



Carol La Prairie

Conditional Sentence Orders by
Province and Territory:
September 6, 1996 -
March 31, 1999: Final Report

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CONDITIONAL SENTENCE ORDERS BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY
September 6, 1996 -March 31, 1999

Final Report

prepared by

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OVERVIEW:¹

CS - SEPTEMBER 6, 1996 - March 31, 1999

Number of Conditional Sentence Orders (Table I)

- As of March 31, 1999, 35,845 conditional sentence orders had been imposed in Canada since the implementation of Bill C-41 in September 1996. The national increase from September 1998 was 7545 orders or 26.6%. This was an increase of 2% from the previous period but that period was only for five-months so the increase may be artificial. Quebec, followed by Ontario, has imposed the most orders;
- The largest increases by jurisdiction were in PEI and Saskatchewan, the smallest was in the NWT. Where known, the vast majority of orders involved one charge and were imposed in provincial courts (in Quebec, 89% of the conditional sentences were imposed in provincial court, 7.7% in municipal court and in 3.2% of the cases, type of court was unknown).

Types of Offences for which Conditional Sentences were Imposed (Tables II & IIA)

- Nationally, 28% of all cs orders were for Person; 41.5% for Property; 12.7% for Drugs; 11% for Other C.C.; 3.7% for Administration of Justice, and 3.3% for Driving offences;
- Keeping in mind that the level of detail provided for Person, Property and Other C.C. offences varies across jurisdictions, the number and type of offences for which conditional sentence orders were imposed is as follows²: Manslaughter (23); Person (8076); Property (9376); B&E (1941), Fraud (3554); Sexual (1713); Impaired Driving (511); Dangerous Driving (679); Administration of Justice (1318); Drug (4533); and Other C.C. (3889);³
- Manitoba, PEI and Newfoundland provided data on numbers of cs orders imposed for family violence offences. In Manitoba, family violence offences comprised 40% of all Person offences (excluding sexual) for which a conditional sentence was imposed -- a decrease of 3% since the last reporting period; in Newfoundland the figure was 36% -- an decrease of 1%. No previous data were provided for PEI so comparisons are not possible;

¹ Missing data in tables results from the fact that some jurisdictions are able to provide more complete data than are others.

² Although the family violence category is included in Table II numbers are not provided because only three jurisdictions separate out these offences from the Person category.

³ The Total in Table II may differ from Table I because of orders which involve more than one offence.

- Comparatively, the NWT imposed the *most* orders for Person; PEI (followed closely by Alberta) for Property; the Yukon for Administration of Justice; Saskatchewan for Driving; Manitoba for Drugs; and Nova Scotia and Quebec for Other C.C.;
- Comparatively, PEI (followed by Quebec) imposed the *fewest* orders for Person; the NWT and the Yukon for Property; Newfoundland for Driving; Quebec, BC and Ontario for Administration of Justice; the Yukon for Drugs; and the NWT, Manitoba and PEI for Other C.C. offences.

Admissions to CS as a % of all Sentences (most serious sentence) (Table III):

- Only three jurisdictions -- Ontario, Saskatchewan and BC -- provided this information. In Ontario conditional sentence orders comprised 5.2%, in BC 7.8%, and in Saskatchewan 11.0%, of all admissions to correctional supervision. Saskatchewan imposed conditional sentences, Ontario imposed custody, and BC imposed probation most often. Only Saskatchewan provided data on restitution which comprised 11% of all sentences in that province. Saskatchewan shows a decrease in the use of custody since the last reporting period but this may be an artifact of having included data on fines and restitution for the first time;
- On average for the three provinces, 45% of admissions to correctional supervision were for probation, 41% for custody, and 8% for conditional sentences - no change in conditional sentences since the last reporting period but a slight decrease in both probation and custody (probably explained by the inclusion of additional Saskatchewan data).

Aboriginal, Gender, Age Group and Prior Offences (Table IV):

(a) Aboriginal:

- Race data were provided by eight jurisdictions. On average, 18.2% of orders imposed were for aboriginal offenders - an increase of .6% from the last reporting period;
- Of the jurisdictions reporting, Saskatchewan (at 72.2%) had the highest percentage of aboriginal offenders on their conditional sentence caseload; this was followed by Manitoba at 42% (an increase of 1% from the last period accounted for mainly by aboriginal females); Alberta at 18%; BC at 16%; Ontario at 7.6%; Newfoundland at 6.2%, and PEI at 4.1%.⁴

(b) Gender:

⁴ It should be stated that different levels may reflect variation in the size of aboriginal populations; social and economic situations; volume and type of offences committed by aboriginal offenders; etc., and do not necessarily reflect unwarranted disparity in the application of cs orders.

- Nationally, nearly 19% of all conditional sentence orders imposed were for females -- a decrease of 2% from the last reporting period. However, this decrease may only reflect the fact that Quebec and Yukon data were missing in the last report;
- Comparatively, Alberta, followed closely by Ontario and Newfoundland, had the *highest percentage of females* on their conditional sentence caseloads -- at 25.6%, 24.4% and 24.1%, respectively. These jurisdictions were followed by Manitoba at 22%; New Brunswick at 19.2%; Yukon at 18.2%; NWT at 16.4%; BC at 15.8%; Saskatchewan and PEI each at 15.1%; Nova Scotia at 14.6%; and Quebec at 13.8%.

(c) Age:

- The 31-40 age group received the most conditional sentences (nearly one-third) of the four age groups; however, looking at age another way reveals that offenders under 30 years of age received 44%, and those over 30 received 56% of all cs orders imposed across the country - an increase of 1% in the 30+ group since the last reporting period; those aged 25-30 followed by those 41+ had the fewest conditional sentences;
- Comparatively, PEI, followed closely by Manitoba, the Yukon, and Saskatchewan imposed orders more often for the 18-24 group, and the NWT for those 31-40.

(d) Prior Record:

- Nine jurisdictions provided data on prior record (an increase of three jurisdictions from the last reporting period). On average, 63% of offenders on a conditional sentence in those jurisdictions had a prior record - while this appears to be a decrease of 4%, this may also be an artifact of more jurisdictions reporting in the present period;
- In Nova Scotia and Quebec, the data were provided by *previous term of incarceration* rather than by prior record. In Nova Scotia, nearly 41%, and in Quebec, 50% of offenders on a conditional sentence order had a previous term of incarceration;
- Prior record ranged from a high of 100% in the Yukon and 85% in Saskatchewan, to a low of 40.6% in Nova Scotia.

Type of Offender by Type of Admission to Correctional Supervision (Table IVA)

- Five provinces -- Ontario, Saskatchewan, BC, Nova Scotia and Alberta - provided data; only Saskatchewan provided data on admissions for breaches of conditional sentences. Saskatchewan had the highest proportions of aboriginal offenders in their total sentenced, remand, fine default and probation admissions to correctional supervision⁵; and Alberta had the highest proportion of females. Nova Scotia had the lowest proportion of females in sentenced and fine default admissions, and Saskatchewan in remand admissions;
- Tables IV and IVa reveal that aboriginal offenders comprise 72% of the cso caseload in Saskatchewan so, at 89%, this group is over-represented in admissions to correctional institutions for breaches of conditional sentences.

Length of CS Alone (Table V):

- Slightly over one-quarter (26%) of sentences imposed were under three months, and 56% were for six months or less. The mean sentence length was 6.6 and the median was 5.3. Both the mean and median sentence lengths are shorter than in the previous period but the present dataset is more complete which may account for the differences;
- Of the seven jurisdictions providing mean and median sentence lengths, the Yukon imposed the shortest mean and median sentence lengths, and Alberta the longest mean sentence length; Manitoba imposed the longest median sentence length.⁶

Length of CS with Probation (Table VI):

- Only six jurisdictions were able to provide a combined sentence length. However, for the six, slightly less than a third (30.6%) received a combined sentence length of 12 months or less. Sixty-nine percent (69.4%) had a combined sentence length of over 12 months -- virtually the same as the last reporting period. The mean combined sentence length was 18.5 months and the median was 17.4 months -- again, similar to the last period but, unfortunately, the mean and median data are limited to three jurisdictions.

⁵ It should be kept in mind that Saskatchewan also has the largest aboriginal population of the five provinces;

⁶ The Mean refers to the sum of all values divided by the number of items; the Median is a measure of central tendency indicating the value of the middle score or midpoint of the middle interval.

Mean Sentence Length by Offence Type (Table VII):

- Seven jurisdictions provided information. On average, Manslaughter and Sexual offences received the longest sentences, and Administration of Justice and Impaired Driving offences the shortest;
- Of the seven, Alberta imposed the *longest* average sentences for Person, Property, B&E (followed closely by Manitoba and BC), Impaired, Dangerous Driving, Drug and Other C. C. offences; Manitoba for Sexual offences; the Yukon for Fraud; and Ontario for Manslaughter;
- The Yukon imposed the *shortest* sentence lengths for Person, Property, B&E, Administration of Justice, CDSA and Other C.C. offences; Manitoba for Manslaughter; New Brunswick for Fraud and Dangerous driving; Nova Scotia for Sexual; and BC (followed closely by Ontario and Nova Scotia) for Impaired driving offences.

Optional Conditions Imposed (Table VIII):

- Seven jurisdictions provided information about optional conditions imposed. The 'Other' category was the most frequent condition imposed; followed by treatment, csw, curfew and restitution;
- In terms of optional conditions, New Brunswick imposed alcohol and drug treatment most often; NWT community service work; Yukon restitution; PEI other treatment and house arrest; Newfoundland curfew and no contact; and Manitoba and Saskatchewan "Other" conditions;
- When comparing number of conditions with number of orders, Manitoba imposes the most conditions per order (4.4 conditions/order) and Yukon the least (.2/order)⁷. The average number of conditions imposed per order in the other jurisdictions is 1.6.

Completed Orders and Known Breaches (Table IX):

Ten jurisdictions provided data on breaches. The overall breach level for the nine⁸ was approximately 15% with a high of 29% in BC and 25% in the Yukon, to a low of 4% in PEI (followed by 7% in New Brunswick). **However, breach data from jurisdictions are often "guesstimates" because information may not be not systematically collected.**

⁷ This finding is interesting given that the Yukon also has the second highest level of breaches;

⁸ While some Newfoundland data were provided, St. John's data were missing so it was not possible to calculate a breach level.

- In Quebec, there were 1551 breaches out of 10,572 orders imposed for a breach level of 14.7% (number of completed orders and orders in progress is unknown);
- In Saskatchewan, there were 410 breaches out of a total of 2501 orders imposed for a breach level of 16%. Fifty-seven percent (57%) were complete and 26% still in progress;
- In Manitoba, there were 166 breaches out of 953 orders for a breach level of 17% but one-quarter (25%) were still in progress; other recent data from Manitoba (to December, 1998) revealed that aboriginal offenders comprised 41% of the cs caseload but 55% of breaches;
- In Ontario, there were 1198 breaches out of a total of 9689 orders for a breach level of 12.3% but number of orders still in progress is unknown;
- In New Brunswick the breach level is approximately 7%, and in PEI it is 4%, but 39% of the orders are still in progress in PEI;
- In the NWT the breach level was 8% (these data may be incomplete) and in the Yukon it was 26%, the second highest of all jurisdictions;
- In BC, there were 3852 completed orders and 1530 breaches (out of 5290 orders) resulting in a breach level of 28.9%;
- Although data are limited, breaches appear to be more for breach of conditions than for re-offending. Slightly over one third (35%) were for re-offences and the rest for breach of conditions (mainly mandatory conditions).

Judicial Response to Breaches (Table X):

Of the 1712 known responses to breaches, 68% resulted in partial imprisonment or imprisonment for the remainder of the order, 16% in "nothing", 12% in amending conditions; 2.0% in "other" and 4.5% were "don't know". **However, the imprisonment figure is inflated because 817 non-carceral responses are missing from BC. If these were included the imprisonment level would be 46%.**

Geographic Court Location (Table XI):

- Nine jurisdictions provided geographic location information.⁹ Overall, 55% of the orders were imposed in urban; 13% in semi-urban; 23% in rural; and 9% in northern areas. The change (primarily in urban and rural figures) from the last reporting period are probably due to more jurisdictions reporting in this period;
- Comparatively, PEI, BC, and Yukon imposed the most orders in urban areas; Newfoundland in the semi-urban, and NWT in rural areas. Of the provinces, Manitoba imposed the most orders in northern areas.

⁹ Nova Scotia geographic figures are estimates only.

Table I
 Number of Conditional Sentence Orders and Number of Charges by Province and Territory

Province/ Territory	Number of Orders Given				% Change	# Offenders	# Charges			Court Type		
	Alone	w/ Prob	w/ Sct. 100	TOTAL			One	Two	3+	Prov	Sup erior	C.A
Newfoundland	343	541	20	904	23.67%							
Nova Scotia				1201	28.45%	1201						
PEI	33	49	1	83	53.70%	73	51	13	13	62	14	
New Brunswick	619	618	57	1294	27.87%		129			1226	1	50
Quebec	5078	5493		10571	25.85%					9419		
Ontario				9689	24.62%							
Manitoba	416	470	67	953	37.92%		598	177	77	817	99	25
Saskatchewan	2501			2501	40.35%					2501		
Alberta				2969	22.08%	2645	262	259	40			
BC				5290	26.65%	4718						
NWT	108	37	1	146	11.45%	146	118	27	7	150		
Yukon	107	137		244	35.56%	137	84	22	19	239	5	
Total	9205	7345	146	35845	26.66%	8920	477	498	156	14414	119	75

In Quebec, 93 cases involved a cso given with detention; and 1543 of those included in the probation category were for community service work;

817 orders were given in municipal court, and court type is unknown in 336.

NUMBERS FOR LAST TIME
PERIOD

HERE (IN ROW P)

731	Newfoundland
935	Nova Scotia
54	PEI
1012	New Brunswick
8400	Quebec
7775	Ontario
691	Manitoba
1782	Saskatchewan
2432	Alberta
4177	BC
131	NWT
180	Yukon

28300

Table II
Number and Type of Offences Receiving Conditional Sentences by Province and Territory

Province/Territory	Number and Type of Offences												TOTALS
	Mansl	Person	Property	B&E	Fraud	Sexual	Family Violence	Impaired	Dang Driv	Admin Just	CDSA	Other	
Newfoundland		113	245	71	104	88	64	10	8	95	98	97	993
Nova Scotia	0	286	181	125	104	53		34	35	124	156	237	1335
PEI		17	53	17	6	2	5	1	3	12	27	2	145
New Brunswick	3	362	288	124	113	87		18	15	98	97	89	1294
Quebec		1912	4208						359	74	1878	1793	10224
Ontario	6	2291	1567	622	2161	750		110	99	335	966	782	9689
Manitoba	3	167	182	81	54	74	113	8	18	42	202	8	952
Saskatchewan		794	405	307	153	100		155	48	191	116	232	2501
Alberta	3	548	861	188	464	191		54	43	130	218	244	2944
BC	8	1431	1331	388	362	346		97	51	155	755	366	5290
NWT		84	25	9	7	17		6		22	14		184
Yukon		71	30	9	26	5		18		40	6	39	244
Total Canada	23	8076	9376	1941	3554	1713	182	511	679	1318	4533	3889	35795

In Quebec, 12 offences were municipal and 336 were unknown. Driving offences are combined in the one category.

Table IIA
Number and Type of Offences Receiving Conditional Sentences by Province and Territory

Province/Territory	Number and Type of Offences						TOTALS
	% Person	% Property	% Driving	% Admin J.	% CDSA	% Other	
Newfoundland	26.7%	42.3%	1.8%	9.6%	9.9%	9.8%	2.8%
Nova Scotia	25.4%	30.7%	5.2%	9.3%	11.7%	17.8%	3.7%
PEI	16.6%	52.4%	2.8%	8.3%	18.6%	1.4%	0.4%
New Brunswick	34.9%	40.6%	2.6%	7.6%	7.5%	6.9%	3.6%
Quebec	18.7%	41.2%	3.5%	0.7%	18.4%	17.5%	28.6%
Ontario	31.4%	44.9%	2.2%	3.5%	10.0%	8.1%	27.1%
Manitoba	37.5%	33.3%	2.7%	4.4%	21.2%	0.8%	2.7%
Saskatchewan	35.7%	34.6%	8.1%	7.6%	4.6%	9.3%	7.0%
Alberta	25.2%	51.4%	3.3%	4.4%	7.4%	8.3%	8.2%
BC	33.7%	39.3%	2.8%	2.9%	14.3%	6.9%	14.8%
NWT	54.9%	22.3%	3.3%	12.0%	7.6%	0.0%	0.5%
Yukon	31.1%	26.6%	7.4%	16.4%	2.5%	16.0%	0.7%
Average Canada	27.9%	41.5%	3.3%	3.7%	12.7%	10.9%	100.0%

Person = manslaughter, person, sexual, family violence
Property = property, fraud, B&E
Driving = impaired & dangerous

Table III
Conditional Sentences as a % of all Sentences (most serious sentence)

Province/Territory	Dispositions						
	Conditional Sentence	Custody	Probation	Fine	Suspended	Restitution	Other
Newfoundland							
Nova Scotia							
PEI							
New Brunswick							
Quebec							
Ontario	5.20%	46.30%	47.10%	1.30%			
Manitoba							
Saskatchewan	11%	37%	38%	2%		11%	
Alberta							
B.C.	7.80%	41%	51.20%				
N.W.T.							
Yukon							
Total Canada	8%	41%	45%	2%		11%	

Table IV

Race, Gender and Age of Offender by
Province/Territory

Province/ Territory	Race/Gender						Age Group				Prior Record	
	AM	AF	NAF	NAM	TF	TM	18-24	25-30	31-40	41+	YES	NO
Newfoundland	36 (4.3%)	16 (1.9%)	188 (22.2%)	605 (71.6%)	204 (24.1%)	641 (75.9%)	219 (25.9%)	150 (17.8%)	254 (30.1%)	222 (26.3%)	349 (63.5%)	201 (36.5%)
Nova Scotia	47 (3.9%)	8 (0.7%)	167 (13.9%)	978 (81.5%)	175 (14.6%)	1025 (85.4%)	357 (29.9%)	255 (21.4%)	334 (28.0%)	246 (20.6%)	488 (40.6%)	713 (59.4%)
PEI	3 (4.1%)		11 (15.1%)	59 (80.8%)	11 (15.1%)	62 (84.9%)	25 (34.2%)	12 (16.4%)	24 (32.9%)	12 (16.4%)	51 (69.9%)	22 (30.1%)
New Brunswick					248 (19.2%)	1046 (80.8%)	411 (31.8%)	249 (19.2%)	364 (28.1%)	270 (20.9%)		
Quebec					1405 (13.8%)	8756 (86.2%)					5120 (50.4%)	5041 (49.6%)
Ontario	550 (5.7%)	178 (1.9%)	2160 (22.5%)	6692 (69.9%)	2338 (24.4%)	7242 (75.6%)	2002 (20.9%)	1786 (18.7%)	3212 (33.6%)	2566 (26.8%)	5982 (62.4%)	3598 (37.6%)
Manitoba	207 (30.6%)	77 (11.4%)	72 (10.7%)	320 (47.3%)	149 (22.0%)	527 (78.0%)	318 (33.4%)	193 (20.3%)	266 (27.9%)	176 (18.5%)	440 (70.9%)	181 (29.1%)
Saskatchewan	1408 (60.1%)	284 (12.1%)	69 (2.9%)	581 (24.8%)	353 (15.1%)	1989 (84.9%)	800 (32.0%)	511 (20.4%)	794 (31.7%)	396 (15.8%)	2125 (85.0%)	376 (15.0%)
Alberta	340 (11.5%)	193 (6.5%)	568 (19.1%)	1868 (62.9%)	761 (25.6%)	2208 (74.4%)						
BC	655 (12.4%)	181 (3.4%)	655 (12.4%)	3799 (71.8%)	836 (15.8%)	4454 (84.2%)	1169 (22.1%)	1158 (21.9%)	1781 (33.7%)	1182 (22.3%)	4186 (80.7%)	1004 (19.3%)
NWT					24 (16.4%)	122 (83.6%)	13 (14.9%)	22 (25.3%)	43 (49.4%)	9 (10.3%)		
Yukon					25 (18.2%)	112 (81.8%)	38 (33.3%)	24 (21.1%)	24 (21.1%)	28 (24.6%)	118	
TOTAL CANADA	3246 (14.1%)	937 (4.1%)	3890 (16.9%)	14902 (64.9%)	6529 (18.8%)	28184 (81.2%)	5352 (24.4%)	4360 (19.9%)	7096 (32.4%)	5107 (23.3%)	18859 (62.9%)	11136 (37.1%)

Table IVA - % Aboriginal/Female Offenders by Total Type of Admission to Correctional Supervision

Province	Sentenced			Remand			Fine Default			Breach C.S.			Probation		
	AB	FEM	ALL	AB	FEM	ALL	AB	FEM	ALL	AB	FEM	ALL	AB	FEM	ALL
Ontario	7,927 9.3%	7,708 9.0%	85,643	9,333 8.5%	13,235 12.0%	109,868	304 12.7%	224 9.4%	2,385				6,664 7.6%	15,322 17.6%	87,154
British Columbia	5,083 19.0%	2,019 7.5%	26,775	4,666 16.7%	2,404 8.6%	28,021	140 13.2%	63 5.9%	1,060				6,382 15.9%	6,047 15.0%	40,249
Saskatchewan	6,332 75.5%	764 9.1%	8,382	13,203 75.9%	905 5.2%	17,390	353 69.9%	49 9.7%	505	276 89.3%	38 12.3%	309	4,767 56.0%	995 11.7%	8,520
Alberta	14,936 38.7%	4,395 11.4%	38,600	6,620 30.0%	2,981 13.5%	22,079	5,284 41.3%	1,754 13.7%	12,786				4,715 22.2%	4,012 18.9%	21,197
Nova Scotia	218 4.3%	242 4.8%	5,035	271 5.6%	346 7.2%	4,819	45 5.1%	32 3.6%	890						
New Brunswick															
Newfoundland															
Quebec															
Manitoba															
PEI															

In NS, sentenced data include federally sentenced offenders and remand data include this same group in addition to Immigration Act offenders.

Table V

Length of Conditional Sentence (alone) by Province and Territory

Province/Territory	Sentence Length (months)									Total	
	0-3	>3-<6	6	>6-1<2	12	>12-18	>18-<24	24	mean		median
Newfoundland	442 (54.7%)	104 (12.9%)	84 (10.4%)	59 (7.3%)	58 (7.2%)	38 (4.7%)	16 (2.0%)	7 (0.9%)			808
Nova Scotia	508 (42.5%)	121 (10.1%)	229 (19.2%)	110 (9.2%)	133 (11.1%)	18 (1.5%)	53 (4.4%)	23 (1.9%)	6.2	4.1	1,195
PEI	47 (64.4%)	11 (15.1%)	6 (8.2%)	4 (5.5%)	3 (4.1%)	2 (2.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)			73
New Brunswick	437 (33.8%)	437 (33.8%)	35 (2.7%)	262 (20.2%)	17 (1.3%)	40 (3.1%)	53 (4.1%)	13 (1.0%)	6	4	1,294
Quebec	1,800 (17.0%)	2,962 (28.0%)		2,935 (27.8%)		1,793 (17.0%)	1,082 (10.2%)				10,572
Ontario	3,079 (32.2%)	1,101 (11.5%)	1,168 (12.2%)	2,088 (21.9%)	1,068 (11.2%)	256 (2.7%)	644 (6.7%)	147 (1.5%)	7	6	9,551
Manitoba	188 (17.7%)	121 (11.4%)	233 (22.0%)	121 (11.4%)	127 (12.0%)	163 (15.4%)	56 (5.3%)	51 (4.8%)	6	8.2	1,060
Saskatchewan	105 (4.2%)	451 (18.0%)	719 (28.8%)	425 (17.0%)	446 (17.8%)	299 (12.0%)		55 (2.2%)			2,500
Alberta	548 (18.5%)	264 (8.9%)	754 (25.4%)	340 (11.5%)	515 (17.4%)	88 (3.0%)	254 (8.6%)	203 (6.8%)	9.1	6	2,966
BC	1,943 (36.7%)	711 (13.4%)	1,087 (20.5%)	1,034 (19.5%)		103 (1.9%)	410 (7.8%)	2 (0.0%)	7.7	6	5,290
NWT	46 (27.7%)	41 (24.7%)	41 (24.7%)	17 (10.2%)	8 (4.8%)	2 (1.2%)	10 (6.0%)	1 (0.6%)			166
Yukon	59 (55.1%)	17 (15.9%)	10 (9.3%)		19 (17.8%)		2 (1.9%)		4.2	3	107
TOTAL CANADA	9,202 (25.9%)	6,341 (17.8%)	4,366 (12.3%)	7,395 (20.8%)	2,394 (6.7%)	2,802 (7.9%)	2,580 (7.3%)	502 (1.4%)			35,582

The 12-18 and 18-24 groups are combined in the Saskatchewan data.

Table VI

Length of Combined Sentence (conditional + probation) by Province and Territory

Province/Territory	Sentence Length (months)											mean	median	Total
	0-3	3-6	6	6-12	12	12-18	18-24	24	24-36	36-48	48+			
Newfoundland	77 (14.1%)	23 (4.2%)	14 (2.6%)	21 (3.8%)	18 (3.3%)	130 (23.7%)	53 (9.7%)	11 (2.0%)	134 (24.5%)	59 (10.8%)	8 (1.5%)			548
Nova Scotia														0
PEI	14 (19.7%)	3 (4.2%)	2 (2.8%)	8 (11.3%)	0 (0.0%)	25 (35.2%)	4 (5.6%)	1 (1.4%)	6 (8.5%)	7 (9.9%)	1 (1.4%)			71
New Brunswick	9 (1.4%)	10 (1.5%)	3 (0.5%)	74 (11.4%)	6 (0.9%)	242 (37.3%)	130 (20.1%)	11 (1.7%)	142 (21.9%)	20 (3.1%)	1 (0.2%)	19	16	648
Quebec														0
Ontario														0
Manitoba	92 (10.1%)	61 (6.7%)	110 (12.0%)	63 (6.9%)	70 (7.7%)	90 (9.8%)	120 (13.1%)	73 (8.0%)	166 (18.1%)	44 (4.8%)	26 (2.8%)	16	18.2	915
Saskatchewan														0
Alberta														0
BC														0
NWT	5 (14.3%)	7 (20.0%)	6 (17.1%)	6 (17.1%)	1 (2.9%)	7 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (5.7%)	1 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)			35
Yukon		2 (1.5%)	1 (0.7%)	12 (8.8%)	2 (1.5%)	40 (29.2%)	32 (23.4%)	5 (3.6%)	33 (24.1%)	10 (7.3%)		20.4	18	137
TOTAL CANADA	197 (8.4%)	106 (4.5%)	136 (5.8%)	184 (7.8%)	97 (4.1%)	534 (22.7%)	339 (14.4%)	101 (4.3%)	483 (20.5%)	141 (6.0%)	36 (1.5%)			2,354

Table VII
Average (Mean) Length of Conditional Sentence by Offence Type by Province and Territory

Province/Territory	Number and Type of Offences										
	Mansl.	Person	Property	B&E	Fraud	Sexual	Impaired	Dang Driv	Admin of J	CDSA	Other
Newfoundland											
Nova Scotia		5.5	5.4	8.8	7.5	7.8	3.8	7.4	2.8	8.2	5.7
PEI											
New Brunswick	17	5	5	7	7	8	6	5	4	6	5
Quebec											
Ontario	19.9	6.6	5.8	7.7	7.6	10.2	3.4	7.4	3.8	8.1	6.3
Manitoba	12	7.7	8.1	9.3	8.9	11.5	6	6.7	4	8.3	7.1
Saskatchewan											
Alberta	14	9	8.5	9.8	9.3	10.7	8.7	10.2	6.5	9.7	9.8
BC	14.9	7	5.5	9	7.2	9.6	3.2	6.1	4.6	7.6	6.5
NWT											
Yukon		4.9	2.9	2.9	9.5	8.4	3.8		2.4	4.5	2.1
Average	15.6	6.5	5.9	7.8	8.1	9.5	5.0	7.1	4.0	7.5	6.1

Table VIII
Optional Conditions Imposed by Province and Territory

Province/Territory	Total Optional Condns	Optional Conditions							
		Alcohol/ Drug Rehab	Other Treatment	Restitutn	Perform CSW	Curfew	No Contact	House Arrest	Other
Newfoundland	1,194	160 (13.4%)	163 (13.7%)	34 (2.8%)	120 (10.1%)	169 (14.2%)	145 (12.1%)	195 (16.3%)	208 (17.4%)
Nova Scotia	0								
PEI	123	36 (29.3%)	31 (25.2%)	8 (6.5%)	6 (4.9%)	5 (4.1%)	8 (6.5%)	28 (22.8%)	3 (2.4%)
New Brunswick	1,707	686 (40.2%)	124 (7.3%)	196 (11.5%)	261 (15.3%)	111 (6.5%)	166 (9.7%)		163 (9.5%)
Quebec	0								
Ontario	0								
Manitoba	4,195	335 (8.0%)	359 (8.6%)	90 (2.1%)	365 (8.7%)	578 (13.8%)	184 (4.4%)	53 (1.3%)	2231 (53.2%)
Saskatchewan	3,470	822 (23.7%)	97 (2.8%)	185 (5.3%)	289 (8.3%)	160 (4.6%)		111 (3.2%)	1806 (52.0%)
Alberta	0								
BC	0								
NWT	351	74 (21.1%)	46 (13.1%)	20 (5.7%)	74 (21.1%)	15 (4.3%)	26 (7.4%)	7 (2.0%)	89 (25.4%)
Yukon	72			72 (100.0%)					
Total Canada	11,112	2113 (19.0%)	820 (7.4%)	605 (5.4%)	1115 (10.0%)	1038 (9.3%)	529 (4.8%)	394 (3.5%)	4500 (40.5%)

There are no data from St. John's.

In NB, "Other" includes DWI (4), Employment (47), Gambling (14), School (36), Vehicle (5), Weapons (57).

In PEI, "Other" includes abstain from intoxicants, provide urine samples as requested, and attempt to gain employment.

Table IX
Completed Orders and Number and Type of Known Breaches

<i>Province/Territory</i>	<i>No. of Complete Orders</i>	<i>No. of Breaches</i>	<i>Type of Breach</i>		
			<i>Reoffence</i>	<i>Breach Mandatory Cdn.</i>	<i>Breach Optional Cdn.</i>
Newfoundland	592	68	25	11	32
Nova Scotia					
PEI	54	3	1	1	1
New Brunswick	1049	91	39	52	
Quebec		1551	568	983	
Ontario		1198			
Manitoba	535	166	21	34	90
Saskatchewan	1434	410			
Alberta					
BC	3852	1530			
NWT		12	2	7	1
Yukon	136	63			
TOTAL	7652	5092	656	1088	124

In Quebec, type of condition breach is not specified. In 160 cases, there was both a reoffence and a breach of conditions.

There are no data from St. John's

In Ontario, the breach data are to January 31, 1999.

In the Yukon, the majority of breaches are for mandatory conditions and some for optional conditions, mainly curfews.

Table X
Judicial Response to Breaches

<i>Province/Territory</i>	<i>Judicial Response</i>					
	<i>Nothing</i>	<i>Amend Conditions</i>	<i>Partial Incarceration</i>	<i>Incarc. for remainder of CS</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>D.K.</i>
Newfoundland	16	4	15	27	3	2
Nova Scotia						
PEI				2	1	
New Brunswick	34			31	26	
Quebec						
Ontario	230	200	143	167		
Manitoba	14	6	16	49	3	78
Saskatchewan						
Alberta						
BC			277	436		
NWT				12		
Yukon						
TOTAL	294	210	451	724	33	80

There are no data from St. John's.

Ontario data are from April 1, 1997 to January 31, 1999

In NB, the "Other" category refers to cs time extended.

Table XI
Conditional Orders by Geographic Court Location

<i>Province/Territory</i>	Dispositions			
	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Sem-Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>North</i>
Newfoundland	370 (43.8%)	231 (27.3%)	132 (15.6%)	112 (13.3%)
Nova Scotia	387 (32.2%)	136 (11.3%)	678 (56.5%)	(0.0%)
PEI	58 (76.3%)	17 (22.4%)	1 (1.3%)	(0.0%)
New Brunswick	545 (45.6%)	231 (19.3%)	420 (35.1%)	(0.0%)
Quebec				
Ontario				
Manitoba	563 (60.3%)	52 (5.6%)	115 (12.3%)	204 (21.8%)
Saskatchewan	846 (33.8%)	296 (11.8%)	975 (39.0%)	386 (15.4%)
Alberta				
BC	3852 (74.2%)	537 (10.3%)	245 (4.7%)	559 (10.8%)
NWT	(0.0%)	1 (1.0%)	100 (99.0%)	(0.0%)
Yukon	152 (62.3%)	4 (1.6%)	88 (36.1%)	(0.0%)
Total Canada	6210 (54.7%)	1453 (12.8%)	2639 (23.2%)	1057 (9.3%)

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