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Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2002/03

by Sara Johnson

Highlights

- On an average day in 2002/03, there were approximately 156,500 adults in custody or under community supervision. The majority (79%) were being supervised in the community on probation (103,000), conditional sentence (13,000) or on provincial/territorial or federal community release (8,000). The remaining 21% were being held in sentenced custody (23,000), remand (8,700) or in temporary detention status (360).
- The overall rate of incarceration was 134 per 100,000 adults in 2002/03, relatively unchanged from 2001/02 (133).
- From 1993/94 to 2002/03, the total correctional services population in Canada has increased by just over 6%. The number of offenders under community supervision has increased by slightly more than 8%, while the custodial population has decreased by 1%.
- Remand counts continue to increase, rising 9% from 2001/02 (8,000) to 2002/03 (8,700), while provincial/territorial sentenced custody counts have dropped, falling 3% from 10,900 in 2001/02 to 10,600 in 2002/03.
- The average count of offenders on provincial parole has decreased 27% since 2001/02, more than 50% since 1998/99 and almost 75% in the last 10 years, as provinces have reduced their use.
- The average count of offenders on conditional sentences rose 8% from 2001/02 and was 88% higher than in 1997/98.
- In 2002/03, overall there were a total of nearly 369,000 admissions to correctional services, 3% higher than 2001/02. Over one-third (35%) of all admissions were to remand, while probation and provincial/territorial sentenced custody each represented 23%.
- Remand admissions continue to rise from 2001/02 to 2002/03 (+3%), while admissions to provincial/territorial and federal custody remained relatively stable. Admissions to temporary detention have also increased 12% from 2001/02 to 2002/03.
- Federal day parole releases decreased slightly (6%) from 2001/02 while full parole dropped 11%. However, the number of offenders released on statutory release increased 5%. Fewer applications to day parole or full parole may be related to increasing numbers of offenders being released on statutory release.
- In 2002/03, women represented 10% of admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody, 5% of admissions to federal custody and 17% of probation commencements and conditional sentence admissions.
- The proportion of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody represented by Aboriginal people increased to 21% in 2002/03 from 15% in 1997/98. The proportion in the federal system decreased slightly from 19% in 2001/02 to 18% in 2002/03.
- Correctional services expenditures totalled \$2.7 billion in 2002/03, up 2% in constant dollars from 2001/02. Custodial services accounted for the largest proportion (72%) of the expenditures, followed by community supervision services (13%), headquarters and central services (13%), and National Parole Board and provincial parole boards (2%).



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Introduction

This *Juristat* provides information on the adult correctional system, including recent trends in the supervision of adult offenders in prison and in the community, as well as the cost of these services, during fiscal year 2002/03.

The federal government and the provincial and territorial governments share the administration of correctional services in Canada, which includes custody (sentenced custody, remand and other temporary detention) and community-based sentences as well as statutory release and parole supervision. Correctional services agencies at both levels work toward the same goal, that is, the protection of society through the safe custody, supervision, and rehabilitation of offenders and their safe reintegration into communities.

Offenders sentenced to custody by the court for a term of two years or more fall under federal jurisdiction. Federal correctional services are provided by the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC), an agency of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada¹. While the CSC is responsible for the administration of sentences and supervision of offenders, decisions to grant, deny, cancel, terminate or revoke parole are made by the National Parole Board (NPB), which is also an agency of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada. The NPB operates at the federal level and at the provincial/territorial level, where jurisdictional parole boards are not in place. The supervision of offenders released on day parole and full parole by the National Parole Board, as well as federal offenders on statutory release, is the responsibility of the Correctional Service of Canada.

Custody sentences less than two years and community-based sanctions, such as probation and conditional sentences, are the responsibility of the provinces and territories, as are pre-trial detention (remand) and other forms of temporary detention (e.g. immigration holds). In addition, three jurisdictions, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia have their own parole boards and are authorized to grant releases to offenders serving less than two years in prison. (See the section on definitions at the end of the *Juristat* for a description of the different types of sentences and releases).

Data sources and measures

The data in this *Juristat* are primarily drawn from the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) Survey and the Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey for correctional services conducted by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics². Admissions and releases data for Newfoundland and Labrador are taken from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS, see Text box 2) that is being implemented by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, and which will eventually replace the ACS survey.

This *Juristat* makes use of two basic indicators that describe the use of correctional services: the average number or count of offenders on any given day and the number of annual admissions to correctional facilities or to community supervision programs.

Average counts of persons 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 as formal indicators of the utilization of bed space in institutions. Typically, correctional officials perform daily counts in their facility and monthly counts of offenders under community supervision. Statistics

1. *Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, Canada consists of the Department, and six agencies: Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), Correctional Service of Canada (CSC), National Parole Board (NPB), Canada Firearms Centre, and Canada Border Services Agency.*
 2. *See the Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2002/03, data tables report, Catalogue No. 85-211. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 2004 for more detailed tables.*

Text Box 1 – Correctional rehabilitation programs

The provision of correctional treatment programs is often based upon three core concepts: risk, need and responsivity (Andrews & Bonta, 1998). The risk principle asserts that criminal behaviour can be predicted and that to reduce recidivism, the level of treatment should be matched to the risk level of the offender. The need principle distinguishes between criminogenic and non-criminogenic needs. Criminogenic needs are dynamic attributes of the offender that, when changed, are associated with changes in the probability of reoffending. Non-criminogenic needs are also changeable but these changes are not usually associated with the likelihood of reoffending. In general, the need principle states that treatment services should target criminogenic needs in order to reduce the probability of recidivism. Some of the most prevalent criminogenic needs identified in the research literature include antisocial attitudes, antisocial associates, family/marital problems, low self-control, substance abuse, unemployment, low education level, etc. Responsivity refers to the delivery of treatment programs in a style and mode that is consistent with the ability and learning style of the offender. In general, use of behavioural/social learning/cognitive behavioural styles of service is recommended (Andrews & Bonta, 1998). Some of the elements of behavioural/social learning/cognitive behavioural styles of service include use of modeling (demonstrating desired behaviour), reinforcement (rewarding desired behaviour), role-playing (setting up opportunities for practice with corrective feedback), graduated practice (some behaviours are the culmination of complex skills that may best be broken down and practiced in smaller steps), extinction (assuring that undesirable behaviours are not inadvertently rewarded) and cognitive restructuring (paying attention to the risky content of thought and assist in trying out less risky thoughts) (Andrews & Bonta, 1998). Researchers using meta-analysis techniques have found that treatment that adheres to the risk, need and responsivity principles are generally more effective than either those that don't adhere to these principles, or criminal sanctions without treatment (Andrews, Zinger, Hoge, Bonta, Gendreau & Cullen, 1990). Risk, need and responsivity principles will often influence rehabilitative programming in correctional services. Examples of rehabilitative programs available in several different jurisdictions are presented below.

The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC), which is responsible for the care of offenders serving custodial sentences of two years or more, provides a wide range of programs both within the prison system and to offenders on parole. Since the CSC is responsible for offenders serving lengthier sentences and who have more serious offence histories, there are a wide variety of treatment programs available to meet offender needs. In addition to meeting offenders' basic needs, the CSC must also assist them to address the underlying causes

of their criminal behaviour through rehabilitative programming. Programs focus on several main areas: cognitive skills, anger management, violent behaviour, substance abuse, sexual deviance, family violence, education and literacy. Psychiatric and psychological counselling are available to address mental health needs, while academic and vocational education opportunities are also available. Core programs available to offenders include literacy programs, cognitive skills training, living skills programs, sex offender treatment programs, substance abuse interventions, family violence prevention programs, violence prevention programs and LifeLine (to assist long term offenders in their reintegration into the community). There are also specialized programs for Aboriginal offenders and for women offenders. In addition, CORCAN, a special operating agency of CSC responsible for aiding the safe reintegration of offenders into Canadian society, provides employment and training opportunities to incarcerated and recently released offenders.

The provinces and territories are responsible for the administration of all other non-custodial sentences such as probation and conditional sentences, as well as custodial sentences of less than two years in length. In the provinces and territories, various programs have been developed to help rehabilitate and reintegrate offenders as well as to assist victims. For example, the ministère de la Sécurité publique in Quebec offers a varied training program to inmates, who often have limited education and weaknesses in the area of employment readiness. Training is available at the elementary and secondary levels in literacy, French and mathematics. The local school board provides this training under an agreement with the ministère de l'Éducation. Occupational training and courses dealing with life skills, personal hygiene and other problematic issues identified by inmates are also available.

The Yukon Community and Correctional Services has a Victims Services/Family Violence Prevention Unit to assist victims of crime and family violence, and to help rehabilitate offenders and abusive spouses. In New Brunswick, the Ministry of Public Safety has developed the Fine Option Program, which offers offenders who are unable to pay the fine imposed on them by the court an alternative to the prison sentence that might be served for non payment. In lieu of a monetary payment, offenders may do voluntary work for a non-profit community or government organization.

The above are but a few examples of the many programs that have been implemented in the federal, provincial and territorial governments. Information on these and other programs is available on governmental websites.

derived from one-day snapshot counts are more likely to include individuals serving longer sentences, and therefore, average count statistics are more representative of longer term inmates (i.e., more likely to be male, to have committed a more serious offence, to have a longer criminal record, etc.). For example, remand offenders, whose time in custody is relatively short, represented 52% of provincial and territorial admissions in 2002/03, but only 45% of the average daily count.

Admissions data are collected when an offender enters an institution or community supervision program, and describe and measure the caseload in correctional agencies over time. While aggregate admissions include all persons passing through the correctional system, they do not indicate the number of unique individuals using the correctional system. The same person can 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 ACS survey attempts to standardize 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 can be made about the trends within each jurisdiction. For more information on definitions and limitations, please see the Methodology section at the end of the *Juristat*.

Text box 2 – Integrated Correctional Services Survey

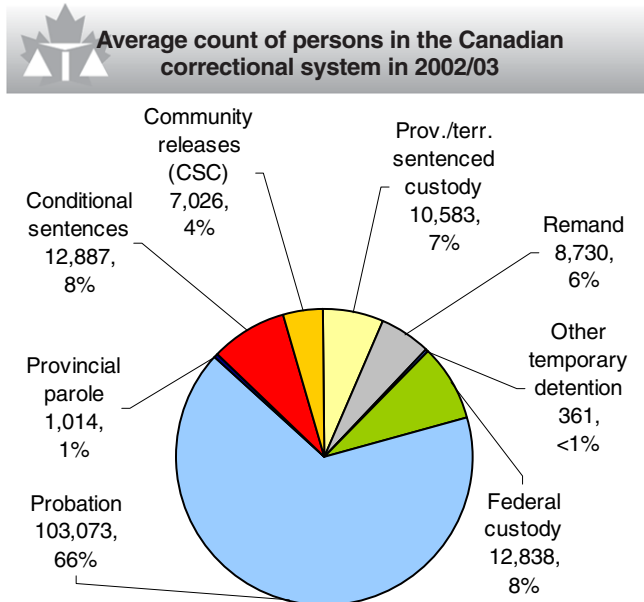
Newfoundland and Labrador admission and release data reported in this *Juristat* have been tabulated from the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS), a new person-based survey that is currently being implemented in several jurisdictions across Canada. The ICSS collects detailed data pertaining to the delivery of both youth and adult correctional services in Canada. These micro-data are collected through three distinct records organized by offender (e.g., socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, Aboriginal status, etc.), their correctional programs (e.g., pre-trial custody, sentence type, community release, aggregate time served, admitting and releasing facilities, etc.), and different events that occur while under supervision (e.g., escapes, temporary absences, etc.). The records are longitudinal, permitting analysis of correctional service histories and follow-up analysis. These histories can be examined in relation to concepts such as offence histories, prior supervision types, breaches of conditional release, and the length of time between readmissions. An upcoming *Juristat* will demonstrate the utility of ICSS data in constructing criminal careers using corrections histories. In addition, the survey examines key corrections concepts such as the assessment of offender needs, conditions attached to conditional releases, and security concerns associated with offenders under correctional supervision.

Correctional system average counts

In 2002/03, there was an average daily count of approximately 156,500 adults in custody or under community supervision, virtually unchanged from 2001/02. This includes over 32,000 (21%) in federal or provincial/territorial custody consisting of approximately 23,000 (15%) sentenced inmates, just over 8,700 (6%) held on remand status and 360 (<1%) inmates held in other temporary detention, such as immigration holds (Figure 1).

An average of 124,000 offenders (79%) were being supervised in the community. Approximately 103,000 (66%) were on probation, almost 13,000 (8%) were serving a conditional sentence and over 8,000 (5%) were on provincial/territorial (i.e., provincial parole) or federal community release (i.e., day parole, full parole or statutory release).

Figure 1



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

Overall, from 1993/94 to 2002/03, the total average count of the correctional services population in Canada has increased by 7% (Text table 1)³. The number of offenders under community supervision has increased by 9%, while the custodial population has decreased by 1%.

The size of the custodial population in 2002/03 was similar to that observed in 2001/02, however the composition of the custodial population changed slightly with provincial/territorial sentenced custody representing a slightly smaller proportion of the total custodial population (32% vs. 34%) and remand representing a slightly larger proportion (27% vs. 25%). Furthermore, the composition of the total custodial population has changed substantially over the last ten years, with the proportion of provincial/territorial sentenced custody decreasing while remand has been increasing. In 1993/94 there were almost 13,600 offenders in provincial/territorial

sentenced custody and over 5,000 adults in remand, representing 42% and 16% of the total custodial population, respectively. Ten years later, in 2002/03, the provincial/territorial sentenced custodial population decreased by 25% while the remand population increased 70%, representing 32% and 27% of the total custodial population, respectively.

Remands continue to rise

In 2002/03, there was an average daily count of 8,700 persons on remand, an increase of 9% from 2001/02 (almost 8,000). Increases occurred in all provinces and territories with the exception of the Newfoundland and Labrador (no change) and the Northwest Territories (-4%) (see Text table 2). The average number of adults held on remand, and the proportion of the custodial population that they represented, have been increasing steadily since the mid-1980's⁴. Over the last ten years, average counts of persons held on remand have increased in all jurisdictions ranging from 18% in Quebec to 162% in Manitoba.

Average daily counts of adults held in other temporary detention have also increased in the last ten years (Text table 1). In 2002/03, an adjusted average of 282⁵ persons were held on other temporary detention (immigration holds, etc.), relatively unchanged from 2001/02 (259), but three times higher than in 1993/94 (89).

While remand counts have increased, provincial/territorial sentenced custody counts have decreased. From 2001/02 to 2002/03, the number of offenders in provincial/territorial sentenced custody decreased 3% from 10,900 to 10,600⁶ (Text table 1). As a result, their proportion among the total custodial population also decreased, from 34% in 2001/02 to 32% in 2002/03 (see Text table 1). Most jurisdictions (Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon) had declines in sentenced custody counts from 2001/02 to 2002/03. All jurisdictions have had decreases since 1993/94, ranging from 7% in the Northwest Territories/Nunavut to 55% in Nova Scotia (see Text table 2). In total, provincial/territorial sentenced custody as a proportion of the total custodial population decreased from 42% in 1993/94 to 32% in 2002/03 (Text table 1). The decreases in provincial/territorial custody may be partly attributed to the introduction of conditional sentences in 1996⁷. Decreasing sentenced custody trends are also consistent with decreases in crime rates in the 1990's (Wallace, 2003) and in the number of cases disposed of in adult criminal court.

3. Because of missing data for some years, data from New Brunswick, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded from comparisons between 2002/03 and 1998/99 or 1993/94. Comparisons between 2002/03 and 2001/02 are made based upon the actual average count without any exclusions.

4. Johnson, S. 2003. "Custodial Remand in Canada, 1986/87 to 2000/01." Juristat, 23, 7. Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE. Ottawa, Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

5. The ten year 'other temporary detention' time series excludes British Columbia in addition to New Brunswick, Northwest Territories and Nunavut. In comparing 2002/03 to 2001/02 levels, data from all jurisdictions were included.

6. In making comparisons between 2002/03 and 2001/02, refer to 'actual average count' in Text Table 1.

7. See Hendrick, D., Martin, M., & Greenberg, P. (2003). "Conditional Sentencing in Canada: A Statistical Profile 1997-2001." Catalogue no. 85-560-XIE. Ottawa, Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Text Table 1



Composition of the adult correctional population, 1993/94, 1998/99, 2001/02 and 2002/03

	1993/94			1998/99			2001/02			2002/03			2002/03			
	Actual average count	Adjusted average count ¹	% of total ¹	Actual average count	Adjusted average count ¹	% of total ¹	Actual average count	Adjusted average count ¹	% of total ¹	Actual average count	Adjusted average count ¹	% of total ¹	% change in adjusted average count			
													From 2001/02	From 1998/99	From 1993/94	
Correctional services																
Custodial supervision:																
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	14,251	13,583	9.3	12,478	11,895 ^r	8.0	10,931	10,509	6.8	10,583	10,139	6.5	-3.5	-14.8	-25.4	
Remand	5,130	5,049	3.5	6,472	6,376	4.3	7,980	7,834	5.1	8,730	8,583	5.5	9.6	34.6	70.0	
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial ²	100	89	0.1	271	264	0.2	351	259	0.2	361	282	0.2	8.9	6.7	216.5	
Total provincial/territorial custody	19,481	18,721	12.8	19,220	18,534 ^r	12.5	19,262	18,602	12.1	19,674	19,004	12.2	2.2	2.5	1.5	
Federal custody, sentenced	13,322	13,322	9.1	13,170	13,170 ^r	8.9	12,750 ^r	12,750 ^r	8.3	12,838	12,838	8.3	0.7	-2.5	-3.6	
Total custodial supervision	32,803	32,043	22.0	32,390	31,704^r	21.4	32,012	31,352	20.4	32,512	31,842	20.5	1.6	0.4	-0.6	
Community supervision:																
Probation	102,402	99,847	68.4	101,868	99,269	67.0	101,915	101,815	66.2 ^r	103,073	102,650	66.0	0.8	3.4	2.8	
Provincial parole	3,860	3,860	2.6	2,147	2,147	1.4	1,388	1,388	0.9	1,014	1,014	0.7	-27.0	-52.8	-73.7	
Conditional sentences	...	...	...	7,627	7,627	5.1	11,941	11,917	7.7 ^r	12,887	12,881	8.3	8.1	68.9	...
Total provincial community supervision	106,262	103,707	71.1	111,642	109,043	73.6	115,243	115,119	74.8	116,974	116,545	75.0	1.2	6.9	12.4	
Community releases (CSC)	10,132	10,132	6.9	7,500	7,500 ^r	5.1	7,397	7,397	4.8 ^r	7,026	7,026	4.5	-5.0	-6.3	-30.7	
Total community supervision	116,394	113,839	78.0	119,142	116,543	78.6	122,641	122,517	79.6	124,000	123,571	79.5	0.9	6.0	8.5	
Total correctional services	149,197	145,882	100.0	151,532	148,247^r	100.0	154,653	153,868	100.0	156,512	155,413	100.0	1.0	4.8	6.5	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^r revised

... not applicable

1. Because of missing community supervision data for some years, data from New Brunswick, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded from the "Adjusted Average Count" in order to make comparisons between years. The percentage of total statistics are based upon adjusted average counts.

2. Due to missing data for some years, other temporary detention counts from British Columbia were excluded from "Adjusted Average Daily Count" in order to make comparisons between years.

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

Text Table 2



Variation in the average count of persons in provincial and territorial sentenced custody and on remand between 1993/94 and 2002/03

Province or territory	Sentenced custody					Remand				
	1993/94	2001/02	2002/03	% change 2001/02-2002/03	% change 1993/94-2002/03	1993/94	2001/02	2002/03	% change 2001/02-2002/03	% change 1993/94-2002/03
Newfoundland and Labrador	346	256	232	-9.3	-32.8	34	51	51	0.0	49.4
Prince Edward Island	88	51	56	8.9	-36.4	8	11	18	69.6	122.8
Nova Scotia	363	187	164	-12.3	-54.8	73	112	122	8.9	67.1
New Brunswick	410	208	204	-1.9	-50.2	46	90	94	4.4	104.3
Quebec ¹	2,328	2,195	2,263	3.1	...	1,217	1,318	1,437	9.0	18.1
Ontario	4,786	3,631	3,438	-5.3	-28.2	2,381	3,999	4,373	9.4	83.7
Manitoba	654	545	560	2.9	-14.3	237	570	620	8.8	161.6
Saskatchewan	1,060	839	867	3.3	-18.2	154	303	346	14.2	124.7
Alberta	2,240	1,369	1,322	-3.4	-41.0	478	714	794	11.2	66.1
British Columbia	1,664	1,400	1,210	-13.5	-27.3	449	739	798	7.9	77.6
Yukon	55	37	27	-26.0	-50.9	18	17	24	41.5	34.4
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut) ²	258	214	240	11.9	-7.2	35	56	54	-4.5	52.9

... not applicable

1. Please note that in Quebec, the sentenced custody count for 1993/94 includes offenders serving intermittent sentences, while the count for 2001/02 and 2002/03 does not, and therefore comparisons between 1993/94 and 2001/02 or 2002/03 should not be performed.

2. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been combined to allow calculation of percentage change.

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

Provincial parole continues to decrease

The use of provincial parole has continued to decrease, declining 27% since 2001/02, more than 50% in the last five years, and almost 75% in the last ten years. These declines can mainly be attributed to decreases in provincial parole counts in Quebec (-56%) and Ontario (-63%) occurring from 1998/99 to 2002/03.

Conditional sentences continue to increase

The average daily count of offenders on conditional sentences in 2002/03 of 12,900 was 8% higher than in 2001/02, and 88% higher than in 1997/98, the first full year of data on conditional sentences. In 2002/03, offenders on conditional sentences composed 8% of the total correctional population, compared to 5% of the correctional population in 1998/99.

The profile of correctional services differs by jurisdiction

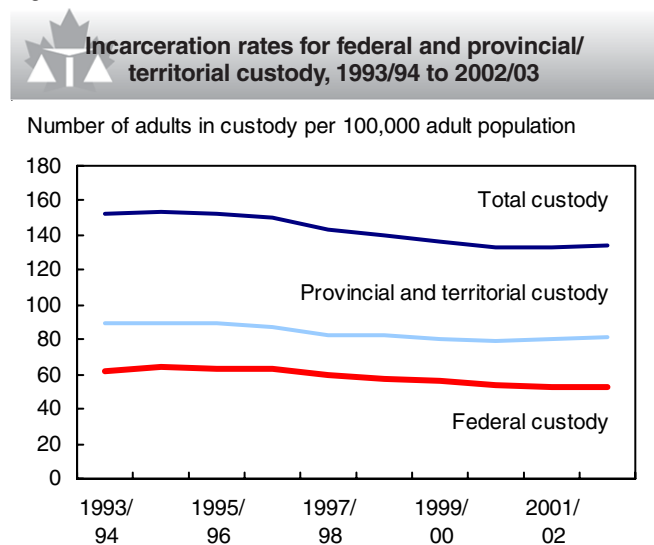
In 2002/03, there was an average of 135,600 adults being supervised in the provincial/territorial correctional system in sentenced custody, remand/temporary detention, probation or conditional sentence, an increase of approximately 5% over the last five years. However, the proportional representation in each status had shifted. The share of the provincial/territorial correctional population held in remand or temporary detention grew to 7% in 2002/03 from 5% in 1998/99. The share of offenders serving a conditional sentence also rose to 10% from 6% over this period. Conversely, the share of the population sentenced to custody or serving probation declined (see Text table 3).

In 2002/03, 70% or more of the average daily count of individuals in correctional services were on probation in most jurisdictions (Text Table 3). Proportionally, the probation count was approximately 85% in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Ontario. Proportionally, provincial/territorial sentenced custody ranged from 4% of corrections caseload in Nova Scotia to 27% in the Northwest Territories. Conditional sentence proportions ranged from 1% in the Northwest Territories to 22% in Quebec. The division of caseload in Quebec was generally much different than other jurisdictions, having the lowest proportion of the provincial/territorial correctional population in probation (54%) and highest proportion of remand/temporary detention (9%) and conditional sentences (22%) relative to other jurisdictions. However, this finding needs to be put into the context of the relatively small correctional population in Quebec. For example, the average count of probationers in Quebec is one-seventh of Ontario's count (8,552 vs. 56,030).

Incarceration rate remains stable

In order to get a better sense of the relative change in the size of the correctional population, it is useful to examine incarceration rates. The incarceration rate is the daily average number of adults in sentenced custody, remand or other temporary detention for every 100,000 adults in Canada (see Table 1 for Adult Population figures). In 2002/03, the total incarceration rate remained relatively unchanged from 2001/02 (133) at 134 per 100,000 adult population (Figure 2). The incarceration rate has declined 13% since its peak in 1994/95 (154 per 100,000). Although both provincial/territorial (provincial/territorial sentenced custody, remand, other temporary detention) and federal (federal sentenced custody) incarceration rates have contributed to this decrease, the provincial/territorial rate peaked at 91 in 1992/93 and has been declining ever since, while the federal rate peaked at 64 in 1994/95 and decreased thereafter.

Figure 2



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

In 2002/03 the provincial/territorial incarceration rate was 81, up one from 1999/00 (Text table 4). Provincially, there was considerable variation in incarceration rates ranging from 40 in Nova Scotia to 161 in Saskatchewan, with territorial rates being much higher. Incarceration rates were stable or declined between 1998/99 and 2002/03, with the exception of Manitoba and Quebec where incarceration rates were higher in 2002/03 than in 1998/99.

Text Table 3



Distribution of provincial/territorial correctional service program by jurisdiction, 1993/94, 1998/99 and 2002/03

Province or territory		Provincial/territorial sentenced custody		Remand and other temporary detention		Probation		Conditional sentence		Total
		No.	Proportion of correctional services count	No.	Proportion of correctional services count	No.	Proportion of correctional services count	No.	Proportion of correctional services count	No.
Newfoundland and Labrador	1993/94	346	12.0	34	1.2	2,499	86.8	...	...	2,879
	1998/99	258	9.3	57	2.1	2,337	84.1	128	4.6	2,780
	2002/03	232	8.8	61	2.3	2,235	84.7	110	4.2	2,639
Prince Edward Island	1993/94	88	9.2	8	0.8	862	90.0	...	...	958
	1998/99	73	...	12	...	886	...	...	...	...
	2002/03	56	8.8	23	3.6	546	86.0	10	1.6	635
Nova Scotia	1993/94	363	7.9	73	1.6	4,170	90.5	...	...	4,606
	1998/99	285	...	91	...	5,209	...	...	...	...
	2002/03	164	3.5	132	2.9	3,942	85.3	386	8.3	4,624
New Brunswick	1993/94	410	13.6	57	1.9	2,555	84.5	...	...	3,022
	1998/99	274	...	54	...	2,599	...	...	...	...
	2002/03	204	...	110	...	..	...	...	...	...
Quebec	1993/94	2,328	15.1	1,217	7.9	11,824	76.9	...	...	15,369
	1998/99	2,102	16.1	1,219	9.3	7,296	55.9	2,444	18.7	13,061
	2002/03	2,263	14.3	1,454	9.2	8,552	54.1	3,536	22.4	15,805
Ontario	1993/94	4,786	8.1	2,468	4.2	51,997	87.8	...	...	59,251
	1998/99	4,441	7.1	3,247	5.2	52,659	84.1	2,268	3.6	62,615
	2002/03	3,438	5.1	4,612	6.9	56,030	83.2	3,246	4.8	67,326
Manitoba ¹	1993/94	654	10.4	239	3.8	5,385	85.8	...	...	6,278
	1998/99	615	9.4	456	7.0	5,167	78.9	311	4.7	6,549
	2002/03	560	6.5	620	7.2	6,577	76.0	899	10.4	8,656
Saskatchewan	1993/94	1,060	23.6	154	3.4	3,277	73.0	...	...	4,491
	1998/99	955	16.8	254	4.5	3,760	66.2	713	12.5	5,682
	2002/03	867	13.2	346	5.3	4,144	63.2	1,197	18.3	6,554
Alberta	1993/94	2,240	22.1	478	4.7	7,415	73.2	...	...	10,133
	1998/99	1,601	14.8	525	4.9	7,968	73.8	704	6.5	10,798
	2002/03	1,322	11.0	794	6.6	8,468	70.4	1,440	12.0	12,024
British Columbia	1993/94	1,664	11.8	449	3.2	11,985	85.0	...	...	14,098
	1998/99	1,513	9.0	757	4.5	13,495	80.3	1,033	6.1	16,798
	2002/03	1,210	7.6	854	5.4	11,819	74.3	2,021	12.7	15,904
Yukon	1993/94	55	10.9	18	3.6	433	85.6	...	...	506
	1998/99	52	8.8	22	3.6	492	83.1	26	4.4	592
	2002/03	27	6.4	24	5.7	337	79.2	37	8.7	425
Northwest Territories	1993/94	258	...	35	...	..	...	...	...	...
	1998/99	309	...	49	...	..	...	...	...	...
	2002/03	174	27.2	36	5.6	423	66.2	6	0.9	639
Nunavut	1993/94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1998/99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2002/03	66	...	25	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total²	1993/94	14,251	11.7	5,230	4.3	102,402	84.0	...	...	121,883
	1998/99	12,478	9.7	6,743	5.2	101,868	79.1	7,627	5.9	128,715
	2002/03	10,583	7.8	9,091	6.7	103,073	76.0	12,887	9.5	135,634

Note: Total count used in proportion calculations includes Provincial/territorial sentenced custody, Remand, Other temporary detention, Probation, Conditional Sentences.

... not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Other temporary detention data unavailable, and is therefore excluded from the total.

2. Includes all available data per category.

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

Text Table 4

 **Variation in adult incarceration rates¹ over time, provincial, territorial and federal correctional services, 1998/99 to 2002/03**

	Rate per 100,000 adult population ¹					% change from 2001/02 to 2002/03	% change from 1998/99 to 2002/03
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03		
Newfoundland and Labrador	75	66	69	76	70	-7.6	-7.2
Prince Edward Island	83	79	82	61	74	19.9	-11.1
Nova Scotia	52	48	47	42	40	-4.3	-23.4
New Brunswick	56	54	48	53	53	-0.3	-6.5
Quebec	58	55	56	61	63	4.3	7.9
Ontario	89	84	85	86	87	0.7	-2.5
Manitoba	127	129	130	129	136	5.5	7.9
Saskatchewan	161	152	150	151	161	6.3	-0.3
Alberta	99	90	85	91	90	-0.8	-9.1
British Columbia	74	82	79	69	63	-7.7	-14.0
Yukon	320	270	235	238	227	-4.8	-29.3
Northwest Territories & Nunavut ²	838	...	644	642	665	3.6	-20.7
<i>Provincial/territorial total</i>	83	80	79	80	81	0.7	-3.1
<i>Federal total</i>	57	56	54	53	53	-0.8	-7.7

Note: Rates have been rounded; however, the percent change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.

... not applicable

1. Average number of adults in sentenced custody, remand or other temporary detention per 100,000 adult population.

2. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been combined to allow calculation of percentage change.

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

Overview of annual admissions to correctional services

In 2002/03, there were approximately 369,000 admissions to correctional service programs, 3% higher than in 2001/02⁸. About 70% of admissions were to custody and 30% to community supervision (Text table 5). Over one-third (35%) of all admissions to correctional services were to remand, while probation and provincial/territorial sentenced custody each represented 23% of admissions in 2002/03.

Admissions to custody

Admissions to correctional services programs exceed 1993/94 levels

Total admissions to correctional service programs⁹ have risen steadily since 1998/99, increasing 12% after several years of decline (Text table 6). The bulk of this increase has been to provincial/territorial custodial programs, particularly to remand and other temporary detention (Text table 7).

Admissions to remand and other temporary detention increase; sentenced custody remains stable

In 2002/03, there were 130,000 remand admissions, an increase of 3% from 2001/02 (Table 2). However, there was substantial variation in the provinces and territories. At the provincial/territorial level, all jurisdictions except for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Yukon, and Nunavut had increases in remand admissions from 2001/02 to 2002/03 ranging from 3% in Newfoundland and Labrador to 49% in Prince Edward Island.

Text Table 5

 **Composition of admissions to the adult correctional population, 2002/03**

Correctional services	Number	% of total
Custodial supervision:		
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	83,885	22.7
Remand	130,021	35.3
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial	35,308	9.6
Total provincial/territorial custody	249,214	67.6
Federal custody, sentenced	7,659	2.1
Total custodial supervision	256,873	69.7
Community supervision:		
Probation	83,250	22.6
Provincial parole	2,024	0.5
Conditional sentences	19,204	5.2
Total provincial community supervision	104,478	28.3
Community releases (CSC) ¹	7,428	2.0
Total community supervision	111,906	30.3
Total correctional services	368,779	100.0

1. Includes day parole, full parole and statutory release.

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

8. Comparison between 2002/03 and 2001/02 excludes Manitoba probation admissions. Due to information system changes in Manitoba in 2002/03, probation admission counts are not comparable to previous years.

9. See "Data sources and measures" section, earlier in this report for a definition of admissions. Please note that New Brunswick, Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Nunavut were excluded for date comparisons due to missing data for some years.

Text Box 3 – International incarceration rates

Due to differences in the operation of criminal justice systems and variations in methods used to calculate incarceration rates across countries, direct comparison of these rates is not advisable. However, by examining changes in incarceration rates over time within countries, trends in the extent to which countries use incarceration can be examined.

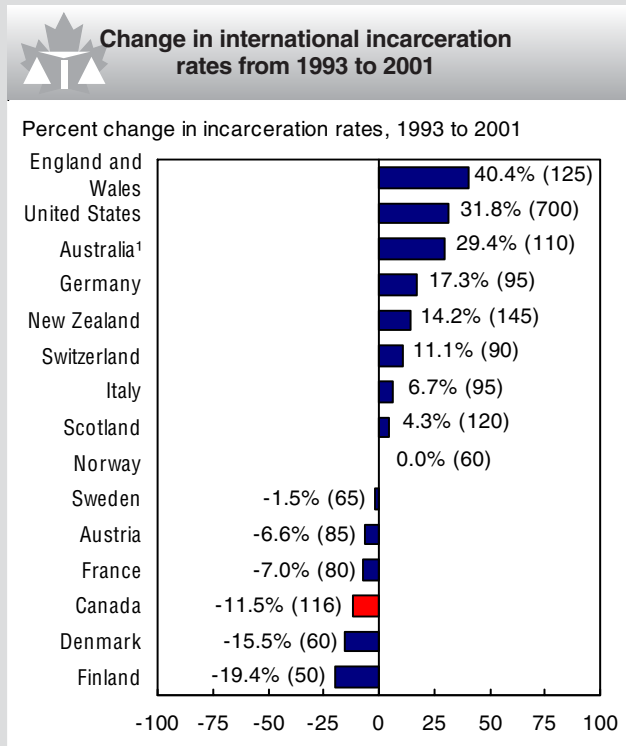
Figure 3 presents percentage change in incarceration rates between 1993 and 2001 for 15 western countries. During this period, trends differed considerably with over half of the countries experiencing increases in their incarceration rates. Canada, however, is among six countries that experienced a decrease. In absolute terms, Canada experienced the largest decline, dropping 15 points from 131 incarcerated persons per 100,000 total population¹⁰ in 1993 to 116 in 2001. While Denmark and Finland had smaller absolute declines (-11 points and -12 points respectively), their overall rate is much lower resulting in a higher overall percentage change than in Canada. Among the eight countries with increasing incarceration rates, increases ranged from 5 points in Scotland (from 115 to 120) to 169 points in the United States (from 531 to 700). England and Wales also experienced an overall increase of 36 points from 89 in 1993 to 125 in 2001 (see Figure 3).

Incarceration rates can be affected by a number of factors including changes in the profile of the population, in the crime rate and in criminal justice policy. In Canada, the crime rate decreased beginning in the early 1990's. In 1996, a major policy initiative, the conditional sentence, was introduced with the explicit goal of reducing the use of incarceration by permitting offenders to serve their sentence in the community¹¹ (see Definitions section at the end of this report for more information).

A more detailed examination of the situation in Canada, England and Wales and the United States suggests the importance of criminal justice policy in influencing incarceration trends. In Canada, while a slight decline in the incarceration rate coincided with the declining crime rate between 1993 and 1997, a much larger decline occurred following implementation of conditional sentences. England and Wales also experienced a decline in crime between 1993 and 1997, but experienced a large increase in its incarceration rate. This rapid increase in the prison population and incarceration rate in England and Wales has been attributed to "public anxiety, aggravated by media reaction to one particularly serious murder [the murder of James Bulger in 1993] and to crimes in general" (Walmsley, 2001). As well, England and Wales made a number of important changes to sentencing policy with the implementation of the Criminal Justice Act in 1992, which affected the numbers sentenced to custody and the sentence lengths given. In addition, changes were made to provisions of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act in 1994, such as increased maximum sentence length for juveniles in certain circumstances. The incarceration rate continued to increase between 1997 and 2001, corresponding, at least in part, with an increase in the crime rate¹². As well, the Crime (Sentences) Act, which included provisions for automatic life sentence for offenders convicted a second time for a serious violent or sex offence, and mandatory minimum sentences for certain repeat offenders of drug offences and domestic burglary, received Royal Assent in 1997¹³. Since the early 1990's, the use of custodial sentences increased by 40% and sentence lengths rose by more than 10% in England and Wales (Walmsley, 2001).

The United States, which already had a comparably high incarceration rate among western countries, experienced a large increase in incarceration rate between 1993 and 2001 despite a declining crime rate¹⁴. Climbing incarceration rates in the United States have been attributed to policy changes rooted in the 'get tough on crime' model initiated during the 1980s and 1990s that included 'truth in sentencing', 'war on drugs', and 'three strikes' policies¹⁵ (Ditton and Wilson, 1999). These initiatives resulted in longer custodial sentences and offenders serving a longer portion of their sentence before being eligible for parole (Ditton and Wilson, 1999).

Figure 3



Note: Figures in parentheses indicate 2001 incarceration rates. These rates are calculated using the total population as the denominator.

Due to differences in the operation of criminal justice systems and variations in methods used to calculate incarceration rates across countries, direct comparison of these rates is not advisable.

1. Represents percentage change from 1994 to 2001 due to the unavailability of 1993 data.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics; World Population List, Research Findings No. 166, Home Office Research, United Kingdom.

10. The rate in this text box represents the total incarceration rate and includes all persons, adult and youth, incarcerated in Canada divided by the total Canadian population. The incarceration rate referred to elsewhere in the Juristat is calculated on the basis of the number of adults in custody in Canada divided by the total Canadian adult population.

11. Department of Justice. Conditional Sentencing Series – Fact Sheet #1: What is a Conditional Sentence? Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice. Available at: <http://canada.justice.gc.ca/en/ps/rs/index.html>.

12. Home Office, 2002. "Criminal statistics England and Wales 2001" Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Home Office, Norwich, England.

13. Chapman, B. and S. Niven, 2000. A Guide to the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales. Home Office Research, Development and Statistics Directorate. London: United Kingdom.

14. U.S. Department of Justice, 2002. "Crime in the United States 2001". U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Washington, D.C., United States of America.

15. Truth in sentencing laws require offenders to serve a substantial portion of their prison sentence while parole eligibility and good-time credits are restricted or eliminated. The 'war on drugs' began in the 1970s and included the expansion of criminal sanctions for drug crimes followed by the passage of the Anti-Drug Abuse Acts of 1986 and 1988. 'Three strikes' laws typically invoke an extended sentence (often life imprisonment) following, usually, three instances of conviction of sufficiently severe crimes.

Text Table 6


Admissions to correctional services¹, 1993/94 to 2002/03

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Provincial/territorial²										
Custody	224,350	223,032	216,163	215,754	202,949	195,800	199,971	207,750	219,388 ^r	226,374
Community supervision	81,511	80,097	77,496	87,496	92,395	89,879	89,424	91,837 ^r	95,907 ^r	96,643
<i>Provincial/territorial admissions</i>	<i>305,861</i>	<i>303,129</i>	<i>293,659</i>	<i>303,250</i>	<i>295,344</i>	<i>285,679</i>	<i>289,395</i>	<i>299,587</i>	<i>315,295</i>	<i>323,017</i>
Federal										
Custody	9,934	9,079	7,849 ^r	7,422 ^r	7,342 ^r	7,855 ^r	7,906 ^r	7,685 ^r	7,458 ^r	7,659
Community supervision ³	8,140	7,406	7,487	6,987	7,676	7,648	7,647	7,436	7,336 ^r	7,428
<i>Federal admissions</i>	<i>18,074</i>	<i>16,485</i>	<i>15,336^r</i>	<i>14,409^r</i>	<i>15,018^r</i>	<i>15,503^r</i>	<i>15,553^r</i>	<i>15,121^r</i>	<i>14,794^r</i>	<i>15,087</i>
Total										
Custody	234,284	232,111	224,012 ^r	223,176 ^r	210,291 ^r	203,655 ^r	207,877 ^r	215,435 ^r	226,846 ^r	234,033
Community supervision	89,651	87,503	84,983	94,483	100,071	97,527	97,071	99,273	103,243 ^r	104,071
<i>Total admissions</i>	<i>323,935</i>	<i>319,614</i>	<i>308,995^r</i>	<i>317,659^r</i>	<i>310,362^r</i>	<i>301,182^r</i>	<i>304,948^r</i>	<i>314,708^r</i>	<i>330,089^r</i>	<i>338,104</i>

^r revised

1. Due to missing data for some years, New Brunswick, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded.

2. Newfoundland and Labrador - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

3. This category represents movement from custody to federal conditional release and includes day parole, full parole and statutory release.

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

Conversely, admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody remained relatively unchanged from the previous year, the second consecutive year that the number of admissions remained relatively stable since the downward trend in numbers of admissions began approximately ten years ago. Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported annual increases, as did the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Admissions to federal custody decreased from its peak of almost 10,000 in 1993/94 to 7,700 in 2002/03 (Text table 6).

In 2002/03, there were 35,300 other temporary detention admissions (Table 2). The number of admissions to temporary detention rose 12% from 2001/02 to 2002/03 (Table 2). Increases in admissions to temporary detention from 2001/02 to 2002/03 were noted in all jurisdictions except for British Columbia (-2%) Yukon (-46%), and the Northwest Territories (-85%) from 2001/02 to 2002/03. Large fluctuations in admissions to temporary detention in the Northwest Territories are primarily due to large variability in small numbers, which thereby produce large percentage changes. These increases may be due, in part, to an increase in the number of immigration holds after the events on September 11, 2001, and due to changes in judicial practices in the use of temporary detention (e.g., judicial orders and assessment orders). From 1999/00 to 2002/03, admissions to other temporary detention (excluding New Brunswick and British Columbia)¹⁶ have increased 58% from approximately 13,600 to 21,600 (see Text table 7).

Substantial variability in offence profiles of admissions across jurisdictions in 2002/03

In the Adult Correctional Services Survey, when there is more than one offence leading to incarceration, only data related to the most serious offence in the case is recorded (except in Alberta and Northwest Territories, which use multiple charge

data to record all offences, and British Columbia which uses the most serious disposition methodology). As a result, the less serious offences are under-represented and jurisdictions using this methodology are not directly comparable to those using multiple charge (Alberta and Northwest Territories) or most serious disposition (British Columbia) methodologies. Consequently, the following jurisdictional analysis includes only those jurisdictions employing the most serious offence methodology. Most offenders admitted to sentenced custody in 2002/03 were sentenced under the provisions of the *Criminal Code*. That is, 80% or more sentenced custody admissions in all jurisdictions were sentenced under the *Criminal Code* with the exception of Quebec (41%).

Jurisdictions vary considerably in the offence profile of custody admissions (Table 3). Since admissions to federal custody include offenders serving longer sentences (two year or more) than provincial/territorial custody admissions, they tend to represent offenders with more serious offences. Among admissions to federal custody, 54% were admitted with a violent offence as their most serious offence. In the provinces and territories in 2002/03, violent offences accounted for between 5% (Quebec) and 73% (Nunavut) of admissions. Violent offences were more prevalent than property offences as the most serious offence in six jurisdictions: Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon and Nunavut. In contrast, admission to custody for a property crime was more frequent than for a violent crime in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and Quebec.

16. Due to missing data for some years, data from New Brunswick and British Columbia for all years, and data from Manitoba were removed from the years prior to 1999/00 to allow for year-over-year comparisons over this time period. However, since all data were available in 2001/02 and 2002/03, when making comparisons between these two years, all data have been included.

Text Table 7



Provincial and territorial admissions to custody, 1993/94 to 2002/03

Year	Sentenced custody		Remand		Temporary detention	
	Number ¹	% change	Number ¹	% change	Number ²	% change
1993/94	112,947	...	106,182	...	6,564	...
1994/95	111,233	-1.5	106,805	0.6	6,397	-2.5
1995/96	108,746	-2.2	101,879	-4.6	5,538	-13.4
1996/97	103,015	-5.3	103,968	2.1	8,771	58.4
1997/98	94,911	-7.9	101,736	-2.1	8,989	2.5
1998/99	89,379	-5.8	100,692	-1.0	8,616	-4.1
1999/00	84,706	...	110,091	...	13,644	...
2000/01	80,928	-4.5	118,566	7.7	11,702	-14.2
2001/02 ³	81,510 ^r	0.7	124,464 ^r	5.0	17,539 ^r	49.9
2002/03 ³	82,427	1.1	128,742	3.4	21,581	23.0

... not applicable
^r revised

1. Because of missing sentenced custody and remand data for some years in New Brunswick and Manitoba, data from New Brunswick have been removed from all years and Manitoba data have been removed from the years prior to 1999/00 to allow for year-over-year comparisons.
2. Because of missing temporary detention data for some years in New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia, data from New Brunswick and British Columbia have been removed from all years and Manitoba data have been removed from the years prior to 1999/00 to allow for year-over-year comparisons.
3. Newfoundland and Labrador - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

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

Relative to the other jurisdictions, the percentage of admissions where the most serious offence was impaired driving was much more common in Prince Edward Island in 2002/03, at 52%. In comparison, impaired driving accounted for between 1% and 13% of admissions in other jurisdictions. This result is consistent with findings from the adult criminal court data, where 89% of all impaired driving convictions in Prince Edward Island resulted in incarceration (Ciccone McCutcheon, 2003).

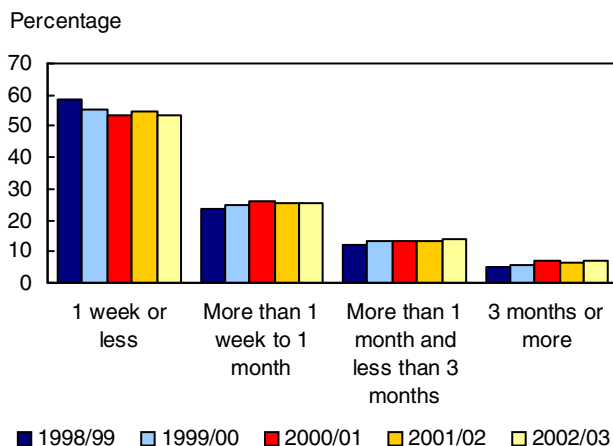
Admissions due to drug offences were the most common most serious offence at the federal level (14%) but also relatively frequent for Ontario (8%), Prince Edward Island (6%), Nova Scotia (6%) and Quebec (6%). Fifty-three percent of admissions in Quebec were due to other provincial and territorial statutes and municipal by-laws¹⁷.

Length of remand increasing

Although time spent on remand is generally short, the duration has been increasing (see Figure 4). In 2002/03, 47% of releases from remand had spent more than one week on remand compared to 41% in 1998/99. Lengthy remand durations are more common in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nunavut, and in the Northwest Territories, where 86%, 77% and 71% respectively, of releases from remand had served more than one week. Median duration of remand¹⁸ was also longer in Newfoundland and Labrador (34 days) and Northwest Territories (22 days), compared to the other jurisdictions which had medians ranging from 2 to 8 days.

Figure 4

Length of time served, provincial and territorial releases from remand, 1998/99 to 2002/03



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

17. In situations where fines are levied, the offender can be incarcerated for non-payment or, if already incarcerated, seek to serve a custodial sentence in lieu of payment of fines.

18. Median duration of remand was unavailable for Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Nunavut. Median duration is the number of days at which half of the inmates have served more days and half have served fewer.

Text Box 4 – Sentence Aggregation

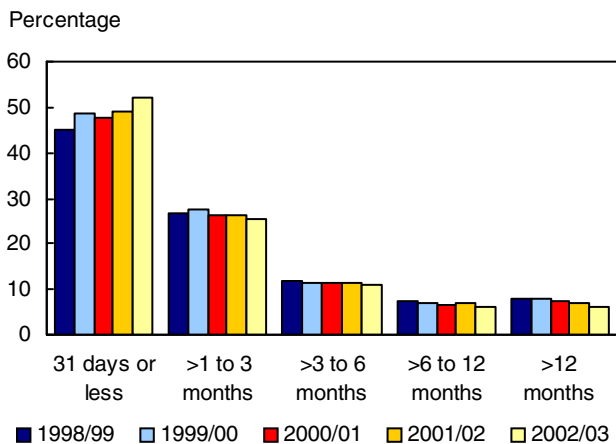
The Adult Correctional Services (ACS) survey counts all admissions to correctional service programs of remand, sentenced custody, supervised probation and conditional sentence. These are tabulated based on aggregate sentence. This means that programs of the same type are counted according to the total aggregate time, including those that are concurrent or consecutive. For example, two nine-month programs of sentenced custody that overlap by three months would be counted as one admission for 15 months. This differs from court-based data in that sentence lengths are recorded for the sentence attached to the most serious offence, however, consecutive and concurrent sentences of the same type are not aggregated. Please note that, as a result, courts-based data on sentences to correctional supervision according to their lengths should not be directly compared with corrections-based admissions by aggregate sentence length.

Offenders spending shorter periods in sentenced custody

As duration of remand has increased in the last five years, sentenced custody aggregate sentence lengths at admission have been decreasing in both the provincial and federal systems. In the provincial/territorial system, 52% of offenders were admitted with aggregate sentences of 31 days or less in 2002/03, compared to 45% in 1998/99 (Figure 5). For the ten reporting jurisdictions, the median sentence length at admission ranged from 21 days in Alberta to 122 days in the Northwest Territories.

Figure 5

Length of aggregate sentences on admission to provincial/territorial custody, 1998/99 to 2002/03



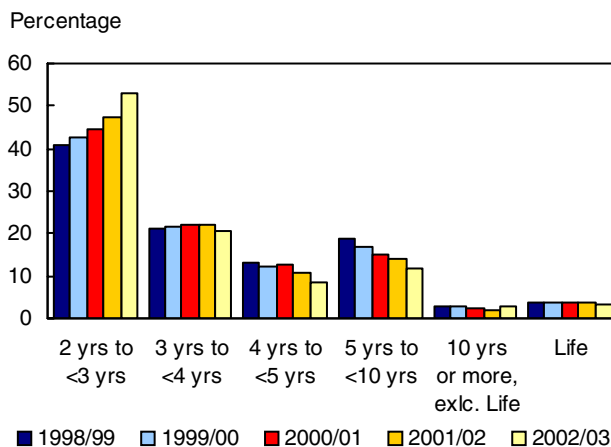
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

In the federal system, shorter sentences of two to three years are the most prevalent, and their frequency has increased substantially in the last five years (Figure 6). The proportion of offenders admitted to federal custody on sentences of two to three years rose from 41% in 1998/99 to 53% in 2002/03. Admissions with sentences of three to four years have remained relatively consistent, while the percentage of offenders sentenced to four to five years has decreased from 13% to 9% and those admitted with sentences of five to ten years in

duration has dropped from 19% to 12%. Admissions with sentences of 10 years or more, including life sentences, continue to represent a very small proportion of all admissions to the federal system.

Figure 6

Length of aggregate sentences on admission to federal custody, 1998/99 to 2002/03



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

Admissions to community supervision

Community supervision commencements remain stable from 2001/02 to 2002/03

In 2002/03, there were just under 112,000 community supervision program commencements (Text table 5), about the same as in 2001/02¹⁹. Although community supervision has fluctuated over the past decade, the general trend has been upward, increasing 16% over this period (excluding New Brunswick, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, see Text Table 6). Most of the increase took place after 1995/96 with the implementation of conditional sentences.

Three-quarters of admissions in 2002/03 to community supervision were to probation (Figure 7) of which, almost half (48%) were in Ontario (Table 4). The number of admissions to probation showed little change from 2001/02 in most jurisdictions.

In 2002/03, there were approximately 19,200 admissions to programs of conditional sentence, an increase of 3% from 2001/02 and 33% from 1998/99²⁰ (Table 4). Conditional sentences represented 17% (Figure 7) of all community

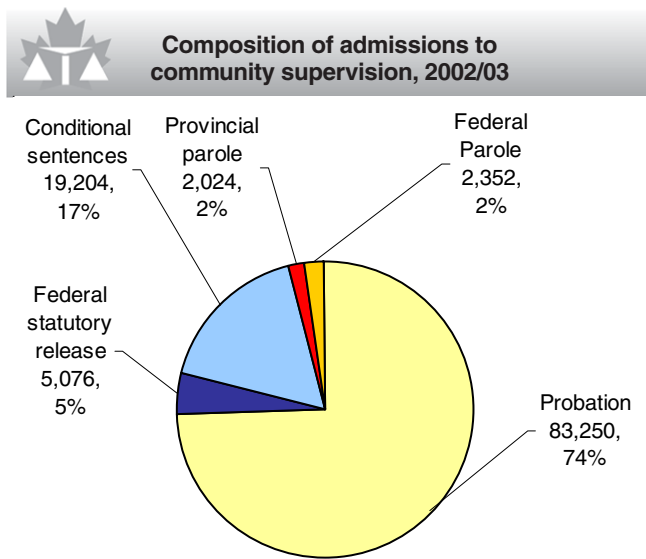
19. Comparisons between 2002/03 and 2001/02 excludes Manitoba while comparisons between 2002/03 and years prior to 2001/02 exclude New Brunswick, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

20. Comparisons between 2002/03 and 2001/02 includes all available data while comparisons between 2002/03 and years prior to 2001/02 exclude Manitoba, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut.

supervision admissions in 2002/03, compared to 14% in 1998/99. For the second year in a row, the increase in admissions to conditional sentence was not accompanied by a decrease in provincial/territorial sentenced custody admissions.

Increases in conditional sentence admissions from 2001/02 occurred in Nunavut (44%), Ontario (11%) and Saskatchewan (8%), while decreases occurred in New Brunswick (10%) and Alberta (8%). After experiencing large increases in all jurisdictions following the implementation of conditional sentences, the number of admissions overall grew more slowly between 2001/02 and 2002/03.

Figure 7



Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Length of probation terms increasing

In 2002/03, 15% of probation terms were for more than 2 years²¹, up from 7% in 1999/00. At the same time, probation lengths of less than one year decreased from 20% to 15%. Much of this trend was driven by the increase in the proportion of admissions in Ontario with probation orders of more than two years, which increased from 8% in 1999/00 to 20% in 2002/03.

Almost half of probation intakes admitted with violent offences

Among the nine²² jurisdictions reporting most serious offence, the proportion of probation commencements admitted with violent offences rose to 47% in 2002/03, up from 42% in 2000/01 (Table 5). In 2002/03, the proportion of probation admissions admitted with violent offenders ranged from 32% in Quebec to 54% in Ontario. Property crime admissions accounted for 25% of all probation intakes in 2002/03, a decrease since 2001/02 (26%) and 2000/01 (31%). There was substantial variation in offence profiles of probation intakes

per jurisdiction; for example, Prince Edward Island had by far the largest proportion of probation commencements with impaired driving convictions (18%), while probation intakes with drug offences were most common in Quebec (11%).

Community release

Use of parole decreasing

For federal offenders, three types of conditional release are available: day parole, full parole and statutory release²³. Offenders serving determinate sentences (i.e., not life or indeterminate sentences²⁴) are eligible for full parole after serving one-third of their sentence or seven years after admission, whichever is less²⁵. Eligibility for day parole is normally six months before full parole eligibility or at one-sixth of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria²⁶. Day parole and full parole are types of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board (NPB). Offenders on day parole participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release and the conditions of day parole require the offender to return to a penitentiary, a community-based residential facility or a provincial correctional facility each night, unless otherwise authorized. Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community²⁷. Statutory release refers to a conditional release that is subject to supervision after the offender has served two-thirds of the sentence. Offenders on statutory release are released by law and not at the discretion of the NPB. The Board however, can impose conditions on the release. Normally, all offenders are released on statutory release unless the release is waived by the offender or an offender is detained²⁸.

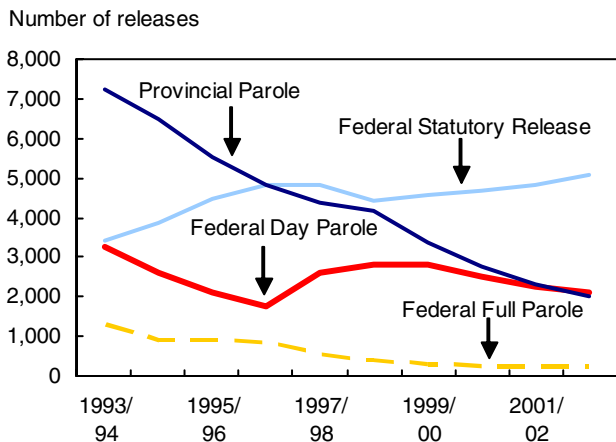
In the provincial system, provincial parole boards operate in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. In other jurisdictions, provincial offenders apply to the National Parole Board who makes decisions regarding parole (e.g., day parole or full parole). While statutory release does not apply to offenders sentenced to less than two years, provincial/territorial offenders are generally released on remission after two-thirds of their sentence has been served.

21. Although a particular probation order may not exceed three years according to the criminal code, some offenders may be bound by more than one probation order where the aggregate total exceeds three years.
 22. New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and Northwest Territories were unable to report most serious offence in 2002/03. Prince Edward Island did not provide this data previous to 2002/03, and Nunavut was unable to provide prior to 2001/02.
 23. Statutory release is not available to offenders serving life or indeterminate sentences.
 24. Offenders serving life or indeterminate sentences (e.g., offenders designated as dangerous offenders) have their eligibility for day parole and full parole determined at sentencing or by legislation. Please see the Canadian Criminal Code for more information.
 25. Corrections and Conditional Release Act, 1992, c. 20, section 120.
 26. Corrections and Conditional Release Act, 1992, c. 20, sections 119 and 119.1.
 27. Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview, Solicitor General Canada, 2003, p. 69.
 28. According to the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (sections 129 to 130), an offender entitled to statutory release after serving two-thirds of the sentence may be held in custody until warrant expiry if it is established that the offender is likely to commit, before the expiry of sentence, an offence causing death or serious harm, a serious drug offence or a sex offence involving a child.

Overall, the number of releases from provincial and federal facilities on discretionary community release, such as full parole and day parole, has decreased substantially over the last ten years (Figure 8). The number of provincial parole releases (i.e., granted by provincial parole boards) decreased 72% from 1993/94 (7,241) to 2002/03 (2,024), 51% since 1998/99 (4,169), and 11% since 2001/02 (2,301).

Figure 8

Releases of inmates from correctional facilities, by type of release, 1993/94 to 2002/03



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

The number of federal releases from facilities on day parole and full parole has also decreased. In total, in 2002/03 there were 2,123 day parole releases. Day parole releases have declined 35% since 1993/94 (3,289) and 6% since 2001/02 (2,248) (Figure 8). Although generally less common than day parole, the number of federal full parole releases has also decreased in 2002/03 (229); declining 82% since 1993/94 (1,284) and 11% since 2001/02 (257). These figures do not include day parole supervision periods that are continued or graduations from day parole to statutory release or day parole to full parole. This is only information on federal releases directly from institutions. While day parole and full parole releases have been decreasing, the number of statutory releases has increased. In 2002/03 there were slightly over 5,000 statutory releases compared to approximately 3,400 in 1993/94 and more than 4,800 in 2001/02. The number of statutory releases with residency conditions attached at pre-release have remained stable from 1998/99 to 2001/02 varying between 840 and 890 residency conditions imposed, and rose to approximately 1,151 in 2002/03, an increase of 34% since 2001/02 (857)²⁹. Furthermore, 23% of the offenders released on statutory release in 2002/03 had a residency condition imposed, up 5% from 2001/02 (National Parole Board, 2003).

In 2002/03, 3% of federal releases were full parole, 29% were day parole and 68% were statutory release (see Figure 8). Proportionally, full parole release has been consistently declining since 1993/94, from 16% to 3% in 2002/03. The

percentage of day parole releases decreased from 1993/94 (41%) to 1996/97 (23%), rose again until 1999/00 (37%), and declined thereafter. In contrast, statutory release proportions increased from 1993/94 (43%) to 1996/97 (65%), declined until 1998/99 (58%), and has been increasing ever since, reaching a ten-year peak of 68% in 2002/03.

Applications for day parole and full parole down

The decrease in full parole and day parole releases are reflected in the number of applications to day and full parole, for both federal and provincial offenders (Text table 8). Full parole applications to the Quebec parole board decreased 33% from 1998/99 to 2002/03 while applications to the Ontario parole board decreased 62%³⁰. Grant rates in both jurisdictions also declined resulting in a 54% decrease in applications granted in Quebec and a 67% decrease in granted applications in Ontario. As well, Ontario ceased the use of halfway houses for accommodating offenders on full parole, thereby placing additional constraints on the release of offenders on provincial parole.

The number of applications to the National Parole Board for day parole and full parole for federal and provincial offenders also decreased. For provincial offenders, applications for day parole decreased 30% from 410 in 1998/99 to 285 in 2002/03 while applications to full parole dropped from 706 to 439, a 38% decrease. Grant rates for full parole among provincial offenders declined from 1998/99 (62%) to 2002/03 (57%) while the day parole grant rate showed variation over time.

Applications to day parole among federal offenders decreased 17% (from 5,101 to 4,229) as did applications to full parole (-27%, from over 4,800 to approximately 3,500). Although the grant rate for full parole remained stable at approximately 43% over the previous five years, the grant rate for federal offenders applying for day parole showed a slight decrease since 1998/99 (74% to 71%). Therefore, in general, decreases in total applications to day parole and full parole appear to account for the overall decrease in the number of releases from federal custody to day or full parole, more so than the rate at which applications were granted. This appears to be due to a decline in the total federal offender population as well as a decrease in the number of graduations from day parole and full parole and to an increasing number of offenders who waive or withdraw parole applications³¹.

Although the number of releases per year on day parole and full parole has decreased, the outcome of day parole and full parole has not shown substantial change over the past five years. The current outcome rates are consistent with previous years' rates (Text table 9). For provincial offenders, approximately three-quarters of all day parole and full parole releases were completed without revocation due to a breach or a new offence. For federal inmates, rates of completion without

29. This increase can be explained, in part, by a 31.4% increase in the number of residency conditions on statutory release recommended by the Correctional Service of Canada in 2002/03 (National Parole Board, 2003).
 30. Although information on the number of offenders released on provincial parole in British Columbia is available, the number of applications and grant rates are not available.
 31. The National Parole Board, 2003. Performance Monitoring Report 2002-2003'. Performance Measurement Division, National Parole Board.

Text Table 8



Grant rates for full and day parole, 1998/99 to 2002/03

		Day parole			Full parole		
		Total applications	Applications granted	Grant rate	Total applications	Applications granted	Grant rate
		number	number	%	number	number	%
National parole board							
Federal offenders	1998/99	5,101 ^r	3,801 ^r	74.5	4,850 ^r	2,116 ^r	43.6
	1999/00	5,307 ^r	3,840 ^r	72.4 ^r	4,991 ^r	2,168 ^r	43.4 ^r
	2000/01	4,812 ^r	3,459 ^r	71.9	4,278 ^r	1,814 ^r	42.4 ^r
	2001/02	4,427	3,170	71.6	3,841 ^r	1,659 ^r	43.2
	2002/03	4,229	3,024	71.5	3,527	1,502	42.6
Provincial offenders	1998/99	410 ^r	265	64.6	706 ^r	441 ^r	62.5 ^r
	1999/00	374 ^r	283 ^r	75.7 ^r	688 ^r	419 ^r	60.9 ^r
	2000/01	310 ^r	218 ^r	70.3 ^r	571 ^r	342 ^r	59.9 ^r
	2001/02	287 ^r	184 ^r	64.1 ^r	462 ^r	260 ^r	56.3 ^r
	2002/03	285	200	70.2	439	251	57.2
Provincial parole boards¹							
Quebec	1998/99	.	.	.	3,948 ^r	2,728	69.1
	1999/00	.	.	.	3,553	2,333	65.7
	2000/01	.	.	.	3,115	1,731	55.6
	2001/02	.	.	.	2,757	1,323	48.0
	2002/03	.	.	.	2,661	1,267	47.6
Ontario	1998/99	.	.	.	3,341	1,085	33.1
	1999/00	.	.	.	2,523	702	27.8
	2000/01	.	.	.	2,125	584	27.5
	2001/02	.	.	.	1,802	511	28.4
	2002/03	.	.	.	1,265	361	28.5

. not available for any reference period

^r revised

1. Since no data were available for 1998/99 to 2002/03 for British Columbia, all data was excluded from this table.

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

revocation were highest for day parole (83%) followed by full parole (73%) and statutory release (58%). For all types of releases, revoked federal offenders were most likely to have their release revoked due to a breach of condition (13% to 30% of all releases). Among federal offenders, the rates of revocation with a reconviction for a non-violent offence ranged from 4% for all day parole releases to 10% of all statutory releases while revocation with reconviction for a violent offence rates ranged from 1% for day parole releases to 3% for statutory releases.

Characteristics of offenders admitted to correctional services

Offenders admitted to sentenced custody, probation and conditional sentences are most often male and in their early thirties

The majority of offenders admitted to sentenced custody are male. In 2002/03, women represented 10% of provincial/territorial admissions and 5% of federal admissions³² (Text table 10). The proportion of females admitted to provincial/territorial and federal custody has remained stable since

1998/99. Among provinces and territories in 2002/03, the largest proportion of females admitted to sentenced custody was in Alberta (12%).

In general, females represented a larger proportion of probation and conditional sentence admissions than sentenced custody admissions. Overall, 17% of probation intakes were female, with the proportion ranging from 12% in Quebec and Nunavut to 19% in Saskatchewan. Females also represented 17% of conditional sentence admissions, with their representation ranging from 12% in Quebec and Nunavut to 46% in Prince Edward Island.

Inmates are typically in their early thirties at the time of admission to sentenced custody. The median³³ ranged from 29 years in Saskatchewan to 35 in Quebec, among reporting jurisdictions. In the federal system, the median age at admission was 32. However, the current age of offenders has been increasing in the federal system (Solicitor General of

32. See Text Box 6 for more detailed information of women in federal prisons.

33. The median age is the age where, if all the inmates are ordered by age, half the inmates are younger and half are older.

Text Table 9



Parole outcomes,¹ 2002/03

	Total completions number	Completion without revocation		Completion with revocation		Reason for revocation		
		number	% of total cases	number	% of total cases	Breach of condition	Convicted of a non-violent offence	Convicted of a violent offence
Day parole								
Federal inmates—NPB	3,047	2,524	83	523	17	13	4	1
Provincial/territorial inmates—NPB	202	145	72	57	28	26	1	0 ^s
Full parole								
Federal inmates—NPB ²	1,598	1,161	73	437	27	17	9	1
Provincial/territorial inmates—NPB	238	173	73	65	27	26	1	0 ^s
Provincial parole board releases ³	2,111	1,631	77	474	22	..	..	..
Statutory release								
Federal inmates—NPB ²	5,439	3,138	58	2,301	42	30	10	3

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

.. not available for a specific reference period

0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

1. Outcomes represent only those for which the conditional release was completed during 2002/03.

2. Outcomes are only for federal offenders serving determinate sentences.

3. Total includes six terminations for other reasons.

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

Canada, 2003). That is, offenders with long term, life and other indeterminate sentences are aging while in custody thereby contributing to an aging population in federal custody where such long term offenders are being housed. Similar to sentenced custody, the median age of probation intakes among reporting jurisdictions ranged from 29 in Saskatchewan to 32 in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, while the median age of conditional sentence admissions ranged from 29 in Manitoba to 34 in Quebec and Ontario. In general, the median age of admissions to sentenced custody, probation and conditional sentences tended to be youngest in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and oldest in Quebec and Ontario.

Aboriginal over-representation in provincial/territorial custody continues to rise

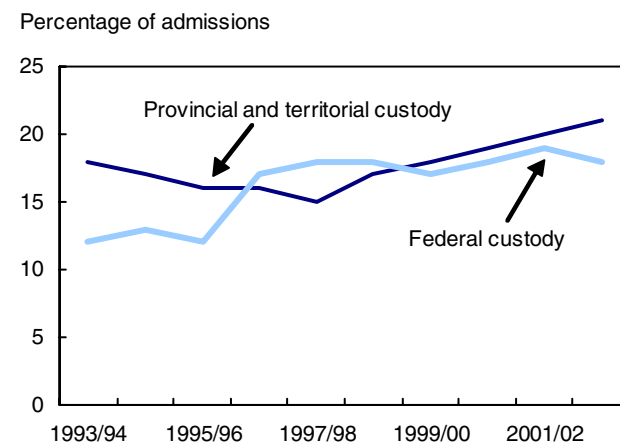
In 2002/03, Aboriginal people accounted for 21% of admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody, 18% of federal custody admissions, 14% of probation intakes and 17% of conditional sentence admissions. Overall, Aboriginal people represented 3% of the total Canadian adult population in 2001.

The proportion of sentenced admissions to custody represented by Aboriginal people increased from 20% in 2001/02 to 21% in 2002/03 in the provincial/territorial system and showed a slight decrease in the federal system from 19% in 2001/02 to 18% (Figure 9). The proportion of admissions to sentenced provincial/territorial custody has consistently risen

each year since its low of 15% in 1997/98. The largest increases in proportions from 1997/98 to 2002/03 were in Saskatchewan (72% to 78%) and Manitoba (61% to 68%).

Figure 9

Representation of adult Aboriginal people in sentenced custody, 1993/94 to 2002/03



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

Text Table 10



Characteristics of adult offenders admitted to correctional services, 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Sentenced custody			Probation			Conditional sentence			Total adult population 2001
	Female	Aboriginal	Median age ¹	Female	Aboriginal	Median age ¹	Female	Aboriginal	Median age ¹	Aboriginal
		%			%			%		%
Newfoundland and Labrador	5	..	31	18	..	32	22	..	33	3
Prince Edward Island	9	3	..	13	..	..	46	..	..	1
Nova Scotia	6	6	31	18	6	32	15	7	32	2
New Brunswick	7	7	..	16	8	..	18	10	..	2
Quebec	10	2	35	12	7	32	12	6	34	1
Ontario	9	9	33	17	6	32	20	9	34	1
Manitoba	7	68	30	18	46	30	17	43	29	11
Saskatchewan	10	78	29	19	65	29	18	71	30	10
Alberta	12	39	31	18	21	..	21	15	..	4
British Columbia	8	20	31	17	20	31	16	16	33	4
Yukon	8	76	31	18	60	31	21	70	33	20
Northwest Territories	7	83	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Nunavut	0	98	..	12	90	..	12	..	..	78
<i>Provincial/territorial total</i>	10	21	...	17	14	...	17	17	...	...
<i>Federal total</i>	5	18	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

.. not available for specific reference period

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. The median age at admission is the age where, if all the people are ordered by age, half of the people are younger and half are older.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey; Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Census.

Aboriginal people are over-represented in correctional services in all jurisdictions. Jurisdictions with a relatively large proportion of Aboriginal people in the adult population also reported a larger representation of Aboriginal offenders in their sentenced admissions (Text table 10). The largest over-representation of Aboriginal offenders in sentenced custody compared to their representation in the adult population occurred in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and British Columbia (Text table 10).

Text Box 5 – Correctional facilities

In 2002/03, there were 185 correctional facilities across Canada, of which 68 were under federal jurisdiction: 17 federal community correctional centres with a capacity of 526 spaces and 51 federal institutions with 13,653 spaces, representing approximately 40% of the total institutional capacity in Canada. Federal capacity has remained relatively constant since 1996/97 (13,169). A total operational capacity of 20,377 spaces was reported in 117 provincial and territorial facilities; 101 of which were secure and the remainder (16) were open (minimum security). Since 2001/02, the capacity of correctional facilities – federal and provincial/territorial – has decreased by 2%, with the majority of the decrease occurring in provincial/territorial capacity (from 21,074 to 20,377).

Adult correctional service operational expenditures

Adult correctional service expenditures totalled \$2.7 billion in 2002/03, up 2% from 2001/02 in constant dollars³⁴. In 2000/01, adult corrections accounted for 22% of the \$11 billion spent on policing (61%), courts (9%), legal aid (5%), criminal prosecution (3%) and adult corrections in Canada (Taylor-Butts, 2002). Just over half (53%) of the correctional service expenditures in 2002/03 were in the federal system and 47% in provincial and territorial correctional systems. Overall, custodial services accounted for the largest proportion of expenditures (72%), followed by community supervision services (13%) and headquarters and central services (13%) (Table 6).

Custodial services represented 65% of federal costs and 79% of provincial and territorial costs. Headquarters and central services costs accounted for 21% of federal expenditures, but only 4% of provincial expenditures. In comparison, community supervision services comprised 11% of federal expenditures and 16% of provincial and territorial expenditures.

34. Trends in expenditures must be examined in constant dollars to assure that inflation is taken into account.

Text Box 6 – Women in Federal Prisons

Far fewer women than men come into conflict with the law and their proportion diminishes relative to men's through the various stages of the criminal justice system. In 2002, women accounted for 17% of all adults charged by police, 13% of all 2002/03 cases in criminal court resulting in a decision of guilt, and 9% of those sentenced to custody. In 2002/03 females accounted for 10% (8,009) of the admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody (less than two years) and 5% (212) of new admissions to federal sentenced custody (two years or more).

The federally incarcerated population includes offenders serving relatively long sentences and offenders convicted of the most serious crimes. For example,

- As of April 13, 2003, there were 356 females in federal custody, accounting for 2.8% of the federal custody in-count³⁵.
- As of April 13, 2003, there was a total of 2,772 offenders incarcerated with a life or indeterminate sentence, of which 67 (2.4%) were women³⁶.
- Women offenders with sentence lengths of ten years or more, including those with indeterminate and life sentences constitute approximately 24% of women in federal prisons³⁷.
- The most serious offences for which women were serving a sentence in the federal correctional system (incarcerated, on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large) on April 13, 2003³⁸ were:
 - o First degree murder, 2% (compared to 4% of men).
 - o Second degree murder, approximately 13% (women and men).
 - o Schedule I offence (violent offence excluding murder)³⁹, 39% (compared to 53% of men).
 - o Schedule II offence (serious drug offence)⁴⁰, 32% (compared to 15% of men).

In the past ten to fifteen years, federally sentenced women offenders have been the focus of much attention, including a recent systemic review of human rights in correctional services for federally sentenced women⁴¹. Up until the mid-1990's, the Prison for Women in Kingston, Ontario was the only federal facility for women in Canada. These women were incarcerated in a maximum security environment often far from their families and home communities. A Task Force was set up in 1989 to review the situation of federally sentenced women offenders, and a report entitled 'Creating Choices'⁴² was released in April 1990 which, among other things, recommended the closing of the Prison for Women to be replaced with four regional facilities and an Aboriginal Healing Lodge where women-centred programming would be available. The Honourable Louise Arbour subsequently headed up an inquiry into events that took place at the Prison for Women in April 1994 that culminated in a cell extraction and strip search of eight women in segregation by a male Institutional Emergency Response Team⁴³. The report released in April 1996 concluded that fundamental and systematic changes to the correctional system were needed⁴⁴.

The new facilities for women offenders began operating between 1995 and 1997⁴⁵. Minimum and medium security women may serve their sentences in houses that include communal living space in which they are responsible for their daily living needs. Minimum and medium security women with mental health needs and who require more intensive support are housed in Structured Living Environment houses. Around the clock assistance and supervision are provided in these houses by staff with specialized mental health intervention training. After a number of escapes and other incidents, it was determined that a small portion of women offenders required a greater degree of structure and control than the regional facilities could provide. With the exception of Okimaw Ohci Healing Lodge, all institutions contain or will contain Secure Units where high-level intervention and supervision is provided by specialized staff. The Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon also contains a unit for women (Churchill unit) which offers a voluntary intensive treatment program for women in an accredited hospital setting. Prior to the opening of the new secure units, maximum-security women were being housed in a separate location from the male population in two men's institutions, and at the Prison for Women in Kingston. On May 8, 2000, the last inmate was transferred from the Prison for Women in Kingston, Ontario.

In addition to the changes that were made to the accommodations for women offenders, changes to the types, availability and content of programming for federally sentenced women offenders has evolved. All programs available to women offenders are offered from a women-centred perspective. In addition to education programs, employment and vocational programs, and various spiritual activities at the regional facilities, the following programs are available: Women Offenders Substance Abuse Program, Sex Offender Therapy for Women, Reasoning and Rehabilitation Program, Anger and Emotions Management Program, Survivors of Abuse and Trauma, Dialectical Behaviour Therapy, Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Parenting Skills Program, Mother-Child Program, Community Integration Program, and Aboriginal Programs for Women (i.e., Circles of Change Program, the Family Life Improvement Program, and the Spirit of the Warrior Program)⁴⁶.

These changes to the federal system have resulted in increased costs to incarcerate and care for federally sentenced women offenders. In 2001/02, the average cost of incarcerating a female offender in a federal prison was \$155,589 annually, an increase of 37% since 1998/99 (\$113,610)⁴⁷. In comparison, the cost of incarceration for male inmates in federal prisons in 2001/02 was \$79,538 (Solicitor General Canada, 2003).

35. Correctional Service of Canada – Women Offender Statistical Overview, 2003. *December 2003. Correctional Service of Canada, Women Offender Sector.*

36. *Solicitor General of Canada. "Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview". December 2003.*

37. Basic Facts about Federal Corrections, 2001 Edition, 2001. *Correctional Service of Canada.*

38. *Solicitor General of Canada. "Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview". December 2003.*

39. *Schedule I is comprised of sexual offences and other violent crimes excluding first and second degree murder (see the Corrections and Conditional Release Act).*

40. *Schedule II is comprised of serious drug offences, or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the Corrections and Conditional Release Act)*

41. *Canadian Human Rights Commission. "Protecting Their Rights, A Systemic Review of Human Rights in Correctional Services for Federally Sentenced Women".*

December 2003. Available at: <http://www.chrc-ccdp.ca>.

42. *Correctional Service of Canada. "Creating Choices: The Report of the Task Force on Federally Sentenced Women". Ottawa, Supply and Services Canada, April 1990.*

Available at: <http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/prgrm/fsw/choices/toce.shtml>

43. *See Canadian Human Rights Commission. "Protecting Their Rights: A Systemic Review of Human Rights in Correctional Services for Federally Sentenced Women", December 2003.*

44. *Louise Arbour. Commission of Inquiry into Certain Events at the Prison for Women in Kingston, Ottawa, Public Works and Government Services Canada, 1996, at xi.*

Available at http://www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca/publications/corrections/pdf/199681_e.pdf

45. *These include the Edmonton Institution for women offenders, Edmonton, Alberta; Grand Valley Institution for Women in Kitchener, Ontario; Joliette Institution in Joliette, Quebec; Nova Institution for Women in Truro, Nova Scotia and the Okimaw Ohci Healing Lodge in Maple Creek, Saskatchewan. In addition, in the Pacific region, a community correctional centre in Abbotsford, British Columbia is currently being converted into a multi-level facility for women offenders (Fraser Valley Institution for Women). Phase I of the conversion opened in March 2004 and Phase II is scheduled to open in 2005.*

46. *For a description of these programs, please see Backgrounder – Women Offenders, January 2004. Available at <http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca>.*

47. *Correctional Service of Canada, 2003. "Departmental Performance Report". Available at <http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca>.*

In the federal system, an inmate costs Canadians an average of \$234.65 per day in 2002/03. In comparison, on average \$140.97 per day was spent at the provincial/territorial level per inmate. This difference in inmate costs between the federal and provincial/territorial system is the result of a number of factors such as the higher level of security required at federal facilities, the high costs of incarceration for federally sentenced female offenders (see Text box 6), and the costs associated with the more extensive provision of treatment programs to offenders serving longer sentences. The average constant dollar daily inmate cost in the provinces and territories increased by 3% since 2001/02, while the federal inmate cost decreased by 2%.

Cost of providing community supervision services increasing at a higher rate than custodial services

Long-term trends of expenditures must be examined in constant dollars⁴⁸ to account for inflation. Long-term trends in the constant dollar costs of provincial/territorial correctional services have been changing in response to changes in the composition of the correctional population. While the overall number of offenders in provincial/territorial custody has remained relatively stable over the past decade, there has been a decline in sentenced custody population while the remand

population has increased. Since remanded individuals are generally housed in maximum security environments, the cost of their incarceration may be higher than for sentenced offenders. Furthermore, the enactment of conditional sentences may have also affected the sentenced custody population and the cost of incarceration by removing lower risk/community-appropriate cases from the caseload, thereby increasing the proportion of higher risk cases in provincial/territorial prisons. Although there has been some variability over time in the average daily offender cost of custodial services, 2002/03 expenditures are the highest recorded in the last ten years in the provincial/territorial prisons (Text table 11). Between 1993/94 to 1996/97, the average daily inmate costs decreased by 4%, while the cost from 1998/99 to 2002/03 increased by 5%.

Although, community supervision is significantly lower in costs than custodial supervision, there have been large increases that have occurred in the costs associated with the provision of these services. From 1993/94 to 1996/97, the cost per supervised offender declined by 7%. In September 1996, conditional sentences were introduced with requirements of

48. Consumer Price Index, Statistics Canada.

Text Table 11

	Custodial services					Community supervision services				
	Current dollars		Constant 1992/93 dollars			Current dollars		Constant 1992/93 dollars		
	Operating expenditures	Average daily inmate cost	Operating expenditures	Average daily inmate cost		Operating expenditures	Average daily offender cost	Operating expenditures	Average daily offender cost	
		\$		\$	\$		% change		\$	\$
	\$'000		\$'000			\$'000		\$'000		
1993/94	828,135	116.47	815,897	114.74	...	130,061	3.48	128,139	3.43	...
1994/95	815,896	112.83	800,683	110.73	-3.5	127,853	3.47	125,469	3.40	-0.7
1995/96	808,677	112.29	776,827	107.87	-2.6	125,808	3.38	120,853	3.25	-4.6
1996/97	829,585	116.40	783,367	109.92	1.9	131,273	3.36	123,959	3.17	-2.3
1997/98	852,796 ^r	123.26	794,777 ^r	114.87	4.5	156,668 ^r	3.79	146,009	3.53	11.3
1998/99 ²	852,572 ^r	121.53	787,232 ^r	112.21	...	160,028 ^r	4.00	147,764	3.70	4.7
1999/00	887,330 ^r	130.11	801,563 ^r	117.53	4.7	168,104 ^r	4.12	151,856	3.72	0.6
2000/01	915,812 ^r	133.37	805,463 ^r	117.30	-0.2	182,022 ^r	4.52	160,090	3.97	6.8
2001/02	933,300	132.74	802,493	114.14	-2.7	196,129	4.72	168,641	4.06	2.2
2002/03	1,012,280	140.97	845,681	117.77	3.2	207,908	4.91	173,691	4.10	1.1
% change from 1993/94 to 1996/97 (pre-conditional sentences)	...	...	-4.0	-4.2	...	...	...	-3.3	-7.4	...
% change from 1998/99 to 2002/03 (post-conditional sentences)	...	...	7.4	4.9	...	...	...	17.5	11.0	...

... not applicable
^r revised

1. Daily offender cost is calculated by dividing the operational expenditures by the 'total days stayed'. 'Total days stay' is based on average daily (actual-in) counts of inmates multiplied by the number of days in the year. Custodial Services operating costs constitute total operating expenditures for government facilities as well as purchased services related to institutional activities.
 2. Prior to 1998/99, the institutional operating costs excluded purchased services. Because of this change in methodology, the percentage change in average daily inmate cost between 1997/98 and 1998/99 has not been calculated.

more intensive supervision. Since this time, community corrections caseloads⁴⁹ have increased 8%. Similarly, from 1998/99 to 2002/03 constant dollar, daily offender costs increased by 11%.

Definitions

Adults: Persons aged 18 years of age or older at the time of the offence, or persons under the age of 18 at the time of the offence but who are sentenced as an adult.

Custodial supervision/custody: Detention of a person in a secure facility (prison), including sentenced custody, remand and temporary detention.

Sentenced custody: Detention of offenders convicted of a crime, either in a federal (2 years or more), or a provincial or territorial (less than 2 years) facility.

Non-sentenced custody:

- 1) **Remand:** Court ordered detention of a person while awaiting a further court appearance.
- 2) **Temporary detention:** Incarceration of a person (who is not on remand or has not been sentenced) for other reasons, e.g. immigration matters, parole suspension.

Incarceration rate: The daily average number of adults in sentenced custody, remand or other temporary detentions for every 100,000 adults in Canada.

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

Probation: Disposition of the court where the offender is given a suspended sentence or conditional discharge and is released on conditions prescribed in a mandatory probation order. In addition to a fine or a sentence, the court may also direct the offender to comply with conditions of a probation order.

Conditional sentence: Disposition of the court introduced in 1996 where the offender serves a term of imprisonment in the community under specified conditions. Conditional sentences are more restrictive than probation, but less serious than custody. This type of sentence can only be imposed in cases where the term of imprisonment would be less than two years, and are therefore administered by provincial and territorial correctional agencies.

Community release: Supervision of offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release and long term supervision orders. The National Parole Board (NPB) has the authority to grant, deny, terminate or revoke parole, to terminate or revoke statutory release, detain certain offenders past their statutory release date, and grant unescorted temporary absences.

Parole: Programs of conditional release from custody into the community under the authority of parole boards.

Provincial parole: Programs of conditional release managed by administrative tribunals in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia that have the authority to grant, deny, terminate or revoke parole in their jurisdiction.

Day parole: Release of an offender into the community granted by the National Parole Board or a 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. Federal offenders serving determinate sentences are eligible to apply for day parole six months prior to their full parole eligibility date or one-sixth of their sentence for cases that meet accelerated parole review criteria.

Full parole: Release of an offender 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 or seven years after admission, whichever is less.

Statutory release: Release of federal offenders into the community after serving two thirds of their sentence, unless they are detained by the National Parole Board or they waive statutory release.

Long-term supervision order: Disposition that came into effect in Canada on August 1, 1997, in which the court can order that the offender be supervised in the community for a period not exceeding 10 years after having served a custody sentence of two years or more.

Most serious offence:

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

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

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

⁴⁹. Includes probation and conditional sentences.

Methodology

The information presented in this *Juristat* comes from data collected on adult correctional services in Canada through three surveys: the Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey, the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) Survey and the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) for Newfoundland and Labrador only (see Text box 3). 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. 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.

Given that most of the data are reported in aggregate form, there are limits to the types of analyses or cross-tabulations that can be performed. For example, 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.

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Table 1


Population estimates, by province/territory as at July 1st, 1993 to 2002

Province/territory	Adult population									
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	thousands									
Newfoundland and Labrador	427.2	427.0	425.3	423.3	422.2	419.0	419.0	419.8	419.7	420.8
Prince Edward Island	97.0	98.3	99.5	100.8	101.9	102.5	103.7	104.7	105.9	107.3
Nova Scotia	699.9	704.1	706.8	711.1	716.4	720.8	728.1	732.2	736.4	742.0
New Brunswick	565.0	568.8	572.1	575.6	579.4	581.7	586.0	589.1	592.3	595.7
Quebec	5,465.8	5,508.3	5,549.8	5,588.7	5,634.4	5,679.7	5,731.8	5,783.0	5,835.9	5,888.9
Ontario	8,099.7	8,204.2	8,310.4	8,410.7	8,540.4	8,665.8	8,800.7	8,957.5	9,139.7	9,305.2
Manitoba	826.2	831.0	835.7	840.0	843.5	846.6	852.1	857.0	861.3	865.0
Saskatchewan	723.5	726.9	732.6	738.7	743.8	749.1	753.3	754.0	754.0	753.5
Alberta	1,933.4	1,964.8	1,997.1	2,034.4	2,084.6	2,146.0	2,197.0	2,246.0	2,296.6	2,350.7
British Columbia	2,721.4	2,810.1	2,894.8	2,977.2	3,045.3	3,086.0	3,123.8	3,163.4	3,211.6	3,260.2
Yukon	22.0	21.6	22.2	23.1	23.4	23.0	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.6
Northwest Territories	39.9	41.0	42.0	42.7	42.8	42.7	27.8	27.9	28.3	28.7
Nunavut	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.2	15.6	16.1	16.4
Canada	21,621.0	21,906.2	22,188.2	22,466.3	22,778.1	23,062.9	23,361.3	23,672.8	24,020.2	24,356.9

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

... not applicable

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

Table 2

**Admissions to provincial and territorial custody, by province and territory,
1998/99 to 2002/03**

Jurisdiction	Year	Non-sentenced admissions									
		Sentenced admissions		Non-sentenced admissions				Total		Total	
		number	% change	Remand number % change	Temporary detention/other number % change	number	% change	number	% change	number	% change
Total¹	1998/99	93,045	...	104,975	...	12,571	...	117,546	...	210,591	...
	1999/00²	86,885	...	111,392	...	21,563	...	132,955	...	219,840	...
	2000/01	80,928	...	118,566	...	24,901	...	143,467	...	227,279	...
	2001/02	83,065	...	125,801	...	31,475	...	157,276	...	240,341	...
	2002/03	83,885	1.0	130,021	3.4	35,308	12.2	165,329	5.1	249,214	3.7
Newfoundland and Labrador ^{2,3}	1998/99	1,199	...	306	...	5	...	311	...	1,510	...
	1999/00	936	-21.9	263	-14.1	9	80.0	272	-12.5	1,208	-20.0
	2000/01	944	0.9	388	47.5	0	...	388	42.6	1,332	10.3
	2001/02	1,080 ^r	14.4	415 ^r	7.0	83 ^r	...	498 ^r	28.4	1,578 ^r	18.5
	2002/03	1,031	-4.5	426	2.7	104	25.3	530	6.4	1,561	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	1998/99	803	...	134	...	0	...	134	...	937	...
	1999/00	647	-19.4	191	42.5	0	...	191	42.5	838	-10.6
	2000/01	586	-9.4	176	-7.9	0	...	176	-7.9	762	-9.1
	2001/02	650	10.9	178	1.1	0	...	178	1.1	828	8.7
	2002/03	594	-8.6	265	48.9	0	...	265	48.9	859	3.7
Nova Scotia	1998/99	1,964	...	1,399	...	426	...	1,825	...	3,789	...
	1999/00	1,825	-7.1	1,553	11.0	462	8.5	2,015	10.4	3,840	1.3
	2000/01	1,624	-11.0	1,758	13.2	406	-12.1	2,164	7.4	3,788	-1.4
	2001/02	1,507	-7.2	1,881	7.0	467	15.0	2,348	8.5	3,855	1.8
	2002/03	1,376	-8.7	1,156	-38.5	505	8.1	1,661	-29.3	3,037	-21.2
New Brunswick ⁴	1998/99	2,273	...	1,101	...	0	...	1,101	...	3,374	...
	1999/00	2,179	-4.2	1,301	18.2	0	...	1,301	...	3,480	3.1
	2000/01	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	2,884	-17.1
	2001/02	1,555	...	1,337	...	574	...	1,911	...	3,466	20.2
	2002/03	1,458	-6.2	1,279	-4.3	697	21.4	1,976	3.4	3,434	-0.9
Quebec	1998/99	21,735	...	25,342	...	2,714	...	28,056	...	49,791	...
	1999/00	18,016	-17.1	25,814	1.9	2,698	-0.6	28,512	1.6	46,528	-6.6
	2000/01	14,951	-17.0	26,063	1.0	2,897	7.4	28,960	1.6	43,911	-5.6
	2001/02	14,372	-3.9	27,341	4.9	2,984	3.0	30,325	4.7	44,697	1.8
	2002/03	13,423	-6.6	26,588	-2.8	3,069	2.8	29,657	-2.2	43,080	-3.6
Ontario	1998/99	32,815	...	45,351	...	5,151	...	50,502	...	83,317	...
	1999/00	30,747	-6.3	46,637	2.8	5,533	7.4	52,170	3.3	82,917	-0.5
	2000/01	30,999	0.8	52,179	11.9	3,239	-41.5	55,418	6.2	86,417	4.2
	2001/02	31,980	3.2	56,370	8.0	8,257	154.9	64,627	16.6	96,607	11.8
	2002/03	33,050	3.3	58,470	3.7	11,631	40.9	70,101	8.5	103,151	6.8
Manitoba ⁵	1998/99	1,393	...	3,182	...	3,955	...	7,137	...	8,530	...
	1999/00	3,284 ^r	...	6,567	...	4,736	...	11,303	...	14,587	...
	2000/01	2,901	-11.7	6,955	5.9	4,924	4.0	11,879	5.1	14,780	1.3
	2001/02	3,025	4.3	7,625	9.6	5,554	12.8	13,179	10.9	16,204	9.6
	2002/03	3,316	9.6	8,615	13.0	6,083	9.5	14,698	11.5	18,014	11.2
Saskatchewan	1998/99	3,850	...	7,175	...	316	...	7,491	...	11,341	...
	1999/00	3,368	-12.5	8,665	20.8	200	-36.7	8,865	18.3	12,233	7.9
	2000/01	3,219	-4.4	9,548	10.2	222	11.0	9,770	10.2	12,989	6.2
	2001/02	3,410	5.9	10,278	7.6	157	-29.3	10,435	6.8	13,845	6.6
	2002/03	3,576	4.9	11,268	9.6	174	10.8	11,442	9.7	15,018	8.5

Table 2


**Admissions to provincial and territorial custody, by province and territory
1998/99 to 2002/03 – Concluded**

Jurisdiction	Year	Non-sentenced admissions									
		Sentenced admissions		Remand		Temporary detention/other		Total		Total	
		number	% change	number	% change	number	% change	number	% change	number	% change
Alberta	1998/99	15,491	...	8,298	...	0	...	8,298	...	23,789	...
	1999/00	14,728	-4.9	7,784	-6.2	0	...	7,784	-6.2	22,512	-5.4
	2000/01	14,859	0.9	8,179	5.1	0	...	8,179	5.1	23,038	2.3
	2001/02	15,164	2.1	8,875	8.5	0	...	8,875	8.5	24,039	4.3
	2002/03	16,190	6.8	9,655	8.8	0	...	9,655	8.8	25,845	7.5
British Columbia ⁶	1998/99	9,628	...	11,076	...	0	...	11,076	...	20,704	...
	1999/00	9,739	1.2	11,602	4.7	7,919	...	19,521	76.2	29,260	41.3
	2000/01	9,520	-2.2	12,185	5.0	13,199	66.7	25,384	30.0	34,904	19.3
	2001/02	9,263	-2.7	10,687	-12.3	13,362	1.2	24,049	-5.3	33,312	-4.6
	2002/03	8,740	-5.6	11,507	7.7	13,030	-2.5	24,537	2.0	33,277	-0.1
Yukon	1998/99	300	...	318	...	4	...	322	...	622	...
	1999/00	308	2.7	321	0.9	6	50.0	327	1.6	635	2.1
	2000/01	294	-4.5	302	-5.9	13	116.7	315	-3.7	609	-4.1
	2001/02	280	-4.8	323	7.0	24	84.6	347	10.2	627	3.0
	2002/03	206	-26.4	327	1.2	13	-45.8	340	-2.0	546	-12.9
Northwest Territories ⁷	1998/99	1,594	...	1,293	...	..	...	1,293	...	2,887	...
	1999/00	1,108	-30.5	694	-46.3	..	...	694	-46.3	1,802	-37.6
	2000/01	802	-27.6	628	-9.5	1	...	629	-9.4	1,431	-20.6
	2001/02	562	-29.9	237	-62.3	13	1,200.0	250	-60.3	812	-43.3
	2002/03	685	21.9	268	13.1	2	-84.6	270	8.0	955	17.6
Nunavut	1998/99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999/00	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
	2000/01	229	...	205	...	0	...	205	...	434	...
	2001/02	217	-5.2	254	23.9	0	...	254	23.9	471	8.5
	2002/03	240	10.6	197	-22.4	0	...	197	-22.4	437	-7.2

Note: The method of calculation of admission to custody can be different from one province to another. Thus, interjurisdictional comparisons should be made with caution.

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

r revised

1. New Brunswick has been included only in the total due to missing data in the sub-categories. Because of missing data from various jurisdictions, percentage change from total figures is not appropriate. See Text table 5 for these comparisons.
2. Due to Y2K system problems, the data from 1999/00 are estimated.
3. Newfoundland and Labrador - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.
4. Total admission figures for 1998/99 and 1999/00 were reported on a fiscal year basis, while the breakdown was calculated according to the calendar year. The breakdown of admissions was unavailable for 2000/01; for this reason the figures do not add up
5. Given major system development work leading to a change in the source of these data, there are some comparability issues with respect to Manitoba data for 1999/00 against previous years. Accordingly, no percentage variations from 1999/00 to 2000/01 are
6. 'Other/temporary detention' denotes pre-court lock-ups in a correctional facility, which is a new category beginning in 1999/00.
7. Large decreases are due to the creation of Nunavut on April 1, 1999.

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

Table 3

		<i>Criminal Code</i>					Other federal statutes ²			Other ³	
Jurisdiction	Unit of Count ¹	Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired Driving	Other Criminal Code	Total	Drug offences	Other	Total	Total	
		number						%			
Provincial and territorial											
Newfoundland and Labrador	MSO	1,031	24	27	13	25	89	0	9	9	2
Prince Edward Island	MSO	594	19	13	52	13	96	2	0 ^s	2	2
Nova Scotia	MSO	1,376	7	27	12	42	88	6	3	9	3
New Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	MSO	13,423	5	11	13	11	41	6	0 ^s	6	53
Ontario	MSO	33,050	32	25	6	29	91	8	1	8	1
Manitoba	MSO	3,316	55	17	7	14	93	1	4	6	1
Saskatchewan	MSO	3,576	31	19	13	30	93	0 ^s	3	3	4
Alberta	MC	48,661	8	22	3	37	70	3	1	4	26
British Columbia	MSD	8,740	13	29	3	35	80	6	7	13	7
Yukon	MSO	206	27	24	7	37	95	4	0	4	1
Northwest Territories	MC	1,262	31	16	8	37	92	3	0	3	5
Nunavut	MSO	240	73	11	1	12	97	3	0	3	1
Federal	MSO	4,244	54	18	2	11	85	14	0 ^s	14	0 ^s

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

.. figures not available for specific reference period

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

1. MSO = most serious offence

MSD = most serious disposition

MC = multiple charge

Alberta and Northwest Territories 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. Includes the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act and other federal statutes.

3. Includes provincial and territorial statutes and municipal by-laws.

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

Table 4


Conditional sentence and probation commencements, 1998/99 to 2002/03

Jurisdiction		Conditional sentences	% change	Probation	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	1998/99	300	...	1,903	...
	1999/00	310	3.3	1,811	-4.8
	2000/01	319	2.9	1,906	5.2
	2001/02	321 ^r	0.6	1,786 ^r	-6.3
	2002/03	308	-4.0	1,726	-3.4
Prince Edward Island	1998/99	35	...	564	...
	1999/00	50	42.9	592	5.0
	2000/01	40	-20.0	533	-10.0
	2001/02	40	0.0	563	5.6
	2002/03	37	-7.5	541	-3.9
Nova Scotia	1998/99	510	...	3,719	...
	1999/00	628	23.1	3,791	1.9
	2000/01	623	-0.8	3,653	-3.6
	2001/02	614	-1.4	3,547	-2.9
	2002/03	626	2.0	3,728	5.1
New Brunswick	1998/99	507	...	1,740	...
	1999/00	499	-1.6	1,429	-17.9
	2000/01	682	36.7	1,733	21.3
	2001/02	667	-2.2	1,830	5.6
	2002/03	602	-9.7	1,764	-3.6
Quebec	1998/99	4,202	...	6,877	...
	1999/00	4,557	8.4	7,098	3.2
	2000/01	4,259	-6.5	7,704	8.5
	2001/02	4,670	9.7	8,277	7.4
	2002/03	4,941	5.8	8,280	0.0
Ontario	1998/99	3,690	...	34,469	...
	1999/00	4,271	15.7	33,432	-3.0
	2000/01	4,211	-1.4	34,920	4.5
	2001/02	4,416	4.9	38,236	9.5
	2002/03	4,920	11.4	39,778	4.0
Manitoba ²	1998/99	672	...	4,426	...
	1999/00	584	-13.1	..	..
	2000/01	705	20.7	6,811	..
	2001/02	766	8.7	5,219	..
	2002/03	798	4.2	3,501	..
Saskatchewan	1998/99	1,083	...	3,305	...
	1999/00	1,243	14.8	3,242	-1.9
	2000/01	1,365	9.8	3,457	6.6
	2001/02	1,344	-1.5	3,402	-1.6
	2002/03	1,453	8.1	3,434	0.9
Alberta	1998/99	1,035	...	8,544	...
	1999/00	1,120	8.2	8,706	1.9
	2000/01	1,558	39.1	9,360	7.5
	2001/02	1,731	11.1	9,438	0.8
	2002/03	1,590	-8.1	8,821	-6.5
British Columbia	1998/99	2,142	...	12,805	...
	1999/00	2,439	13.9	12,283	-4.1
	2000/01	3,226	32.3	11,509	-6.3
	2001/02	3,712	15.1	11,067	-3.8
	2002/03	3,545	-4.5	10,429	-5.8

Table 4


Conditional sentence and probation commencements, 1998/99 to 2002/03 – Concluded

Jurisdiction		Conditional sentences	% change	Probation	% change
Yukon	1998/99	60	...	467	...
	1999/00	91	51.7	405	-13.3
	2000/01	96	5.5	353	-12.8
	2001/02	104	8.3	338	-4.2
	2002/03	99	-4.8	363	7.4
Northwest Territories	1998/99	..	...	..	...
	1999/00	..	...	..	...
	2000/01	..	...	..	...
	2001/02	..	...	..	...
	2002/03	..	...	..	...
Nunavut	1998/99	...	...	...	...
	1999/00	..	...	..	...
	2000/01	..	...	..	...
	2001/02	198	...	801	...
	2002/03	285	43.9	885	10.5
Provincial/Territorial total (includes all data)	1998/99	14,236	...	78,819	...
	1999/00	15,792	...	72,789	...
	2000/01	17,084	...	81,939	...
	2001/02	18,583 ^r	...	84,504 ^r	...
	2002/03	19,204	3.3	83,250	...
Provincial/Territorial total ³ (excludes jurisdictions with missing data)	1998/99	14,236	...	74,393	...
	1999/00	15,792	10.9	72,789	-2.2
	2000/01	17,084	8.2	75,128	3.2
	2001/02	18,385	7.6	78,484	4.5
	2002/03	18,919	2.9	78,864	0.5

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

^r revised

1. Newfoundland and Labrador - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

2. While probation admissions for 2001/02 and 2002/03 have decreased from 2000/01 levels, some of the decrease can be attributed to the implementation in 1999/00 of a new information system (COMS).

3. To allow year-over-year comparisons, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded from the probation totals due to missing data in some years, and Nunavut has been excluded from the conditional sentences total for 2001/02 and 2002/03.

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

Table 5


Admissions to probation by major offence, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Year	Total probation admissions number	Criminal Code				Other federal statutes		Prov./terr. statutes and municipal by-laws %
			Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other	
				%			%		
Newfoundland and Labrador ^{1,2}	2000/01	1,906	37	33	5	19	5	1	1
	2001/02	1,786 ^r	37 ^r	28 ^r	7 ^r	21 ^r	0 ^{s,r}	7 ^r	1 ^r
	2002/03	1,726	36	29	7	21	0 ^s	5	2
Prince Edward Island	2000/01	533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	541	36	26	18	18	1	0	0
Nova Scotia	2000/01	3,653	34	24	6	29	6	1	0
	2001/02	3,547	35	23	7	28	7	1	0
	2002/03	3,728	35	23	7	29	6	1	0
New Brunswick ³	2000/01	1,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	1,830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	1,764	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	2000/01	7,704	30	37	4	18	11	0 ^s	0
	2001/02	8,277	31	35	4	18	11	1	0
	2002/03	8,280	32	34	4	19	11	0 ^s	0
Ontario	2000/01	34,920	45	31	6	12	6	0 ^s	1
	2001/02	38,236	53	23	5	12	6	0 ^s	1
	2002/03	39,778	54	23	5	16	2	0 ^s	0
Manitoba ⁴	2000/01	6,811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	5,219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	3,501	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	2000/01	3,457	49	25	7	14	0 ^s	5	0
	2001/02	3,402	50	24	7	13	0 ^s	6	0
	2002/03	3,434	52	26	8	14	0 ^s	0	0
Alberta	2000/01	9,360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	9,438	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	8,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	2000/01	11,509	40	32	4	14	8	0 ^s	1
	2001/02	11,067	40	33	3	14	8	0 ^s	1
	2002/03	10,429	40	34	3	14	8	0 ^s	1
Yukon ¹	2000/01	353	32	21	7	33	4	0 ^s	4
	2001/02	338	33	15	5	41	3	0	3
	2002/03	363	50	14	7	23	5	0	1
Northwest Territories	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/02	801	51	22	1	20	4	0	2
	2002/03	885	51	12	1	30	4	0	1
Total	2000/01	81,939	42	31	5	14	6	1	1
	2001/02	84,504	46	26	5	14	6	1	1
	2002/03	83,250	47	25	5	17	4	0^s	0

.. not available for a specific reference period

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

^r revised

1. Offences are reported as multiple charges rather than most serious offence.

2. Newfoundland and Labrador - Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

3. Offence data unavailable due to a changeover to a new case management system.

4. Offence data unavailable due to major system development work.

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

Table 6



Operating expenditures of the adult correctional system, 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Current dollars								Total	Per capita cost ⁴
	Custodial services		Community supervision services		Headquarters and central services		NPB or provincial parole boards ³			
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%		
Federal expenditures ¹	942,708	65.1	160,300	11.1	309,447	21.4	36,500	2.5	1,448,955	46.12
Provincial and territorial expenditures ²	1,012,280	79.0	207,908	16.2	54,741	4.3	6,441	0.5	1,281,369	40.79
Total expenditures	1,954,988	71.6	368,208	13.5	364,188	13.3	42,941	1.6	2,730,324	86.91

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

1. Federal expenditures include Correctional Service Canada and National Parole Board, but exclude CORCAN.

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

3. Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

4. Per capita cost is total cost of correctional services divided by the total Canadian population.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2002-2003; Public Accounts of Canada.

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

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