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Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1996-97



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Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1996-97

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SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used in this Statistics Canada publication:

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

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PREFACE

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

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

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REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

- After nearly a decade of rapid growth, Canada's adult correctional population has stabilized since 1993-94. On any given day, nearly 152,000 adults were incarcerated or under some form of community supervision in 1996-97, down almost 2% from a year earlier. Nearly eight in every ten of these people were on probation or parole. Despite the marginal drop, the average daily caseload in 1996-97 remained 38% higher than a decade ago.
- On any given day in 1996-97, approximately 34,166 adults were behind bars in Canada, an increase of just 381 people (1%) over the previous year. An average of 20,023 adults were in provincial/territorial institutions at any time during 1996-97, up 1.5% from the previous year. The average number of offenders in federal penitentiaries increased by almost 1% over the same period to 14,143.
- The typical offender serving a provincial/territorial sentence (under two years) was male, aged 31 years, convicted of a property offence, and serving a one month sentence. The typical federal offender (sentences of two years or more) was male, aged 36 years, convicted of robbery, and serving a 43 month sentence.
- One in four sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody was for failing to pay a fine.
- The vast majority of parolees serve their parole terms in the community without being charged with another criminal offence. Among federal parolees (the more serious offenders), less than 2% of parole terms were terminated for a violent criminal charge.
- Of the 92 inmate deaths in 1996-97, 40% were suicides. The inmate suicide rate was six times higher than in the Canadian adult population.
- The proportion of admissions to federal institutions who are Aboriginal peoples is increasing: it was 15% in 1996-97 and 11% in 1991-92. Aboriginal peoples accounted for 16% of provincial sentenced admissions, up from 15% in 1991-92.
- While the custodial population remained virtually the same, the cost of housing an inmate for a year rose 3% from 1995-96 to average \$43,599 per inmate.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

ADULT CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

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

Five primary responsibilities fall under the umbrella of adult correctional services in Canada: (1) custodial remands;

(2) custodial sentences; (3) probation; (4) conditional release; and (5) parole boards.

(1) CUSTODIAL REMANDS

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

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

(2) CUSTODIAL SENTENCES

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

¹ For a statistical review of youth crime refer to Youth Court Statistics, 1995-96 - Statistics Canada catalogue number 85-522-XPB.

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

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

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

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

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

(3) PROBATION

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

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

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

(4) CONDITIONAL RELEASE

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

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

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

The mechanisms for conditional release in Canada:

- ◆ **Temporary Absence** allows offenders to leave the institution for specific purposes. Offenders may be either "escorted" or "unescorted". Reasons for such releases

are usually for family visits, medical services, rehabilitation programs, socialization or humanitarian reasons. The CCRA includes specific definitions of the reasons for which temporary absences may be granted.

- ◆ **Day Parole** provides offenders with the opportunity to participate in on-going community-based activities. Ordinarily, offenders reside at a correctional institution or community residence and are released into the community for a specified period of time during the day. Offenders are also granted day parole in order to prepare for full parole and statutory release.
- ◆ **Full Parole** is granted at the discretion of paroling authorities (parole boards). Full parole allows offenders to serve part of their prison sentence in the community. In all instances, offenders are placed under supervision by a parole officer and are required to abide by conditions designed to reduce the risk of re-offending and to foster re-integration into the community.
- ◆ **Statutory Release** allows most federally sentenced offenders who have not been granted parole to serve the final one-third of their sentences under supervision in the community and under conditions of release similar to those imposed on offenders released on full parole.

(5) PAROLE BOARDS

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

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

LEGISLATIVE REFORMS

Recent trends show that judges are sentencing more and more offenders to terms of incarceration resulting in a steadily growing inmate population. Over the past decade, the federal penitentiary population has increased by 34% while the provincial prison population has increased by 25%. Such rapid

growth has created both custodial management and resource problems.

In order to address the problems of sentencing disparity and over-reliance on incarceration in Canada, Bill C-41 was proclaimed into law in the fall of 1996. The sentencing reforms included in the Bill are designed to enhance protection of the public, assist victims of crime, instill a greater sense of responsibility in offenders, and support the sentencing principles of rehabilitation, restitution, and deterrence. A further objective of this Bill is to promote the use of alternatives to imprisonment that could result in the reduction of correctional operating costs and overcrowding in prisons. This objective is achieved by requiring judges to consider all available options to imprisonment (e.g. community service or probation) and to impose a custodial sentence only when no other course of action will ensure the protection of the public. Similar to the youth justice system, Bill C-41 also allows the use of alternative measures for adults to deal with minor offences without using valuable court and correctional resources. The central goals of alternative measures are (i) to prevent future criminal behaviour and, (ii) to avoid the harm sometimes experienced by minor or first-time offenders who are dealt with through the court system. Alternative measures attempt to increase community involvement and place a greater emphasis on victim-offender settlement rather than entry into formal court proceedings.

In 1996-97, close to one-quarter of sentenced admissions to custody were for fine default. In order to reduce the number of people jailed for fines they cannot afford to pay, Bill C-41 requires that judges determine whether an offender is capable of payment. Offenders who do not possess the financial resources can be subject to other sanctions such as community service or probation. For those offenders who can afford to pay, the court is now authorized to refuse to issue or renew permits or licences until the fine is paid, or register and enforce fine orders as civil judgements.

Bill C-41 further addresses the problem of high levels of incarceration with the creation of a new type of disposition available to judges called a "conditional sentence". Conditional sentences allow offenders sentenced to a term of custody to serve their time in the community under supervision. Conditional sentences may be imposed at the discretion of the presiding judge, though under certain restrictions. First, there must be no minimum term of imprisonment associated with the conviction(s). Second, the term of imprisonment that would normally have been imposed must be less than two years. Finally, the court must be satisfied that the imposition of a conditional sentence would not endanger the safety of the public. The objective is to provide less serious offenders with effective, less costly, community-based alternatives while using

scarce-needed funds for the incarceration and treatment of more serious offenders.

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

Since the new conditional sentence was only in use for the last six months of the 1996-97 reporting year, it is too soon to know what impact it has on provincial/territorial prison populations.

MEASURES OF CORRECTIONAL ACTIVITY: ADMISSIONS AND AVERAGE COUNTS

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

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

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

While admission data describe and measure the changing caseload of correctional agencies over time, these data do not indicate the number of individuals using correctional services. A person can be included several times in annual admission totals. For instance, a person held in custody before their trial (remand) could then be sentenced to nine months in prison and later be released on parole to complete the remainder of the sentence in the community. In this situation, the offender would be counted three times in the admission totals (remand, sentenced to prison and parole). While it is important to monitor the workload associated with each individual, it is equally important to be able to count the total number of offenders producing the admissions workload.

A second correctional measure, "inmate counts", are used to describe the number of inmates imprisoned or serving a

sentence in the community at a given point in time. Counts are a major operational indicator for correctional managers and are

used as formal indicators of the utilization of bed space in institutions. Correctional officials perform daily counts of inmates in their facility, minimally at every shift change, and monthly counts of offenders under community supervision. Therefore, a person sentenced to 25 years in prison for committing a murder in 1990 would appear in the custodial count data for 1996-97 since that person would still be in prison on the day or month the count took place. This same person would not, however, appear as part of the admission data for 1996-97, since he/she would actually have been admitted to prison years earlier.

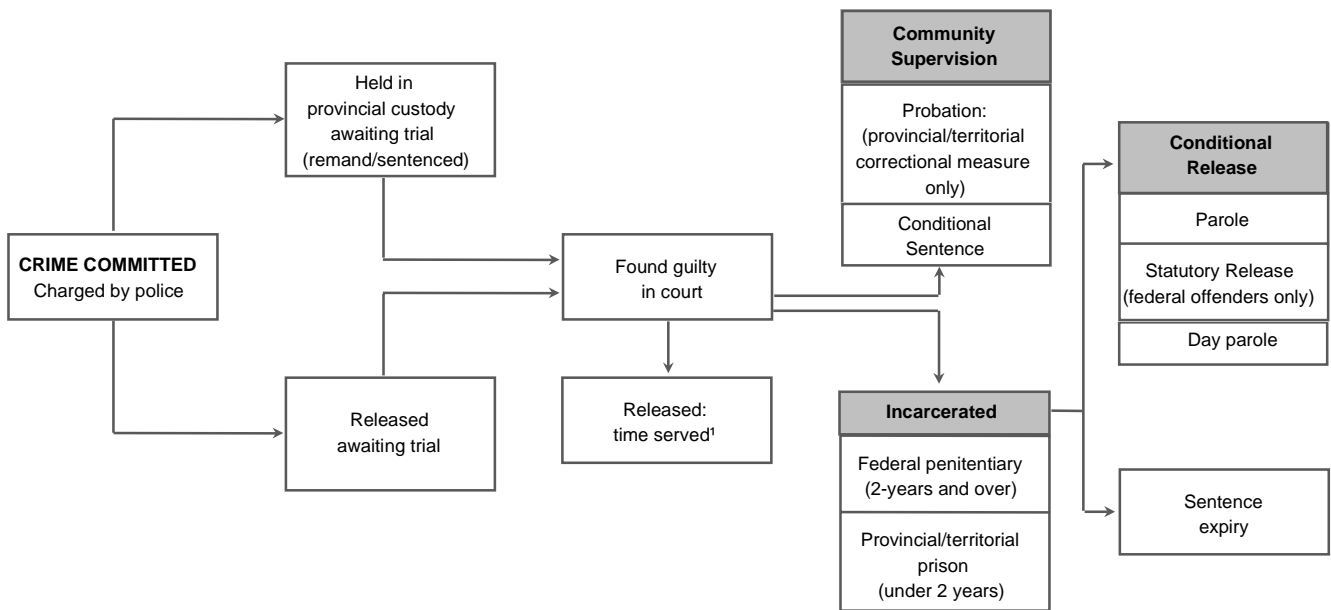
Typically, the provincial and territorial correctional systems cannot provide detailed "case characteristics" data about their average daily populations. This is due to the high turnover rate of provincial/territorial inmates. However, extensive details are recorded about offenders at the time of admission.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

AN OVERVIEW OF EVENTS IN THE ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

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

Diagram 1

An overview of events in the adult correctional system



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

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

National Overview

SUMMARY TABLE 1. AVERAGE OFFENDER CASELOAD AND TOTAL ADMISSIONS¹ TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

Type of sentence	Year	Average daily counts			Admissions		
		Provincial/ territorial	Federal	Total	Provincial/ territorial	Federal ²	Total
Custodial ³	1987-88	16,077	10,557	26,634	194,389	4,248	198,637
	1988-89	16,436	11,030	27,466	202,572	4,319	206,891
	1989-90	17,735	11,415	29,150	204,892	4,663	209,555
	1990-91	17,944	11,289	29,233	212,592	4,646	217,238
	1991-92	18,940	11,783	30,723	243,747 r	5,344	249,091 r
	1992-93	19,367	12,342	31,709	245,746	5,583	251,329
	1993-94	19,481	13,322	32,803	240,734	5,642	246,376
	1994-95	19,811 r	13,948	33,759 r	238,860 r	4,925	243,785 r
	1995-96	19,730	14,055	33,785	230,330	4,402	234,732
	1996-97	20,023	14,143	34,166	225,462	4,569	230,031
Non-custodial ⁴	1987-88	72,129	10,374	82,503	58,899	5,752	64,651
	1988-89	74,543	9,974	84,517	58,639	5,254	63,893
	1989-90	79,429	10,168	89,597	63,302	5,490	68,792
	1990-91	89,769	10,957	100,726	70,428	5,572	76,000
	1991-92	100,510	11,172	111,682	83,812	5,879	89,691
	1992-93	108,867	11,281	120,148	85,655	6,247	91,902
	1993-94	111,432	10,132	121,564	86,412	8,197 r	94,609 r
	1994-95	111,180	10,407	121,587	85,372 r	7,705 r	93,077 r
	1995-96	111,150	10,261	121,411	82,476 r	7,606 r	90,082 r
	1996-97	107,550	10,133	117,683	81,666	7,582	89,248
TOTAL	1987-88	88,206	20,931	109,137	253,288	10,000	263,288
	1988-89	90,979	21,004	111,983	261,211	9,573	270,784
	1989-90	97,164	21,583	118,747	268,194	10,153	278,347
	1990-91	107,713	22,246	129,959	283,020	10,218	293,238
	1991-92	119,450	22,955	142,405	327,559 r	11,223	338,782 r
	1992-93	128,234	23,623	151,857	331,401	11,830	343,231
	1993-94	130,913	23,454	154,367	327,146	13,839	340,985
	1994-95	130,991 r	24,355	155,346 r	324,232 r	12,630	336,862 r
	1995-96	130,880	24,316	155,196	312,806 r	12,008	324,814 r
	1996-97	127,573	24,276	151,849	307,128	12,151	319,279

¹ Total admissions include provincial inmate admissions as well as federal inmates admitted to the provincial system during an appeal period prior to being transferred to a federal penitentiary.

² Federal admissions represent Warrant of Committal into the federal system only.

³ Refers to average actual count and therefore excludes inmates temporarily not in custody at the time of the count.

⁴ Figures for the federal non-custodial population include full parole, day parole and statutory release counts for all offenders under federal jurisdiction.

SUMMARY TABLE 2. ADMISSIONS TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL CUSTODY, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, 1996-97

Jurisdiction	Sentenced admissions	Remand admissions	Other admissions ¹	Total admissions	% change from previous year	Sentenced admissions per 10,000 adults charged ²	Median sentence length (days)	Characteristics of sentenced inmates		
								Per cent female	Per cent Aboriginal	Median age
Newfoundland	1,568	251	—	1,819	-31.3	1,946	45	7	8	30
Prince Edward Island	867	128	—	995	-8.4	4,446	19	6	11	31
Nova Scotia	2,113	1,432	387	3,932	-4.8	1,273	60	5	5	31
New Brunswick	2,919	1,108	—	4,027	-7.9	2,384	20	5	5	29
Quebec	28,753	31,325	—	60,078	-3.5	2,517	30	8	2	32
Ontario	36,530	44,829	5,140	86,499	1.2	2,060	40	9	9	31
Manitoba ³	2,069	2,835	3,697	8,604	-12.2	819	90	9	58	30
Saskatchewan	4,802	6,202	331	11,335	-5.7	1,569	90	10	74	29
Alberta	16,535	9,359	—	25,894	-4.0	2,832	30	12	39	30
British Columbia	11,531	10,179	—	21,710	3.6	1,513	30	7	18	31
Yukon	310	253	6	569	-13.9	2,670	38	5	65	32
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL TOTAL	107,997	107,901	9,561	225,462	-2.1	2,057	31	9	16	31
FEDERAL TOTAL	4,569	..	..	4,569	3.8	87	43.1	4	15	36

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

² The rate per 10,000 adults charged calculation is based on *Criminal Code* and Federal Statutes offences only. Adults charged data are obtained from the Uniform Crime Reporting Sysvey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

³ There were three admissions included in the total for which the status was unknown for Manitoba.

SUMMARY TABLE 3. PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL ADMISSIONS TO COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, 1996-97

Jurisdiction	Total probation admissions	Probation rate per 10,000 adults charged ¹	Median probation length (months)	Characteristics of probationers			Total conditional release ²	Total provincial/territorial and federal community supervision ³	% change from previous year
				Per cent female	Per cent Aboriginal	Median age			
Newfoundland	1,946	2,415	19	18	6	30	..	1,946	-4.2
Prince Edward Island	691	3,544	18	..	..	29	..	691	61.4
Nova Scotia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	1,781	1,455	11	17	..	27	..	1,781	0.6
Quebec	7,162	627	24	11	5	30	2,945	10,107	4.1
Ontario	33,463	1,887	12	17	8	30	1,308	34,771	3.2
Manitoba	3,657	1,447	..	..	..	..	..	3,657	13.9
Saskatchewan	3,012	984	12	18	62	28	..	3,012	-9.9
Alberta	8,440	1,445	..	22	21	..	..	8,440	3.3
British Columbia	16,152	2,119	12	16	15	30	594	16,746	5.9
Yukon	515	4,436	12	10	88	32	..	515	56.1
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL TOTAL ⁴	76,819	1,463	12	16	12	31	4,847	81,666	3.7
FEDERAL TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,442	7,442	0.9

¹ The rate per 10,000 adults charged calculation is based on *Criminal Code* and Federal Statutes offences only.

² These releases include Parole from provinces with their own parole boards as well as provincial parole under the responsibility of the National Parole Board, federal parole and federal statutory release.

³ The total community caseload excludes 140 other types of federal releases.

⁴ The data for Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories have been excluded from previous years when making year to year comparisons.

SUMMARY TABLE 4. AVERAGE DAILY COUNTS OF OFFENDERS IN PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL CUSTODY, 1996-97

Jurisdiction	Sentenced count	Remand count	Other ¹	Total average daily offender count	% change from previous year	Sentenced count to custody per 10,000 adults charged ²	% change from previous year
Newfoundland	281	32	-	313	-11.8	406	9.4
Prince Edward Island	76	13	-	89	-15.9	390	-26.6
Nova Scotia	327	78	-	405	-0.5	197	-11.7
New Brunswick	339	54	7	400	-2.7	277	-7.0
Quebec	2,267	1,158	-	3,425	-1.3	198	0.5
Ontario	4,819	2,710	237	7,766	5.6	272	8.0
Manitoba	639	340	5	985	1.3	253	-2.3
Saskatchewan	980	195	-	1,175	-7.3	320	-11.6
Alberta	1,983	487	-	2,470	-3.1	334	-7.7
British Columbia	1,961	623	-	2,584	6.2	257	-0.4
Yukon	53	17	-	70	-16.7	457	1.3
Northwest Territories	311	30	-	341	7.6	1,045	20.9
PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL TOTAL	14,036	5,737	249	20,023	1.4	267	0.8
FEDERAL TOTAL	14,143	...	...	14,143	0.6	269	2.7

¹ Includes offenders on temporary/other detention.

SUMMARY TABLE 5. AVERAGE COUNTS OF OFFENDERS UNDER PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, 1996-97

Jurisdiction	Average probation counts	Probation count per 10,000 adults charged ¹	Total conditional release	Total community supervision ²	% change from previous year
Newfoundland	2,264	2.8	...	2,264	1.6
Prince Edward Island	682	3.5	...	682	-23.2
Nova Scotia	..	..	...	..	...
New Brunswick	2,696	2.2	...	2,696	3.3
Quebec	10,007	0.9	1,808	11,815	3.3
Ontario	50,116	2.8	744	50,860	0.1
Manitoba	5,558	2.2	...	5,558	3.7
Saskatchewan	3,579	1.2	...	3,579	0.02
Alberta	7,914	1.3	...	7,914	3.4
British Columbia	14,953	2.0	594	15,547	0.2
Yukon	534	4.6	...	534	23.3
Northwest Territories	917	3.1	...	917	-3.6
PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL TOTAL ³	99,220	2.0	3,146	102,366	1.6
FEDERAL TOTAL ⁴	...	...	9,195	9,195	-1.0

¹ The rate per 10,000 adults charged calculation is based on *Criminal Code* and Federal Statutes offences only.

² These releases include provincial and federal parole and federal statutory release.

³ The data for Nova Scotia have been excluded from previous years when making year to year comparisons.

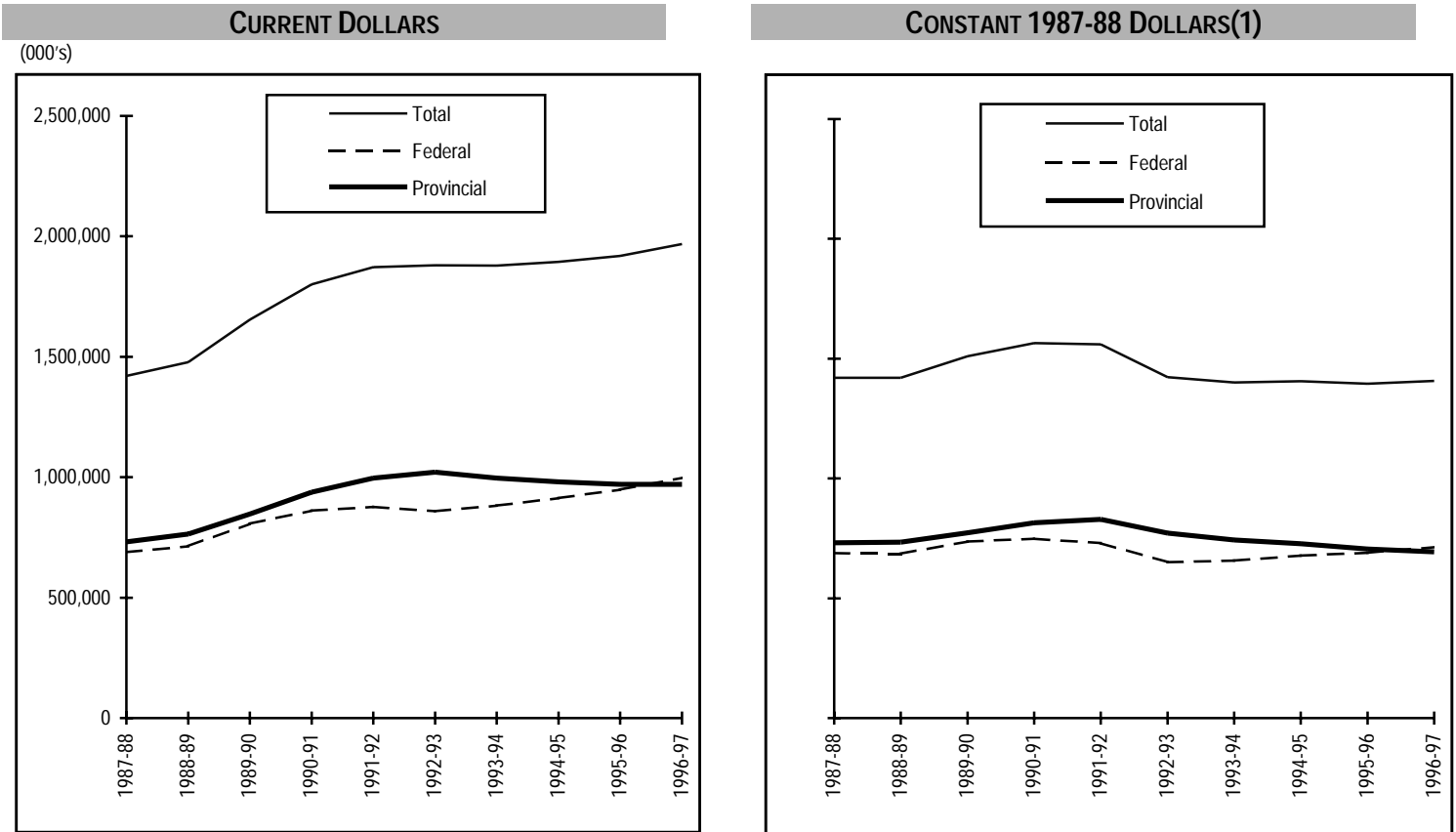
SUMMARY TABLE 6. PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL ADULT CORRECTIONS OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES

Year	Federal		Provincial/territorial		Total		Per capita	
	Current dollars	Constant 1987-88 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1987-88 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1987-88 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1987-88 dollars
	\$'000						\$	
1987-88	688,377	688,377	732,134	732,134	1,420,511	1,420,511	53.50	53.50
1988-89	713,685	685,736	763,731	733,822	1,477,416	1,419,557	54.93	52.78
1989-90	806,442	736,620	847,343	773,980	1,653,785	1,510,600	60.40	55.17
1990-91	862,041	749,138	938,151	815,279	1,800,192	1,564,417	64.78	56.29
1991-92	876,447	729,796	1,008,688 r	839,910	1,885,135 r	1,569,706	67.04 r	55.82
1992-93	859,296	650,328	1,020,523 r	772,347	1,879,819 r	1,422,675	65.85 r	49.83
1993-94	881,988	657,595	996,904 r	743,275	1,878,892 r	1,400,870	64.91 r	48.39
1994-95	913,250	678,029	980,280	727,794	1,893,530	1,405,823	64.72	48.05
1995-96	948,887	689,921	970,041	705,302	1,918,928	1,395,223	64.79	47.11
1996-97	970,289	693,533	998,264	713,529	1,968,553	1,407,062	65.70	46.96

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

Jurisdiction	Year	Staff complement ¹								Total
		Headquarters and central services	Custodial services			Non-custodial services			Parole boards	
			Correctional officers	Other	Total	Probation/parole officers	Other	Total		
Provincial	1987-88	788	7,189	3,893	12,300	1,111	569	1,867	79	15,034
	1988-89	771	7,263	4,450	12,948	1,186	623	2,005	75	15,799
	1989-90	820	7,208	4,031	12,490	1,236	649	2,108	79	15,497
	1990-91	831	7,432	4,092	12,779	1,388	751	2,368	83	16,061
	1991-92	886	8,492	4,696	14,433	1,436	863	2,533	96	17,948
	1992-93	927	8,286	4,775	14,297	1,287	852	2,413	96	17,733
	1993-94	598	7,706	4,274	13,259	1,460	782	2,242	93	16,192
	1994-95	456	7,779	4,185	13,409	1,524	761	2,285	95	16,245
	1995-96	481	8,326	4,347	14,204	1,688	774	2,462	63	17,210
	1996-97	472	4,490	1,729	13,117	631	318	2,101	64	15,749
Federal	1987-88	1,013	4,808	4,135	8,943	302	511	813	310	11,079
	1988-89	1,051	4,543	4,026	8,569	576	263	839	312	10,771
	1989-90	1,151	4,127	4,296	8,423	729	130	859	341	10,774
	1990-91	1,099	4,523	3,959	8,482	840	105	945	337	10,863
	1991-92	980	4,457	3,933	8,390	823	93	916	325	10,611
	1992-93	1,005	4,459	3,852	8,311	818	102	920	358	10,594
	1993-94	961	4,412	4,054	8,466	739	106	845	376	10,648
	1994-95	938	4,422	4,268	8,690	538	331	869	361	10,858
	1995-96	1,024	4,721	4,405	9,126	542	334	876	341	11,367
	1996-97	1,166	4,745	4,764	9,509	568	350	918	333	11,926
TOTAL	1987-88	1,801	11,997	8,028	21,243	1,413	1,080	2,680	389	26,113
	1988-89	1,822	11,806	8,476	21,517	1,762	886	2,844	387	26,570
	1989-90	1,971	11,335	8,327	20,913	1,965	779	2,967	420	26,271
	1990-91	1,930	11,955	8,051	21,261	2,228	856	3,313	420	26,924
	1991-92	1,866	12,949	8,629	22,823	2,259	956	3,449	421	28,559
	1992-93	1,932	12,745	8,627	22,608	2,105	954	3,333	454	28,327
	1993-94	1,559	12,118	8,328	21,725	2,199	888	3,087	469	26,840
	1994-95	1,394	12,201	8,453	22,099	2,062	1,092	3,154	456	27,103
	1995-96	1,505	13,047	8,752	23,330	2,230	1,108	3,338	404	28,577
	1996-97	1,638	9,235	6,493	22,626	1,199	668	3,019	397	27,675

¹ Ontario and British Columbia do not provide a breakdown of staff into correctional and probation officer groups only, thus staff complements do not add to totals.

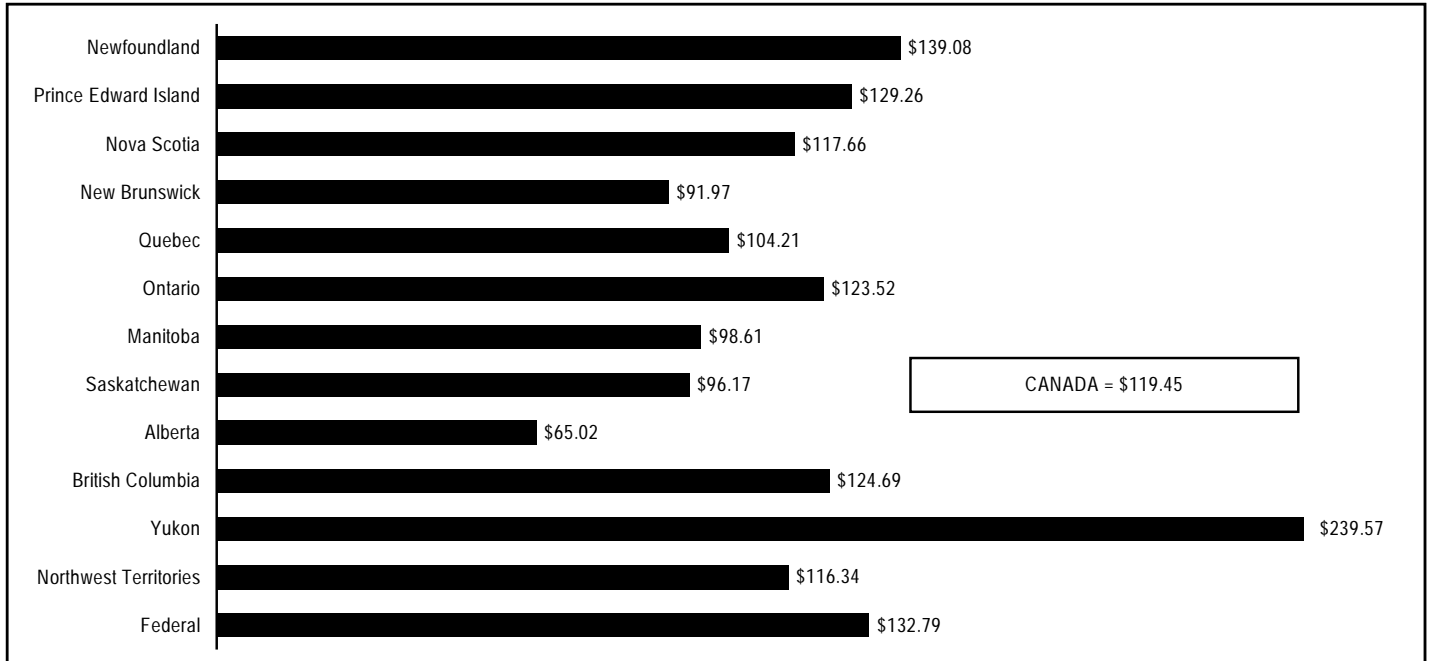
FIGURE 1. PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL ADULT CORRECTIONS OPERATING EXPENDITURES IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT DOLLARS

(1) The Consumer Price Index (CPI) was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 1987-88 (1987-88 = 100).

HIGHLIGHTS

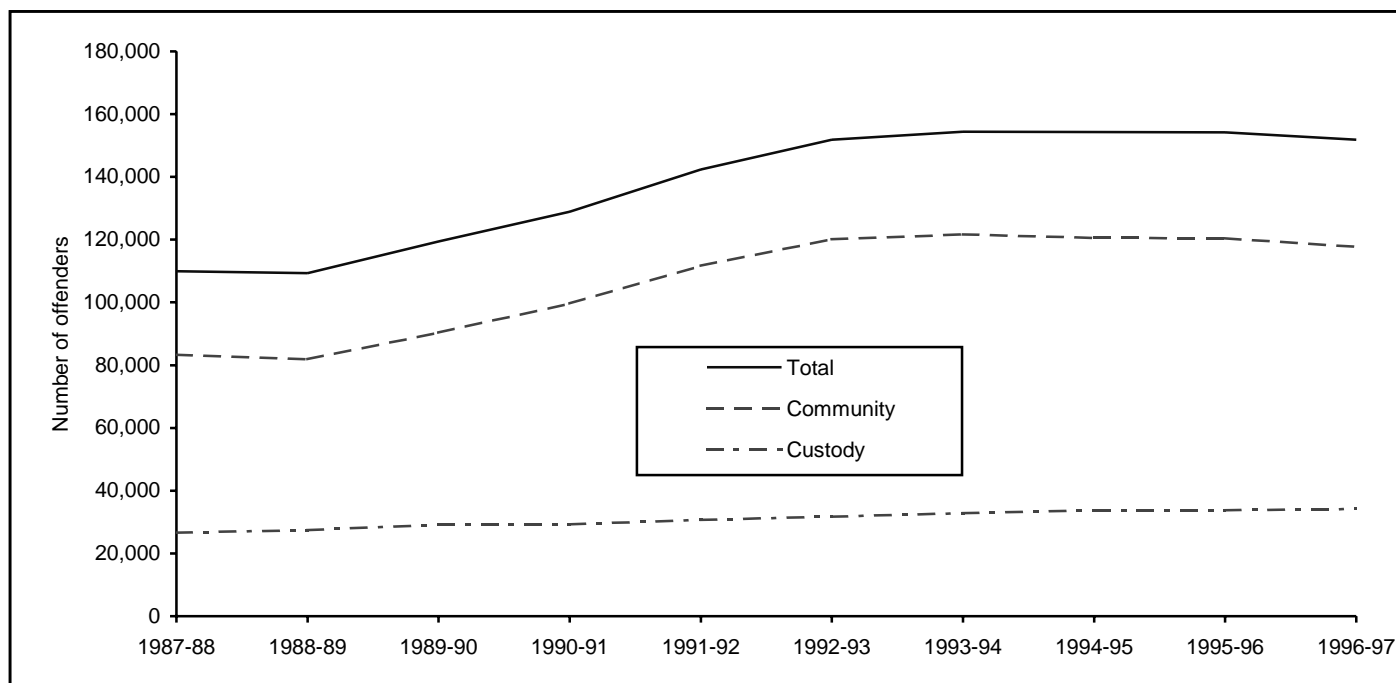
- ◆ In 1996-97, combined federal and provincial/territorial governments spent \$1.97 billion on the adult corrections system compared with \$1.88 billion five years earlier.
- ◆ Expressed in constant dollars, adjusting for inflation, total operating expenditures increased a marginal 1% in 1996-97 from a year earlier.
- ◆ Over the past decade, total operating expenditures have increased by 39%, 36% in the provinces/territories and 41% at the federal level. When adjusting for inflation, total operating expenditures for 1996-97 decreased marginally (-0.9%) over the same ten year period.
- ◆ Federal expenditures in 1996-97 reached \$970 million, up 2% from the year before. This increase was less than 1% when adjusted for inflation. Provincial/territorial expenditures increased by 3% to \$998 million, an increase of 1% when adjusted for inflation.
- ◆ Spending on custodial services continues to account for the largest portion (80%) of total operating expenditures for 1996-97. Community correctional services account for approximately 12% of the total expenditures, parole services another 1% and the remaining 8% was spent by headquarters services.

FIGURE 2. AVERAGE DAILY INMATE COSTS, 1996-97



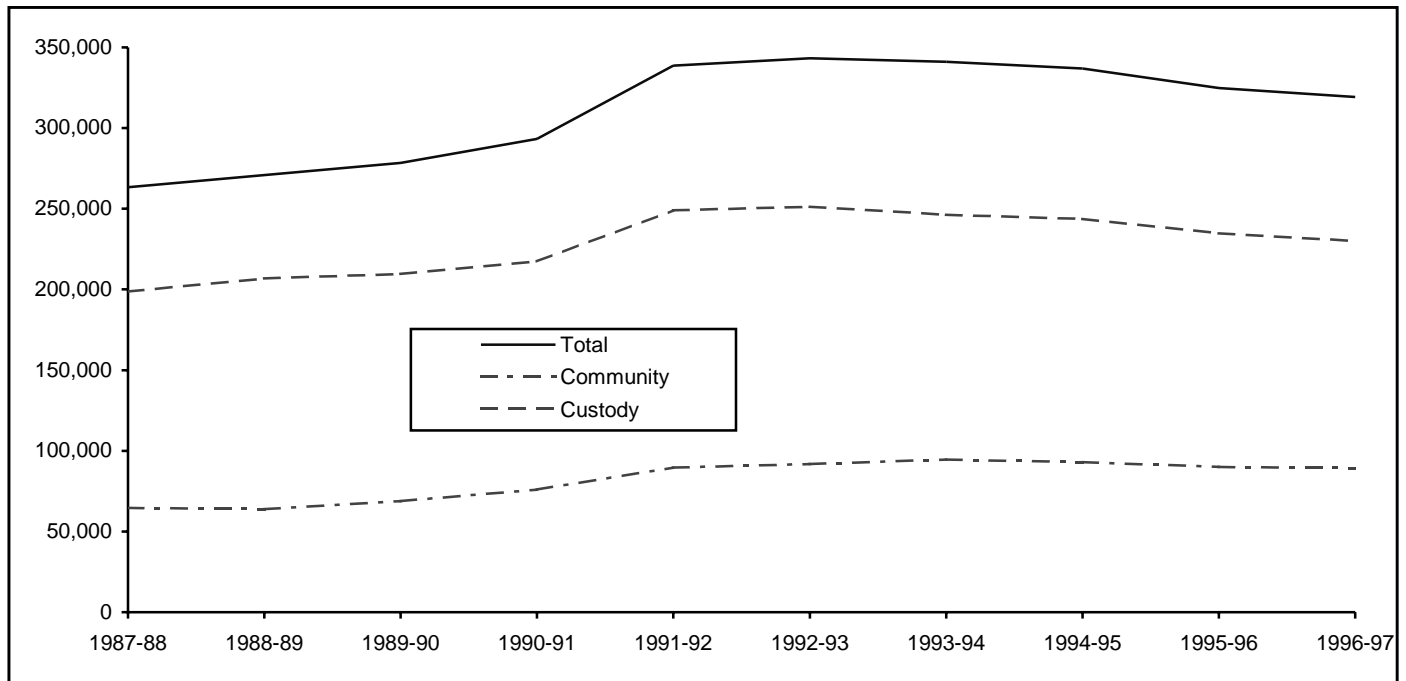
HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ The national average daily cost per inmate was \$119.45. Six jurisdictions reported higher average daily costs than the Canada average: Newfoundland (\$139.08); Prince Edward Island (\$129.26); Ontario (\$123.52); British Columbia (\$124.69); the Yukon (\$239.57); and the federal correctional system (\$132.79).
- ◆ In the other jurisdictions, average daily costs ranged from \$65.02 in Alberta to \$117.66 in Nova Scotia.
- ◆ The Canadian annual average cost of keeping an offender in prison was \$43,599 in 1996-97, up 3% from the previous year.
- ◆ Provincial/territorial governments spent an average \$40,168 a year on each inmate in their jail systems in 1996-97, up 2% from the previous year. The average cost per inmate in federal penitentiaries rose 9% to \$48,468.
- ◆ When adjusted for inflation, the average federal costs over the same period increased 3% while provincial/territorial costs increased marginally (0.10%).

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

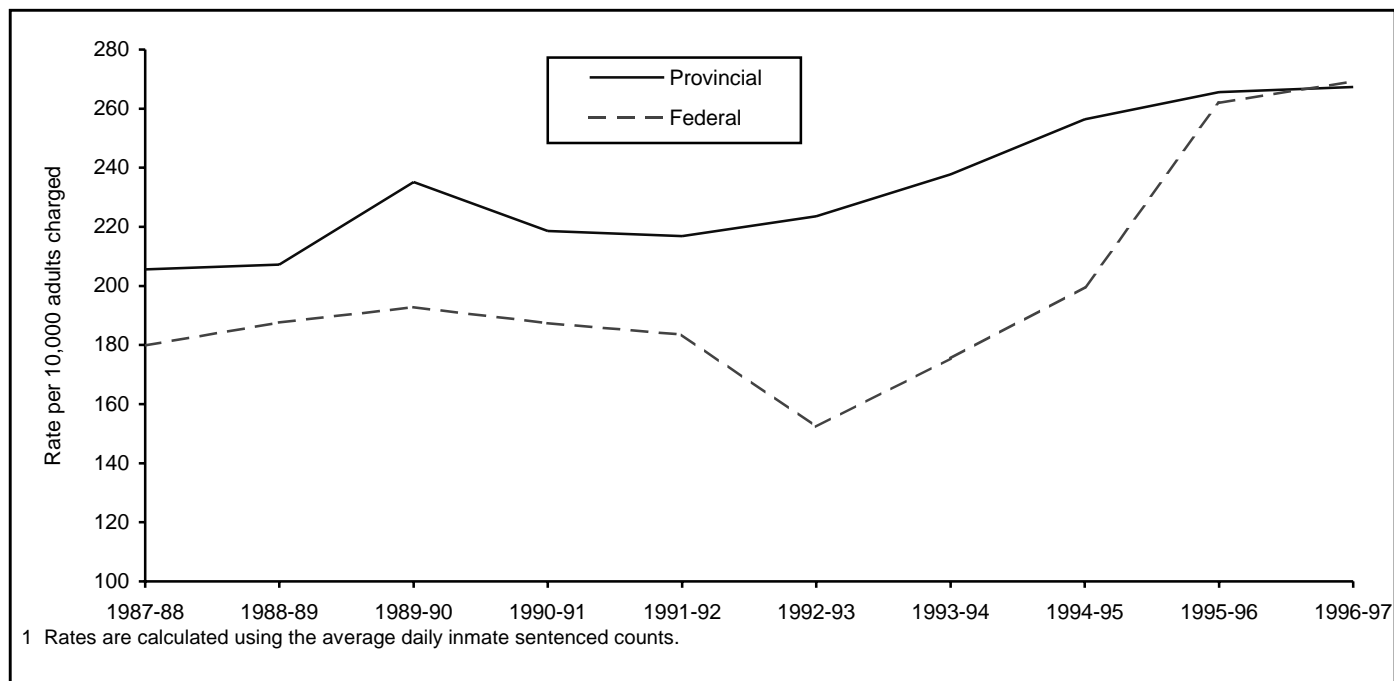
- ◆ After nearly a decade of rapid growth, Canada's adult correctional population has stabilized since 1993-94. On any given day, nearly 152,000 adults were incarcerated or under some form of community supervision in 1996-97, down almost 2% from a year earlier and the third straight annual decline. Nearly eight in every ten of these people were on probation or parole. Despite the drop, the average daily caseload in 1996-97 remained 38% higher than a decade ago. However, since peaking in 1993-94, it has dropped 1.7%.
- ◆ On any given day in 1996-97, approximately 34,166 adults were behind bars in Canada, an increase of just 381 people (1%) over the previous year. An average of 20,023 adults were in provincial/territorial institutions at any time during 1996-97, up 1.5% from the previous year. The average number of offenders in federal penitentiaries increased by almost 1% over the same period to 14,143.
- ◆ In 1996-97, a monthly average of 117,683 adults were supervised in the community. About 84% were on probation and the rest on parole or statutory releases. This total represented a 3% decrease from the previous year and was the third straight annual decline.
- ◆ Between 1988-89 and 1992-93, the community corrections caseload increased at an average rate of almost 5% a year. Since 1993-94, the number of offenders supervised in the community decreased by an average of 2% each year.

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



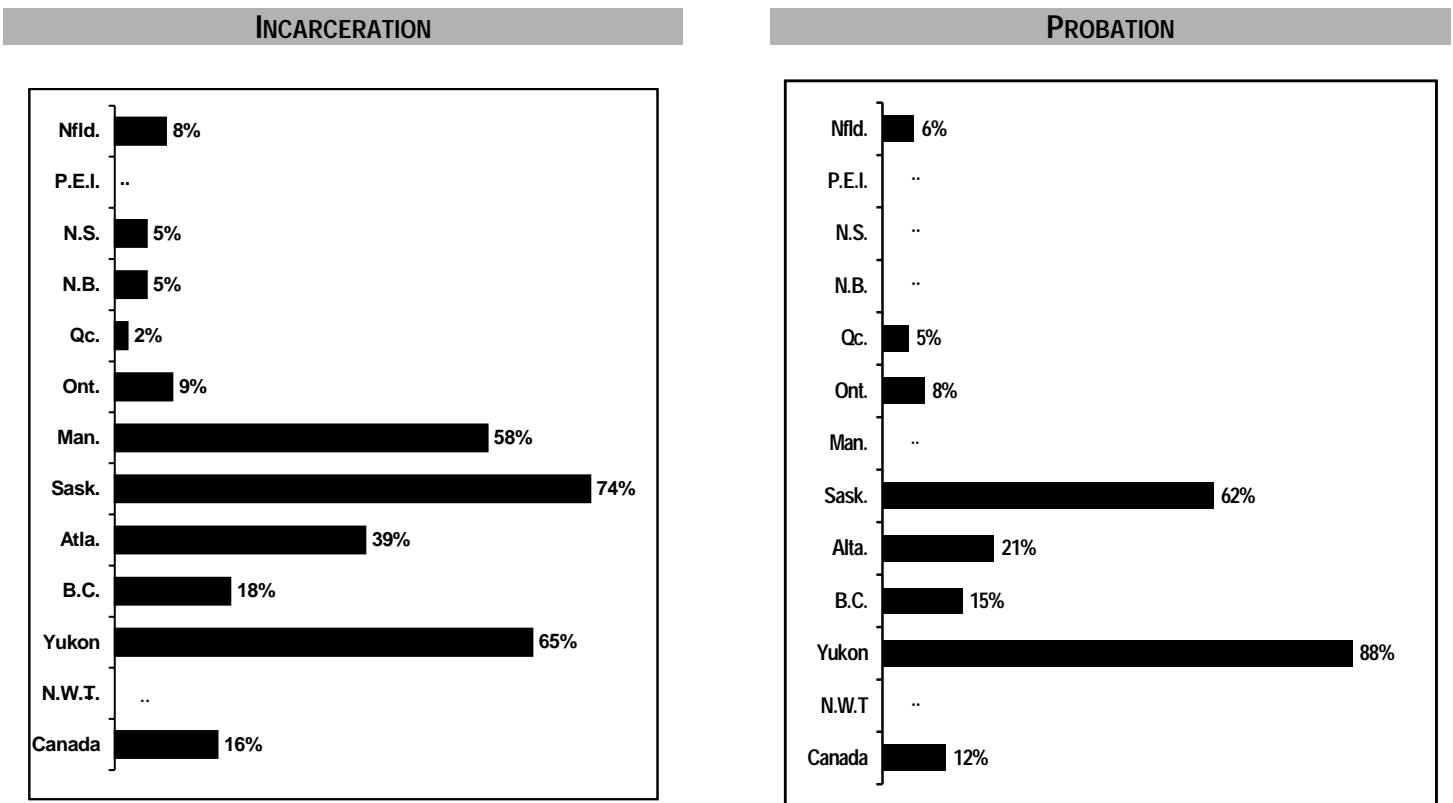
HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ In 1996-97, 319,279 offenders were admitted to custody and/or to a community-based sanction such as probation or parole, a 2% drop from the previous year. Of these offenders, the vast majority (72%) were admission to custody (includes remand); the remainder (28%) were offenders under community supervision.
- ◆ The number of admissions to custody in 1996-97 was down 2% from the year before, and represented the fourth straight annual decline. Similar declines were observed for admissions to community-based sanctions. Despite the overall decline, the total number of admissions was still 21% higher than a decade ago.
- ◆ Over the ten years, the largest increase in total admissions (16%) occurred between 1990-91 and 1991-92. Custody admissions rose 15% and community admissions, 18%. This increase is similar to the sharp increase in the number of actual offences reported for the same time period.
- ◆ The relatively short stay in provincial/territorial jails (31 days) accounts for the large number of admissions to custody. Many offenders may enter an institution more than once in a given year because of the shorter sentences served in the provincial/territorial system.
- ◆ Admissions to community programs declined in most jurisdictions in 1996-97. Only three provinces, New Brunswick (6%), British Columbia (4%) and Saskatchewan (1%) recorded increases. Prince Edward Island (-16%), Newfoundland (-12%) and Manitoba (-11%) reported the largest decreases.

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

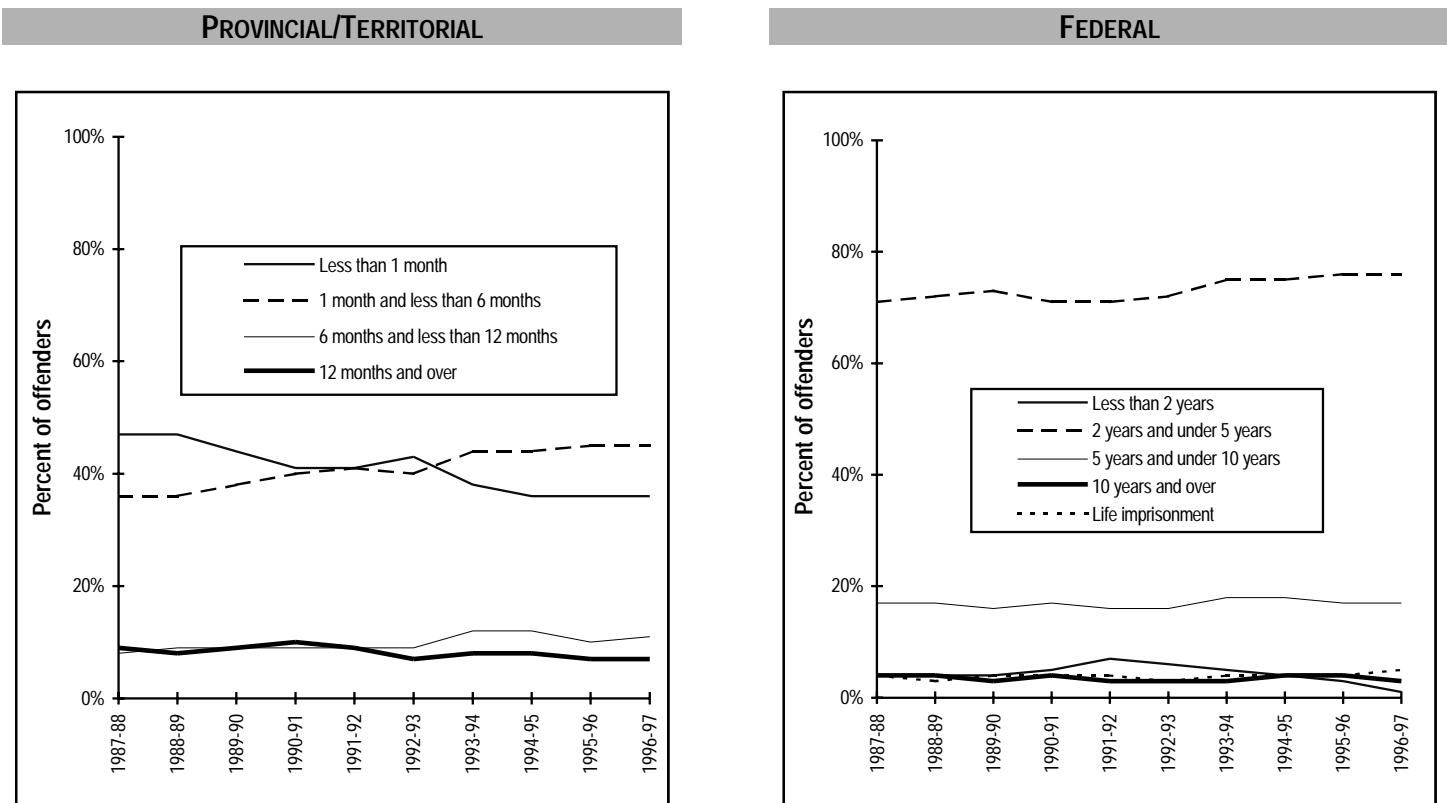
- ◆ Many factors can impact on Canada's incarceration rate, including legislative changes, police enforcement practices, sentencing practices and early release policies.
- ◆ In 1996-97, the federal incarceration rate reached 269 per 10,000 adults charged, an increase of 3% from the previous year and 50% over the last decade. The federal incarceration rate increased for the fourth straight year.
- ◆ Despite a marginal increase in 1996-97 (+0.8%), the provincial/territorial incarceration rate was 30% higher than a decade ago and has increased each year since 1991-92.
- ◆ Four jurisdictions experienced increases in the sentenced incarceration rate in 1996-97: Northwest Territories (+21%), Ontario, Quebec and Yukon (+1% each). Notable declines occurred in New Brunswick (-12%), Saskatchewan (-12%) and Alberta (-8%).

FIGURE 6. PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO INCARCERATION AND PROBATION WHO ARE ABORIGINAL, 1996-97



HIGHLIGHTS

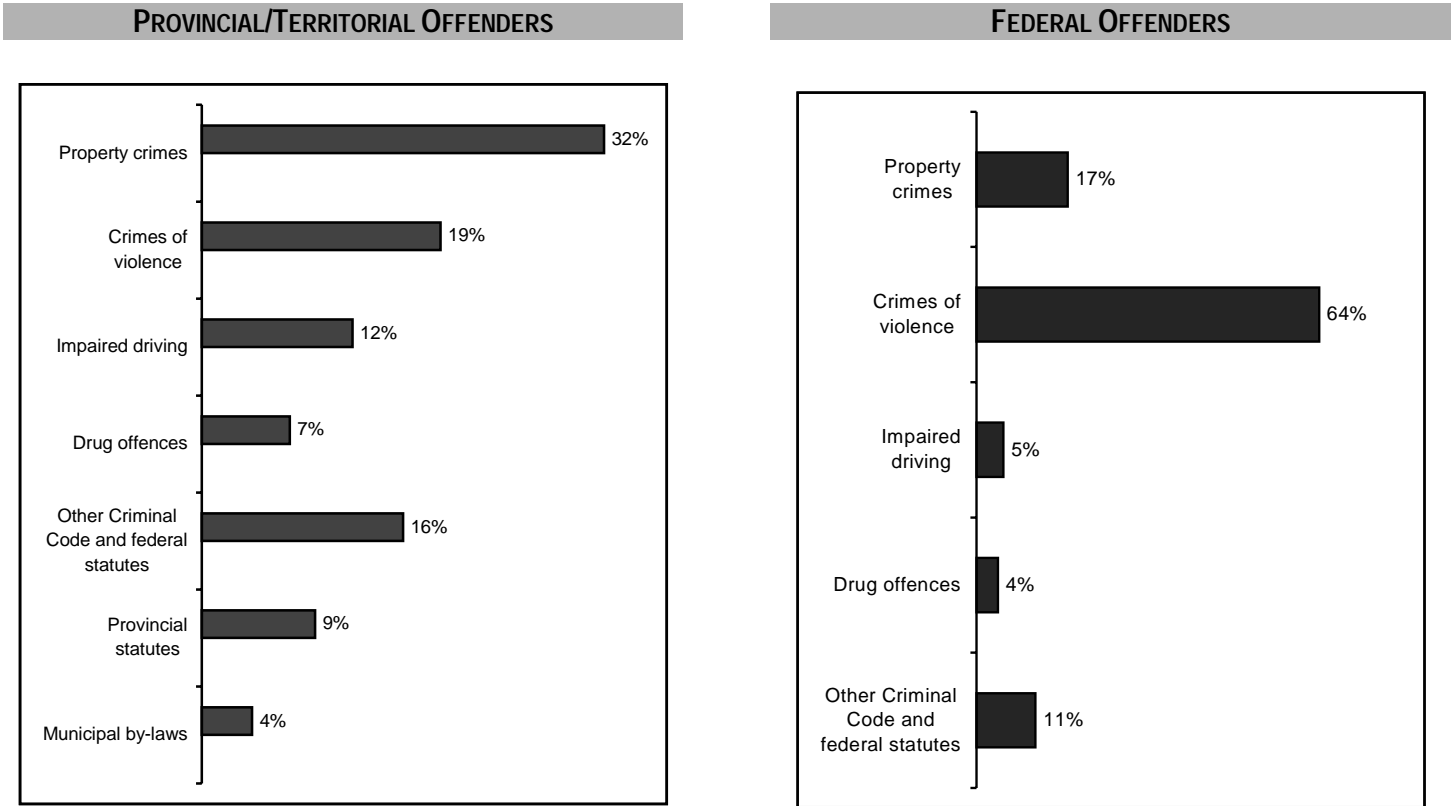
- ◆ Aboriginal people were over-represented in correctional institutions relative to their population. While they represented 3% of the general population, they accounted for 15% of federal custody admissions in 1996-97, up from 11% five years earlier. They made up 16% of the total provincial/territorial admissions in 1996-97. (Figures for Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories were not available).
- ◆ As in the past, admission statistics in some provinces reveal high percentages of Aboriginal offenders. Aboriginal people accounted for 74% of admissions to custody in Saskatchewan, 65% in the Yukon, 58% in Manitoba and 39% in Alberta. In contrast, Aboriginal people accounted for 11% of Saskatchewan's population, 29% of Yukon's, 12% of Manitoba's and 5% of Alberta's. Overall, the proportion of Aboriginal offenders in provincial/territorial custody has remained fairly stable over the last five years.
- ◆ In 1996-97, 12% of all admissions to provincial/territorial probation were Aboriginal peoples, down from 14% a year earlier. The provincial and territorial systems are responsible for the administration of community-based sanctions such as probation. As with sentenced admissions, the highest proportion of Aboriginal admissions to probation were concentrated in Saskatchewan (62%), Alberta (21%), British Columbia (15%), and the Yukon (88%). (Figures for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories were not available.)

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

- ◆ Incarceration at the provincial/territorial level is usually brief. In 1996-97, sentences of less than one month accounted for 37% of all provincial/territorial admissions to custody, while a further 45% of admissions were for one to six months.
- ◆ The long-term trend shows that the large majority of provincial/territorial offenders serve sentences of less than six months. Consistent with the long-term trend, 82% of all admissions to a provincial/territorial facility in 1996-97 were for sentences of six months or less.
- ◆ There is considerable disparity in sentence length from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. The percentage of admissions of less than one month ranged from 18% in Manitoba to 71% in Prince Edward Island. The proportion of sentenced admissions greater than one year ranged from 1% in Prince Edward Island to 14% in Nova Scotia.
- ◆ The median² sentence admission length in provincial/territorial facilities was 31 days in 1996-97. This has changed little over the ten years.
- ◆ Federal sentence lengths have remained relatively constant over the past decade. Sentences of less than five years accounted for an average of 76% of all admissions over this period. The second largest group, sentences of 5 to 10 years, accounted for an average of 17% of all admissions over the decade.
- ◆ The average sentence length (excludes life sentences) for federally sentenced offenders in 1996-97 was 43 months, a pattern that has changed little in recent years.
- ◆ It is also noteworthy that the percentage of offenders sentenced to life terms of imprisonment, while still small, is growing. Admissions for life terms rose from 3% in 1992-93 to 5% in 1996-97.

² The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

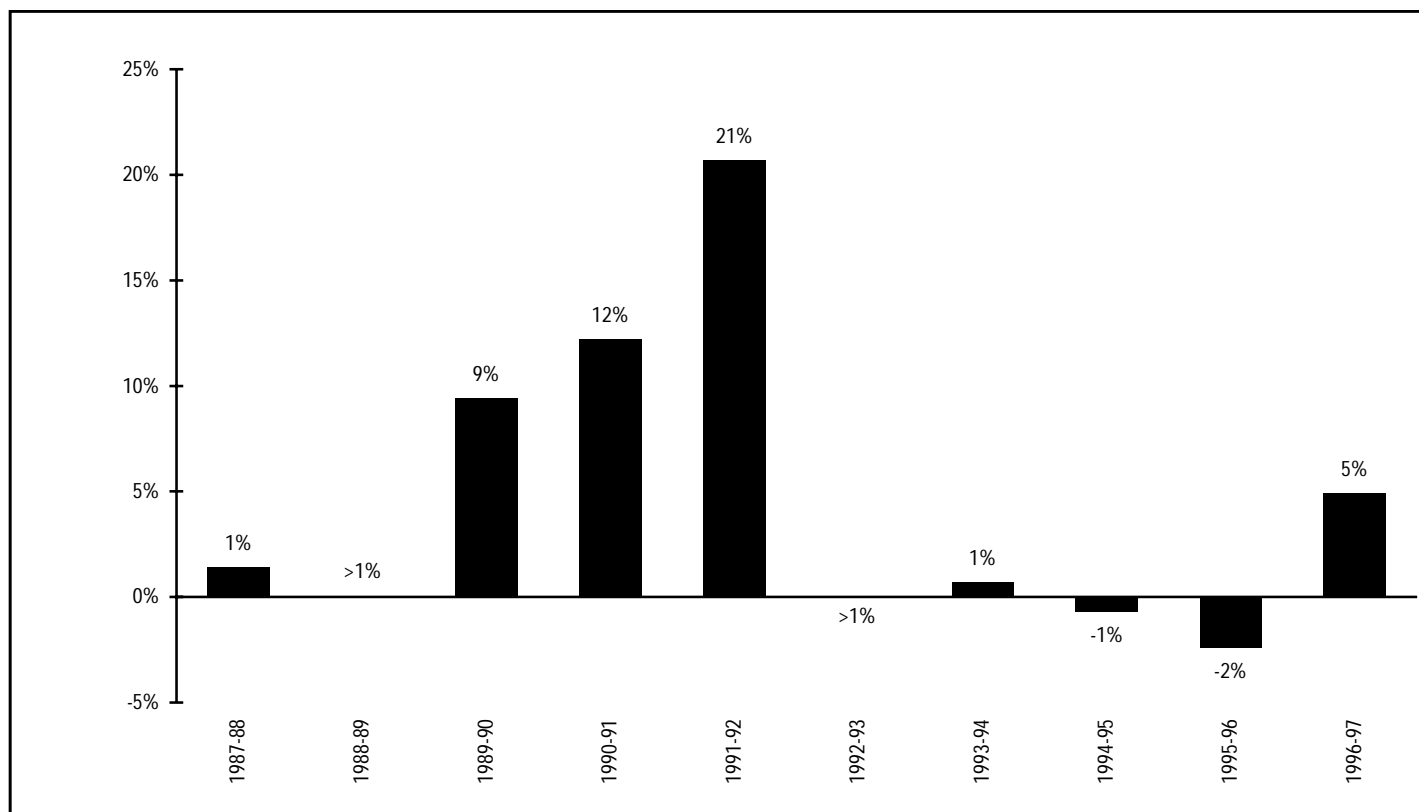
FIGURE 8. OFFENCES COMMITTED BY PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL OFFENDERS, BY SELECTED OFFENCE CATEGORY, 1996-97



HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ Property crimes continue to account for the highest percentage of admissions to custody at the provincial/territorial level. Almost one-third of provincial/territorial admissions and 17% of federal admissions are offenders convicted of crimes involving property³.
- ◆ Offenders admitted for committing violent offences accounted for 19% of all provincial/territorial admissions and 64% of all federal admissions.
- ◆ It is worth noting that impaired driving offences account for a large number of admissions to provincial/territorial custody (12%). In Canada as a whole, over 15,000 individuals were admitted to provincial/territorial custody for an impaired driving offence in 1996-97 (12% of all admissions).

³ When offenders are admitted to prison for more than a single offence, the most serious of the offences is reported.

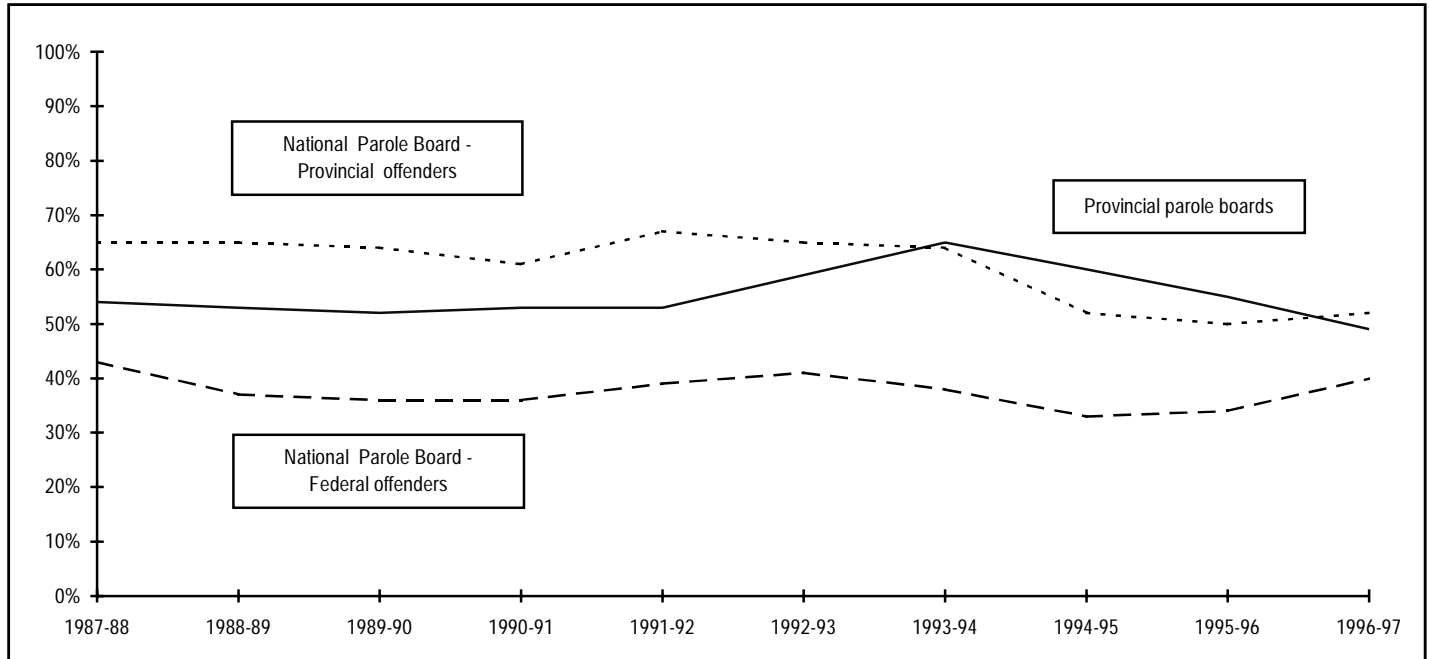
FIGURE 9. PERCENT CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PROBATION ADMISSIONS

Note: Probation admissions for 1996-97 were unavailable for Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories and were excluded when making year to year comparisons.

HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ The number of probation admissions in 1996-97 reached 76,819, up 5% from the previous year and 54% higher than a decade ago .
- ◆ While overall probation admissions increased, there was a substantial degree of variation across the country. Among the provinces, admissions to probation expressed as a rate per 10,000 adults charged by police varied from 627 in Quebec to 3,544 in Prince Edward Island. The national average was 1,463 per 10,000 adults charged.
- ◆ Only two jurisdictions experienced decreases in their probation admission rate in the last year: New Brunswick (-3%) and Saskatchewan (-12%).
- ◆ The most frequently imposed length of probation was 12 months. Two provinces had median probation lengths significantly above the national level: Quebec (24 months) and Newfoundland (19 months).
- ◆ Overall, 40% of offenders who received a sentence of probation had been convicted of a crime of violence, 33% for a crime involving property and 6% for impaired driving. A significant number of these offenders would have received an additional sentence (e.g. imprisonment in addition to the probation term).
- ◆ The profile of persons sentenced to probation differed little from the profile of persons sentenced to custody. The median age was 31 years and 12% were Aboriginal offenders. However, female offenders accounted for a greater percentage of probationers than admissions to provincial/territorial prisons (16% compared to 9%). This reflects the fact that women tend to be convicted of less serious offences, which are more likely to result in a less serious sanction (such as probation) than imprisonment.

FIGURE 10. FULL PAROLE GRANT RATE



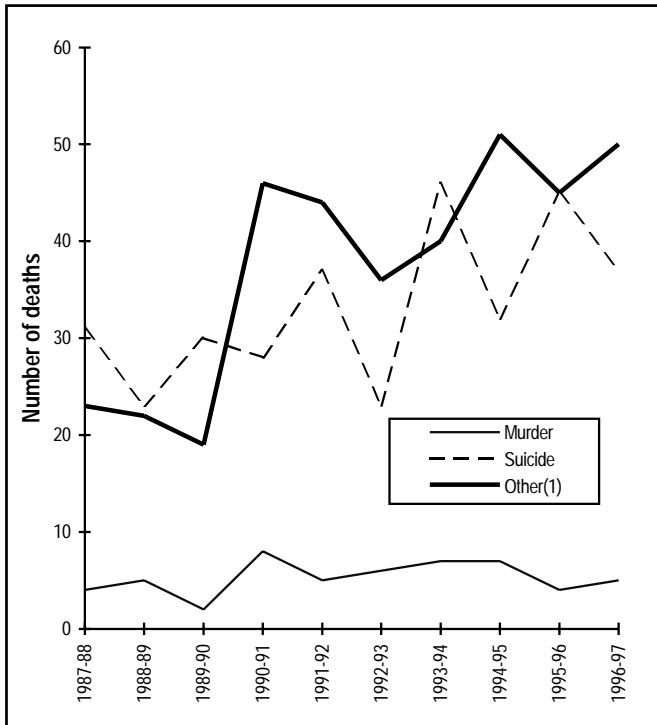
HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ Different levels of government share responsibility for parole services. Three provinces (Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia) operate parole boards that have jurisdiction over all inmates in their provincial institutions. The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over all offenders serving sentences of two years or more, and offenders serving sentences in provincial and territorial correctional institutions where there are no provincial parole boards.
- ◆ For the third consecutive year, provincial full parole grant rates have declined. In 1996-97, the overall provincial parole rate was 49%, down from 55% in 1995-96 and 65% in 1993-94⁴.
- ◆ In contrast, the parole grant rate for federal offenders has increased over the past few years. In 1996-97, 40% of federal full parole applications to the National Parole Board were granted. This is up from 34% the year before.
- ◆ The parole grant rate for provincial/territorial offenders has decreased in the last three years. The National Parole Board granted full parole to 52% of applicants, a 2% increase from the previous year.
- ◆ As in previous years, there is considerable variation among the provincial parole boards in terms of their grant rates. For example, the grant rate for Ontario in 1996-97 was 35% compared to 65% in Quebec. This difference in grant rates was also apparent in previous years. The five-year (1992-93 to 1996-97) average grant rate in Quebec is 70% compared to 48% in Ontario. However, the higher provincial grant rate in Quebec was accompanied by a slightly lower parole success rate than in Ontario (73% versus 85%).

⁴ The parole grant rate for 1996-97 was unavailable for British Columbia and was excluded from previous years when making year to year comparisons. In 1995-96, the parole grant rate in British Columbia was 48%.

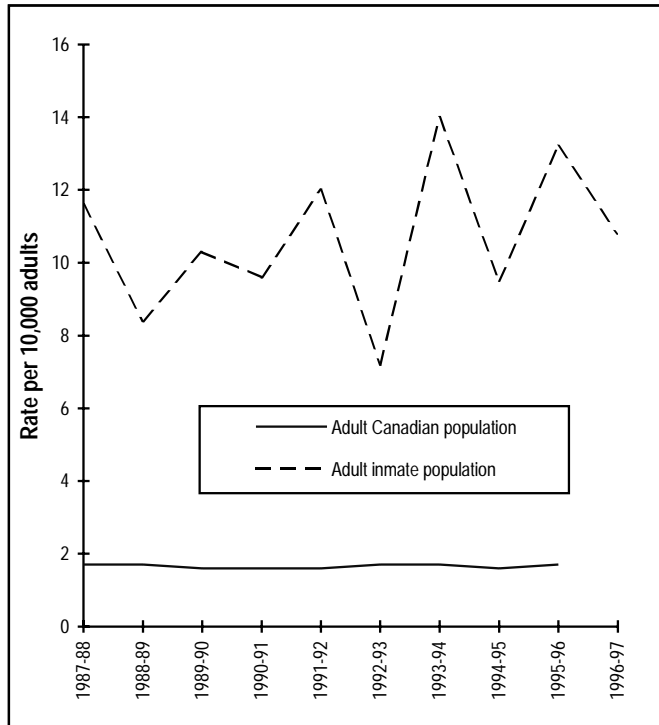
FIGURE 11. CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL INMATE POPULATION

CAUSES OF DEATH



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

SUICIDE RATES



HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ There were 92 inmate deaths in custodial facilities across Canada in 1996-97. Of these, 44 occurred within the provincial/territorial inmate population and 48 within the federal inmate population.
- ◆ Suicide continues to be the most frequent cause of death in custody, accounting for 27 of the provincial/territorial inmate deaths and 10 of the federal inmate deaths.
- ◆ The number of suicides recorded in federal institutions was down from 17 in 1995-96, and is the smallest number recorded in a decade. In contrast, the number of suicides recorded in provincial/territorial institutions in 1996-97, while down from the previous year, was the second highest in a decade.
- ◆ Five murders were recorded in Canada's prisons in 1996-97, one in a provincial institution and four in the federal system.
- ◆ When looked at as a rate per 10,000 adults, the inmate suicide rate in 1996-97 is six times higher than in the adult Canadian population (10.8 and 1.7 respectively).

Demographic Profile

TABLE 1. CENSUS POPULATION ESTIMATES, CANADA AND THE PROVINCES, 1994 TO 1996

Province	Gender	Adult population			Total population		
		1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Thousands							
Newfoundland	T.	433.5	433.7	432.3	581.3	576.7	570.7
	M.	216.5	216.2	214.7	291.8	289.0	285.2
	F.	217.0	217.5	217.6	289.5	287.7	285.5
Prince Edward Island	T.	99.2	100.4	102.1	134.6	135.6	137.3
	M.	48.4	48.9	49.6	66.5	67.0	67.7
	F.	50.8	51.5	52.5	68.1	68.6	69.6
Nova Scotia	T.	711.2	716.0	721.5	933.8	937.8	942.8
	M.	347.3	349.1	351.2	460.9	462.3	464.3
	F.	363.9	366.9	370.3	472.9	475.5	478.5
New Brunswick	T.	575.0	579.9	584.1	757.7	760.2	762.5
	M.	282.0	284.3	286.1	375.5	376.5	377.3
	F.	293.0	295.6	298.0	382.2	383.7	385.2
Quebec	T.	5,581.0	5,640.6	5,696.4	7,288.8	7,343.3	7,389.2
	M.	2,718.5	2,748.7	2,776.7	3,592.6	3,620.0	3,642.6
	F.	2,862.5	2,891.9	2,919.7	3,696.2	3,723.3	3,746.6
Ontario	T.	8,307.5	8,436.7	8,560.8	10,937.1	11,097.4	11,252.4
	M.	4,057.8	4,121.8	4,181.4	5,404.7	5,485.1	5,560.5
	F.	4,249.7	4,314.9	4,379.4	5,532.4	5,612.3	5,691.9
Manitoba	T.	837.6	843.9	849.6	1,129.4	1,136.8	1,143.5
	M.	410.8	413.9	416.5	560.3	564.0	567.4
	F.	426.8	430.0	433.1	569.1	572.8	576.1
Saskatchewan	T.	730.4	735.8	741.9	1,012.2	1,016.6	1,022.5
	M.	359.4	361.6	364.3	503.6	505.4	507.8
	F.	371.0	374.2	377.6	508.6	511.2	514.7
Alberta	T.	1,977.3	2,010.4	2,044.3	2,715.6	2,752.1	2,789.6
	M.	989.0	1,005.5	1,022.5	1,367.4	1,385.9	1,404.6
	F.	988.3	1,004.9	1,021.8	1,348.2	1,366.2	1,385.0
British Columbia	T.	2,808.2	2,884.2	2,960.7	3,670.8	3,762.9	3,855.1
	M.	1,383.9	1,421.4	1,459.1	1,825.1	1,871.0	1,916.8
	F.	1,424.3	1,462.8	1,501.6	1,845.7	1,891.9	1,938.3
Yukon	T.	21.3	21.8	22.6	29.6	30.3	31.4
	M.	10.9	11.2	11.6	15.2	15.5	16.1
	F.	10.4	10.6	11.0	14.4	14.8	15.3
Northwest Territories	T.	40.5	41.3	41.8	64.8	65.9	66.5
	M.	21.3	21.7	21.9	33.7	34.3	34.6
	F.	19.2	19.6	19.9	31.1	31.6	31.9
CANADA	T.	22,122.7	22,444.7	22,758.1	29,255.7	29,615.6	29,963.5
	M.	10,845.8	11,004.3	11,155.6	14,497.3	14,676.0	14,844.9
	F.	11,276.9	11,440.4	11,602.5	14,758.4	14,939.6	15,118.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division (updated postcensal estimates for 1994, and 1995; and preliminary postcensal estimates for 1996).

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF THE ADULT POPULATION, BY PROVINCE, AGE AND GENDER, 1996

Province	Gender	Age									Total
		18	19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 and over	
Thousands											
Newfoundland	T.	8.9	9.0	46.6	45.3	47.1	48.1	47.0	42.6	137.9	432.5
	M.	4.5	4.5	23.8	23.1	23.5	24.0	23.5	21.5	66.4	214.8
	F.	4.4	4.5	22.8	22.2	23.6	24.1	23.5	21.1	71.5	217.7
Prince Edward Island	T.	2.0	2.1	9.8	9.8	10.9	11.0	9.9	9.8	36.8	102.1
	M.	1.0	1.0	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.0	17.0	49.6
	F.	1.0	1.1	4.8	4.9	5.6	5.6	4.9	4.8	19.8	52.5
Nova Scotia	T.	12.6	12.8	66.5	68.7	80.6	82.0	73.7	69.3	255.3	721.5
	M.	6.4	6.5	33.9	35.1	40.6	40.5	36.1	34.8	117.3	351.2
	F.	6.2	6.3	32.6	33.6	40.0	41.5	37.6	34.5	138.0	370.3
New Brunswick	T.	10.5	11.1	56.9	57.0	64.6	64.6	61.1	56.9	202.1	584.8
	M.	5.3	5.7	28.9	28.9	32.6	32.3	30.3	28.8	93.2	286.0
	F.	5.2	5.4	28.0	28.1	32.0	32.3	30.8	28.1	108.9	298.8
Quebec	T.	99.0	99.7	478.7	519.7	643.2	675.4	609.9	553.5	2,017.2	5,696.3
	M.	50.9	50.8	243.8	265.0	328.4	340.8	305.4	277.0	914.5	2,776.6
	F.	48.1	48.9	234.9	254.7	314.8	334.6	304.5	276.5	1,102.7	2,919.7
Ontario	T.	142.5	144.0	757.6	858.2	1,023.4	996.7	874.7	804.5	2,959.3	8,560.9
	M.	73.2	73.6	383.7	429.0	518.2	502.1	432.8	401.0	1,367.8	4,181.4
	F.	69.3	70.4	373.9	429.2	505.2	494.6	441.9	403.5	1,591.5	4,379.5
Manitoba	T.	15.7	15.6	81.0	81.5	93.9	94.4	85.3	75.9	306.5	849.8
	M.	7.9	7.8	41.7	41.5	47.9	48.2	42.7	38.4	140.5	416.6
	F.	7.8	7.8	39.3	40.0	46.0	46.2	42.6	37.5	166.0	433.2
Saskatchewan	T.	14.8	14.8	70.0	64.3	77.6	82.8	75.6	62.9	279.0	741.8
	M.	7.7	7.6	35.6	32.0	38.5	42.0	38.8	32.3	129.7	364.2
	F.	7.1	7.2	34.4	32.3	39.1	40.8	36.8	30.6	149.3	377.6
Alberta	T.	38.3	38.7	197.1	216.0	249.2	263.7	230.9	190.4	620.1	2,044.4
	M.	19.7	19.7	100.8	109.5	127.1	134.8	117.8	97.1	296.0	1,022.5
	F.	18.6	19.0	96.3	106.5	122.1	128.9	113.1	93.3	324.1	1,021.9
British Columbia	T.	48.9	49.8	264.5	294.3	330.7	338.8	311.8	287.6	1,034.5	2,960.9
	M.	25.2	25.6	132.5	148.0	166.7	169.2	155.4	145.6	490.9	1,459.1
	F.	23.7	24.2	132.0	146.3	164.0	169.6	156.4	142.0	543.6	1,501.8
Yukon	T.	0.4	0.4	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.6	5.0	22.6
	M.	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.9	11.7
	F.	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.1	10.9
Northwest Territories	T.	1.0	1.1	5.4	6.2	6.7	5.6	4.5	3.7	7.3	41.5
	M.	0.5	0.5	2.7	3.2	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.1	3.9	21.7
	F.	0.5	0.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.6	3.4	19.8
CANADA	T.	394.6	399.1	2,036.3	2,223.4	2,631.2	2,666.4	2,387.4	2,159.7	7,861.0	22,759.1
	M.	202.5	203.5	1,033.5	1,121.4	1,334.0	1,343.8	1,191.7	1,084.9	3,640.1	11,155.4
	F.	192.1	195.6	1,002.8	1,102.0	1,297.2	1,322.6	1,195.7	1,074.8	4,220.9	11,603.7

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

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

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

Province	Year	Criminal Code				Federal Statutes		Total offences ⁴
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving ²	Other ³	Drug offences	Other	
Newfoundland	1994	6,417	14,955	2,283	11,065	852	509	36,081
	1995	6,108	13,980	1,897	10,868	1,027	520	34,400
	1996	5,531	15,425	1,993	12,872	904	498	37,223
Prince Edward Island	1994	1,029	4,591	646	3,821	246	150	10,483
	1995	1,019	4,939	696	3,779	262	151	10,846
	1996	1,118	4,813	788	4,316	320	278	11,633
Nova Scotia	1994	10,187	37,915	3,829	28,470	2,055	1,393	83,849
	1995	10,238	37,738	3,339	27,118	1,833	1,047	81,313
	1996	10,548	37,880	2,895	30,311	1,910	1,099	84,643
New Brunswick	1994	7,100	24,766	4,224	19,825	1,238	1,615	58,768
	1995	6,928	25,171	3,709	20,115	1,550	1,481	58,954
	1996	6,903	25,174	3,365	18,873	1,670	1,222	57,207
Quebec	1994	53,117	317,564	23,373	126,188	11,789	5,317	537,348
	1995	49,703	317,001	24,220	144,879	12,389	4,454	552,646
	1996	48,391	331,742	21,584	130,242	14,149	3,286	549,394
Ontario	1994	108,574	532,505	27,154	291,308	18,325	12,073	989,939
	1995	105,447	549,456	26,391	284,265	18,877	11,978	996,414
	1996	101,413	527,119	26,256	265,292	20,198	8,632	948,910
Manitoba	1994	18,103	71,565	4,782	42,310	1,682	2,763	141,205
	1995	17,122	66,185	4,603	41,927	1,792	2,010	133,639
	1996	16,897	63,779	4,110	40,491	1,880	3,579	130,736
Saskatchewan	1994	12,275	59,127	9,103	36,871	2,042	2,844	122,262
	1995	13,047	62,242	9,367	38,980	1,769	2,517	127,922
	1996	13,563	64,323	9,406	41,075	2,051	2,698	133,116
Alberta	1994	28,516	147,101	17,603	78,470	5,398	3,444	280,532
	1995	27,450	142,224	14,395	77,752	4,921	3,223	269,965
	1996	27,938	141,120	13,700	79,238	5,177	3,288	270,461
British Columbia	1994	53,699	307,571	12,775	156,212	16,409	9,810	556,476
	1995	53,300	323,747	11,467	146,359	16,651	8,296	559,820
	1996	54,784	336,869	10,793	144,894	16,174	6,462	569,976
Yukon	1994	817	2,555	561	2,384	182	100	6,599
	1995	997	2,761	399	2,334	188	132	6,811
	1996	1,000	2,615	315	2,686	196	84	6,896
Northwest Territories	1994	3,564	4,716	646	7,577	376	474	17,353
	1995	3,345	5,048	591	7,486	401	224	17,095
	1996	3,351	4,941	672	6,621	477	239	16,301
CANADA	1994	303,398	1,524,931	106,979	804,501	60,594	40,492	2,840,895
	1995	294,704	1,550,492	101,074	805,862	61,660	36,033	2,849,825
	1996	291,437	1,555,800	95,877	776,911	65,106	31,365	2,816,496

See endnotes.

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

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

Province	Year	Criminal Code				Federal Statutes		Total offences ⁴
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving ²	Other ³	Drug offences	Other	
Newfoundland	1994	2,411	2,858	1,754	1,760	478	171	9,432
	1995	1,961	2,901	1,333	1,558	687	151	8,591
	1996	1,778	2,751	1,191	1,723	503	111	8,057
Prince Edward Island	1994	380	675	509	395	111	62	2,132
	1995	316	680	554	372	107	55	2,084
	1996	339	503	538	378	132	60	1,950
Nova Scotia	1994	3,401	5,577	3,279	4,315	1,233	223	18,028
	1995	3,173	4,958	2,816	3,324	1,034	189	15,494
	1996	3,582	5,126	2,444	4,177	1,098	167	16,594
New Brunswick	1994	2,367	3,457	3,164	2,965	572	272	12,797
	1995	2,137	3,250	2,725	2,729	766	248	11,855
	1996	2,155	3,756	2,635	2,753	779	164	12,242
Quebec	1994	23,625	37,270	20,668	28,963	8,392	1,540	120,458
	1995	21,406	34,895	21,303	28,917	8,707	1,446	116,674
	1996	20,724	36,702	19,098	27,468	8,809	1,427	114,228
Ontario	1994	46,217	50,636	25,520	53,464	14,097	4,448	194,382
	1995	43,514	50,262	24,784	52,212	13,369	3,677	187,818
	1996	39,445	48,073	24,686	48,662	14,033	2,429	177,328
Manitoba	1994	9,533	6,702	3,552	6,462	1,069	760	28,078
	1995	8,699	6,981	3,454	6,308	1,132	339	26,913
	1996	8,437	6,449	3,082	5,794	1,167	346	25,275
Saskatchewan	1994	5,287	8,179	5,524	8,761	1,028	533	29,312
	1995	5,412	8,031	5,670	9,124	1,105	707	30,049
	1996	5,410	7,917	5,552	9,637	1,439	651	30,606
Alberta	1994	11,484	20,306	12,963	15,555	3,957	368	64,633
	1995	10,659	18,701	10,600	13,750	3,352	431	57,493
	1996	11,189	18,608	10,311	14,458	3,240	587	58,393
British Columbia	1994	18,921	25,250	10,087	11,384	7,586	874	74,102
	1995	18,128	27,323	8,916	12,833	7,093	598	74,891
	1996	18,796	28,745	8,767	12,497	6,904	511	76,220
Yukon	1994	342	218	495	306	111	2	1,474
	1995	433	231	326	271	128	7	1,396
	1996	361	179	253	284	79	5	1,161
Northwest Territories	1994	1,395	763	323	789	237	43	3,550
	1995	1,291	659	311	712	198	48	3,219
	1996	1,239	536	337	623	226	15	2,976
CANADA	1994	125,363	161,891	87,838	135,119	38,871	9,296	558,378
	1995	117,129	158,872	82,792	132,110	37,678	7,896	536,477
	1996	113,455	159,345	78,894	128,454	38,409	6,473	525,030

See endnotes.

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

Provincial/Territorial Profile

TABLE 5. PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL CUSTODIAL FACILITIES IN OPERATION AT YEAR-END, 1996-97**NEWFOUNDLAND**

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

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Correctional Centre
 Provincial Correctional Centre

NOVA SCOTIA

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

NEW BRUNSWICK

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

QUEBEC

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

ONTARIO

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

MANITOBA

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

SASKATCHEWAN

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

ALBERTA

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

YUKON

Teslin Community Correctional Centre
 Whitehorse Correctional Centre

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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

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

Province	Year	Security level			Capacity		Non-custodial (probation/ parole offices)
		Secure	Open	Total	Operational	Special purpose	
Newfoundland	1994-95	8	1	9	375	81	14
	1995-96	6	2	8	415	47	14
	1996-97	7	1	8	351	47	14
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	2	-	2	115 r	8	6
	1995-96	2	-	2	115	8	6
	1996-97	2	-	2	115	8	6
Nova Scotia	1994-95	9	-	9	475	36	17
	1995-96	9	-	9	475	36	17
	1996-97	9	-	9	475	36	17
New Brunswick	1994-95	9	2	11	389	16	12
	1995-96	10	2	12	390	16	12
	1996-97	7	1	8	324	30	12
Quebec ¹	1994-95	23	2	25	3,156	716	38
	1995-96	22	2	24	3,106	871	21
	1996-97	18	1	19	3,297	504	21
Ontario	1994-95	44	4	48	7,792	687	105
	1995-96	46	2	48	7,668	708	105
	1996-97	46	2	48	8,024	664	105
Manitoba	1994-95	6	2	8	1,076	..	20
	1995-96	6	2	8	1,076	..	20
	1996-97	6	2	8	1,008	..	20
Saskatchewan	1994-95	4	8	12	1,123 r	57	15
	1995-96	4	8	12	1,123 r	57	15
	1996-97	4	8	12	1,123	57	15
Alberta	1994-95	9	1	10	2,196	585	42
	1995-96	8	1	9	2,395	692	44 r
	1996-97	8	1	9	2,375	687	45
British Columbia	1994-95	7	12	19	2,133	..	81
	1995-96	7	12	19	2,259	..	81
	1996-97	8	11	19	2,332	142	81
Yukon	1994-95	1	1	2	125	11	3
	1995-96	1	1	2	125	11	3
	1996-97	1	1	2	120	11	3
Northwest Territories	1994-95	2	2	4	290	32	..
	1995-96	2	2	4	..	..	..
	1996-97	3	1	4	244	-	..
TOTAL	1994-95	124	35	159	19,245 r	2,229	353
	1995-96	123	34	157	19,147 r	2,446	338 r
	1996-97	119	29	148	19,788	2,186	339

Note: Multilevel facilities are included under secure facilities.

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

TABLE 7. STAFF COMPLEMENT¹, BY SELECTED CATEGORIES, 1996-97

Province	Headquarters and central services	Custodial services			Non-custodial services			Parole boards			Total	Salaries as a % of total expenditures ²
		Correctional officers	Other	Total	Probation/ parole officers	Other	Total	Board members	Other	Total		
Newfoundland ³	4	166	66	232	32	15	47	...	...	...	283	72
Prince Edward Island ⁴	2	50	25	75	15	2	17	...	...	...	94	78
Nova Scotia ⁵	11	183	172	355	72	44	116	...	...	...	482	67
New Brunswick ⁶	15	228	64	292	47	28	75	...	...	...	382	68
Quebec ⁷	133	1,740	795	2,535	197	88	285	9	-	9	2,962	76
Ontario ⁸	158	..	..	5,352	..	..	784	16	32	48	6,342	80
Manitoba ⁹	22	459	85	544	59	34	93	...	...	...	659	81
Saskatchewan ¹⁰	17	624	113	737	74	23	97	...	...	...	851	79
Alberta	34	825	310	1,135	127	75	202	...	...	...	1,371	82
British Columbia ¹¹	49	..	..	1,546	..	..	363	..	..	7	1,965	64
Yukon ³	18	60	30	90	8	9	17	...	...	...	125	82
Northwest Territories ¹²	9	155	69	224	-	-	-	...	...	...	233	..
TOTAL	472	4,490	1,729	13,117	631	318	2,096	25	32	64	15,749	77

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

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

Province	Year	Current dollars										Constant 1994-95 dollars	
		Custodial services		Community supervision services		Headquarters and central services		Parole boards		Total ²		Total	
		\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	per capita	\$'000	per capita
Newfoundland ³	1994-95	17,835	89	1,950	10	154	1	...	...	19,939	34.30	19,939	34.30
	1995-96	17,697	87	2,451	12	212	1	...	...	20,360	35.30	19,935	34.57
	1996-97	16,016	86	2,361	13	229	1	...	...	18,606	32.60	17,910	31.38
Prince Edward Island ⁴	1994-95	3,316	76	800	18	255	6	...	...	4,371	32.47	4,371	32.47
	1995-96	3,360	78	830	19	110	3	...	...	4,300	31.71	4,210	31.05
	1996-97	4,199	79	953	18	156	3	...	...	5,308	38.66	5,109	37.21
Nova Scotia	1994-95	18,456	75	5,093	21	940	4	...	...	24,489	26.23	24,489	26.23
	1995-96	17,299	70	5,832	24	1,580	6	...	...	24,711	26.35	24,195	25.80
	1996-97	17,435	70	6,397	26	1,079	4	...	...	24,911	26.42	23,979	25.43
New Brunswick	1994-95	12,647	76	2,859	17	1,178	7	...	...	16,684	22.02	16,684	22.02
	1995-96	13,028	77	2,994	18	907	5	...	...	16,929	22.27	16,576	21.80
	1996-97	13,454	75	3,264	18	1,281	7	...	...	17,999	23.61	17,326	22.72
Quebec ⁵	1994-95	145,702	84	18,362	11	5,953	3	2,691	2	172,708	23.69	172,708	23.69
	1995-96	147,345	86	17,709	10	4,142	2	2,932	2	172,128	23.44	168,534	22.95
	1996-97	143,239	86	14,344	9	6,543	4	2,741	2	166,867	22.58	160,626	21.74
Ontario	1994-95	345,211	85	50,487	12	8,192	2	4,083	1	407,973	37.30	407,973	37.30
	1995-96	332,681	85	46,383	12	8,645	2	3,523	1	391,232	35.25	383,063	34.52
	1996-97	351,479	84	53,045	13	8,944	2	3,238	1	416,706	37.03	401,122	35.65
Manitoba	1994-95	32,302	82	5,270	13	1,982	5	...	...	39,554	35.02	39,554	35.02
	1995-96	32,665	82	5,183	13	2,107	5	...	...	39,955	35.15	39,121	34.41
	1996-97	35,549	82	5,291	12	2,700	6	...	...	43,540	38.08	41,912	36.65
Saskatchewan	1994-95	41,892	86	5,262	11	1,439	3	...	...	48,593	48.01	48,593	48.01
	1995-96	42,189	86	5,111	10	1,712	3	...	...	49,012	48.21	47,989	47.21
	1996-97	41,782	86	5,265	11	1,504	3	...	...	48,551	47.48	46,736	45.71
Alberta ⁶	1994-95	71,684	83	11,938	14	2,964	3	...	...	86,586	31.88	86,586	31.88
	1995-96	62,724 r	82	10,826 r	14	3,289	4	...	...	76,839 r	27.92	75,235	27.34
	1996-97	60,820	81	10,886	15	3,251	4	...	...	74,957	26.87	72,154	25.87
British Columbia	1994-95	109,044	79	23,768	17	4,724	3	886	1	138,422	37.71	138,422	37.71
	1995-96	121,319	79	27,031	18	4,613	3	805	1	153,768	40.86	150,557	40.01
	1996-97	124,872	80	26,784	17	4,125	3	836	1	156,617	40.63	150,760	39.11
Yukon ⁷	1994-95	5,811	82	1,083	15	204	3	...	...	7,098	238.99	7,098	238.99
	1995-96	6,143	79	1,458	19	222	3	...	...	7,823	258.18	7,660	252.79
	1996-97	6,260	80	1,308	17	240	3	...	...	7,808	248.66	7,516	239.36
Northwest Territories ⁸	1994-95	11,996	87	981	-	886	6	...	...	13,863	213.94	13,863	213.94
	1995-96	12,227	94	-	-	757	6	...	...	12,984	197.03	12,713	192.91
	1996-97	14,480	88	1,375	8	539	3	...	...	16,394	246.53	15,781	237.31
TOTAL	1994-95	815,896	83	127,853	13	28,871	3	7,660	1	980,280	33.51	980,280	33.51
	1995-96	808,677 r	83	125,808 r	13	28,296	3	7,260	1	970,041 r	32.75	949,786	32.07
	1996-97	829,585	83	131,273	13	30,591	3	6,815	1	998,264	33.32	960,931	32.07

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

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

Province	Year	Government operated			Purchased services			Total, all custodial services
		Secure	Open	Community correctional centres	Community residential centres	Treatment centres	Other services/grants	
		\$'000			\$'000			
Newfoundland	1994-95	15,638	2,079	-	60	-	58	17,835
	1995-96	15,442	2,125	-	72	-	58	17,697
	1996-97	14,061	1,828	-	69	-	58	16,016
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	3,316	-	-	-	-	-	3,316
	1995-96	3,360	-	-	-	-	-	3,360
	1996-97	4,199	-	-	-	-	-	4,199
Nova Scotia	1994-95	18,414	-	-	16	-	26	18,456
	1995-96	17,256	-	-	16	-	26	17,298
	1996-97	17,393	-	-	16	-	26	17,435
New Brunswick ¹	1994-95	12,097	-	533	-	-	17	12,647
	1995-96	12,483	-	527	-	-	17	13,027
	1996-97	12,946	-	482	-	-	26	13,454
Quebec	1994-95	134,407	-	-	7,777	3,080	438	145,702
	1995-96	136,704	-	-	7,465	2,890	287	147,346
	1996-97	130,280	-	-	7,597	3,009	2,353	143,239
Ontario ²	1994-95	332,147	-	-	13,064	-	-	345,211
	1995-96	322,528	-	-	10,153	-	-	332,681
	1996-97	350,132	-	-	1,347	-	-	351,479
Manitoba	1994-95	31,413	693	-	196	-	-	32,302
	1995-96	31,834	703	-	128	-	-	32,665
	1996-97	34,678	776	-	95	-	-	35,549
Saskatchewan ³	1994-95	36,017	3,814	1,525	436	100	-	41,892
	1995-96	36,377	3,920	1,356	433	102	-	42,188
	1996-97	35,810	3,985	1,451	436	101	-	41,783
Alberta ⁴	1994-95	65,898	-	2,187	1,768	-	1,831	71,684
	1995-96	59,414 r	-	1,656 r	954	-	700	62,724 r
	1996-97	57,946	-	1,481	692	-	700	60,819
British Columbia ⁵	1994-95	72,715	27,880	1,955	507	-	5,987	109,044
	1995-96	82,505	29,977	2,168	743	-	5,926	121,319
	1996-97	85,202	30,368	2,036	819	-	6,448	124,873
Yukon	1994-95	5,654	-	-	157	-	-	5,811
	1995-96	5,969	-	-	173	-	-	6,142
	1996-97	6,121	-	-	140	-	-	6,261
Northwest Territories	1994-95	11,996	-	-	-	-	-	11,996
	1995-96	12,227	-	-	-	-	-	12,227
	1996-97	14,480	-	-	-	-	-	14,480
TOTAL	1994-95	739,712	34,466	6,200	23,981	3,180	8,357	815,896
	1995-96	736,099 r	36,725 r	5,707 r	20,137	2,992	7,014	808,674
	1996-97	763,248	36,957	5,450	11,211	3,110	9,611	829,587

See endnotes.

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

Province	Year	Probation services	Purchased services		Total
			Supervision	Other services/ grants	
		\$'000			
Newfoundland ¹	1994-95	1,616	-	334	1,950
	1995-96	2,009	-	442	2,451
	1996-97	2,005	-	356	2,361
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	800	-	-	800
	1995-96	830	-	-	830
	1996-97	953	-	-	953
Nova Scotia ²	1994-95	4,929	155	9	5,093
	1995-96	5,647	176	9	5,832
	1996-97	5,637	209	551	6,397
New Brunswick	1994-95	2,859	-	-	2,859
	1995-96	2,994	-	-	2,994
	1996-97	3,264	-	-	3,264
Quebec ³	1994-95	17,916	-	446	18,362
	1995-96	17,237	-	472	17,709
	1996-97	13,750	-	594	14,344
Ontario	1994-95	41,582	8,403	502	50,487
	1995-96	38,312	8,040	31	46,383
	1996-97	45,174	7,871	-	53,045
Manitoba	1994-95	5,043	-	227	5,270
	1995-96	5,014	-	169	5,183
	1996-97	5,126	-	165	5,291
Saskatchewan ⁴	1994-95	4,753	509	-	5,262
	1995-96	4,254	857	-	5,111
	1996-97	4,839	426	-	5,265
Alberta	1994-95	10,451	-	1,487	11,938
	1995-96	9,665 r	-	1,161	10,826 r
	1996-97	9,743	-	1,143	10,886
British Columbia ⁴	1994-95	21,496	-	2,272	23,768
	1995-96	25,751	-	1,280	27,031
	1996-97	25,913	-	871	26,784
Yukon ⁵	1994-95	979	104	-	1,083
	1995-96	1,332	127	-	1,459
	1996-97	1,169	139	-	1,308
Northwest Territories ⁶	1994-95	-	-	981	981
	1995-96	-	-	-	-
	1996-97	-	1,375	-	1,375
TOTAL	1994-95	112,424	9,171	6,258	127,853
	1995-96	113,045 r	9,200	3,564	125,809 r
	1996-97	117,573	10,020	3,680	131,273

See endnotes.

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

Province	Year	Institutional operating costs		Total days stay ¹	Average daily inmate cost	
		Current dollars	Constant 1994-95 dollars		Current dollars	Constant 1994-95 dollars
		\$'000	\$'000		\$	\$
Newfoundland	1994-95	17,717	17,717	143,445	123.51	123.51
	1995-96	17,567	17,204	129,575	135.57	132.77
	1996-97	15,889	15,297	114,245	139.08	133.90
Prince Edward Island ²	1994-95	3,316	3,316	34,675 r	95.63 r	95.63
	1995-96	3,360	3,291	41,245	81.46	79.78
	1996-97	4,199	4,043	32,485	129.26	124.44
Nova Scotia	1994-95	18,414	18,414	160,235	114.92	114.92
	1995-96	17,256	16,899	148,555	116.16	113.76
	1996-97	17,393	16,745	147,825	117.66	113.28
New Brunswick	1994-95	12,630	12,630	156,585	80.66	80.66
	1995-96	13,010	12,741	150,015	86.72	84.93
	1996-97	13,428	12,928	146,000	91.97	88.55
Quebec	1994-95	134,407	134,407	1,296,845	103.64	103.64
	1995-96	136,704	133,878	1,266,550	107.93	105.70
	1996-97	130,280	125,425	1,250,125	104.21	100.33
Ontario	1994-95	332,147	332,147	2,657,930	124.96	124.96
	1995-96	322,528	315,860	2,684,940	120.12	117.64
	1996-97	350,132	337,085	2,834,590	123.52	118.92
Manitoba	1994-95	32,106	32,106	343,465	93.48	93.48
	1995-96	32,537	31,865	354,780	91.71	89.82
	1996-97	35,454	34,133	359,525	98.61	94.94
Saskatchewan	1994-95	41,356	41,356	452,600	91.37	91.37
	1995-96	41,654	40,793	462,455	90.07	88.21
	1996-97	41,246	39,709	428,875	96.17	92.59
Alberta	1994-95	68,085	68,085	990,245	68.76	68.76
	1995-96	61,070 r	59,807	930,750	65.61	64.26
	1996-97	59,428	57,214	913,960	65.02	62.60
British Columbia	1994-95	102,550	102,550	861,765	119.00	119.00
	1995-96	114,650	112,280	888,410	129.05	126.38
	1996-97	117,606	113,224	943,160	124.69	120.05
Yukon	1994-95	5,654	5,654	25,185	224.50	224.50
	1995-96	5,969	5,846	30,660	194.68	190.66
	1996-97	6,121	5,893	25,550	239.57	230.64
Northwest Territories	1994-95	11,996	11,996	108,405 r	110.66 r	110.66 r
	1995-96	12,227	11,974	115,705	105.67	103.49
	1996-97	14,480	13,940	124,465	116.34	112.00
TOTAL	1994-95	780,378	780,378	7,231,380 r	107.92 r	107.92
	1995-96	778,532 r	762,436	7,203,640	108.07	105.84
	1996-97	805,656	775,635	7,320,805	110.05	105.95

¹ Total days stay" is calculated by multiplying the average daily actual-in count for each jurisdiction by the number of days in the particular fiscal year.

² See endnote (4) for Table 8.

TABLE 12. AVERAGE DAILY COUNT OF OFFENDERS IN PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL CUSTODY - ON-REGISTER AND ACTUAL-IN, BY INMATE STATUS¹

Province	Year	On-register count	Actual-in count				Total actual-in count
			Sentenced	Not sentenced		Total	
				Remand	Other/temporary detention		
Newfoundland	1994-95	444	354	39	-	39	393
	1995-96	459	319	36	-	36	355
	1996-97	371	281	32	-	32	313
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	95	84	11	-	11	95
	1995-96	113	96	11	-	11	107
	1996-97	92	76	13	-	13	89
Nova Scotia	1994-95	542	373	66	-	66	439
	1995-96	499	346	61	-	61	407
	1996-97	492	327	78	-	78	405
New Brunswick	1994-95	491	376	43	11	54	429
	1995-96	477	353	48	10	58	411
	1996-97	492	339	54	7	61	400
Quebec ²	1994-95	6,097	2,334	1,219	-	1,219	3,553
	1995-96	6,418	2,303	1,167	-	1,167	3,470
	1996-97	6,523	2,267	1,158	-	1,158	3,425
Ontario	1994-95	9,353	4,619	2,507	156	2,663	7,282
	1995-96	8,612	4,690	2,465	201	2,666	7,356
	1996-97	8,419	4,819	2,710	237	2,947	7,766
Manitoba	1994-95	1,208	703	237	1	238	941
	1995-96	1,278	696	272	4	276	972
	1996-97	1,269	639	340	5	345	985
Saskatchewan	1994-95	1,454	1,076	164	-	164	1,240
	1995-96	1,507	1,088	179	-	179	1,267
	1996-97	1,365	980	195	-	195	1,175
Alberta	1994-95	3,944	2,215	497	-	497	2,712
	1995-96	3,551	2,084	466	-	466	2,550
	1996-97	3,172	1,983	487	-	487	2,470
British Columbia	1994-95	..	1,874	487	-	487	2,361
	1995-96	..	1,933	501	-	501	2,434
	1996-97	..	1,961	623	-	623	2,584
Yukon	1994-95	74	54	15	-	15	69
	1995-96	85	63	21	-	21	84
	1996-97	70	53	17	-	17	70
Northwest Territories ³	1994-95	..	255 r	42 r	-	42 r	297 r
	1995-96	..	278	39	-	39	317
	1996-97	..	311	30	-	30	341
TOTAL	1994-95	23,702	14,316 r	5,327 r	168 r	5,495 r	19,811 r
	1995-96	22,999	14,249	5,266	215	5,481	19,730
	1996-97	22,283	14,036	5,737	249	5,986	20,023

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

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

Province	Year	Sentenced on admission	Non-sentenced admissions			Total
			Remand	Other/temporary detention	Total	
Newfoundland	1994-95	2,769	254	-	254	3,023
	1995-96	2,386	254	9	263	2,649
	1996-97	1,568	251	-	251	1,819
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	802	91	-	91	893
	1995-96	993	93	-	93	1,086
	1996-97	867	128	-	128	995
Nova Scotia	1994-95	2,748	1,054	442	1,496	4,244
	1995-96	2,622	1,139	369	1,508	4,130
	1996-97	2,113	1,432	387	1,819	3,932
New Brunswick ¹	1994-95	3,669	948	-	948	4,617
	1995-96	3,383	988	-	988	4,371
	1996-97	2,919	1,108	-	1,108	4,027
Quebec	1994-95	25,852	36,321	-	36,321	62,173
	1995-96	28,075	34,167	-	34,167	62,242
	1996-97	28,753	31,325	-	31,325	60,078
Ontario ²	1994-95	38,823	46,496	5,733	52,229	91,052
	1995-96	37,110	43,196	5,148	48,344	85,454
	1996-97	36,530	44,829	5,140	49,969	86,499
Manitoba	1994-95	3,036	4,918	1,854	6,772	9,808
	1995-96	2,433	3,600	3,763	7,363	9,796
	1996-97	2,069	2,835	3,697	6,535	8,604
Saskatchewan	1994-95	6,728	5,385	159	5,544	12,272
	1995-96	6,397	5,623	-	5,623	12,020
	1996-97	4,802	6,202	331	6,533	11,335
Alberta	1994-95	19,764	8,912	-	8,912	28,676
	1995-96	18,345	8,618	-	8,618	26,963
	1996-97	16,535	9,359	-	9,359	25,894
British Columbia	1994-95	12,437	7,653	-	7,653	20,090
	1995-96	12,425	8,533	-	8,533	20,958
	1996-97	11,531	10,179	-	10,179	21,710
Yukon	1994-95	368	232	9	241	609
	1995-96	393	256	12	268	661
	1996-97	310	253	6	259	569
Northwest Territories	1994-95	942	407	54	461	1,403
	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1994-95	117,938	112,671	8,251	120,922	238,860
	1995-96	114,562	106,467	9,301	115,768	230,330
	1996-97	107,997	107,901	9,561	117,465	225,462

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

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

Province	Year	Unit of count	Number	Criminal Code				
				Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Total
				Per cent				
Newfoundland	1994-95	MSO	2,769	25	24	17	17	83
	1995-96	MSO	2,386	21	25	17	17	80
	1996-97	MSO	1,568	25	28	14	17	85
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	MSO	802	..	..	..	..	..
	1995-96	MSO	993	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	MSO	867	8	37	23	2	70
Nova Scotia	1994-95	MSO	2,748	19	27	12	20	78
	1995-96	MSO	2,622	19	24	12	22	78
	1996-97	MSO	2,113	23	21	11	28	83
New Brunswick ²	1994-95	MSO	3,669	16	19	22	27	85
	1995-96	MSO	3,383	16	15	21	27	80
	1996-97	MSO	2,919	12	17	21	26	76
Quebec	1994-95	MSO	25,852	6	33	15	11	65
	1995-96	MSO	28,075	5	32	14	9	61
	1996-97	MSO	28,753	4	31	12	8	56
Ontario	1994-95	MSO	38,823	28	35	10	16	89
	1995-96	MSO	37,110	29	36	10	15	90
	1996-97	MSO	36,530	29	36	9	14	89
Manitoba	1994-95	MSO	3,036	28	26	14	17	84
	1995-96	MSO	2,433	25	28	12	20	85
	1996-97	MSO	2,069	27	29	10	20	86
Saskatchewan ³	1994-95	MSD	6,728	18	24	26	16	84
	1995-96	MSD	6,397	18	23	25	15	82
	1996-97	MSD	4,802	21	25	23	17	87
Alberta	1994-95	MC	48,354	9	24	9	30	72
	1995-96	MC	44,818	9	24	9	30	72
	1996-97	MC	44,264	9	25	11	26	70
British Columbia	1994-95	MSD	12,437	17	27	16	28	88
	1995-96	MSD	12,425	17	31	14	30	92
	1996-97	MSD	11,531	17	32	12	30	92
Yukon	1994-95	MC	1,250	17	12	21	43	92
	1995-96	MC	1,442	19	16	16	41	93
	1996-97	MC	1,234	23	16	14	40	93
Northwest Territories	1994-95	MC	3,098	18	16	--	50	85
	1995-96	MC	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	MC	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1994-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1995-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1996-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MC - Multiple Charge

MSD - Most Serious Disposition

MSO - Most Serious Offence

See endnotes.

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

Federal Statutes			Provincial Statutes			Fine default admissions ¹
Drug offences	Other	Total	Liquor offences	Other	Total	
per cent						
6	7	13	2	2	4	28
8	8	16	2	2	3	25
7	6	13	1	1	2	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	33
11	1	12	16	2	18	22
9	3	12	6	5	11	21
8	3	12	5	6	10	18
7	2	9	4	4	8	18
3	3	6	4	5	9	5
4	4	8	5	5	11	5
5	5	10	8	5	13	6
8	2	10	9	7	16	44
7	2	9	4	15	19	48
6	2	7	2	22	24	55
9	1	10	--	1	1	9
8	1	10	--	1	1	9
9	1	10	--	1	1	8
7	3	9	3	3	6	20
7	3	9	3	3	5	21
7	2	9	2	3	5	18
..	..	3	..	..	13	37
..	..	3	..	..	15	37
..	..	4	..	..	10	22
4	2	6	..	18	18	36
4	2	6	..	18	18	38
4	2	5	..	21	21	35
7	5	12	-	--	--	15
8	--	8	--	--	--	16
7	-	7	--	--	--	10
4	--	4	--	1	1	..
5	--	5	1	1	2	..
4	-	4	1	1	3	..
5	1	7	3	3	7	21
..
..
...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	24

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

Province	Year	Total sentenced admissions	Aggregate sentence length				
			1 - 7 days	8 - 14 days	15 - 29 days	30 - 31 days (1 month)	32 - 89 days
		Number	per cent				
Newfoundland	1994-95	2,769	14	13	11	10	14
	1995-96	2,386	12	14	9	10	14
	1996-97	1,568	9	11	8	11	14
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	802	43	26	17	1	1
	1995-96	993	53	8	10	8	8
	1996-97	867	27	18	22	10	15
Nova Scotia	1994-95	2,748	8	8	6	11	14
	1995-96	2,622	8	10	7	13	15
	1996-97	2,113	7	8	8	14	15
New Brunswick ²	1994-95	3,669	22	21	14	10	16
	1995-96	3,383	21	20	16	9	17
	1996-97	2,919	23	21	15	9	16
Quebec	1994-95	25,852	20	13	15	8	17
	1995-96	28,075	17	14	16	8	20
	1996-97	28,753	15	15	19	7	22
Ontario	1994-95	38,823	15	10	11	13	16
	1995-96	37,110	15	9	11	13	16
	1996-97	36,530	14	9	11	13	16
Manitoba	1994-95	3,036	4	7	7	9	16
	1995-96	2,433	3	7	8	9	16
	1996-97	2,069	4	7	8	13	17
Saskatchewan	1994-95	6,728	8	10	14	8	17
	1995-96	6,397	9	10	14	8	16
	1996-97	4,802	6	9	11	8	14
Alberta	1994-95	19,764	11	10	9	13	19
	1995-96	18,345	12	11	9	13	18
	1996-97	16,535	16	11	7	14	17
British Columbia ³	1994-95	12,437	15	17	9	13	12
	1995-96	12,425	16	16	8	13	13
	1996-97	11,531	15	15	7	13	14
Yukon	1994-95	368	7	13	12	13	14
	1995-96	393	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	310	3	12	6	16	17
Northwest Territories	1994-95	942	3	7	6	9	18
	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1994-95	117,938	14	11	11	11	16
	1995-96	114,562	14	11	11	11	17
	1996-97	107,997	14	11	12	12	17

See endnotes.

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

Aggregate sentence length							Median ¹ (in days)	Per cent intermittent sentences
90 - 92 days (3 months)	93 - 179 days	180 - 184 days (6 months)	185 - 364 days	365 - 366 days (1 year)	367 - 730 days	2 years and over		
per cent								
7	10	3	7	2	4	5	36	9
7	9	5	8	2	4	6	45	8
7	9	6	10	3	7	6	45	8
--	5	--	5	-	--	1	10	18
4	3	3	1	1	1	1	6	9
4	-	-	2	--	1	1	19	16
10	9	5	8	2	4	14	63	16
11	9	5	6	2	4	10	60	20
11	10	5	7	2	4	10	60	24
6	5	2	3	--	1	2	20	15
5	5	1	3	-	1	1	20	15
6	5	2	2	--	1	1	20	16
10	5	3	3	1	2	1	30	19
10	6	3	3	1	2	1	30	19
7	7	2	3	1	2	--	30	19
9	8	4	6	2	3	4	33	13
10	8	4	5	2	3	4	34	13
10	8	4	6	2	4	3	40	18
12	11	7	10	4	8	4	90	13
13	11	8	11	4	8	2	90	15
13	9	8	7	4	7	2	90	9
7	9	4	9	2	6	5	50	7
8	8	5	9	2	6	5	65	6
8	8	7	9	4	9	6	90	7
9	8	3	5	2	4	7	45	11
9	7	4	5	2	4	6	40	11
10	7	4	4	2	3	5	30	11
10	7	6	6	-	5	2	30	5
10	6	6	6	-	4	2	30	5
10	7	6	6	-	5	2	30	4
11	13	3	7	2	2	2	49	27
..
12	9	8	7	3	4	1	38	23
8	13	4	11	2	9	10	91	2
..
..
9	8	4	6	2	4	4	33	13
10	7	4	5	1	4	3	31	14
9	7	4	5	2	4	3	31	15

TABLE 16. AGE OF INMATES ON ADMISSION TO A PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL FACILITY, BY STATUS ON ADMISSION, 1996-97

Province	Status	Age on admission								Median age	Total
		18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 and over		
Per cent											
Newfoundland	Sentenced	10	21	17	14	13	11	7	7	30	1,568
	Remand	13	19	11	16	14	14	7	6	32	251
Prince Edward Island	Sentenced	9	23	14	14	11	12	7	9	31	867
	Remand	4	23	19	15	13	12	8	7	31	128
Nova Scotia	Sentenced	5	23	18	19	15	9	5	7	31	2,113
	Remand	7	22	17	19	13	9	7	6	31	1,432
New Brunswick	Sentenced	9	23	18	15	12	9	5	8	29	2,919
	Remand	15	26	17	15	11	8	4	5	28	1,108
Quebec	Sentenced	2	16	21	21	17	11	6	7	32	28,753
	Remand	7	18	19	20	15	9	6	5	31	31,325
Ontario	Sentenced	7	19	18	19	16	9	5	6	31	36,530
	Remand	10	20	18	19	15	9	5	5	31	44,829
Manitoba	Sentenced	6	21	21	19	13	8	5	6	30	2,069
	Remand	13	25	18	17	11	6	4	3	28	2,835
Saskatchewan	Sentenced	9	23	20	18	13	8	4	4	29	4,802
	Remand	14	25	19	17	12	6	3	3	27	6,202
Alberta	Sentenced	8	21	19	18	15	9	5	5	30	16,535
	Remand	11	21	18	18	15	8	4	4	30	9,359
British Columbia	Sentenced	6	19	20	19	16	10	5	5	31	11,531
	Remand	8	19	21	19	16	8	5	4	30	10,179
Yukon	Sentenced	7	17	17	15	18	10	6	11	32	310
	Remand	9	20	14	13	22	10	3	9	32	253
Northwest Territories	Sentenced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Remand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Sentenced	6	19	19	19	16	10	6	6	31	107,997
	Remand	9	20	19	19	15	9	5	5	30	107,901

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

Province	Year	Total sentenced admissions	Selected perspectives		Selected inmate characteristics		
			Rate/10,000 adult population	Rate/10,000 adults charged	Per cent female	Per cent Aboriginal	Median age
Newfoundland	1994-95	2,769	64	2,936	6	5	31
	1995-96	2,386	55	2,777	7	7	32
	1996-97	1,568	36	1,946	7	8	30
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	802	81	3,762	5	..	30
	1995-96	993	99	4,765	5	3	29
	1996-97	867	85	4,446	6	..	31
Nova Scotia	1994-95	2,748	39	1,524	7	3	29
	1995-96	2,622	37	1,692	5	4	30
	1996-97	2,113	29	1,273	5	5	31
New Brunswick ¹	1994-95	3,669	64	2,867	6	6	29
	1995-96	3,383	58	2,854	5	6	29
	1996-97	2,919	50	2,384	5	5	29
Quebec	1994-95	25,852	46	2,146	9	2	31
	1995-96	28,075	50	2,406	8	1	32
	1996-97	28,753	50	2,517	8	2	32
Ontario	1994-95	38,823	47	1,997	9	7	30
	1995-96	37,110	44	1,976	9	8	30
	1996-97	36,530	43	2,060	9	9	31
Manitoba	1994-95	3,036	36	1,081	10 r	55 r	30
	1995-96	2,433	29	904	8	55	29
	1996-97	2,069	24	819	9	58	30
Saskatchewan	1994-95	6,728	92	2,295	10	71	28
	1995-96	6,397	87	2,129	10	72	28
	1996-97	4,802	65	1,569	10	74	29
Alberta	1994-95	19,764	100	3,058	12	34	29
	1995-96	18,345	91	3,191	13	36	30
	1996-97	16,535	81	2,832	12	39	30
British Columbia	1994-95	12,437	44	1,678	7	17	30
	1995-96	12,425	43	1,659	7	17	30
	1996-97	11,531	39	1,513	7	18	31
Yukon	1994-95	368	173	2,497	7	58	32
	1995-96	393	180	2,815	8	67	32
	1996-97	310	137	2,670	5	65	32
Northwest Territories	1994-95	942	233	2,654	4	90	28
	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1994-95	117,938	53	2,112	9	17	31
	1995-96	114,562	51	2,135	9	16	31
	1996-97	107,997	47	2,057	9	16	31

¹ Only those offenders who were admitted and released during the calendar year are represented in this table.

TABLE 18. SENTENCED AND REMAND RELEASES FROM PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL CUSTODY, BY LENGTH OF TIME SERVED¹, 1996-97

Province	Status	Total releases	Time served							Median (in days)
			1 - 7 days	8 - 14 days	15 - 31 days	32 - 92 days	93 - 184 days	185 - 366 days	367 - 730 days	
		Number	per cent							
Newfoundland	Sentenced	1,765	12	14	18	27	19	8	2	40
	Remand	88	17	23	28	26	5	1	-	19
Prince Edward Island ²	Sentenced	668	46	10	1	27	6	10	-	11
	Remand	20	90	-	10	-	-	-	-	4
Nova Scotia	Sentenced	1,780	16	11	24	28	17	3	-	31
	Remand	1,372	85	6	4	3	1	--	-	2
New Brunswick ²	Sentenced	3,645	32	16	16	20	10	5	1	17
	Remand	542	77	7	10	5	--	--	-	3
Quebec	Sentenced	36,203	19	14	21	26	12	7	1	27
	Remand	20,808	76	8	7	6	2	1	--	3
Ontario	Sentenced	36,801	18	11	19	28	16	6	3	33
	Remand	44,171	53	16	12	13	4	1	--	7
Manitoba ³	Total	8,588	53	7	9	15	9	5	2	6
Saskatchewan	Sentenced	5,068	22	10	20	21	14	9	3	28
	Remand	6,033	69	10	9	9	3	1	-	4
Alberta	Sentenced	17,275	32	10	17	19	13	6	2	20
	Remand	9,218	70	12	11	6	1	--	--	3
British Columbia	Sentenced	11,364	21	13	17	26	13	7	2	15
	Remand	9,942	55	15	15	12	2	1	--	1
Yukon	Sentenced	307	7	9	22	31	21	6	4	54
	Remand	236	56	9	12	17	4	--	1	6
Northwest Territories	Sentenced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Remand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Sentenced	114,876	21	13	19	25	14	7	2	24
	Remand	92,430	62	13	11	10	3	--	--	7

See endnotes.

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

Province	Year	Type of escape					Total
		Breach of security	No breach of security	From an escorted T.A.	From an unescorted T.A.	Other	
Newfoundland	1994-95	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island ¹	1994-95	7	4	1	-	-	12
	1995-96	1	-	-	-	4	5
	1996-97	-	1	1	-	1	3
Nova Scotia	1994-95	3	-	-	-	-	3
	1995-96	2	-	2	8	21	33
	1996-97	2	-	3	10	31	46
New Brunswick ¹	1994-95	4	6	-	10	-	20
	1995-96	7	6	-	18	-	31
	1996-97	11	12	-	15	-	38
Quebec	1994-95	122	4	34	2,711	-	2,871
	1995-96	74	..	27	..	-	101
	1996-97	28	..	39	..	3	70
Ontario ¹	1994-95	8	13	..	41	615	677
	1995-96	14	17	..	21	585	637
	1996-97	3	14	4	14	602	637
Manitoba ²	1994-95	12	15	8	42	23	100
	1995-96	8	12	3	9	13	45
	1996-97	6	7	1	21	26	61
Saskatchewan	1994-95	7	30	..	..	-	37
	1995-96	7	29	..	..	-	36
	1996-97	24	31	19	50	-	124
Alberta	1994-95	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia ^{1,3}	1994-95	31	51	9	80	-	171
	1995-96	12	76	15	18	91	212
	1996-97	4	93	10	35	93	235
Yukon	1994-95	-	-	-	10	5	15
	1995-96	1	-	-	-	..	1
	1996-97	-	1	-	1	..	2
Northwest Territories	1994-95	2	1	-	-	-	3
	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	3	1	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	1994-95	196	124	52	2,894	643	3,909
	1995-96	126	140	47	74	714	1,101
	1996-97	81	160	77	146	756	1,220

T.A. - Temporary absence.
See endnotes.

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

Province	Year	Average offender count ¹								Total
		Probation	Provincial parole	Fine option program	Community service orders ²	Restitution orders ²	Bail supervision	Conditional sentences ³	Other	
Newfoundland ⁴	1994-95	2,620	...	..	354	..	-	...	-	2,620 r
	1995-96	2,229	...	..	402	..	-	...	181	2,410 r
	1996-97	2,264	...	..	363	..	-	54	24	2,342
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	700	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	700
	1995-96	888	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	888
	1996-97	682	...	..	..	..	..	4	..	686
Nova Scotia	1994-95	4,227	...	721	1,068	..	..	...	..	6,016
	1995-96	4,339	...	778	1,048	..	..	...	..	6,165
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick ⁵	1994-95	2,602	...	74	23	-	-	...	65	2,764
	1995-96	2,609	...	121	32	-	-	...	62	2,824
	1996-97	2,696	...	104	32	-	-	48	81	2,961
Quebec ⁵	1994-95	8,500	1,981	..	1,576	..	10	...	11	12,078
	1995-96	9,520	1,918	..	1,896	..	14	...	-	13,348
	1996-97	10,007	1,808	..	2,300	..	8	1,107	6	15,236
Ontario	1994-95	51,080	1,405	-	5,926	6,468	1,596	...	-	60,007 r
	1995-96	49,783	1,011	-	5,577	5,738	1,516	...	-	57,887
	1996-97	50,116	744	-	6,051	-	1,423	1,191	-	53,474
Manitoba ⁵	1994-95	5,482	...	1,753	454	-	343	...	-	8,032
	1995-96	5,361	...	1,284	478	-	300	...	-	7,423
	1996-97	5,558	...	1,127	533	-	253	...	-	7,471
Saskatchewan	1994-95	3,329	...	..	..	..	123	...	-	3,452
	1995-96	3,500	...	..	..	..	152	...	..	3,652
	1996-97	3,579	...	..	607	1,322	182	421	118	4,300
Alberta ⁵	1994-95	7,385	...	1,120	145	-	-	...	1,846	10,496
	1995-96	7,657	...	1,072	33	-	-	...	1,955	10,717
	1996-97	7,914	...	1,264	27	-	-	277	1,202	10,684
British Columbia ⁶	1994-95	13,452	290	...	..	...	4,822	...	-	18,564
	1995-96	14,648	283	...	..	...	5,076	...	-	20,007
	1996-97	14,953	594	...	..	...	5,796	274	-	21,617
Yukon	1994-95	457	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	457
	1995-96	433	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	433
	1996-97	534	...	..	..	...	5	11	39	589
Northwest Territories	1994-95	1,121 r	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..
	1995-96	951 r	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..
	1996-97	917	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..
TOTAL	1994-95	100,955 r	3,676	3,668	9,192	6,468	6,894	...	2,265	133,118 r
	1995-96	101,918 r	3,212	3,255	9,064	5,738	7,058	...	2,498	132,743
	1996-97	99,220	3,146	2,495	9,550	1,322	7,667	3,387	1,723	128,510

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

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

Number of admissions or releases								
Probation	Provincial parole	Fine option program	Community service orders ²	Restitution orders ²	Bail supervision	Conditional sentences ³	Other	Total
2,300	...	..	303	..	..	...	..	2,300 r
2,032	...	..	395	..	..	...	181	2,213 r
1,946	...	..	355	..	..	212	127	2,285
760 r	...	175	..	..	..	...	..	935
652 r	...	88	..	..	..	...	..	740
691	...	10	..	..	..	4	..	705
3,873	...	2,796	993	..	..	...	..	7,662
3,709	...	3,613	1,048	..	..	...	..	8,370
..
1,665	...	890	275	-	-	...	9,032	11,862
1,771	...	1,448	387	-	-	...	10,411	14,017
1,781	...	1,251	387	-	-	171	6,769	10,359
6,449	3,381	..	2,921	..	40	...	65	12,856
6,461	3,246	..	3,340	..	37	...	-	13,084
7,162	2,945	..	4,301	..	37	2,555	80	17,080
33,440	2,563	-	9,447	6,227	3,588	...	-	49,038 r
32,002	1,682	-	8,335	4,899	2,901	...	-	44,920
33,463	1,308	-	10,207	-	2,370	1,940	-	39,081
3,610	...	5,423	882	-	706	...	-	10,621
3,209	...	5,033	891	-	778	...	-	9,911
3,657	...	3,998	953	-	548	...	-	9,156
3,329	...	14,845	915	1,112	691	...	-	19,780
3,345	...	16,992	894	1,122	399	...	232	21,862
3,012	...	14,352	972	1,093	442	445	252	19,475
8,381	...	12,486	421	-	-	...	5,739	27,027
8,170	...	11,568	102	-	-	...	4,853	24,693
8,440	...	10,362	108	-	-	1,004	3,804	23,718
14,724	541	...	...	...	10,062	...	-	25,327
15,259	608	...	...	...	11,210	...	-	27,077
16,152	594	...	...	...	12,989	1,064	-	30,799
356	...	..	..	...	19	...	106	481
330	...	..	..	...	21	...	164	515
515	...	..	..	...	7	22	78	622
..
..
..
78,887 r	6,485	36,615	16,157	7,339	15,106 r	...	14,942 r	175,531 r
76,940 r	5,536	38,742	15,392	6,021	15,346	...	15,841	173,818
76,819	4,847	29,973	17,283	1,093	16,393	7,417	11,658	165,483

TABLE 21. PROBATION ORDER LENGTH

Province	Year	Total probation admissions	Probation order length			
			Less than 3 months	3 months	More than 3 months and less than 6 months	6 months
		Number	per cent			
Newfoundland	1994-95	2,300	1	--	1	6
	1995-96	2,032	1	--	--	4
	1996-97	1,946	2	--	1	6
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	760 r	9	3	2	12
	1995-96	652 r	7	2	1	10
	1996-97	691	7	7	-	7
Nova Scotia	1994-95	3,873	3	..	17	..
	1995-96	3,709	1	2	1	10
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick ¹	1994-95	1,665	4	..	12	..
	1995-96	1,771	4	..	12	..
	1996-97	1,781	3	..	14	..
Quebec	1994-95	6,449	--	--	--	2
	1995-96	6,461	--	--	--	2
	1996-97	7,162	--	--	--	2
Ontario	1994-95	33,440	1	1	--	6
	1995-96	32,002	1	1	--	6
	1996-97	33,463	1	1	--	7
Manitoba	1994-95	3,610	-	--	--	3
	1995-96	3,209	--	--	--	4
	1996-97	3,657	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1994-95	3,329	1	1	2	17
	1995-96	3,345	-	1	1	18
	1996-97	3,012	..	1	1	16
Alberta	1994-95	8,381	..	..	..	..
	1995-96	8,170	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	8,440	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	1994-95	14,724	1	2	2	14
	1995-96	15,259	2	2	2	14
	1996-97	16,152	3	3	2	13
Yukon	1994-95	356	29	3	1	10
	1995-96	330	38	4	1	9
	1996-97	515	7	6	3	-
Northwest Territories	1994-95	..	..	..	..	..
	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1994-95	78,887 r	1	1	2	7
	1995-96	76,940 r	1	1	1	8
	1996-97	76,819	1	2	1	8

¹ For 1994-95, probation order length categories were reported as follows: 1-3 months, 4-6 months, 7-12 months, 13-24 months and over 24 months.

TABLE 21. PROBATION ORDER LENGTH - CONCLUDED

	Probation order length							Median (in months)
	More than 6 months and less than 12 months	12 months	More than 12 months and less than 18 months	18 months	More than 18 months and less than 24 months	24 months	Over 24 months	
per cent								
	2	36	1	5	--	34	15	18
	1	36	1	5	--	33	19	20
	1	37	3	6	1	26	17	19
	3	40	1	9	-	17	5	12
	12	41	2	9	--	14	-	12
	1	25	--	15	--	25	13	18
	44	..	..	..	31	..	5	12
	7	38	..	..	13	21	7	12

	46	..	9	..	25	..	4	11
	51	..	9	..	20	..	3	11
	49	..	11	..	19	..	4	11
	--	20	1	3	1	42	31	24
	--	20	1	3	--	45	28	26
	1	23	1	4	--	44	25	24
	3	43	4	12	3	17	9	12
	3	42	4	11	4	17	10	12
	3	42	4	14	2	-	26	12
	1	35	--	10	-	43	8	22
	2	33	--	13	--	40	7	18

	11	40	3	13	--	10	3	12
	11	37	3	12	--	12	3	12
	10	38	3	-	15	12	5	12

	50	-	1	11	14	--	5	12
	48	-	1	11	15	-	5	12
	48	-	1	11	14	-	5	12
	2	26	1	8	-	14	6	12
	3	23	1	7	-	12	2	6
	22	-	28	-	-	-	23	12

	16	28	3	10	6	16	10	12
	14	29	2	9	7	17	10	12
	16	27	3	11	6	6	19	12

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

Province	Year	Total probation admissions	Criminal Code				Federal Statutes		Provincial Statutes
			Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other	Total
Newfoundland	1994-95	2,300	40	31	5	16	4	2	1
	1995-96	2,032	37	35	5	15	5	2	--
	1996-97	1,946	37	40	6	11	3	1	1
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	760	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1995-96	652	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	691	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	1994-95	3,873	28	..	7	18	3	1	--
	1995-96	3,709	31	..	8	24	4	--	--
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	1994-95	1,665	37	33	4	24	1	--	--
	1995-96	1,771	35	34	3	26	2	--	1
	1996-97	1,781	34	48	4	10	2	--	--
Quebec	1994-95	6,449	35	37	4	14	9	1	-
	1995-96	6,461	32	41	3	14	10	--	-
	1996-97	7,162	30	41	4	14	10	1	-
Ontario	1994-95	33,440	41	40	5	9	4	1	--
	1995-96	32,002	41	40	5	9	4	1	--
	1996-97	33,463	40	40	6	9	4	1	--
Manitoba	1994-95	3,610	54	25	4	15	1	--	--
	1995-96	3,209	58	25	4	12	2	--	--
	1996-97	3,657	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1994-95	3,329	42	37	10	9	2	..	--
	1995-96	3,345	45	34	12	7	2	..	..
	1996-97	3,012	44	33	11	9	2	..	--
Alberta	1994-95	8,381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1995-96	8,170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	8,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	1994-95	14,724	39	36	6	12	6	-	--
	1995-96	15,259	37	36	5	15	6	-	--
	1996-97	16,152	38	36	5	15	6	-	--
Yukon	1994-95	356	36	25	10	26	2	-	--
	1995-96	330	40	19	13	26	3	-	--
	1996-97	515	26	22	11	34	4	-	4
Northwest Territories	1994-95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1994-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1995-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1996-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Newfoundland reports "Total probation admissions" as multiple charges rather than most serious offences which are reported for all other jurisdictions.

TABLE 23. AGE OF OFFENDERS ON ADMISSION TO PROBATION

Province	Year	Age on admission								Median age	Total
		18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 and over		
Per cent											
Newfoundland	1994-95	12	24	16	15	11	9	5	7	28	2,300
	1995-96	10	23	18	16	12	9	6	8	28	2,032
	1996-97	11	22	15	15	13	9	6	9	30	1,946
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	13	27	15	14	8	8	6	8	28	760 r
	1995-96	11	26	17	16	10	8	6	8	29	652 r
	1996-97	4	28	15	13	11	10	6	11	31	691
Nova Scotia	1994-95	12	24	17	16	12	7	5	7	29	3,873
	1995-96	8	26	15	16	13	9	6	7	30	3,709
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	1994-95	18	24	15	14	11	7	4	7	27	1,665
	1995-96	18	25	16	13	11	7	5	5	27	1,771
	1996-97	17	25	16	13	11	8	5	5	27	1,781
Quebec	1994-95	11	23	18	17	12	8	5	6	29	6,449
	1995-96	11	24	18	17	11	8	5	6	29	6,461
	1996-97	10	22	17	17	13	9	5	6	30	7,162
Ontario	1994-95	10	21	17	18	13	8	5	7	30	33,440
	1995-96	10	21	16	17	14	9	6	7	30	32,002
	1996-97	10	21	16	17	14	9	6	7	30	33,463
Manitoba	1994-95	8	25	19	17	11	8	5	7	28	3,610
	1995-96	8	24	19	17	13	8	5	6	29	3,209
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,657
Saskatchewan	1994-95	12	27	20	16	11	6	3	4	27	3,329
	1995-96	13	24	20	17	10	6	3	6	28	3,345
	1996-97	12	25	18	15	12	7	4	6	28	3,012
Alberta	1994-95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,381
	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,170
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,440
British Columbia	1994-95	12	22	17	17	13	8	5	6	29	14,724
	1995-96	12	20	17	18	14	9	5	6	30	15,259
	1996-97	11	19	17	17	15	10	5	6	30	16,152
Yukon	1994-95	6	24	22	20	10	8	4	5	29	356
	1995-96	7	20	18	19	17	8	6	5	31	330
	1996-97	8	21	16	15	15	11	6	8	32	515
Northwest Territories	1994-95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1994-95	11	22	17	17	13	8	5	7	29	78,887 r
	1995-96	11	22	17	17	13	9	5	7	29	76,940 r
	1996-97	10	20	16	16	13	9	5	6	31	76,819

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

Province	Year	Total probation admissions	Selected perspectives		Selected offender characteristics		
			Rate/10,000 adult population	Rate/10,000 adults charged	Per cent female	Per cent Aboriginal	Median age
Newfoundland	1994-95	2,300	53	2,439	14	7	28
	1995-96	2,032	47	2,365	13	9	28
	1996-97	1,946	45	2,415	18	6	30
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	760 r	77 r	3,565 r	..	..	28
	1995-96	652 r	65 r	3,129 r	..	..	29
	1996-97	691	68	3,544	..	..	29
Nova Scotia	1994-95	3,873	54	2,148	17	4	29
	1995-96	3,709	52	2,394	16	4	30
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	1994-95	1,665	29	1,301	17	..	27
	1995-96	1,771	31	1,494	17	..	27
	1996-97	1,781	30	1,455	17	..	27
Quebec	1994-95	6,449	12	535	12	5	29
	1995-96	6,461	11	554	11	5	29
	1996-97	7,162	13	627	11	5	30
Ontario	1994-95	33,440	40	1,720	18	5	30
	1995-96	32,002	38	1,704	17	7	30
	1996-97	33,463	39	1,887	17	8	30
Manitoba	1994-95	3,610	43	1,286	14	47	28
	1995-96	3,209	38	1,192	14	47	29
	1996-97	3,657	43	1,447	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1994-95	3,329	46	1,136	18	62	27
	1995-96	3,345	45	1,113	19	56	28
	1996-97	3,012	41	984	18	62	28
Alberta	1994-95	8,381	42	1,297	22	23	..
	1995-96	8,170	41	1,421	22	22	..
	1996-97	8,440	41	1,445	22	21	..
British Columbia	1994-95	14,724	52	1,987	15	15	29
	1995-96	15,259	53	2,037	16	16	30
	1996-97	16,152	55	2,119	16	15	30
Yukon	1994-95	356	167	2,415	16	81	29
	1995-96	330	151	2,364	16	69	31
	1996-97	515	236	4,436	10	88	32
Northwest Territories	1994-95	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1994-95	78,887 r	35	1,413 r	17	13	29
	1995-96	76,940 r	34	1,434 r	17	15	29
	1996-97	76,819	34	1,463	16	13	31

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

Province	Year	Cause of death				Total	Inmate status	
		Suicide	Murder	Natural causes	Other		In custody	Not in custody
Newfoundland	1994-95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island	1994-95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	1994-95	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Brunswick	1994-95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	1994-95	11	-	6	18	35	20	15
	1995-96	20	-	2	5	27	27	-
	1996-97	11	1	3	1	16	16	-
Ontario	1994-95	4	-	7	-	11	11	-
	1995-96	2	2	5	-	9	9	-
	1996-97	7	-	11	-	18	18	-
Manitoba	1994-95	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
	1995-96	1	-	-	1	2	1	1
	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan	1994-95	1	-	1	-	2	2	-
	1995-96	1	-	1	-	2	2	-
	1996-97	5	-	-	-	5	5	-
Alberta	1994-95	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
	1995-96	3	-	2	-	5	4	1
	1996-97	3	-	1	-	1	4	-
British Columbia	1994-95	2	-	2	1	5	5	-
	1995-96	2	-	1	2	5	3	2
	1996-97	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Yukon	1994-95	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest Territories	1994-95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1994-95	18	-	18	21	57	41	16
	1995-96	29	2	11	8	50	46	4
	1996-97	27	1	15	1	44	44	-

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

TABLE 26. PROVINCIAL PAROLE BOARD STATISTICS

Province	Year	Full parole decisions				
		Number granted	Number denied	Number deferred ¹	Total	Per cent granted
Quebec	1994-95	3,506	1,396	280	5,182	72
	1995-96	3,246	1,513	90	4,849	68
	1996-97	2,945	1,598	-	4,543	65
Ontario ²	1994-95	2,748 r	2,854	197	5,799 r	49 r
	1995-96	1,868	2,536	117	4,521	42
	1996-97	1,476	2,725	119	4,320	35
British Columbia	1994-95	..	..	..	...	...
	1995-96	468	509	473	1,450	48
	1996-97	613	..	..	613	...
TOTAL ³	1994-95	6,254 r	4,250	477	10,981 r	60
	1995-96	5,582	4,558	680	10,820	55
	1996-97	5,034	4,323	119	9,476	49
Terminations of full parole - Reason for termination						
		Regular expiry	Revocation	Other	Total	Success rate
		Number				per cent
Quebec	1994-95	2,585	775	-	3,360	77
	1995-96	2,346	695	-	3,041	77
	1996-97	2,047	741	-	2,788	73
Ontario	1994-95	2,151 r	532 r	-	2,683 r	80 r
	1995-96	1,542	284	-	1,826	84
	1996-97	1,233	209	3	1,445	85
British Columbia	1994-95	519	145	-	664	78
	1995-96	..	116	50	166	...
	1996-97	..	152	7	159	...
TOTAL ³	1994-95	5,255 r	1,452 r	-	6,707 r	78 r
	1995-96	3,888	1,095	-	4,983	78
	1996-97	3,280	1,102	-	4,382	75

¹Included are those inmates not eligible or not available for an interview and inmates refusing/waiving the hearing. These data are not included in calculating the grant rate.²There were 1,473 additional hearings in 1996-97 which are not included in the total which resulted in revocation, continuation and termination of parole.³The percent calculations exclude data for British Columbia.

Federal Profile

Table 27. Federal Facilities in Operation at Year-End, 1996-97**NEWFOUNDLAND**

Newfoundland CCC

NOVA SCOTIACarleton
Carleton Centre Annex
Nova Institution for Women
Springhill Institution**NEW BRUNSWICK**Atlantic Institution
Dorchester Institution
Parrtown
Westmorland Institution**QUEBEC**CCC Hochelaga
CCC Laferrière
CCC Marcel-Caron
CCC Martineau
CCC Sherbrooke
CCC Ogilvy
Centre fédéral de formation
Centre régional de réception
Établissement Archambault
Établissement Cowansville
Établissement Donnacona
Établissement Drummond
Établissement La Macaza**QUEBEC - CONCLUDED**Établissement Leclerc
Établissement Montée St-François
Établissement Port Cartier
Établissement Ste-Anne-des-Plaines
Unité spéciale de détention**ONTARIO**Bath Institution
Beaver Creek Institution
Collins Bay Institution
Frontenac Institution
Grand Valley (Females)
Hamilton CCC
Isabel McNeil House (Females)
Joyceville Institution
Keele CCC
Kingston Penitentiary
Millhaven Institution
Pittsburgh Institution
Prison for Women
Portsmouth CCC
Regional Treatment Centre
Warkworth Institution**MANITOBA**Osborne Centre
Rockwood Institution
Stony Mountain Institution**SASKATCHEWAN**Oskana Centre
Ochima Ohci Healing Lodge (Females)
Regional Psychiatric Centre
Riverbend Institution
Saskatchewan Penitentiary
Special Handling Unit**ALBERTA**Bowden Institution
Bowden Annex
Drumheller Institution
Drumheller Minimum
Edmonton Institution
Edmonton Institution for Women
Grande Cache
Pe Sakastew
Stan Daniels Minimum
Stan Daniels CCC**BRITISH COLUMBIA**Elbow Lake Institution
Ferndale Institution
Kent Institution
Matsqui Institution
Mission Institution
Mountain Institution
Regional Health Centre (Pacific)
Sumas Centre
William Head Institution**TABLE 28. FEDERAL FACILITIES IN OPERATION AT YEAR-END, BY SECURITY LEVEL AND CAPACITY, 1996-97**

Province	Security level					Capacity ¹		
	Community correctional centre	Minimum security	Medium security	Maximum security	Multi-level security	Normal	Special	Total
Newfoundland	1	-	-	-	-	19	-	19
Nova Scotia	2	-	1	-	1	517	-	517
New Brunswick	1	1	1	1	-	774	50	824
Quebec	6	3	5	3	1	3,599	237	3,836
Ontario	3	4	4	2	3	3,490	68	3,558
Manitoba	1	1	1	-	-	698	40	738
Saskatchewan	1	1	1	1	2	779	122	901
Alberta	1	4	2	1	2	1,720	71	1,791
British Columbia	1	2	4	1	1	1,573	153	1,726
TOTAL	17	16	19	9	10	13,169	741	13,910

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

TABLE 29. TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES¹

Year	Current dollars				Constant 1994-95 dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita operating	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita operating
	\$'000			\$	\$'000			\$
1994-95	913,250	150,154	1,063,404	31.22	913,250	150,154	1,063,404	31.22
1995-96	948,887	177,169	1,126,056	32.04	929,268	173,506	1,102,774	31.38
1996-97	970,289	161,172	1,131,461	32.38	934,133	155,166	1,089,300	31.18

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

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

Year	Headquarters and central services		Custodial services		Community supervision services		National Parole Board		Total
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000
1994-95	142,178	16	682,246	75	64,167	7	24,659	3	913,250
1995-96	132,915	14	727,741	77	63,245	7	24,986	3	948,887
1996-97	128,914	13	754,296	78	62,779	6	24,300	3	970,289

¹ CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN.

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

Service area	Year	Operating	Capital	Total	
		\$'000			
HEADQUARTERS AND CENTRAL SERVICES	1994-95	142,178	28,771	170,949	
	1995-96	132,915	30,103	163,018	
	1996-97	128,914	22,701	151,615	
CUSTODY CENTRES	Government operated:				
	Secure	1994-95	535,872	88,310	624,182
		1995-96	558,447	103,314	661,761
		1996-97	586,599	104,609	691,208
	Open	1994-95	73,205	27,206	100,411
		1995-96	82,503	37,310	119,813
		1996-97	89,517	25,434	114,951
	Community correctional centres	1994-95	9,454	831	10,285
		1995-96	9,094	2,516	11,610
		1996-97	9,367	4,736	14,103
	Purchased services:				
	Community residential centres	1994-95	27,462	-	27,462
1995-96		27,931	-	27,931	
1996-97		27,793	-	27,793	
Treatment centres	1994-95	36,253	2,087	38,340	
	1995-96	49,766	1,457	51,223	
	1996-97	41,020	2,135	43,155	
COMMUNITY SUPERVISION					
Government parole services	1994-95	51,577	2,660	54,237	
	1995-96	53,149	1,619	54,768	
	1996-97	58,079	1,557	59,636	
Purchased services:					
Supervision, other services/grants	1994-95	12,590	-	12,590	
	1995-96	10,096	-	10,096	
	1996-97	4,700	-	4,700	
TOTAL CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA EXPENDITURES ¹	1994-95	888,591	149,865	1,038,456	
	1995-96	923,901	176,319	1,100,220	
	1996-97	945,989	161,172	1,107,161	
NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EXPENDITURES	1994-95	24,659	289	24,948	
	1995-96	24,986	850	25,836	
	1996-97	24,000	300	24,300	
TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES	1994-95	913,250	150,154	1,063,404	
	1995-96	948,887	177,169	1,126,056	
	1996-97	969,989	161,472	1,131,461	

¹ CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN.

TABLE 32. CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA, STAFFING DATA¹, BY MAJOR SERVICE AREA, 1996-97

Service area	Actual	Per cent of total
Headquarters and central services	1,166	10
Custody centres:		
Correctional officers	4,745	41
Support staff	4,764	41
Community supervision:		
Parole officers	568	5
Support staff	350	3
TOTAL	11,593	100

¹The staff figures represent full-time equivalents as of March 31, 1997.

TABLE 33. CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA EXPENDITURES, BY MAJOR FINANCIAL CATEGORY, 1996-97

Financial category	Expenditures	Per cent of total
	\$'000	
Salaries, wages, overtime, benefits ¹	611,594	55
Transportation and communication	27,678	2
Information	1,859	--
Professional and special services	160,745	15
Rentals	3,992	--
Purchased repairs and upkeep	13,899	1
Utilities, materials and supplies	94,096	8
Equipment support services	7,711	1
Other operating expenditures	24,415	2
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES²	945,989	85
Major capital construction	98,005	9
Minor capital construction and equipment	39,180	4
Acquisition of equipment	23,987	2
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES³	161,172	15
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,107,161	100

¹Benefits consist primarily of Employee Benefit Plans (\$78,033,000).

²The expenditures by major financial category exclude CORCAN.

³Expenditures related to Capital Costs are reflected in this total.

TABLE 34. FEDERAL AVERAGE DAILY INMATE COST

Year	Institutional operating cost ¹		Total days stay ²	Average daily inmate cost	
	Current dollars	Constant 1994-95 dollars		Current dollars	Constant 1994-95 dollars
	\$'000	\$'000		\$	\$
1994-95	618,531	618,531	5,091,020	121.49	121.49
1995-96	650,044	636,604	5,130,075	126.71	124.09
1996-97	685,483	659,940	5,162,195	132.79	127.84

¹ Institutional operating expenditures refer to costs associated with the day-to-day operation of an institution, such as salaries, transportation, maintenance, etc. Excluded are major renovations and construction costs. Included are government operated custody centres, secure, open and community correctional centres.

² "Total days stay" is based on 52 weekly counts of inmates who were physically inside the institution at the time of the count. Includes temporary detainees.

TABLE 35. NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EXPENDITURES, BY MAJOR FINANCIAL CATEGORY, 1996-97

Financial category	Expenditures	Per cent of total
	\$'000	
Salaries and wages	17.1	70.4
Employee benefits	2.6	10.7
Other personnel costs	-	-
Transportation and communication	2.2	9.1
Information	0.2	0.8
Professional and special services	1.0	4.1
Rentals	0.1	0.4
Purchased repairs and upkeep	0.2	0.8
Materials, utilities and supplies	0.6	2.5
Other operating expenditures	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	24.0	98.8
Minor capital costs	0.3	1.2
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	24.3	100.0

TABLE 36. PERSON-YEARS UTILIZED BY THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD, 1996-97

Region	Board members	Part-time board members	Staff	Total
Headquarters	5.3	1.0	110.0	116.3
Atlantic	6.0	2.3	28.0	36.3
Quebec	7.4	3.5	45.0	55.9
Ontario	7.6	4.3	35.0	46.9
Prairie	9.4	3.1	36.0	48.5
Pacific	4.5	1.8	23.0	29.3
TOTAL	40.2	16.0	277.0	333.2

TABLE 37. AVERAGE POPULATION OF INMATES HELD IN FEDERAL CUSTODY

Region	Year	Actual-in ¹	On-register ²	Temporary detention
Atlantic	1994-95	1,409	1,489	49
	1995-96	1,419	1,488	53
	1996-97	1,392	1,459	58
Quebec	1994-95	3,825	3,929	198
	1995-96	3,869	4,027	208
	1996-97	3,768	4,055	228
Ontario	1994-95	3,781	4,066	192
	1995-96	3,699	4,001	171
	1996-97	3,695	3,960	155
Prairie	1994-95	3,041	3,415	100
	1995-96	3,142	3,472	107
	1996-97	3,384	3,559	126
Pacific	1994-95	1,892	2,034	68
	1995-96	1,926	2,036	83
	1996-97	1,904	2,047	95
TOTAL	1994-95	13,948	14,933	607
	1995-96	14,055	15,024	622
	1996-97	14,143	15,081	662

¹ Temporary detainees are included in the "Actual-in" count but are not included in the "On-register" count.

² "On-register" refers to the number of inmates (males and females) on-register at federal facilities or who are temporarily absent from the institution for various reasons such as inmates on day parole, on temporary absence, unlawfully at large, etc.

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

Type of admission	Year	Region					Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
Warrant of committal	1994-95	598 r	1,341 r	1,290 r	1,277 r	419 r	4,925 r
	1995-96	524	1,190	1,065	1,233	390	4,402
	1996-97	478	1,166	1,186	1,301	438	4,569
Revocation	1994-95	432 r	1,166 r	791 r	916 r	503 r	3,808 r
	1995-96	349	1,025	726	731	455	3,286
	1996-97	390	1,012	711	785	428	3,326
Termination of release	1994-95	8 r	25 r	31 r	9 r	23 r	96 r
	1995-96	4	4	18	7	4	37
	1996-97	2	4	9	11	8	34
Interruption	1994-95	62 r	25 r	22 r	57 r	32 r	198 r
	1995-96	53	2	7	38	22	122
	1996-97	-	-	-	1	-	1
Transfers	1994-95	-	4 r	3 r	2 r	- r	9 r
	1995-96	-	56	17	-	4	77
	1996-97	-	40	28	-	1	69
Other ¹	1994-95	6 r	14 r	10 r	7 r	6 r	43 r
	1995-96	3	7	12	5	2	29
	1996-97	6	42	4	12	1	65
TOTAL	1994-95	1,106 r	2,575 r	2,147 r	2,268 r	983 r	9,079 r
	1995-96	933	2,284	1,845	2,014	877	7,953
	1996-97	876	2,264	1,938	2,110	876	8,064

¹In 1994-95, the regional totals will not add to the "Total", since one admission was unknown.

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

Aggregate sentence length	Per cent of total admissions		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Less than 1 year	0.1	0.02	0.02
1 year and under 2 years	0.3	0.1	0.1
2 years and under 3 years	38.3	40.4	39.8
3 years and under 4 years	24.4	22.9	22.3
4 years and under 5 years	11.8	12.3	13.5
5 years and under 6 years	7.0	7.3	7.3
6 years and under 7 years	4.3	3.7	4.0
7 years and under 8 years	3.0	3.2	2.9
8 years and under 9 years	2.0	1.4	1.7
9 years and under 10 years	1.2	1.0	1.3
10 years and under 15 years	2.7	2.9	2.6
15 years and under 20 years	0.8	0.4	0.4
20 years and over	0.1	0.2	0.1
Life	4.0	4.3	4.6
TOTAL	100	100	100
Number of admissions	4,758	4,402	4,569
Average sentence length (in months) ¹	44.0	43.6	43.1

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

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

Region	Year	Selected offences								
		Homicide	Attempted murder	Robbery	Sexual assault	Kidnapping	Break and enter	Traffic/import drugs	Weapons and explosives	Fraud
Atlantic	1994-95	17	2	60	79	2	101	6	6	13
	1995-96	17	2	80	53	3	97	6	4	11
	1996-97	23	3	81	47	4	80	6	4	14
Quebec	1994-95	55	17	332	115	38	120	48	25	24
	1995-96	68	21	279	91	14	130	40	17	21
	1996-97	57	17	287	103	28	119	47	16	18
Ontario	1994-95	104	12	267	140	13	71	75	14	29
	1995-96	87	9	223	112	17	75	77	16	23
	1996-97	97	21	226	100	23	94	85	20	32
Prairie	1994-95	81	5	252	226	16	85	12	14	32
	1995-96	80	2	217	218	17	115	16	11	23
	1996-97	74	8	253	256	17	123	14	12	28
Pacific	1994-95	49	3	89	53	12	29	5	7	11
	1995-96	51	3	88	50	11	34	5	4	5
	1996-97	75	4	105	49	21	44	4	6	6
Total	1994-95	306	39	1,000	613	81	406	146	66	109
	1995-96	303	37	887	524	62	451	144	52	83
	1996-97	326	53	952	555	93	460	156	58	98

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

	Year	Province of sentence					
		Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Number of admissions	1994-95	97	26	379	116	1,302	1,223
	1995-96	125	14	259	131	1,193	1,100
	1996-97	96	17	214	145	1,170	1,214
Selected perspectives: Rate/10,000 adult population	1994-95	2.2	2.6	5.3	2.0	2.3	1.5
	1995-96	2.9	1.4	3.6	2.3	2.1	1.3
	1996-97	2.2	1.7	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.4
Rate/10,000 adults charged	1994-95	103	122	210	91	108	63
	1995-96	146	67	167	111	102	59
	1996-97	119	87	129	118	102	68
Selected inmate characteristics: Per cent female	1994-95	2	4	3	1	2	4
	1995-96	2	-	3	2	2	6
	1996-97	3	12	6	-	3	6
Per cent Aboriginal	1994-95	10	-	2	-	2	5
	1995-96	6	-	1	3	2	6
	1996-97	9	-	7	6	2	6
Average age	1994-95	34	32	32	33	32	33
	1995-96	35	34	31	32	33	33
	1996-97	33	31	30	32	33	34

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

Major assault	Selected offences									TOTAL
	Common assault	Theft	Arson	Traffic C.C.C.	Offences against the admin. of justice	Impaired driving	Other C. C. offences	Other Federal Statutes	Unknown	
92	10	14	8	6	12	7	58	-	115	608
48	15	11	6	4	21	7	50	-	89	524
56	14	10	10	2	10	10	30	-	70	474
117	2	15	5	2	7	13	133	3	243	1,314
110	3	20	8	4	6	12	154	-	192	1,190
78	17	29	7	5	3	121	12	-	201	1,165
112	22	11	4	12	11	28	75	-	210	1,210
86	14	12	12	12	15	32	104	-	139	1,065
85	11	7	6	16	14	23	97	-	229	1,186
140	15	16	3	19	9	41	58	3	184	1,211
146	17	22	12	32	10	30	78	-	187	1,233
140	29	24	5	22	15	31	67	-	189	1,307
40	7	7	2	4	4	10	37	-	46	415
44	4	9	2	6	9	7	25	-	33	390
29	6	8	2	6	9	9	20	-	34	437
501	56	63	22	43	43	99	361	6	798	4,758
434	53	74	40	58	61	88	411	-	640	4,402
388	77	78	30	51	51	194	226	-	723	4,569

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

Manitoba	Province of sentence					Outside Canada	Not stated	TOTAL
	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories			
224	192	712	412	5	58	8	4	4,758
197	203	731	376	11	58	8	-	4,402
244	214	744	426	11	69	...	5	4,569
2.7	2.6	3.6	1.5	2.3	14.3	...	...	2.2
2.3	2.8	3.6	1.3	5.0	14.0	...	...	2.0
2.9	2.9	3.6	1.4	4.9	16.5	...	...	2.0
80	66	110	56	34	163	...	...	85
73	68	127	50	79	180	...	...	82
97	70	127	56	95	232	...	...	87
1	3	4	3	-	-	...	-	3
1	2	4	2	-	2	...	-	3
2	2	4	4	-	1	...	-	4
40	57	23	19	60	88	...	-	13
52	56	22	18	18	79	...	-	12
49	61	23	20	45	77	...	100	15
31	33	32	33	34	31	...	-	32
30	31	33	34	42	34	37	-	33
30	32	32	33	36	32	...	44	36

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

Age on admission	Year	Region					Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	
18 - 19	1994-95	44	53	52	72	10	231
	1995-96	62	32	46	76	18	234
	1996-97	54	37	43	102	21	257
20 - 24	1994-95	138	236	234	268	73	949
	1995-96	115	212	196	276	66	865
	1996-97	103	204	197	271	82	857
25 - 29	1994-95	120	292	252	225	88	977
	1995-96	82	249	192	239	75	837
	1996-97	74	247	230	241	76	868
30 - 34	1994-95	103	259	253	234	79	928
	1995-96	80	240	232	234	60	846
	1996-97	84	221	238	241	85	869
35 - 39	1994-95	61	187	141	163	64	616
	1995-96	62	202	165	156	63	648
	1996-97	56	183	184	190	62	675
40 - 44	1994-95	48	136	100	97	44	425
	1995-96	36	111	99	83	40	369
	1996-97	49	107	105	101	36	398
45 - 49	1994-95	36	70	69	68	26	269
	1995-96	30	67	55	61	32	245
	1996-97	23	82	84	84	22	295
50 and over	1994-95	56	78	109	76	30	349
	1995-96	56	77	80	105	36	354
	1996-97	29	82	105	72	47	335
TOTAL ¹	1994-95	608	1,314	1,210	1,211	415	4,758
	1995-96	524	1,190	1,065	1,233	390	4,402
	1996-97	474	1,165	1,186	1,307	437	4,569

¹ Included in the total are offenders under the age of 18 years at time of admissions. There were 14 in 1994-95, 4 in 1995-96 and 15 in 1996-97.

TABLE 43. DEATHS OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS

Cause of death	Year	In custody	Not in custody (in the community)	Total
Suicide	1994-95	14	12	26
	1995-96	17	4	21
	1996-97	10	3	13
Murder	1994-95	7	2	9
	1995-96	2	-	2
	1996-97	4	5	9
Legal intervention ¹	1994-95	-	1	1
	1995-96	-	1	1
	1996-97	-	2	2
Unknown	1994-95	-	2	2
	1995-96	-	3	3
	1996-97	-	9	9
Other ²	1994-95	35	15	50
	1995-96	29	19	48
	1996-97	34	34	68
TOTAL	1994-95	56	32	88
	1995-96	48	27	75
	1996-97	48	53	101

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

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

TABLE 44. INMATES UNLAWFULLY AT LARGE FROM FEDERAL FACILITIES

Type of escape	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Escapes from multi-level and maximum security level institutions	-	1	9
Escapes from medium security level institutions	19	6	2
Escapes from minimum security level institutions	98	52	47
TOTAL	117	59	58

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

Type of release	Year	Region					
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	Total
Warrant expiry	1994-95	31	66	109 r	112 r	51 r	369 r
	1995-96	30	67	116	132	69	414
	1996-97	59	50	126	129	72	436
Full parole	1994-95	91	287 r	229 r	218 r	91 r	916 r
	1995-96	72	266	243	256	81	918
	1996-97	77	217	205	272	78	849
Day parole	1994-95	379 r	958 r	561 r	464 r	230 r	2,592 r
	1995-96	312	771	455	278	184	2,000
	1996-97	267	512	431	386	179	1,775
Statutory release ¹	1994-95	434 r	977 r	1,039 r	938	510 r	3,898 r
	1995-96	509	1,193	1,051	1,078	622	4,453
	1996-97	538	1,381	1,152	1,139	608	4,818
Other	1994-95	66 r	40 r	55	93 r	45 r	299 r
	1995-96	71	32	36	57	39	235
	1996-97	7	54	38	20	21	140
TOTAL	1994-95	1,001	2,328 r	1,993 r	1,825 r	927 r	8,074 r
	1995-96	994	2,329	1,901	1,801	995	8,020
	1996-97	948	2,214	1,952	1,946	958	8,018

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

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

Year	Escorted temporary absences		Unescorted temporary absences	
	Number completed	Number not completed ¹	Number completed	Number not completed ¹
1994-95	45,288	13	3,902	23
1995-96	41,031	8	4,328	14
1996-97	43,649	17	5,950	13

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

TABLE 47. ACTUAL COUNT¹ – SUPERVISED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL POPULATION, BY REGION

Region	Year	Federal offenders				Provincial offenders ²			Total
		Day parole	Full parole	Statutory release	Total	Day parole	Full parole	Total	
Atlantic	1995	149	468	205	822	52	210	262	1,084
	1996	120	436	280	836	35	138	173	1,009
	1997	105	409	282	796	23	143	166	962
Quebec	1995	578	1,775	703	3,056	-	2	2	3,058
	1996	489	1,666	779	2,934	-	2	2	2,936
	1997	344	1,517	862	2,723	-	-	-	2,723
Ontario	1995	312	1,502	691	2,505	..	8	8	2,513
	1996	286	1,420	693	2,399	2	10	12	2,411
	1997	284	1,393	744	2,421	1	5	6	2,427
Prairie	1995	208	843	440	1,491	39	101	140	1,631
	1996	179	872	608	1,659	30	124	154	1,813
	1997	203	890	647	1,740	45	174	219	1,959
Pacific	1995	167	636	326	1,129	1	6	7	1,136
	1996	138	600	382	1,120	-	3	3	1,123
	1997	143	571	401	1,115	1	8	9	1,124
TOTAL	1995	1,414	5,224	2,365	9,003	92	327	419	9,422
	1996	1,212	4,994	2,742	8,948	67	277	344	9,292
	1997	1,079	4,780	2,936	8,795	70	330	400	9,195

¹These data represent the count as of March 31st of each year.

²Provincial caseload is composed of provincial offenders in provinces which do not operate their own parole boards, but who are supervised by Correctional Services Canada.

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

Type of release	Year		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
ESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCE			
Granted	335	353	360
Denied	80	56	63
Grant rate (%)	81	86	85
UNESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCE			
Granted	651	368	318
Denied	681	372	181
Grant rate (%)	49	50	64
DAY PAROLE			
Granted	3,913	3,164	2,693
Denied	2,625	2,221	1,362
Grant rate (%)	60	59	66
FULL PAROLE			
Granted	2,223	1,956	1,737
Denied	4,432	3,729	2,564
Grant rate (%)	33	34	40

TABLE 49. DAY PAROLE GRANTED TO FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL OFFENDERS, BY TYPE OF DECISION

Type of decision	Federal offenders			Provincial offenders		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
REGULAR DAY PAROLE						
Granted/continued ¹	3,912	3,163	2,693	312 r	288	280
Denied	2,625	2,221	1,361	275	266 r	325
Cancelled	81	39	32	10	7	8
Other	810	707	751	143	89	35
Grant rate (%)	60	59	66	53 r	52 r	46
DAY PAROLE BY EXCEPTION²						
Granted/continued ¹	1	1	-	-	-	-
Denied	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cancelled	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	-	-	-	-	-
Grant rate (%)	100	100	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DAY PAROLE GRANTED						
Granted/continued ¹	3,913	3,164	2,693	312 r	288	280
Denied	2,625	2,221	1,362	275	266 r	325
Cancelled	81	39	32	10	7	8
Other	811	707	751	143	89	35
Grant rate (%)	60	59	66	53 r	52 r	46

¹Granted/continued" includes decisions to continue a previously granted day parole.

²Day parole by exception" - Day parole review is conducted exceptionally before day parole eligibility date.

TABLE 50. FULL PAROLE AND DAY PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR PROVINCIAL OFFENDERS, BY REGION

Region	Year	Granted	Denied	Grant rate
		Number		per cent
FULL PAROLE				
Atlantic	1994-95	402	271	60
	1995-96	278	218	56
	1996-97	244	185	57
Prairie	1994-95	157	252	38
	1995-96	168	232	42
	1996-97	215	234	48
Pacific	1994-95	4	3	57
	1995-96	2	2	50
	1996-97	2	5	29
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1994-95	563 r	526 r	52
	1995-96	448 r	452 r	50
	1996-97	461	424	52
DAY PAROLE				
Atlantic	1994-95	193	157	55
	1995-96	180	127	59
	1996-97	131	197	40
Prairie	1994-95	111	118	49
	1995-96	108	137	44
	1996-97	144	127	53
Pacific	1994-95	8	-	100
	1995-96	-	2	-
	1996-97	5	1	83
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1994-95	312 r	275	53
	1995-96	288	266	52 r
	1996-97	280	325	46

TABLE 51. FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE POST-RELEASE DECISIONS

Federal decisions	Regular		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Terminated	62	25	15
Revoked	942	658	427
Suspension cancelled	191	137	109
Change conditions	726	619	524
Other	714	532	529
TOTAL	2,635	1,971	1,604
	By exception ¹		
Terminated	-	-	-
Revoked	1	-	-
Suspension cancelled	-	-	-
Change conditions	2	-	-
Other	-	-	2
TOTAL	3	-	2
	All federal decisions		
Terminated	62	25	15
Revoked	943	658	427
Suspension cancelled	191	137	109
Change conditions	728	619	524
Other	714	532	531
TOTAL	2,638	1,971	1,606
	Regular		
Provincial decisions	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Terminated	2	5	1
Revoked	51	67 r	5
Suspension cancelled	8	9 r	8
Change conditions	41	47	27
Other	16 r	20 r	61
TOTAL	118 r	148 r	102

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

TABLE 52. FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE POST-RELEASE DECISIONS

Federal decisions	All full parole		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Terminated	17	14	12
Revoked	1,001	786	495
Suspension cancelled	247	222	172
Change conditions	947	1,031	841
Other	879	773	973
TOTAL	3,091	2,826	2,493
	Accelerated parole review		
Terminated	5	5	-
Revoked	407	410	283
Suspension cancelled	74	97	82
Change conditions	340	473	449
Other	329	350	508
TOTAL	1,155	1,335	1,322
	Full parole		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Terminated	-	1	-
Revoked	117 r	83 r	4
Suspension cancelled	15 r	10	13
Change conditions	39	42	27
Other	20	10 r	80
TOTAL	191 r	146 r	124

TABLE 53. NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD - POST-RELEASE DECISIONS FOR STATUTORY RELEASES

Decisions	Year		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
REGULAR STATUTORY RELEASE			
Terminated	4	3	-
Revoked	1,807	1,923	1,690
Suspension cancelled	159	170	187
Change conditions	403	452	609
Other	698	925	1,579
TOTAL	3,071	3,473	4,065
ONE CHANCE STATUTORY RELEASE			
Terminated	-	-	-
Revoked	19	22	17
Suspension cancelled	2	2	4
Change conditions	10	9	15
Other	9	10	10
TOTAL	40	43	46
TOTAL DECISIONS			
Terminated	4	3	-
Revoked	1,826	1,945	1,707
Suspension cancelled	161	172	191
Change conditions	413	461	624
Other	707	935	1,589
TOTAL	3,111	3,516	4,111

ENDNOTES

GENERAL NOTES

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

TABLE 3

- (1) Actual offences refer to all incidents which become known to the police and are subsequently substantiated (i.e. excludes all unfounded offences) by further police investigation. It should be noted that the most serious offence rule is applied by the police when reporting.
- (2) These offences include "Impaired operation of motor vehicle, vessel, aircraft or railway equipment" and "refusing or failing to provide a breath sample or blood sample". They also include a small number of youths.
- (3) The category "Other *Criminal Code* offences" includes traffic incidents.
- (4) Total offences for 1994 include provincial offences. As of 1995, the Policing Services Program no longer reports provincial statute offences.

TABLE 4

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

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

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

- (4) See endnote (4) for Table 3.

TABLE 7

- (1) Unless otherwise specified, staff reflects actual person-years as of March 31st, 1997.
- (2) The percentage of total expenditures accounted for by salaries includes employee benefits.
- (3) Newfoundland and Yukon - Staff figures represent full-time equivalents.
- (4) Prince Edward Island - Staff figures represent full-time equivalents. Probation staff complement are for both adults and young offenders.
- (5) Nova Scotia - Staff figures reflect budgeted person-years. Probation staff complement includes 5 person-years representing 26 assistant probation officers on contract.
- (6) New Brunswick - These figures include staff providing services to a combined adult and young offender caseload and represent established positions.
- (7) Quebec - Staff figures reflect budgeted person-years. Parole board staff complement exclude 67 part-time board members.
- (8) Ontario - Staff figures represent full-time equivalents. Staff figures exclude young offender funded positions.
- (9) Manitoba - Community supervision staff figures have been pro-rated to exclude those positions primarily responsible for youth programs. Staff figures represent budgeted person-years.
- (10) Saskatchewan - Staff figures reflect budgeted person-years.
- (11) British Columbia - All staff figures are expressed as full-time equivalent (FTE). Thus, a breakdown into specific positions (e.g. correctional officers, probation officers) is excluded from the total.
- (12) Northwest Territories - Staff figures represent actual person-years.

TABLE 8

- (1) Capital costs have been excluded from all jurisdictions' expenditures.
- (2) Employee benefits - For three of the jurisdictions, employee benefits have been estimated as a percentage of salary costs. The jurisdictions and their respective percentages in 1996-97 are:
 - Newfoundland - 12.0 %
 - Prince Edward Island - 10.8% (does not include provincial share or the cost of administering Provincial Pension Plan)
 - Saskatchewan - 13.4%.
- (3) Newfoundland - Utility and maintenance costs are not included.
- (4) Prince Edward Island - In 1996-97, a one time expenditure from Public Works for upgrading security equipment is included as well as contract salary adjustments.
- (5) Quebec - Community supervision services include the costs of Fine Option (FO) and Alcofrein programs. Those costs are as follows:
 - 1994-95 - \$3,222.5.
 - 1995-96 - \$3,209.1.
 - 1996-97 - \$2,236.4.
- (6) Alberta - Maintenance and utility costs have not been included.
- (7) Yukon - Starting in 1996-97, expenditures for Victim Services are excluded.
- (8) Northwest Territories - Utility and maintenance costs are not included in operating expenditures.

TABLE 9

- (1) New Brunswick - Community correctional centres expenditures are for government-operated community residential centres.

Includes community residential centres for both expenditures and total days stay.
- (2) Ontario - Due to the multi-level nature of Ontario facilities, costs for open and community correctional centres cannot be separated out.

- (3) Saskatchewan - Community training residences are included under government-operated open facilities.

- (4) Alberta - Due to the multi-level nature of Alberta facilities, costs for open facilities cannot be separated out.

The expenditures reported under "Other services/grants" represent the cost of operating two custody centres under contract.

- (5) British Columbia - Costs for government staff at the community residential centres have been included in the "Purchased services" category.

TABLE 10

- (1) Newfoundland - Expenditures under "Purchased services" for supervision are expenditures by the Department of Social Services related to probation.

Costs associated with the Electronic Monitoring Program that began in November 1994 are reported under "Purchased services - Other services/grants".

- (2) Nova Scotia - The expenditures under "Purchased services" for supervision are for salaries and benefits, professional services, transportation and communications costs for assistant probation officers on contract (35 in 1996-97).

- (3) Quebec - See endnote (4) for Table 8.

- (4) Saskatchewan and British Columbia - Costs associated with the Electronic Monitoring Program are reported under "Probation services".

- (5) Yukon - Regional probation facilities are rented and not included in these figures. This rent is paid by the Department of Government Services.

- (6) Northwest Territories - Social workers supervise the majority of probationers at no cost to Corrections.

TABLE 14

- (1) The percentage shown for "Fine default admissions" is based on the total number of sentenced admissions in Table 13 (i.e. at least one of the charges the offender was convicted for was fine default).

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

161 in 1994-95;
183 in 1995-96; and
96 in 1996-97.

(3) Saskatchewan - "Other Federal Statutes" offences are included in the "Other Criminal Code" category. All Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-law offences are reported together under "Total Provincial Statutes".

(3) British Columbia – Included under "Other" are offenders on the Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) via a temporary absence.

TABLE 15

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

TABLE 18

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

TABLE 19

- (1) Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia - The category "Other" includes escapes while in the custody of a correctional officer, police, courts, or bailiff; inmates who fail to report to serve an intermittent sentence; intermittents unlawfully at large (UAL).
- (2) Manitoba – Offenders who failed to report to serve an intermittent sentence have been excluded from the category "Other". In the reported years, they represent:

TABLE 20

- (1) Unless otherwise specified, average offender count is reported as a monthly average count.
- (2) In most jurisdictions, Community Service Orders (CSO) and Restitution Orders (RO) are conditions of probation and are not included in the totals. Where this differs, it will be reflected in the appropriate endnotes.
- (3) Since September 1996, conditional sentences are an additional disposition given by the court. The data presented in this column are for a seven month period (Sept. to March).
- (4) Newfoundland - Cases supervised by the Department of Social Services are excluded from the intake figures for all years. CSO's and RO's are included in the probation caseload. Offenders supervised through the electronic monitoring program are reported under "Other".
- (5) New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, and Alberta - The category "Other" includes inmates temporarily released from custody, bail, day parole, interim releases, federal conditional releases, provincial temporary absences, and pre-trial releases.
- (6) British Columbia - The supervision of community service orders is handled through contracted agencies. For 1994-95 and 1995-96, 244 time points were used to calculate the average count.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

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

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

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

Aggregate sentence - The sum of all consecutive sentences imposed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY OF TERMS - CONTINUED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSARY OF TERMS - CONCLUDED

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

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

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

Warrant of committal – Refers to the legal document specifying the manner in which the offender is to be dealt with when admitted to custody under sentence to a provincial/territorial or federal institution.

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

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