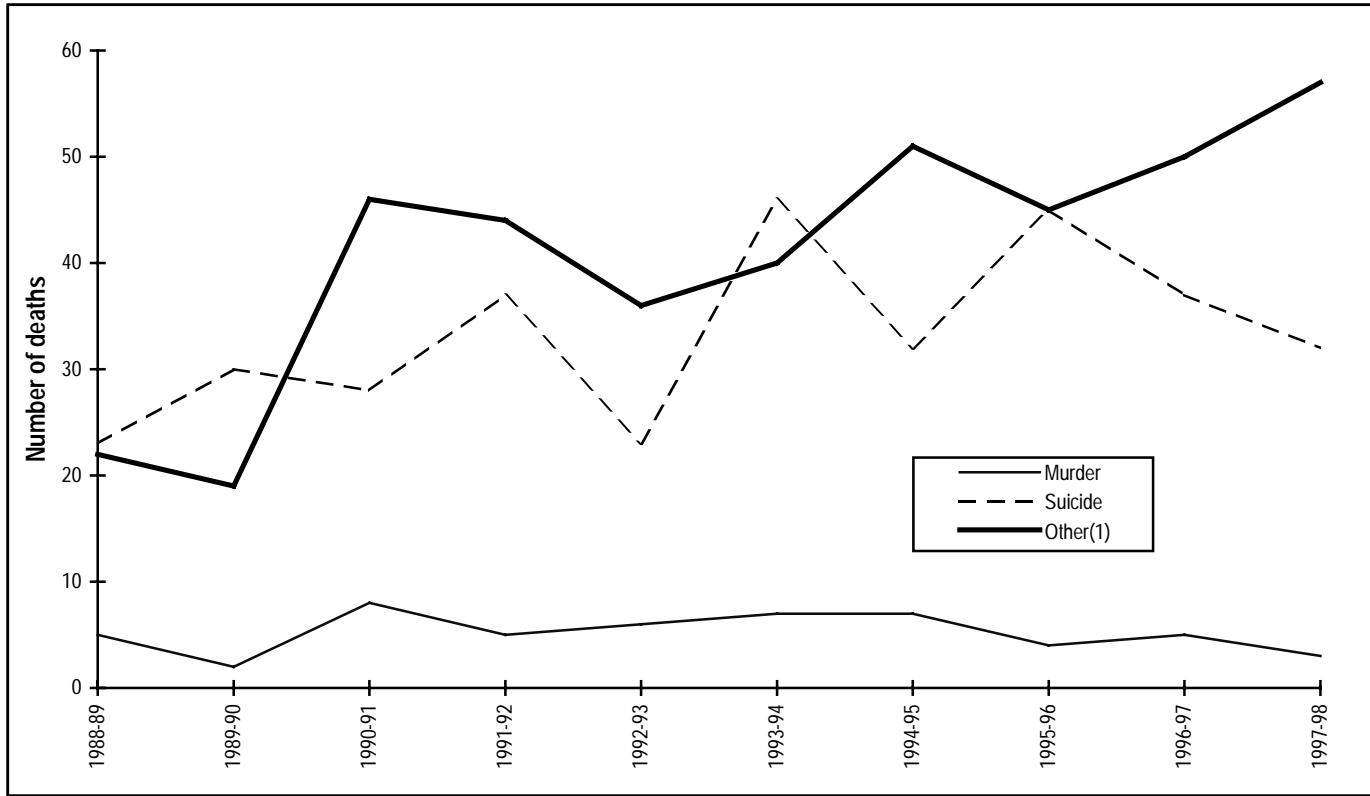


HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ Three provinces (Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia) operate parole boards that have jurisdiction over all inmates in their provincial institutions. The National Parole Board (NPB) has jurisdiction over all offenders serving sentences of two years or more, and offenders serving sentences in provincial and territorial correctional institutions where there are no provincial parole boards.
- ◆ Following a three year period of decline, provincial full parole grant rates increased slightly to 51% in 1997-98, but down from 64% in 1993-94⁵.
- ◆ The grant rate among the three provincial parole boards varied significantly. In 1997-98, the grant rate for full parole in Ontario was 34% compared to 65% in Quebec. Historically, the same differences exist in these provinces. Between 1993-94 and 1997-98, Quebec's average grant rate was 69%, while in Ontario the grant rate was 44%.
- ◆ The number of federal offenders granted a full parole continues to increase. In 1997-98, federal full parole applications to the National Parole Board were granted in 42% of cases, the highest grant rate over the last ten years. The increase since 1996-97 however is relatively small (2%).
- ◆ Provincial/territorial offenders granted full parole from the NPB dropped to 43% in 1997-98 from 52% in the previous year. Over the ten years, the proportion of full parole granted to provincial/territorial offenders by the NPB decreased 22%.

⁵ The parole grant rate for 1997-98 was unavailable for British Columbia and was excluded from previous years when making year to year comparisons. In 1995-96, the parole grant rate in British Columbia was 48%.

FIGURE 10. CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL INMATE POPULATION



(1) 'Other' deaths include natural causes, legal intervention, (i.e. hostage taking, escapes) etc.

HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ During 1997-98, 92 inmates died while in Canadian correctional facilities; 41 occurred within the provincial/territorial inmate population and 51 within the federal inmate population.
- ◆ Despite being the most frequent cause of death while in custody, suicides continued to decline in 1997-98. There were 23 suicides reported in the provincial/territorial facilities in 1997-98, down from the 1995-96 peak of 29 suicides.
- ◆ In federal institutions, 9 suicides were recorded in 1997-98, a sharp decrease from the 1993-94 high of 24 suicides.
- ◆ The number of murders is also down. In 1997-98, three murders were recorded in Canadian prisons; one in a provincial institution and two in federal penitentiaries.

Demographic Profile

TABLE 1. CENSUS POPULATION ESTIMATES, CANADA AND THE PROVINCES/TERRITORIES, 1995 TO 1997

Province/territory	Gender	Adult population			Total population		
		1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Thousands							
Newfoundland	T.	433.7	432.3	430.8	576.7	570.7	563.6
	M.	216.2	214.7	213.7	289.0	285.2	281.3
	F.	217.5	217.6	217.1	287.7	285.5	282.3
Prince Edward Island	T.	100.4	102.1	102.6	135.6	137.3	137.2
	M.	48.9	49.6	50.0	67.0	67.7	67.8
	F.	51.5	52.5	52.6	68.6	69.6	69.4
Nova Scotia	T.	716.0	721.5	728.4	937.8	942.8	947.9
	M.	349.1	351.2	354.5	462.3	464.3	466.7
	F.	366.9	370.3	373.9	475.5	478.5	481.2
New Brunswick	T.	579.9	584.1	586.8	760.2	762.5	762.0
	M.	284.3	286.1	287.4	376.5	377.3	376.9
	F.	295.6	298.0	299.4	383.7	385.2	385.1
Quebec	T.	5,640.6	5,696.4	5,741.9	7,343.3	7,389.2	7,419.9
	M.	2,748.7	2,776.7	2,799.2	3,620.0	3,642.6	3,657.2
	F.	2,891.9	2,919.7	2,942.7	3,723.3	3,746.6	3,762.7
Ontario	T.	8,436.7	8,560.8	8,695.5	11,097.4	11,252.4	11,407.7
	M.	4,121.8	4,181.4	4,246.7	5,485.1	5,560.5	5,636.3
	F.	4,314.9	4,379.4	4,448.8	5,612.3	5,691.9	5,771.4
Manitoba	T.	843.9	849.6	852.0	1,136.8	1,143.5	1,145.2
	M.	413.9	416.5	417.3	564.0	567.4	567.8
	F.	430.0	433.1	434.7	572.8	576.1	577.4
Saskatchewan	T.	735.8	741.9	745.7	1,016.6	1,022.5	1,023.5
	M.	361.6	364.3	366.9	505.4	507.8	508.3
	F.	374.2	377.6	378.8	511.2	514.7	515.2
Alberta	T.	2,010.4	2,044.3	2,095.1	2,752.1	2,789.6	2,847.0
	M.	1,005.5	1,022.5	1,047.2	1,385.9	1,404.6	1,432.5
	F.	1,004.9	1,021.8	1,047.9	1,366.2	1,385.0	1,414.5
British Columbia	T.	2,884.2	2,960.7	3,025.9	3,762.9	3,855.1	3,933.3
	M.	1,421.4	1,459.1	1,488.8	1,871.0	1,916.8	1,953.6
	F.	1,462.8	1,501.6	1,537.1	1,891.9	1,938.3	1,979.7
Yukon	T.	21.8	22.6	23.1	30.3	31.4	31.6
	M.	11.2	11.6	11.9	15.5	16.1	16.3
	F.	10.6	11.0	11.2	14.8	15.3	15.3
Northwest Territories	T.	41.3	41.8	42.6	65.9	66.5	67.5
	M.	21.7	21.9	22.2	34.3	34.6	35.0
	F.	19.6	19.9	20.4	31.6	31.9	32.5
CANADA	T.	22,444.7	22,758.1	23,070.4	29,615.6	29,963.5	30,286.4
	M.	11,004.3	11,155.6	11,305.8	14,676.0	14,844.9	14,999.7
	F.	11,440.4	11,602.5	11,764.6	14,939.6	15,118.6	15,286.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division (final postcensal estimates for 1995, and updated postcensal estimates for 1996 and 1997).

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF THE ADULT POPULATION, BY PROVINCE/TERRITORY, AGE AND GENDER, 1997

Province/territory	Gender	Age									Total
		18	19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 and over	
Thousands											
Newfoundland	T.	8.5	8.5	43.7	44.3	45.7	47.5	46.9	43.2	142.5	430.8
	M.	4.4	4.3	22.3	22.7	22.7	23.7	23.3	21.7	68.6	213.7
	F.	4.1	4.2	21.4	21.6	23.0	23.8	23.6	21.5	73.9	217.1
Prince Edward Island	T.	2.1	2.0	9.7	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.1	9.6	37.5	102.6
	M.	1.0	1.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.1	4.9	17.4	50.0
	F.	1.1	1.0	4.7	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.0	4.7	20.1	52.6
Nova Scotia	T.	12.8	12.6	65.2	68.4	78.0	82.9	76.3	69.3	262.9	728.4
	M.	6.5	6.3	33.1	34.9	39.5	40.9	37.5	34.6	121.2	354.5
	F.	6.3	6.3	32.1	33.5	38.5	42.0	38.8	34.7	141.7	373.9
New Brunswick	T.	10.4	10.5	55.3	57.0	62.5	64.6	62.2	57.2	207.1	586.8
	M.	5.4	5.3	28.1	29.0	31.6	32.3	30.8	28.9	96.0	287.4
	F.	5.0	5.2	27.2	28.0	30.9	32.3	31.4	28.3	111.1	299.4
Quebec	T.	100.5	99.4	485.4	503.9	619.1	674.5	626.4	560.3	2,072.4	5,741.9
	M.	51.4	51.1	247.2	256.6	316.0	341.1	313.7	280.2	941.9	2,799.2
	F.	49.1	48.3	238.2	247.3	303.1	333.4	312.7	280.1	1,130.5	2,942.7
Ontario	T.	145.0	144.4	750.8	851.3	1,003.7	1,023.9	905.7	809.3	3,061.4	8,695.5
	M.	74.7	74.1	380.2	425.8	507.0	516.5	449.1	402.7	1,416.6	4,246.7
	F.	70.3	70.3	370.6	425.5	496.7	507.4	456.6	406.6	1,644.8	4,448.8
Manitoba	T.	15.6	15.6	79.7	81.0	90.0	95.2	87.0	76.3	311.7	852.1
	M.	7.8	7.8	40.8	41.2	45.7	48.6	43.6	38.5	143.3	417.3
	F.	7.8	7.8	38.9	39.8	44.3	46.6	43.4	37.8	168.4	434.8
Saskatchewan	T.	15.1	14.6	70.5	64.0	73.8	82.7	78.0	63.8	283.0	745.5
	M.	8.0	7.6	36.0	32.0	36.7	41.8	40.0	32.8	131.8	366.7
	F.	7.1	7.0	34.5	32.0	37.1	40.9	38.0	31.0	151.2	378.8
Alberta	T.	39.7	39.4	202.6	218.5	243.8	267.1	242.2	195.1	646.6	2,095.0
	M.	20.2	20.2	103.4	110.8	124.4	136.1	123.4	99.5	309.2	1,047.2
	F.	19.5	19.2	99.2	107.7	119.4	131.0	118.8	95.6	337.4	1,047.8
British Columbia	T.	50.6	50.1	264.0	296.2	327.4	347.3	323.2	293.3	1,073.8	3,025.9
	M.	26.0	25.7	132.2	148.0	164.5	173.6	160.5	148.4	510.0	1,488.9
	F.	24.6	24.4	131.8	148.2	162.9	173.7	162.7	144.9	563.8	1,537.0
Yukon	T.	0.4	0.4	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.8	5.5	23.0
	M.	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	3.1	11.8
	F.	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.4	11.2
Northwest Territories	T.	1.0	1.0	5.4	6.4	6.5	5.9	4.8	3.7	7.8	42.5
	M.	0.5	0.5	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.1	4.2	22.2
	F.	0.5	0.5	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.3	1.6	3.6	20.3
CANADA	T.	401.7	398.5	2,034.5	2,203.2	2,564.4	2,705.9	2,465.7	2,183.9	8,112.2	23,070.0 #
	M.	206.1	204.1	1,032.1	1,110.5	1,298.3	1,364.6	1,230.9	1,095.7	3,763.3	11,305.6 #
	F.	195.6	194.4	1,002.4	1,092.7	1,266.1	1,341.3	1,234.8	1,088.2	4,348.9	11,764.4 #

Note: Due to rounding, these figures will not always correspond exactly to figures in Table 1.

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

TABLE 3. ACTUAL OFFENCES REPORTED BY POLICE¹, BY SELECTED OFFENCE CATEGORY

Province/territory	Year	Criminal Code				Federal Statutes		Total offences ⁴
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving ²	Other ³	Drug offences	Other	
Newfoundland	1995	6,108	13,980	1,897	10,868	1,027	520	34,400
	1996	5,531	15,425	1,993	12,872	904	498	37,223
	1997	5,370	14,378	1,403	11,572	730	655	34,108
Prince Edward Island	1995	1,019	4,939	696	3,779	262	151	10,846
	1996	1,118	4,813	788	4,316	320	278	11,633
	1997	996	4,357	641	3,967	305	335	10,601
Nova Scotia	1995	10,238	37,738	3,339	27,118	1,833	1,047	81,313
	1996	10,548	37,880	2,895	30,311	1,910	1,099	84,643
	1997	10,153	37,530	2,692	30,013	2,086	812	83,286
New Brunswick	1995	6,928	25,171	3,709	20,115	1,550	1,481	58,954
	1996	6,903	25,174	3,365	18,873	1,670	1,222	57,207
	1997	6,529	23,053	3,354	17,723	1,776	1,278	53,713
Quebec	1995	49,703	317,001	24,220	144,879	12,389	4,454	552,646
	1996	48,391	331,742	21,584	130,242	14,149	3,286	549,394
	1997	45,964	317,681	20,310	128,507	13,902	4,109	530,473
Ontario	1995	105,447	549,456	26,391	284,265	18,877	11,978	996,414
	1996	101,413	527,119	26,256	265,292	20,198	8,632	948,910
	1997	101,910	478,882	22,348	257,114	20,927	10,693	891,874
Manitoba	1995	17,122	66,185	4,603	41,927	1,792	2,010	133,639
	1996	16,897	63,779	4,110	40,491	1,880	3,579	130,736
	1997	19,571	62,139	4,470	43,333	2,149	3,839	135,501
Saskatchewan	1995	13,047	62,242	9,367	38,980	1,769	2,517	127,922
	1996	13,563	64,323	9,406	41,075	2,051	2,698	133,116
	1997	15,751	63,524	9,809	44,571	2,087	2,947	138,689
Alberta	1995	27,450	142,224	14,395	77,752	4,921	3,223	269,965
	1996	27,938	141,120	13,700	79,238	5,177	3,288	270,461
	1997	30,432	143,011	13,803	85,871	5,093	3,549	281,759
British Columbia	1995	53,300	323,747	11,467	146,359	16,651	8,296	559,820
	1996	54,784	336,869	10,793	144,894	16,174	6,462	569,976
	1997	55,298	307,482	10,310	141,923	16,868	6,722	538,603
Yukon	1995	997	2,761	399	2,334	188	132	6,811
	1996	1,000	2,615	315	2,686	196	84	6,896
	1997	1,053	2,624	344	3,029	141	105	7,296
Northwest Territories	1995	3,345	5,048	591	7,486	401	224	17,095
	1996	3,351	4,941	672	6,621	477	239	16,301
	1997	3,710	4,269	615	7,064	457	163	16,278
CANADA	1995	294,704	1,550,492	101,074	805,862	61,660	36,033	2,849,825
	1996	291,437	1,555,800	95,877	776,911	65,106	31,365	2,816,496
	1997	296,737	1,458,930	90,099	774,687	66,521	35,207	2,722,181

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Policing Services Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
See endnotes.

TABLE 4. ADULTS CHARGED BY POLICE¹, BY SELECTED OFFENCE CATEGORY

Province/territory	Year	Criminal Code				Federal Statutes		Total offences ⁴
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving ²	Other ³	Drug offences	Other	
Newfoundland	1995	1,961	2,901	1,333	1,558	687	151	8,591
	1996	1,778	2,751	1,191	1,723	503	111	8,057
	1997	1,589	2,287	962	1,522	351	106	6,817
Prince Edward Island	1995	316	680	554	372	107	55	2,084
	1996	339	503	538	378	132	60	1,950
	1997	326	551	489	363	145	34	1,908
Nova Scotia	1995	3,173	4,958	2,816	3,324	1,034	189	15,494
	1996	3,582	5,126	2,444	4,177	1,098	167	16,594
	1997	3,722	5,046	2,225	3,921	1,062	110	16,086
New Brunswick	1995	2,137	3,250	2,725	2,729	766	248	11,855
	1996	2,155	3,756	2,635	2,753	779	164	12,242
	1997	2,146	3,658	2,482	2,708	762	178	11,934
Quebec	1995	21,406	34,895	21,303	28,917	8,707	1,446	116,674
	1996	20,724	36,702	19,098	27,468	8,809	1,427	114,228
	1997	18,504	31,545	17,523	23,138	7,480	1,037	99,227
Ontario	1995	43,514	50,262	24,784	52,212	13,369	3,677	187,818
	1996	39,445	48,073	24,686	48,662	14,033	2,429	177,328
	1997	41,714	45,859	20,341	44,531	12,843	2,433	167,721
Manitoba	1995	8,699	6,981	3,454	6,308	1,132	339	26,913
	1996	8,437	6,449	3,082	5,794	1,167	346	25,275
	1997	8,233	6,175	3,384	6,632	1,314	503	26,241
Saskatchewan	1995	5,412	8,031	5,670	9,124	1,105	707	30,049
	1996	5,410	7,917	5,552	9,637	1,439	651	30,606
	1997	6,002	7,315	5,672	10,103	1,087	628	30,807
Alberta	1995	10,659	18,701	10,600	13,750	3,352	431	57,493
	1996	11,189	18,608	10,311	14,458	3,240	587	58,393
	1997	11,764	17,047	10,372	15,296	3,328	357	58,164
British Columbia	1995	18,128	27,323	8,916	12,833	7,093	598	74,891
	1996	18,796	28,745	8,767	12,497	6,904	511	76,220
	1997	19,187	26,561	8,020	12,703	7,020	441	73,932
Yukon	1995	433	231	326	271	128	7	1,396
	1996	361	179	253	284	79	5	1,161
	1997	401	283	290	323	99	10	1,406
Northwest Territories	1995	1,291	659	311	712	198	48	3,219
	1996	1,239	536	337	623	226	15	2,976
	1997	1,373	583	379	722	239	22	3,318
CANADA	1995	117,129	158,872	82,792	132,110	37,678	7,896	536,477
	1996	113,455	159,345	78,894	128,454	38,409	6,473	525,030
	1997	114,961	146,910	72,139	121,962	35,730	5,859	497,561

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Policing Services Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
See endnotes.

PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL PROFILE

TABLE 5. PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL CUSTODIAL FACILITIES IN OPERATION AT YEAR-END, 1997-98**NEWFOUNDLAND**

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

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Correctional Centre
 Provincial Correctional Centre

NOVA SCOTIA

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

NEW BRUNSWICK

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

QUEBEC

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

ONTARIO

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

MANITOBA

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

SASKATCHEWAN

Battlefords Community Correctional Centre
 Besnard Lake (accepts direct admissions)
 Buffalo Narrows Community Correctional Centre
 North Battleford Community Training Residence
 Pine Grove Provincial Correctional Centre
 Prince Albert Community Training Residence
 Prince Albert Correctional Centre
 Regina Community Training Residence #1
 Regina Community Training Residence #2
 Regina Provincial Correctional Centre
 Saskatoon Community Training Residence
 Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre

ALBERTA

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

YUKON

Teslin Community Correctional Centre
 Whitehorse Correctional Centre

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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

TABLE 6. PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES IN OPERATION AT YEAR-END, BY SECURITY LEVEL AND CAPACITY

Province/territory	Year	Security level			Capacity		Non-custodial (probation/ parole offices)
		Secure	Open	Total	Operational	Special purpose	
Newfoundland	1995-96	6	2	8	415	47	14
	1996-97	7	1	8	351	47	14
	1997-98	6	2	8	349	37	14
Prince Edward Island	1995-96	2	-	2	115	8	6
	1996-97	2	-	2	115	8	6
	1997-98	2	-	2	81	21	6
Nova Scotia	1995-96	9	-	9	475	36	17
	1996-97	9	-	9	475	36	17
	1997-98	9	-	9	505	36	17
New Brunswick	1995-96	10	2	12	390	16	12
	1996-97	7	1	8	324	30	12
	1997-98	4	2	6	326	20	12
Quebec ¹	1995-96	22	2	24	3,106	871	21
	1996-97	18	1	19	3,297	504	21
	1997-98	18	1	19	3,239	565	21
Ontario	1995-96	46	2	48	7,668	708	105
	1996-97	46	2	48	8,024	664	105
	1997-98	45	2	47	8,048	659	101
Manitoba	1995-96	6	2	8	1,076	..	20
	1996-97	6	2	8	1,008	..	20
	1997-98	6	2	8	1,008	..	20
Saskatchewan	1995-96	4	8	12	1,123 r	57	15
	1996-97	4	8	12	1,123	57	15
	1997-98	4	8	12	1,180	57	15
Alberta	1995-96	8	1	9	2,395	692	44 r
	1996-97	8	1	9	2,375	687	45
	1997-98	8	1	9	2,272	619	45
British Columbia	1995-96	7	12	19	2,259	..	81
	1996-97	8	11	19	2,332	142	81
	1997-98	8	11	19	2,332	142	81
Yukon	1995-96	1	1	2	125	11	3
	1996-97	1	1	2	120	11	3
	1997-98	1	1	2	116	11	3
Northwest Territories	1995-96	3 r	1 r	4	244 r	- r	..
	1996-97	3	1	4	244	-	..
	1997-98	3	1	4	244	-	39
TOTAL	1995-96	124 r	33 r	157	19,391 r	2,446	338 r
	1996-97	119	29	148	19,788	2,186	339
	1997-98	114	31	145	19,700	2,167	374

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

See endnotes.

TABLE 7. STAFF COMPLEMENT¹, BY SELECTED CATEGORIES, 1997-98

Province/territory	Headquarters and central services	Custodial services			Non-custodial services			Parole boards			Total	Salaries as a % of total expenditures ²
		Correctional officers	Other	Total	Probation/parole officers	Other	Total	Board members	Other	Total		
Newfoundland ³	4	166	66	232	32	15	47	...	...	...	283	80
Prince Edward Island ⁴	2	55	17	72	14	5	19	...	...	...	93	90
Nova Scotia ⁵	8	216	157	373	70	33	103	...	...	...	484	80
New Brunswick ⁶	15	205	58	292	50	25	75	...	...	...	382	84
Quebec ⁷	133	1,708	732	2,440	190	88	278	9	-	9	2,860	70
Ontario ⁸	122	..	..	4,869	..	..	759	8	27	35	5,785	87
Manitoba ⁹	22	459	86	545	58	34	92	...	...	...	659	83
Saskatchewan ³	19	557	154	711	76	31	107	...	...	...	837	80
Alberta	37	813	317	1,130	127	80	207	...	...	...	1,374	83
British Columbia ¹⁰	31	..	..	1,580	..	..	431	..	..	7	2,049	64
Yukon	21	58	31	89	9	12	21	...	...	...	131	78
Northwest Territories ¹¹	9	143	38	181	-	-	-	...	...	...	190	70
TOTAL	423	4,380	1,656	12,514	626	323	2,139	17	27	51	15,127	79

Note: Due to rounding, person-year figures will not always add to the totals.
See endnotes.

TABLE 8. TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES¹, BY PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR ADULT CORRECTIONS, BY MAJOR FUNCTION

Province/territory	Year	Current dollars										Constant 1995-96 dollars	
		Custodial services		Community supervision services		Headquarters and central services		Parole boards		Total ²		Total	
		\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	per capita	\$'000	per capita
Newfoundland ³	1995-96	17,697	87	2,451	12	212	1	...	...	20,360	35.30	20,360	35.30
	1996-97	16,016	86	2,361	13	229	1	...	...	18,606	32.60	18,288	32.04
	1997-98	16,300	86	2,432	13	260	1	...	...	18,992	35.39	18,425	34.34
Prince Edward Island	1995-96	3,360	78	830	19	110	3	...	...	4,300	31.71	4,300	31.71
	1996-97	4,199	79	953	18	156	3	...	...	5,308	38.66	5,217	38.00
	1997-98	3,959	78	956	19	167	3	...	...	5,082	37.04	4,930	35.93
Nova Scotia	1995-96	17,299	70	5,832	24	1,580	6	...	...	24,711	26.35	24,711	26.35
	1996-97	17,435	70	6,397	26	1,079	4	...	...	24,911	26.42	24,485	25.97
	1997-98	17,583	72	5,679	23	1,312	5	...	...	24,574	25.92	23,840	25.15
New Brunswick ⁴	1995-96	13,028	77	2,994	18	907	5	...	...	16,929	22.27	16,929	22.27
	1996-97	13,454	75	3,264	18	1,281	7	...	...	17,999	23.61	17,691	23.20
	1997-98	12,596	73	3,620	21	1,083	6	...	...	17,299	22.70	16,782	22.02
Quebec ⁵	1995-96	147,345	86	17,709	10	4,142	2	2,932	2	172,128	23.44	172,128	23.44
	1996-97	143,239	86	14,344	9	6,543	4	2,741	2	166,867	22.58	164,013	22.20
	1997-98	139,496	85	15,497	9	6,066	4	2,533	2	163,592	22.05	158,705	21.39
Ontario	1995-96	332,681	85	46,383	12	8,645	2	3,523	1	391,232	35.25	391,232	35.25
	1996-97	351,479	84	53,045	13	8,944	2	3,238	1	416,706	37.03	409,578	36.40
	1997-98	388,443	84	60,824	13	11,602	2	3,260	1	464,129	40.69	450,265	39.47
Manitoba	1995-96	32,665	82	5,183	13	2,107	5	...	...	39,955	35.15	39,955	35.15
	1996-97	35,549	82	5,291	12	2,700	6	...	...	43,540	38.08	42,795	37.42
	1997-98	36,150	82	5,540	13	2,403	5	...	...	44,093	38.50	42,776	37.35
Saskatchewan	1995-96	42,189	86	5,111	10	1,712	3	...	...	49,012	48.21	49,012	48.21
	1996-97	41,782	86	5,265	11	1,504	3	...	...	48,551	47.48	47,721	46.67
	1997-98	41,423	84	5,433	11	2,287	5	...	...	49,143	48.01	47,675	46.58
Alberta ⁶	1995-96	62,724 r	82	10,826 r	14	3,289	4	...	...	76,839 r	27.92	76,839	27.92
	1996-97	60,820	81	10,886	15	3,251	4	...	...	74,957	26.87	73,675	26.41
	1997-98	60,850	82	10,316	14	3,283	4	...	...	74,449	26.15	72,225	25.37
British Columbia	1995-96	121,319	79	27,031	18	4,613	3	805	1	153,768	40.86	153,768	40.86
	1996-97	124,872	80	26,784	17	4,125	3	836	1	156,617	40.63	153,938	39.93
	1997-98	128,316	78	32,033	19	3,595	2	933	1	164,877	41.92	159,952	40.67
Yukon ⁷	1995-96	6,143	79	1,458	19	222	3	...	...	7,823	258.18	7,823	258.18
	1996-97	6,260	80	1,308	17	240	3	...	...	7,808	248.66	7,674	244.41
	1997-98	6,474	79	1,417	17	263	3	...	...	8,154	258.04	7,910	250.33
Northwest Territories ⁸	1995-96	12,227	94	-	-	757	6	...	...	12,984	197.03	12,984	197.03
	1996-97	14,480	88	1,375	8	539	3	...	...	16,394	246.53	16,114	242.31
	1997-98	14,127	94	-	-	907	6	...	...	15,034	222.73	14,585	216.07
TOTAL	1995-96	808,677 r	83	125,808 r	13	28,296	3	7,260	1	970,041 r	32.75	970,041	32.75
	1996-97	829,585	83	131,273	13	30,591	3	6,815	1	998,264	33.32	981,189	32.75
	1997-98	865,717	82	143,747	14	33,228	3	6,726	1	1,049,418	34.65	1,018,072	33.61

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

See endnotes.

TABLE 9. DETAILED CUSTODIAL SERVICE EXPENDITURES (IN CURRENT DOLLARS)

Province/territory	Year	Government operated			Purchased services			Total, all custodial services
		Secure	Open	Community correctional centres	Community residential centres	Treatment centres	Other services/grants	
		\$'000			\$'000			
Newfoundland	1995-96	15,442	2,125	-	72	-	58	17,697
	1996-97	14,061	1,828	-	69	-	58	16,016
	1997-98	14,334	1,812	-	82	-	72	16,300
Prince Edward Island	1995-96	3,360	-	-	-	-	-	3,360
	1996-97	4,199	-	-	-	-	-	4,199
	1997-98	3,959	-	-	-	-	-	3,959
Nova Scotia	1995-96	17,256	-	-	16	-	26	17,298
	1996-97	17,393	-	-	16	-	26	17,435
	1997-98	17,541	-	-	16	-	26	17,583
New Brunswick ¹	1995-96	12,483	-	527	-	-	17	13,027
	1996-97	12,946	-	482	-	-	26	13,454
	1997-98	12,558	-	-	-	-	38	12,596
Quebec	1995-96	136,704	-	-	7,465	2,890	287	147,346
	1996-97	130,280	-	-	7,597	3,009	2,353	143,239
	1997-98	126,576	-	-	6,935	3,678	2,308	139,497
Ontario ²	1995-96	322,528	-	-	10,153	-	-	332,681
	1996-97	350,132	-	-	1,347	-	-	351,479
	1997-98	386,300	-	-	983	-	1,160	388,443
Manitoba	1995-96	31,834	703	-	128	-	-	32,665
	1996-97	34,678	776	-	95	-	-	35,549
	1997-98	35,271	763	-	116	-	-	36,150
Saskatchewan ³	1995-96	36,377	3,920	1,356	433	102	-	42,188
	1996-97	35,810	3,985	1,451	436	101	-	41,783
	1997-98	36,329	3,283	1,405	-	398	8	41,423
Alberta ⁴	1995-96	59,414 r	-	1,656 r	954	-	700	62,724 r
	1996-97	57,946	-	1,481	692	-	700	60,819
	1997-98	57,923	-	1,491	736	-	700	60,850
British Columbia	1995-96	82,505	29,977	2,168	743	-	5,926	121,319
	1996-97	85,202	30,368	2,036	819	-	6,448	124,873
	1997-98	88,865	30,866	1,940	1,063	-	5,582	128,316
Yukon	1995-96	5,969	-	-	173	-	-	6,142
	1996-97	6,121	-	-	140	-	-	6,261
	1997-98	6,316	-	-	158	-	-	6,474
Northwest Territories	1995-96	12,227	-	-	-	-	-	12,227
	1996-97	14,480	-	-	-	-	-	14,480
	1997-98	14,127	-	-	-	-	-	14,127
TOTAL	1995-96	736,099 r	36,725	5,707	20,137	2,992	7,014	808,674 r
	1996-97	763,248 r	36,957 r	5,450 r	11,211	3,110	9,611	829,587
	1997-98	800,099	36,724	4,836	10,089	4,076	9,894	865,718

See endnotes.

TABLE 10. DETAILED COMMUNITY SUPERVISION SERVICE EXPENDITURES (IN CURRENT DOLLARS)

Province/territory	Year	Probation services	Purchased services		Total
			Supervision	Other services/ grants	
		\$'000			
Newfoundland ¹	1995-96	2,009	-	442	2,451
	1996-97	2,005	-	356	2,361
	1997-98	1,983	-	449	2,432
Prince Edward Island	1995-96	830	-	-	830
	1996-97	953	-	-	953
	1997-98	956	-	-	956
Nova Scotia ²	1995-96	5,647	176	9	5,832
	1996-97	5,637	209	551	6,397
	1997-98	5,446	224	9	5,679
New Brunswick	1995-96	2,994	-	-	2,994
	1996-97	3,264	-	-	3,264
	1997-98	3,620	-	-	3,620
Quebec ³	1995-96	17,237	-	472	17,709
	1996-97	13,750	-	594	14,344
	1997-98	14,588	-	909	15,497
Ontario	1995-96	38,312	8,040	31	46,383
	1996-97	45,174	7,871	-	53,045
	1997-98	53,100	7,724	-	60,824
Manitoba	1995-96	5,014	-	169	5,183
	1996-97	5,126	-	165	5,291
	1997-98	5,375	-	165	5,540
Saskatchewan ⁴	1995-96	4,254	857	-	5,111
	1996-97	4,839	426	-	5,265
	1997-98	5,103	330	-	5,433
Alberta	1995-96	9,665 r	-	1,161	10,826 r
	1996-97	9,743	-	1,143	10,886
	1997-98	9,193	-	1,123	10,316
British Columbia ⁴	1995-96	25,751	-	1,280	27,031
	1996-97	25,913	-	871	26,784
	1997-98	29,509	-	2,524	32,033
Yukon ⁵	1995-96	1,332	127	-	1,459
	1996-97	1,169	139	-	1,308
	1997-98	1,317	100	-	1,417
Northwest Territories ⁶	1995-96	-	-	-	-
	1996-97	-	1,375	-	1,375
	1997-98	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1995-96	113,045 r	9,200	3,564	125,809 r
	1996-97	117,573 r	10,020	3,680	131,273 r
	1997-98	130,190	8,378	5,179	143,747

See endnotes.

TABLE 11. AVERAGE DAILY COST OF OFFENDERS IN PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL CUSTODY

Province/territory	Year	Institutional operating costs		Total days stay	Average daily inmate cost	
		Current dollars	Constant 1995-96 dollars		Current dollars	Constant 1995-96 dollars
		\$'000	\$'000		\$	\$
Newfoundland	1995-96	17,567	17,567	129,575	135.57	135.57
	1996-97	15,889	15,617	114,245	139.08	136.70
	1997-98	16,146	15,658	110,230	146.48	142.05
Prince Edward Island	1995-96	3,360	3,360	39,055	86.03	86.03
	1996-97	4,199	4,127	32,485	129.26	127.05
	1997-98	3,959	3,839	33,580	117.90	114.33
Nova Scotia	1995-96	17,256	17,256	148,555	116.16	116.16
	1996-97	17,393	17,095	147,825	117.66	115.65
	1997-98	17,541	17,011	145,270	120.75	117.10
New Brunswick	1995-96	13,010	13,010	150,015	86.72	86.72
	1996-97	13,428	13,198	146,000	91.97	90.40
	1997-98	12,558	12,178	140,160	89.60	86.89
Quebec	1995-96	136,704	136,704	1,266,550	107.93	107.93
	1996-97	130,280	128,052	1,250,125	104.21	102.43
	1997-98	126,576	122,750	1,205,230	105.02	101.85
Ontario	1995-96	322,528	322,528	2,684,940	120.12	120.12
	1996-97	350,132	344,143	2,834,590	123.52	121.41
	1997-98	386,300	374,622	2,838,970	136.07	131.96
Manitoba	1995-96	32,537	32,537	354,780	91.71	91.71
	1996-97	35,454	34,848	359,525	98.61	96.93
	1997-98	36,034	34,945	331,420	108.73	105.44
Saskatchewan ¹	1995-96	41,654	41,654	462,455	90.07	90.07
	1996-97	41,246	40,540	428,875	96.17	94.53
	1997-98	41,017	39,777	429,605	95.48	92.59
Alberta	1995-96	61,070 r	61,070	930,750	65.61	65.61
	1996-97	59,428	58,411	842,785 r	70.51 r	69.31 r
	1997-98	59,414	57,618	714,305	83.18	80.66
British Columbia	1995-96	114,650	114,650	888,410	129.05	129.05
	1996-97	117,606	115,594	943,160	124.69	122.56
	1997-98	121,671	117,993	918,705	132.44	128.43
Yukon ²	1995-96	5,969	5,969	30,660	194.68	194.68
	1996-97	6,121	6,016	25,550	239.57	235.47
	1997-98	6,316	6,125	28,835	219.04	212.42
Northwest Territories	1995-96	12,227	12,227	115,705	105.67	105.67
	1996-97	14,480	14,232	124,465	116.34	114.35
	1997-98	14,127	13,700	128,115	110.27	106.93
TOTAL	1995-96	778,532 r	778,532	7,201,450 r	108.11 r	108.11
	1996-97	805,656 r	791,875	7,249,630 r	111.13 r	109.23 r
	1997-98	841,659	816,216	7,024,425	119.82	116.20

See endnotes.

TABLE 12. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT¹ OF OFFENDERS IN PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL CUSTODY - ON-REGISTER AND ACTUAL-IN, BY INMATE STATUS

Province/territory	Year	On-register count	Actual-in count				Total actual-in count
			Sentenced	Not sentenced		Total	
				Remand	Other/temporary detention		
Newfoundland	1995-96	459	319	36	-	36	355
	1996-97	371	281	32	-	32	313
	1997-98	345	262	40	-	40	302
Prince Edward Island	1995-96	113	96	11	-	11	107
	1996-97	92	76	13	-	13	89
	1997-98	92	83	9	-	9	92
Nova Scotia	1995-96	499	346	61	-	61	407
	1996-97	492	327	78	-	78	405
	1997-98	465	308	90	-	90	398
New Brunswick	1995-96	477	353	48	10	58	411
	1996-97	492	339	54	7	61	400
	1997-98	462	319	57	8	65	384
Quebec ²	1995-96	6,418	2,303	1,167	-	1,167	3,470
	1996-97	6,523	2,267	1,158	-	1,158	3,425
	1997-98	5,964	2,117	1,185	-	1,185	3,302
Ontario	1995-96	8,612	4,690	2,465	201	2,666	7,356
	1996-97	8,419	4,819	2,710	237	2,947	7,766
	1997-98	8,413	4,631	2,915	232	3,147	7,778
Manitoba	1995-96	1,278	696	272	4	276	972
	1996-97	1,269	639	340	5	345	985
	1997-98	1,145	570	332	6	338	908
Saskatchewan	1995-96	1,507	1,088	179	-	179	1,267
	1996-97	1,365	980	195	-	195	1,175
	1997-98	1,273	958	219	-	219	1,177
Alberta	1995-96	3,551	2,084	466	-	466	2,550
	1996-97	3,011 r	1,825 r	484 r	-	484 r	2,309 r
	1997-98	2,444	1,463	494	-	494	1,957
British Columbia	1995-96	..	1,933	501	-	501	2,434
	1996-97	..	1,961	623	-	623	2,584
	1997-98	..	1,814	703	-	703	2,517
Yukon	1995-96	85	63	21	-	21	84
	1996-97	70	53	17	-	17	70
	1997-98	83	60	18	1	19	79
Northwest Territories ³	1995-96	..	278	39	-	39	317
	1996-97	..	311	30	-	30	341
	1997-98	..	304	47	-	47	351
TOTAL	1995-96	22,999	14,249	5,266	215	5,481	19,730
	1996-97	22,122 r	13,878 r	5,734 r	249	5,983 r	19,861 r
	1997-98	20,686	12,889	6,109	247	6,356	19,244

See endnotes.

TABLE 13. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL CUSTODY, BY INMATE STATUS

Province/territory	Year	Sentenced on admission	Non-sentenced admissions			Total
			Remand	Other/temporary detention	Total	
Newfoundland	1995-96	2,386	254	9	263	2,649
	1996-97	1,568	251	-	251	1,819
	1997-98	1,166	276	9	285	1,451
Prince Edward Island	1995-96	993	93	-	93	1,086
	1996-97	867	128	-	128	995
	1997-98	869	169	-	169	1,038
Nova Scotia	1995-96	2,622	1,139	369	1,508	4,130
	1996-97	2,113	1,432	387	1,819	3,932
	1997-98	1,914	1,532	406	1,938	3,852
New Brunswick ¹	1995-96	3,383	988	-	988	4,371
	1996-97	2,919	1,108	-	1,108	4,027
	1997-98	2,278	1,201	-	1,201	3,479
Quebec	1995-96	28,075	34,167	-	34,167	62,242
	1996-97	28,753	31,325	-	31,325	60,078
	1997-98	26,188	27,681	-	27,681	53,869
Ontario ²	1995-96	37,110	43,196	5,148	48,344	85,454
	1996-97	36,530	44,829	5,140	49,969	86,499
	1997-98	33,971	44,795	5,174	49,969	83,940
Manitoba	1995-96	2,433	3,600	3,763	7,363	9,796
	1996-97	2,069	2,835	3,697	6,535	8,604
	1997-98	1,439	2,761	3,859	6,620	8,059
Saskatchewan	1995-96	6,397	5,623	-	5,623	12,020
	1996-97	4,802	6,202	331	6,533	11,335
	1997-98	3,894	6,685	314	6,999	10,893
Alberta	1995-96	18,345	8,618	-	8,618	26,963
	1996-97	16,535	9,359	-	9,359	25,894
	1997-98	14,467	8,294	-	8,294	22,761
British Columbia	1995-96	12,425	8,533	-	8,533	20,958
	1996-97	11,531	10,179	-	10,179	21,710
	1997-98	10,583	10,904	-	10,904	21,487
Yukon	1995-96	393	256	12	268	661
	1996-97	310	253	6	259	569
	1997-98	304	293	1	294	598
Northwest Territories	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	1,573	1,114	..	1,114	2,687
TOTAL	1995-96	114,562	106,467	9,301	115,768	230,330 r
	1996-97	107,997	107,901	9,561	117,462	225,462
	1997-98	98,646	105,705	9,763	115,468	214,114

See endnotes.

TABLE 14. SENTENCED ADMISSIONS TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL CUSTODY, BY MAJOR OFFENCE

Province/territory	Year	Unit of count	Number	Criminal Code				
				Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Total
				Per cent				
Newfoundland	1995-96	MSO	2,386	21	25	17	17	80
	1996-97	MSO	1,568	25	28	14	17	85
	1997-98	MSO	1,166	33	25	14	17	89
Prince Edward Island	1995-96	MSO	993	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	MSO	867	8	37	23	2	70
	1997-98	MSO	869	10	31	5	11	57
Nova Scotia	1995-96	MSO	2,622	19	24	12	22	78
	1996-97	MSO	2,113	23	21	11	28	83
	1997-98	MSO	1,914	19	22	10	30	81
New Brunswick ²	1995-96	MSO	3,383	16	15	21	27	80
	1996-97	MSO	2,919	12	17	21	26	76
	1997-98	MSO	2,278	12	16	14	26	68
Quebec	1995-96	MSO	28,075	5	32	14	9	61
	1996-97	MSO	28,753	4	31	12	8	56
	1997-98	MSO	26,188	4	10	12	8	35
Ontario	1995-96	MSO	37,110	29	36	10	15	90
	1996-97	MSO	36,530	29	36	9	14	89
	1997-98	MSO	33,971	20	36	8	25	89
Manitoba	1995-96	MSO	2,433	25	28	12	20	85
	1996-97	MSO	2,069	27	29	10	20	86
	1997-98	MSO	1,439	32	26	10	19	87
Saskatchewan ³	1995-96	MSD	6,397	18	23	25	15	82
	1996-97	MSD	4,802	21	25	23	17	87
	1997-98	MSD	3,894	24	24	24	20	93
Alberta	1995-96	MC	44,818	9	24	9	30	72
	1996-97	MC	44,264	9	25	11	26	70
	1997-98	MC	38,512	8	24	6	29	66
British Columbia	1995-96	MSD	12,425	17	31	14	30	92
	1996-97	MSD	11,531	17	32	12	30	92
	1997-98	MSD	10,583	17	29	9	26	82
Yukon	1995-96	MC	1,442	19	16	16	41	93
	1996-97	MC	1,234	23	16	14	40	93
	1997-98	MC	1,405	20	15	11	51	96
Northwest Territories	1995-96	MC	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	MC	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	MC	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1995-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1996-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1997-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MC - Multiple Charge

MSD - Most Serious Disposition

MSO - Most Serious Offence

See endnotes.

TABLE 14. SENTENCED ADMISSIONS TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL CUSTODY, BY MAJOR OFFENCE - CONCLUDED

Federal Statutes			Provincial/Territorial Statutes			Fine default admissions ¹
Drug offences	Other	Total	Liquor offences	Other	Total	
per cent						
8	8	16	2	2	3	25
7	6	13	1	1	2	9
4	6	10	1	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	33
11	1	12	16	2	18	22
9	1	10	4	12	16	10
8	3	12	5	6	10	18
7	2	9	4	4	8	18
6	3	10	4	5	9	21
4	4	8	5	5	11	5
5	5	10	8	5	13	6
3	14	18	7	4	11	5
7	2	9	4	15	19	48
6	2	7	2	22	24	55
6	2	8	2	35	36	57
8	1	10	--	1	1	9
9	1	10	--	1	1	8
9	1	10	--	1	1	2
7	3	9	3	3	5	21
7	2	9	2	3	5	18
7	4	10	--	2	2	5
..	..	3	..	..	15	37
..	..	4	..	..	10	22
..	..	2	..	..	5	5
4	2	6	..	18	18	35
4	2	5	..	21	21	31
3	1	4	..	25	25	33
8	--	8	-	--	--	16
7	-	7	--	--	--	10
7	5	12	..	7	7	3
5	--	5	1	1	2	..
4	-	4	1	1	3	..
3	-	3	--	1	1	3
..
..
..
...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	22

TABLE 15. SENTENCED ADMISSIONS TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL CUSTODY, BY LENGTH OF AGGREGATE SENTENCE

Province/territory	Year	Total sentenced admissions	Aggregate sentence length				
			1 - 7 days	8 - 14 days	15 - 29 days	30 - 31 days (1 month)	32 - 89 days
		Number	per cent				
Newfoundland	1995-96	2,386	12	14	9	10	14
	1996-97	1,568	9	11	8	11	14
	1997-98	1,166	7	12	7	9	11
Prince Edward Island	1995-96	993	53	8	10	8	8
	1996-97	867	27	18	22	10	15
	1997-98	869	22	21	18	5	23
Nova Scotia	1995-96	2,622	8	10	7	13	15
	1996-97	2,113	7	8	8	14	15
	1997-98	1,914	10	8	7	13	14
New Brunswick ³	1995-96	3,383	21	20	16	9	17
	1996-97	2,919	23	21	15	9	16
	1997-98	2,278	26	19	12	9	14
Quebec	1995-96	28,075	17	14	16	8	20
	1996-97	28,753	15	15	19	7	22
	1997-98	26,188	12	16	20	6	24
Ontario	1995-96	37,110	15	9	11	13	16
	1996-97	36,530	14	9	11	13	16
	1997-98	33,971	13	8	10	13	18
Manitoba	1995-96	2,433	3	7	8	9	16
	1996-97	2,069	4	7	8	13	17
	1997-98	1,439	2	5	4	10	16
Saskatchewan	1995-96	6,397	9	10	14	8	16
	1996-97	4,802	6	9	11	8	14
	1997-98	3,894	4	7	11	7	12
Alberta	1995-96	18,345	12	11	9	13	18
	1996-97	16,535	16	11	7	14	17
	1997-98	14,467	20	10	6	15	14
British Columbia ⁴	1995-96	12,425	16	16	8	13	13
	1996-97	11,531	15	15	7	13	14
	1997-98	10,583	14	12	7	11	14
Yukon	1995-96	393	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	310	3	12	6	16	17
	1997-98	304	3	11	6	15	16
Northwest Territories	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	1,573	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1995-96	114,562	14	11	11	11	17
	1996-97	107,997	14	11	12	12	17
	1997-98	98,646	13	11	11	11	18

See endnotes.

TABLE 15. SENTENCED ADMISSIONS TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL CUSTODY, BY LENGTH OF AGGREGATE SENTENCE - CONCLUDED

Aggregate sentence length							Median ¹ (in days)	Per cent intermittent sentences ²
90 - 92 days (3 months)	93 - 179 days	180 - 184 days (6 months)	185 - 364 days	365 - 366 days (1 year)	367 - 730 days	2 years and over		
per cent								
7	9	5	8	2	4	6	45	8
7	9	6	10	3	7	6	45	8
9	11	5	11	2	6	8	90	8
4	3	3	1	1	1	1	6	9
4	-	-	2	--	1	1	19	16
-	5	3	2	1	--	-	21	16
11	9	5	6	2	4	10	60	20
11	10	5	7	2	4	10	60	24
9	10	5	7	2	4	10	60	17
5	5	1	3	-	1	1	20	15
6	5	2	2	--	1	1	20	16
7	6	2	3	--	1	2	15	12
10	6	3	3	1	2	1	30	19
7	7	2	3	1	2	--	30	19
7	7	2	3	1	2	--	30	10
10	8	4	5	2	3	4	34	13
10	8	4	6	2	4	3	40	18
11	8	4	6	2	4	4	45	20
13	11	8	11	4	8	2	90	15
13	9	8	7	4	7	2	90	9
11	12	8	12	5	11	2	115	9
8	8	5	9	2	6	5	65	6
8	8	7	9	4	9	6	90	7
9	10	8	12	4	11	7	100	7
9	7	4	5	2	4	6	40	11
10	7	4	4	2	3	5	30	11
10	6	3	4	2	3	6	30	10
10	6	6	6	-	4	2	30	5
10	7	6	6	-	5	2	30	4
9	10	6	7	3	5	4	54	3
..
12	9	8	7	3	4	1	37	23
14	12	5	7	3	4	1	60	19
..
..
..
10	7	4	5	1	4	3	37 r	14
9	7	4	5	2	4	3	37 r	15
9	8	4	5	2	4	3	44	13

TABLE 16. AGE OF INMATES ON ADMISSION TO A PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL FACILITY, BY STATUS ON ADMISSION, 1997-98

Province/territory	Status	Total	Age on admission								Median age
			18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 and over	
		Number	Per cent								
Newfoundland	Sentenced	1,166	8	21	15	16	14	10	6	10	31
	Remand	276	11	18	14	14	17	11	9	7	32
Prince Edward Island	Sentenced	869	12	24	15	14	12	9	6	7	29
	Remand	169	3	10	25	29	15	8	4	5	32
Nova Scotia	Sentenced	1,914	6	23	19	17	14	10	5	7	30
	Remand	1,532	8	23	17	14	14	11	5	7	31
New Brunswick	Sentenced	2,278	8	23	17	15	13	10	6	8	30
	Remand	1,201	14	23	16	14	12	9	6	5	28
Quebec	Sentenced	26,188	2	15	20	21	17	11	7	7	33
	Remand	27,681	7	18	18	19	16	10	5	6	31
Ontario	Sentenced	33,971	7	19	17	19	16	10	5	6	31
	Remand	44,795	10	20	17	18	15	9	5	5	30
Manitoba	Sentenced	1,439	9	21	18	17	15	8	5	7	30
	Remand	2,761	14	25	18	16	11	7	4	4	28
Saskatchewan	Sentenced	3,894	11	22	20	16	13	8	5	5	29
	Remand	6,685	17	26	18	15	11	7	3	4	26
Alberta	Sentenced	14,467	8	19	19	18	15	9	6	6	31
	Remand	8,294	11	21	19	17	15	8	5	4	29
British Columbia	Sentenced	10,583	6	19	20	19	16	10	5	5	31
	Remand	10,904	7	19	21	19	16	9	5	4	30
Yukon	Sentenced	304	9	20	21	18	7	9	9	6	29
	Remand	293	9	25	19	15	11	10	6	4	28
Northwest Territories	Sentenced	1,573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Remand	1,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Sentenced	98,646	6	18	18	19	16	10	6	6	32
	Remand	105,705	10	20	18	18	15	9	5	5	31

TABLE 17. SENTENCED ADMISSIONS TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL CUSTODY, BY SELECTED PERSPECTIVES AND INMATE CHARACTERISTICS

Province/territory	Year	Total sentenced admissions	Selected perspectives		Selected inmate characteristics		
			Rate/10,000 adult population	Rate/10,000 adults charged	Per cent female	Per cent Aboriginal	Median age
Newfoundland	1995-96	2,386	55	2,777	7	7	32
	1996-97	1,568	36	1,946	7	8	30
	1997-98	1,166	27	1,710	5	7	31
Prince Edward Island	1995-96	993	99	4,765	5	3	29
	1996-97	867	85	4,446	6	..	31
	1997-98	869	85	4,555	7	--	29
Nova Scotia	1995-96	2,622	37	1,692	5	4	30
	1996-97	2,113	29	1,273	5	5	31
	1997-98	1,914	26	1,190	4	4	30
New Brunswick ¹	1995-96	3,383	58	2,854	5	6	29
	1996-97	2,919	50	2,384	5	5	29
	1997-98	2,278	39	1,909	4	4	30
Quebec	1995-96	28,075	50	2,406	8	1	32
	1996-97	28,753	50	2,517	8	2	32
	1997-98	26,188	46	2,639	8	1	33
Ontario	1995-96	37,110	44	1,976	9	8	30
	1996-97	36,530	43	2,060	9	9	31
	1997-98	33,971	39	2,025	9	9	31
Manitoba	1995-96	2,433	29	904	8	55	29
	1996-97	2,069	24	819	9	58	30
	1997-98	1,439	17	548	7	61	30
Saskatchewan	1995-96	6,397	87	2,129	10	72	28
	1996-97	4,802	65	1,569	10	74	29
	1997-98	3,894	52	1,264	9	72	29
Alberta	1995-96	18,345	91	3,191	13	36	30
	1996-97	16,535	81	2,832	12	39	30
	1997-98	14,467	69	2,487	11	39	31
British Columbia	1995-96	12,425	43	1,659	7	17	30
	1996-97	11,531	39	1,513	7	18	31
	1997-98	10,583	35	1,431	7	16	30
Yukon ²	1995-96	393	180	2,815	8	64	32
	1996-97	310	137	2,670	5	59	32
	1997-98	304	132	2,162	5	77	29
Northwest Territories	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	1,573	369	4,741	3	..	..
TOTAL	1995-96	114,562	51	2,148	9	16	31
	1996-97	107,997	47	2,069	9	16	31
	1997-98	98,646	43	1,964	9	15	32

See endnotes.

TABLE 18. SENTENCED AND REMAND RELEASES FROM PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL CUSTODY, BY LENGTH OF TIME SERVED¹, 1997-98

Province/territory	Status	Total releases	Time served							Median (in days)
			1 - 7 days	8 - 14 days	15 - 31 days	32 - 92 days	93 - 184 days	185 - 366 days	367 - 730 days	
		Number	per cent							
Newfoundland	Sentenced	1,371	10	15	14	27	20	12	3	53
	Remand	95	29	16	15	23	13	2	2	22
Prince Edward Island ²	Sentenced	845	29	28	26	13	4	1	-	13
	Remand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	Sentenced	1,587	20	10	22	28	16	3	--	29
	Remand	1,454	81	6	7	5	1	--	-	2
New Brunswick ²	Sentenced	3,037	30	16	13	23	12	4	1	20
	Remand	705	75	7	8	8	1	--	--	3
Quebec	Sentenced	33,262	20	15	20	26	12	6	1	26
	Remand	18,834	75	8	7	6	2	1	--	3
Ontario	Sentenced	33,022	16	11	19	29	16	6	2	39
	Remand	45,120	57	12	12	13	4	2	--	6
Manitoba ³	Total	8,041	56	6	9	15	8	5	2	5
Saskatchewan	Sentenced	3,844	11	9	23	24	16	12	4	41
	Remand	7,029	68	10	9	10	2	1	--	4
Alberta	Sentenced	14,448	32	10	19	20	12	6	2	20
	Remand	8,246	66	14	13	7	1	--	--	4
British Columbia	Sentenced	10,374	24	15	20	30		8	3	29
	Remand	10,812	53	14	16	13	3	1	--	7
Yukon	Sentenced	250	5	14	27	26	20	6	2	39
	Remand	282	51	9	14	21	4	1	--	6
Northwest Territories	Sentenced	1,439	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Remand	1,109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ⁴	Sentenced	103,479	21	13	20	26	13	7	2	24
	Remand	93,686	62	12	11	11	3	--	--	7

See endnotes.

TABLE 19. INMATES UNLAWFULLY AT LARGE FROM PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL FACILITIES

Province/territory	Year	Type of escape					Total
		Breach of security	No breach of security	From an escorted T.A.	From an unescorted T.A.	Other	
Newfoundland	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	3	3	-	-	-	6
Prince Edward Island ¹	1995-96	1	-	-	-	4	5
	1996-97	-	1	1	-	1	3
	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	1995-96	2	-	2	8	21	33
	1996-97	2	-	3	10	31	46
	1997-98	5	-	-	6	-	11
New Brunswick ¹	1995-96	7	6	-	18	-	31
	1996-97	11	12	-	15	-	38
	1997-98	2	6	-	5	-	13
Quebec	1995-96	74	..	27	..	-	101
	1996-97	28	..	39	..	3	70
	1997-98	5	..	12	..	1	18
Ontario ¹	1995-96	14	17	..	21	585	637
	1996-97	3	14	4	14	602	637
	1997-98	2	8	7	9	497	523
Manitoba ²	1995-96	8	12	3	9	13	45
	1996-97	6	7	1	21	26	61
	1997-98	6	6	5	8	18	43
Saskatchewan	1995-96	7	29	..	..	-	36
	1996-97	24	31	19	50	-	124
	1997-98	2	58	18	81	-	159
Alberta	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia ^{1,3}	1995-96	12	76	15	18	91	212
	1996-97	4	93	10	35	93	235
	1997-98	8	99	15	10	-	132
Yukon	1995-96	1	-	-	-	..	1
	1996-97	-	1	-	1	-	2
	1997-98	-	1	-	2	7	10
Northwest Territories	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	3	1	-	-	-	4
	1997-98	3	5	-	-	-	8
TOTAL	1995-96	126	140	47	74	714	1,101
	1996-97	81	160	77	146	756	1,220
	1997-98	36	186	57	121	523	923

T.A. - Temporary absence.
See endnotes.

TABLE 20. AVERAGE OFFENDER COUNT AND NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Province/territory	Year	Average offender count ¹								Total
		Probation	Provincial parole	Fine option program	Community service orders ²	Restitution orders ²	Bail supervision	Conditional sentences ³	Other	
Newfoundland ⁴	1995-96	2,229	...	..	402	..	-	...	181	2,410 r
	1996-97	2,264	...	..	363	..	-	54	24	2,342
	1997-98	2,389	...	..	426	..	-	108	24	2,521
Prince Edward Island	1995-96	888	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	888
	1996-97	682	...	..	..	..	..	4	..	686
	1997-98	834	...	..	..	..	..	11	21	866
Nova Scotia	1995-96	4,339	...	778	1,048	..	..	..	..	6,165
	1996-97	4,410	...	..	1,246	..	..	..	146	5,802
	1997-98	4,340	...	918	1,233	..	..	..	..	6,491
New Brunswick ⁵	1995-96	2,609	...	121	32	-	-	..	62	2,824
	1996-97	2,696	...	104	32	-	-	48	81	2,961
	1997-98	2,687	...	119	32	-	-	50	65	2,953
Quebec ⁵	1995-96	9,520	1,918	..	1,896	..	14	..	-	13,348
	1996-97	10,007	1,808	..	2,300	..	8	1,107	15	15,245
	1997-98	11,496	1,640	..	3,154	..	27	2,350	18	18,685
Ontario	1995-96	49,783	1,011	-	5,577	5,738	1,516	..	-	57,887
	1996-97	50,116	744	-	6,051	-	1,423	1,191	-	53,474
	1997-98	52,352	621	-	6,177	-	-	1,971	-	54,944
Manitoba ⁵	1995-96	5,361	...	1,284	478	-	300	..	-	7,423
	1996-97	5,558	...	1,127	533	-	239 r	..	-	7,457 r
	1997-98	5,272	...	684	546	-	257	171	-	6,930
Saskatchewan	1995-96	3,500	...	..	..	..	152	..	..	3,652
	1996-97	3,579	...	..	607	1,322	182	421	118	4,300
	1997-98	3,622	...	..	628	1,226	189	580	119	4,510
Alberta ⁵	1995-96	7,657	...	1,072	33	-	-	..	1,955	10,717
	1996-97	7,914	...	1,264	27	-	-	277	1,202	10,684
	1997-98	7,886	...	1,142	30	-	-	741	1,263	11,062
British Columbia ⁶	1995-96	14,648	283	...	..	...	5,076	..	-	20,007
	1996-97	14,953	594	...	..	...	5,796	274	-	21,617
	1997-98	14,436	246	...	..	...	6,373	883	-	21,938
Yukon	1995-96	433	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	433
	1996-97	534	...	..	..	...	5	11	39	589
	1997-98	547	...	..	..	...	57	3	22	607
Northwest Territories	1995-96	951 r	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	951 r
	1996-97	917	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	917
	1997-98	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1995-96	101,918 r	3,212	3,255	9,064	5,738	7,058	..	2,498	132,743 r
	1996-97	103,630 r	3,146	2,495 r	10,796 r	1,322	7,653 r	3,387	1,864 r	134,293 r
	1997-98	105,861	2,507	2,863	11,800	1,226	6,903	6,868	1,789	139,817

Note: The individual provincial/territorial totals exclude restitution, whereas the national totals include all community programs. See endnotes.

TABLE 20. AVERAGE OFFENDER COUNT AND NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO COMMUNITY SUPERVISION - CONCLUDED

Number of admissions or releases								
Probation	Provincial parole	Fine option program	Community service orders ²	Restitution orders ²	Bail supervision	Conditional sentences ³	Other	Total
2,032	...	..	395	..	..	...	181	2,213
1,946	...	..	355	..	..	212	127	2,285
1,982	...	..	305	...	..	304	128	2,414
652 r	...	88	..	..	..	...	..	740
691	...	10	..	..	..	4	..	705
744	...	11	..	..	..	29	107	891
3,709	...	3,613	1,048	..	..	...	..	8,370
3,780	...	3,627	1,045	..	..	242	215	8,909
3,715	...	3,077	1,049	..	..	476	656	8,973
1,771	...	1,448	387	-	-	...	10,411	14,017
1,781	...	1,251	387	-	-	185	6,769	10,373
1,858	...	1,428	384	-	-	596	3,419	7,685
6,461	3,246	..	3,340	..	37	...	-	13,084
7,162	2,945	..	4,301	..	37	2,555	80	17,080
7,225	2,760	..	4,191	..	75	3,983	127	18,361
32,002	1,682	-	8,335	4,899	2,901	...	-	44,920
33,463	1,308	-	10,207	-	2,370	1,940	-	39,081
35,930	1,128	-	9,955	-	-	4,293	-	41,351
3,209	...	5,033	891	-	778	...	-	9,911
3,657	...	3,998	953	-	548	..	-	9,156
3,659	...	2,533	1,159	-	507	526	-	8,384
3,345	...	16,992	894	1,122	399	...	232	21,862
3,012	...	14,352	972	1,093	442	445	252	19,475
3,261	...	..	1,098	1,027	476	928	290	6,053
8,170	...	11,568	102	-	-	...	4,853	24,693
8,440	...	10,362	108	-	-	1,004	3,804	23,718
7,794	...	8,392	81	-	-	1,343	3,432	21,042
15,259	608	...	...	...	11,210	...	-	27,077
16,152	594	...	...	...	12,989	1,064	-	30,799
13,440	479	...	...	...	12,932	2,080	-	28,931
330	...	..	..	...	21	...	164	515
515	...	..	..	...	7	22	78	622
451	...	..	..	...	97	50	93	691
..
..
1,547	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,547
76,940 r	5,536	38,742	15,392	6,021	15,346	...	15,841	173,818
80,599 r	4,847	33,600 r	18,328 r	1,093	16,393	7,673 r	11,325 r	173,858 r
81,606	4,367	15,441	18,222	1,027	14,087	14,608	8,759	158,117

TABLE 21. PROBATION ORDER LENGTH

Province/territory	Year	Total probation admissions	Probation order length			
			Less than 3 months	3 months	More than 3 months and less than 6 months	6 months
			Number	per cent		
Newfoundland	1995-96	2,032	1	--	--	4
	1996-97	1,946	2	--	1	6
	1997-98	1,982	11	-	2	11
Prince Edward Island	1995-96	652 r	7	2	1	10
	1996-97	691	7	7	-	7
	1997-98	744	1	1	1	4
Nova Scotia	1995-96	3,709	1	2	1	10
	1996-97	3,780	1	1	1	11
	1997-98	3,715	1	1	1	11
New Brunswick	1995-96	1,771	4	..	12	..
	1996-97	1,781	3	..	14	..
	1997-98	1,858	6	..	15	..
Quebec	1995-96	6,461	--	--	--	2
	1996-97	7,162	--	--	--	2
	1997-98	7,225	--	--	--	2
Ontario	1995-96	32,002	1	1	--	6
	1996-97	33,463	1	1	--	7
	1997-98	35,930	1	1	--	7
Manitoba	1995-96	3,209	-	--	--	4
	1996-97	3,657	--	--	--	..
	1997-98	3,659	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1995-96	3,345	-	1	1	18
	1996-97	3,012	..	1	1	16
	1997-98	3,261	--	1	1	16
Alberta	1995-96	8,170	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	8,440	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	7,794	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	1995-96	15,259	2	2	2	14
	1996-97	16,152	3	3	2	13
	1997-98	13,440	1	1	1	11
Yukon	1995-96	330	38	4	1	9
	1996-97	515	7	6	3	-
	1997-98	451	6	10	2	-
Northwest Territories	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	1,547	5	9	7	20
TOTAL	1995-96	76,940 r	1	1	1	8
	1996-97	80,599	1	2	1	8
	1997-98	81,606	1	1	1	8

TABLE 21. PROBATION ORDER LENGTH - CONCLUDED

	Probation order length							Median (in months)
	More than 6 months and less than 12 months	12 months	More than 12 months and less than 18 months	18 months	More than 18 months and less than 24 months	24 months	Over 24 months	
per cent								
	1	36	1	5	--	33	19	20
	1	37	3	6	1	26	17	19
	16	27	11	-	6	11	6	12
	12	41	2	9	--	14	-	12
	1	25	--	15	--	25	13	18
	3	53	1	18	--	15	3	18
	7	38	..	..	13	21	7	12
	5	39	..	..	1	21	7	12
	6	37	5	10	1	20	7	12
	51	..	9	..	20	..	3	11
	49	..	11	..	19	..	4	11
	50	..	10	..	16	..	3	10
	--	20	1	3	--	45	28	26
	1	23	1	4	--	44	25	24
	1	26	1	5	--	43	22	24
	3	42	4	11	4	17	10	12
	3	42	4	14	2	-	26	12
	3	42	4	15	1	-	10	12
	2	33	--	13	--	40	7	18

	11	37	3	12	--	12	3	12
	10	38	3	-	15	12	5	12
	12	41	2	14	--	10	3	12

	48	..	1	11	15	..	5	12
	48	..	1	11	14	..	5	12
	51	..	1	13	15	..	5	12
	3	23	1	7	-	12	2	6
	22	-	28	-	-	-	23	12
	29	-	35	-	-	-	9	12

	11	35	3	1	--	8	2	12
	14	29	2	9	7	17	10	12
	15	28	3	11	5	7	18	12
	15	30	3	12	4	14	9	12

TABLE 22. NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO PROBATION, BY MAJOR OFFENCE

Province/ territory	Year	Total probation admissions	Criminal Code				Federal Statutes		Provincial/territorial Statutes
			Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other	Total
Newfoundland ¹	1995-96	2,032	37	35	5	15	5	2	--
	1996-97	1,946	37	40	6	11	3	1	1
	1997-98	1,982	34	45	5	9	4	2	2
Prince Edward Island	1995-96	652	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	691	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	744	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	1995-96	3,709	28	..	7	18	3	--	--
	1996-97	3,780	32	29	7	27	4	1	-
	1997-98	3,715	34	29	7	25	5	-	-
New Brunswick	1995-96	1,771	35	34	3	26	2	--	1
	1996-97	1,781	34	48	4	10	2	--	--
	1997-98	1,858	35	38	4	21	2	--	--
Quebec	1995-96	6,461	32	41	3	14	10	--	-
	1996-97	7,162	30	41	4	14	10	1	-
	1997-98	7,225	30	41	4	15	9	1	-
Ontario	1995-96	32,002	41	40	5	9	4	1	--
	1996-97	33,463	40	40	6	9	4	1	--
	1997-98	35,930	14	38	7	36	4	1	--
Manitoba	1995-96	3,209	58	25	4	12	2	--	--
	1996-97	3,657	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	3,659	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1995-96	3,345	45	34	12	7	2	..	..
	1996-97	3,012	44	33	11	9	2	..	--
	1997-98	3,261	45	32	12	10	2	..	--
Alberta	1995-96	8,170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	8,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	7,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	1995-96	15,259	37	36	5	15	6	-	--
	1996-97	16,152	38	36	5	15	6	-	--
	1997-98	13,440	39	31	5	18	5	--	1
Yukon	1995-96	330	40	19	13	26	3	-	--
	1996-97	515	26	22	11	34	4	-	4
	1997-98	451	26	24	8	33	4	--	5
Northwest Territories	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	1,547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1995-96	76,940	39	38	5	12	5	--	--
	1996-97	80,599	36	36	6	12	5	--	--
	1997-98	81,606	23	34	6	26	4	1	1

See endnotes.

TABLE 23. AGE OF OFFENDERS ON ADMISSION TO PROBATION

Province/ territory	Year	Age on admission								Median age	Total
		18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 and over		
Per cent											
Newfoundland	1995-96	10	23	18	16	12	9	6	8	28	2,032
	1996-97	11	22	15	15	13	9	6	9	30	1,946
	1997-98	13	22	14	14	13	9	7	9	30	1,982
Prince Edward Island	1995-96	11	26	17	16	10	8	6	8	29	652 r
	1996-97	4	28	15	13	11	10	6	11	31	691
	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	744
Nova Scotia	1995-96	8	26	15	16	13	9	6	7	30	3,709
	1996-97	7	24	16	16	14	9	6	7	31	3,780
	1997-98	4	24	16	16	15	9	6	8	31	3,715
New Brunswick	1995-96	18	25	16	13	11	7	5	5	27	1,771
	1996-97	17	25	16	13	11	8	5	5	27	1,781
	1997-98	15	25	15	14	11	8	5	7	28	1,858
Quebec	1995-96	11	24	18	17	11	8	5	6	29	6,461
	1996-97	10	22	17	17	13	9	5	6	30	7,162
	1997-98	11	22	15	17	14	10	5	7	31	7,225
Ontario	1995-96	10	21	16	17	14	9	6	7	30	32,002
	1996-97	10	21	16	17	14	9	6	7	30	33,463
	1997-98	9	20	16	17	15	10	6	8	31	35,930
Manitoba	1995-96	8	24	19	17	13	8	5	6	29	3,209
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,657
	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,659
Saskatchewan	1995-96	13	24	20	17	10	6	3	6	28	3,345
	1996-97	12	25	18	15	12	7	4	6	28	3,012
	1997-98	13	25	19	15	12	7	4	5	28	3,261
Alberta	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,170
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,440
	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,794
British Columbia	1995-96	12	20	17	18	14	9	5	6	30	15,259
	1996-97	11	19	17	17	15	10	5	6	30	16,152
	1997-98	11	18	17	17	16	10	6	6	31	13,440
Yukon	1995-96	7	20	18	19	17	8	6	5	31	330
	1996-97	8	21	16	15	15	11	6	8	32	515
	1997-98	8	22	20	12	13	9	8	8	30	451
Northwest Territories	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	11	25	22	17	10	7	2	4	28	1,547
TOTAL	1995-96	11	22	17	17	13	9	5	7	29	76,940 r
	1996-97	10 r	21 r	16 r	17 r	14 r	9 r	5 r	7 r	31 r	80,599 r
	1997-98	10	21	16	16	15	10	6	7	31	81,606

TABLE 24. PROBATION ADMISSIONS, BY SELECTED PERSPECTIVES AND OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

Province/territory	Year	Total probation admissions	Selected perspectives		Selected offender characteristics		
			Rate/10,000 adult population	Rate/10,000 adults charged	Per cent female	Per cent Aboriginal	Median age
Newfoundland	1995-96	2,032	47	2,365	13	9	28
	1996-97	1,946	45	2,415	18	6	30
	1997-98	1,982	46	2,907	18	6	30
Prince Edward Island	1995-96	652 r	65 r	3,129 r	..	..	29
	1996-97	691	68	3,544	..	..	29
	1997-98	744	73	3,899	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	1995-96	3,709	52	2,394	16	4	30
	1996-97	3,780	52	2,278	15	5	31
	1997-98	3,715	51	2,309	16	5	31
New Brunswick	1995-96	1,771	31	1,494	17	..	27
	1996-97	1,781	30	1,455	17	..	27
	1997-98	1,858	32	1,557	17	..	28
Quebec	1995-96	6,461	11	554	11	5	29
	1996-97	7,162	13	627	11	5	30
	1997-98	7,225	13	728	11	6	31
Ontario	1995-96	32,002	38	1,704	17	7	30
	1996-97	33,463	39	1,887	17	8	30
	1997-98	35,930	44	2,142	17	7	30
Manitoba	1995-96	3,209	38	1,192	14	47	29
	1996-97	3,657	43	1,447	..	..	..
	1997-98	3,659	44	1,394	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1995-96	3,345	45	1,113	19	56	28
	1996-97	3,012	41	984	18	62	28
	1997-98	3,261	44	1,059	18	61	28
Alberta	1995-96	8,170	41	1,421	22	22	..
	1996-97	8,440	41	1,445	22	21	..
	1997-98	7,794	37	1,340	18	24	..
British Columbia	1995-96	15,259	53	2,037	16	16	30
	1996-97	16,152	55	2,119	16	15	30
	1997-98	13,440	44	1,818	14	16	31
Yukon ¹	1995-96	330	151	2,364	16	69	31
	1996-97	515	228 r	4,436	17 r	88	32
	1997-98	451	195	3,208	13	96	30
Northwest Territories	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	1,547	363	4,662	18	..	28
TOTAL	1995-96	76,940 r	34	1,443 r	17	14	29
	1996-97	80,599 r	35	1,544 r	17	12	29
	1997-98	81,606	36	1,640	16	12	31

See endnotes.

TABLE 25. PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL OFFENDER DEATHS, BY CAUSE OF DEATH

Province/territory	Year	Cause of death				Total	Inmate status	
		Suicide	Murder	Natural causes	Other		In custody	Not in custody
Newfoundland	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	1	-	1	-	2	2	-
Prince Edward Island	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1997-98	1	-	-	1	2	2	-
New Brunswick	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1997-98	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Quebec	1995-96	20	-	2	5	27	27	-
	1996-97	11	1	3	1 r	16 r	16 r	-
	1997-98	14	1	3	1	19	19	-
Ontario	1995-96	2	2	5	-	9	9	-
	1996-97	7	-	11	-	18	18	-
	1997-98	3	-	9	-	12	12	-
Manitoba	1995-96	1	-	-	1	2	1	1
	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan	1995-96	1	-	1	-	2	2	-
	1996-97	5	-	-	-	5	5	-
	1997-98	4	-	1	1	6	6	-
Alberta	1995-96	3	-	2	-	5	4	1
	1996-97	3	-	1	-	4	3 r	1
	1997-98	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
British Columbia	1995-96	2	-	1	2	5	3	2
	1996-97	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yukon	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest Territories	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1995-96	29	2	11	8	50 r	46	4
	1996-97	27	1	15	1 r	44 r	43 r	1 r
	1997-98	23	1	15	4	43	41	2

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

TABLE 26. PROVINCIAL PAROLE BOARD STATISTICS

Province	Year	Full parole decisions				
		Number granted	Number denied	Number deferred ¹	Total	Per cent granted
Quebec	1995-96	3,246	1,513	90	4,849	68
	1996-97	2,945	1,598	-	4,543	65
	1997-98	2,945	1,598	-	4,543	65
Ontario	1995-96	1,868	2,536	117	4,521	42
	1996-97	1,476	2,725	119	4,320	35
	1997-98	1,231	2,348	98	3,677	34
British Columbia	1995-96	468	509	473	1,450	48
	1996-97	613	..	..	613	...
	1997-98	..	..	..	..	...
TOTAL ²	1995-96	5,582 r	4,558	680	10,820 r	55
	1996-97	5,034	4,323	119	9,476	50
	1997-98	4,176	3,946	98	8,220	51
Terminations of full parole - Reason for termination						
		Regular expiry	Revocation	Other	Total	Success rate
		Number				per cent
Quebec	1995-96	2,346	695	-	3,041	77
	1996-97	2,047	741	-	2,788	73
	1997-98	2,047	741	-	2,788	73
Ontario	1995-96	1,542	284	-	1,826	84
	1996-97	1,233	209	3	1,445	85
	1997-98	1,044	147	3	1,194	87
British Columbia	1995-96	..	116	50	166	...
	1996-97	..	152	7	159	...
	1997-98	..	..	..	..	...
TOTAL ²	1995-96	3,888 r	1,095 r	50 r	5,033 r	78 r
	1996-97	3,280	1,102	10 r	4,392	75
	1997-98	3,091	888	3	3,982	78

See endnotes.

FEDERAL PROFILE

Table 27. Federal Facilities in Operation at Year-End, 1997-98**NEWFOUNDLAND**

Newfoundland CCC

NOVA SCOTIA

Carleton
 Carleton Centre Annex
 Nova Institution for Women
 Springhill Institution (Females)
 Springhill Institution (Males)

NEW BRUNSWICK

Atlantic Institution
 Dorchester Institution
 Parrtown
 Westmorland Institution

QUEBEC

CCC Hochelaga
 CCC Laferrière
 CCC Marcel-Caron
 CCC Martineau (Males)
 CCC Martineau (Females)
 CCC Sherbrooke
 CCC Ogilvy
 Centre fédéral de formation
 Centre régional de réception
 Centre régional de réception (Females)
 Établissement Archambault
 Établissement Cowansville
 Établissement Donnacona
 Établissement Drummond

QUEBEC - CONCLUDED

Établissement La Macaza
 Établissement Leclerc
 Établissement Montée St-François
 Établissement Port Cartier
 Établissement Ste-Anne-des-Plaines
 Unité spéciale de détention

ONTARIO

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

MANITOBA

Osborne Centre
 Rockwood Institution
 Stony Mountain Institution

SASKATCHEWAN

Oskana Centre
 Ochima Ohci Healing Lodge (Females)
 Regional Psychiatric Centre
 Riverbend Institution
 Riverbend Institution (Females)
 Saskatchewan Penitentiary
 Special Handling Unit

ALBERTA

Bowden Institution
 Bowden Annex
 Drumheller Institution
 Drumheller Minimum
 Edmonton Institution
 Edmonton Institution for Women
 Grande Cache
 Pe Sakastew Minimum
 Pe Sakastew CCC
 Stan Daniels Minimum
 Stan Daniels CCC

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

TABLE 28. FEDERAL FACILITIES IN OPERATION AT YEAR-END, BY SECURITY LEVEL AND CAPACITY, 1997-98

Province	Security level					Capacity ¹		
	Community correctional centre	Minimum security	Medium security	Maximum security	Multi-level security	Normal	Special	Total
Newfoundland	1	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
Nova Scotia	2	-	1	1	1	514	33	547
New Brunswick	1	1	1	1	-	777	90	867
Quebec	7	3	5	5	-	3,675	327	4,002
Ontario	3	4	4	2	3	3,324	346	3,670
Manitoba	1	1	1	-	-	738	16	754
Saskatchewan	1	1	1	1	3	674	152	826
Alberta	2	4	2	1	2	1,949	53	2,002
British Columbia	1	2	4	1	1	1,572	217	1,789
TOTAL	19	16	19	12	10	13,243	1,234	14,477

See endnotes.

TABLE 29. TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES¹

Year	Current dollars				Constant 1994-95 dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita operating	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita operating
	\$'000			\$	\$'000			\$
1995-96	948,887	177,169	1,126,056	32.04	948,887	177,169	1,126,056	32.43
1996-97	970,289	161,172	1,131,461	32.38	950,228	157,840	1,108,068	32.09
1997-98	1,028,029	163,394	1,191,423	33.94	989,722	157,305	1,147,027	33.03

See endnotes.

TABLE 30. TOTAL FEDERAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES¹, BY MAJOR SERVICE AREA (IN CURRENT DOLLARS)

Year	Headquarters and central services		Custodial services		Community supervision services		National Parole Board		Total
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	
1995-96	132,915	14	727,741	77	63,245	7	24,986	3	948,887
1996-97	128,914	13	754,296	78	62,779	6	24,300	3	970,289
1997-98	155,540	15	778,249	76	69,522	7	24,718	2	1,028,029

See endnotes.

TABLE 31. DETAILED FEDERAL EXPENDITURES, BY MAJOR SERVICE AREA (IN CURRENT DOLLARS)

Service area	Year	Operating	Capital	Total	
		\$'000			
HEADQUARTERS AND CENTRAL SERVICES	1995-96	132,915	30,103	163,018	
	1996-97	128,914	22,701	151,615	
	1997-98	155,540	27,103	182,643	
CUSTODY CENTRES	Government operated:				
	Secure	1995-96	558,447	103,314	661,761
		1996-97	586,599	104,609	691,208
		1997-98	597,055	113,485	710,540
	Open	1995-96	82,503	37,310	119,813
		1996-97	89,517	25,434	114,951
		1997-98	95,068	11,220	106,288
	Community correctional centres	1995-96	9,094	2,516	11,610
		1996-97	9,367	4,736	14,103
		1997-98	12,031	1,458	13,489
	Purchased services:				
	Community residential centres	1995-96	27,931	-	27,931
		1996-97	27,793	-	27,793
		1997-98	33,158	-	33,158
	Treatment centres	1995-96	49,766	1,457	51,223
1996-97		41,020	2,135	43,155	
1997-98		40,937	9,421	50,358	
COMMUNITY SUPERVISION					
Government parole services	1995-96	53,149	1,619	54,768	
	1996-97	58,079	1,557	59,636	
	1997-98	64,729	707	65,436	
Purchased services:					
Supervision, other services/grants	1995-96	10,096	-	10,096	
	1996-97	4,700	-	4,700	
	1997-98	4,793	-	4,793	
TOTAL CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA EXPENDITURES ¹	1995-96	923,901	176,319	1,100,220	
	1996-97	945,989	161,172	1,107,161	
	1997-98	1,003,311	163,394	1,166,705	
NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EXPENDITURES	1995-96	24,986	850	25,836	
	1996-97	24,000	300	24,300	
	1997-98	24,332	386	24,718	
TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES	1995-96	948,887	177,169	1,126,056	
	1996-97	969,989	161,472	1,131,461	
	1997-98	1,027,643	163,780	1,191,423	

See endnotes.

TABLE 32. CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA, STAFFING DATA¹, BY MAJOR SERVICE AREA, 1997-98

Service area	Actual	Per cent of total
Headquarters and central services	1,287	11
Custody centres:		
Correctional officers	4,918	41
Support staff	4,853	40
Community supervision:		
Parole officers	575	5
Support staff	355	3
TOTAL	11,988	100

See endnotes.

TABLE 33. CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA, EXPENDITURES BY MAJOR FINANCIAL CATEGORY, 1997-98

Financial category	Expenditures	Per cent of total
	\$'000	
Salaries, wages, overtime, benefits ¹	643,233	55
Transportation and communication	29,888	3
Information	1,765	--
Professional and special services	165,862	14
Rentals	3,813	--
Purchased repairs and upkeep	13,776	1
Utilities, materials and supplies	93,946	8
Equipment support services	4,223	--
Other operating expenditures	46,805	4
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES²	1,003,311	86
Major capital construction	106,387	9
Minor capital construction and equipment	32,948	3
Acquisition of equipment	24,059	2
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES³	163,394	14
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,166,705	100

See endnotes.

TABLE 34. FEDERAL AVERAGE DAILY INMATE COST

Year	Institutional operating cost ¹		Total days stay ²	Average daily inmate cost	
	Current dollars	Constant 1995-96 dollars		Current dollars	Constant 1995-96 dollars
	\$'000	\$'000		\$	\$
1995-96	650,044	633,762	5,145,405 r	126.33	123.17
1996-97	685,483	657,007	5,204,170 r	131.72	126.25
1997-98	704,154	666,138	5,019,480	140.28	132.71

See endnotes.

TABLE 35. NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EXPENDITURES, BY MAJOR FINANCIAL CATEGORY, 1997-98

Financial category	Expenditures	Per cent of total
	\$'000,000	
Salaries and wages	17.3	70.0
Employee benefits	2.9	11.7
Other personnel costs	0.2	0.8
Transportation and communication	1.8	7.3
Information	0.2	0.8
Professional and special services	0.9	3.6
Rentals	0.1	0.4
Purchased repairs and upkeep	0.1	0.4
Materials, utilities and supplies	0.5	2.0
Other operating expenditures	0.3	-
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	24.3	98.4
Minor capital costs	0.4	1.6
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	24.7	100.0

TABLE 36. PERSON-YEARS UTILIZED BY THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD, 1997-98

Region	Board members	Part-time board members	Staff	Total
Headquarters	4.7	1.6	94.6	100.9
Atlantic	4.0	2.8	37.8	44.6
Quebec	6.9	4.2	52.3	63.4
Ontario	7.4	3.8	47.9	59.1
Prairie	8.7	2.8	45.1	56.6
Pacific	4.4	2.5	28.9	35.8
TOTAL	36.1	17.7	306.6	360.4

TABLE 37. AVERAGE POPULATION OF INMATES HELD IN FEDERAL CUSTODY

Region	Year	Actual-in ¹	On-register ²	Temporary detention
Atlantic	1995-96	1,416 r	1,422 r	53
	1996-97	1,388 r	1,392 r	58
	1997-98	1,284	1,289	63
Quebec	1995-96	3,827 r	3,880 r	208
	1996-97	3,871 r	3,922 r	228
	1997-98	3,732	3,784	227
Ontario	1995-96	3,728 r	3,835 r	171
	1996-97	3,693 r	3,801 r	155
	1997-98	3,554	3,672	154
Prairie	1995-96	3,179 r	3,217 r	107
	1996-97	3,339 r	3,371 r	126
	1997-98	3,254	3,289	130
Pacific	1995-96	1,926 r	1,968 r	83
	1996-97	1,937 r	1,979 r	95
	1997-98	1,902	1,942	116
TOTAL	1995-96	14,076 r	14,321 r	622
	1996-97	14,228 r	14,465 r	662
	1997-98	13,726	13,976	689

See endnotes.

TABLE 38. ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL FACILITIES, BY TYPE OF ADMISSION

Type of admission	Year	Region					Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
Warrant of committal	1995-96	528 r	1,187 r	1,068 r	1,227	391 r	4,401 r
	1996-97	478	1,166	1,186	1,301	438	4,569
	1997-98	497	1,003	1,166	1,288	458	4,412
Revocation	1995-96	347	1,048 r	722 r	728 r	455	3,300 r
	1996-97	385	1,063 r	713 r	767 r	427 r	3,355 r
	1997-98	380	794	696	858	435	3,163
Termination of release	1995-96	4	4	20 r	7	4	39 r
	1996-97	2	4	9	11	8	34
	1997-98	4	2	2	2	8	18
Interruption	1995-96	1	- r	- r	2 r	- r	3 r
	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	1995-96	-	56	17	-	4	77
	1996-97	2	40	29 r	-	1	72 r
	1997-98	-	43	7	-	1	51
Other	1995-96	3	7	12	5	2	29
	1996-97	5 r	42	4	14 r	1	66 r
	1997-98	10	26	11	23	4	74
TOTAL	1995-96	883 r	2,302 r	1,839 r	1,969 r	856 r	7,850 r
	1996-97	872 r	2,315 r	1,941 r	2,093 r	875 r	8,096 r
	1997-98	891	1,868	1,882	2,171	906	7,718

TABLE 39. WARRANT OF COMMITTAL ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL FACILITIES, BY LENGTH OF AGGREGATE SENTENCE ON ADMISSION

Aggregate sentence length	Per cent of total admissions		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Less than 1 year	0.02	0.02	0.02
1 year and under 2 years	0.1	0.07 r	0.05
2 years and under 3 years	40.4	39.8	41.6
3 years and under 4 years	22.9	22.3	21.9
4 years and under 5 years	12.3	13.5	13.3
5 years and under 6 years	7.3	7.3	6.0
6 years and under 7 years	3.7	4.0	4.0
7 years and under 8 years	3.2	2.9	3.0
8 years and under 9 years	1.4	1.7	1.9
9 years and under 10 years	1.0	1.3	1.2
10 years and under 15 years	2.9	2.6	2.4
15 years and under 20 years	0.4	0.4	0.5
20 years and over	0.2	0.1	0.1
Life	4.3	4.6	4.3
TOTAL	100	100	100
Number of admissions	4,402	4,569	4,412
Average sentence length (in months) ¹	43.6	43.1	45.0

See endnotes.

TABLE 40. WARRANT OF COMMITTAL ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL FACILITIES, BY SELECTED MAJOR OFFENCE

Region	Year	Selected offences								
		Homicide	Attempted murder	Robbery	Sexual assault	Kidnapping	Break and enter	Traffic/import drugs	Weapons and explosives	Fraud
Atlantic	1995-96	17	2	80	53	3	97	6	4	11
	1996-97	23	3	81	47	4	80	6	4	14
	1997-98	26	2	84	44	3	89	13	9	8
Quebec	1995-96	68	21	279	91	14	130	40	17	21
	1996-97	57	17	287	103	28	119	47	16	18
	1997-98	62	7	223	86	18	116	66	11	23
Ontario	1995-96	87	9	223	112	17	75	77	16	23
	1996-97	97	21	226	100	23	94	85	20	32
	1997-98	89	18	256	112	12	75	93	17	24
Prairie	1995-96	80	2	217	218	17	115	16	11	23
	1996-97	74	8	253	256	17	123	14	12	28
	1997-98	83	7	256	199	14	117	28	10	29
Pacific	1995-96	51	3	88	50	11	34	5	4	5
	1996-97	75	4	105	49	21	44	4	6	6
	1997-98	53	12	95	50	7	45	12	8	5
Total	1995-96	303	37	887	524	62	451	144	52	83
	1996-97	326	53	952	555	93	460	156	58	98
	1997-98	313	46	914	491	54	442	212	55	89

TABLE 41. WARRANT OF COMMITTAL ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION, BY SELECTED PERSPECTIVES AND OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

	Year	Province/territory of sentence					
		Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Number of admissions	1995-96	125	14	259	131	1,193	1,100
	1996-97	96	17	214	145	1,170	1,214
	1997-98	91	18	237	148	998	1,196
Selected perspectives: Rate/10,000 adult population	1995-96	2.9	1.4	3.6	2.3	2.1	1.3
	1996-97	2.2	1.7	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.4
	1997-98	2.1	1.8	3.3	2.5	1.7	1.5
Rate/10,000 adults charged	1995-96	146	67	167	111	102	59
	1996-97	119	87	129	118	102	68
	1997-98	133	94	147	124	101	71
Selected inmate characteristics: Per cent female	1995-96	2	-	3	2	2	6
	1996-97	3	12	6	-	3	6
	1997-98	3	6	4	4	4	6
Per cent Aboriginal	1995-96	6	-	1	3	2	6
	1996-97	9	-	7	6	2	6
	1997-98	7	-	5	3	3	4
Average age	1995-96	35	34	31	32	33	33
	1996-97	33	31	30	32	33	34
	1997-98	33	35	31	32	34	33

TABLE 40. WARRANT OF COMMITTAL ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL FACILITIES, BY SELECTED MAJOR OFFENCE - CONCLUDED

Major assault	Selected offences									TOTAL
	Common assault	Theft	Arson	Traffic C.C.	Offences against the admin. of justice	Impaired driving	Other C. C. offences	Other Federal Statutes	Unknown	
48	15	11	6	4	21	7	50	-	89	524
56	14	10	10	2	10	10	30	-	70	474
41	20	17	6	6	21	11	39	-	58	497
110	3	20	8	4	6	12	154	-	192	1,190
78	17	29	7	5	3	121	12	-	201	1,165
63	13	27	8	7	6	9	121	-	136	1,002
86	14	12	12	12	15	32	104	-	139	1,065
85	11	7	6	16	14	23	97	-	229	1,186
109	16	14	8	17	13	30	111	-	153	1,167
146	17	22	12	32	10	30	78	-	187	1,233
140	29	24	5	22	15	31	67	-	189	1,307
174	18	21	25	31	11	33	48	-	184	1,288
44	4	9	2	6	9	7	25	-	33	390
29	6	8	2	6	9	9	20	-	34	437
46	2	5	8	8	14	8	46	-	34	458
434	53	74	40	58	61	88	411	-	640	4,402
388	77	78	30	51	51	194	226	-	723	4,569
433	69	84	55	69	65	91	365	-	565	4,412

TABLE 41. WARRANT OF COMMITTAL ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION, BY SELECTED PERSPECTIVES AND OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS - CONCLUDED

Province/territory of sentence						Outside Canada	Not stated	TOTAL
Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories			
197	203	731	376	11	58	8	-	4,402
244	214	744	426	11	69	..	5	4,569
234	233	735	451	6	59	1	5	4,412
2.3	2.8	3.6	1.3	5.0	14.0	...	...	2.0
2.9	2.9	3.6	1.4	4.9	16.5	...	...	2.0
2.8	3.1	3.5	1.5	2.6	13.8	...	...	1.9
73	68	127	50	79	180	...	...	82
97	70	127	56	95	232	...	...	87
89	76	126	61	43	178	...	...	84
1	2	4	2	-	2	...	-	3
2	2	4	4	-	1	...	-	4
4	3	4	4	-	-	...	-	5
52	56	22	18	18	79	...	-	12
49	61	23	20	45	77	...	100	15
53	66	29	22	67	92	...	100	17
30	31	33	34	42	34	37	-	33
30	32	32	33	36	32	..	44	36
29	32	32	34	27	32	39	41	33

TABLE 42. AGE OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO A FEDERAL FACILITY UNDER A WARRANT OF COMMITTAL

Age on admission	Year	Region					Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
18 - 19	1995-96	62	32	46	76	18	234
	1996-97	54	37	43	102	21	257
	1997-98	51	38	45	91	20	245
20 - 24	1995-96	115	212	196	276	66	865
	1996-97	103	204	197	271	82	857
	1997-98	113	148	202	300	87	850
25 - 29	1995-96	82	249	192	239	75	837
	1996-97	74	247	230	241	76	868
	1997-98	89	204	221	261	75	850
30 - 34	1995-96	80	240	232	234	60	846
	1996-97	84	221	238	241	85	869
	1997-98	79	195	225	201	81	781
35 - 39	1995-96	62	202	165	156	63	648
	1996-97	56	183	184	190	62	675
	1997-98	59	173	180	185	73	670
40 - 44	1995-96	36	111	99	83	40	369
	1996-97	49	107	105	101	36	398
	1997-98	38	119	136	104	50	447
45 - 49	1995-96	30	67	55	61	32	245
	1996-97	23	82	84	84	22	295
	1997-98	29	48	67	62	26	232
50 and over	1995-96	56	77	80	105	36	354
	1996-97	29	82	105	72	47	335
	1997-98	39	77	89	80	45	330
TOTAL ¹	1995-96	524	1,190	1,065	1,233	390	4,402
	1996-97	474	1,165	1,186	1,307	437	4,569
	1997-98	497	1,002	1,167	1,288	458	4,412

See endnotes.

TABLE 43. DEATHS OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS

Cause of death	Year	In custody	Not in custody (in the community)	Total
Suicide	1995-96	17	4	21
	1996-97	10	3	13
	1997-98	9	13	22
Murder	1995-96	2	-	2
	1996-97	5 r	5	10 r
	1997-98	2	3	5
Legal intervention ¹	1995-96	-	1	1
	1996-97	-	2	2
	1997-98	-	-	-
Unknown	1995-96	-	3	3
	1996-97	-	9	9
	1997-98	-	32	32
Other ²	1995-96	29	19	48
	1996-97	33 r	34	67 r
	1997-98	40	47	87
TOTAL	1995-96	48	27	75
	1996-97	48 r	53	101 r
	1997-98	51	95	146

See endnotes.

TABLE 44. INMATES UNLAWFULLY AT LARGE FROM FEDERAL FACILITIES

Type of escape	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Escapes from multi-level and maximum security level institutions	1	9	1
Escapes from medium security level institutions	6	2	2
Escapes from minimum security level institutions	52	47	66
TOTAL	59	58	69

TABLE 45. RELEASE OF FEDERAL INMATES, BY TYPE OF RELEASE

Type of release	Year	Region					
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	Total
Warrant expiry	1995-96	29 r	68 r	118 r	137 r	67 r	419 r
	1996-97	59	50	127 r	131 r	71 r	438 r
	1997-98	59	71	90	136	68	424
Full parole	1995-96	75 r	267 r	244 r	256	82 r	924 r
	1996-97	77	208 r	204 r	273 r	77 r	839 r
	1997-98	46	143	143	168	71	571
Day parole	1995-96	312	773 r	458 r	378 r	184	2,105 r
	1996-97	269 r	507 r	425 r	382 r	178 r	1,761 r
	1997-98	329	744	577	709	304	2,663
Statutory release ¹	1995-96	512 r	1,195 r	1,053 r	1,077 r	621 r	4,458 r
	1996-97	537 r	1,367 r	1,147 r	1,135 r	603 r	4,789 r
	1997-98	551	1,421	1,097	1,230	578	4,877
Other	1995-96	13 r	34 r	33 r	30 r	16 r	126 r
	1996-97	7	55 r	39 r	21 r	24 r	146 r
	1997-98	10	24	44	35	23	136
TOTAL	1995-96	941 r	2,337 r	1,906 r	1,878 r	970 r	8,032 r
	1996-97	949 r	2,187 r	1,942 r	1,942 r	953 r	7,973 r
	1997-98	995	2,403	1,951	2,278	1,044	8,671

See endnotes.

TABLE 46. CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA - ESCORTED AND UNESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES

Year	Escorted temporary absences		Unescorted temporary absences	
	Number completed	Number not completed ¹	Number completed	Number not completed ¹
1995-96	41,031	8	4,328	14
1996-97	39,171 r	13 r	5,384 r	13
1997-98	47,614	11	6,128	26

See endnotes.

TABLE 47. ACTUAL COUNT¹ – FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL POPULATION SUPERVISED BY CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA, BY REGION

Region	Year	Federal offenders				Provincial/territorial offenders ²			Total
		Day parole	Full parole	Statutory release	Total	Day parole	Full parole	Total	
Atlantic	1996	120	436	280	836	35	138 r	173 r	1,009 r
	1997	105	409	282	796	23	143	166	962
	1998	137	393	272	802	16	91	107	909
Quebec	1996	489	1,666	779	2,934	-	2	2	2,936
	1997	344	1,517	862	2,723	-	-	-	2,723
	1998	483	1,416	889	2,788	-	4	4	2,792
Ontario	1996	286	1,420	678 r	2,384 r	2	10	12	2,396 r
	1997	284	1,393	744	2,421	1	5	6	2,427
	1998	348	1,385	768	2,501	-	4	4	2,505
Prairie	1996	179	865 r	608	1,652	30	126 r	156 r	1,808 r
	1997	203	890	647	1,740	45	174	219	1,959
	1998	343	914	754	2,011	32	119	151	2,162
Pacific	1996	138	600	382	1,120	-	3	3	1,123
	1997	143	571	401	1,115	1	8	9	1,124
	1998	213	589	386	1,188	1	3	4	1,192
TOTAL	1996	1,212	4,987 r	2,727 r	8,926 r	67	279 r	346 r	9,272 r
	1997	1,079	4,780	2,936	8,795	70	330	400	9,195
	1998	1,524	4,697	3,069	9,290	49	221	270	9,560

See endnotes.

TABLE 48. GRANT RATE FOR FEDERAL OFFENDERS, BY TYPE OF RELEASE

Type of release	Year		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
ESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCE			
Granted	353	361 r	398
Denied	56	63	76
Grant rate (%)	86.3	85.1	84.0
UNESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCE			
Granted	367 r	318	374
Denied	376 r	181	204
Grant rate (%)	49.4 r	63.7	64.7
DAY PAROLE			
Granted	3,162 r	2,698 r	3,651
Denied	2,216 r	1,396 r	1,461
Grant rate (%)	58.8	65.9 r	71.4
FULL PAROLE			
Granted	1,954 r	1,746 r	1,976
Denied	3,715 r	2,624 r	2,731
Grant rate (%)	34.5 r	40.0 r	42.0

TABLE 49. DAY PAROLE GRANTED BY THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD TO FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL OFFENDERS, BY TYPE OF DECISION

Type of decision	Federal offenders			Provincial/territorial offenders		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
REGULAR DAY PAROLE						
Granted/continued ¹	3,161 r	2,698 r	2,703	292 r	279 r	212
Denied	2,216 r	1,395 r	1,234	272 r	334 r	304
Cancelled	40 r	32	24	7	8	9
Other	707	719 r	759	89	25 r	9
Grant rate (%)	59 r	66 r	69	52 r	46 r	41
DAY PAROLE BY EXCEPTION²						
Granted/continued ¹	1	-	-	-	-	-
Denied	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cancelled	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant rate (%)	100	-	-	-	-	-
ACCELERATED PAROLE REVIEW						
Granted/continued ¹	...	...	948	...	...	...
Denied	...	...	227	...	...	...
Cancelled	...	...	8	...	...	...
Other	...	...	20	...	...	...
Grant rate (%)	...	...	81	...	...	...
TOTAL DAY PAROLE GRANTED						
Granted/continued ¹	3,162 r	2,698 r	3,651	292 r	279 r	212
Denied	2,216 r	1,396 r	1,461	272 r	334 r	304
Cancelled	40 r	32	32	7	8	9
Other	707	719 r	779	89	25 r	9
Grant rate (%)	59 r	66 r	71	52 r	46 r	41

See endnotes.

TABLE 50. FULL PAROLE GRANTED BY THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD TO FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL OFFENDERS, BY TYPE OF DECISION

Type of decision	Federal offenders			Provincial/territorial offenders		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
REGULAR						
Granted/continued ¹	805 r	652 r	749	450	456	326
Denied	3,430 r	2,329 r	2,600	465	423	428
Cancelled	15	11	5	28	18	25
Other	546	683 r	707	41	42	33
Grant rate (%)	19	22 r	22	49	52	43
ACCELERATED PAROLE REVIEW (COMBINED)						
Granted/continued ¹	1,087	1,055	1,183	...	...	...
Denied	226	222	81	...	...	...
Cancelled	16	15	8	...	...	...
Other	105	117	157	...	...	...
Grant rate (%)	83	83	94	...	...	...
DEPORTATION						
Granted/continued ¹	59 r	29	40	2	6	1
Denied	56	65	50	-	2	1
Cancelled	2	1	3	-	-	-
Other	9	13	14	-	1	-
Grant rate (%)	51 r	31	44	100	75	50
EXCEPTIONS						
Granted/continued ¹	3	9	3	-	-	-
Denied	1	4 r	-	-	1	-
Cancelled	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2	4 r	2	1	-	-
Grant rate (%)	75	69 r	100	-	0.0	-
VOLUNTARY DEPARTURE²						
Granted/continued ¹	-	-	1	...	...	...
Denied	2	3	-	...	...	...
Cancelled	-	-	-	...	...	...
Other	-	-	-	...	...	...
Grant rate (%)	0.0 r	0.0 r	100	...	...	...
EXCEPTION/DEPORTATION³						
Granted/continued ¹	-	1	-	...	...	...
Denied	-	1	-	...	...	...
Cancelled	-	-	-	...	...	...
Other	-	-	-	...	...	...
Grant rate (%)	-	50	-	...	...	...
TOTAL						
Granted/continued ¹	1,954 r	1,746 r	1,976	452	462	327
Denied	3,715 r	2,624 r	2,731	465	426	429
Cancelled	33	27	16	28	18	25
Other	662	817 r	880	42	43	33
Grant rate (%)	34 r	40 r	42	49	52	43

See endnotes.

TABLE 51. NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD - FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL DAY PAROLE POST-RELEASE DECISIONS

Federal decisions	Regular		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Terminated	25	15	11
Revoked	656 r	507 r	474
Suspension cancelled	137	109	101
Change conditions	619	523 r	440
Other	531 r	444 r	480
TOTAL	1,968 r	1,598 r	1,506
	Accelerated parole review		
Terminated	...	...	-
Revoked	...	...	78
Suspension cancelled	...	...	13
Change conditions	...	...	56
Other	...	...	96
TOTAL	...	...	243
	By exception ¹		
Terminated	-	-	-
Revoked	-	-	-
Suspension cancelled	-	-	-
Change conditions	-	-	-
Other	-	2	-
TOTAL	-	2	-
	All federal decisions		
Terminated	25	15	11
Revoked	656 r	507 r	552
Suspension cancelled	137	109	114
Change conditions	619	523 r	496
Other	531 r	446 r	576
TOTAL	1,968 r	1,600 r	1,749
	Regular		
Provincial/territorial decisions	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Terminated	5	1	3
Revoked	66 r	51 r	40
Suspension cancelled	7 r	8 r	8
Change conditions	49 r	27	31
Other	19 r	17 r	9
TOTAL	146 r	104 r	91

See endnotes.

TABLE 52. NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD - FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL FULL PAROLE POST-RELEASE DECISIONS

Federal decisions	All full parole		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Terminated	14	12	3
Revoked	774 r	700 r	622
Suspension cancelled	223 r	172	183
Change conditions	1,035 r	840 r	834
Other	771 r	768 r	760
TOTAL	2,817 r	2,492 r	2,402
	Accelerated parole review		
Terminated	5	-	1
Revoked	410	405	376
Suspension cancelled	97	82	110
Change conditions	475	449	485
Other	351	386	425
TOTAL	1,338	1,322	1,397
	Full parole		
Provincial/territorial decisions	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Terminated	1	-	4
Revoked	92	78	78
Suspension cancelled	10	13	8
Change conditions	44	27	37
Other	12	9	7
TOTAL	159	127	134

TABLE 53. NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD – RESIDENCY CONDITION FOR STATUTORY RELEASES

Region	Year	Pre-release			Post-release		
		Imposed	Detention	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
Atlantic	1995-96	-	2	-	-	-	-
	1996-97	84	2	1	2	-	-
	1997-98	93	2	-	2	2	5
Quebec	1995-96	13	4	-	-	1	-
	1996-97	223	4	-	15	3	1
	1997-98	371	2	-	7	5	4
Ontario	1995-96	10	7	-	5	1	1
	1996-97	177	6	1	15	2	4
	1997-98	178	3	2	4	4	17
Prairies	1995-96	18	8	-	3	-	-
	1996-97	201	9	1	10	1	17
	1997-98	224	10	2	4	-	25
Pacific	1995-96	4	8	-	2	-	-
	1996-97	121	11	1	8	10	3
	1997-98	156	7	1	8	11	12
CANADA	1995-96	45	29	-	10	2	1
	1996-97	806	32	4	50	16	25
	1997-98	1,022	24	5	25	22	63

ENDNOTES

GENERAL NOTES

- (1) Columns may not add to totals due to rounding. Calculations are also subject to rounding error.
- (2) Percentage distributions are based on known cases only.
- (3) To control for inflation, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was used in all constant dollar calculations in this report.

SUMMARY TABLE 1

- (1) Federal admissions represent Warrant of Committal into the federal system only.
- (2) Total 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.
- (3) Refers to average actual count and therefore excludes inmates temporarily not in custody at the time of the count.
- (4) Provincial/territorial admissions exclude Northwest Territories.
- (5) Federal non-custodial population include day parole, full parole and statutory release counts for all offenders under federal jurisdiction.
- (6) Provincial/territorial average daily counts and admissions for Northwest Territories are excluded.
- (7) Provincial/territorial admissions for Northwest Territories are excluded.
- (8) Provincial/territorial average daily counts for Northwest Territories are excluded. Conditional sentences are included for the first time in community services for 1997-98. However, conditional sentences have been excluded when making year to year comparisons.

SUMMARY TABLE 2

- (1) Includes offenders on temporary/other detention such as immigration hold.
- (2) The rate per 10,000 adults charged calculation is based on *Criminal Code* and Federal Statutes offences only. Adults charged data are obtained from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

SUMMARY TABLE 3

- (1) The rate per 10,000 adults charged calculation is based on *Criminal Code* and Federal Statutes offences only.
- (2) These releases include parole from provinces with their own parole boards as well as provincial/territorial parole under the responsibility of the National Parole Board, federal parole and federal statutory release.
- (3) The total community caseload excludes 140 other types of federal releases.
- (4) Provincial/territorial admissions include conditional sentences for 1997-98. However, they have been excluded when making year to year comparisons.

SUMMARY TABLE 4

- (1) Includes offenders on temporary/other detention.
- (2) The rate per 10,000 adults charged calculation is based on the *Criminal Code* and Federal Statutes offences only.

SUMMARY TABLE 5

- (1) The rate per 10,000 adults charged calculation is based on *Criminal code* and Federal Statutes offences only.
- (2) These releases include provincial/territorial and federal parole and federal statutory release, but exclude inmates temporarily not in custody at the time of the count.
- (3) The data for the Northwest Territories have been excluded from previous years when making year to year comparisons. See footnote (8) for Summary Table 1.
- (4) The total federal caseload includes provincial/territorial offenders released on parole in provinces/territories that do not operate their own parole boards.

SUMMARY TABLE 7

- (1) Ontario and British Columbia do not provide a breakdown of staff into correctional and probation officer groups, thus detailed staff complements do not add to the total.

TABLE 3

- (1) Actual offences refer to all incidents which become known to the police and are subsequently substantiated (i.e., excludes all unfounded offences) by further police investigation. It should be

noted that the most serious offence rule is applied by the police when reporting.

- (2) These offences include "Impaired operation of motor vehicle, vessel, aircraft or railway equipment" and "refusing or failing to provide a breath sample or blood sample". They also include a small number of youths.
- (3) The category "Other *Criminal Code* offences" includes traffic incidents.
- (4) As of 1995, the Policing Services Program no longer reports provincial/territorial statute offences.

TABLE 4

- (1) The figures under impaired driving include a small number of youths. Traffic violations are excluded for all offence categories with the exception of *Criminal Code* impaired driving.

It should be noted that the most serious offence rule is applied by the police when reporting. This rule states that where several offences occur in one incident, only the most serious offence is scored by the police.

- (2) These offences include "Impaired operation of motor vehicle, vessel, aircraft or railway equipment" and "refusing and failing to provide a breath sample or blood sample".
- (3) See endnote (3) for Table 3.
- (4) See endnote (4) for Table 3.

TABLE 6

- (1) Quebec - Due to the restructuring of community services, 17 of the 38 probation offices were closed during 1995-96.

TABLE 7

- (1) Unless otherwise specified, staff reflects actual person-years as of March 31st, 1998.
- (2) The percentage of total expenditures accounted for by salaries includes employee benefits.
- (3) Newfoundland and Saskatchewan - Staff figures represent budgeted person-years.
- (4) Prince Edward Island - The Provincial Administrator of Community Programs (part of Headquarters & Central Services) is also responsible for Young Offenders Probation and Family Court Counsellors Services.

- (5) Nova Scotia - Staff figures reflect budgeted person-years. Probation staff complement excludes 42 assistant probation officers on contract.

- (6) New Brunswick - These figures include staff providing services to a combined adult and young offender caseload and represent established positions.

Staffing figures exclude 29 full-time equivalent (FTS) still part of correctional Services plan of establishment, but subject to budget cuts in 1999-2000 as part of the 3-year Community and correctional Services re-engineering initiative (achieving a balance).

- (7) Quebec - Staff figures reflect budgeted person-years. Parole board staff complement excludes part-time board members.
- (8) Ontario - Staff figures represent full-time equivalents. Staff figures exclude young offender funded positions.
- (9) Manitoba - Community supervision staff figures have been prorated to exclude those positions primarily responsible for youth programs. Staff figures represent budgeted person-years.
- (10) British Columbia - All staff figures are expressed as full-time equivalent (FTE). Thus, a breakdown into specific positions (e.g., correctional officers, probation officers) is not available.
- (11) Northwest Territories - Staff figures represent actual staff as of June 25, 1998.

TABLE 8

- (1) Capital costs have been excluded from all jurisdictions' expenditures.
- (2) Employee benefits - For two of the jurisdictions, employee benefits have been estimated as a percentage of salary costs. The jurisdictions and their respective percentages in 1997-98 are: Newfoundland - 12.0%, and Saskatchewan - 14.4%.
- (3) Newfoundland - Utility and maintenance costs are not included.
- (4) New Brunswick - In 1996-97, a one time expenditure from Public Works for upgrading security equipment is included as well as contract salary adjustments.
- (5) Quebec - Community supervision services include the costs of Fine Option (FO) and Alcofrein programs. Those costs are as follows: 1995-96 - \$3,209.1; 1996-97 - \$2,236.4; and, 1997-98 - \$2,094.2.
- (6) Alberta - Maintenance and utility costs have not been included.
- (7) Yukon - Starting in 1996-97, expenditures for Victim Services are excluded.

- (8) Northwest Territories – Utility and maintenance costs are not included in operating expenditures.

TABLE 9

- (1) New Brunswick - Community correctional centres expenditures are for government-operated community residential centres. Includes community residential centres for both expenditures and total days stay.
- (2) Ontario - Due to the multi-level nature of Ontario facilities, costs for open and community correctional centres cannot be separated out. As of October 1995, all community resource centres have been closed, which accounts for the large decrease in purchased services expenditures.
- (3) Saskatchewan - Community training residences are included under government-operated open facilities.
- (4) Alberta - Due to the multi-level nature of Alberta facilities, costs for open facilities cannot be separated out. The expenditures reported under "Other services/grants" represent the cost of operating two custody centres under contract.

TABLE 10

- (1) Newfoundland - Expenditures under "Purchased services" for supervision are expenditures by the Department of Social Services related to probation. Costs associated with the Electronic Monitoring Program are reported under "Purchased services - Other services/grants".
- (2) Nova Scotia - The expenditures under "Purchased services" for supervision are for salaries and benefits, professional services and transportation and communications costs for assistant probation officers on contract (42 in 1997-98).
- (3) Quebec - See endnote (5) for Table 8.
- (4) Saskatchewan and British Columbia - Costs associated with the Electronic Monitoring Program are reported under "Probation services".
- (5) Yukon - Regional probation facilities are rented and not included in these figures. This rent is paid by the Department of Government Services.
- (6) Northwest Territories - Social workers supervise the majority of probationers at no cost to Corrections.

TABLE 11

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

- (2) Yukon – See footnote (7) for Table 8.

TABLE 12

- (1) Counts are reported as average daily counts unless otherwise noted.
- (2) Quebec – Average counts are based on the count taken on the 15th day of each month.
- (3) Northwest Territories – Average counts are derived from monthly counts.

TABLE 13

- (1) New Brunswick – Total admission figures are reported on a fiscal year basis, while all profile distributions are calculated using admission data for the calendar year.
- (2) Ontario – Sentenced admission figures represent those sentenced during the year regardless of status on admission or actual admission date.

TABLE 14

- (1) The percentage shown for "Fine default admissions" is based on the total number of sentenced admissions in Table 13 (i.e., at least one of the charges the offender was convicted for was fine default).
- (2) New Brunswick – Only those offenders who were admitted and released during the calendar year are represented in the offence data.
- (3) Saskatchewan - "Other Federal Statutes" offences are included in the "Other Criminal Code" category. All Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-law offences are reported together under "Total Provincial Statutes".

TABLE 15

- (1) The median sentence length calculation excludes sentences of two years or more.
- (2) The percentage of "Intermittent sentences" is calculated from the sentenced admissions on Table 13 and are excluded from the percentage "Aggregate sentence length".
- (3) New Brunswick - Sentence length data are based on those offenders who are admitted and released during the calendar year. This could introduce some bias in the data towards shorter sentences.
- (4) British Columbia – The information in this table reflects the most serious offence sentence length.

TABLE 17

- (1) New Brunswick - Only those offenders who were admitted and released during the calendar year are represented in this table.
- (2) Yukon - In 1997-98, the percentage representation of Aboriginal offenders was calculated excluding a large number of offenders for which their Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal status was not stated. Therefore the percentage will appear greater than the actual Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal distribution.

TABLE 18

- (1) The "Time served" calculations exclude sentences of two years or more and releases for which length of time served is unknown. Other temporary detention is included under the heading "Sentenced" releases.
- (2) Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick - Release data are based on those offenders who are admitted and released during the calendar year. This could introduce some bias in the data towards shorter sentences.
- (3) Manitoba - Time served for remand and sentence is not available.
- (4) The number of releases for Manitoba are excluded from this total since a breakdown by release status is not available.

TABLE 19

- (1) Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia - The category "Other" includes escapes while in the custody of a correctional officer, police, courts, or bailiff; inmates who fail to report to serve an intermittent sentence; and intermitents unlawfully at large (UAL).
- (2) Manitoba - Offenders who failed to report to serve an intermittent sentence have been excluded from the category "Other". In the reported years, they represent: 183 in 1995-96; 96 in 1996-97; and, 83 in 1997-98.
- (3) British Columbia - Included under "Other" are offenders on the Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) via a temporary absence.

TABLE 20

- (1) Unless otherwise specified, average offender count is reported as a monthly average count.
- (2) In most jurisdictions, Community Service Orders (CSO) and Restitution Orders (RO) are conditions of probation and are not included in the totals. Where this differs, it will be reflected in the appropriate endnotes.

- (3) Since September 1996, conditional sentences are an additional disposition given by the court.
- (4) Newfoundland - Cases supervised by the Department of Social Services are excluded from the intake figures for all years. CSO's and RO's are included in the probation caseload. Offenders supervised through the electronic monitoring program are reported under "Other".
- (5) New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, and Alberta - The category "Other" includes inmates temporarily released from custody, bail, day parole, interim releases, federal conditional releases, provincial temporary absences, and pre-trial releases.
- (6) British Columbia - The supervision of community service orders is handled through contracted agencies. For 1995-96, 244 time points were used to calculate the average count.

TABLE 22

- (1) Newfoundland - The offences are reported as multiple charges rather than most serious offences which are reported for all other jurisdictions.

TABLE 24

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

TABLE 26

- (1) Included are those inmates not eligible or not available for an interview and inmates refusing/waiving the hearing. These data are not included in calculating the grant rate.
- (2) The percent calculations exclude data for British Columbia.

TABLE 28

- (1) These figures represent the rated capacity, which is defined as single cell, permanent occupancy accommodation. Normal capacity includes normal association cells, reception cells and psychiatric/mental health cells. Special capacity includes disciplinary segregation, medical cells and hospital beds.

TABLE 29

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

TABLE 30

- (1) CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN.

TABLE 31

- (1) CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN.

TABLE 32

- (1) The staff figures represent full-time equivalents as of March 31, 1998.

TABLE 33

- (1) Benefits consist primarily of Employee Benefit Plans (\$90,217,000).
- (2) The expenditures by major financial category exclude CORCAN.
- (3) Expenditures related to Capital Costs are reflected in this total.

TABLE 34

- (1) Institutional operating expenditures refer to costs associated with the day-to-day operation of an institution, such as salaries, transportation, maintenance, etc. Excluded are major renovations and construction costs. Included are government operated custody centres, secure, open and community correctional centres.
- (2) "Total days stay" is based on 52 weekly counts of inmates who were physically inside the institution at the time of the count. Includes temporary detainees.

TABLE 37

- (1) Temporary detainees are included in the "Actual-in" count but are not included in the "On-register" count.
- (2) "On-register" refers to the number of inmates (males and females) on-register at federal facilities or who are temporarily absent from the institution for various reasons such as inmates on day parole, on temporary absence, unlawfully at large, etc.

TABLE 39

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

TABLE 42

- (1) Included in the total are offenders under the age of 18 years at time of admissions. There were 4 in 1995-96, 15 in 1996-97, and 7 in 1997-98.

TABLE 43

- (1) "Legal intervention" includes offenders killed by authorities while committing an offence such as hostage taking incidents and escapes.
- (2) "Other" refers to death from natural causes and accidental deaths.

TABLE 45

- (1) In 1995-96, the number of statutory releases excludes six cases for which the region was unknown.

Table 46

- (1) The number of temporary absences "Not completed" includes unlawfully at large, detained by police, and terminated by the National Parole Board.

TABLE 47

- (1) These data represent the count as of March 31st of each year.
- (2) Provincial/territorial caseload is composed of provincial/territorial offenders in provinces/territories which do not operate their own parole boards, but who are supervised by Correctional Services Canada.

TABLE 49

- (1) "Granted/continued" includes decisions to continue a previously granted day parole.
- (2) "Day parole by exception" – Day parole review is conducted exceptionally before day parole eligibility date.

TABLE 50

- (1) Granted/continued includes decisions to continue a previously granted day parole.
- (2) Voluntary departure - This occurs when the offender, if released, accepts to leave the country voluntarily.

- (3) By exception/deportation - Before the proclamation of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (CCRA) in November 1992, full parole could be granted before the eligibility date for deportation purpose.

TABLE 51

- (1) Day parole "By exception" refers to the review conducted exceptionally before the day parole eligibility date.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

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

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

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

Aggregate sentence - The sum of all consecutive sentences imposed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY OF TERMS - CONCLUDED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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