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Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2004/2005

by *Karen Beattie*

Highlights

- On an average day in 2004/2005, there were approximately 152,600 adults in custody or under community supervision, a slight decline of 1% from 2003/2004 yet an increase of 3% since 1995/1996.
- Remand counts continued to increase, rising 5% from 2003/2004 (9,200) to 2004/2005 (9,600), while provincial/territorial sentenced custody counts were relatively unchanged.
- Non-sentenced custody counts (e.g. remand and other temporary detention) represented half of all provincial/territorial custodial counts, equivalent to the proportion of offenders in sentenced custody. Over the past decade, remand counts increased by 83%, other temporary detention was up 26% and sentenced custody counts dropped 31%.
- The average count of offenders on conditional sentence increased 2% from the previous year and by 33% since 2000/2001.
- In 2004/2005, there were nearly 357,200 admissions to correctional services, unchanged from 2003/2004. Over one-third (35%) of all admissions were to remand, followed by probation (23%) and provincial/territorial sentenced custody (22%).
- More than one-third (36%) of all conditional sentence admissions for drug offences carried a conditional sentence term of 18 months or greater, roughly twice the proportion of those admitted for a violent offence (18%) or property offence (15%).
- In 2004/2005, women represented 10% of admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody, 5% of admissions to federal custody, 11% of admissions to remand, and 17% of probation and conditional sentence admissions.
- Nearly one-third (30%) of all females and one-in-five males (21%) admitted to sentenced custody were Aboriginal.
- Correctional services expenditures totalled \$2.8 billion in 2004/2005, up 2% in constant dollars from 2003/2004. Custodial services accounted for the largest proportion (71%) of the expenditures, followed by community supervision services (14%), headquarters and central services (14%), and National Parole Board and provincial parole boards (2%).



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Introduction

This *Juristat* provides information on the adult correctional system, including trends in the supervision of adults in custody and in the community, as well as the cost of these services, during the 2004/2005 fiscal year.¹

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

Adult offenders sentenced to custody terms of two years or more fall under the federal penitentiary system. Federal correctional services are provided by the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC), an agency of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada. While the CSC is responsible for the administration of sentences and supervision of offenders, decisions to grant, deny, cancel, terminate or revoke parole are made by the National Parole Board (NPB), which is also an agency of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada. The NPB operates at the federal level and in the provinces and territories that do not have their own parole board.

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

Correctional system average counts decline slightly in 2004/2005

On average, there were approximately 152,600 adults under custodial or community supervision on any given day in 2004/2005, a slight decline of 1% from 2003/2004. An average of 32,100 offenders were in custody (21%), while approximately 120,500 (79%) were supervised in the community (Text table 1).

The average count of sentenced inmates in federal or provincial/territorial custody (22,100 offenders) declined by 1% while an average of approximately 350 offenders were held in other temporary detention such as immigration holds, relatively unchanged from the previous year. Approximately 9,600 adults were held on remand in 2004/2005, an increase of 5% from 2003/04.

On any given day in 2004/2005, there were 2% fewer adults supervised in the community compared to 2003/2004. The average number of offenders on probation declined by 2% to 98,800 offenders, while the average number of offenders on provincial parole declined by 9%. The number of offenders on a conditional sentence on any given day increased slightly from 2003/2004 by 2% (Text table 1).

1. For more detailed data on adult correctional services in Canada, see CANSIM table series 251-0001 to 251-0007.

Text box 1

Data sources and measures

The data in this *Juristat* are primarily drawn from the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) Survey, Key Indicator Report (KIR) and the Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey for correctional services conducted by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. All admission and release data for Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, the Correctional Service of Canada, as well as community admissions and releases for Alberta are taken from the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) that is being implemented and which will eventually replace the ACS survey (see Methodology section for information on the ICSS).

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

Counts of the number of persons in custody or serving a sentence in the community at a given point in time provide a snapshot of the daily correctional population and are used to calculate an annual average count. Managers in correctional services use average counts as a key operational measure to measure the utilization of services, such as bed space in institutions. Typically, correctional officials perform daily

counts in their facilities and monthly counts of offenders under community supervision. Average counts are more likely to be driven by the length of time under correctional supervision. Average count statistics therefore are more representative of longer term inmates and offenders serving longer term community supervision orders compared to admissions.

Admissions data are collected when an offender enters an institution or community supervision program, and describe and measure the caseload in correctional agencies over time. While aggregate admissions include all persons passing through the correctional system, they do not indicate the number of unique individuals in the correctional system. The same person can be included several times in the admission counts where the individual moves from one type of correctional service to another (e.g. from remand to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system in the same year. Although the ACS survey attempts to standardize the way in which status changes are counted, limitations due to differences among jurisdictional operational systems may restrict uniform application of the definitions in some situations. For this reason, inter-jurisdictional comparisons of the number of admissions should be made with caution.

Nevertheless, as a result of consistent counting practices within jurisdictions over time, statements can be made about the trends within each jurisdiction. For more information on definitions and limitations, please see the Methodology section at the end of the *Juristat*.

Text table 1

Composition of average count of the adult correctional population, 2003/2004 to 2004/2005

Correctional services	2003/2004		2004/2005		% change from 2003/2004
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	
Custodial supervision:					
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	9,863 ^r	6.4	9,830	6.4	-0.3
Remand	9,163 ^r	5.9	9,640	6.3	5.2
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial	342 ^r	0.2	346	0.2	1.3
Total provincial/territorial custody	19,368 ^r	12.5	19,816	13.0	2.3
Federal custody, sentenced	12,380 ^r	8.0	12,301	8.1	-0.6
Total custodial supervision	31,747 ^r	20.6	32,117	21.0	1.2
Community supervision:					
Probation	100,993	65.4	98,805	64.7	-2.2
Provincial parole	885	0.6	810	0.5	-8.5
Conditional sentences	13,632	8.8	13,931	9.1	2.2
Total provincial community supervision	115,510	74.8	113,546	74.4	-1.7
Community releases (CSC) ¹	7,094 ^r	4.6	6,954	4.6	-2.0
Total community supervision	122,604 ^r	79.4	120,500	79.0	-1.7
Total correctional services	154,351 ^r	100.0	152,618	100.0	-1.1

^r revised

1. This category represents movement from custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial/territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded. CSC denotes Correctional Service of Canada.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.

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

Remand counts continue to rise

In 2004/2005, approximately 9,600 adults were held in remand awaiting trial or sentencing on any given day, an increase of 5% from 2003/2004. All jurisdictions reported increases in the average count of persons on remand, with the exception of Prince Edward Island (-12%)², Nova Scotia (-3%), New Brunswick (-2%) and Manitoba (-8%). The largest increases occurred in the Yukon (+22%), Northwest Territories (including Nunavut) (+18%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+13%) and Quebec (+12%) (See Text table 2).

The increase in the average daily count of adults held on remand in 2004/2005 is a continuation of a trend that began in the mid-1980s. Over the past decade since 1995/1996, the average daily remand count has grown substantially from approximately 5,300 to 9,600 adults, representing an increase of 83% (Text table 3). During this time period, average counts increased in all jurisdictions, from lows in Quebec (+41%) and Prince Edward Island (+47%) to highs in Manitoba (+142%), Alberta (+115%) and Saskatchewan (+102%), whose average counts more than doubled in the past decade (Text table 2).

As is the case with remand, the average daily count of adults in other temporary detention has also increased in the last decade (+26%). This increase may be attributed to several factors, including the increase in the number of immigration holds after the events on September 11, 2001, and changes in judicial practices in the use of temporary detention (e.g., judicial assessment orders) (Text table 3).³

Counts of sentenced custody offenders continue to decline

While the number of adults held in remand awaiting trial or sentencing has increased over the past decade, the number of offenders in provincial/territorial sentenced custody has declined significantly (-31%), from 14,200 to 9,800. All jurisdictions reported decreases in the average count of offenders held in sentenced custody since 1995/1996, ranging from a 3% decline in Quebec to a 53% decline in the Yukon (Text table 2).

In the federal correctional system, the number of offenders in sentenced custody on any given day also declined over the past decade by 13%, from 14,100 to 12,300 offenders (Text table 3).

- Between 2003/2004 and 2004/2005, the absolute decrease in the average count was relatively small, from 18 to 16, and therefore, the percentage change should be used with caution.
- Because of missing data for some years between 1995/1996 and 2004/2005, other temporary detention data from Manitoba and British Columbia, all community supervision data from the New Brunswick, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, as well as conditional sentence data from Nova Scotia, have been excluded in order to make comparisons between years. The percentage of total statistics is based upon adjusted average counts (See Text table 3).

Text table 2

Variation in the average count of persons in provincial and territorial sentenced custody and on remand between 1995/1996 and 2004/2005

Province/ territory	Sentenced custody					Remand ¹				
	1995/1996	2003/2004	2004/2005	% change from 2003/2004	% change from 1995/1996	1995/1996	2003/2004	2004/2005	% change from 2003/2004	% change from 1995/1996
Newfoundland and Labrador	319	210	210	0.2	-34.1	36	50	56	13.1	55.9
Prince Edward Island	96	51	50	-0.7	-47.5	11	18	16	-12.3	46.7
Nova Scotia	337	171 ^r	185	8.5	-45.0	61	115	113	-2.5	84.4
New Brunswick	353	204	212	4.0	-40.0	48	95	93	-1.5	94.4
Quebec	2,303	2,283	2,246	-1.6	-2.5	1,167	1,475	1,645	11.5	41.0
Ontario	4,690	2,957	2,896	-2.1	-38.3	2,465	4,490	4,670	4.0	89.4
Manitoba	696	515	487	-5.4	-30.0	272	715 ^r	659	-7.8	142.4
Saskatchewan	1,088	826	827	0.1	-24.0	179	331 ^r	361	9.1	101.7
Alberta	2,084	1,220	1,218	-0.2	-41.6	466	941	1,003	6.6	115.2
British Columbia	1,933	1,146	1,215	6.0	-37.2	501	847	921	8.8	83.9
Yukon	63	25	30	18.3	-52.8	21	27	33	22.4	55.3
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut) ²	278	256	253	-1.2	-9.0	39	59 ^r	70	18.3	79.9
Provincial/territorial total	14,240	9,863^r	9,830	-0.3	-31.0	5,266	9,163^r	9,640	5.2	83.1

^r revised

1. Remand counts may include other temporary detention counts.

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

Notes: Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Key Indicator Report (KIR).

Text table 3

Composition of the adult correctional population, average counts, 1995/96, 2000/2001, and 2004/2005

	1995/1996			2000/2001			2004/2005			% change in adjusted average count	
	Actual average count	Adjusted average count ¹	% of total ¹	Actual average count	Adjusted average count ¹	% of total ¹	Actual average count	Adjusted average count ¹	% of total ¹	from 2000/2001	from 1995/1996
Correctional services											
Custodial supervision:											
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	14,240	14,240	9.8	10,978	10,978	7.3	9,830	9,830	6.6	-10.5	-31.0
Remand ²	5,266	5,266	3.6	7,427	7,427	4.9	9,640	9,640	6.4	29.8	83.1
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial	223	219	0.2	416	217	0.1	346	276	0.2	26.9	25.7
Total provincial/territorial custody	19,730	19,726	13.6	18,821	18,622	12.3	19,816	19,745	13.2	6.0	0.1
Federal custody, sentenced	14,076	14,076	9.7	12,642	12,642	8.4	12,301	12,301	8.2	-2.7	-12.6
Total custodial supervision	33,806	33,802	23.3	31,463	31,264	20.7	32,117	32,046	21.4	2.5	-5.2
Community supervision:											
Probation	101,918	98,358	67.9	100,441	100,441	66.5	98,805	96,610	64.6	-3.8	-1.8
Provincial parole	3,212	3,212	2.2	1,474	1,474	1.0	810	810	0.5	-45.0	-74.8
Conditional sentences	...	...	...	9,885	9,885	6.5	13,931	13,131	8.8	32.8	...
Total provincial community supervision	105,130	101,570	70.1	111,800	111,800	74.0	113,546	110,551	73.9	-1.1	8.8
Community releases (CSC ³)	9,422	9,422	6.5	8,042	8,042	5.3	6,954	6,954	4.7	-13.5	-26.2
Total community supervision	114,552	110,992	76.7	119,842	119,842	79.3	120,500	117,506	78.6	-1.9	5.9
Total correctional services	148,358	144,794	100.0	151,305	151,106	100.0	152,618	149,552	100.0	-1.0	3.3

... not applicable

1. Because of missing data for some years, other temporary detention data from Manitoba and British Columbia, all community supervision data from New Brunswick, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, as well as conditional sentence data from Nova Scotia, have been excluded from the "Adjusted Average Count", in order to make comparisons between years. The percentage of total statistics are based upon adjusted average counts.

2. Figures for remand may include counts for other temporary detention.

3. This category represents movement from custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial/territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded. CSC denotes Correctional Service of Canada.

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

Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.

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

Shifting composition of offenders in provincial/territorial custody

With the increase in the average daily count of adults in non-sentenced custody (i.e. remand and temporary detention) and the simultaneous decrease in sentenced custody counts, there has been an important change in the composition of the custodial population. While, on average, 16% of all adults supervised in custody were held in provincial/territorial non-sentenced custody on any given day in 1995/1996, almost twice as many were held in non-sentenced custody in 2004/2005 (31%). In contrast, while offenders in sentenced custody accounted for 84% of all custodial average counts in 1995/1996, they accounted for 69% in 2004/2005 (Text table 3).

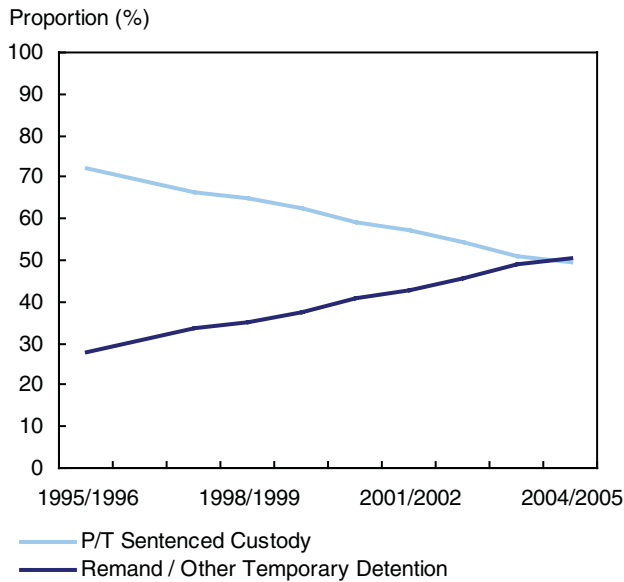
In the provincial/territorial system alone, the proportional representation of adults in non-sentenced custody relative to those in sentenced custody marks an even more dramatic shift over the past decade (Text table 4). In 1995/1996, the number of adults held in non-sentenced custody on an average day (5,500) accounted for 28% of all adults in provincial/territorial custody while 72%, or 14,200 offenders, were in sentenced custody. A decade later in 2004/2005, non-sentenced adults

(9,900) and sentenced offenders (9,800) in custody each represented half of all offenders in custody on an average day (Text table 4, Figure 1).

This substantial change in the makeup of the custodial population over the past decade varied among the jurisdictions. Given the small decline in the average number of offenders in sentenced custody in Quebec since 1995/1996, the increase in the proportional representation of adults in non-sentenced custody over the past decade was smaller than that for other jurisdictions, increasing from 34% to 42% of all adults in the custodial population (See Text table 4). In other jurisdictions, the effects of the decline in sentenced custody counts and the corresponding increase in the average daily count of adults in non-sentenced custody was more prominent. In Ontario, the proportional share of non-sentenced adults among the total custodial population increased from 36% to 63% between 1995/1996 and 2004/2005. Alberta's non-sentenced custody population accounted for 45% of the provincial/territorial custodial population in 2004/2005 up from 18% a decade earlier, while the largest increase was found in Manitoba where the proportional share of non-sentenced adults in custody increased from 28% to 58% (Text table 4).

Figure 1

Individuals in non-sentenced custody, such as remand or other temporary detention, account for a growing proportion of all adults in custody, 1995/1996 to 2004/2005



Note: To allow year-over-year comparisons, other temporary detention data from Manitoba and British Columbia have been excluded from the totals due to missing data for some years.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Key Indicator Report (KIR).

The average daily number of offenders in the federal custodial system declined by 13% between 1995/1996 and 2004/2005, from 14,000 to 12,300 offenders (Text table 3). During the same time period, the average number of offenders in provincial/territorial custody remained relatively unchanged. Consequently, while the decline in the number of offenders in federal custody is contributing to the overall decrease in the number of all adults in custody in the past decade (-5%), the stability in the provincial/territorial system, which supervises nearly two-thirds of all adults in custody (62%), minimizes the overall decrease in the average number of adults in custody in Canada.

Average number of offenders in the community down in 2004/2005

On an average day in 2004/2005, slightly more than 120,500 offenders were under community supervision, down by nearly 2% from 2003/2004. The average number of offenders in the community decreased for all types of community supervision with the exception of those on a conditional sentence, which increased by 2%. There were 2% fewer adults on probation, and 9% fewer adults on provincial parole on any given day in 2004/2005. In the federal system, the average number of offenders on community release (including offenders on day parole, full parole, and statutory release) decreased by 2% (Text table 1).

Text box 2

The impact of Bill C-9 (subject to change as Bill C-9 progresses in Parliament)

In May 2006, An Act to amend the conditional sentence of imprisonment provisions of the *Criminal Code* was introduced in the House of Commons. Bill C-9 amends section 742.1 of the *Criminal Code* to provide that a person convicted of an offence prosecuted by way of indictment for which the maximum term of imprisonment is 10 years or more is no longer eligible for a conditional sentence. The new amendments would eliminate the Conditional Sentence as a sentencing option for over 100 offences in the *Criminal Code* and the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* that are prosecuted by way of indictment and does not distinguish between violent versus non-violent offences. Included in the list of eligible offences are: *possession of stolen property over \$5,000, uttering a forged document, sexual assault and possession of drugs for the purpose of trafficking.*

The implementation of the conditional sentence in 1996 provided the courts with a new sanctioning option that permitted a sentence of imprisonment to be served in the community and to reduce the reliance on incarceration. Since its implementation, the conditional sentence has been viewed as an important factor in the decline in the number of offenders in sentenced custody and the corresponding increase in the caseload of offenders under community supervision.¹ While the exact impact of Bill C-9 on the custodial and community supervision population is not known, it is likely that the effect of Bill C-9 will be an increase in the provincial/territorial sentenced custody population.² As noted in Text Box 6, some jurisdictions have reached their levels of institutional capacity in recent years, largely the result of increasing remand populations. Additional increases in the number of incarcerated adults could put further strain on capacity in the institutions. Moreover, a larger custodial population will also increase expenditures for custodial supervision, which are higher than expenditures for community supervision.

1. Hendrick, D. M. Martin and P. Greenberg. 2003. "Conditional sentencing in Canada: A statistical profile 1997–2001". Catalogue no. 85-560-XIE. Ottawa, Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

2. The conditional sentence can only be applied where the judge has determined that the offence should be subject to a term of imprisonment of less than two years. Therefore, the proposed changes should have a greater impact on the provincial/territorial system compared to the federally sentenced inmate population where the effect may be minimal.

Note: For further information on the proposed legislation or conditional sentences, see MacKay, R. 2006. "Bill C-9: An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Conditional sentence of imprisonment)." Library of Parliament, Law and Government Division, LS-526E.

In 2004/2005, the average count of offenders on probation declined by 2%, from 2003/2004 to 98,800 in 2004/2005 (Text table 1). All jurisdictions reported decreases or little change except for Nova Scotia (+2%) and New Brunswick (+4%). The largest decreases were reported in Yukon for the second consecutive year (-16%). Since 1995/1996, although probation average counts have fluctuated year to year, the average number of adults on probation decreased by 2%. Overall, the proportional representation of probationers among all adults under community supervision has decreased from 89% of offenders in 1995/1996 to 84% in 2000/2001, to 82% in 2004/2005 (Text table 3).

Offenders on conditional sentences continue to comprise a significant proportion of the population under community supervision. In 2004/2005, offenders on conditional sentences represented 12% of the population under community

Text table 4

Distribution of average count of offenders in provincial/territorial custodial supervision by province/territory, 1995/1996, 2000/2001, 2004/2005

Province/territory		Provincial/territorial sentenced custody		Remand/Other temporary detention		Total
		Number	Proportion of custodial services count	Number	Proportion of custodial services count	Number
Newfoundland and Labrador	1995/1996	319	89.9	36	10.1	355
	2000/2001	225	77.9	64	22.1	288
	2004/2005	210	75.0	70	25.0	280
Prince Edward Island	1995/1996	96	89.7	11	10.3	107
	2000/2001	73	84.5	13	15.5	86
	2004/2005	50	68.0	24	32.0	74
Nova Scotia	1995/1996	337	83.0	69	17.0	407
	2000/2001	230 ^r	66.0	118	34.0	348 ^r
	2004/2005	185	59.9	124	40.1	310
New Brunswick	1995/1996	353	85.9	58	14.1	411
	2000/2001	204	72.1	79	27.9	283
	2004/2005	212	65.7	111	34.3	323
Quebec	1995/1996	2,303	66.4	1,167	33.6	3,470
	2000/2001	2,027	62.9	1,197	37.1	3,224
	2004/2005	2,246	57.7	1,645	42.3	3,891
Ontario	1995/1996	4,690	63.8	2,666	36.2	7,356
	2000/2001	3,737	49.0	3,886	51.0	7,623
	2004/2005	2,896	37.2	4,879	62.8	7,774
Manitoba ¹	1995/1996	696	71.9	272	28.1	968
	2000/2001	596	53.4	520	46.6	1,116
	2004/2005	487	42.5	659	57.5	1,147
Saskatchewan	1995/1996	1,088	85.9	179	14.1	1,267
	2000/2001	826	73.1	304	26.9	1,130
	2004/2005	827	68.7	377	31.3	1,204
Alberta	1995/1996	2,084	81.7	466	18.3	2,550
	2000/2001	1,323	69.5	580	30.5	1,903
	2004/2005	1,218	54.8	1,003	45.2	2,221
British Columbia ¹	1995/1996	1,933	79.4	501	20.6	2,434
	2000/2001	1,476	64.5	811	35.5	2,287
	2004/2005	1,215	56.9	921	43.1	2,136
Yukon	1995/1996	63	75.0	21	25.0	84
	2000/2001	35	65.9	18	34.1	53
	2004/2005	30	47.7	33	52.3	62
Northwest Territories ²	1995/1996	278	87.7	39	12.3	317
	2000/2001	163	85.3	28	14.7	191
	2004/2005	199	86.3	32	13.7	230
Nunavut	1995/1996	...	...	...	...	...
	2000/2001	63	70.7	26	29.3	89
	2004/2005	54	58.4	39	41.6	93
Total	1995/1996	14,240	72.2	5,485	27.8	19,726
	2000/2001	10,978^r	59.0	7,644	41.0	18,622^r
	2004/2005	9,830	49.8	9,916	50.2	19,745

^r revised

... not applicable

1. Other temporary detention data unavailable for some years, and are therefore excluded from the total.

2. Data for Northwest Territories in 1995/1996 also include Nunavut data for that year, while subsequent years do not.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Key Indicator Report (KIR).

supervision, compared to 8% in 2000/2001. Overall, the average count of offenders on conditional sentence increased 2% from the previous year and by 33% since 2000/2001 (Text table 3).

Community releases from custody continue to decrease

The use of provincial parole and community release in the federal system continues to decline. In 2004/2005 there were, on average, about 810 persons on provincial parole on any given day, down by nearly 9% from 2003/2004 (Text table 1), by more than 45% since 2000/2001 and by 75% in the last ten years (Text table 3). The average count of offenders on federal community release (day parole, full parole and statutory release) in 2004/2005 also dropped by 2% from 2003/2004, and by nearly 26% over the past decade. As Text table 3 illustrates, the share of the total correctional population represented by offenders on provincial parole or community release from the federal system declined from 9% in 1995/1996 to 5% in 2004/2005.

Incarceration rate varies among the provinces/territories

The adult incarceration rate remained stable in 2004/2005. For every 100,000 adults in Canada in 2004/2005 129 were incarcerated, unchanged from 2003/2004 (Text table 5). The adult incarceration rate is calculated as the average daily

number of incarcerated adults (sentenced custody, remand or other temporary detention) for every 100,000 adults in Canada (see Table 1 for Adult Population figures).

In 2004/2005, the overall provincial/territorial incarceration rate was 79 per 100,000 adult population, unchanged from 2003/2004 (Text table 5). Among the provinces there was substantial variability in incarceration rates in 2004/2005, ranging from a low of 42 in Nova Scotia to a high of 160 in Saskatchewan. The Territories continued to report much higher rates of incarceration relative to their population (263 in Yukon and 680 in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut). Incarceration rates in 2004/2005 increased or remained relatively unchanged from 2003/2004 in all jurisdictions, except for Prince Edward Island (-2%) and Manitoba (-8%). The largest increase in the provincial/territorial incarceration rate in 2004/2005 was found in the Yukon (+17%) followed by a 6% increase in British Columbia (Text table 5).

Adult incarceration rates in Canada have declined 16% since 1995/1996 (153 per 100,000) although the rate of decline over the past decade has been larger in the federal system (-23%) than in the provincial/territorial systems (-11%). One important reason for this difference is that the substantial increase in the number of adults awaiting trial or sentencing is offsetting the decline in the number of adults in provincial/territorial sentenced custody while the federal system does not house remanded individuals.

Text table 5

Variation in adult incarceration rates over time, provincial, territorial and federal correctional services, 2000/2001 to 2004/2005

Jurisdiction	rate per 100,000 adult population ¹					% change	
	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	from 2003/2004	from 2000/2001
Newfoundland and Labrador	70	77	72	65	68	3.5	-3.5
Prince Edward Island	84	62	76	71	69	-2.2	-17.2
Nova Scotia	48	42 ^r	40	40	42	3.8	-13.2
New Brunswick	48	53	53	52	54	3.6	11.4
Quebec	56	61	63	63	65	2.5	15.9
Ontario	85	86	87	81	81	-0.4	-5.4
Manitoba	130	129	136	140	129	-7.8	-0.6
Saskatchewan	152	154	163	157 ^r	160	2.1	5.4
Alberta	85	91	90	90	91	0.9	7.1
British Columbia	79	69	64	62 ^r	66	6.0	-16.4
Yukon	236	239	226	224 ^r	263	17.4	11.6
Northwest Territories & Nunavut ²	646	640	687	679	680	0.1	5.3
Provincial/territorial total	80	81	81	79	79	0.9	-0.7
Federal total	54	53	52 ^r	50 ^r	49	-2.0	-8.2
Total	134	133^r	133^r	129^r	129	-0.2	-3.7

^r revised

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

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

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

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

Admissions to correctional services stable in 2004/2005

In 2004/2005, there were approximately 357,200 admissions to correctional service programs, unchanged from 2003/2004.⁴ Approximately 70% of admissions were to custody while the remaining 30% were to community supervision. More than one-third of admissions to correctional services were to custodial remand (35%), followed by probation (23%) and provincial/territorial sentenced custody (22%). Approximately 2% of admissions were to federal custody (Text table 6). Over the past decade since 1995/1996, admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody declined by 32% while admissions to federally sentenced custody remained stable (Text table 7).

Since 1995/1996, total admissions to correctional supervision decreased slightly by 1%, largely the result of a decline in the number of custodial admissions (-8%), especially to provincial/territorial sentenced custody (-32%) during this time period (Text table 7). In spite of this decline in custodial admissions, there have been increases in provincial/territorial admissions to remand (+14%), and other temporary detention (+21%).

While custodial admissions decreased in the past decade (-8%), community admissions increased by 18% (Text table 7).⁵ One reason for the increase in the number of community admissions is the introduction of the conditional sentence in 1996. Approximately 17,700 adult offenders were admitted to a conditional sentence in 2004/2005, up 8% from 16,400 admissions in 2000/2001.

Text table 6

Composition of admissions to the adult correctional population, 2003/2004 to 2004/2005

Correctional services	2003/2004		2004/2005		% change from 2003/2004
	Number	% of total ¹	Number	% of total ¹	
Custodial supervision:					
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	81,123 ^r	22.8	79,193	22.2	-2.4
Remand	123,990 ^r	34.8	125,871	35.2	1.5
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial	38,176 ^r	10.7	35,722	10.0	-6.4
Total provincial/territorial custody	243,289 ^r	68.3	240,786	67.4	-1.0
Federal custody, sentenced	7,562 ^r	2.1	7,826	2.2	3.5
Total custodial supervision	250,851 ^r	70.4	248,612	69.6	-0.9
Community supervision:					
Probation	77,606 ^r	21.8	80,561	22.6	3.8
Provincial parole	1,860	0.5	1,755	0.5	-5.6
Conditional sentences	18,603 ^r	5.2	18,916	5.3	1.7
Total provincial community supervision	98,069 ^r	27.5	101,232	28.3	3.2
Community releases (CSC) ²	7,397 ^r	2.1	7,326	2.1	-1.0
Total community supervision	105,466 ^r	29.6	108,558	30.4	2.9
Total correctional services	356,317 ^r	100.0	357,170	100.0	0.2

^r revised

1. Excludes Prince Edward Island due to missing data.

2. This category represents movement from custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial/territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded. CSC denotes Correctional Service of Canada.

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

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

Admissions to custody

In 2004/2005, there were approximately 87,000 sentenced admissions to the federal and provincial/territorial custodial systems, a 2% decrease from 88,700 admissions in the previous year. Nearly, 79,200 adult offenders were admitted to provincial/territorial sentenced custody in 2004/2005, down 2% from 81,100 admissions in 2003/2004. Federally sentenced admissions increased 4% from the previous year (Text table 6; see Table 2 for provincial/territorial data).

More than one-third of all admissions (35%) in the correctional system in Canada in 2004/2005, approximately 125,900, were to remanded custody to await trial or sentencing, a 2% increase from 124,000 admissions in 2003/2004 (Text table 6). Admissions to other temporary detention (e.g. immigration holds) decreased in 2004/2005 for the first time since 1998/99. There were 35,700 admissions in 2004/2005 compared to 38,200 admissions in 2003/2004, representing a 6% decline. In spite of this decrease, other temporary detention admissions have increased steadily by 55% since 2000/2001 and by 21% since 1995/1996. Similarly, remand admissions have increased by more than 5% since 2000/2001 and by 14% over the past decade (Text table 7).

4. See Text box 1 'Data sources and measures', earlier in this report for a definition of admissions. See Text table 6 for percentage change between 2003/2004 and 2004/2005.
5. Due to missing data for some years, all data from Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, other temporary detention data from New Brunswick and British Columbia, and community supervision data from Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded in order to make comparisons between years. The percentage changes are based upon adjusted admissions (see Text table 7 for these adjusted admissions).

Text table 7

Composition of the adult correctional population, admissions, 1995/1996, 2000/2001 and 2004/2005

	1995/1996			2000/2001			2004/2005			% change in adjusted admissions	
	Admissions	Adjusted admissions ¹	% of total ¹	Admissions	Adjusted admissions ¹	% of total ¹	Admissions	Adjusted admissions ¹	% of total ¹	from 2000/2001	from 1995/1996
Correctional services											
Custodial supervision:											
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	114,562	111,136	35.1	80,928	77,441	25.4	79,193	75,685	24.2	-2.3	-31.9
Remand ²	106,467	102,774	32.5	118,566	111,435	36.6	125,871	117,481	37.6	5.4	14.3
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial	12,484	8,721	2.8	24,901	6,778	2.2	35,722	10,534	3.4	55.4	20.8
Total provincial/territorial custody	233,513	222,631	70.3	224,395	195,654	64.3	240,786	203,700	65.1	4.1	-8.5
Federal custody, sentenced	7,850	7,850	2.5	7,722	7,722	2.5	7,826	7,826	2.5	1.3	-0.3
Total custodial supervision	241,363	230,481	72.8	232,117	203,376	66.8	248,612	211,526	67.6	4.0	-8.2
Community supervision:											
Probation	76,940	73,079	23.1	81,939	74,595	24.5	80,561	74,376	23.8	-0.3	1.8
Provincial parole	5,536	5,536	1.7	2,745	2,745	0.9	1,755	1,755	0.6	-36.1	-68.3
Conditional sentences	...	...	...	17,084	16,339	5.4	18,916	17,699	5.7	8.3	...
Total provincial community supervision	82,476	78,615	24.8	101,768	93,679	30.8	101,232	93,830	30.0	0.2	19.4
Community releases (CSC ³)	7,487	7,487	2.4	7,436	7,436	2.4	7,326	7,326	2.3	-1.5	-2.2
Total community supervision	89,963	86,102	27.2	109,204	101,115	33.2	108,558	101,156	32.4	0.0	17.5
Total correctional services	331,326	316,583	100.0	341,321	304,491	100.0	357,170	312,682	100.0	2.7	-1.2

... not applicable

1. Because of missing data for some years, all data from Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, other temporary detention data from New Brunswick and British Columbia, and community supervision data from Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded from "Adjusted Admissions" in order to make comparisons between years. The percentage of total statistics are based upon adjusted admissions.

2. Figures for remand may include admissions for other temporary detention.

3. This category represents movement from custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial/territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded. CSC denotes Correctional Service of Canada.

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

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

Time spent in remand increases over last decade

One key factor influencing the increasing size of the average daily custody count is the increasing length of time spent in remanded custody. An increasing number of adults have been admitted to remand over the past decade (+14%) and, as a result of longer stays in remand, the average number of adults in remand has also increased during this time period (+83%), thereby causing institutional bed spaces to be filled for a longer period of time.

In 2004/2005, more than half of all adults remanded in custody were held for less than a week (54%). Approximately 25% of adults released from remanded custody were held for a period of 8 to 29 days, while 14% spent between 1 and 3 months (30 to 89 days) in remand and the remaining 7% were held for more than 3 months (90 days+) (Figure 2).

Over the past decade, the amount of time served on remand has increased. Between 1995/1996 and 2004/2005, the proportion of adults who served less than a week in remand decreased from 66% to 54%. In addition, while 20% of adults served between 1 week and 1 month (8 to 29 days) in remand

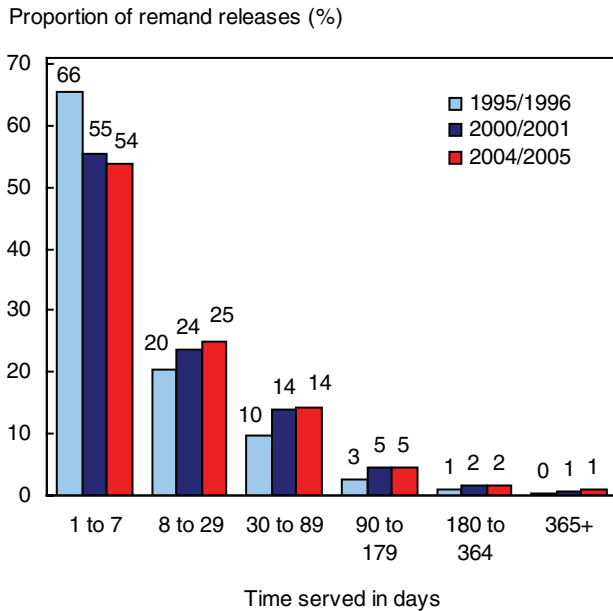
in 1995/1996, 25% of adults had served the same amount of time in 2004/2005. The proportion of adults who spent between 1 and 3 months (30 to 90 days) in remand during the past decade increased from 10% to 14%, while the proportion of adults who served more than 3 months in remand (90 + days) nearly doubled from 4% to 7%.

Offenders spending shorter periods in sentenced custody

Contrary to the trend in the length of time served in remand, aggregate sentence lengths for those admitted to sentenced custody have been decreasing in both the provincial and federal systems. In the provincial/territorial system in 2004/2005, 23% of offenders were admitted to custody with aggregate sentences of less than one week, up from 14% a decade earlier. In contrast, the number of adult admissions with aggregate sentence lengths greater than one week and less than one month (8 to 29 days) declined by 5 percentage points from 23% of admissions in 1995/1996 to 18% in 2004/2005. The proportion of adults who were admitted to sentenced custody with aggregate sentences of one to three months (30 to 89 days) also decreased slightly, from 29% to 27% of

Figure 2

Length of time served in remand increasing, 1995/1996, 2000/2001 and 2004/2005^{1,2}



1. 'Time Served' calculations exclude releases from remand for which length of time served is unknown. Prior to 1998/99, 'Time Served' excluded lengths of two years or more.
 2. Number of days represented in the 'Time Served' categories has changed slightly over the years.
- Note:** Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey (ACS); Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS).

admissions, while the proportion of offenders admitted for more than 3 months in sentenced custody declined from 34% to 32% of admissions.

In the federal system, shorter sentences of two to three years are the most prevalent, and their occurrence has increased substantially in the last five years. The proportion of offenders admitted to federal custody on sentences of two to three years rose from 44% in 2000/2001 to 55% in 2004/2005. In addition, the proportion of offenders admitted to federal custody on sentences of three to four years declined from 22% in 2000/2001 to 19% in 2004/2005 and the proportion admitted with sentences of four to five years dropped from 13% to 8%. Finally, the proportion of those admitted with sentences of five to ten years in duration declined from 15% to 12% while the proportional share of admissions with sentences of 10 years or more, including life sentences, remained relatively stable at 5% of all admissions to federal custody.

Factors influencing the changing custodial population

The increasing number of remand admissions and amount of time served in remand over the past decade, as well as the corresponding decline in sentenced custody admissions during

the same time period, have all been driving forces of change in the custodial population. A number of factors may account for this increase in the remand population. For example, changes in bail practices and policies could affect the probability of bail being denied in many jurisdictions, thereby increasing the remand population. Cases in Canada's adult criminal courts have also become more complex and are taking more time to resolve, increasing the length of stay for adults in remand while they await trial and/or sentencing. According to data from the Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS) in 2003/2004, cases involving multiple charges accounted for 51% of the adult courts caseload, up from 44% in 1994/95. In addition, the time required to dispose of court cases continued to grow. On average, cases in 2003/2004 took 226 days compared with 137 days a decade earlier while the average processing time for multiple-charge cases rose from 157 days in 1994/1995 to 236 days in 2003/2004 (Thomas, 2004).

Another important factor affecting the change in the custodial population may be the crediting of time served on remand during sentencing. Judges may, at their discretion, credit an offender with the time spent on remand when determining a sentence. In addition to the length of time served in remand, judges may take the experiences of those held in remand under consideration during the sentencing process. For example, individuals who spend time in remand typically have little or no access to activities such as recreation, work and rehabilitative programs and services in most jurisdictions. Traditional rewards for good behaviour such as remission and the granting of temporary absence passes are also typically not applicable to remands. With the increase in the number of offenders in custody in recent years and the simultaneous decrease in the number of institutional bed spaces in many jurisdictions, judges in some jurisdictions may also be crediting time served for adults who have been held in remand facilities which may either be at capacity or are overcrowded (see Text box 6)

While both the decision to grant credit for time served and the determination of an appropriate amount of time rests with the sentencing judge, a general rule of a 2 to 1 ratio of remand served to sentence given has been considered appropriate (Martin's Criminal Code, 2004). Although there are currently no comprehensive data available to fully explain the practice of granting time served on remand by the courts or the amount of time served being credited, the granting of time served has been identified as an important factor influencing current remand and sentencing trends (Beattie, 2005).

The introduction of the conditional sentence as a sentencing option has also been an influencing factor in the changing composition of the custodial population. Since its introduction, some adult offenders who would have otherwise been admitted to sentenced custody served a conditional sentence in the community instead, thereby contributing to the decline in the number of adults in sentenced custody and increasing the number of persons under community supervision.

Consequences of a growing remand population

Correctional service officials have become increasingly concerned with the growing remand population and the possible effects of the use of time served, length of time served and the changing bail practices and policies in recent years. As

noted previously, admissions to remand have increased by 14% between 1995/1996 and 2004/2005 (Text table 7), and individuals in remand represent an increasing proportion of all adults in provincial/territorial custody in 2004/2005 compared to a decade earlier (Figure 1, Text table 4). At the same time, the number of admissions to sentenced custody declined by 32% (Text table 7). This shift in the composition of the provincial/territorial correctional systems poses numerous challenges for correctional system officials.

As noted previously, institutional programming such as education, substance abuse treatment or other types of rehabilitation are not usually available to individuals in remand, or not applicable to remanded individuals whose stay in custody may be indeterminate and frequently short in duration. This uncertainty and unstructured nature of remand can be challenging for both officials in the remand facility and the individual spending time in remand.

Remanded individuals are usually held in maximum security settings, which are typically expensive to build and maintain. In addition, as a result of an increasing remand population in recent years, the availability of bed spaces for remanded individuals may be limited in many jurisdictions. Remanded individuals who are awaiting trial and/or sentencing also require regular transportation to and from court and remand facilities may not always be in close proximity to the court. Administratively, there is often high volume turnover for remanded adults, as evidenced by the large number of admissions to remand in recent years (Table 2).

There has been a great deal of discussion among provincial/territorial representatives in recent years regarding possible solutions to the increasing remand population. However, the factors associated with this issue are complex and will involve all sectors of the criminal justice system. Many jurisdictions are exploring possible solutions such as increasing the use of bail supervision programs, addressing the use of courts that operate on weekends to reduce the strain on correctional resources, as well as working towards legislative change with officials at the federal government level. Many jurisdictions have also proposed building new remand facilities to address the shortage of bed space since institutional capacity has already been met or has been exceeded in recent years and facilities are overcrowded in many jurisdictions (Text box 6; Heads of Corrections Working Group, 2006).

Substantial variability in offence profiles of admissions to sentenced custody across jurisdictions in 2004/2005⁶

Among the provinces/territories, there was considerable variation in the types of offences for which an offender was admitted to sentenced custody (Table 3). In 2004/2005, *Criminal Code* offences accounted for the majority of sentenced custody admissions in all jurisdictions, ranging from a low of 58% in Quebec to a high of 99% in Nunavut. Sentenced custody admissions for violent offences were most common in Nunavut (83%), the Northwest Territories (61%) and Manitoba (59%) and were less prevalent in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan (17%) and Quebec (7%).

Admission to sentenced custody for other *Criminal Code* offences⁷, such as failure to comply with an order, unlawfully at large or offences against public order, accounted for highest proportion of sentenced admissions in the Yukon (38%) and in Saskatchewan (43%). Overall, property offences represented approximately one-quarter of all sentenced admissions in most jurisdictions, with the exception of Nunavut (8%), the Northwest Territories (16%) and Manitoba and Quebec (18%). In Quebec, 32% of sentenced admissions were for provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws⁸ whereas, in Nova Scotia, nearly one in five sentenced admission was for a violation of a federal statute such as a drug offence or other type federal statute (19%), the highest proportion represented by federal statutes among the jurisdictions (Table 3).

Admissions to community supervision

While admissions to custodial supervision decreased by 1% in 2004/2005, admissions to community supervision increased by 3%. In 2004/2005, there were approximately 108,600 admissions to community supervision, the bulk of which were in the provincial/territorial system with approximately 101,200 admissions to probation, provincial parole or conditional sentence. The remaining 7,300 community admissions were comprised of releases to federal day parole, full parole and statutory release (Text table 6).

In 2004/2005 there were 80,600 admissions to probation, a 4% increase from 2003/2004, and the first annual increase in the number of probation admissions since 2001/02 (Table 4). Admissions to a conditional sentence also increased slightly in 2004/2005 by 2% from the previous year. Admissions to provincial parole in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia were down 6% from 2003/2004, to approximately 1,800 admissions (Text table 6).

Over the past decade since 1995/1996, admissions to community supervision have increased by nearly 18%, largely the result of increases in admissions to conditional sentences since their introduction in 1996. Between 1997/1998, the first year where complete data were available, and 2004/2005, the number of admissions to a conditional sentence almost doubled, from 6,700 to 13,100 admissions (+96%). Since 2000/2001, admissions to conditional sentences have increased by 8% (Text table 7). Probation admissions have remained relatively stable over the past decade, increasing slightly by 2%, while provincial parole admissions and federal community releases

6. When there is more than one offence leading to incarceration, only data related to the most serious offence in the case is recorded (except in Alberta, which uses multiple charge data to record all offences, and British Columbia which uses the most serious disposition methodology). The following jurisdictional analysis includes only those jurisdictions employing the most serious offence methodology.
7. Other *Criminal Code* incidents involve the remaining *Criminal Code* offences not classified as violent or property (excluding traffic offences), for example, mischief, bail violations, disturbing the peace, arson, prostitution and offensive weapons.
8. In situations where fines are levied, the offender can be incarcerated for non-payment or, if already incarcerated, seek to serve a custodial sentence in lieu of payment of fines.

Text box 3

Re-involvement in correctional services following release

One measure of a successful outcome after an individual's release from correctional supervision is whether an offender returns to correctional services. The fixed follow-up method, one of many methods to examine a re-involvement in correctional services after release, follows a subject forward from the date of release for a fixed period of time to determine whether or not they had returned to correctional services for a new involvement.¹ The following analysis explores the re-involvement of adults in the correctional system using a fixed follow-up method, in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, between 2002/2003 and 2004/2005. Fixed follow-up rates are presented for adults who have been released from correctional supervision in fiscal year 2002/2003 (April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003) and have returned to the same jurisdiction's correctional services system within two years of release.

Nearly one in three (31%) offenders released from correctional services in 2002/2003 among the reporting jurisdictions returned to correctional services within two years of their release. The highest rate of re-involvement was found in Saskatchewan (36%), followed by New Brunswick (31%), Nova Scotia (29%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (18%). Overall, re-involvement rates were higher for men (32%) compared to women (23%) in all jurisdictions. The proportion of women re-involved ranged from a low of 12% in Newfoundland and Labrador to a high of 29% in Saskatchewan.

Aboriginal people were more likely to have returned to correctional supervision in the two-year period following release in 2002/2003 compared to non-Aboriginal people in all jurisdictions where data were available.² Almost half of all Aboriginal adults were re-involved in correctional services within two years following release (45%) compared to less than one-third of non-Aboriginal adults in the same time period (29%). Re-involvement rates for Aboriginal people were highest in Nova Scotia (47%), closely followed by Saskatchewan (45%), while 40% of Aboriginal people released from correctional supervision in New Brunswick returned within two years.

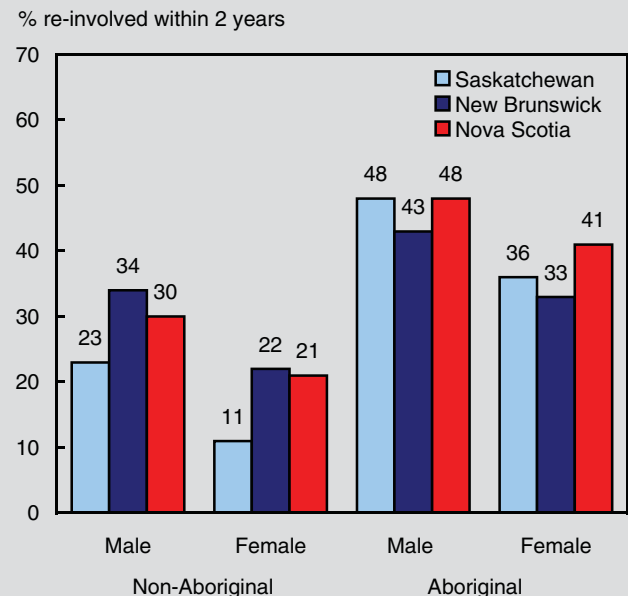
While women had lower re-involvement rates compared to males, the rate at which Aboriginal women returned to correctional supervision was substantially higher than both the rate for both non-Aboriginal women and men. Overall, nearly half of all Aboriginal men (47%) returned to correctional supervision within two years following release compared to 36% for Aboriginal women. The rate of return for non-Aboriginal men was 30% while approximately 20% of non-Aboriginal women returned to correctional supervision.

Aboriginal women had higher re-involvement rates compared to both non-Aboriginal women and non-Aboriginal men in all jurisdictions except for New Brunswick where the rates of return for non-Aboriginal men (34%) and Aboriginal women (33%) were roughly the same (Figure 3). The large discrepancy between the rates of re-involvement for Aboriginal women compared to non-Aboriginal women was highest in Saskatchewan where the re-involvement rate for Aboriginal women (36%) was more than 3 times the rate for non-Aboriginal women (11%), and substantially higher than that for non-Aboriginal men (23%). Similarly, the re-involvement rate for Aboriginal women in Nova Scotia (41%) was closer to the rate for Aboriginal men (48%),

have both declined during the past ten years. Admissions to provincial parole declined by 68% since 1995/1996 while federal community releases decreased by 2% during the same time period, largely driven by a decline in the number of admissions to federal parole (-78%) although offset slightly by an 11% increase in statutory releases since 1995/1996.

Figure 3

Aboriginal men and women have highest rates of re-involvement in correctional services within two years following release, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, 2004/2005



Note: Excludes cases where the Aboriginal Identity or Sex was unknown.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Integrated Correctional Services Survey.

and nearly twice the rate for non-Aboriginal women (21%). The re-involvement rate for Aboriginal men was more than twice the rate for non-Aboriginal men in Saskatchewan (48% versus 23%) and was also significantly higher in Nova Scotia (48% versus 30%) and New Brunswick (42% versus 34%).

1. For more information on the design, methodologies and benefits of fixed follow-up as a method for examining outcome indicators such as re-involvement in correctional services, or for other information on the measurement of recidivism, see Johnson, S. 2005. *Returning to Correctional Services after release: A profile of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adults in Saskatchewan Corrections from 1999/2000 to 2003/2004*. Cat. no. 85-002-XPE, vol. 25, no. 2. Ottawa, Statistics Canada.
 2. Re-involvement rates by Aboriginal Identity in Newfoundland and Labrador have been excluded from the analysis due to missing data for Aboriginal Identity.
Note: Follow-up analyses exclude releases of adults where remand, bail supervision and/or some types of temporary detention were the only types of correctional service release the individual experienced during the release period (April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003). Analyses also exclude cases where Aboriginal Identity and/or Sex is unknown.

Almost half of probation admissions were for violent offences

Overall, admissions to probation were more often related to a violent offence than other offences (Table 5). Nearly half of all admissions to probation were for violent offences (45%),

followed by property offences (27%) and other *Criminal Code* violations (17%).⁹ Violent offences represented the largest proportion of admissions to probation in 2004/2005 in all jurisdictions except Quebec and Alberta, where property offences accounted for a slightly larger proportion of admissions. Probation admissions for a violent offence were most prevalent in Manitoba (56%), followed by Nunavut (53%) while in Quebec, less than one-third (31%) of probation admissions were related to a violent offence (Table 5).

Conditional sentence admissions largely for non-violent offences

More than one-quarter (28%) of conditional sentence admissions among jurisdictions where data were available were for a violent offence.¹⁰ In these jurisdictions, conditional sentence admissions were most often related to property offences (34%), while other *Criminal Code* violations accounted for 20% of admissions and 15% were for federal statute violations and drug offences. Less than 2% of all conditional sentence admissions were for impaired driving offences.

Among the jurisdictions where data were available, there was some variation in the types of offences for which an offender was admitted to a conditional sentence. While admissions to conditional sentence for a property offence were most common in all jurisdictions, they were the most prevalent in Newfoundland and Labrador (38%) compared to the other jurisdictions, notably Nova Scotia (29%). Admissions to conditional sentences for violent offences were more prevalent in Nova Scotia (30%), New Brunswick (31%) and Saskatchewan (32%) while admissions for violent offences were less common in Newfoundland and Labrador (21%), and Alberta (22%). Further, while 16% of conditional sentence admissions were related to federal statute violations such as drug offences overall, more than 26% of conditional sentence admissions in Alberta were related to federal statute violations, the highest proportion among the jurisdictions. (Table 6)

Majority of probation admissions for terms greater than one year

In 2004/2005, more than 8 in 10 probation admissions were for terms greater than 12 months in length (84%). Overall, 48% of all probation admissions were for terms between 12 months and 18 months in length and approximately 36% were for 18 months or more in length. Approximately 14% of probation terms were for 6 to 12 months while probation terms of less than 6 months accounted for 3% of probation admissions.

Although there has been some fluctuation over time, probation lengths of more than 12 months and less than 18 months increased from 44% of all probation terms in 2000/2001 to 48% in 2004/2005. The proportion of admissions for probation terms greater than 18 months decreased slightly from 39% in 2000/2001 to 36% in 2004/2005, while admissions for shorter-term probation orders between 6 and 12 months remained relatively stable during this time period.

Roughly 6 in 10 conditional sentence orders shorter than 12 months¹¹

One-third of conditional sentence admissions were for terms between 6 and 12 months in length (32%) while roughly three in ten were for terms of less than six months (29%). One in five (20%) of all conditional sentence admissions were for terms of 12 to 18 months in length while a remaining 18% of conditional sentence admissions were for a term greater than 18 months.

Among the jurisdictions where data were available, there was substantial variation in conditional sentence order lengths. In Newfoundland and Labrador, 41% of admissions for conditional sentences were for terms of less than 3 months. In contrast, approximately 24% of conditional sentences in New Brunswick and 21% of those in Nova Scotia were for terms of the same length. Terms of less than 3 months were substantially less common in Alberta (3% of all admissions) and in Saskatchewan (2%) (Figure 4).

Conditional sentence lengths were typically longer in Saskatchewan and Alberta compared to other jurisdictions where data were available. Nearly half of all conditional sentences in Saskatchewan (44%) were for terms between 6 and 12 months in length, while 21% were for terms between 12 and 18 months and 15% were for 18 months or greater. In Alberta, conditional sentences were generally for terms greater than 6 months. Terms between 6 and 12 months (29%), 12 to 18 months (28%) and more than 18 months in length (31%) each accounted for roughly one-third of all conditional sentence admissions in Alberta. (Table 6)

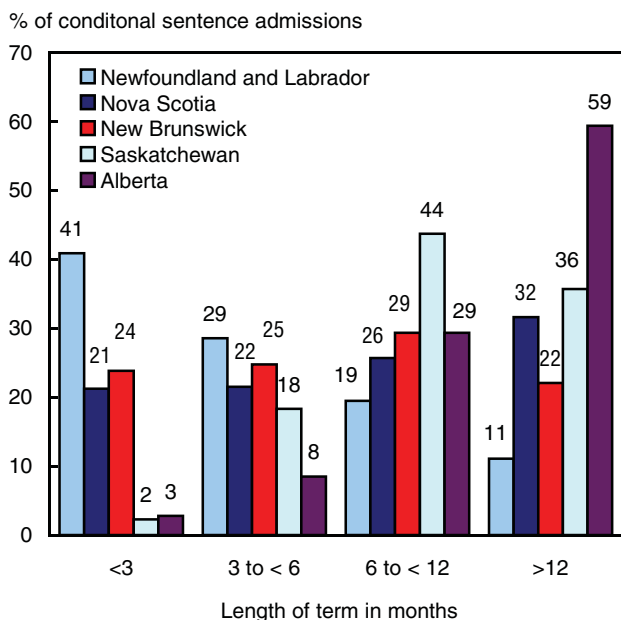
Conditional sentences for drug offences receive longest supervision orders¹²

Overall, among the jurisdictions where data were available, conditional sentences for drug offences attracted the longest conditional sentence orders while the shortest orders were imposed on offenders convicted of other *Criminal Code* offences, including offences against the administration of justice.¹³ More than one-third (36%) of all conditional sentence admissions for drug offences carried a conditional sentence term of 18 months or greater, roughly twice the proportion of those admitted for a violent offence (18%) or property offence

9. Other *Criminal Code* incidents involve the remaining *Criminal Code* offences not classified as violent or property (excluding traffic offences), for example, mischief, bail violations, disturbing the peace, arson, prostitution and offensive weapons.
10. Data are from the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) and include Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta data only.
11. Data are from the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) and include Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta data only.
12. Data are from the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) and include Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta data only.
13. Other *Criminal Code* incidents include the remaining *Criminal Code* offences not classified as violent or property (excluding traffic offences), for example, mischief, bail violations, disturbing the peace, arson, prostitution and offensive weapons.

Figure 4

Length of conditional sentences generally longer in Western provinces than in Eastern provinces, 2004/2005



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

(15%). Alternatively, only 4% of admissions for drug offences were for terms of less than 3 months, while 12% of violent offences and 11% of property offences were for terms of the same length. Shorter conditional sentence orders of less than 3 months were most common for those with other *Criminal Code* offences (19%). Overall, nearly two-thirds of violent offences (63%) and property offences (64%) were for terms less than 12 months while roughly the same proportion of drug offences were for terms greater than 12 months (64%) (Table 6).

Among the jurisdictions, there was considerable variation in the length of conditional sentence orders imposed on offenders (Table 6). Conditional sentences for crimes of violence attracted the shortest orders in the three reporting Maritime Provinces. In Newfoundland and Labrador, 42% of all conditional sentence admissions for a violent offence were for less than 3 months, compared to 27% in New Brunswick and 22% in Nova Scotia. In contrast, only 3% of conditional sentences for a violent offence in Alberta and 2% in Saskatchewan were for terms less than 3 months. In Alberta, conditional sentence lengths of 6 to 12 months (27%), 12 to 18 months (28%) and 18 months or more (34%) each accounted for approximately one-third of all admissions for a violent offence. In Saskatchewan, nearly half of admissions for a violent offence were for terms of 6 to 12 months (46%) while 19% were for terms between 12 and 18 months and 17% were for 18 months or more (Table 6).

Text box 4

Understanding conditional sentences

Given the nature of the differences between probation and a conditional sentence, it is expected that the length of terms under supervision will also differ. Conditional sentences are intended to model a term of imprisonment in terms of the sentencing principles used to guide how the sanction is used, as well as the length of sentence issued by the court. Having determined that the appropriate range of sentence is a term of imprisonment of less than two years, the judge then considers whether it is appropriate for the offender to serve his or her sentence in the community. Unlike probation, which is primarily intended as a rehabilitative sentencing tool, a conditional sentence is intended to address both punitive and rehabilitative objectives. In addition, conditional sentences generally include punitive conditions that restrict the offender's liberty. Conditions such as house arrest or strict curfews are intended to be the norm and not the exception. Further, should an offender violate a condition of a conditional sentence, he or she could serve the remainder of the conditional sentence in custody while this is not the case for probation orders. As a result of the more punitive nature of a conditional sentence, and its intended structure to closely follow a term of imprisonment, it is more likely that a conditional sentence order length will be shorter in length compared to a probation order.

Conditional sentences for drug offences resulted in long orders in many jurisdictions. Approximately 78% of conditional sentences for drug offences in Alberta, 56% in Nova Scotia and 67% in Saskatchewan led to a sentence length of 12 months or more. In contrast, a substantial but smaller proportion of drug offences in Newfoundland and Labrador (28%) and New Brunswick (37%) were for terms of the same length (Table 6).

Characteristics of offenders admitted to correctional services

In 2004/2005, women accounted for 5% of federal admissions to custody, 10% of provincial/territorial sentenced admissions and 11% of remand admissions. Among the provinces and territories in 2004/2005, there was substantial variation in the proportion of women admitted to sentenced custody (Text table 8). These overall proportions have remained relatively stable since 2000/2001.

Typically, females account for larger proportions of offenders serving probation and conditional sentences than sentenced custody. In 2004/2005, females accounted for 17% of probation intakes, with their representation ranging from 13% in Quebec to 20% in Saskatchewan and the Yukon. Similarly, 17% of those serving a conditional sentence were female, with substantial variation in their representation among the provinces and territories, ranging from 9% in Nunavut to 23% in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Aboriginal people represent more than one in five admissions to correctional services

In 2004/2005, Aboriginal people accounted for 22% of admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody, 17% of admissions to federal custody, 17% of admissions to remand,

17% of probation admissions and 19% of admissions to conditional sentence (Text table 8). Overall, the representation of Aboriginal people among sentenced custody admissions has increased by 2 percentage points since 2000/2001, from 20% to 22%.¹⁴ The proportions of admissions to probation, conditional sentence and remanded custody represented by Aboriginal people have remained relatively stable in recent years.

Aboriginal people had higher levels of representation in sentenced custody compared to their representation in the Canadian adult population (3%). Among the provinces/territories, this was most notable in Alberta (38% versus 4%), Ontario (9% versus 1%), Saskatchewan (77% versus 10%), Manitoba (70% versus 11%), and British Columbia (20% versus 4%) (Text table 8). In addition, while the proportion of sentenced admissions to custody represented by Aboriginal people has remained relatively stable in most jurisdictions between 2000/2001 and 2004/2005, some jurisdictions reported increases, the largest of which was reported in Manitoba (64% to 70%).

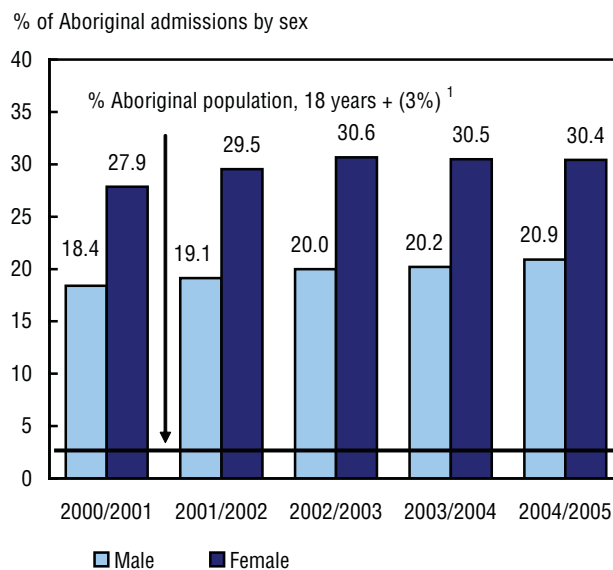
Aboriginal women represent substantial share of a female admissions

Aboriginal women represent a substantial proportion of all women admitted to custody. In 2004/2005, close to one-third of all women admitted to sentenced custody (30%) and almost one-quarter of those admitted to remand (23%)

14. To allow for comparisons over time, data from Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded.

Figure 5

Aboriginal women represent a large proportion of female admissions to sentenced custody, Canada, 2000/2001 to 2004/2005



1. Aboriginal population based on Census data for those jurisdictions with the ability to report sentenced custody admissions between 2000/2001 to 2004/2005.

Note: To allow year-over-year comparisons, data from New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded from the totals due to missing data for some years.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey (ACS); Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS); 2001 Census.

Text table 8

Characteristics of adult offenders admitted to correctional services, 2004/2005

Jurisdiction	Sentenced custody			Remand			Probation			Conditional sentence			Total adult population 2001
	Female (%)	Aboriginal (%)	Median age ¹	Female (%)	Aboriginal (%)	Median age ¹	Female (%)	Aboriginal (%)	Median age ¹	Female (%)	Aboriginal (%)	Median age ¹	Aboriginal (%)
Newfoundland and Labrador	4	13	30	5	14	28	16	..	32	23	..	32	3
Prince Edward Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nova Scotia	8	7	31	10	7	30	17	5	32	15	6	32	2
New Brunswick	9	7	31	10	10	30	17	7	30	17	6	31	2
Quebec	11	2	37	9	4	33	13	7	32	12	6	34	1
Ontario	10	9	33	12	8	31	18	7	32	21	9	33	1
Manitoba	8	70	29	11	64	28	17	53	29	16	48	28	11
Saskatchewan	11	77	30	8	75	28	20	66	28	16	72	30	10
Alberta	13	38	31	15	27	29	18	22	30	22	16	30	4
British Columbia	9	20	32	13	20	31	17	20	31	16	18	33	4
Yukon	6	74	29	9	73	29	20	60	33	17	83	33	20
Northwest Territories	5	85	32	5	88	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Nunavut	0	97	..	0	96	..	14	95	..	9	95	..	78
Provincial/territorial total	10	22	...	11	17	...	17	17	...	17	19	...	...
Federal total	5	17	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

.. not available for specific reference period

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero.

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

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

Text box 5

Characteristics of persons involved in adult correctional services, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, 2004/2005

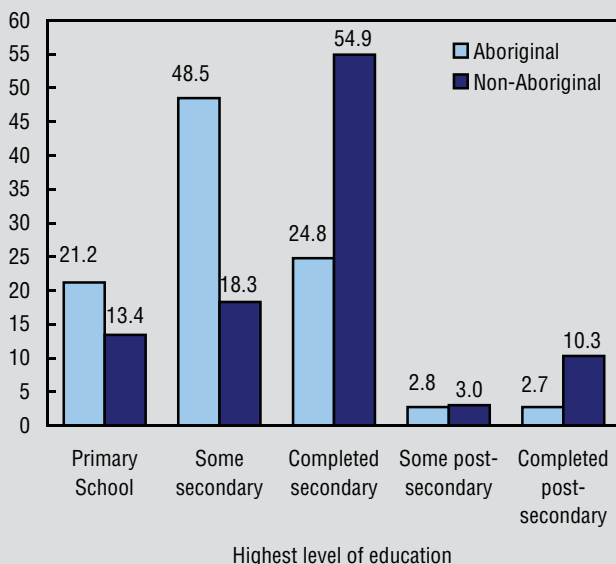
In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan in 2004/2005, the majority of offenders involved in correctional services were single (57%).¹ Nearly one-quarter of all adults involved in correctional services was in a common-law relationship (22%) and 10% were married. A smaller proportion of Aboriginal people were married (7%) compared to non-Aboriginal people (11%) while approximately 30% of Aboriginal people involved in correctional services were in a common-law relationship, nearly twice the proportion for non-Aboriginal people (17%) (Table 7).

Compared to the general Canadian adult population, the population in correctional services has a relatively low level of education. For example, roughly 35% of the general population in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan aged 25 years and older had less than a high school diploma.² In the corrections population within these jurisdictions, nearly half of all adults aged 25 and older had not completed high school

Figure 6

Non-Aboriginal adults obtained a higher level of education compared to Aboriginal adults involved in correctional services, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, 2004/2005¹

Percentage of adults, 25 years+



1. Refers to the most recent status of the most recent involvement in correctional services, for adults aged 25 years and over.

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS).

(46%). The highest level of education obtained by more than one in six adults over 25 years of age in correctional services was primary school (16%), 7% of which had not completed primary school. Low education attainment was more prevalent among Aboriginal adults compared to non-Aboriginal adults under correctional supervision. More than double the proportion of non-Aboriginal adults in corrections had completed high school or a higher level education compared to Aboriginal adults (68% versus 30%). (Table 7; Figure 6).

Approximately 4 in 10 adults involved in corrections in the three reporting jurisdictions were employed as of their most recent admission to correctional services in 2004/2005 (42%). Among Aboriginal people, 36% were employed compared to 45% of non-Aboriginal people. For all adults, the likelihood of being employed was highest among adults admitted to conditional sentence (46%) and lowest among adults admitted to sentenced custody (36%).

When an individual is involved in correctional services, risk and needs assessment tools are often used to determine treatment while under correctional supervision as well as to assess the risk of future offending. The ICSS currently collects data on offender needs in Saskatchewan only. Data are collected for assessed offenders on six needs: attitude, criminal peers and companions (social interaction), drug or alcohol abuse (substance abuse), employment, family/marital relationships (marital/family) and emotional stability of the individual (personal/emotional).³ Needs are presented when the need has been rated as a medium or high level as of their most recent assessment.⁴

In 2004/2005, nearly 9 out of 10 individuals in Saskatchewan correctional services were identified as having a medium or high level need for substance abuse treatment (87%). Attitude (75%) and social interaction (75%) were also indicated as needs for the majority of individuals. Other needs that were identified among adults involved in correctional services in Saskatchewan were employment (58%), family/marital (56%) and personal/emotional (15%) needs.

For all types of criminogenic needs, a larger proportion of Aboriginal people compared to non-Aboriginal people were assessed as having a medium or high need in all six categories, except for personal/emotional, where non-Aboriginal people were assessed with a higher need in this area (18% versus 14%). The largest discrepancies among needs that were identified for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons were in the areas of substance abuse (93% versus 75%), social interaction (82% versus 61%), and employment (67% versus 39%).

Approximately 9% of all involvements in Saskatchewan where a needs assessment was performed indicated that one need or no needs were identified. The proportion of non-Aboriginal people identified as having one or zero criminogenic needs (18%) was more than 4 times the proportion for Aboriginal people (4%). Twice the proportion of Aboriginal people (37%) was identified as having five or six needs compared to non-Aboriginal people (18%).

1. Analysis is based on the most recent admission of 15,322 individuals involved in correctional services in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, excluding 559 persons whose Aboriginal Identity was unknown. Proportions are presented only for all individuals where characteristics are known and reported (see Table 7)
2. Census of Canada, 2001
3. See 'Definitions for information of these needs. Includes only those cases where in Saskatchewan where needs assessments were performed
4. Excludes cases where the Aboriginal Identity was not known (n = a range of 4,959 - 4,967 depending on the need). Minimum number of needs is 0; maximum number of needs is 6.

were Aboriginal. In contrast, although still representing a large proportion of admissions, a smaller proportion of male admissions were Aboriginal. Approximately one-in-five males

sentenced to custody (21%) and remand (17%) were Aboriginal (Figure 5).

Large proportions of female admissions represented by Aboriginal women were more commonly found in the Western provinces. The highest proportional share was found in Saskatchewan, where close to 9 in 10 (87%) female admissions were Aboriginal. In Manitoba and the Yukon, 83% of female admissions were Aboriginal, followed by Alberta (54%) and British Columbia (29%). While Aboriginal males also represented a large proportion of male sentenced admissions in each of these provinces/territories, their proportional share was smaller compared to that for Aboriginal women. Approximately 35% of male admissions to sentenced custody in Alberta, 69% in Manitoba and 73% in the Yukon were Aboriginal. Aboriginal men represented the largest proportion of male admissions to sentenced custody in Nunavut (97%), followed by Northwest Territories (84%) and Saskatchewan (76%).

Since 2000/2001, the proportion of sentenced admissions represented by Aboriginal people has increased for both males and females (Figure 5), while remand figures have remained relatively stable.

Adult correctional service operational expenditures

In 2004/2005, adult correctional service expenditures totalled \$2.8 billion, up 2% from 2003/2004.¹⁵ Slightly more than half of all correctional service expenditures in 2004/2005 were in the federal system (54%) while the remaining 46% were in the provincial and territorial systems. Overall, custodial services represented the largest share of expenditures in

both the federal (65%) and provincial/territorial systems (78%). Community supervision services accounted for a larger proportion of correctional services in the provincial/territorial system (17%) compared to the federal system (11%) while expenditures for headquarters and central services were more than 4 times higher in the federal system (22%) compared to the provincial/territorial system (5%) (Table 8).

Federal inmates are typically more costly to house than inmates in the provincial/territorial system. On average, \$259.05 per day was spent on a federal inmate compared to \$141.78 per day at the provincial/territorial level in 2004/2005. This difference in inmate costs between the federal and provincial/territorial system is the result of a number of factors, including the higher levels of security required in the federal system as well as the higher costs of incarceration associated with federally sentenced female offenders (Johnson, 2004). In addition, there are an increased number of treatment programs available to offenders serving longer sentences associated with federal custody.¹⁶

15. Trends in expenditures are examined in constant dollars to take inflation into account. To allow for year to year comparison, all data from Prince Edward Island have been excluded due to missing data.
16. One additional difference between the provincial/territorial and federal average inmate costs is the base used to calculate average inmate cost. The federal average daily inmate cost includes those costs associated with operation of the institutions, including salaries, while in the provinces/territories, the average daily inmate cost is based on provincial/territorial operating expenditures for custodial services, excluding costs associated with the operation of institutions such as salaries. Capital expenditures are excluded in both the provincial/territorial and federal data and calculations of average inmate cost.

Text table 9

Operating expenditures and average daily cost of persons in provincial/territorial custody, constant 1992/1993 dollars, 1995/1996 to 2004/2005^{1,2}

	Current dollars		Constant 1992/1993 dollars		
	Operating expenditures	Average daily inmate cost	Operating expenditures	Average daily inmate cost	
	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$	% change
1995/1996	805,317	112.13	773,874	107.71	...
1996/1997	825,386	116.35	779,618	109.87	2.0
1997/1998	848,837 ^r	123.29	791,050	114.90	4.6
1998/1999 ³	848,547	121.49	783,454	112.18	...
1999/2000	883,132 ^r	130.07	797,856	117.49	4.7
2000/2001	911,564 ^r	133.31	801,727	117.25	-0.2
2001/2002	938,559 ^r	133.96 ^r	807,016	115.18	-1.8
2002/2003	1,022,477 ^r	142.88 ^r	854,200	119.36	3.6
2003/2004	1,000,838	141.74	820,359	116.18	-2.7
2004/2005	1,021,620	141.78	819,920	116.21	0.5
% change from 2000/2001	...	...	2.3	-0.9	...

... not applicable
^r revised

1. Daily inmate cost is calculated by dividing the operational expenditures by the 'total days stayed'. 'Total days stay' is based on average daily (actual-in) counts of inmates multiplied by the number of days in the year. Custodial Services operating costs constitute total operating expenditures for government facilities as well as purchased services related to institutional activities.
2. Due to missing data for some years, data from Prince Edward Island has been excluded for all years.
3. Prior to 1998/1999, the institutional operating costs excluded purchased services. Because of this change in methodology, the percentage change in average daily inmate cost between 1997/1998 and 1998/1999 has not been calculated.

Note: Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey; Public Accounts of Canada.

Text box 6

Correctional facilities

In 2004/2005, there were 190 correctional facilities across Canada, of which 76 were under federal jurisdiction and 114 were under provincial/territorial jurisdiction. In the federal system in 2004/2005, 18 federal community correctional centres were in operation at year end with a capacity of 513 spaces along with 58 federal institutions with 14,263 spaces. This represented approximately 38% of the total institutional capacity in Canada. Since 2000/2001, total federal custodial capacity has increased by 4%.

A total operational capacity of 23,232 spaces was reported in 114 provincial and territorial facilities, of which 98 were secure institutions and the remaining 16 were minimum (open) security institutions in 2004/2005. Since 2000/2001, the capacity of the provincial/territorial custodial correctional system has increased by 4%, largely driven by capacity increases in Ontario (+12%) and Quebec (+11%).¹ Many jurisdictions reported decreases in the total institutional capacity, the largest of which were reported in Newfoundland and Labrador (-17%) and British Columbia (-12%). During the same time period between 2000/2001 and 2004/2005, the average count of adults in provincial/territorial custody increased by 6%, which suggests that in many jurisdictions, the number of incarcerated adults has reached the levels of institutional capacity in recent years.

1. The method for determining bed space capacity in some jurisdictions has changed and therefore, comparison to years prior to 2000/2001 should be made with caution.

In 2004/2005, total institutional operating expenditures in the provincial/territorial system as well as the average constant dollar inmate cost remained stable from the previous year (Text table 9). Since 2000/2001, the provincial/territorial average daily inmate cost has remained stable in spite of a small increase in overall custodial operating expenditures (+2%) during the same time period. In the federal system, institutional operating costs increased by 2% since 2003/2004 and the average daily federal inmate cost increased by 3%.

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

While the total operating expenditures of custodial services are typically higher than those of community supervision, the cost of providing community supervision services has increased at a higher rate than custodial services (Text table 10). In 2004/2005, the operating expenditures for provincial/territorial custodial services were slightly more than \$1 billion, compared to about \$222 million for provincial/territorial community supervision (Table 8). However, while operating expenditures in provincial/territorial custody increased by 2% since 2000/2001, expenditures for community supervision increased by 12% during the same time period. Over the past decade since 1995/1996, operating expenditures in the community have increased by nearly half (47%) (Text table 10). One explanation for this increase could be the increase in the population of community supervision offenders with a conditional sentence who require more intensive and costly supervision.

Text table 10

Operating expenditures for provincial/territorial community services, constant 1992/1993 dollars, 1995/1996 to 2004/2005¹

	Operating expenditures		
	Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars	
	\$'000	\$'000	% change
1995/1996	124,978	120,056	...
1996/1997	128,945	121,761	1.4
1997/1998	155,712	145,118	19.2
1998/1999	159,068 ^r	146,877	1.2
1999/2000	167,158 ^r	151,001	2.8
2000/2001	178,924 ^r	157,365 ^r	4.2
2001/2002	192,067 ^r	165,148 ^r	4.9
2002/2003	202,787 ^r	169,413 ^r	2.6
2003/2004	208,675 ^r	171,045 ^r	1.0
2004/2005	219,396	176,081	2.9
% change from 2000/2001	...	...	11.9
% change from 1995/1996	...	...	46.7

... not applicable

^r revised

1. Due to missing data for some years, data from Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded for all years. In 2004/2005, the total operating expenditures for provincial/territorial community services including all available data was \$222,203 (expressed in thousands).

Note: Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey; Public Accounts of Canada.

Definitions

Adults: Persons aged 18 years of age or older at the time of the offence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Day parole: Release of an offender into the community granted by the National Parole Board or a provincial parole board to prepare the offender for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require the offender to return to a penitentiary, a community-based residential facility or a provincial correctional facility each night. Federal offenders serving determinate sentences are eligible to apply for day parole six months prior to their full parole eligibility date or one-sixth of their sentence for cases that meet accelerated parole review criteria.

Full parole: Release of an offender into the community to serve part of their prison sentence. Offenders are under supervision by a parole officer and are required to abide by conditions designed to reduce the risk of re-offending and to foster re-integration into the community. Federal offenders serving determinate sentences are eligible to apply for parole after serving one third of their sentence or seven years after admission, whichever is less.

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

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

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

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

Non-sentenced custody:

1) Remand: Court ordered detention of a person while awaiting a further court appearance.

2) Temporary detention: Incarceration of a person (who is not on remand or has not been sentenced) for other reasons, e.g. immigration matters, parole suspension.

Fixed-follow up: A method to assess re-involvement in the correctional system by examining the presence or absence of an event (e.g., a re-involvement in correctional services) for a fixed period of time following forward from the date of release from correctional involvement until some fixed period of time after release.

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

Most serious offence:

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

In addition, the seriousness index, used by respondents from the ICSS to tabulate most serious offences (MSO), has been updated and no longer automatically ranks violent offences as more serious than non-violent offences. Accordingly, comparison to previous years and previous publications should be made with caution because, for example, some admissions which would have formerly been classified as 'violent' may now be classified as non-violent.

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

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

Needs:

Attitude - degree to which an individual accepts responsibility for the offence and shows a willingness to change

Peers/companions (social interaction) - level of problems associated with some or all of the individual's peers

Drug or alcohol abuse (substance abuse) - degree to which use of alcohol and/or drugs is associated with problems

Employment - employment status (employed vs. unemployed) and employment history

Family/marital relationships (marital/family) - presence or absence of serious problems in relationships

Emotional stability of offender (personal/emotional) - whether or not emotional instability exists and the degree to which this related to serious problems.

Methodology

The information presented in this *Juristat* comes from data collected on adult correctional services in Canada through four surveys: the Key Indicator Report (KIR), the Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey, the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) Survey and the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) which is currently being implemented and is intended to eventually replace the Adult Correctional Services Survey. Currently data from ICSS are presented in this *Juristat* for Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, and the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) for both custody and community admissions and release data, as well as community admissions and releases for Alberta. Data relating to operating expenditures and personnel are collected through the REP while the ACS Survey collects aggregate caseload and case characteristics information on adult offenders (18 years and over) under some form of provincial, territorial or federal correctional supervision. The ICSS collects person-level descriptive data and characteristics information on adult offenders in participating jurisdictions. The data are provided by the various provincial, territorial and federal ministries, departments and agencies that administer correctional services across the country. As a result of consistent counting practices within jurisdictions over time, statements may be made about the trends within each jurisdiction. These surveys are conducted annually, on a fiscal-year basis.

Given that most of the data are reported in aggregate form, there are limits to the types of analyses or cross-tabulations that can be performed. For example, data such as median age of offenders and median sentence length for each province cannot be combined to calculate a national median for all offenders.

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Table 1

Adult population estimates, by province and territory as at July 1st, 1995 to 2004

Province/territory	Sex	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
thousands											
Newfoundland and Labrador	Total	424.8	422.6	419.5	414.1	412.1	410.7	409.0	410.2	412.3	413.8
	Male	210.1	208.5	206.6	203.3	201.8	200.6	199.2	199.7	200.7	201.3
	Female	214.8	214.1	212.8	210.8	210.3	210.1	209.8	210.6	211.7	212.5
Prince Edward Island	Total	99.2	100.4	101.3	101.5	102.4	103.1	103.8	104.6	105.6	106.8
	Male	48.2	48.8	49.1	49.1	49.4	49.6	49.9	50.2	50.7	51.3
	Female	51.0	51.6	52.2	52.4	52.9	53.4	53.9	54.4	54.9	55.5
Nova Scotia	Total	707.2	711.3	715.1	717.9	722.7	725.6	727.8	733.8	739.2	743.9
	Male	342.9	344.5	346.1	347.3	349.5	350.7	351.7	355.3	357.8	360.2
	Female	364.3	366.9	369.0	370.5	373.2	374.8	376.0	378.5	381.4	383.7
New Brunswick	Total	571.4	575.0	578.0	579.3	582.1	584.9	587.6	591.2	594.9	598.4
	Male	280.1	282.0	283.1	283.5	284.6	285.9	287.0	288.6	290.4	292.0
	Female	291.3	293.0	294.8	295.8	297.5	299.0	300.6	302.6	304.6	306.3
Quebec	Total	5,529.3	5,563.8	5,610.0	5,653.9	5,706.4	5,760.3	5,816.4	5,878.5	5,938.9	5,999.5
	Male	2,689.2	2,706.9	2,730.9	2,753.4	2,780.6	2,808.2	2,837.0	2,869.2	2,900.9	2,931.5
	Female	2,840.0	2,856.9	2,879.0	2,900.5	2,925.9	2,952.1	2,979.5	3,009.3	3,038.1	3,068.0
Ontario	Total	8,297.3	8,395.5	8,518.8	8,635.4	8,761.9	8,918.7	9,104.0	9,298.3	9,464.3	9,616.0
	Male	4,035.3	4,080.1	4,145.1	4,206.0	4,272.8	4,354.5	4,450.8	4,546.8	4,627.9	4,700.6
	Female	4,262.0	4,315.4	4,373.7	4,429.4	4,489.1	4,564.3	4,653.2	4,751.5	4,836.4	4,915.4
Manitoba	Total	835.2	839.9	843.1	846.2	851.8	857.6	862.9	869.3	877.1	886.7
	Male	409.0	411.4	413.0	414.6	417.6	420.5	423.4	426.6	430.5	435.5
	Female	426.2	428.5	430.1	431.5	434.2	437.1	439.6	442.7	446.6	451.2
Saskatchewan	Total	732.5	738.5	741.0	743.5	745.1	743.4	741.9	742.9	746.4	751.4
	Male	360.1	363.2	364.4	365.6	366.2	365.4	364.4	364.8	366.6	369.1
	Female	372.3	375.3	376.5	377.9	378.8	378.1	377.5	378.1	379.8	382.2
Alberta	Total	1,992.4	2,029.8	2,078.1	2,139.0	2,190.8	2,241.4	2,293.6	2,351.5	2,396.2	2,441.8
	Male	995.5	1,014.3	1,039.4	1,071.5	1,098.6	1,124.9	1,152.2	1,182.3	1,204.0	1,226.3
	Female	996.9	1,015.5	1,038.7	1,067.5	1,092.2	1,116.5	1,141.4	1,169.2	1,192.1	1,215.5
British Columbia	Total	2,888.6	2,970.7	3,035.2	3,071.4	3,105.2	3,139.9	3,185.7	3,234.2	3,281.9	3,334.2
	Male	1,425.8	1,465.3	1,495.7	1,512.1	1,527.1	1,543.3	1,565.1	1,587.9	1,611.1	1,636.3
	Female	1,462.8	1,505.4	1,539.5	1,559.4	1,578.1	1,596.5	1,620.7	1,646.3	1,670.7	1,697.9
Yukon Territory	Total	21.8	22.6	23.0	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.6	23.1	23.7
	Male	11.3	11.7	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.9
	Female	10.5	10.9	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.8
Northwest Territories	Total	41.8	42.5	42.7	42.6	27.6	27.6	28.0	28.7	29.4	30.1
	Male	22.1	22.4	22.5	22.4	14.3	14.4	14.6	15.0	15.3	15.7
	Female	19.8	20.1	20.2	20.3	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.4
Nunavut	Total	...	...	...	...	15.3	15.7	16.2	16.7	17.0	17.4
	Male	...	...	...	...	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0
	Female	...	...	...	...	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.5
Canada	Total	22,141.5	22,412.7	22,705.5	22,967.5	23,245.9	23,551.3	23,899.3	24,282.6	24,626.2	24,963.5
	Male	10,829.5	10,959.1	11,107.8	11,240.4	11,382.2	11,537.6	11,715.1	11,906.6	12,076.4	12,240.7
	Female	11,311.9	11,453.7	11,597.7	11,727.1	11,863.7	12,013.6	12,184.2	12,376.0	12,549.8	12,722.9

... not applicable

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

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

Table 2

Admissions to provincial and territorial custody, by province and territory, 2000/2001 to 2004/2005

Province/territory	Year	Sentenced admissions		Non-sentenced admissions						Total	
				Remand ¹		Other temporary detention		Total			
		no.	% change	no.	% change	no.	% change	no.	% change	no.	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	2000/2001	944	...	388	...	..	...	388	...	1,332	...
	2001/2002	1,235	30.8	422	8.8	93	...	515	32.7	1,750	31.4
	2002/2003	1,148 ^r	-7.0	427 ^r	1.2	100 ^r	...	527 ^r	2.3	1,675 ^r	-4.3
	2003/2004	1,174 ^r	2.3	436	2.1	103 ^r	3.0	539	2.3	1,713 ^r	2.3
	2004/2005	1,045	-11.0	460	5.5	78	-24.3	538	-0.2	1,583	-7.6
Prince Edward Island	2000/2001	586	...	176	...	..	...	176	...	762	...
	2001/2002	650	10.9	178	1.1	..	...	178	1.1	828	8.7
	2002/2003	594	-8.6	265	48.9	..	...	265	48.9	859	3.7
	2003/2004	489	-17.7	189	-28.7	..	...	189	-28.7	678	-21.1
	2004/2005	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Nova Scotia	2000/2001	1,624	...	1,758	...	406	...	2,164	...	3,788	...
	2001/2002	1,507	-7.2	1,881	7.0	467	15.0	2,348	8.5	3,855	1.8
	2002/2003	1,550	2.9	1,949	3.6	341	-27.0	2,290	-2.5	3,840	-0.4
	2003/2004	1,513	-2.4	2,081	6.8	276	-19.1	2,357	2.9	3,870	0.8
	2004/2005	1,660	9.7	2,171	4.3	284	2.9	2,455	4.2	4,115	6.3
New Brunswick ^{2,3}	2000/2001	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	2,884	...
	2001/2002	1,555	...	1,337	...	574	...	1,911	...	3,466	20.2
	2002/2003	2,454	...	1,358	...	536	...	1,894	...	4,348	25.4
	2003/2004	2,303	-6.2	1,469	8.2	549	2.4	2,018	6.5	4,321	-0.6
	2004/2005	2,233	-3.0	1,543	5.0	593	8.0	2,136	5.8	4,369	1.1
Quebec	2000/2001	14,951	...	26,063	...	2,897	...	28,960	...	43,911	...
	2001/2002	14,372	-3.9	27,341	4.9	2,984	3.0	30,325	4.7	44,697	1.8
	2002/2003	13,423	-6.6	26,588	-2.8	3,069	2.8	29,657	-2.2	43,080	-3.6
	2003/2004	11,933	-11.1	25,761	-3.1	2,849	-7.2	28,610	-3.5	40,543	-5.9
	2004/2005	9,850	-17.5	25,992	0.9	3,076	8.0	29,068	1.6	38,918	-4.0
Ontario	2000/2001	30,999	...	52,179	...	3,239	...	55,418	...	86,417	...
	2001/2002	31,980	3.2	56,370	8.0	8,257	154.9	64,627	16.6	96,607	11.8
	2002/2003	33,050	3.3	58,470	3.7	11,631	40.9	70,101	8.5	103,151	6.8
	2003/2004	31,710	-4.1	57,854	-1.1	13,291	14.3	71,145	1.5	102,855	-0.3
	2004/2005	30,970	-2.3	58,493	1.1	13,341	0.4	71,834	1.0	102,804	-0.0
Manitoba	2000/2001	2,901	...	6,955	...	4,924	...	11,879	...	14,780	...
	2001/2002	3,025	4.3	7,625	9.6	5,554	12.8	13,179	10.9	16,204	9.6
	2002/2003	3,316	9.6	8,615	13.0	6,083	9.5	14,698	11.5	18,014	11.2
	2003/2004	3,139	-5.3	8,273	-4.0	7,349	20.8	15,622	6.3	18,761	4.1
	2004/2005	3,508	11.8	8,390	1.4	6,451	-12.2	14,841	-5.0	18,349	-2.2
Saskatchewan ²	2000/2001	3,219	...	9,548	...	222	...	9,770	...	12,989	...
	2001/2002	3,345	3.9	4,982	-47.8	171	-23.0	5,153	-47.3	8,498	-34.6
	2002/2003	3,536 ^r	5.7	5,518 ^r	10.8	190	11.1	5,708	10.8	9,244 ^r	8.8
	2003/2004	3,305 ^r	-6.5	5,456 ^r	-1.1	175 ^r	-7.9	5,631 ^r	-1.3	8,936 ^r	-3.3
	2004/2005	3,462	4.8	5,370	-1.6	194	10.9	5,564	-1.2	9,026	1.0
Alberta	2000/2001	14,859	...	8,179	...	..	...	8,179	...	23,038	...
	2001/2002	15,164	2.1	8,875	8.5	..	...	8,875	8.5	24,039	4.3
	2002/2003	16,190	6.8	9,655	8.8	..	...	9,655	8.8	25,845	7.5
	2003/2004	16,255	0.4	10,037	4.0	..	...	10,037	4.0	26,292	1.7
	2004/2005	16,540	1.8	10,077	0.4	..	...	10,077	0.4	26,617	1.2
British Columbia	2000/2001	9,520	...	12,185	...	13,199	...	25,384	...	34,904	...
	2001/2002	9,263	-2.7	10,687	-12.3	13,362	1.2	24,049	-5.3	33,312	-4.6
	2002/2003	8,740	-5.6	11,507	7.7	13,030	-2.5	24,537	2.0	33,277	-0.1
	2003/2004	8,812	0.8	11,840	2.9	13,565	4.1	25,405	3.5	34,217	2.8
	2004/2005	9,074	3.0	12,542	5.9	11,693	-13.8	24,235	-4.6	33,309	-2.7

Table 2

Admissions to provincial and territorial custody, by province and territory, 2000/2001 to 2004/2005 (continued)

Province/territory	Year	Sentenced admissions		Non-sentenced admissions						Total	
		no.	% change	Remand ¹		Other temporary detention		Total		no.	% change
Yukon	2000/2001	294	...	302	...	13	...	315	...	609	...
	2001/2002	280	-4.8	323	7.0	24	84.6	347	10.2	627	3.0
	2002/2003	212	-24.3	327	1.2	13	-45.8	340	-2.0	552	-12.0
	2003/2004	192	-9.4	358	9.5	15	15.4	373	9.7	565	2.4
	2004/2005	188	-2.1	373	4.2	9	-40.0	382	2.4	570	0.9
Northwest Territories	2000/2001	802	...	628	...	1	...	629	...	1,431	...
	2001/2002	562	-29.9	237	-62.3	13	...	250	-60.3	812	-43.3
	2002/2003	685	21.9	268	13.1	2	-84.6	270	8.0	955	17.6
	2003/2004	616	-10.1	233	-13.1	4	100.0	237	-12.2	853	-10.7
	2004/2005	483	-21.6	238	2.1	3	-25.0	241	1.7	724	-15.1
Nunavut	2000/2001	229	...	205	...	..	...	205	...	434	...
	2001/2002	217	...	254	...	..	...	254	...	471	...
	2002/2003	240	10.6	197	-22.4	..	...	197	-22.4	437	-7.2
	2003/2004	171	-28.7	192	-2.5	..	...	192	-2.5	363	-16.9
	2004/2005	180	5.3	222	15.6	..	...	222	15.6	402	10.7
Provincial/territorial total (includes all data)	2000/2001	80,928	...	118,566	...	24,901	...	143,467	...	227,279	...
	2001/2002	83,155	2.8	120,512	1.6	31,499	26.5	152,011	6.0	235,166	3.5
	2002/2003	85,138^r	2.4	125,144^r	3.8	34,995^r	11.1	160,139^r	5.3	245,277^r	4.3
	2003/2004	81,612^r	-4.1	124,179^r	-0.8	38,176^r	9.1	162,355^r	1.4	243,967^r	-0.5
	2004/2005	79,193	-3.0	125,871	1.4	35,722	-6.4	161,593	-0.5	240,786	-1.3
Provincial/territorial total (excludes jurisdictions with missing data)⁴	2000/2001	80,342	...	118,390	...	24,901	...	143,291	...	223,633	...
	2001/2002	80,950	0.8	118,997	0.5	30,925	24.2	149,922	4.6	230,872	3.2
	2002/2003	82,090	1.4	123,521	3.8	34,459	11.4	157,980	5.4	240,070	4.0
	2003/2004	78,820	-4.0	122,521	-0.8	37,627	9.2	160,148	1.4	238,968	-0.5
	2004/2005	76,960	-2.4	124,328	1.5	35,129	-6.6	159,457	-0.4	236,417	-1.1

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

^r revised

1. Figures for remand may include admissions to other temporary detention in some jurisdictions.

2. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

3. New Brunswick data for 2000/2001 have been included only in the total due to missing data in the sub-categories.

4. To allow year-over-year comparisons, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick have been excluded from all totals due to missing data.

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

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

Table 3

Adult sentenced admissions to provincial, territorial and federal sentenced custody by major offence, 2004/2005

Jurisdiction	Unit count ¹	Crimes of violence	Criminal Code			Other federal statutes ²			Prov./terr. statutes and municipal by laws		
			Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other Criminal code	Total	Drug offences	Other		Total	
	number					%					
Provincial/territorial											
Newfoundland and Labrador	MSO	1,045	24	26	11	29	90	3	6	8	2
Prince Edward Island	MSO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	MSO	1,660	24	23	3	29	80	6	13	19	1
New Brunswick	MSO	2,233	17	24	9	26	76	7	2	8	16
Quebec	MSO	9,850	7	18	18	15	58	10	0	10	32
Ontario	MSO	30,970	29	26	5	31	91	8	1	8	1
Manitoba	MSO	3,508	59	18	6	11	94	1	5	6	0
Saskatchewan	MSO	3,462	17	24	7	43	91	2	1	3	5
Alberta	MC	52,624	7	23	3	38	70	3	1	4	26
British Columbia	MSD	9,074	13	24	2	40	79	8	8	16	5
Yukon	MSO	188	23	28	7	38	96	3	0	3	1
Northwest Territories	MSO	483	61	16	6	16	98	1	0 ^s	1	0
Nunavut	MSO	180	83	8	1	7	99	1	0	1	0
Federal	MSO	4,540	50	24	1	14	89	10	0 ^s	10	0 ^s

.. figures not available for specific reference period

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

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

1. MSO = most serious offence

MSD = most serious disposition

MC = multiple charge

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

Offence data for Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Saskatchewan have been tabulated using a revised method of determining 'most serious offence' and, as such, comparison to previous years should be made with caution. See 'Definitions' section for more information.

2. Includes the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act and other federal statutes.

Notes: Calculations for percent distribution are based on total admissions excluding those where major offence is not known.

Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

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

Table 4

Conditional sentence and probation admissions 2000/2001 to 2004/2005

Province/territory		Conditional sentences	% change	Probation	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	2000/2001	319	...	1,906	...
	2001/2002	321	0.6	1,789	-6.1
	2002/2003	312	-2.8	1,736	-3.0
	2003/2004	410	31.4	1,742	0.3
	2004/2005	408	-0.5	1,700	-2.4
Prince Edward Island	2000/2001	40	...	533	...
	2001/2002	40	0.0	563	5.6
	2002/2003	37	-7.5	541	-3.9
	2003/2004	58	56.8	498	-7.9
	2004/2005	..	...	..	...
Nova Scotia ¹	2000/2001	623	...	3,653	...
	2001/2002	614	-1.4	3,547	-2.9
	2002/2003	615	0.2	2,999	-15.4
	2003/2004	615	0.0	3,057	1.9
	2004/2005	693	12.7	3,141	2.7
New Brunswick ¹	2000/2001	682	...	1,733	...
	2001/2002	667	-2.2	1,830	5.6
	2002/2003	606	-9.1	1,792	-2.1
	2003/2004	615	1.5	1,754 ^r	-2.1
	2004/2005	630	2.4	1,775	1.2
Quebec	2000/2001	4,259	...	7,704	...
	2001/2002	4,670	9.7	8,277	7.4
	2002/2003	4,941	5.8	8,280	0.0
	2003/2004	4,525	-8.4	8,645	4.4
	2004/2005	4,343	-4.0	9,263	7.1
Ontario	2000/2001	4,211	...	34,920	...
	2001/2002	4,416	4.9	38,236	9.5
	2002/2003	4,920	11.4	39,778	4.0
	2003/2004	5,212	5.9	37,407	-6.0
	2004/2005	5,332	2.3	37,198	-0.6
Manitoba ²	2000/2001	705	...	6,811	...
	2001/2002	766	8.7	5,219	-23.4
	2002/2003	798	4.2	3,501	-32.9
	2003/2004	739	-7.4	3,379	-3.5
	2004/2005	982	32.9	5,344	58.2
Saskatchewan ¹	2000/2001	1,365	...	3,457	...
	2001/2002	1,365	0.0	3,444	-0.4
	2002/2003	1,472 ^r	7.8	3,553 ^r	3.2
	2003/2004	1,520 ^r	3.3	3,452 ^r	-2.8
	2004/2005	1,459	-4.0	3,510	1.7
Alberta ¹	2000/2001	1,558	...	9,360	...
	2001/2002	1,731	11.1	9,438	0.8
	2002/2003	1,590	-8.1	8,821	-6.5
	2003/2004	1,402	-11.8	7,836	-11.2
	2004/2005	1,393	-0.6	7,829	-0.1
British Columbia	2000/2001	3,226	...	11,509	...
	2001/2002	3,712	15.1	11,067	-3.8
	2002/2003	3,545	-4.5	10,429	-5.8
	2003/2004	3,141	-11.4	9,120	-12.6
	2004/2005	3,338	6.3	9,662	5.9

Table 4

Conditional sentence and probation admissions 2000/2001 to 2004/2005 (continued)

Province/territory		Conditional sentences	% change	Probation	% change
Yukon	2000/2001	96	...	353	...
	2001/2002	104	8.3	338	-4.2
	2002/2003	99	-4.8	363	7.4
	2003/2004	96	-3.0	292	-19.6
	2004/2005	103	7.3	298	2.1
Northwest Territories	2000/2001	..	...	..	...
	2001/2002	..	...	..	...
	2002/2003	..	...	..	...
	2003/2004	..	...	..	...
	2004/2005	..	...	..	...
Nunavut	2000/2001	..	...	..	...
	2001/2002	198	...	801	...
	2002/2003	285	43.9	885	10.5
	2003/2004	328	15.1	922	4.2
	2004/2005	235	-28.4	841	-8.8
Provincial/territorial total (includes all data)	2000/2001	17,084	...	81,939	...
	2001/2002	18,604	...	84,549	...
	2002/2003	19,220^r	...	82,678^r	...
	2003/2004	18,661^r	-2.9	78,104^r	-5.5
	2004/2005	18,916	1.4	80,561	3.1
Provincial/territorial total (excludes jurisdictions with missing data)³	2000/2001	17,044	...	81,406	...
	2001/2002	18,366	7.8	83,185	2.2
	2002/2003	18,898	2.9	81,252	-2.3
	2003/2004	18,275	-3.3	76,684	-5.6
	2004/2005	18,681	2.2	79,720	4.0

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

^r revised

1. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Alberta, 2003/2004; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

2. While probation admissions for 2001/2002 and 2002/2003 have decreased from 2000/2001 levels, some of the decrease can be attributed to the implementation in 1999/2000 of a new information system Corrections Offender Management System (COMS).

3. To allow year-over-year comparisons, Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded from the totals due to missing data in some years.

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

Table 5

Admissions to probation by major offence, 2000/2001 to 2004/2005

Province/territory	Year	Total probation admissions number	Criminal Code				Other federal statutes		Prov./terr. statutes and municipal by-laws
			Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other	
			%						
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	2000/2001	1,906	37	33	5	19	5	1	1
	2001/2002	1,789	36	28	7	21	0	7	1
	2002/2003	1,736 ^r	36	28	7	22 ^r	4 ^r	2 ^r	2
	2003/2004	1,742 ^r	34	27	7	22 ^r	4 ^r	3 ^r	3
	2004/2005	1,700	35	28	6	22	4	2	3
Prince Edward Island	2000/2001	533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/2002	563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/2003	541	36	26	18	18	1	0	0
	2003/2004	498	44	21	17	15	3	0	0
	2004/2005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia ¹	2000/2001	3,653	34	24	6	29	6	1	0 ^s
	2001/2002	3,547	35	23	7	28	7	1	0 ^s
	2002/2003	2,999 ^r	42 ^r	28	7	18	4	1	0 ^s
	2003/2004	3,057 ^r	43 ^r	27	8	19	3	0	0 ^s
	2004/2005	3,141	42	27	8	19	3	1	0 ^s
New Brunswick ^{1,2}	2000/2001	1,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/2002	1,830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/2003	1,792	36 ^r	28	7	22	4	2	2
	2003/2004	1,754 ^r	34 ^r	27 ^r	7 ^r	22 ^r	4	3	3
	2004/2005	1,775	35	28	6	22	4	2	3
Quebec	2000/2001	7,704	30	37	4	18	11	0	0 ^s
	2001/2002	8,277	31	35	4	18	11	1	0 ^s
	2002/2003	8,280	32	34	4	19	11	0	0 ^s
	2003/2004	8,645	31	34	4	20	11	0	0 ^s
	2004/2005	9,263	31	34	4	21	10	0	1
Ontario	2000/2001	34,920	45	31	6	12	6	0 ^s	1
	2001/2002	38,236	53	23	5	12	6	0 ^s	1
	2002/2003	39,778	54	23	5	16	2	0 ^s	0 ^s
	2003/2004	37,407	53	24	4	13	5	0 ^s	0 ^s
	2004/2005	37,198	51	24	4	14	6	1	0 ^s
Manitoba ³	2000/2001	6,811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/2002	5,219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/2003	3,501	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2003/2004	3,379	54	21	4	19	2	0	0
	2004/2005	5,344	56	19	3	20	1	0	0
Saskatchewan ¹	2000/2001	3,457	49	25	7	14	0	5	0 ^s
	2001/2002	3,444	50	24	6	17	2	1	0 ^s
	2002/2003	3,553 ^r	42 ^r	28 ^r	7	21 ^r	2	1 ^r	0 ^s
	2003/2004	3,452 ^r	40 ^r	27 ^r	6	24 ^r	2	1	1
	2004/2005	3,510	41	28	5	22	2	0	1
Alberta ¹	2000/2001	9,360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/2002	9,438	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/2003	8,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2003/2004	7,836 ^r	33	35	8	19	3	0	1
	2004/2005	7,829	34	36	8	18	3	0	1
British Columbia	2000/2001	11,509	40	32	4	14	8	0	1

Table 5

Admissions to probation by major offence, 2000/2001 to 2004/2005 (continued)

Province/territory	Year	Total probation admissions number	Criminal Code				Other federal statutes		Prov./terr. statutes and municipal by-laws
			Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other	
						%			
	2001/2002	11,067	40	33	3	14	8	0	1
	2002/2003	10,429	40	34	3	14	8	0	1
	2003/2004	9,120	37	34	3	18	7	0	1
	2004/2005	9,662	39	34	3	16	7	0	1
Yukon	2000/2001	353	32	21	7	33	4	0	4
	2001/2002	338	33	15	5	41	3	0	3
	2002/2003	363	50	14	7	23	5	0	1
	2003/2004	292	46	15	5	26	5	0	3
	2004/2005	298	52	16	6	21	3	1	0
Northwest Territories	2000/2001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/2002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/2003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2003/2004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2004/2005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut ⁴	2000/2001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001/2002	801	51	22	1	20	4	0	2
	2002/2003	885	51	12	1	30	4	0	1
	2003/2004	922	54	11	2	29	2	0	1
	2004/2005	841	53	20	1	25	1	0	0
Provincial/territorial total (includes all data)	2000/2001	81,939	42	31	5	14	6	1	1
	2001/2002	84,549	46	26	5	15	6	1	1
	2002/2003	82,678^r	47	26	5	17	4	0^{sr}	0^s
	2003/2004	78,104^r	45^r	27^r	5	17	5	0^{sr}	1^r
	2004/2005	80,561	45	27	5	17	5	0	1

.. not available for a specific reference period

^r revised

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

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

1. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro data for the years commencing as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Alberta, 2003/2004 Saskatchewan, 2001/2002. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution. In 2004/2005, data for these respondents have been tabulated using a revised method of determining 'most serious offence' and, as such, comparison to previous years should be made with caution.

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

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

4. Nunavut - Data are provided by the informatic court services. Nunavut admissions to community corrections represent the unique number of persons admitted to a particular legal status during the year and not the number of distinct admissions.

Note: Calculations for percent distribution are based on total probation admissions excluding those where major offence is not known.

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

Table 6

Admissions to conditional sentence by most serious offence and sentence length, select jurisdictions, 2004/2005¹

Jurisdiction	Length of conditional sentence on admission	Total offences ²	Criminal Code				Federal statutes
			Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences
			%				
Newfoundland and Labrador	3 months or less	41	42	44	x	49	18
	More than 3 to 6 months	28	31	26	x	25	32
	More than 6 to 12 months	20	12	23	x	21	23
	More than 12 months to 18 months	8	12	6	x	x	16
	More than 18 months	4	x	x	x	x	12
	Total conditional sentence admissions (number)	408	86	154	9	96	57
Nova Scotia	3 months or less	21	22	19	x	32	7
	More than 3 to 6 months	22	27	20	x	25	5
	More than 6 to 12 months	26	20	31	x	21	32
	More than 12 months to 18 months	15	15	16	x	12	24
	More than 18 months	16	17	14	x	11	32
	Total conditional sentence admissions (number)	693	211	198	12	171	97
New Brunswick	3 months or less	24	27	19	x	41	10
	More than 3 to 6 months	25	29	26	x	26	16
	More than 6 to 12 months	29	33	28	x	19	38
	More than 12 months to 18 months	12	7	16	x	6	19
	More than 18 months	9	4	11	x	8	18
	Total conditional sentence admissions (number)	622	191	215	10	116	90
Saskatchewan	3 months or less	2	2	3	8	2	0
	More than 3 to 6 months	18	15	16	16	31	5
	More than 6 to 12 months	44	46	47	37	43	28
	More than 12 months to 18 months	21	19	22	18	16	35
	More than 18 months	15	17	12	21	8	32
	Total conditional sentence admissions (number)	1,459	472	476	38	333	136
Alberta	3 months or less	3	3	2	x	9	1
	More than 3 to 6 months	9	8	10	x	13	3
	More than 6 to 12 months	29	27	36	x	35	18
	More than 12 months to 18 months	28	28	29	x	24	32
	More than 18 months	31	34	24	x	19	46
	Total conditional sentence admissions (number)	1,386	312	493	18	191	356
Total - all available jurisdictions	3 months or less	12	12	11	9	19	4
	More than 3 to 6 months	18	19	17	22	25	8
	More than 6 to 12 months	32	33	36	30	32	24
	More than 12 months to 18 months	20	18	21	18	14	29
	More than 18 months	18	18	15	21	10	36
	Total conditional sentence admissions (number)	4,568	1,272	1,536	87	907	736

.. not available for a specific reference period

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

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

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

1. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated using a revised method of determining 'most serious offence'.

Comparison to previous years should be made with caution.

2. Admissions for other federal statutes and Provincial/Territorial and Municipal offences have been excluded from this table due to small numbers.

Notes: Calculations for percent distribution are based on total conditional sentence admissions excluding those where most serious offence and/or sentence length is not known.

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

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

Table 7

Characteristics of all persons involved in adult correctional services, by Aboriginal Identity, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, 2004/2005

	Total ¹		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	Number	% ²	Number	% ²	Number	% ²
Total	15,322	100.0	4,878	100.0	9,885	100.0
Sex						
Male	13,067	85.5	4,017	82.4	8,628	87.5
Female	2,224	14.5	858	17.6	1,229	12.5
Unknown	31	...	3	...	28	...
Age at first involvement admission date						
Under 18	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
18-19	1,449	9.5	550	11.3	823	8.3
20-24	3,265	21.3	1,165	23.9	1,949	19.7
25-29	2,460	16.1	889	18.2	1,481	15.0
30-34	2,091	13.7	752	15.4	1,281	13.0
35-39	1,862	12.2	612	12.5	1,199	12.1
40-44	1,745	11.4	460	9.4	1,224	12.4
45-49	1,125	7.3	243	5.0	850	8.6
50 and over	1,314	8.6	206	4.2	1,068	10.8
Unknown	9	...	0	...	9	...
Mean age (standard deviation)	32.6	(11.4)	30.4	(9.8)	33.9	(11.9)
Median age	31.0	...	28.0	...	32.0	...
Marital status³						
Single - never married	7,320	57.0	2,606	54.4	4,619	58.6
Married	1,224	9.5	346	7.2	863	10.9
Common-law	2,783	21.7	1,422	29.7	1,325	16.8
Separated/Divorced	1,449	11.3	392	8.2	1,041	13.2
Widowed	68	0.5	28	0.6	39	0.5
Unknown	2,478	...	84	...	1,998	...
Education completed for age 25 and over³						
No formal education	7	0.1	1	0.0	6	0.1
Some primary	578	7.1	343	11.4	230	4.5
Completed primary	743	9.1	295	9.8	443	8.8
Some secondary	2,418	29.7	1,461	48.5	926	18.3
Completed secondary	3,559	43.7	747	24.8	2,776	54.9
Some post-secondary	238	2.9	83	2.8	152	3.0
Completed post-secondary	606	7.4	82	2.7	522	10.3
Unknown	2,501	...	173	...	2,078	...
Employment status at admission³						
Unemployed (but able to work)	5,827	46.8	2,102	45.9	3,663	47.6
Employed (part-time, full-time)	5,166	41.5	1,635	35.7	3,453	44.8
Not employable - disabled, medical reasons, etc.	395	3.2	251	5.5	136	1.8
Student - not employed	594	4.8	273	6.0	308	4.0
Retired - not employed	55	0.4	0	0.0	55	0.7
Other - not employed	419	3.4	322	7.0	88	1.1
Unknown	2,866	...	295	...	2,182	...
Need indicated^{3,4}						
substance abuse (n = 4,967)	4,320	87.0	3,135	92.7	1,015	74.5
attitude (n = 4,959)	3,692	74.5	2,681	79.4	861	63.3
family/marital (n = 4,966)	2,761	55.6	1,985	58.7	652	47.8
personal/emotional (n = 4,966)	748	15.1	463	13.7	251	18.4
social interaction (n = 4,966)	3,726	75.0	2,756	81.5	831	61.0
employment (n = 4,966)	2,899	58.4	2,257	66.8	531	39.0

Table 7

Characteristics of all persons involved in adult correctional services, by Aboriginal Identity, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, 2004/2005 (continued)

	Total ¹		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	Number	% ²	Number	% ²	Number	% ²
Number of needs indicated^{3,5}						
Zero to one	420	8.5	142	4.2	245	18.0
Two to three	1,580	31.9	925	27.4	575	42.2
Four	1,416	28.6	1,061	31.4	290	21.3
Five to six	1,542	31.1	1,246	36.9	251	18.4
Mean (standard deviation)						
Median	4.0	(1.4)	3.9	(1.3)	3.0	(1.5)
Most serious offence, first involvement⁶						
Violent offences	4,890	31.9	1,696	34.8	2,992	30.3
Serious violent offences ⁷	1,327	8.7	636	13.0	638	6.5
Sexual offences	404	2.6	151	3.1	239	2.4
Robbery	362	2.4	164	3.4	185	1.9
Common assault	1,892	12.3	542	11.1	1,245	12.6
Other violent offences ⁸	905	5.9	203	4.2	685	6.9
Property offences	3,884	25.3	1,284	26.3	2,451	24.8
Break and enter	1,020	6.7	419	8.6	568	5.7
Theft and possession of property	1,724	11.3	580	11.9	1,077	10.9
Fraud	664	4.3	149	3.1	487	4.9
Other property offences	476	3.1	136	2.8	319	3.2
Offences against the administration of justice	1,475	9.6	578	11.8	844	8.5
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences (excludes traffic)	1,250	8.2	500	10.3	705	7.1
<i>Criminal Code</i> - traffic offences	1,666	10.9	469	9.6	1,147	11.6
Drug offences	810	5.3	111	2.3	661	6.7
Other offences ⁹	1,347	8.8	240	4.9	1,085	11.0

1. Includes 559 (4%) cases where Aboriginal Identity was unknown.
 2. Percentage calculations excludes 'unknown'.
 3. Refers to most recent status as of the most recent involvement in correctional services.
 4. Excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and includes only those cases where need assessments were performed. Need level indicated as medium or high.
 5. Excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and includes only those cases in which all needs were assessed. Need is indicated as being present when the need is assessed as medium or high. Maximum number of needs is 6 and minimum is 0. N = 4,958, N (Aboriginal) = 3,374, N (Non-Aboriginal) = 1,361.
 6. Ranked using the CCJS Courts Program Seriousness Ranking, 2006.
 7. Includes homicide, attempted murder and major assault.
 8. Includes utter threats, criminal harassment, and other crimes against the person.
 9. Includes other federal statute offences, provincial/territorial offences, municipal bylaw infractions, and unknown offences.
Source: Integrated Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 8

Operating expenditures of the adult correctional system, 2004/2005

Jurisdiction	Current dollars									
	Custodial services		Community supervision services		Headquarters and central services		NPB or provincial parole boards ¹		Total	Per capita cost ²
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%			$'000	$
Federal expenditures ³	986,723	64.8	160,156	10.5	333,842	21.9	41,200	2.7	1,521,921	47.64
Provincial and territorial expenditures ⁴	1,021,620	77.8	222,203	16.9	63,300	4.8	5,820	0.4	1,312,943	41.10
Total expenditures⁵	2,008,343	70.8	382,359	13.5	397,142	14.0	47,020	1.7	2,834,864	88.74

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

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

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

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

5. Excludes all data from Prince Edward Island.

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey; Public Accounts of Canada.

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

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