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Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1998-99

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Preface

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

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

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Introduction

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

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

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

Adult Correctional Services

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

(1) Custodial Remands

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

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

(2) Custodial Sentences

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Conditional Sentences

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

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

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

(4) Probation

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

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

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

(5) Conditional Release

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

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

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

The mechanisms for conditional release in Canada:

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

(6) Parole Boards

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

Parole boards are administrative tribunals that have the authority to grant, deny, terminate or revoke parole in their jurisdiction. The National Parole Board also has the authority to terminate or revoke offenders on statutory release, detain

certain offenders, and grant unescorted temporary absences for some offenders in penitentiaries.

Measures of Correctional Activity: Admissions and Average Counts

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

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

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

While admission data describe and measure the changing 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. While it is important to monitor the workload associated with each individual, it is equally important to be able to count the total number of offenders producing the admissions workload.

A second correctional measure, “inmate counts”, are used to describe the number of inmates imprisoned or serving a sentence in the community at a given point in time. Counts

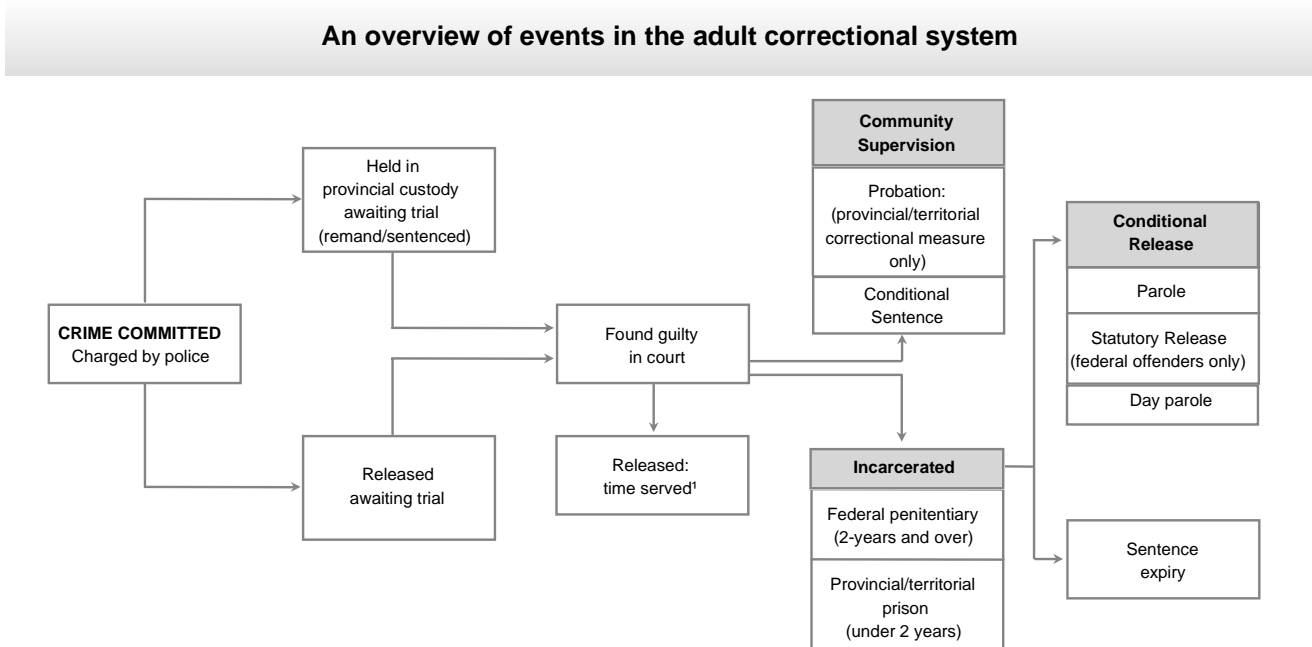
are a major operational indicator for correctional managers and are used as formal indicators of the utilization of bed space in institutions. Correctional officials perform daily counts of inmates in their facility, minimally at every shift change, and monthly counts of offenders under community supervision.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

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

An Overview of Events in the Adult Correctional System

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

Diagram 1



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

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

National Overview

Summary Table 1

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

Type of sentence	Year	Average daily counts			Admissions		
		Provincial/ territorial	Federal	Total	Provincial/ territorial ²	Federal ¹	Total
Custodial ^{2,3}	1994-95	19,521 ^r	13,818	33,339	238,856	8,020 ^r	246,876 ^r
	1995-96 ⁴	19,427 ^r	14,076	33,503	230,300	7,246 ^r	237,546 ^r
	1996-97 ⁴	19,526 ^r	14,197	33,723	228,382	7,422 ^r	235,806 ^r
	1997-98	18,955 ^r	13,765	33,720	217,174	7,170 ^r	224,344 ^r
	1998-99	19,233	13,178	32,411	210,591	7,418	218,009
Community ^{5, 6}	1994-95 ⁷	104,631	9,422	114,053	85,372	7,240 ^r	92,612 ^r
	1995-96 ⁷	105,130	9,272	114,402	82,476	7,487 ^r	89,963 ^r
	1996-97 ⁷	110,163	7,405	117,568	93,119	6,987 ^r	100,106 ^r
	1997-98 ⁸	115,780	7,458	123,238	100,581	7,679 ^r	108,260 ^r
	1998-99 ⁹	110,798	7,778	118,576	97,224	7,406	104,630
TOTAL	1994-95	124,152	23,240	147,392	324,228	15,260	339,488
	1995-96	124,557	23,348	147,905	312,776	14,733	327,509
	1996-97	129,689	21,602	151,291	321,501	14,409	335,910
	1997-98	134,735	21,223	155,958	317,755	14,849	332,604
	1998-99	130,030	20,956	150,986	307,815	14,824	322,639

¹ Federal admissions include the following types of admissions: Warrant of Committal; sentenced provincial/territorial offenders admitted to federal custody; parole revocation; termination of release; interruption; transfers from foreign countries, and other types of admissions. In previous editions of this publication, only Warrant of Committal admissions were presented here, hence caution should be exercised when comparing data from previous editions.

² Provincial/territorial 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 Average daily counts - Refers to the average actual-in count and therefore excludes inmates temporarily not in custody at the time of the count.

⁴ Provincial/territorial admissions for 1995-96 and 1996-97 exclude Northwest Territories.

⁵ Provincial/territorial community data include probation, conditional sentences, and parole for those jurisdictions operating their own parole boards. Federal community population includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, and statutory release as well as provincial/territorial offenders released on parole in provinces/territories that do not operate their own parole boards. "Admissions" to the federal community population refers to releases from federal custody only.

⁶ The option of imposing conditional sentences came into effect September 1996. Data are included in provincial/territorial counts.

⁷ Provincial/territorial admissions for 1994-95 to 1996-97 exclude Northwest Territories.

⁸ Provincial/territorial average counts for 1997-98 exclude Northwest Territories.

⁹ Provincial/territorial average counts exclude Prince Edward Island.

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

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Summary Table 2

Admissions to Provincial/Territorial and Federal Custody, by Selected Characteristics, 1998-99

Jurisdiction	Sentenced admissions	Remand admissions	Other admissions ¹	Total admissions	% change from previous year	Median sentence length (days)	Characteristics of sentenced inmates		
							Per cent female	Per cent Aboriginal	Median age
Newfoundland	1,199	306	5	1,510	4.1	90	6	6	31
Prince Edward Island	803	134	-	937	-9.7	..	8	--	..
Nova Scotia	1,964	1,399	426	3,789	-1.6	51	5	5	30
New Brunswick	2,273	1,101	-	3,374	-3.0	15	4	5	31
Quebec	21,735	25,342	2,714	49,791	-12.6	30	9	2	34
Ontario	32,815	45,351	5,151	83,317	-0.7	45	9	10	31
Manitoba	1,393	3,182	3,955	8,530	5.8	120	6	59	30
Saskatchewan	3,850	7,175	316	11,341	4.1	113	9	76	29
Alberta	15,491	8,298	-	23,789	4.5	30	11	38	31
British Columbia	9,628	11,076	-	20,704	-3.6	45	7	20	31
Yukon	300	318	4	622	4.0	45	8	49	33
Northwest Territories	1,594	1,293	..	2,887	7.4	..	4	..	..
PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL TOTAL	93,045	104,975	12,571	210,591	-3.0	...	9	17	...
FEDERAL TOTAL	4,493	...	2,925	7,418	3.5	1,132	4	17	31

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

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

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

Summary Table 3

Provincial/Territorial and Federal Admissions/Intakes to Community Supervision, 1998-99

Jurisdiction	Total probation admissions	% change from previous year	Median probation length (months)	Characteristics of probationers			Total conditional sentences	Total conditional release ¹	Total provincial/territorial and federal community supervision
				Per cent female	Per cent Aboriginal	Median age			
Newfoundland	1,903	-4.0	12	16	6	33	300	...	2,203
Prince Edward Island	564	-24.2	..	..	..	..	35	...	599
Nova Scotia	3,719	0.1	12	15	4	30	510	...	4,229
New Brunswick	1,740	-6.4	10	16	..	28	507	...	2,247
Quebec	6,877	-4.8	24	12	8	31	4,202	2,682	13,761
Ontario	34,469	-4.1	12	17	7	31	3,690	960	39,119
Manitoba	4,426	21.0	..	..	..	..	672	...	5,098
Saskatchewan	3,305	1.3	12	19	63	28	1,083	...	4,388
Alberta	8,544	9.6	..	18	20	..	1,035	...	9,579
British Columbia	12,805	-4.7	12	15	17	31	2,142	527	15,474
Yukon	467	3.5	12	20	80	29	60	...	527
Northwest Territories	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL TOTAL	78,819	-1.5	...	16	13	...	14,236	4,169	97,224
FEDERAL TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,406	7,406

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

Reference: Tables 14, 15, 18 and 35.

Summary Table 4

Average Counts of Offenders in Provincial/Territorial and Federal Custody, 1998-99

Jurisdiction	Sentenced	Remand count	Other ¹ count	Total average offender count ²	% change from previous year	Average count of offenders in custody per 100,000 adults (Incarceration rate)	% change from previous year
Newfoundland	270	44	13	328	8.4	78	9.5
Prince Edward Island	73	9	3	85	-7.9	83	-7.9
Nova Scotia	285	82	9	376	-5.7	52	-5.9
New Brunswick	274	47	7	328	-14.6	56	-14.9
Quebec	2,102	1,219	-	3,321	0.6	58	-1.7
Ontario	4,441	3,032	215	7,689	-1.1	89	-2.7
Manitoba	615	450	6	1,071	18.0	127	17.5
Saskatchewan	955	236	18	1,209	2.7	161	2.0
Alberta	1,601	525	-	2,126	8.6	99	5.3
British Columbia	1,513	757	-	2,270	1.9	73	0.3
Yukon	52	22	-	74	-6.8	318	-5.7
Northwest Territories	309	49	-	358	2.0	838	2.3
PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL TOTAL	12,490	6,472	271	19,233	1.5	83	0.1
FEDERAL TOTAL³	...	...	...	13,178	-4.3	57	-5.5

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

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

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

Reference: Appendix A, Tables 5 and 27.

Summary Table 5

Average Counts of Offenders Under Community Supervision, 1998-99

Jurisdiction	Probation	Probation count per 100,000	Conditional sentences	Conditional release ¹ adults	Total community supervision counts ²	% change from previous year
Newfoundland	2,337	558	128	...	2,465	-1.3
Prince Edward Island	..	..	..	..	..	...
Nova Scotia	5,209	724	..	..	5,209	6.7
New Brunswick	2,599	447	42	..	2,641	-3.5
Quebec	7,296	128	2,444	1,334	11,074	-28.5
Ontario	52,659	607	2,268	574	55,501	1.0
Manitoba	5,167	611	311	..	5,478	0.6
Saskatchewan	3,760	502	713	..	4,473	6.4
Alberta	7,968	370	704	..	8,672	0.5
British Columbia	13,495	436	1,033	239	14,767	-5.1
Yukon	492	2,128	26	..	518	-5.8
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	...
PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL TOTAL	100,982	439	7,669	2,147	110,798	-3.1
FEDERAL TOTAL³	...	...	...	7,778	7,778	4.3

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

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

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

Reference: Appendix A, Tables 13 and 37.

Summary Table 6

Provincial/Territorial and Federal Adult Corrections Operational Expenditures

Year	Federal		Provincial/territorial		Total		Per capita	
	Current dollars	Constant 1992-93 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1992-93 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1992-93 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1992-93 dollars
	\$'000						\$	
1994-95	913,250	896,222	980,280	962,002	1,893,530	1,858,224	64.72	63.52
1995-96	948,887	911,515	970,041	931,836	1,918,928	1,843,351	64.79	62.24
1996-97	970,289	916,231	998,264	942,648	1,968,553	1,858,879	66.34	62.65
1997-98	1,028,029	958,089	1,049,418	978,022	2,077,447	1,936,111	69.24	64.53
1998-99	1,143,822	1,056,161	1,113,552	1,028,210	2,257,374	2,084,371	74.50	68.79

Reference: Tables 3 and 22.

Summary Table 7

Personnel in Provincial/Territorial and Federal Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Year	Personnel ¹				Total
		Headquarters and central services	Custodial services	Non-custodial services	Parole boards	
Provincial/ Territorial	1994-95	456	13,409	2,285	95	16,245
	1995-96	481	14,204	2,462	63	17,210
	1996-97	472	13,117	2,096	64	15,749
	1997-98	423	12,514	2,139	51	15,127
	1998-99	702	13,356	2,314	59	16,430
Federal	1994-95	938	8,690	869	361	10,858
	1995-96	1,024	9,126	876	341	11,367
	1996-97	1,166	9,509	918	333	11,926
	1997-98	1,287	9,771	930	360	12,348
	1998-99	1,496	9,906	989	265	12,656
TOTAL	1994-95	1,394	22,099	3,154	456	27,103
	1995-96	1,505	23,330	3,338	404	28,577
	1996-97	1,638	22,626	3,014	397	27,675
	1997-98	1,710	22,285	3,069	411	27,475
	1998-99	2,198	23,262	3,303	324	29,086

¹ The personnel figures represent full-time equivalents as of March 31, 1999.

Reference: Tables 2, 24 and 26.

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

Provincial/Territorial Tables

Table 1

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

Jurisdiction	Year	Security level			Capacity ¹		Non-custodial (probation/ parole/ offices)
		Secure	Open	Total	Total Operational	Special purpose	
Newfoundland	1996-97	7	1	8	351	47	14
	1997-98	6	2	8	349	37	14
	1998-99	7	1	8	349	37	14
Prince Edward Island	1996-97	2	-	2	115	8	6
	1997-98	2	-	2	81	21	6
	1998-99	2	-	2	102	21	6
Nova Scotia	1996-97	9	-	9	475	36	17
	1997-98	9	-	9	505	36	17
	1998-99	9	-	9	505	130	16
New Brunswick	1996-97	7	1	8	324	30	12
	1997-98	4	2	6	326	20	12
	1998-99	4	2	6	336	-	12
Quebec	1996-97	18	1	19	3,297	504	21
	1997-98	18	1	19	3,239	565	21
	1998-99	18	1	19	3,189	670	40
Ontario	1996-97	46	2	48	8,024	664	105
	1997-98	45	2	47	8,048	659	101
	1998-99	42	2	44	7,889	643	101
Manitoba	1996-97	6	2	8	1,008	..	20
	1997-98	6	2	8	1,008	..	20
	1998-99	6	2	8	1,008	..	20
Saskatchewan	1996-97	4	8	12	1,123	57	15
	1997-98	4	8	12	1,180	57	15
	1998-99	4	8	12	1,180	57	15
Alberta	1996-97	8	1	9	2,375	687	45
	1997-98	8	1	9	2,272	619	45
	1998-99	8	1	9	2,291	672	42
British Columbia	1996-97	8	11	19	2,332	142	81
	1997-98	8	11	19	2,332	142	81
	1998-99	9	10	19	2,372	170	72
Yukon	1996-97	1	1	2	120	11	3
	1997-98	1	1	2	116	11	3
	1998-99	1	1	2	116	11	4
Northwest Territories	1996-97	3	1	4	244	-	..
	1997-98	3	1	4	244	-	39
	1998-99	3	1	4	244	-	39
TOTAL	1996-97	119	29	148	19,788	2,186	339
	1997-98	114	31	145	19,700	2,167	374
	1998-99	113	29	142	19,581	2,411	381

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

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

Table 2
Personnel¹, by Selected Categories, 1998-99

Jurisdiction	Head- quarters and Central Services	Custodial services			Non-custodial services			Parole boards			Total	Salaries as a % of total operating expenditures ²
		Correc- tional officers	Other	Total	Probation/ parole officers	Other	Total	Board members	Other	Total		
Newfoundland ³	4	201	42	243	33	15	48	...	...	...	295	80
Prince Edward Island ⁴	4	50	38	88	14	5	19	...	...	...	111	87
Nova Scotia ⁵	18	223	171	394	46	49	95	...	...	...	507	84
New Brunswick ⁶	16	205	87	292	50	25	75	...	...	...	383	72
Quebec ⁷	277	1,710	486	2,196	211	98	309	9	21	30	2,812	76
Ontario	227	3,695	2,273	5,968	612	289	901	4	19	23	7,118	77
Manitoba	22	460	85	545	61	37	98	...	...	...	665	78
Saskatchewan ³	19	468	246	714	84	26	110	...	...	...	843	81
Alberta	44	815	317	1,132	125	78	203	...	...	...	1,379	81
British Columbia	43	..	..	1,588	..	..	431	..	..	6	2,068	66
Yukon	21	55	19	74	10	15	25	...	...	...	120	77
Northwest Territories	7	80	42	122	-	-	-	...	...	...	129	72
TOTAL	702	..	..	13,356	..	..	2,314	13	40	59	16,430	

¹ Unless otherwise specified, staff reflects full-time equivalents (FTE's) as of March 31st, 1999.

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 and Central Services) is also responsible for Young Offenders Probation and Family Court Counsellors Services.

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

⁶ New Brunswick - 'Other' Custodial services staffing figures include 29 full-time equivalent (FTE) 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). Probation officers carry both adult and youth caseloads. For survey purposes, they have been counted based on the percentage of their adult caseload.

⁷ Quebec - Staff figures reflect budgeted person-years.

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

Table 3

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

Jurisdiction	Year	Current dollars										Constant 1992-93 dollars	
		Custodial services		Community supervision services		Headquarters and central services		Parole boards		Total		Total	
		\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	per capita	\$'000	per capita
Newfoundland	1996-97	16,016	86	2,361	13	229	1	...	...	18,606	33.19	17,569	31.34
	1997-98	16,300	86	2,432	13	260	1	...	...	18,992	34.26	17,700	31.93
	1998-99	17,146	84	2,925	14	263	1	...	...	20,333	37.35	18,775	34.49
Prince Edward Island	1996-97	4,199	79	953	18	156	3	...	...	5,308	38.97	5,012	36.80
	1997-98	3,959	78	956	19	167	3	...	...	5,082	37.15	4,736	34.62
	1998-99	4,025	77	960	18	255	5	...	...	5,240	38.42	4,839	35.47
Nova Scotia	1996-97	17,435	70	6,397	26	1,079	4	...	...	24,911	26.75	23,523	25.26
	1997-98	17,583	72	5,679	23	1,312	5	...	...	24,574	26.29	22,902	24.50
	1998-99	18,047	74	5,529	23	752	3	...	...	24,328	26.03	22,464	24.04
New Brunswick ²	1996-97	13,454	75	3,264	18	1,281	7	...	...	17,999	23.90	16,996	22.57
	1997-98	12,596	73	3,620	21	1,083	6	...	...	17,299	22.94	16,122	21.38
	1998-99	11,692	64	5,109	28	1,358	7	...	...	18,159	24.11	16,767	22.27
Quebec ³	1996-97	143,239	86	14,344	9	6,543	4	2,741	2	166,867	22.94	157,570	21.66
	1997-98	139,496	85	15,497	9	6,066	4	2,533	2	163,592	22.39	152,462	20.86
	1998-99	136,883	82	18,182	11	8,741	5	2,525	2	166,331	22.68	153,584	20.94
Ontario ⁴	1996-97	351,479	84	53,045	13	8,944	2	3,238	1	416,706	37.54	393,490	35.45
	1997-98	388,443	84	60,824	13	11,602	2	3,260	1	464,129	41.22	432,553	38.41
	1998-99	389,275	77	55,015	11	58,343	12	3,024	1	505,657	44.31	466,904	40.92
Manitoba	1996-97	35,549	82	5,291	12	2,700	6	...	...	43,540	38.38	41,114	36.25
	1997-98	36,150	82	5,540	13	2,403	5	...	...	44,093	38.79	41,093	36.15
	1998-99	38,045	80	6,089	13	3,550	7	...	...	47,684	41.87	44,030	38.66
Saskatchewan	1996-97	41,782	86	5,265	11	1,504	3	...	...	48,551	47.62	45,846	44.97
	1997-98	41,423	84	5,433	11	2,287	5	...	...	49,143	48.08	45,800	44.80
	1998-99	47,324	86	5,929	11	1,527	3	...	...	54,780	53.47	50,581	49.38
Alberta	1996-97	60,820	81	10,886	15	3,251	4	...	...	74,957	26.96	70,781	25.46
	1997-98	60,850	82	10,316	14	3,283	4	...	...	74,449	26.23	69,384	24.45
	1998-99	62,806	77	15,388	19	3,646	4	...	...	81,841	28.08	75,568	25.92
British Columbia	1996-97	124,872	80	26,784	17	4,125	3	836	1	156,617	40.34	147,891	38.10
	1997-98	128,316	78	32,033	19	3,595	2	933	1	164,877	41.64	153,660	38.81
	1998-99	126,971	78	31,483	19	3,781	2	840	1	163,076	40.67	150,578	37.55
Yukon ⁵	1996-97	6,260	80	1,308	17	240	3	...	...	7,808	244.76	7,373	231.13
	1997-98	6,474	79	1,417	17	263	3	...	...	8,154	253.23	7,599	236.00
	1998-99	6,190	72	1,651	19	732	9	...	...	8,573	270.44	7,916	249.71
Northwest Territories	1996-97	14,480	88	1,375	8	539	3	...	...	16,394	242.51	15,481	229.00
	1997-98	14,127	94	-	-	907	6	...	...	15,034	221.74	14,011	206.65
	1998-99	15,331	87	-	-	2,220	13	...	...	17,550	260.01	16,205	240.08
TOTAL	1996-97	829,585	83	131,273	13	30,591	3	6,815	1	998,264	33.64	942,648	31.77
	1997-98	865,717	82	143,747	14	33,228	3	6,726	1	1,049,418	34.98	978,022	32.60
	1998-99	873,736	78	148,260	13	85,167	8	6,389	1	1,113,552	36.75	1,028,210	33.93

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

² New Brunswick - Community supervision services expenditures in 1998-99 include several programs (e.g., anger management, substance abuse, temporary absence program) administered on contract that were not included in previous years as a result of a new data collection instrument introduced for the 1998-99 survey year. In 1996-97, a one time expenditure from Public Works for upgrading security equipment is included as well as contract salary adjustments.

³ Quebec - Community supervision services include the costs of Fine Option (FO) and Alcofein programs. Those costs are as follows: 1996-97 - \$2,235.4; 1997-98 - \$2,094.2; and, 1998-99 - \$2,074.6.

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

⁵ Yukon - Expenditures for Headquarters and central services include Director's office expenditures in 1998-99. These expenditures were previously reported under community supervision services. Starting in 1996-97, expenditures for Victim Services are excluded.

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

Table 4

Average Daily Cost of Offenders in Provincial/Territorial Custody

Jurisdiction	Year	Institutional operating costs ¹			Average daily inmate cost	
		Current dollars	Constant 1992-93 dollars	Total days stay ²	Current dollars	Constant 1992-93 dollars
		\$'000	\$'000		\$	\$
Newfoundland	1996-97	16,016	15,124	114,245	140.19	132.38
	1997-98	16,300	15,191	110,157 ^r	147.97 ^r	137.90
	1998-99	17,146	15,831	119,538	143.43	132.44
Prince Edward Island	1996-97	4,199	3,965	32,485	129.26	122.06
	1997-98	3,959	3,690	33,580	117.90	109.88
	1998-99	4,025	3,717	30,937	130.11	120.14
Nova Scotia	1996-97	17,435	16,464	147,825	117.94	111.37
	1997-98	17,583	16,387	145,270	121.04	112.80
	1998-99	18,047	16,664	137,061	131.67	121.58
New Brunswick	1996-97	13,454	12,704	146,000	92.15	87.02
	1997-98	12,596	11,739	140,160	89.87	83.75
	1998-99	11,692	10,796	119,720	97.66	90.18
Quebec	1996-97	143,239	135,259	1,250,125	114.58	108.20
	1997-98	139,497	130,007	1,205,230	115.74	107.87
	1998-99	136,883	126,392	1,212,311	112.91	104.26
Ontario	1996-97	351,479	331,897	2,834,590	124.00	117.09
	1997-98	388,443	362,016	2,838,970	136.83	127.52
	1998-99	389,275	359,441	2,805,755	138.74	128.11
Manitoba	1996-97	35,549	33,568	359,525	98.88	93.37
	1997-98	36,150	33,691	331,420	109.08	101.66
	1998-99	38,045	35,130	390,915	97.32	89.86
Saskatchewan ³	1996-97	41,783	39,455	428,875	97.42	92.00
	1997-98	41,423	38,605	429,605	96.42	89.86
	1998-99	47,324	43,697	441,285	107.24	99.02
Alberta	1996-97	60,819	57,431	842,785	72.16	68.14
	1997-98	60,850	56,710	714,305	85.19	79.39
	1998-99	62,806	57,993	775,990	80.94	74.73
British Columbia	1996-97	124,873	117,916	943,160	132.40	125.02
	1997-98	128,316	119,586	918,705	139.67	130.17
	1998-99	126,971	117,240	932,575	136.15	125.72
Yukon ⁴	1996-97	6,261	5,912	25,550	245.05	231.40
	1997-98	6,474	6,034	28,835	224.52	209.24
	1998-99	6,190	5,715	26,864	230.41	212.75
Northwest Territories	1996-97	14,480	13,673	124,465	116.34	109.86
	1997-98	14,127	13,166	128,115	110.27	102.77
	1998-99	15,331	14,156	130,670	117.33	108.33
TOTAL	1996-97	829,587^r	783,369	7,249,630	114.43	108.06
	1997-98	865,718^r	806,820	7,024,352	123.25	114.86
	1998-99	873,736	806,774	7,123,621	122.65	113.25

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

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

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

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

Table 5

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

Jurisdiction	Year	On-register count ²	Actual-in count				Total actual-in count	Incarceration rate
			Sentenced	Not sentenced				
				Remand detention	Other/temporary	Total		
							Average number of adult inmates per 100,000 adult population	
Newfoundland	1996-97	371	275 ^f	32	6 ^f	38 ^r	313	74
	1997-98	345	248 ^f	40	14 ^f	54 ^r	302	71
	1998-99	365	270	44	13	57	328	78
Prince Edward Island	1996-97	92	71 ^f	13	6 ^f	19 ^r	90	89
	1997-98	92	79 ^f	9	4 ^r	13 ^r	92	90
	1998-99	86	73	9	3	12	85	83
Nova Scotia ³	1996-97	492	318 ^f	78	9 ^r	87 ^r	405	57
	1997-98	465	299 ^f	90	9 ^r	99 ^r	398	55
	1998-99	433	285	82	9	91	376	52
New Brunswick ⁴	1996-97	492	339	54	7	61	400	69
	1997-98	462	319	57	8	65	384	66
	1998-99	417	274	47	7	54	328	56
Quebec	1996-97	6,523	2,267	1,158	-	1,158	3,425	61
	1997-98	5,964	2,117	1,185	-	1,185	3,302	59
	1998-99	5,420	2,102	1,219	-	1,219	3,321	58
Ontario	1996-97	8,419	4,819	2,710	237	2,947	7,766	92
	1997-98	8,413	4,631	2,915	232	3,147	7,778	91
	1998-99	8,295	4,441	3,032	215	3,247	7,689	89
Manitoba ⁵	1996-97	1,269	639	340	5	345	984	117
	1997-98	1,145	570	332	6	338	908	108
	1998-99	1,287	615	450	6	456	1,071	127
Saskatchewan	1996-97	1,365	980	195	-	195	1,175	159
	1997-98	1,273	958	219	-	219	1,177	158
	1998-99	1,298	955	236	18	254	1,209	161
Alberta ⁶	1996-97	3,011	1,825	484	-	484	2,309	113
	1997-98	2,444	1,463	494	-	494	1,957	94
	1998-99	2,476	1,601	525	-	525	2,126	99
British Columbia	1996-97	..	1,626 ^f	623	-	623	2,249 ^r	76
	1997-98	..	1,525 ^f	703	-	703	2,228 ^r	73
	1998-99	..	1,513	757	-	757	2,270	73
Yukon	1996-97	70	53	17	-	17	70	303
	1997-98	83	60	18	1	19	79	338
	1998-99	78	52	22	-	22	74	318
Northwest Territories	1996-97	..	311	30	-	30	341	799
	1997-98	..	304	47	-	47	351	819
	1998-99	..	309	49	-	49	358	838
TOTAL	1996-97	22,104	13,522^f	5,734	269^f	6,004^r	19,526^r	87
	1997-98	20,686	12,573^f	6,109	274^f	6,383^r	18,955^r	83
	1998-99	20,155	12,490	6,472	271	6,743	19,233	83

¹ Counts are reported as average daily counts unless otherwise noted.² Total on-register counts exclude Northwest Territories.³ Nova Scotia - The average for month-end counts are used.⁴ New Brunswick - On-register counts include provincial inmates (51) transferred to federal institutions through the New Brunswick/Canada Initiative, effective April 1, 1998.⁵ Manitoba - Sentenced counts include parole suspensions.⁶ Alberta - The average number of inmates over 245 days was used.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 6

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

Jurisdiction	Year	Sentenced admissions	Non-sentenced admissions			Total
			Remand	Other/ temporary detention	Total	
Newfoundland	1996-97	1,568	251	-	251	1,819
	1997-98	1,166	276	9	285	1,451
	1998-99	1,199	306	5	311	1,510
Prince Edward Island	1996-97	867	128	-	128	995
	1997-98	869	169	-	169	1,038
	1998-99	803	134	-	134	937
Nova Scotia	1996-97	2,113	1,432	387	1,819	3,932
	1997-98	1,914	1,532	406	1,938	3,852
	1998-99	1,964	1,399	426	1,825	3,789
New Brunswick ¹	1996-97	2,919	1,108	-	1,108	4,027
	1997-98	2,278	1,201	-	1,201	3,479
	1998-99	2,273	1,101	-	1,101	3,374
Quebec	1996-97	28,753	31,325	2,907	34,232	62,985
	1997-98	26,188	27,681	3,085	30,766	56,954
	1998-99	21,735	25,342	2,714	28,056	49,791
Ontario	1996-97	36,530	44,829	5,140	49,969	86,499
	1997-98	33,971	44,795	5,174	49,969	83,940
	1998-99	32,815	45,351	5,151	50,502	83,317
Manitoba	1996-97	2,069	2,835	3,697	6,532	8,601
	1997-98	1,439	2,761	3,859	6,620	8,059
	1998-99	1,393	3,182	3,955	7,137	8,530
Saskatchewan	1996-97	4,802	6,202	331	6,533	11,335
	1997-98	3,894	6,685	314	6,999	10,893
	1998-99	3,850	7,175	316	7,491	11,341
Alberta	1996-97	16,535	9,359	-	9,359	25,894
	1997-98	14,467	8,294	-	8,294	22,761
	1998-99	15,491	8,298	-	8,298	23,789
British Columbia	1996-97	11,537 ^r	10,189 ^r	-	10,189	21,726 ^r
	1997-98	10,565 ^r	10,897 ^r	-	10,897	21,462 ^r
	1998-99	9,628	11,076	-	11,076	20,704
Yukon	1996-97	310	253	6	259	569
	1997-98	304	293	1	294	598
	1998-99	300	318	4	322	622
Northwest Territories	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	1,573	1,114	..	1,114	2,687
	1998-99	1,594	1,293	..	1,293	2,887
TOTAL	1996-97	108,003^r	107,911^r	12,468	120,379^r	228,382^r
	1997-98	98,628^r	105,698^r	12,848	118,546^r	217,174^r
	1998-99	93,045	104,975	12,571	117,546	210,591

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.

Table 7

Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Major Offence

Jurisdiction	Year	Unit of count	Number	Criminal Code				Total
				Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	
				percent				
Newfoundland	1996-97	MSO	1,568	25	28	14	17	85
	1997-98	MSO	1,166	33	25	14	17	89
	1998-99	MSO	1,199	29	26	11	22	88
Prince Edward Island	1996-97	MSO	867	8	37	23	2	70
	1997-98	MSO	869	10	31	5	11	57
	1998-99	MSO	803	10	32	4	11	56
Nova Scotia	1996-97	MSO	2,113	23	21	11	28	83
	1997-98	MSO	1,914	19	22	10	30	81
	1998-99	MSO	1,964	19	20	10	31	79
New Brunswick ²	1996-97	MSO	2,919	12	17	21	26	76
	1997-98	MSO	2,278	12	16	14	26	68
	1998-99	MSO	2,273	9	13	7	31	60
Quebec	1996-97	MSO	28,753	4	31	12	8	56
	1997-98	MSO	26,188	4	10	12	8	35
	1998-99	MSO	21,735	4	9	12	8	33
Ontario	1996-97	MSO	36,530	29	36	9	14	89
	1997-98	MSO	33,971	20	36	8	25	89
	1998-99	MSO	32,815	32	37	6	14	89
Manitoba	1996-97	MSO	2,069	27	29	10	20	86
	1997-98	MSO	1,439	32	26	10	19	87
	1998-99	MSO	1,393	33	27	10	20	90
Saskatchewan ³	1996-97	MSD	4,802	21	25	23	17	87
	1997-98	MSD	3,894	24	24	24	20	93
	1998-99	MSO	3,850	23	28	15	27	92
Alberta	1996-97	MC	44,264	9	25	11	26	70
	1997-98	MC	38,512	8	24	6	29	66
	1998-99	MC	43,535	9	23	5	29	65
British Columbia	1996-97	MSD	11,531	17	32	12	30	92
	1997-98	MSD	10,583	17	29	9	26	82
	1998-99	MSD	10,820	16	28	8	25	76
Yukon	1996-97	MC	1,234	23	16	14	40	93
	1997-98	MC	1,405	20	15	11	51	96
	1998-99	MC	1,442	21	15	11	49	95
Northwest Territories	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1996-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1997-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 7

Sentenced Admissions to Provincial Custody, by Major Offence - Concluded

Drug offences	Federal Statutes		Provincial/Territorial Statutes and Municipal By-laws			Fine default admissions ¹
	Other offences	Total	Liquor	Other	Total	
			percent			
7	6	13	1	1	2	9
4	6	10	1	1	1	1
4	6	11	1	1	2	1
11	1	12	16	2	18	22
9	1	10	4	12	16	10
10	18	28	3	12	16	2
7	2	9	4	4	8	18
6	3	10	4	5	9	21
8	3	11	4	6	10	33
5	5	10	8	7	15	6
3	14	18	7	8	14	5
2	22	25	5	7	12	7
6	2	7	2	35	37	55
6	2	8	2	56	58	57
6	1	7	2	59	61	56
9	1	10	--	1	1	8
9	1	10	--	1	1	2
8	1	9	--	1	1	1
7	2	9	2	3	5	18
7	4	10	--	2	2	5
5	3	8	--	2	2	3
..	..	4	..	..	10	22
..	..	2	..	..	5	5
2	1	3	2	2	4	5
4	2	5	..	25	25	31
3	1	4	..	30	30	33
4	1	5	..	..	30	33
7	-	7	--	--	--	10
7	5	12	..	7	7	3
7	6	14	--	10	10	2
4	-	4	1	1	3	..
3	-	3	--	1	1	3
4	1	5	--	1	1	4
..
..
..
...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	20

¹ The percentage shown for 'Fine default admissions' is based on the total number of sentenced admissions in Table 6 (i.e., at least one of the charges the offender was convicted for was fine default).

² New Brunswick - Only those offenders who were admitted and released during the calendar year are represented in the offence data.

³ Saskatchewan - Prior to 1998-99, major offences were classified by most the serious disposition.

MC - Multiple Charge

MSD - Most Serious Disposition

MSO - Most Serious Offence

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 8

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

Jurisdiction	Year	Total sentenced admissions	Aggregate sentence length				
			1-7 days	8-14 days	15-29 days	30-31 days (1 month)	32-89 days
		Number	percent				
Newfoundland	1996-97	1,568	9	11	8	11	14
	1997-98	1,166	7	12	7	9	11
	1998-99	1,199	7	10	7	9	14
Prince Edward Island	1996-97	867	27	18	22	10	15
	1997-98	869	22	21	18	5	23
	1998-99	803	22	21	18	5	24
Nova Scotia	1996-97	2,113	7	8	8	14	15
	1997-98	1,914	10	8	7	13	14
	1998-99	1,964	11	9	7	11	14
New Brunswick	1996-97	2,919	23	21	15	9	16
	1997-98	2,278	26	19	12	9	14
	1998-99	2,273	29	17	13	9	10
Quebec	1996-97	28,753	15	15	19	7	22
	1997-98	26,188	12	16	20	6	24
	1998-99	21,735	14	17	18	5	22
Ontario	1996-97	36,530	14	9	11	13	16
	1997-98	33,971	13	8	10	13	18
	1998-99	32,815	12	7	11	14	18
Manitoba	1996-97	2,069	4	7	8	13	17
	1997-98	1,439	2	5	4	10	16
	1998-99	1,393	1	5	4	10	15
Saskatchewan	1996-97	4,802	6	9	11	8	14
	1997-98	3,894	4	7	11	7	12
	1998-99	3,850	4	6	10	8	13
Alberta	1996-97	16,535	16	11	7	14	17
	1997-98	14,467	20	10	6	15	14
	1998-99	15,491	22	9	6	15	14
British Columbia	1996-97	11,537	15	15	7	13	14
	1997-98	10,565	14	12	7	11	14
	1998-99	9,628	16	11	6	13	14
Yukon	1996-97	310	3	12	6	16	17
	1997-98	304	3	11	6	15	16
	1998-99	300	4	12	7	17	25
Northwest Territories	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	1,573	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	1,594	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1996-97	108,003	14	11	12	12	17
	1997-98	98,628	13	11	11	11	18
	1998-99	93,045	14	10	10	11	17

See footnotes at the end of the Table.

Table 8

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

Aggregate sentence length							Median ¹ (in days)	Percent intermittent sentences ²
90 - 92 days (3 months)	93-179 days	180-184 days (6 months)	185-364 days	365-366 days (1 year)	367-729 days	2 years and over		
percent								
7	9	6	10	3	7	6	45	8
9	11	5	11	2	6	8	90	8
8	11	5	12	3	7	9	90	9
4	-	-	2	--	1	1	19	16
-	5	3	2	1	--	-	21	14
5	3	2	1	--	-	-	..	14
11	10	5	7	2	4	10	60	24
9	10	5	7	2	4	10	60	17
8	9	4	7	2	4	13	51	16
6	5	2	2	--	1	1	20	16
7	6	2	3	--	1	2	15	12
6	5	2	4	--	2	2	15	10
7	7	2	3	1	2	--	30	19
7	7	2	3	1	2	--	30	10
7	7	2	4	1	2	1	30	11
10	8	4	6	2	4	3	40	18
11	8	4	6	2	4	4	45	20
11	8	4	6	2	3	4	45	19
13	9	8	7	4	7	2	90	9
11	12	8	12	5	11	2	115	6
12	13	8	13	6	10	3	120	8
8	8	7	9	4	9	6	90	7
9	10	8	12	4	11	7	100	7
9	11	7	12	4	8	8	113	6
10	7	4	4	2	3	5	30	11
10	6	3	4	2	3	6	30	10
10	6	3	4	1	3	7	30	11
10	7	6	6	-	5	2	30	4
9	10	6	7	3	5	4	54	3
9	9	6	8	-	5	2	45	2
12	9	8	7	3	4	1	37	23
14	12	5	7	3	4	1	60	19
12	10	2	6	1	2	1	45	18
..
..
..
9	7	4	5	2	4	3	...	15
9	8	4	5	2	4	3	...	13
10	8	4	6	2	4	4	...	13

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

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

³ 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.

Table 9

Age of Inmates on Admission to a Provincial/Territorial Facility, by Status on Admission, 1998-99

Jurisdiction	Status	Total	Age on admission								Median age ¹
			18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	
		Number	percent								
Newfoundland	Sentenced	1,199	8	25	15	13	15	10	6	8	31
	Remand	306	21	22	11	13	9	9	6	9	28
Prince Edward Island	Sentenced	803	10	26	14	14	11	9	7	9	..
	Remand	134	2	10	25	28	15	10	4	5	..
Nova Scotia	Sentenced	1,964	6	23	18	14	16	11	5	8	30
	Remand	1,399	9	20	16	15	15	11	5	7	31
New Brunswick	Sentenced	2,273	7	22	17	15	14	11	6	9	31
	Remand	1,101	13	22	15	18	11	8	7	6	29
Quebec	Sentenced	21,735	2	15	18	20	17	13	7	8	34
	Remand	25,342	8	18	17	19	16	11	6	6	32
Ontario	Sentenced	32,815	8	20	16	18	16	10	6	6	31
	Remand	45,351	10	20	16	18	16	10	5	5	31
Manitoba	Sentenced	1,393	9	20	20	16	13	8	6	8	30
	Remand	3,182	14	24	18	17	12	7	4	4	28
Saskatchewan	Sentenced	3,850	12	23	18	16	14	8	5	4	29
	Remand	7,175	15	24	17	17	13	8	4	3	28
Alberta	Sentenced	15,491	7	20	18	17	16	10	5	6	31
	Remand	8,298	11	21	19	17	14	9	4	4	29
British Columbia	Sentenced	9,628	6	21	20	18	15	10	5	5	31
	Remand	11,076	8	20	20	20	16	9	5	4	30
Yukon	Sentenced	300	6	18	19	14	18	10	9	7	33
	Remand	318	6	18	16	19	19	10	6	6	33
Northwest Territories	Sentenced	1,594	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Remand	1,293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL²	Sentenced	93,045	6	19	17	18	16	11	6	6	...
	Remand	104,975	10	20	17	18	15	10	5	5	...

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

² Excluded are offenders under the age of 18 years at the time of admission.

Table 10

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

Jurisdiction	Year	Total sentenced admissions	Selected inmate characteristics		
			Percent female	Percent Aboriginal	Median age ¹
Newfoundland	1996-97	1,568	7	8	30
	1997-98	1,166	5	7	31
	1998-99	1,199	6	6	31
Prince Edward Island	1996-97	867	6	..	31
	1997-98	869	7	--	29
	1998-99	803	8	--	..
Nova Scotia	1996-97	2,113	5	5	31
	1997-98	1,914	4	4	30
	1998-99	1,964	5	5	30
New Brunswick ²	1996-97	2,919	5	5	29
	1997-98	2,278	4	4	30
	1998-99	2,273	4	5	31
Quebec	1996-97	28,753	8	2	32
	1997-98	26,188	8	1	33
	1998-99	21,735	9	2	34
Ontario	1996-97	36,530	9	9	31
	1997-98	33,971	9	9	31
	1998-99	32,815	9	10	31
Manitoba	1996-97	2,069	9	58	30
	1997-98	1,439	7	61	30
	1998-99	1,393	6	59	30
Saskatchewan	1996-97	4,802	10	74	29
	1997-98	3,894	9	72	29
	1998-99	3,850	9	76	29
Alberta	1996-97	16,535	12	39	30
	1997-98	14,467	11	39	31
	1998-99	15,491	11	38	31
British Columbia	1996-97	11,537	7	18	31
	1997-98	10,565	7	16	30
	1998-99	9,628	7	20	31
Yukon ³	1996-97	310	5	59	32
	1997-98	304	5	77	29
	1998-99	300	8	49	33
Northwest Territories	1996-97	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	1,573	3	..	..
	1998-99	1,594	4	..	..
TOTAL	1996-97	108,003	9	16	...
	1997-98	98,628	9	15	...
	1998-99	93,045	9	17	...

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

² New Brunswick - Only those offenders who were admitted and released during the calendar year are represented in the inmate characteristic data.

³ Yukon - In 1997-98, the percentage representation of Aboriginal offenders was calculated excluding a large number of offenders for which their Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal status was not stated. Therefore the percentage of inmates who are identified as Aboriginal will appear greater than the actual Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal distribution.

Table 11

Sentenced and Remand Releases from Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Length of Time Served¹, 1998-99

Jurisdiction	Status	Total releases	Time served								Median (in days)
			1-7 days	8-14 days	15-31 days	32-92 days	93-184 days	185-366 days	367-729 days	2 years and over	
		Number	percent								
Newfoundland	Sentenced	1,404	10	14	16	25	19	12	3	1	50
	Remand	88	30	10	24	32	5	-	-	-	19
Prince Edward Island	Sentenced	803	29	25	22	12	8	3	-	-	..
	Remand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	Sentenced	1,718	22	12	18	27	17	4	--	29	
	Remand	1,335	85	5	4	4	1	--	-	2	
New Brunswick ²	Sentenced	2,928	30	16	15	22	11	6	1	--	20
	Remand	553	72	9	10	7	1	--	-	-	3
Quebec	Sentenced	28,081	20	14	19	26	12	7	1	--	28
	Remand	17,811	73	8	7	7	2	1	1	-	3
Ontario	Sentenced	33,361	15	10	18	29	16	6	3	3	39
	Remand	45,434	55	13	12	14	4	2	--	--	6
Manitoba ³	Total	8,238	54	7	8	15	10	5	2	--	6
Saskatchewan	Sentenced	3,849	9	10	16	23	21	14	6	1	60
	Remand	6,927	45	10	14	20	7	3	1	--	9
Alberta	Sentenced	15,536	31	9	19	21	13	6	1	--	22
	Remand	8,236	65	13	13	7	1	--	--	--	4
British Columbia	Sentenced	10,719	24	12	16	26	13	6	2	--	13
	Remand	10,999	52	15	16	13	3	1	--	-	7
Yukon	Sentenced	312	10	10	28	29	15	6	2	-	34
	Remand	306	46	14	17	19	2	2	--	-	9
Northwest Territories	Sentenced	1,560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Remand	1,307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL⁴	Sentenced	100,271	17	9	19	28	16	7	2	1	...
	Remand	92,996	59	12	12	12	4	1	--	--	...

¹ The 'Time served' calculations exclude sentences of two years or more and releases for which length of time served is unknown.

² 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 - A breakdown of time served by release status is not available.

⁴ The number of releases for Manitoba are excluded from the total since a breakdown by release status is not available.

Table 12

Inmates Unlawfully at Large from Provincial/Territorial Facilities

Jurisdiction	Year	Type of escape					Total
		Breach of security	No breach of security	From an escorted T.A.	From an unescorted T.A.	Other	
Newfoundland	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	3	3	-	-	-	6
	1998-99	-	-	4	-	-	4
Prince Edward Island ¹	1996-97	-	1	1	-	1	3
	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1998-99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	1996-97	2	-	3	10	31	46
	1997-98	5	-	-	6	-	11
	1998-99	5	-	2	3	-	10
New Brunswick	1996-97	11	12	-	15	-	38
	1997-98	2	6	-	5	-	13
	1998-99	3	-	-	1	-	4
Quebec	1996-97	28	..	39	..	3	70
	1997-98	5	..	12	..	1	18
	1998-99	5	-	5	-	12	22
Ontario ¹	1996-97	3	14	4	14	602	637
	1997-98	2	8	7	9	497	523
	1998-99	7	8	7	12	503	537
Manitoba ²	1996-97	6	7	1	21	26	61
	1997-98	6	6	5	8	18	43
	1998-99	2	10	1	8	8	29
Saskatchewan	1996-97	24	31	19	50	-	124
	1997-98	2	58	18	81	-	159
	1998-99	2	73	2	84	43	204
Alberta	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia ^{1,3}	1996-97	4	93	10	35	93	235
	1997-98	8	99	15	10	-	132
	1998-99	7	109	10	9	-	135
Yukon ⁴	1996-97	-	1	-	1	-	2
	1997-98	-	1	-	2	7	10
	1998-99	-	-	-	-	10	10
Northwest Territories	1996-97	3	1	-	-	-	4
	1997-98	3	5	-	-	-	8
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1996-97	81	160	77	146	756	1,220
	1997-98	36	186	57	121	523	923
	1998-99	31	200	31	117	576	955

¹ Prince Edward Island, Ontario and British Columbia - The category 'Other' includes escapes while in the custody of a correctional officer, police, courts, or bailiff; inmates who fail to report to serve an intermittent sentence; and intermittents unlawfully at large (UAL).

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: 59 in 1998-99; 83 in 1997-98; and 96 in 1996-97.

³ British Columbia - Included under 'Other' are offenders on the Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) while on temporary absence.

⁴ Yukon - 'Other' represents offenders who failed to report to serve an intermittent sentence.

T.A. - Temporary absence.

Table 13

Average Offender Count, Community Supervision

Jurisdiction	Year	Average offender count ¹							
		Probation	Provincial parole	Fine option program	Community service orders ²	Restitution orders ²	Bail supervision	Conditional sentences ³	Other
Newfoundland	1996-97	2,264	...	..	363	..	-	54	24
	1997-98	2,389	...	..	426	..	-	108	24
	1998-99	2,337	...	..	382	128	26		
Prince Edward Island	1996-97	682	...	..	..	..	..	4	..
	1997-98	834	...	..	..	..	..	11	21
	1998-99	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	1996-97	4,410	...	..	1,246	..	..	..	146
	1997-98	4,884 ^f	...	918	1,233	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	5,209 ^f	...	943	971	..	..	..	450
New Brunswick ⁴	1996-97	2,696	...	104	32	-	-	48	81
	1997-98	2,687	...	119	32	-	-	50	65
	1998-99	2,599	...	96	21	-	-	42	34
Quebec ⁴	1996-97	10,007	1,808	..	2,300	..	8	1,107	15
	1997-98	11,496	1,640	..	3,154	..	27	2,350	18
	1998-99	7,296	1,334	..	2,384	..	23	2,444	5
Ontario	1996-97	50,116	744	-	6,051	-	1,423	1,191	-
	1997-98	52,352	621	-	6,177	-	-	1,971	-
	1998-99	52,659	574	-	5,372	-	-	2,268	-
Manitoba	1996-97	5,558	...	1,127	533	-	239	..	-
	1997-98	5,272	...	684	546	-	257	171	-
	1998-99	5,167	...	740	653	-	271	311	-
Saskatchewan	1996-97	3,579	...	..	607	1,322	182	421	118
	1997-98	3,622	...	..	628	1,226	189	580	119
	1998-99	3,760	...	..	612	1,128	241	713	100
Alberta ⁴	1996-97	7,914	...	1,264	27	-	-	277	1,202
	1997-98	7,886	...	1,142	30	-	-	741	1,263
	1998-99	7,968	...	1,151	56	-	-	704	1,415
British Columbia ⁵	1996-97	14,953	594	...	..	...	5,796	274	-
	1997-98	14,436	246	...	..	...	6,373	883	-
	1998-99	13,495	239	...	..	...	6,207	1,033	-
Yukon	1996-97	534	...	..	..	...	5	11	39
	1997-98	547	...	..	..	...	57	3	22
	1998-99	492	...	..	..	...	55	26	21
Northwest Territories	1996-97	917	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1996-97	103,630	3,146	2,495	11,159	1,322	7,653	3,387	1,625
	1997-98	106,405	2,507	2,863	12,226	1,226	6,903	6,868	1,532
	1998-99	100,982	2,147	2,930	10,451	1,128	6,797	7,669	2,051

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

² In most jurisdictions, Community Service Orders (CSO) and Restitution Orders (RO) are conditions of probation, therefore totals by jurisdiction have not been presented.

³ Since September 1996, conditional sentences have been a sentencing option available to the judiciary.

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

⁵ British Columbia - The supervision of community service orders is handled through contracted agencies.

Table 14

Number of Intakes to Community Supervision

Jurisdiction	Year	Number of admissions or releases							
		Probation	Provincial parole	Fine option program	Community service orders ¹	Restitution orders ¹	Bail supervision	Conditional sentences ²	Other
Newfoundland ³	1996-97	1,946	...	..	355	..	..	212	127
	1997-98	1,982	...	..	305	...	..	304	128
	1998-99	1,903	...	..	258	..	..	300	127
Prince Edward Island	1996-97	691	...	10	..	..	..	4	..
	1997-98	744	...	11	..	..	..	29	107
	1998-99	564	..	..	..	..	..	35	..
Nova Scotia	1996-97	3,780	...	3,627	1,045	..	..	242	215
	1997-98	3,715	...	3,077	1,049	..	..	476	656
	1998-99	3,719	...	3,137	854	..	..	510	703
New Brunswick ⁴	1996-97	1,781	...	1,251	387	-	-	185	6,769
	1997-98	1,858	...	1,428	384	-	-	596	3,419
	1998-99	1,740	...	1,147	258	-	-	507	1,651
Quebec ⁴	1996-97	7,162	2,945	..	4,301	..	37	2,555	80
	1997-98	7,225	2,760	..	4,191	..	75	3,983	127
	1998-99	6,877	2,682	..	4,078	..	57	4,202	68
Ontario	1996-97	33,463	1,308	-	10,207	-	2,370	1,940	-
	1997-98	35,930	1,128	-	9,955	-	-	4,293	-
	1998-99	34,469	960	-	7,793	-	-	3,690	-
Manitoba	1996-97	3,657	...	3,998	953	-	548	..	-
	1997-98	3,659	...	2,533	1,159	-	507	526	-
	1998-99	4,426	...	2,224	1,187	-	830	672	-
Saskatchewan	1996-97	3,012	...	14,352	972	1,093	442	445	252
	1997-98	3,261	...	..	1,098	1,027	476	928	290
	1998-99	3,305	...	..	926	982	589	1,083	240
Alberta ⁴	1996-97	8,440	...	10,362	108	-	-	1,004	3,804
	1997-98	7,794	...	8,392	81	-	-	1,343	3,432
	1998-99	8,544	...	8,003	84	-	-	1,035	3,608
British Columbia ⁵	1996-97	16,152	594	...	...	...	12,989	1,064	-
	1997-98	13,440	479	...	...	...	12,932	2,080	-
	1998-99	12,805	527	...	...	...	12,427	2,142	-
Yukon	1996-97	515	...	..	..	...	7	22	78
	1997-98	451	...	..	..	...	97	50	93
	1998-99	467	...	36	..	...	130	60	133
Northwest Territories	1996-97	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	1,547	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1996-97	80,599	4,847	33,600	18,328	1,093	16,393	7,673	11,325
	1997-98	81,606	4,367	15,441	18,222	1,027	14,087	14,608	8,252
	1998-99	78,819	4,169	14,547	15,438	982	14,033	14,236	6,530

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

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

³ Newfoundland - Cases supervised by the Department of Social Services are excluded from the intake figures for all years. CSOs and ROs are included in the probation caseload. Offenders supervised through the Electronic Monitoring Program are reported under 'Other'.

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

⁵ British Columbia - The supervision of community service orders is handled through contracted agencies.

Table 15

Probation Order Length

Jurisdiction	Year	Total probation admissions	Probation order length			
			Less than 3 months	3 months	More than 3 months and less than 6 months	6 months
		Number	per cent			
Newfoundland	1996-97	1,946	2	--	1	6
	1997-98	1,982	11	-	2	11
	1998-99	1,903	10	-	6	11
Prince Edward Island	1996-97	691	7	7	-	7
	1997-98	744	1	1	1	4
	1998-99	564	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	1996-97	3,780	1	1	1	11
	1997-98	3,715	1	1	1	11
	1998-99	3,719	1	2	1	9
New Brunswick	1996-97	1,781	3	..	14	..
	1997-98	1,858	6	..	15	..
	1998-99	1,740	5	-	14	-
Quebec	1996-97	7,162	--	--	--	2
	1997-98	7,225	--	--	--	2
	1998-99	6,877	--	--	--	4
Ontario	1996-97	33,463	1	1	--	7
	1997-98	35,930	1	1	--	7
	1998-99	34,469	1	1	1	7
Manitoba	1996-97	3,657	--	--	--	..
	1997-98	3,659	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	4,426	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1996-97	3,012	..	1	1	16
	1997-98	3,261	--	1	1	16
	1998-99	3,305	--	1	1	16
Alberta	1996-97	8,440	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	7,794	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	8,544	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	1996-97	16,152	3	3	2	13
	1997-98	13,440	1	1	1	11
	1998-99	12,805	1	1	1	11
Yukon	1996-97	515	7	6	3	-
	1997-98	451	6	10	2	-
	1998-99	467	11	7	1	-
Northwest Territories	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	1,547	5	9	7	20
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1996-97	80,599	1	2	1	8
	1997-98	81,606	1	1	1	8
	1998-99	78,819	1	1	1	8

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 15

Probation Order Length - Concluded

	Probation order length						Median ¹ (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	
	per cent						
1	37	3	6	1	26	17	19
16	27	11	-	6	11	6	12
11	24	17	-	4	10	8	12
1	25	--	15	--	25	13	18
3	53	1	18	--	15	3	18
..
5	39	..	..	1	21	7	12
6	37	5	10	1	20	7	12
4	40	5	11	2	17	8	12
49	..	11	..	19	..	4	11
50	..	10	..	16	..	3	10
52	-	10	-	16	-	2	10
1	23	1	4	--	44	25	24
1	26	1	5	--	43	22	24
1	29	1	6	1	41	17	24
3	42	4	14	2	-	26	12
3	42	4	15	1	-	10	12
3	43	4	--	16	16	9	12
..
..
..
10	38	3	-	15	12	5	12
12	41	2	14	--	10	3	12
14	41	5	7	4	7	4	12
..
..
..
48	..	1	11	14	..	5	12
51	..	1	13	15	..	5	12
8	46	1	13	--	13	5	12
22	-	28	-	-	-	23	12
29	-	35	-	-	-	9	12
21	4	30	-	11	3	12	12
..
11	35	3	1	--	8	2	12
..
15	28	3	11	5	7	18	...
15	30	3	12	4	14	9	...
6	40	4	4	10	17	8	...

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

Table 16

Number of Admissions to Probation, by Major Offence

Jurisdiction	Year	Total probation admissions	Criminal Code				Federal Statutes		Provincial/ territorial Statutes and Municipal By-laws	Total
			Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other offences	Drug	Other		
		Number	percent							
Newfoundland ¹	1996-97	1,946	37	40	6	11	3	1	1	
	1997-98	1,982	34	45	5	9	4	2	2	
	1998-99	1,903	37	33	4	18	5	2	1	
Prince Edward Island	1996-97	691	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	744	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	564	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	1996-97	3,780	32	29	7	27	4	1	-	
	1997-98	3,715	34	29	7	25	5	-	-	
	1998-99	3,719	35	28	8	25	4	1	35	
New Brunswick	1996-97	1,781	34	48	4	10	2	--	--	
	1997-98	1,858	35	38	4	21	2	--	--	
	1998-99	1,740	37	34	5	21	2	--	--	
Quebec	1996-97	7,162	30	41	4	14	10	1	--	
	1997-98	7,225	30	41	4	15	9	1	--	
	1998-99	6,877	31	39	4	17	9	--	--	
Ontario	1996-97	33,463	40	40	6	9	4	1	--	
	1997-98	35,930	41 ^r	38	7	9 ^r	4	1	1	
	1998-99	34,469	43	38	5	9	5	--	1	
Manitoba	1996-97	3,657	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	3,659	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	4,426	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1996-97	3,012	44	33	11	9	2	..	--	
	1997-98	3,261	45	32	12	10	2	..	--	
	1998-99	3,305	46	31	8	9	1	4	--	
Alberta	1996-97	8,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	7,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	8,544	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	1996-97	16,152	38	36	5	15	6	-	--	
	1997-98	13,440	39	31	5	18	5	--	1	
	1998-99	12,805	38	31	4	12	6	--	8	
Yukon ¹	1996-97	515	26	22	11	34	4	-	4	
	1997-98	451	26	24	8	33	4	--	5	
	1998-99	467	30	22	9	31	4	--	3	
Northwest Territories	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	1,547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1996-97	80,599	36	36	6	12	5	--	--	
	1997-98	81,606	39^r	36^r	6	13^r	5	1	1	
	1998-99	78,819	39	35	5	12	5	--	4	

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

Table 17

Age of Offenders on Admission to Probation

Jurisdiction	Year	Age on admission								Median age ¹	Total
		18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over		
percent											
Newfoundland	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
	1998-99	13	22	15	14	12	9	7	9	33	1,903
Prince Edward Island	1996-97	4	28	15	13	11	10	6	11	31	691
	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	744
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	564
Nova Scotia	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
	1998-99	10	22	16	15	13	11	6	8	30	3,719
New Brunswick	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
	1998-99	15	23	15	14	11	8	6	7	28	1,740
Quebec	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
	1998-99	10	23	15	16	14	10	6	7	31	6,877
Ontario	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
	1998-99	9	20	15	16	15	10	6	8	31	34,469
Manitoba	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,657
	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,659
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,426
Saskatchewan	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
	1998-99	12	24	20	16	13	7	5	5	28	3,305
Alberta	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,440
	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,794
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,544
British Columbia	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
	1998-99	11	19	17	16	16	10	6	6	31	12,805
Yukon	1996-97	8	21	16	15	15	11	6	8	32	515
	1997-98	8	22	20	12	13	9	8	8	30	451
	1998-99	10	23	20	11	14	10	8	5	29	467
Northwest Territories	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	11	25	22	17	10	7	2	4	28	1,547
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1996-97	10	21	16	17	14	9	5	7	...	80,599
	1997-98	10	21	16	16	15	10	6	7	...	81,606
	1998-99	10	21	16	16	15	10	6	7	...	78,819

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

Table 18

Probation Admissions, by Selected Perspectives and Offender Characteristics

Jurisdiction	Year	Total probation admissions	Selected inmate characteristics		
			Percent female	Percent Aboriginal	Median age ¹
Newfoundland	1996-97	1,946	18	6	30
	1997-98	1,982	18	6	30
	1998-99	1,903	16	6	33
Prince Edward Island	1996-97	691	..	..	31
	1997-98	744	..	..	..
	1998-99	564	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	1996-97	3,780	15	5	31
	1997-98	3,715	16	5	31
	1998-99	3,719	15	4	30
New Brunswick	1996-97	1,781	17	..	27
	1997-98	1,858	17	..	28
	1998-99	1,740	16	..	28
Quebec	1996-97	7,162	11	5	30
	1997-98	7,225	11	6	31
	1998-99	6,877	12	8	31
Ontario	1996-97	33,463	17	8	30
	1997-98	35,930	17	7	31
	1998-99	34,469	17	7	31
Manitoba	1996-97	3,657	..	..	..
	1997-98	3,659	..	..	..
	1998-99	4,426	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1996-97	3,012	18	62	28
	1997-98	3,261	18	61	28
	1998-99	3,305	19	63	28
Alberta	1996-97	8,440	22	21	..
	1997-98	7,794	18	24	..
	1998-99	8,544	18	20	..
British Columbia	1996-97	16,152	16	15	30
	1997-98	13,440	14	16	31
	1998-99	12,805	15	17	31
Yukon ²	1996-97	515	17	88	32
	1997-98	451	13	96	30
	1998-99	467	20	80	29
Northwest Territories	1996-97	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	1,547	18	..	28
	1998-99	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1996-97	80,599	17	12	...
	1997-98	81,606	16	12	...
	1998-99	78,819	16	13	...

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

² Yukon - In 1997-98 the percentage representation of Aboriginal offenders was calculated excluding a large number of offenders for which their Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal status was not stated. Therefore, the percentage will appear greater than the actual Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal distribution.

Table 19

Provincial/Territorial Offender Deaths, by Cause of Death

Jurisdiction	Year	Cause of death					Inmate status	
		Suicide	Murder	Natural causes	Other	Total	In custody	Not in custody
Newfoundland	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	1	-	1	-	2	2	-
	1998-99	1	-	1	-	2	..	..
Prince Edward Island	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1998-99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1997-98	1	-	-	1	2	2	-
	1998-99	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
New Brunswick	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1997-98	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
	1998-99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	1996-97	11	1	3	1	16	16	-
	1997-98	14	1	3	1	19	19	-
	1998-99	6	2	2	-	10	10	-
Ontario	1996-97	7	-	11	-	18	18	-
	1997-98	3	-	9	-	12	12	-
	1998-99	8	-	7	-	15	15	-
Manitoba	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1998-99	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Saskatchewan	1996-97	5	-	-	-	5	5	-
	1997-98	4	-	1	1	6	6	-
	1998-99	2	1	-	-	3	2	1
Alberta	1996-97	3	-	1	-	4	3	1
	1997-98	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
	1998-99	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
British Columbia	1996-97	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1998-99	1	-	-	4	5	4	1
Yukon	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1998-99	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Northwest Territories	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1998-99	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
TOTAL	1996-97	27	1	15	1	44	43	1
	1997-98	23	1	15	4	43	41	2
	1998-99	20	3	12	5	40	..	..

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

Table 20

Provincial Parole Board Statistics

Jurisdiction	Year	Full parole decisions				
		Number granted	Number denied	Number deferred ¹	Total	Percent granted
Quebec	1996-97	2,945	1,598	-	4,543	65
	1997-98	2,760	1,674 ^r	-	4,434 ^r	62
	1998-99	2,728	1,521	-	4,249	64
Ontario	1996-97	1,476	2,725	119	4,320	35
	1997-98	1,231	2,348	98	3,677	34
	1998-99	1,085	2,195	61	3,341	33
British Columbia	1996-97	613	..	..	613	...
	1997-98	..	..	..	..	...
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	...
TOTAL²	1996-97	5,034	4,323	119	9,476	51
	1997-98	3,991	4,022	98	8,111	50
	1998-99	3,813	3,716	61	7,590	51
Terminations of full parole - Reason for termination						
		Regular expiry	Revocation	Other	Total	Success rate
		Number				percent
Quebec	1996-97	2,047	741	-	2,788	73
	1997-98	2,153 ^r	619 ^r	-	2,772 ^r	78
	1998-99	2,021	657	-	2,678	75
Ontario	1996-97	1,233	209	3	1,445	85
	1997-98	1,044	147	3	1,194	87
	1998-99	920	135	1	1,056	87
British Columbia	1996-97	..	152	7	159	...
	1997-98	..	..	..	..	...
	1998-99	..	..	..	..	...
TOTAL²	1996-97	3,280	1,102	10	4,392	75
	1997-98	3,091	888	3	3,982	78
	1998-99	2,941	792	1	3,734	79

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

² The percent calculations exclude data for British Columbia.

Federal Tables

Table 21

Federal Facilities in Operation at Year-end, by Security Level and Capacity, 1998-99

Jurisdiction	Security level					Capacity ¹		
	Community correctional centre	Minimum security	Medium security	Maximum security	Multi-level security	Institutional	Community	Total
Newfoundland	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
Nova Scotia	2	-	1	-	1	381	36	417
New Brunswick	1	1	1	1	-	943	26	969
Quebec	6	3	5	3	1	3,545	198	3,743
Ontario	3	4	5	3	2	3,621	95	3,716
Manitoba	1	1	1	-	-	700	40	740
Saskatchewan	1	1	1	-	2	941	20	961
Alberta	1	2	3	1	1	1,881	20	1,901
British Columbia	1	2	4	2	-	1,697	72	1,769
TOTAL	17	14	21	10	7	13,709	529	14,238

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

Table 22

Total Federal Expenditures¹

Year	Current dollars				Constant 1992-93 dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita operating	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita operating
	\$'000			\$	\$'000			\$
1996-97	970,289	161,172	1,131,461	32.70	916,231	152,193	1,068,424	30.88
1997-98	1,028,029	163,394	1,191,423	34.26	958,089	152,278	1,110,366	31.93
1998-99	1,143,822	169,000	1,312,822	37.75	1,056,161	156,048	1,212,209	34.86

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

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 23

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

Year	Headquarters and central services		Custodial services		Community supervision services		National Parole Board		Total
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	
1996-97	128,914	13	685,483	71	131,592	14	24,300	3	970,289
1997-98	155,540	15	692,123	67	155,648	15	24,718	2	1,028,029
1998-99	166,648	15	822,389	72	128,685	11	26,100	2	1,143,822

¹ CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 24

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

Service area	Actual	Percent of total
Headquarters and central services	1,496	12
Custody centres	9,906	80
Community supervision	989	8
TOTAL	12,391	100

¹ The staff figures represent full-time equivalents as of March 31, 1999.

Table 25

Federal Average Daily Inmate Cost

Year	Institutional operating cost ¹		Total days stay ²	Average daily inmate cost	
	Current dollars	Constant 1992-93 dollars		Current dollars	Constant 1992-93 dollars
	\$'000	\$'000		\$	\$
1996-97	778,249	734,890	5,181,905	150.19	141.82
1997-98	778,249	725,302	5,024,225	154.90	144.36
1998-99	822,389	759,362	4,809,970	170.98	157.87

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

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

Table 26

Person-years Utilized by the National Parole Board, 1998-99

Region	Board members	Part-time board members	Staff	Total
Headquarters	6.0	0.9	89.0	95.9
Atlantic	5.5	1.9	31.0	38.4
Quebec	7.6	4.3	43.0	54.9
Ontario	8.5	4.0	40.0	52.5
Prairie	9.0	2.7	39.0	50.7
Pacific	5.0	1.8	23.0	29.8
TOTAL	41.6	15.6	265.0	322.2

Table 27

Average Population of Inmates Held in Federal Custody

Region	Year	Actual-in ¹	Incarceration rate
			Average number of offenders per 100,000 adult population
Atlantic	1996-97	1,373	76
	1997-98	1,274	70
	1998-99	1,218	67
Quebec	1996-97	3,869	69
	1997-98	3,760	67
	1998-99	3,486	61
Ontario	1996-97	3,680	44
	1997-98	3,558	42
	1998-99	3,488	40
Prairie	1996-97	3,305	90
	1997-98	3,267	88
	1998-99	3,232	85
Pacific	1996-97	1,969	66
	1997-98	1,906	62
	1998-99	1,754	56
TOTAL	1996-97	14,197	63
	1997-98	13,765	60
	1998-99	13,178	57

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

Table 28

Admissions to Federal Facilities, by Type of Admission

Type of admission	Year	Region					Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
Warrant of committal	1996-97	372 ^r	1,131 ^r	1,178 ^r	1,244 ^r	420 ^r	4,345 ^r
	1997-98	403 ^r	998 ^r	1,165 ^r	1,243 ^r	440 ^r	4,249 ^r
	1998-99	384	1,168	1,131	1,371	439	4,493
Revocation	1996-97	306 ^r	1,058 ^r	505 ^r	586 ^r	400 ^r	2,855 ^r
	1997-98	299 ^r	918 ^r	431 ^r	692 ^r	418 ^r	2,758 ^r
	1998-99	291	836	391	638	339	2,495
Termination of release	1996-97	2	2 ^r	7 ^r	11	7 ^r	29 ^r
	1997-98	2 ^r	2	1 ^r	2	7 ^r	14 ^r
	1998-99	-	1	4	2	3	10
Interruption	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1997-98	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1998-99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from foreign country	1996-97	2	40	30	-	1	73
	1997-98	-	43	7	-	1	51
	1998-99	-	25	29	-	-	54
Other ¹	1996-97	4 ^r	37 ^r	4 ^r	72	3	120
	1997-98	8 ^r	25	4 ^r	57 ^r	4	98
	1998-99	151	16	9	184	6	366
TOTAL	1996-97	686^r	2,268^r	1,724^r	1,913^r	831^r	7,422
	1997-98	712^r	1,986^r	1,608^r	1,994^r	870^r	7,170
	1998-99	826	2,046	1,564	2,195	787	7,418

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

Note: Caution should be exercised when comparing the above data with previous issues of this publication. In the past, data represented admissions of federal offenders regardless of facility type (i.e. federal or provincial/territorial facility). The data presented here represent admissions to federal facilities, which include provincial/territorial offender admissions not included previously.

Table 29

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

Aggregate sentence length	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	percent	percent	percent
Less than 2 years	0.62	0.47	0.38
2 years and under 3 years	34.27	37.11	43.71
3 years and under 4 years	22.62	22.88	21.52
4 years and under 5 years	14.59	14.00	12.46
5 years and under 6 years	8.61	6.75	6.81
6 years and under 7 years	5.04	4.64	4.12
7 years and under 8 years	2.76	3.18	2.52
8 years and under 9 years	2.07	1.95	1.38
9 years and under 10 years	1.57	1.29	0.87
10 years and under 15 years	2.97	2.68	2.38
15 years and under 20 years	0.39	0.52	0.22
20 years and over	0.12	0.07	0.02
Life	4.37	4.45	3.61
TOTAL	100	100	100
Number of admissions ¹	4,345	4,249	4,493
Average (mean) sentence length (in months) ²	48.6	47.4	44.1
Median sentence length (in months)	39.2	36.5	36.5

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

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

Note: Caution should be exercised when comparing the above data with previous issues of this publication. In the past, data represented admissions of federal offenders regardless of facility type (i.e. federal or provincial/territorial facility). The data presented here represent admissions to federal facilities, which include provincial/territorial offender admissions not included previously.

Table 30

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

Region	Year	Selected offences								
		Homicide	Attempted murder	Robbery	Sexual assault and sexual abuse	Kidnapping and Abduction	Break and enter	Traffick/import drugs	Weapons and explosives	Fraud
Atlantic	1996-97	19	-	74	45	1	62	46	4	11
	1997-98	22	1	74	56	-	80	50	8	4
	1998-99	11	1	85	40	1	60	79	8	11
Quebec	1996-97	63	20	265	133	31	122	177	9	15
	1997-98	64	10	215	110	25	126	146	5	24
	1998-99	57	6	234	128	21	188	158	16	24
Ontario	1996-97	98	20	235	178	21	103	189	18	29
	1997-98	87	20	243	157	17	88	199	14	19
	1998-99	70	24	230	141	15	106	220	9	25
Prairie	1996-97	68	10	247	279	16	125	150	11	21
	1997-98	80	6	247	221	14	138	168	7	15
	1998-99	85	3	258	204	16	174	239	10	18
Pacific	1996-97	49	5	106	70	11	47	23	4	5
	1997-98	48	13	94	66	4	49	33	6	5
	1998-99	57	4	95	61	8	72	33	3	3
Total ¹	1996-97	297	55	927	705	80	459	585	46	81
	1997-98	301	50	873	610	60	481	596	40	67
	1998-99	280	38	902	574	61	600	729	46	81

See footnote at the end of the table.

Table 30

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

		Selected offences									TOTAL
Major assault	Common assault	Theft	Arson	Traffic C.C.	Offences against the admin. of justice	Impaired driving	Other C. C. offences	Other Federal Statutes	Provincial offences	Unknown	
38	10	12	6	1	3	25	13	-	-	2	372
31	13	22	4	1	7	19	7	-	-	4	403
29	9	18	5	-	3	15	8	-	-	1	384
79	23	32	7	1	6	133	13	1	-	1	1,131
70	20	36	10	2	11	112	10	1	-	1	998
88	23	51	21	3	19	123	5	2	-	1	1,168
80	13	22	6	3	22	98	26	-	-	17	1,178
107	19	36	7	4	30	92	21	-	-	5	1,165
91	12	36	10	1	33	70	35	-	-	3	1,131
151	25	39	5	2	28	34	26	-	-	7	1,244
168	22	43	10	1	34	38	23	-	-	8	1,243
150	27	54	8	1	44	39	35	-	-	6	1,371
30	7	9	1	2	9	17	13	-	1	11	420
40	1	14	6	-	7	29	16	-	-	9	440
34	3	13	3	1	8	31	7	-	-	3	439
378	78	114	25	9	68	307	91	1	1	38	4,345
416	75	151	37	8	89	290	77	1	-	27	4,249
392	74	172	47	6	107	278	90	2	-	14	4,493

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

Note: Caution should be exercised when comparing the above data with previous issues of this publication. In the past, data represented admissions of federal offenders regardless of facility type (i.e. federal or provincial/territorial facility). The data presented here represent admissions to federal facilities, which include provincial/territorial offender admissions not included previously.

Table 31

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

	Year	Province/territory of sentence					Ontario
		Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	
Number of admissions ¹	1996-97	-	17	211	139	1,134	1,192
	1997-98	2	18	239	143	998	1,187
	1998-99	-	12	261	111	1,159	1,158
Selected inmate characteristics:							
Percent female	1996-97	-	12	6	-	1	6
	1997-98	50	6	4	4	4	6
	1998-99	-	8	6	5	3	6
Percent Aboriginal	1996-97	-	-	6	6	3	8
	1997-98	50	-	5	4	3	6
	1998-99	-	-	5	5	3	7
Average (mean) age at admission	1996-97	...	31	30	32	33	34
	1997-98	24	35	31	32	34	33
	1998-99	...	32	32	30	34	34
Median age at admission	1996-97	...	32	28	28	32	32
	1997-98	24	33	29	29	32	32
	1998-99	...	34	31	28	33	32

See footnote at the end of the table.

Table 31

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

		Province/territory of sentence				Outside Canada	Not stated	TOTAL
Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories			
242	212	695	402	11	51	3	36	4,345
228	233	693	426	6	58	1	17	4,249
231	226	826	432	6	56	6	9	4,493
--	2	--	-	-	-	-	-	2
2	2	1	-	-	-	-	6	3
3	3	6	-	-	2	-	-	4
49	64	23	23	45	92	-	19	17
54	68	29	23	67	93	-	41	18
55	69	27	19	50	80	17	33	17
30	32	32	33	36	32	48	31	33
28	31	32	34	27	32	39	34	33
30	32	30	34	28	33	44	30	33
28	30	31	31	32	29	48	29	31
26	30	30	33	23	30	39	35	31
27	30	29	31	29	31	44	35	31

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

Note: Caution should be exercised when comparing the above data with previous issues of this publication. In the past, data represented admissions of federal offenders regardless of facility type (i.e. federal or provincial/territorial facility). The data presented here represent admissions to federal facilities, which include provincial/territorial offender admissions not included previously.

Table 32

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

Age on admission	Year	Region					Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
18 - 19	1996-97	46	36	41	102	20	245
	1997-98	42	37	43	91	20	233
	1998-99	42	43	35	117	10	247
20 - 24	1996-97	84	196	194	266	80	820
	1997-98	94	148	202	285	86	815
	1998-99	84	181	200	316	77	858
25 - 29	1996-97	62	236	230	230	75	833
	1997-98	70	202	220	256	72	820
	1998-99	62	221	232	260	92	867
30 - 34	1996-97	64	213	239	218	83	817
	1997-98	66	195	225	199	75	760
	1998-99	60	225	203	241	79	808
35 - 39	1996-97	45	178	183	178	61	645
	1997-98	48	173	179	181	69	650
	1998-99	46	183	173	196	70	668
40 - 44	1996-97	44	163	166	158	48	579
	1997-98	46	157	191	142	67	603
	1998-99	58	196	160	153	65	632
45 - 49	1996-97	2	26	20	22	5	75
	1997-98	4	9	14	9	6	42
	1998-99	4	17	14	7	4	46
50 and over	1996-97	23	81	105	66	45	320
	1997-98	33	77	90	76	45	321
	1998-99	27	102	114	74	41	358
TOTAL¹	1996-97	370	1,129	1,178	1,240	417	4,334
	1997-98	403	998	1,164	1,239	440	4,244
	1998-99	383	1,168	1,131	1,364	438	4,484

¹ Offenders who were under the age of 18 at the time of admission are excluded. There were 11 in 1996-97, 5 in 1997-98, and 9 in 1998-99. Also excluded are admissions where the admitting facility is unknown. Total Warrant of Committal admissions are as follows: 4,345 in 1996-97; 4,249 in 1997-98; and 4,493 in 1998-99.

Note: Caution should be exercised when comparing the above data with previous issues of this publication. In the past, data represented admissions of federal offenders regardless of facility type (i.e. federal or provincial/territorial facility). The data presented here represent admissions to federal facilities, which include provincial/territorial offender admissions not included previously.

Table 33

Deaths of Federal Offenders

Cause of death	Year	In custody	Not in custody (in the community)	Total
Suicide	1996-97	10	3	13
	1997-98	9	13	22
	1998-99	16	6	22
Murder	1996-97	5	2	7
	1997-98	2	3	5
	1998-99	6	4	10
Legal intervention ¹	1996-97	-	3	3
	1997-98	-	2	2
	1998-99	-	1	1
Unknown	1996-97	-	6	6
	1997-98	-	7	7
	1998-99	-	9	9
Other ²	1996-97	36	81	117
	1997-98	39	77	116
	1998-99	41	71	112
TOTAL	1996-97	51	95	146
	1997-98	50	102	152
	1998-99	63	91	154

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

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

Table 34

Escapes¹ from Federal Facilities

Type of escape	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Escapes from multi-level and maximum security level institutions	9	1	3
Escapes from medium security level institutions	2	3	5
Escapes from minimum security level institutions	47	66	106
TOTAL	58	70	114

¹ The number of escapees represents those offenders who were on the escapee list as at March 31, 1999. The list is cumulative and dates back to 1977.

Table 35

Releases of Inmates from Federal Facilities, by Type of Release

Type of release	Year	Region					Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
Warrant expiry	1996-97	48	49	124	108	65	394
	1997-98	54	58	87	115	62	376
	1998-99	43	56	57	97	58	311
Full parole	1996-97	73	198	202	243	64	780
	1997-98	43	135	142	160	56	536
	1998-99	48	89	134	92	33	396
Day parole	1996-97	259	486	425	346	136	1,652
	1997-98	297	728	558	664	265	2,512
	1998-99	379	753	628	723	291	2,774
Statutory release	1996-97	498	1,366	1,084	1,014	593	4,555
	1997-98	504	1,392	1,026	1,146	563	4,631
	1998-99	428	1,192	1,050	1,064	502	4,236
Other ¹	1996-97	11	51	46	69	29	206
	1997-98	14	27	46	76	32	195
	1998-99	32	26	55	95	36	244
TOTAL²	1996-97	889	2,150	1,881	1,780	887	7,587
	1997-98	912	2,340	1,859	2,161	978	8,250
	1998-99	930	2,116	1,924	2,071	920	7,961

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

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

Note: Caution should be exercised when comparing the above data with previous issues of this publication. In the past, data represented releases of federal offenders regardless of facility type (i.e. federal or provincial/territorial facility). The data presented here represent admissions to federal facilities, which include provincial/territorial offender admissions not included previously.

Table 36

Correctional Service Canada - Escorted and Unescorted Temporary Absences

Year	Escorted temporary absences		Unescorted temporary absences	
	Number completed	Number not completed ¹	Number completed	Number not completed ¹
1996-97	36,655	15	5,235	25
1997-98	45,199	9	6,387	57
1998-99	52,949	21	7,622	108

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

Table 37

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

Region	Year	Federal offenders				Provincial/territorial offenders ¹			Total
		Day parole	Full parole	Statutory release	Total parole	Day parole	Full	Total	
Atlantic	1996-97	97	383	233	713	24	130	154	866
	1997-98	103	365	234	702	22	102	124	826
	1998-99	133	361	212	706	27	101	128	834
Quebec	1996-97	316	1,373	592	2,281	-	1	1	2,282
	1997-98	323	1,238	603	2,164	-	1	1	2,165
	1998-99	411	1,224	569	2,204	-	2	2	2,205
Ontario	1996-97	210	1,066	491	1,767	1	8	9	1,776
	1997-98	272	1,037	523	1,832	-	6	6	1,838
	1998-99	336	1,059	560	1,955	-	2	2	1,956
Prairie	1996-97	158	802	474	1,434	31	142	173	1,607
	1997-98	236	813	517	1,566	32	143	175	1,742
	1998-99	295	840	554	1,689	28	122	150	1,838
Pacific	1996-97	110	483	275	868	1	4	6	874
	1997-98	150	468	262	880	2	5	7	887
	1998-99	174	512	255	941	1	2	3	944
TOTAL	1996-97	891	4,108	2,064	7,062	58	285	343	7,405
	1997-98	1,084	3,922	2,140	7,145	57	256	313	7,458
	1998-99	1,349	3,994	2,149	7,492	56	230	286	7,778

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

Table 38

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

Type of release	Federal offenders		
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
ESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCE			
Granted	358 ^r	395 ^r	420
Denied	63	76	84
Grant rate (%)	85.0	83.9	83.3
UNESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCE			
Granted	318	374	439
Denied	180 ^r	203 ^r	226
Grant rate (%)	63.9	64.8	66.0
DAY PAROLE			
Granted	2,696 ^r	3,645 ^r	3,802
Denied	1,377 ^r	1,422 ^r	1,347
Grant rate (%)	66.2	71.9	73.8
FULL PAROLE			
Granted	1,745 ^r	1,979 ^r	2,117
Denied	2,611 ^r	2,730 ^r	2,747
Grant rate (%)	40.1	42.0	43.5
Provincial/territorial offenders			
DAY PAROLE			
Granted	279	211	265
Denied	332	302	146
Grant rate (%)	45.7	41.1	64.5
FULL PAROLE			
Granted	462	325	435
Denied	424	425	267
Grant rate (%)	52.1	43.3	62.0

Table 39

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

Outcome	Day Parole					
	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Successful completions	2,314	83	2,528	82	2,890	83
Revoked for breach of condition	330	12	371	12	363	10
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	104	4	134	4	186	5
Violent	34	1	33	1	24	1
Total revocations with offence	138	5	167	5	210	6
TOTAL	2,782	100	3,066	100	3,463	100
	Full Parole ²					
	Percent		Percent		Percent	
Successful completions	1,255	66	1,200	68	1,164	72
Revoked for breach of condition	361	19	310	18	232	14
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	247	13	214	12	187	12
Violent	44	2	40	2	26	2
Total revocations with offence	291	15	254	14	213	13
TOTAL	1,907	100	1,764	100	1,609	100
	Statutory Release					
	Percent		Percent		Percent	
Successful completions	2,941	58	2,917	57	2,934	60
Revoked for breach of condition	1,428	28	1,543	30	1,241	26
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	581	11	542	11	553	11
Violent	157	3	147	3	124	3
Total revocations with offence	738	14	689	13	677	14
TOTAL	5,107	100	5,149	100	4,852	100

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

² Full parole outcomes constitute determinate sentences only.

Note: Percent totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 40

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

Outcome	Day Parole					
	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Successful completions	217	83	178	82	166	79
Revoked for breach of condition	36	14	33	15	32	15
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	7	3	6	3	10	5
Violent	1	--	-	-	1	--
Total revocations with offence	8	3	6	3	11	5
TOTAL	261	100	217	100	209	100
	Full Parole					
	Percent		Percent		Percent	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Successful completions	339	82	340	84	250	81
Revoked for breach of condition	60	15	50	12	46	15
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	12	3	14	3	11	4
Violent	1	--	-	-	1	--
Total revocations with offence	13	3	14	3	12	4
TOTAL	412	100	404	100	308	100

¹ The outcomes presented represent only those for which the conditional release was completed during the reference year.
Note: Percent totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 41

National Parole Board - Residency Condition¹ for Statutory Releases

Year	Pre-release			Post-release		
	Imposed	Detention	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
1996-97	807 ^f	48 ^f	4	51 ^f	21 ^f	27 ^f
1997-98	1,029 ^f	42 ^f	5	21 ^f	25 ^f	68 ^f
1998-99	884	49	3	12	16	67

¹ A residency condition refers to a parole condition requiring the parolee to reside in a halfway house.

Table 42

National Parole Board - Residency Condition¹ for Federal Full Parole

Year	Pre-release		Post-release		
	Detention	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
1996-97	483	6	86	105	93
1997-98	409	4	89	97	109
1998-99	302	6	54	72	67

¹ A residency condition refers to a parole condition requiring the parolee to reside in a halfway house.

Appendices

Appendix A

Population Estimates, by Sex, as at July 1st, 1996 to 1998

Jurisdiction	Sex	Adult population			Total population		
		1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Thousands							
Newfoundland	T.	423.3	422.4	418.5	560.6	554.4	544.4
	M.	209.0	208.3	205.8	279.4	275.9	270.3
	F.	214.3	214.1	212.7	281.2	278.5	274.1
Prince Edward Island	T.	100.8	101.8	101.9	136.2	136.8	136.4
	M.	49.1	49.5	49.6	67.2	67.4	67.2
	F.	51.7	52.3	52.3	69.0	69.4	69.2
Nova Scotia	T.	711.1	716.5	719.2	931.2	934.8	934.6
	M.	344.3	346.7	347.6	456.8	458.4	457.9
	F.	366.8	369.8	371.5	474.4	476.4	476.7
New Brunswick	T.	575.6	579.1	581.6	753.0	754.0	753.0
	M.	282.5	284.0	285.1	373.8	373.9	373.1
	F.	293.1	295.2	296.5	379.2	380.1	379.9
Quebec	T.	5,588.7	5,636.3	5,685.4	7,274.0	7,307.6	7,333.3
	M.	2,725.5	2,748.9	2,773.5	3,588.2	3,604.1	3,616.3
	F.	2,863.2	2,887.4	2,911.9	3,685.8	3,703.5	3,717.0
Ontario	T.	8,410.7	8,543.0	8,675.2	11,100.9	11,260.4	11,411.5
	M.	4,089.7	4,154.5	4,219.4	5,470.3	5,548.8	5,623.4
	F.	4,321.0	4,388.6	4,455.8	5,630.6	5,711.7	5,788.1
Manitoba	T.	840.0	843.1	846.1	1,134.3	1,136.8	1,138.9
	M.	411.4	412.9	414.5	562.3	563.5	564.5
	F.	428.6	430.1	431.6	572.0	573.2	574.4
Saskatchewan	T.	738.7	743.9	748.9	1,019.5	1,022.2	1,024.4
	M.	363.3	365.9	368.4	507.2	508.4	509.6
	F.	375.4	378.0	380.5	512.3	513.7	514.8
Alberta	T.	2,034.4	2,084.5	2,151.2	2,780.6	2,837.8	2,914.9
	M.	1,017.3	1,042.9	1,076.5	1,400.5	1,429.6	1,468.7
	F.	1,017.1	1,041.6	1,074.6	1,380.2	1,408.2	1,446.2
British Columbia	T.	2,977.2	3,044.2	3,092.5	3,882.0	3,959.3	4,009.9
	M.	1,469.4	1,501.0	1,523.2	1,934.1	1,971.1	1,994.6
	F.	1,507.9	1,543.2	1,569.4	1,947.9	1,988.2	2,015.3
Yukon	T.	23.1	23.4	23.1	31.9	32.2	31.7
	M.	12.0	12.2	12.1	16.7	16.8	16.6
	F.	11.1	11.2	11.0	15.3	15.4	15.1
Northwest Territories	T.	42.7	42.9	42.7	67.6	67.8	67.5
	M.	22.5	22.6	22.5	35.4	35.5	35.3
	F.	20.1	20.2	20.2	32.2	32.3	32.2
CANADA	T.	22,466.3	22,781.1	23,086.4	29,671.9	30,004.0	30,300.4
	M.	10,996.0	11,149.4	11,298.2	14,691.8	14,853.4	14,997.6
	F.	11,470.2	11,631.8	11,788.2	14,980.1	15,150.5	15,302.8

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division (final postcensal estimates for 1996, and updated postcensal estimates for 1997 and 1998).

Appendix B

Age Distribution of the Adult Population, by Sex, as at July 1st, 1998

Jurisdiction	Sex	Age									Total
		18	19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 and over	
Thousands											
Newfoundland	T.	8.5	8.4	40.3	38.7	42.5	45.6	45.9	43.0	145.6	418.5
	M.	4.3	4.3	20.7	19.5	20.8	22.6	22.5	21.4	69.7	205.8
	F.	4.2	4.0	19.6	19.2	21.8	23.1	23.3	21.6	75.9	212.7
Prince Edward Island	T.	2.0	2.1	9.3	9.2	9.9	10.9	10.5	9.8	38.2	101.9
	M.	1.0	1.0	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.9	17.6	49.6
	F.	1.0	1.1	4.5	4.5	5.1	5.5	5.2	4.9	20.7	52.3
Nova Scotia	T.	12.9	12.6	62.2	63.7	72.1	81.3	76.9	68.7	268.9	719.2
	M.	6.6	6.4	31.3	31.9	35.8	40.3	38.0	34.1	123.3	347.6
	F.	6.3	6.2	30.9	31.8	36.3	41.0	38.9	34.5	145.6	371.5
New Brunswick	T.	10.6	10.4	53.2	53.4	58.4	63.9	62.8	57.0	212.0	581.6
	M.	5.4	5.4	27.2	27.4	29.6	31.9	31.4	28.4	98.4	285.1
	F.	5.2	5.0	26.0	26.1	28.8	32.0	31.3	28.6	113.5	296.5
Quebec	T.	102.6	100.6	489.5	479.7	575.4	659.1	633.5	555.8	2,089.2	5,685.4
	M.	52.8	51.6	250.3	245.4	294.1	333.2	318.3	276.8	951.2	2,773.5
	F.	49.8	49.0	239.2	234.4	281.4	325.8	315.2	279.0	1,138.0	2,911.9
Ontario	T.	148.4	146.6	747.6	817.1	947.7	1,022.7	924.9	806.3	3,114.0	8,675.2
	M.	76.1	75.4	379.9	407.9	474.6	511.6	456.8	397.9	1,439.1	4,219.4
	F.	72.2	71.2	367.7	409.2	473.1	511.0	468.1	408.4	1,674.9	4,455.8
Manitoba	T.	15.8	15.7	78.0	78.5	83.7	94.0	88.2	77.6	314.6	846.1
	M.	8.1	7.9	40.2	40.2	42.7	47.7	44.3	38.8	144.5	414.5
	F.	7.7	7.7	37.8	38.3	41.0	46.3	43.8	38.8	170.1	431.6
Saskatchewan	T.	15.8	15.7	72.0	64.7	70.3	81.2	79.0	65.1	284.9	748.9
	M.	8.1	8.2	37.1	32.8	35.2	40.9	40.2	33.3	132.5	368.4
	F.	7.7	7.5	34.9	31.9	35.1	40.3	38.9	31.8	152.4	380.5
Alberta	T.	41.8	41.6	213.6	221.9	237.3	269.8	253.5	202.0	669.7	2,151.2
	M.	21.5	21.5	109.7	113.8	121.1	136.0	129.8	103.3	319.9	1,076.5
	F.	20.3	20.1	103.8	108.1	116.2	133.8	123.7	98.7	349.8	1,074.6
British Columbia	T.	52.9	52.9	263.7	293.9	321.4	355.4	338.9	303.2	1,110.1	3,092.5
	M.	27.2	27.2	134.0	148.6	162.1	178.8	168.6	152.5	524.2	1,523.2
	F.	25.7	25.8	129.7	145.3	159.2	176.6	170.3	150.7	585.9	1,569.4
Yukon	T.	0.4	0.4	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.9	5.8	23.1
	M.	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	3.2	12.1
	F.	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.5	11.0
Northwest Territories	T.	1.2	1.1	5.3	6.0	6.3	5.9	4.8	3.8	8.4	42.7
	M.	0.6	0.5	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.1	4.6	22.5
	F.	0.6	0.5	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.2	1.7	3.8	20.2
CANADA	T.	412.9	408.1	2,036.6	2,129.3	2,428.0	2,693.0	2,522.0	2,195.2	8,261.3	23,086.4
	M.	212.0	209.7	1,038.9	1,076.4	1,225.6	1,353.0	1,259.5	1,095.1	3,828.1	11,298.2
	F.	200.9	198.4	997.7	1,052.9	1,202.4	1,340.0	1,262.5	1,100.2	4,433.2	11,788.2

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

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

Appendix C

Provincial/Territorial Custodial Facilities in Operation at Year-end, by Province/Territory, 1998-99**NEWFOUNDLAND**

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

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Correctional Centre
 Provincial Correctional Centre

NOVA SCOTIA

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

NEW BRUNSWICK

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

QUEBEC

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

ONTARIO

Barrie Jail
 Brantford Jail
 Brockville Jail
 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
 Sarnia Jail
 Sault Ste. Marie Jail
 Stratford Jail
 Sudbury Jail
 Thunder Bay Correctional Centre
 Thunder Bay Jail
 Toronto Jail
 Vanier Centre for Women
 Walkerton Jail
 Waterloo Detention Centre
 Wellington Detention Centre
 Whitby Jail
 Windsor Jail

MANITOBA

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

SASKATCHEWAN

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

ALBERTA

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

Appendix D

Federal Facilities in Operation at Year-end, by Province, 1998-99**NEWFOUNDLAND**

St. John's - CCC

NOVA SCOTIA

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

NEW BRUNSWICK

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

QUEBEC

Hochelaga CCC
 Laferrière CCC
 Marcel Caron CCC
 Martineau CCC
 Ogilvy CCC
 Sherbrooke CCC
 Archambault Institution
 Cowansville Institution
 Donnacona Institution
 Drummond Institution
 Federal Training Centre
 Joliette Institution
 La Macaza Institution
 Leclerc Institution
 Montée St-François Institution
 Port Cartier Institution
 Regional Reception Centre
 Ste-Anne-des Plaines Institution

ONTARIO

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

MANITOBA

Osborne CCC
 Rockwood Institution
 Stony Mountain Institution

SASKATCHEWAN

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

ALBERTA

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

Methodology

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

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

Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

Aggregate sentence – The sum of all consecutive sentences imposed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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