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ADULT CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN CANADA, 2000/01

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Highlights

- In 2000/01, an average of 151,500 offenders were held daily under custodial or community supervision by federal, provincial and territorial correctional service agencies, virtually unchanged from 1999/00.
- Supervision in the community accounted for four-in-five adult offenders under the authority of the correctional service system. In 2000/01, there were 119,900 adult offenders supervised in the community, similar to the previous year. Adults on probation accounted for 8 in 10 offenders in the community, while other offenders either served a conditional sentence, were on parole in the provincial or federal system, or on statutory release in the federal system.
- Inmates held in custody accounted for one-in-five adult offenders under correctional service supervision (31,500 offenders). In 2000/01, more than half (60%) of the inmates were held in provincial/territorial facilities, consistent with previous years.
- The incarceration rate was 133 adult inmates per 100,000 adults in 2000/01, down 2% from the previous year. The incarceration rate refers to the average count of adults in custody (in temporary detention, remand, or sentenced custody) compared to the adult population. This rate has decreased by 13% since peaking at 153 in 1994/95.
- Over the year 2000/01, a total of 235,000 adults were admitted to custody in the provincial/territorial and federal system, an increase of 3% from the previous year. Admissions to remand accounted for half of provincial/territorial custodial admissions, sentenced custody admissions for 36% and temporary detention (e.g. immigration holds) accounted for 11% of provincial/territorial custodial admissions. Admissions to federal custody accounted for 3% of total admissions.
- The number of admissions to provincial/territorial custody increased for the second consecutive year, largely due to the increase in remand admissions, rather than sentenced admissions. Admissions to remand increased by 8% from the previous year to 118,600 adults in 2000/01, while sentenced admissions decreased by 5% to 80,928.
- As in previous years, almost half (48%) of sentenced custody admissions to provincial/territorial institutions in 2000/01 were short-term sentences (one month or less), while almost half of sentenced admissions to federal institutions were for terms under three years.
- There were 17,084 conditional sentence program admissions in 2000/01, an increase of 17% from 1997/98.
- The cost of all correctional services in 2000/01 was almost \$2.5 billion, up 4% from the previous year. Incarceration costs accounted for 75% of the total cost whereas community supervision programs accounted for 13%, and headquarters and parole boards for 12%.



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Introduction

This *Juristat* provides information for 2000/01 and for recent trends in the adult correctional system and the adult correctional population, including the supervision of offenders in prison and in the community and the cost of these services. The administration of correctional services in Canada is shared by the federal government and the provincial/territorial governments.

Federal services are provided by the Correctional Service Canada (CSC) and, in general, an offender sentenced to custody by the court for a term of two years or more is supervised by CSC. In the community, the federal government also has responsibility for statutory release and parole supervision. The National Parole Board (NPB) is responsible for the administration of parole in all jurisdictions except Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, where provincial parole boards have been established. Provincial and territorial governments are responsible for the provision of all other correctional services, including a court sentence of less than two years in custody; custody on remand (while the case is being adjudicated); other forms of temporary detention (e.g. immigration holds), and supervision in the community (e.g. probation and conditional sentences). Probation and conditional sentences are types of sentences ordered by the court and supervised in the community, while parole and statutory release are releases into the community as part of a custody sentence.

Correctional Facilities

In 2000/01, there were 211 correctional facilities across Canada. Three in ten of these facilities were under federal jurisdiction: 17 facilities were federal community correctional centres with a capacity of 526 spaces, and 51 were federal institutions with 13,696 spaces. Federal facilities provided 39% of the total institutional capacity in Canada and capacity has increased by 10% since 1995/96. A total operational capacity of 20,240 spaces was reported in 140 provincial/territorial facilities in 2000/01. Eighty-two percent (115) of these facilities were secure and the remainder (25) were open custody facilities (e.g. halfway houses). In general, provincial/territorial capacity has remained relatively constant over recent years.

Overview of the Adult Correctional Population

The data in this *Juristat* are drawn from two surveys conducted by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) Survey and the Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey for correctional services. The report begins with a look at a snapshot of the caseload of the correctional sector by examining the average number (count) of adults under supervision each day in the provincial/territorial and federal systems. Next, the case-flow into each component of the correctional sector is examined using admission statistics. Admission statistics are also used to describe the characteristics of the adults in the system. Parole outcomes and costs associated with the administration of the correctional system are also discussed. More detailed data are available in the Adult Correctional Services in Canada, Data Tables, 2000/01 (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 2002).

THE OFFENDER COUNT IN THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

On any given day in 2000/01, there was an average of 151,500 adults either in custody or under supervision in the community, virtually unchanged from 1999/00. Nearly 120,000 offenders (79%) were supervised in the community, and were most often on probation (66%) (see Text Table 1). Other offenders in the community were serving a conditional sentence (9,885) or were on community release (8,034).

Overall, 21% of the adult correctional population were in custody in 2000/01. Sentenced inmates in custody accounted for 16% of offenders: the average number in federal custody was higher than under provincial/territorial sentenced custody (12,732 versus 10,953). Other offenders in provincial/territorial custody were on remand status (7,428) or subject to some other temporary detention (434) such as immigration matters (see Table 1).

Measures of Correctional Activity: Inmate Counts and Admissions

This report makes use of two different indicators that describe the use of correctional services: (i) the average number or count of offenders on any given day; and (ii) the number of annual admissions to correctional facilities or to community supervision programs.

Average counts of inmates in custody, or serving a sentence in the community at a given point in time, provide a snapshot of the daily correctional population and are used to calculate an annual average count. Managers in correctional services use average counts as an operational measure, and also as formal indicators of the utilization of bed space in institutions. Typically, correctional officials perform daily counts of inmates in their facility and monthly counts of offenders under community supervision.

Admission data are collected when an offender enters the institution or community supervision program. While admission data describe and measure the changing case-flow of correctional agencies over time, they do not indicate the number of unique individuals using the correctional system. The same person could be included several times in the admission counts where the individual moves from one type of correctional service to another (e.g. from remand to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system in the same year. Although the Adult Correctional Services Survey attempts to standardise the way in which status changes are counted, limitations due to differences among jurisdictional operational systems may restrict uniform application of the definitions in some situations. For this reason, inter-jurisdictional comparisons of the number of admissions should be made with caution. Nevertheless, as a result of consistent counting practices within jurisdictions over time, statements may be made about the trends within each jurisdiction.

Text Table 1



Composition of the Adult Correctional Population, 1996/97 and 2000/01

	1996/97		2000/01	
	Average daily count	%	Average daily count	%
<i>Custodial Supervision:</i>				
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	13,522	8.9	10,953	7.2
Remand	5,734	3.8	7,428	4.9
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial	269	0.2	434	0.3
Federal custody, sentenced	14,197	9.4	12,732	8.4
Total custodial supervision	33,722	22.3	31,547	20.8
<i>Community Supervision:</i>				
Probation	103,630	68.5	100,526	66.4
Provincial parole	3,146	2.1	1,474	1.0
Conditional sentences	3,387	2.2	9,885	6.5
Community releases (NPB)	7,405	4.9	8,034	5.3
Total community supervision	117,568	77.7	119,919	79.2
Total	151,290	100.0	151,466	100.0

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Definitions:

Custodial Supervision/Custody: refers to detention in a secure facility (prison) and is comprised of sentenced custody, remand and temporary detention.

Sentenced Custody: refers to inmates in custody serving a prison sentence, either federal (2 years or more) or provincial (less than 2 years).

Remand: refers to a person ordered by the court to be held in custody while awaiting a further court appearance.

Temporary detention: refers to inmates held in custody (who are not on remand or sentenced) for other reasons, e.g. immigration matters, parole suspension.

Community Supervision: refers to the supervision of offenders on probation, conditional sentence, and community release (parole/statutory release). Offenders in the community are often supervised by a probation or parole officer.

Probation: refers to a disposition of the court where the offender is ordered a suspended sentence and is released on conditions prescribed in a probation order. Alternatively, in addition to a fine or a sentence, the court may direct the offender to comply with conditions of a probation order.

Conditional sentence: refers to a disposition of the court where the offender serves a term of imprisonment in the community under conditions.

Parole: refers to programs of conditional release from custody into the community under the authority of parole boards.

Provincial parole: refers to the administrative tribunals in Quebec, Ontario or British Columbia that have the authority to grant, deny, terminate or revoke parole in their jurisdiction.

Community Releases: refers to the supervision of offenders by Correctional Service Canada on day parole, full parole, and statutory release. The National Parole Board (NPB) has the authority to grant, deny, terminate or revoke parole, to terminate or revoke statutory release, detain certain offenders, and grant unescorted temporary absences.

Day parole: refers to a release into the community for an offender granted by the NPB or provincial parole board to prepare the offender for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require the offender to return to a penitentiary, a community-based residential facility or a provincial correctional facility each night.

Full Parole: refers to a release into the community to serve part of their prison sentence. Offenders are 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. Federal offenders serving determinate sentences are eligible to apply for parole after serving one third of their sentence.

Statutory release: refers to federal offenders who must be released into the community after serving two thirds of their sentence, unless they are detained by the NPB, or waive statutory release.

Remand in the Criminal Justice System

Remand is a major component of custodial services in provincial/territorial facilities. Adults may be ordered by the court to be held in custody on remand for several reasons: there is a risk that they will fail to appear for their court date; they pose a danger to themselves and/or others; they present a risk to re-offend; or where detention is necessary in order to maintain confidence in the administration of justice. For most offences, the onus is on the prosecutor to establish justification for detaining persons in custody prior to the adjudication of the court case. As an alternative to remand, the court may release the accused on an order of 'judicial interim release' (bail) on their own recognizance. The accused may be required to deposit funds and/or abide by specific conditions as directed by the court.

Trends in Custodial Counts

One-in-five adults under supervision is in custody

In total, a daily average of 31,547 adults or 133 adults per 100,000 population was held in custody in 2000/01, down 2% from the previous year. Of all adults in custody, 35% were in provincial/territorial custody under sentence (10,953), 40% were in federal custodial facilities under sentence (12,732), and 25% were in provincial facilities on remand or temporary detention (7,862).

Incarceration Rates

The Adult Correctional Services Survey calculates the incarceration rate as adult inmates (sentenced, remand and temporary detention) per 100,000 adult population using the average in custody counts, a method to facilitate international comparisons and provide an indicator of the national adult population that is incarcerated, taking into account changes in the population over time. In this report, rates are also calculated for sentenced custody (sentenced custody rates) and remand (remand rates).

The incarceration rate in 2000/01 was down 5% compared to 1990/91, when it was 140 inmates per 100,000 adults. The rate had increased annually from 1990/91 to a peak in 1994/95, and then decreased in each following year (see Text Table 2, Table 2). From 1994/95 to 2000/01, the incarceration rate decreased by 13%. While the incarceration rate for federal custody followed a similar pattern for many years in the 1990s, the rate in 2000/01 returned to about the level reported ten years earlier (54 inmates per 100,000 adults). In contrast, the provincial/territorial incarceration rate varied slightly from 1991/92 to 1995/96, and then decreased to a rate of 80 inmates per 100,000.

However, the 7% decrease in the provincial/territorial incarceration rate over the eleven year period occurred in only one component, the sentenced custody rate (see Figure 1). While the sentenced custody rate declined by 27% from 63 inmates per 100,000 adults in 1990/91 to 46 per 100,000 adults in 2000/01, the rate of remand increased by 35% from 23 to 31 per 100,000 adults during these years.¹

Increases in the remand population have occurred despite a 17% decrease in the number of adults charged with federal statute offences during these years. The trends of sentenced and remand rates in recent years may be partially attributed to longer durations of time spent in remand and changes to the administrative processes in the jurisdictions. Given the 'high security' nature of remand facilities, the increase of this population impacts on the cost of corrections and management of the custodial corrections population.

¹ Remand will be more fully explored in an upcoming Juristat prepared by the CCJS.

Text Table 2

	Trends in Incarceration Rates, 1990/91 to 2000/01					
	Provincial/Territorial incarceration		Federal incarceration		Total incarceration	
	Average count per 100,000 adults	% change	Average count per 100,000 adults	% change	Average count per 100,000 adults	% change
1990/91	86	...	54	...	140	...
1991/92	90	4.2	56	3.1	145	3.7
1992/93	91	1.1	58	3.5	148	1.7
1993/94	90	-0.7	62	6.6	151	2.0
1994/95	90	0.4	64	3.3	153	1.5
1995/96	89	-1.7	63	-0.4	152	-0.3
1996/97	87	-2.3	63	-0.4	150	-1.5
1997/98	83	-4.3	60	-4.4	144	-4.3
1998/99	83	0.1	57	-5.5	140	-2.2
1999/00	80	-4.2	56	-2.7	135	-3.6
2000/01	80	0.2	54	-3.1	133	-2.0

Note: Rates may not aggregate to totals due to rounding.

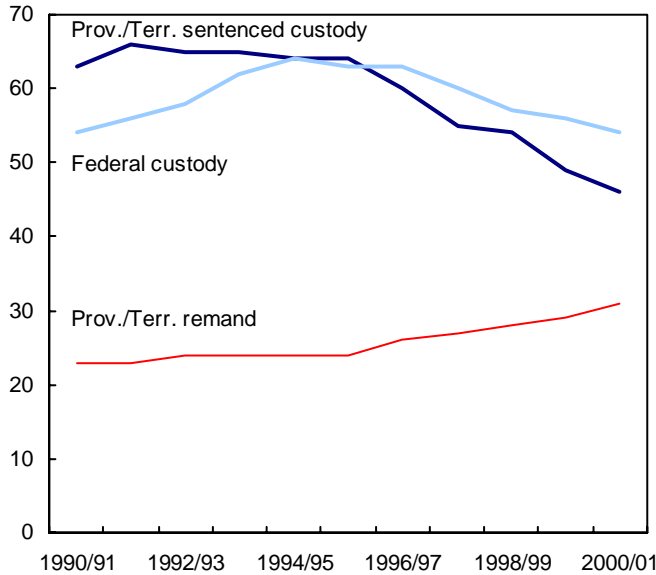
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Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Figure 1

Current incarceration rates decrease for inmates serving a sentence as remand rates increase

Average count per 100,000 adults



Sources: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

In 2000/01, the lowest incarceration rates among the provinces were reported in Nova Scotia (47 per 100,000), New Brunswick (48) and Quebec (56), while the rates were highest in Saskatchewan (150) and Manitoba (130). Territorial incarceration rates tend to be much higher and fluctuate a great deal due to their relatively small populations (see Text Table 3).

Trends in Community Supervision Counts

On any given day in 2000/01, there was an average of 111,885 provincial/territorial offenders being supervised in the community, representing three quarters of the total correctional population. Of these offenders, 90% were on probation, 9% were serving a conditional sentence and 1% were on provincial parole. Correctional Service Canada supervised offenders on statutory release and parole, an average of 8,034 offenders in 2000/01. Compared to the previous year, the average counts of offenders in the community remained relatively stable (see Text Table 4).

Conditional Sentences

In September of 1996, the Sentencing Reform Bill (C-41) was enacted into law creating a new sentencing option – the conditional sentence. Like probation, conditional sentences are intended to be served in the community, but there are differences. These differences were enunciated by the Supreme Court of Canada in *R. v. Proulx* (2000). The Supreme Court indicated that conditional sentences were not to be confused with probation. While probation focuses on rehabilitation as its primary objective, conditional sentences are intended to provide both denunciation and rehabilitation. This means there should be a punitive element in the form of restrictions on liberty, such as house arrest. These restrictions, the Court stated, ought to be the norm, not the exception. In addition to restrictions on movement, more onerous conditions than those imposed under probation may be appropriate.

Text Table 3

Average Daily Count of Offenders in Custody, 2000/01

	Sentenced Custody	Remand	Other temporary	Total	Incarceration Rate Average count per 100,000 adults
Newfoundland and Labrador	225	54	10	288	69
Prince Edward Island	73	10	3	86	82
Nova Scotia	222	109	10	341	47
New Brunswick ¹	204	71	8	283	48
Quebec	2,011	1,197	16	3,224	56
Ontario	3,737	3,700	188	7,625	83
Manitoba	596	520	..	1,116	130
Saskatchewan	826	304	0	1,130	150
Alberta	1,323	580	0	1,903	85
British Columbia	1,476	811	199	2,486	79
Yukon	35	18	0	53	235
Northwest Territories	163	28	0	191	684
Nunavut	63	26	0	89	571
Provincial/Territorial Total	10,953	7,428	434	18,815	80
Federal Total	12,732	.	.	12,732	54
TOTAL	23,685	.	.	31,547	133

Note: Rates may not aggregate to totals due to rounding.

. not available for any reference period

.. not available for specific reference period

¹ New Brunswick data for 2000/01 are extracted from a new operational system: caution is recommended when making comparisons over time.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Correctional service operational expenditures

Correctional service expenditures at the operational level totalled \$2.5 billion in 2000/01, up 4% from the previous year. (These costs include expenditures on headquarters and central services, community supervision and parole boards.) In 2000/01, 52% was spent in the federal system and 48% in provincial/territorial correctional systems. Provincial and Federal custodial services accounted for the largest proportion of total expenditures, 39% and 36% respectively, followed by Federal Headquarters and Parole board costs (10%), Provincial supervision costs (7%), Federal supervision costs (6%), and Provincial Headquarters and Parole Board costs (2%). Since 1995/96, operational expenditures, on a constant dollar basis, increased by 17% overall; 12% in the provincial/territorial system and 23% in the federal system.



Expenses per Inmate, 2000/01 (current dollars)

	Total Institutional Operating Costs ¹	% change	Per capita cost	% change	Daily cost per inmate	% change
	(\$'000)		(\$)		(\$)	
Newfoundland and Labrador	17,626	-0.9	39.00	0.2	167.43	-4.3
Prince Edward Island	4,248	1.2	41.86	4.3	135.74	-2.7
Nova Scotia	19,800	0.5	27.46	0.5	159.36	3.4
New Brunswick	11,509	-7.1	25.45	19.5	88.08	2.0
Quebec	135,437	11.4	24.98	8.8	115.10	8.3
Ontario	423,047	8.5	42.98	6.3	151.86	5.0
Manitoba	46,897	8.2	53.27	9.2	115.15	6.8
Saskatchewan	51,792	4.9	59.73	5.4	125.57	6.5
Alberta	66,417	7.5	29.55	9.2	95.62	11.6
British Columbia	146,491	6.3	45.56	5.4	161.44	9.6
Yukon	6,097	2.4	270.00	4.3	314.64	19.0
Northwest Territories	13,875	39.2	382.95	49.1	199.02	71.7
Nunavut	4,725	38.9	241.99	91.1	145.29	-10.3
<i>Provincial/Territorial total</i>	947,961	8.1	38.46	0.0	137.44	7.3
<i>Federal CSC</i>	879,300	1.1	41.28	-1.0	189.21	3.0
Total	1,827,261	4.6	.	.	.	.

. not available for any reference period

¹ Excludes expenditures on headquarters, community supervision and parole boards.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

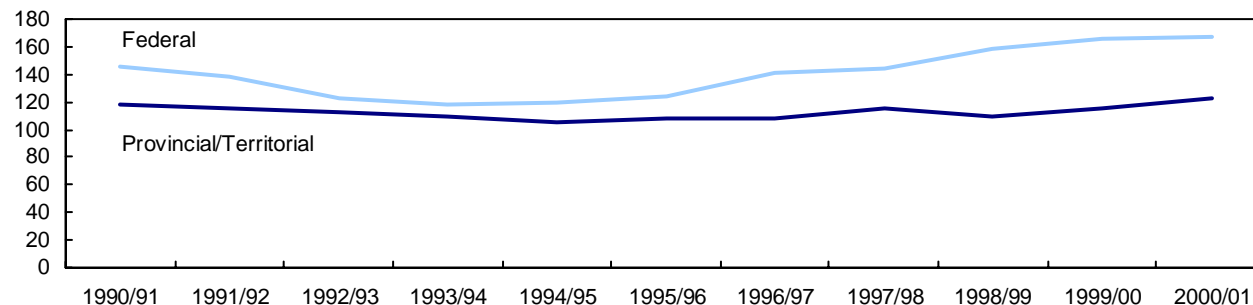
The differences in the costs of the two correctional systems are more evident in a study of the costs per inmate per day. In the federal system, an inmate cost Canadians \$189.21 per day whereas \$137.44 was spent per inmate daily in the provincial/territorial system. The difference in inmate costs is the result of a number of factors such as the higher level of security required at federal facilities, and the requirement to provide more extensive programming for offenders serving longer sentences.

After adjusting for the effects of inflation, daily inmate costs declined in the provincial/territorial (down 8%) and federal correctional systems (down 16%) from 1990/91 to 1995/96. Since 1995/96, both systems have increased custodial expenditures, however, by 2000/01, federal daily inmate costs have increased more rapidly (up 43%) than provincial inmate costs (up 13%).



Daily cost per inmate increase

Constant 1992 Dollars



Sources: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Text Table 4



Trends in Community Supervision, 1990/91 to 2000/01

	Probation		Provincial Parole		Conditional Sentences		Federal Community Release ¹		Total Community	
	Average count	% change	Average count	% change	Average count	% change	Average count	% change	Average count	% change
1990/91	82,091 ^r	...	2,544	...	...	...	9,406 ^r	...	94,041 ^r	..
1991/92	93,314 ^r	13.7	2,656	4.4	...	...	9,707 ^r	3.2	105,677 ^r	12.4
1992/93	100,386 ^r	7.6	3,193	20.2	...	...	9,914 ^r	2.1	113,493 ^r	7.4
1993/94	102,402	1.9	3,860	20.9	...	...	10,132 ^r	2.2	116,394 ^r	2.5
1994/95	100,955	-1.3	3,676	-4.8	...	...	9,422	-7.0	114,053	-1.9
1995/96	101,918 ^r	1.0	3,212	-12.6	...	...	9,272 ^r	-1.6	114,402 ^r	0.3
1996/97	103,630	1.7	3,146	-2.1	..	...	7,405	-20.1	114,181	-0.2
1997/98	106,405	2.7	2,507	-20.3	6,818	..	7,479	1.0	123,209 ^r	7.9
1998/99	101,868	-4.3	2,147	-14.4	7,627	11.1	7,786 ^r	4.1	119,428 ^r	-3.1
1999/00	102,860	1.0	1,900	-11.5	8,984	17.8	8,095	4.0	121,839	2.0
2000/01	100,526	-2.3	1,474	-22.4	9,885	10.0	8,034	-0.8	119,919	-1.6

.. not available for specific reference period

... not applicable

^r revised

¹ Refers to all conditional release for offenders supervised by the National Parole Board.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Community supervision rates on downward trend

The rate of community supervision increased rapidly during the early 1990's, from 451 offenders per 100,000 adults in 1990/91 to 507 offenders per 100,000 in 2000/01. The growth, however, occurred only in provincial/territorial corrections, up 16% during these years (see Figure 2) from 406 offenders per 100,000 in 1990/91 to 473 offenders per 100,000 in 2000/01. Nevertheless, the current rate was down 7% compared with 1997/98. During this eleven-year period, the rate of offenders on federal conditional release decreased by 25%, from 45 offenders per 100,000 adults in 1990/91 to 34 federal offenders per 100,000 adults in 2000/01.

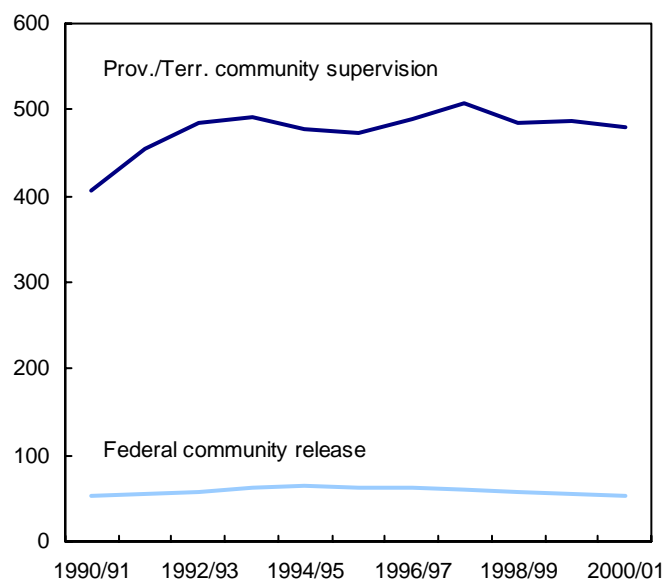
Conditional sentence rates on upward trend

The average daily number of offenders in Canada supervised in the community pursuant to a conditional sentence has increased each year since the measure was introduced in 1996 (see Table 3, Figure 5). In 1997/98, the first year for which full data are available, the average daily number of offenders supervised on a conditional sentence was 6,818 in nine jurisdictions. Since then, the annual daily average has increased to 9,885 in 2000/01, a 10% increase over the previous year and a 44% increase since 1997/98. In 2000/01, three provinces (Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia) reported an average daily count of offenders on conditional sentences that exceeded those in sentenced custody.

Figure 2



Average count per 100,000 adults



Sources: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

CASE-FLOW IN THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

Admissions - a measure of case-flow

While the average counts of offenders provide a picture of a typical day in the correctional system, admissions provide an indicator of the volume of cases entering the correctional system and its programs over the entire year. Admissions also reflect the workload associated with the processing of offenders, and can be better related to police and court statistics.

Various admission counts summarize the number of remands, new program commencements in sentenced custody, conditional sentences or community supervision. Note that an offender may commence supervision on remand, proceed to sentenced custody, and then to probation; each of these program-based admissions will be counted separately. As a result, the same adult may be counted more than once for each program commenced while under continuous supervision.

Jurisdictional counting systems are based on local priorities and information needs that may differ, sometimes substantially, from one jurisdiction to another. As a result, inter-jurisdictional comparisons should be made with caution.

Since admissions are a case-flow measure, admission rates per 10,000 adults charged are calculated to remove variations in the number of admissions over time attributable to changes in the number of adults being charged by police. The number of adults charged per year are provided by the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Few admissions to the federal correctional system

In 2000/01, there were 344,493 admissions to the adult correctional system, a 3% increase from the previous year (see Table 4). Most admissions (97%) were administered by the provincial/territorial correctional system. Remand accounted for 35% of all admissions from twelve reporting jurisdictions² (118,566), while probation (81,939) and sentenced custody in provincial/territorial corrections (80,928) each accounted for 24%. Other/temporary detention (7%),

conditional sentences (5%), and federal sentences and conditional releases (2% each) accounted for a small proportion of admissions. Compared to the previous year, increases in admissions occurred in remand (up 8%), other/temporary detention (up 16%), probation (up 3%), and conditional sentences (up 8%). Sentenced custody in provincial/territorial corrections declined by 4%, while federal custody admissions remained stable.

Long Term Trends in Custodial Admission Rates

In 2000/01, there were 4,556 admissions to custody per 10,000 adults charged by police (see Text Table 5, Table 5). The provincial/territorial custody (4,406 per 10,000) rate was up 3% while the federal custody (150 per 10,000) rate remained similar to the previous year. Over the past eleven years, the total custody admission rate increased by 30%. The rate had increased annually from 1990/91 to 1994/95, remained relatively stable until 1997/98, decreased the following year, and increased by 4% in 1999/00 and 3% in 2000/01.

While the federal custody admission rate per 10,000 adults charged fluctuated during the 11-year period, it increased by 50% compared with 1990/91 (150 versus 100 per 10,000 adults charged). The provincial/territorial custody rate increased by 31% during these years (3,356 versus 4,406). However, like the average daily count, the trends in the components of provincial/territorial custody diverged (see Table 5, Figure 3). The provincial/territorial admission rate to sentenced custody decreased by 15% from 1,854 admissions per 10,000 in 1990/91, to a rate of 1,569 in 2000/01. In contrast, the admission rate to remand increased considerably, from 1,486 admissions per 10,000 adults charged in 1990/91 to a rate of 2,299 in 2000/01, up 55%.

² The provincial/territorial admissions for remand, sentenced custody and other temporary custody exclude New Brunswick.

Text Table 5

	Provincial/Territorial		Federal		Total	
	Custodial admissions per 10,000 adults charged	% change	Custodial admissions per 10,000 adults charged	% change	Custodial admissions per 10,000 adults charged	% change
1992/93	3,766	...	119	...	3,884	...
1993/94	3,900	3.5	139	17.3	4,038	4.0
1994/95	4,146	6.3	158	0.5	4,285	6.1
1995/96	4,163	0.4	142	1.9	4,305	0.5
1996/97	4,170	0.2	136	-4.5	4,306	0.0
1997/98	4,222	1.2	139	2.9	4,361	1.3
1998/99	4,101	-2.8	152	9.2	4,254	-2.5
1999/00	4,292	4.7	149	-1.9	4,442	4.4
2000/01 ¹	4,406	2.7	150	0.2	4,556	2.6

Note: Rates may not aggregate to totals due to rounding.

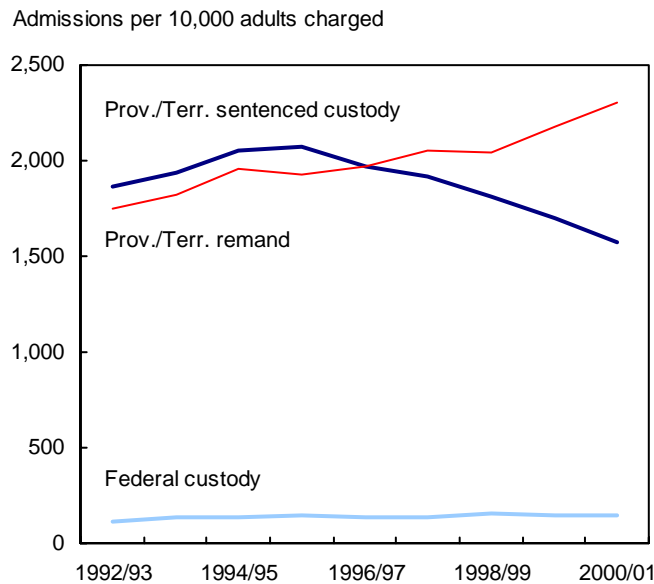
... not applicable

¹ New Brunswick and Manitoba data for 2000/01 (and 1999/00) are extracted from a new operational system: caution is recommended when making comparisons over time.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Figure 3

Admission rates for remand custody increase as Provincial/Territorial sentenced custody rates decrease



Sources: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Current year profile

In 2000/01, the lowest custody rates in the provincial custodial system were generally reported by the Atlantic Provinces, with Newfoundland and Labrador reporting a low of 1,817 per 10,000 charged, while the highest were in Manitoba (5,267 per 10,000) and British Columbia (4,845 per 10,000) (see Text Table 6).

Most inmates are incarcerated for non-violent offences

Most offenders admitted to custody are sentenced under the provisions of the *Criminal Code*, while others are incarcerated pursuant to a variety of other federal acts (e.g. the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, the *Canada Shipping Act*, the *Excise Act*, and the *Immigration Act*) and provincial legislation. Fine default admissions are also reported and may be related to any type of offence previously sanctioned by a fine.

The jurisdictions varied considerably in the offence profile for incarcerated offenders in the provincial/territorial correctional system (see Table 6). In 2000/01, violent crime admissions accounted for a larger proportion of the sentenced admissions compared to property offences in Manitoba (46% versus 21%) and Saskatchewan (31% versus 19%). In contrast, violent crimes accounted for a smaller proportion of sentenced admissions in Prince Edward Island (10% versus 32%), Alberta (9% versus 22%), British Columbia (16% versus 27%) and Quebec (5% versus 10%). The differences in the violent/property offence profile were smaller in Newfoundland (29%

Text Table 6

Adult Admissions to Custody, 2000/01

	Sentenced Custody	Remand	Other temporary detention	Total	Custodial Admissions per 10,000 adults charged
Newfoundland and Labrador	944	388	0	1,332	1,817
Prince Edward Island	586	176	0	762	4,415
Nova Scotia	1,624	1,758	406	3,788	2,779
New Brunswick ¹	..	..	..	2,884	2,442
Quebec	14,951	26,063	2,897	43,911	4,742
Ontario	30,999	52,179	3,239	86,417	4,727
Manitoba	2,901	6,955	4,924	14,780	5,267
Saskatchewan	3,219	9,548	222	12,989	3,708
Alberta	14,859	8,179	0	23,038	3,484
British Columbia	9,520	12,185	13,199	34,904	4,845
Yukon	294	302	13	609	4,413
Northwest Territories	802	628	1	1,431	7,985
Nunavut	229	205	0	434	2,960
Provincial/Territorial Total	80,928	118,566	24,901	227,279	4,406
	Sentenced Custody	Revoked	Other	Total	
Federal Total	4,272	3,272	179	7,723	150
TOTAL	85,200	.	.	235,002	4,556

Note: Rates may not aggregate to totals due to rounding.

. not available for any reference period

.. not available for specific reference period

¹ New Brunswick data excluded from sentenced, remand, other temporary detention admissions. New Brunswick total admissions and all custody admissions for Manitoba are extracted from a new operational system: caution is recommended when making comparisons over time.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

versus 26%), Yukon (20% versus 18%), Nova Scotia (19% versus 21%) and Ontario (27% versus 28%).

In the federal system, 53% of sentenced admissions involved a violent crime as the most serious offence, property crime admissions accounted for 18%, and drug-related admissions for 17%.

Time served in provincial/territorial custody is short

Time served on remand is short; half of the remand releases had less than seven days in custody in 2000/01 (see Text Table 7). The median ranged from four in British Columbia to eight days in Ontario among the eight reporting jurisdictions. However, the proportion of remand with more than one week in custody has been increasing over time, from 32% in 1995/96 to 48% in 2000/01.

Text Table 7

	Duration of Remand Admissions, 1995/96 and 2000/01	
	1995/96	2000/01
	%	%
1 week or less	66	53
More than 1 week & less than 3 months	30	40
3 months or more	2	8
Total admissions	89,795	101,769

Note: Percentage distribution may not aggregate to totals due to rounding.
Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Nearly three quarters of admissions to sentenced custody in the provincial/territorial correctional system are three months or less in duration (see Text Table 8). In 2000/01, 48% of admissions to provincial/territorial custody under sentence were less than 1 month, and 26% were between 1 and 3 months. For the eight reporting jurisdictions, the median time served in sentenced custody ranged from 28 days in Quebec to 119 days in Saskatchewan.

In the federal system, terms under three years were ordered for just under half of admissions to custody under sentence in 2000/01 (47%), and 21% were between 3 and 4 years. Four percent of sentenced admissions to federal custody were life sentences. Since 1990/91, the percentage of admissions for life sentences has remained stable.

An adult in sentenced custody is most often male between the ages of 18 and 34

The majority of inmates in sentenced custody are male (see Text Table 9). While the proportion of women continues to be considerably small, it has been on the increase. Women constituted 9% of provincial/territorial admissions and 5% of federal admissions in 2000/01, up from 6% and 3% respectively, compared to ten years earlier.

Text Table 8

Provincial/Territorial Sentenced Custody	Length of Aggregate Sentence, Sentenced Admissions, 2000/01		Federal Custody
	%	%	
31 days or less	48	2 years <3 years	47
>1 to 3 months	26	3 years <4 years	21
>3 to 6 months	12	4 years <5 years	12
>6 to 12 months	6	5 years <10 years	14
>12 months	8	10 years or more but not Life	2
		Life	4

Note: Percentage distribution may not aggregate to totals due to rounding.
Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Correctional Service Personnel

The correctional service sector employed 32,270 staff at the provincial/territorial and federal levels in 2000/01, up 8% from the previous year. About half of these workers were employed in either the provincial/territorial system (51%) or the federal system (49%). The administration of custodial services accounted for eight in ten workers in both the federal and provincial/territorial systems, consistent with previous years.

Compared to 1995/96, correctional service personnel increased by 14% overall, however, the federal system reported an increase of 44% of personnel compared to a 5% decrease in the provincial system. Within the federal system, all components increased markedly since 1995/96: headquarters (91%), community supervision (51%), and custodial services (38%).

Inmates in provincial/territorial sentenced custody are typically in their early thirties at the time of admission. Among eight reporting jurisdictions, the median age ranged from 29 in Saskatchewan to 35 years of age in Quebec. The median age is the age at which half of the inmates are younger and half are older. Only 31% of sentenced inmates were aged 18 to 24 in 2000/01. In the federal system, the median age of sentenced offenders was 32 years of age, and 25% of inmates were 18 to 24 years of age.

Aboriginal offenders continue to be over-represented as a proportion of both federal and provincial/territorial sentenced inmates

In 2000/01, Aboriginal people accounted for 19% of provincial/territorial admissions to sentenced custody, and 17% of federal sentenced custody, but only 2% of the adult Canadian population according to 1996 census counts. Jurisdictions with a relatively larger proportion of Aboriginal adult population also reported a larger proportion of sentenced admissions for Aboriginal people (see Text Table 9), i.e. in Yukon (72% of sentenced admissions and 17% of the adult population); Manitoba (64% versus 9%); Saskatchewan (76% versus 8%); and Alberta (39% versus 4%).

Compared to the previous year, the proportion of sentenced admissions for Aboriginal people in provincial/territorial custody increased from 18% to 19%, while the proportion in the federal system remained stable. Aboriginal people accounted for a larger proportion of total sentenced admissions to provincial/

Text Table 9

Selected Characteristics of Admissions to Sentenced Custody, 2000/01

	Admissions	% change	Rate per 10,000 adults charged	Female (%)	Aboriginal (%)	Median Age	Median Sentence Length (days)
Newfoundland and Labrador	944	0.9	1,313	8.0	6.6	..	..
Prince Edward Island	586	-9.4	3,441	10.0	0.6	..	..
Nova Scotia	1,624	-11.0	1,032	6.0	7.0	30	60
New Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	14,951	-17.0	1,564	9.7	1.8	35	28
Ontario	30,999	0.8	1,841	8.8	8.5	32	40
Manitoba	2,901	-11.7	1,131	6.0	64.0	30	90
Saskatchewan	3,219	-4.4	952	9.0	76.0	29	119
Alberta	14,859	0.9	2,432	11.0	39.3	31	30
British Columbia	9,520	-2.2	1,302	7.0	20.0	31	60
Yukon	294	-4.5	2,226	9.0	72.0	31	30
Northwest Territories	802	-27.6	3,728	5.0	..	..	..
Nunavut	229	..	..	0.0	98.0	..	..
<i>Provincial/Territorial Total¹</i>	80,928	-4.5	1,654	9.1	19.0	...	...
<i>Federal Total</i>	4,272	-1.9	85	5.0	17.0	32	1,095
TOTAL	85,200	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: Rates may not aggregate to totals due to rounding.

.. not available for specific reference period

... not applicable

¹ Excludes New Brunswick sentenced admissions.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

territorial custody compared to the previous year in Manitoba (57% in 1999/00 versus 64% in 2000/01) and Yukon (66% versus 72%).

During the past decade, the proportion of sentenced Aboriginal offenders commencing provincial/territorial incarceration has fluctuated between 15% and 19% (see Figure 4). However, the proportion of Aboriginal offenders in sentenced custody in the federal system has increased from 12% in 1990/91 to 18% in 1997/98, and stabilized at 17% in recent years.

Sentencing Aboriginal Offenders

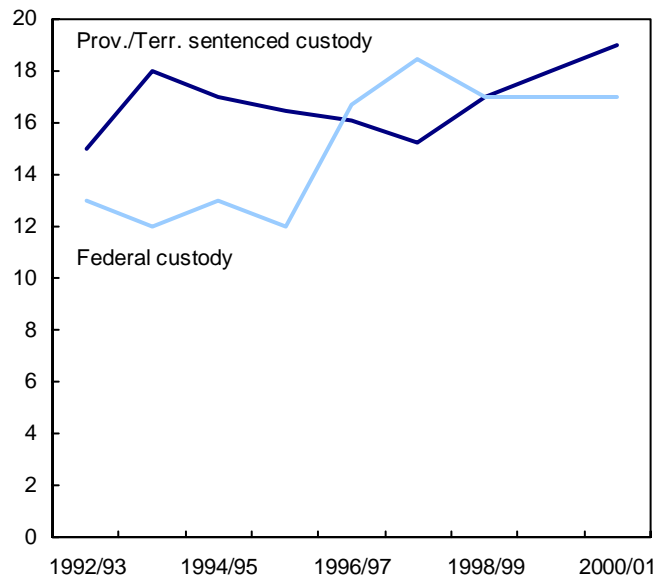
Recent changes to the *Criminal Code* were designed to address the issue of Aboriginal over-representation within the sentenced inmate population. These changes have been endorsed by the Supreme Court of Canada in such decisions as *R. v. Gladue* (1998) and *R. v. Wells* (1999). In fact, s.718.2 (e) of the *Criminal Code* provides that "all available sanctions other than imprisonment that are reasonable in the circumstances should be considered for all offenders, with particular attention to the circumstances of aboriginal offenders".

The Supreme Court indicated that courts can take judicial notice of broad systemic and background factors affecting Aboriginal people. In practical terms, when attempting to determine the appropriate sentence for an Aboriginal offender, the court must take into account the primary importance of restorative justice principles within Aboriginal conceptions of sentencing. This does not mean, however, that judges must always put the greatest weight on this factor, particularly when the offence is very serious.

Figure 4

Representation of Aboriginal people in provincial/territorial custody on the increase

% of Sentenced Admissions



Sources: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Case-flow in Community Correctional Services

In 2000/01, correctional services in the community involved the supervision of 109,491³ admissions or intakes into probation (75%), conditional sentences (16%), federal statutory release (4%), provincial/territorial parole (3%), and federal parole (2%). Community supervision admissions increased by 2% compared to the previous year. These increases were reported in probation (up 3%), conditional sentences (up 8%) and statutory release (up 3%) only.

Probation and Conditional Sentence Trends

The rate of probation per 10,000 adults charged increased by 30% from 1,218 admissions per 10,000 adults charged in 1992/93 to 1,589 admissions per 10,000 adults charged in 2000/01, while the rate of admissions to sentenced custody per 10,000 adults charged decreased by 16% (see Figure 5, Table 5). Since 1997/98, the first year of complete reporting for conditional sentences, the probation rate has fluctuated and returned to a level similar to three years earlier, to 1,589 in 2000/01. In contrast, the sentenced custody rate declined by 18% from a rate of 1,917 in 1997/98 to 1,569 in 2000/01, while the rate of conditional sentences increased by 17% from 284 in 1997/98 to 331 per 10,000 adults charged in 2000/01.

Nationally, the number of conditional sentences imposed has increased since this type of sentence was implemented in 1996. Provincially, the number of conditional sentences imposed over this time period has increased in all provinces, with the exception of Ontario.

Probation characteristics

Similar to adults sentenced to custody, most probationers in 2000/01 were male, and similar in age to provincial/territorial inmates (see Text Table 10). However, the percentage of female probationers was higher than the percentage of females in custody (17% versus 9%). Aboriginal people comprised 15% of probation commencements compared to 19% of provincial/territorial custodial admissions.

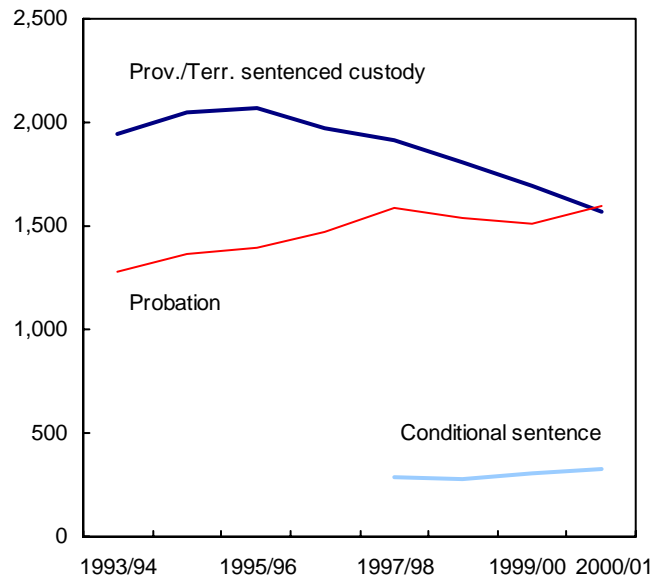
Releases into the Community

A release describes an incarcerated offender who is in the community under conditions on day parole, full parole, or statutory release supervision. Conditional releases are typically accompanied by specific conditions where failure to meet them could result in reincarceration. The National Parole Board (NPB) is responsible for decision-making related to conditional release for all federal offenders and all provincial/territorial offenders granted parole, with the exception of those in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. While these three jurisdictions operate their own parole boards, the Correctional Service Canada is responsible for the supervision of all offenders granted parole.

Figure 5



Admissions per 10,000 adults charged



Sources: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Day paroles are most often successfully completed

For federal offenders, three types of conditional release are available: day parole, full parole and statutory release. Offenders are entitled to apply for day parole six months prior to full parole eligibility or after one sixth of their sentence has been served for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria.⁴ However, in practice, the average offender released on day parole has served about one third of his/her sentence.⁵ Day parole permits offenders to participate in activities (e.g. training or treatment programs) in the community, be under close supervision, and live in a halfway house in the community or in a correctional facility. In 2000/01, 72% of applications for day parole by federal offenders and 71% by provincial offenders were granted by the National Parole Board (see Text Table 11).

³ Excludes releases for warrant expiry, transfers, deaths and other reasons that do not require supervision.

⁴ Note that for the most serious offences, these eligibility provisions do not apply. Legislation and the sentencing judge determine eligibility for parole.

⁵ p. 25, Performance Monitoring Report 1998/99, prepared by the National Parole Board, Performance Measurement Division.

Text Table 10

 **Selected Characteristics of Probation Admissions, 2000/01**

	Probation Admissions	% change	Female (%)	Aboriginal (%)	Median age
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,906	5.2	15	8	30
Prince Edward Island	533	-10.0	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	3,653	-3.6	15	6	30
New Brunswick	1,733	21.3	16	8	..
Quebec	7,704	8.5	13	8	31
Ontario	34,920	4.5	17	9	33
Manitoba	6,811	..	15	46	29
Saskatchewan	3,457	6.6	20	65	29
Alberta	9,360	7.5	19	21	..
British Columbia	11,509	-6.3	16	18	31
Yukon	353	-12.8	19	57	30
Northwest Territories	.	.	.	.	.
Nunavut	.	.	.	.	.
Provincial/Territorial Total¹	81,939	3.2	17	15	.

. not available for any reference period

.. not available for specific reference period

¹ Excludes the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Note that Manitoba probation admissions are excluded from the percentage change due to missing data in 1999/00.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Text Table 11

 **Grant Rates for Full and Day Parole, 2000/01**

	Day Parole			Full Parole		
	Total Applications no.	Applications Granted no.	Grant Rate %	Total Applications no.	Applications Granted no.	Grant Rate %
<i>National Parole Board</i>						
Federal offenders	4,813	3,459	71.9	4,256	1,810	42.5
Provincial offenders	311	220	70.7	570	339	59.5
<i>Provincial Parole Boards</i>						
Quebec	.	.	.	3,115	1,731	55.6
Ontario	.	.	.	2,125	584	27.5
British Columbia	.	.	.	..	..	.

. not available for any reference period

.. not available for specific reference period

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Among the three types of conditional release in the federal system, day paroles are most likely to be completed successfully (see Text Table 12). Of the 3,507 federal day paroles completed⁶ in 2000/01, 83% were successfully completed; 12% were revoked for breach of condition; and 6% were revoked as a result of the commission of an offence (5% for non-violent offences, less than 1% for violent offences).

Offenders are generally entitled to apply for full parole after one third of their sentence is served in custody or seven years,

whichever is less. The average actual amount of time served by those granted full parole was 40% of the sentence in 2000/01, according to the National Parole Board.⁷ In 2000/01, 43% of the 4,256 federal applications for full parole were granted. Nearly three quarters of offenders released on full parole (74%)

⁶ Note that data on outcomes are based upon the number of terms of parole completed in the year, not the number of offenders released on parole.

⁷ Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview, Solicitor General Canada, 2001, pg 63.

Text Table 12

	Total Completed Releases	Regular Expiry		Revoked		Reason for Revocation		
		no.	(% total cases)	no.	(% total cases)	Breach of condition	Commission of non-violent offence	Commission of violent offence
						(% total cases)	(% total cases)	(% total cases)
Day Parole								
Federal	3,507	2,900	82.7	607	17.3	12.1	4.5	0.7
Provincial/Territorial	235	178	75.7	57	24.3	23.0	1.3	0.0
Full Parole²								
Federal	1,796	1,333	74.2	463	25.8	16.0	8.4	1.4
Provincial/Territorial	381	299	78.5	82	21.5	19.7	1.3	0.5
Statutory Release								
Federal	4,963	2,926	59.0	2,037	41.0	26.7	11.6	2.7

¹ Outcomes represent only those for which the conditional release was completed during 2000/01.

² Release outcomes constitute determinate sentences only.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

from the federal system in 2000/01 were successfully completed (1,333 of 1,796 completions); 16% were revoked due to a breach of conditions; and about 10% were revoked as a result of the commission of a new offence (8% for non-violent offences, 1% for violent offences). These data do not include offenders serving life or indeterminate sentences as these offenders, by definition, remain under supervision for life.

Of the three types of conditional release, statutory releases were least likely to be successfully completed. Of the statutory releases completed in 2000/01, 59% were successful; 27% were revoked for breach of condition, and about 14% were revoked for the commission of a new offence (12% for non-violent offences, 3% for violent offences).

Public opinion on the justice sector

Canadians were asked to express their opinions of the criminal justice system in the General Social Survey, 1999 conducted by Statistics Canada. Canadians hold police with higher regard than they do the courts, prison and parole systems.⁸ Asked if local police are doing a good job at enforcing the law, 60% of Canadians agreed, compared with 41% who agreed that the courts are doing a good job at ensuring a fair trial for the accused, for example. Asked if the prison system is doing a good job at supervising/controlling prisoners, 26% agreed, and 13% of Canadians agreed that the parole system is doing a good job at supervising offenders on parole.

⁸ See Tufts, 2000.

Statutory Release

Federal offenders are eligible for statutory release after two thirds of a custodial sentence is served. Statutory releases are much like full parole except that, unlike applications for day and full parole, the onus is on the CSC to show why any offender should not be released. In 2000/01, the number of statutory releases completed (4,963) for federal offenders was more than twice the number of full parole releases completed (1,796).

Methodology and data limitations

The information presented in this *Juristat* comes from data collected on the operation of adult correctional services in Canada through two surveys: the Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey and the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) Survey. Data relating to operating expenditures and personnel are collected through the REP, while the ACS Survey collects aggregate caseload and case characteristics information on adult offenders (18 years and over) under some form of provincial/territorial or federal correctional supervision. The data are provided by the various provincial, territorial and federal ministries, departments and agencies that administer correctional services across the country. Nevertheless, as a result of consistent counting practices within jurisdictions over time, statements may be made about the trends within each jurisdiction. These surveys are conducted annually, on a fiscal-year basis from April 1 to March 31.

Because data are reported in an aggregate form, there are limits on the types of analyses that can be performed. Data such as median age of offenders and median sentence length for each province cannot be combined to calculate a national median for all offenders. In addition, the ability to do cross-tabulations is limited.

References

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Solicitor General Canada, Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview, November, 2001

Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 2002. Adult Correctional Services Survey Data Tables, 2000/01. Catalogue no. 85-211-XIE, Ottawa.

Tufts, J. "Public Attitudes Towards the Criminal Justice System". *Juristat*, Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE Vol. 20, No. 12, Ottawa, Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Table 1


**Provincial/Territorial and Federal Average Count of Offenders in Correctional Services,
1990/91 to 2000/01**

	Provincial/Territorial Average Daily Count										Federal Average Daily Count				Total	
	Sentenced Custody	% change	Remand	% change	Other/ Temporary Detention	% change	Total Custody	% change	Community Supervision ⁴	% change	Federal Custody	% change	Community Release	% change	Total	% change
1990/91	13,170 ^r	...	4,713 ^r	...	52	...	17,935	...	84,635	...	11,289	...	9,406 ^r	...	123,265	...
1991/92	13,925 ^r	5.7	4,947	5.0	68	30.8	18,940	5.6	95,970	13.4	11,783	4.4	9,707 ^r	3.2	136,400	10.7
1992/93	14,135	1.5	5,111	3.3	121	77.9	19,367	2.3	103,579	7.9	12,342	4.7	9,914 ^r	2.1	145,202	6.5
1993/94 ¹	14,251	0.8	5,130	0.4	100	-17.4	19,481	0.6	106,262	2.6	13,322	7.9	10,132 ^r	2.2	149,197	2.8
1994/95	14,316 ^r	0.5	5,327	3.8	168 ^r	68.0	19,881	1.7	104,631	-1.5	13,948	4.7	9,422	-7.0	147,812	-0.9
1995/96	14,249	-0.5	5,266	-1.1	215	28.0	19,730	-0.4	105,130	0.5	14,076	0.9	9,272 ^r	-1.6	148,208	0.3
1996/97	13,522 ^r	-5.1	5,734	8.9	269 ^r	25.1	19,525	-1.0	106,776	1.6	14,197	0.9	7,405	-20.1	147,904	-0.2
1997/98	12,573	-7.0	6,109	6.5	274	1.9	18,956	-2.9	115,730	8.4	13,759	-3.1	7,479	1.0	155,923	5.4
1998/99	12,478	-0.8	6,472	5.9	271	-1.1	19,220	1.4	111,642	-3.5	13,170	-4.3	7,786 ^r	4.1	151,818	-2.6
1999/00 ²	11,421	-8.5	6,665	3.0	548	102.2	18,634	-3.1	113,744	1.9	12,974	-1.5	8,095	4.0	153,447	1.1
2000/01 ³	10,953	-4.1	7,428	11.5	434	-20.8	18,815	1.0	111,885	-1.6	12,732	-1.9	8,034	-0.8	151,466	-1.3

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

... not applicable

^r revised

¹ Federal Conditional Release count was a snapshot taken on March 31 and includes provincial offenders on parole being supervised by the Correctional Service Canada.

² British Columbia changed its reporting practices to include other/temporary detention.

³ New Brunswick data for 2000/01 are extracted from a new operational system: caution is recommended when making comparisons over time.

⁴ Total for community supervision includes probation, provincial parole and, conditional sentences after 1996/97.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 2


Offender Rate per 100,000 adults, Provincial/Territorial and Federal Offenders in Correctional Services, 1990/01 to 2000/01

Provincial/Territorial

	Sentenced custody		Remand		Other Temporary Detention		Total		Community Supervision ⁴		Total Provincial/Territorial Corrections	
		% change		% change		% change		% change		% change		% change
1990/91	63	...	23	...	0	...	86	...	406	...	492	...
1991/92	66	4.4	23	3.7	0	29.2	90	4.2	455	12.0	544	12.0
1992/93	66	0.3	24	2.1	1	75.8	91	1.0	485	6.7	575	6.9
1993/94 ¹	66	-0.4	24	-0.9	0	-18.4	90	-0.7	491	1.2	580	2.1
1994/95	65	-0.9	24	2.5	1	65.8	90	0.4	478	-2.7	567	-1.0
1995/96	64	-1.7	24	-2.4	1	26.3	89	-1.7	474	-0.8	563	0.6
1996/97	60	-6.3	26	7.5	1	23.6	87	-2.3	490	3.5	577	3.9
1997/98	55	-8.3	27	5.1	1	0.5	83	-4.2	508	3.7	592	3.9
1998/99	54	-2.0	28	4.6	1	-2.3	83	0.1	484	-4.8	567	-2.9
1999/00 ²	49	-9.6	29	1.7	2	99.7	80	-4.3	487	0.6	567	1.2
2000/01 ³	46	-5.3	31	10.0	2	-21.8	80	-0.3	473	-2.9	559	-0.2

	Federal				Total			
	Federal Custody	% change	Community Release	% change	Total Federal	% change	Total Corrections	% change
1990/91	54	...	45	...	99	...	592	...
1991/92	56	3.1	46	1.9	102	2.6	647	9.3
1992/93	58	3.5	46	0.9	104	2.3	680	5.2
1993/94 ¹	62	6.6	47	0.9	108	4.1	690	1.5
1994/95	64	3.3	43	-8.2	107	-1.7	675	-2.2
1995/96	63	-0.4	42	-2.8	105	-1.4	668	-1.0
1996/97	63	-0.4	33	-21.1	96	-8.6	658	-1.4
1997/98	60	-4.4	33	-0.4	93	-3.0	685	4.0
1998/99	57	-5.5	34	2.8	91	-2.5	658	-3.8
1999/00 ²	56	-2.7	35	2.7	90	-0.7	657	-0.2
2000/01 ³	54	-3.1	34	-2.0	88	-2.7	640	-2.6

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

... not applicable

¹ Federal Conditional Release count was a snapshot taken on March 31 and includes provincial offenders on parole being supervised by the Correctional Service Canada.

² British Columbia changed its reporting practices to include other/temporary detentions.

³ New Brunswick data for 2000/01 are extracted from a new operational system: caution is recommended when making comparisons over time.

⁴ Total for community supervision includes probation, provincial parole, and conditional sentences.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 3


**Average Daily Count and Rate per 100,000 adults, Selected Sentences,
1995/96 to 2000/01**

		Sentenced Custody ¹			Conditional Sentences*			Probation*		
		Average count	Rate per 100,000 adults	% change	Average count	Rate per 100,000 adults	% change	Average count	Rate per 100,000 adults	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador	1995/96	319	75	...	...	...	...	2,229	524	...
	1996/97	275 ^r	65	-13.5	...	...	...	2,264	535	2.1
	1997/98	248	59	-9.3	108	26	..	2,389	566	5.8
	1998/99	258 ^r	62	4.7	128	31	19.4	2,337	558	-1.4
	1999/00	222	53	-13.8	180	43	40.7	2,260	540	-3.2
	2000/01	225	54	1.1	124	30	-31.2	2,338	557	3.3
Prince Edward Island	1995/96	96	96	...	...	...	...	888	893	...
	1996/97	71 ^r	71	-26.8	..	..	..	682	676	-24.2
	1997/98	79	78	9.7	11	11	..	834	818	21.0
	1998/99	73	71	-8.3	..	..	..	886 ^r	865	5.6
	1999/00	71	68	-3.7	..	..	..	713 ^r	688	-20.4
	2000/01	73	70	2.0	19	18	..	661	632	-8.2
Nova Scotia ²	1995/96	346	49	...	...	...	...	4,339	614	...
	1996/97	318 ^r	45	-8.8	..	..	..	4,410	620	1.0
	1997/98	299	42	-6.7	..	..	..	4,884	682	9.9
	1998/99	285	39	-5.2	..	..	..	5,209	723	6.0
	1999/00	247	34	-13.9	..	..	..	4,614	635	-12.2
	2000/01	222	30	-10.6	..	..	..	4,365	597	-5.9
New Brunswick ^{3,4}	1995/96	353	62	...	...	...	...	2,609	456	...
	1996/97	339	59	-4.6	..	..	..	2,696	468	2.7
	1997/98	319	55	-6.5	..	..	..	2,687	464	-1.0
	1998/99	274	47	-14.4	..	..	..	2,599	447	-3.7
	1999/00	244	42	-11.5	..	..	..	2,416	413	-7.6
	2000/01	204	35	-16.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	1995/96	2,303	41	...	...	...	...	9,520	172	...
	1996/97	2,267	41	-2.2	..	..	..	10,007	179	4.4
	1997/98	2,117	38	-7.4	2,350	42	..	11,496	204	13.9
	1998/99	2,102	37	-1.5	2,444	43	3.2	7,296	128	-37.0
	1999/00	1,993 ^r	35	-6.0	2,876	50	16.6	7,925	138	7.7
	2000/01	2,011	35	0.0	2,884	50	-0.6	7,813	135	-2.3
Ontario	1995/96	4,690	56	...	...	...	...	49,783	599	...
	1996/97	4,819	57	1	..	..	..	50,116	596	-0.5
	1997/98	4,631	54	-5.4	1,971	23	..	52,352	613	2.9
	1998/99	4,441	51	-5.5	2,268	26	13.4	52,659	608	-0.9
	1999/00	4,003	46	-11.2	2,488	28	8.1	52,013	591	-2.7
	2000/01	3,737	42	-8.2	2,785	31	10.1	52,181	583	-1.4
Manitoba	1995/96	696	83	...	...	...	...	5,361	641	...
	1996/97	639	76	-8.7	..	..	..	5,558	662	3.2
	1997/98	570	68	-11.2	171	20	..	5,272	625	-5.5
	1998/99	615	73	7.5	311	37	81.2	5,167	610	-2.4
	1999/00	603	71	-2.5	534	63	70.6	5,997	704	15.3
	2000/01	596	70	-1.8	440	51	-18.1	6,440	752	6.8
Saskatchewan	1995/96	1,088	149	...	...	...	...	3,500	478	...
	1996/97	980	133	-10.7	..	..	..	3,579	484	1.4
	1997/98	958	129	-2.9	580	78	..	3,622	487	0.5
	1998/99	955	127	-1.0	713	95	22.1	3,760	502	3.1
	1999/00	854	113	-11.1	877	116	22.3	3,720	494	-1.6
	2000/01	826	110	-3.4	1,006	133	14.6	3,803	504	2.1
Alberta	1995/96	2,084	104	...	...	...	...	7,657	383	...
	1996/97	1,825	90	-14.0	..	..	..	7,914	389	1.5
	1997/98	1,463	70	-21.8	741	36	..	7,886	378	-2.8
	1998/99	1,601	75	6.3	704	33	-7.7	7,968	371	-1.9
	1999/00	1,430	65	-12.8	749	34	3.9	8,311	378	1.9
	2000/01	1,323	59	-9.5	971	43	26.8	8,696	387	2.3
British Columbia	1995/96	1,933	67	...	...	...	...	14,648	506	...
	1996/97	1,626 ^r	55	-18.2	..	..	..	14,953	502	-0.7
	1997/98	1,525	50	-8.3	883	29	..	14,436	474	-5.6
	1998/99	1,513	49	-2.1	1,033	33	15.4	13,495	437	-7.7
	1999/00	1,467	47	-4.2	1,241	40	18.7	14,453	463	5.8
	2000/01	1,476	47	-0.6	1,612	51	28.3	13,854	438	-5.3

See footnote(s) at the end of this table.

Table 3


**Average Daily Count and Rate per 100,000 adults, Selected Sentences,
1995/96 to 2000/01 - Concluded**

		Sentenced Custody ¹			Conditional Sentences [*]			Probation [*]		
		Average count	Rate per 100,000 adults	% change	Average count	Rate per 100,000 adults	% change	Average count	Rate per 100,000 adults	% change
Yukon	1995/96	63	284	...	...	...	...	433	1,949	...
	1996/97	53	229	-19.1	..	..	...	534	2,312	18.6
	1997/98	60	257	11.9	3	13	..	547	2,342	1.3
	1998/99	52	226	-11.9	26	114	783.8	492	2,141	-8.6
	1999/00	43	190	-16.1	39	171	50.3	438	1,925	-10.1
	2000/01	35	155	-18.4	45	199	16.8	375	1,660	-13.8
Northwest Territories ⁵	1995/96	278	..	..	...	...	...	951 ^r	2,269	...
	1996/97	311	733	..	..	..	...	917	2,161	-4.7
	1997/98	304	714	-2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1998/99	309	1,078	51.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1999/00	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	1995/96	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.
	1996/97	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.
	1997/98	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.
	1998/99	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.
	1999/00	36	236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	63	404	70.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial/Territorial Total	1995/96	14,249	64	...	...	...	...	101,918 ^r	459	...
	1996/97	13,522 ^r	60	-6.3	..	..	...	103,630	461	0.4
	1997/98	12,573	55	-8.3	6,818	30	..	106,450	467	1.3
	1998/99	12,478 ^r	54	-2.0	7,627	33	10.5	101,868	442	-5.5
	1999/00	11,421 ^r	49	-9.6	8,984	38	16.3	102,860	440	-0.3
	2000/01	10,953	46	-5.3	9,885	42	8.6	100,526	425	-3.5

Note: Rates may not aggregate to totals due to rounding.

. not available for any reference period

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

^r revised

^{*} Counts are reported as average monthly counts.

¹ Counts are reported as average daily counts.

² Nova Scotia's sentenced custody is reported as an average monthly count.

³ New Brunswick probation and conditional sentence counts are estimates in 1999/00.

⁴ Data for 2000/01 are from a new operational system; caution is recommended when comparing 2000/01 to previous years.

⁵ Figures reported by the Northwest Territories after 1998-99 no longer include figures reported by Nunavut.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Table 4

	Provincial/Territorial Admissions										Federal Admissions				Total	
	Sentenced custody		% change		Remand		% change		Other/Temporary Detention		% change		Total		% change	
1992/93	121,817	...	114,262	...	9,667	...	245,746	...	82,815	...	7,733	...	8,934	...	345,200	...
1993/94	119,789	-1.7	112,373	-1.7	8,572	-11.3	240,734	-2.0	86,412	4.3	9,934	28.5	8,478	-5.1	344,148	-0.3
1994/95	117,938	-1.5	112,671	0.3	8,251	-3.7	238,860	-0.8	85,372	-1.2	9,079	-8.6	8,074	-4.8	340,322	-1.1
1995/96	114,562	-2.9	106,467	-5.5	9,301	12.7	230,330	-3.6	82,476	-3.4	7,850	-13.5	8,032	-0.5	328,688	-3.4
1996/97	108,003	-5.7	107,911	1.4	12,468	34.1	228,382	-0.8	93,119	12.9	7,422	-5.5	7,587	-5.5	336,510	2.4
1997/98	98,628	-8.7	105,698	-2.1	12,848	3.0	217,174	-4.9	100,581	8.0	7,175	-3.3	8,248	8.7	333,178	-1.0
1998/99	93,045	-5.7	104,975	-0.7	12,571	-2.2	210,591	-3.0	97,798	-2.8	7,821	9.0	8,141	-1.3	323,777	-2.8
1999/00 ¹	86,885	-6.6	111,392	6.1	21,563	71.5	219,840	4.4	91,936	-6.0	7,656	-2.1	8,067	-0.9	327,499	1.1
2000/01 ²	80,928	-4.5	118,566	7.8	24,901	15.5	227,279	3.4	101,768	2.5	7,723	0.9	7,723	-4.3	344,493	2.9

... not applicable
¹ British Columbia changed its reporting practices to include other/temporary detentions. Community supervision excludes Manitoba probation admissions; also percentage change excludes Manitoba data in 1998/99 and 1999/00.
² New Brunswick admissions are excluded from sentenced custody, remand and other temporary detention in 2000/01. Also, all New Brunswick data in 2000/01 and Manitoba custody data for 1999/00 and 2000/01 are extracted from new operational systems: caution is recommended when making comparisons over time.
³ Community supervision refers to probation, provincial parole, and conditional sentences.
⁴ Federal community release includes full parole, day parole, and statutory releases and excludes warrant expiry and other releases where offenders are not currently being supervised (e.g. deportation, offenders temporarily detained elsewhere).
Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey and Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Table 5

	Provincial/Territorial admission rate per 10,000 adults charged												Federal admission rate per 10,000 adults charged															
	Sentenced Custody		% change		Remand		% change		Other/Temporary		% change		Provincial Custody		% change		Probation		% change		Conditional Sentence		% change		Federal Custody		% change	
1992/93	1,867	...	1,751	...	148	...	3,766	...	1,218	119	
1993/94	1,941	4.0	1,820	4.0	139	-6.3	3,900	3.6	1,283	5.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	16.9	...	...
1994/95	2,047	5.5	1,956	7.4	143	3.1	4,146	6.3	1,369	6.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	13.8	...	...
1995/96	2,071	1.1	1,924	-1.6	168	17.4	4,163	0.4	1,391	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	10.0	...	...
1996/97	1,972	-4.7	1,970	2.4	228	35.4	4,170	0.2	1,472	5.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	-4.5	...	...
1997/98	1,917	-2.8	2,055	4.3	250	9.7	4,222	1.2	1,586	7.8	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	2.9	...	...
1998/99	1,812	-5.5	2,044	-0.5	245	-2.0	4,101	-2.8	1,535	-3.2	277	-2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	9.2	...	...
1999/00 ¹	1,696	-6.4	2,175	6.4	421	..	4,292	4.7	1,421	-7.4	308	11.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	-1.9	...	...
2000/01 ²	1,569	-5.1	2,299	6.9	483	14.7	4,406	2.7	1,589	5.9	331	7.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0.2	...	...

... not available for specific reference period
... not applicable
¹ British Columbia changed its reporting practices to include other/temporary detentions. Includes Manitoba probation estimate of admissions.
² New Brunswick data excluded from sentenced, remand, and other temporary detention admissions.
Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Table 6

Adult Admissions to Provincial/Territorial and Federal Sentenced Custody by major offence, 2000/01

	Unit of count ¹	Number	Criminal Code					Federal Statutes			Other ²	Fine default admissions ³
			Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other CC	Total	Drug offences	Other	Total		
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	MSO	944	29	26	17	16	89	4	6	10	1	1
Prince Edward Island	MSO	586	10	32	3	11	56	9	18	27	17	3
Nova Scotia	MSO	1,624	19	21	11	35	86	6	2	8	6	14
New Brunswick	MSO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	MSO	14,951	5	10	13	9	36	5	0	5	59	57
Ontario	MSO	30,999	27	28	8	27	89	7	1	8	3	0
Manitoba	MSO	2,901	46	21	7	11	85	2	5	7	1	0
Saskatchewan	MSO	3,219	31	19	14	29	93	0	3	3	4	6
British Columbia	MSD	9,520	16	27	3	29	75	9	9	18	7	1
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Provincial/Territorial</i>	<i>MSO/MSD</i>	<i>63,800</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>14</i>
<i>Federal</i>	<i>MSO</i>	<i>4,272</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>0</i>	.
Number of Charges for Adults Sentenced to Custody												
Alberta	MC	44,260	9	22	5	32	68	4	1	5	27	31
Yukon	MC	2,021	20	18	7	51	96	2	1	3	2	4

Note: figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

. not available for any reference period

.. not available for specific reference period

¹ MSO - Most Serious Offence

MSD - Most Serious Disposition

MC - Multiple Charge

Alberta and Yukon classify program commencements using a 'multiple charge' method. This means that an individual commencing a custody program for multiple charges will be counted for each distinct but separate charge.

² "Other" includes Provincial/Territorial/Municipal Statutes.

³ The percentage shown for fine default admissions is based on the total number of sentenced admissions, where at least one of the charges with a conviction was fine default.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Table 7


Admissions to Sentenced Custody, Conditional Sentences and Probation, 1995/96 to 2000/01

		Provincial/Territorial Admissions					
		Sentenced custody	% change	Conditional sentences	% change	Probation	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador	1995/96	2,386	...	...	...	2,032	...
	1996/97	1,568	-34.3	..	..	1,946	-4.2
	1997/98	1,166	-25.6	304	...	1,982	1.8
	1998/99	1,199	2.8	300	-1.3	1,903	-4.0
	1999/00	936	-21.9	310	3.3	1,811	-4.8
	2000/01	944	0.9	319	2.9	1,906	5.2
Prince Edward Island	1995/96	993	...	...	...	652	...
	1996/97	867	-12.7	..	..	691	6.0
	1997/98	869	0.2	29	...	744	7.7
	1998/99	803	-7.6	35	20.7	564	-24.2
	1999/00	647	-19.4	50	42.9	592	5.0
	2000/01	586	-9.4	40	-20.0	533	-10.0
Nova Scotia	1995/96	2,622	..	...	.	3,709	...
	1996/97	2,113	-19.4	..	.	3,780	1.9
	1997/98	1,914	-9.4	476	.	3,715	-1.7
	1998/99	1,964	2.6	510	7.1	3,719	0.1
	1999/00	1,825	-7.1	628	23.1	3,791	1.9
	2000/01	1,624	-11.0	623	-0.8	3,653	-3.6
New Brunswick ¹	1995/96	3,383	..	...	.	1,771	...
	1996/97	2,919	-13.7	..	.	1,781	0.6
	1997/98	2,278	-22.0	596	.	1,858	4.3
	1998/99	2,273	-0.2	507	-14.9	1,740	-6.4
	1999/00	2,179	-4.2	499	-1.6	1,429	-17.9
	2000/01	..	..	682	36.7	1,733	21.3
Quebec	1995/96	28,075	..	...	.	6,461	...
	1996/97	28,753	2.4	..	.	7,162	10.8
	1997/98	26,188	-8.9	3,983	.	7,225	0.9
	1998/99	21,735	-17.0	4,202	5.5	6,877	-4.8
	1999/00	18,016	-17.1	4,557	8.4	7,098	3.2
	2000/01	14,951	-17.0	4,259	-6.5	7,704	8.5
Ontario	1995/96	37,110	..	...	.	32,002	...
	1996/97	36,530	-1.6	..	.	33,463	4.6
	1997/98	33,971	-7.0	4,293	.	35,930	7.4
	1998/99	32,815	-3.4	3,690	-14.0	34,469	-4.1
	1999/00	30,747	-6.3	4,271	15.7	33,432	-3.0
	2000/01	30,999	0.8	4,211	-1.4	34,920	4.5
Manitoba ²	1995/96	2,433	..	...	.	3,209	...
	1996/97	2,069	-15.0	..	.	3,657	14.0
	1997/98	1,439	-30.4	526	.	3,659	0.1
	1998/99	1,393	-3.2	672	27.8	4,426	..
	1999/00	3,284	135.8	584	-13.1	..	..
	2000/01	2,901	-11.7	705	20.7	6,811	..
Saskatchewan	1995/96	6,397	..	...	.	3,345	...
	1996/97	4,802	-24.9	..	.	3,012	-10.0
	1997/98	3,894	-18.9	928	.	3,261	8.3
	1998/99	3,850	-1.1	1,083	16.7	3,305	1.3
	1999/00	3,368	-12.5	1,243	14.8	3,242	-1.9
	2000/01	3,219	-4.4	1,365	9.8	3,457	6.6
Alberta	1995/96	18,345	..	...	.	8,170	...
	1996/97	16,535	-9.9	..	.	8,440	3.3
	1997/98	14,467	-12.5	1,343	.	7,794	-7.7
	1998/99	15,491	7.1	1,035	-22.9	8,544	9.6
	1999/00	14,728	-4.9	1,120	8.2	8,706	1.9
	2000/01	14,859	0.9	1,558	39.1	9,360	7.5

Table 7

Admissions to Sentenced Custody, Conditional Sentences and Probation, 1995/96 to 2000/01 - Concluded

		Provincial/Territorial Admissions					
		Sentenced custody	% change	Conditional sentences	% change	Probation	% change
British Columbia	1995/96	12,425	..	...	.	15,259	..
	1996/97	11,537	-7.1	..	.	16,152	5.9
	1997/98	10,565	-8.4	2,080	.	13,440	-16.8
	1998/99	9,628	-8.9	2,142	3.0	12,805	-4.7
	1999/00	9,739	1.2	2,439	13.9	12,283	-4.1
	2000/01	9,520	-2.2	3,226	32.3	11,509	-6.3
Yukon	1995/96	393	..	...	.	330	..
	1996/97	310	-21.1	..	.	515	56.1
	1997/98	304	-1.9	50	.	451	-12.4
	1998/99	300	-1.3	60	20.0	467	3.5
	1999/00	308	2.7	91	51.7	405	-13.3
	2000/01	294	-4.5	96	5.5	353	-12.8
Northwest Territories ³	1995/96	..	...	...	...	..	...
	1996/97	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1997/98	1,573	..	..	..	1,547	..
	1998/99	1,594	1.3	..	..	..	..
	1999/00	1,108	-30.5	..	..	..	..
	2000/01	802	-27.6	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	1995/96	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1996/97	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1997/98	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998/99	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999/00	..	.	..	.	..	.
	2000/01	229	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial/Territorial Total ⁴	1995/96	114,562	...	...	...	76,940	...
	1996/97	108,003	-5.7	..	.	80,599	4.8
	1997/98	98,628	-10.1	14,608	.	81,606	1.2
	1998/99	93,045	-4.1	14,236	-2.5	78,819	-3.4
	1999/00	86,885	-6.6	15,792	10.9	72,789	-7.7
	2000/01	80,928	-4.5	17,084	8.2	81,939	3.2

. not available for any reference period

.. not available for specific reference period

... applicable

¹ New Brunswick data for 2000/01 are extracted from a new operational system; caution is recommended when comparing 2000/01 data to previous years.

² Manitoba's 1999/00 probation admissions are unavailable due to major system development work.

³ Figures reported by the Northwest Territories after 1998/99 no longer include figures reported by Nunavut.

⁴ Probation percentage change calculations from 1998/99 to 1999/00 and 1999/00 to 2000/01 exclude Manitoba due to missing data in 1999/00.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

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