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Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics



Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE, Vol. 28, no. 6

Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2005/2006

by *Laura Landry and Maire Sinha*

Highlights

- The over 232,800 adults admitted to some form of custody in 2005/2006 represented a 4% increase from the previous year. The increase was driven by a 6% climb in the number of admissions to remand (custody for persons awaiting trial or sentencing) in provincial/territorial facilities, and a 4% increase in admissions to federal custody. The number of admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody remained stable.
- Since 1996/1997, admissions to remand have grown steadily (+22%) while admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody have fallen (-28%).
- Compared to persons who were sentenced to provincial/territorial custody without being remanded, those who were remanded were more frequently admitted due to a violent offence, were more often under the age of 25 and were more frequently single and never married.
- With the exception of conditional sentences which decreased 2%, admissions to all types of community supervision programs increased in 2005/2006. In total, there were 109,539 adult offenders admitted to community supervision programs that year. These include probation (+2%), provincial parole (+6%) and releases from federal custody (i.e., federal conditional releases, day parole, full parole, statutory releases) (+4%).
- Aboriginal people continued to have high levels of representation in custody. According to the 2006 Census, Aboriginal people represented 4% of the adult population in Canada, yet they accounted for 24% of adult admissions to provincial/territorial custody, 19% of admissions to remand and 18% of admissions to federal custody.
- Overall, expenditures on adult correctional services in 2005/2006 totaled almost \$3 billion, up 2% from the previous year.



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ISSN 0715-271X

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United States	CAN\$6.00	CAN\$78.00
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June 2008

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

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Introduction

The federal government and the provincial and territorial governments share the administration of correctional services in Canada. These services include custody as well as community services. Which adult offenders are placed in the federal system and which are placed in the provincial/territorial system depends on decisions taken by the judiciary.

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 Canada. The CSC is responsible for the administration of sentences and the supervision of offenders. Decisions to grant, deny, cancel, terminate or revoke parole, however, are made by the National Parole Board (NPB), which is also an agency of Public Safety Canada. The NPB is responsible for offenders serving a federal custodial sentence and for offenders serving a provincial/territorial sentence in jurisdictions that do not have their own parole boards, meaning all jurisdictions except Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia (up until April 1, 2007).¹

Sentences to custody of less than two years and community-based sanctions, such as probation and conditional sentences, are the responsibility of the provinces and territories. In addition, provinces and territories are responsible for adults who are ordered to be held in custody before or during their trial (i.e., remand, or pre-trial detention) and other forms of temporary detention (e.g., immigration holds). As mentioned above, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia (until April 1, 2007) operate their own provincial parole boards. These boards are authorized to grant releases to offenders serving a sentence of less than two years in a prison in their jurisdiction. Although the federal and provincial/territorial governments are responsible for different populations, they both work toward the same goals: the protection of society, the rehabilitation of offenders and the safe and successful integration of offenders into communities.

This *Juristat* provides information on the adult correctional system, including trends in the supervision of adults in custody and in the community, characteristics of offenders, and the operating cost of correctional services. The data in this *Juristat* are primarily drawn from the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) Survey and the Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey administered by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Admission and release data for seven jurisdictions are taken from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) that is being implemented and which will eventually replace the ACS survey (see Methodology section for more information).

Admissions to remand continued to grow in 2005/2006

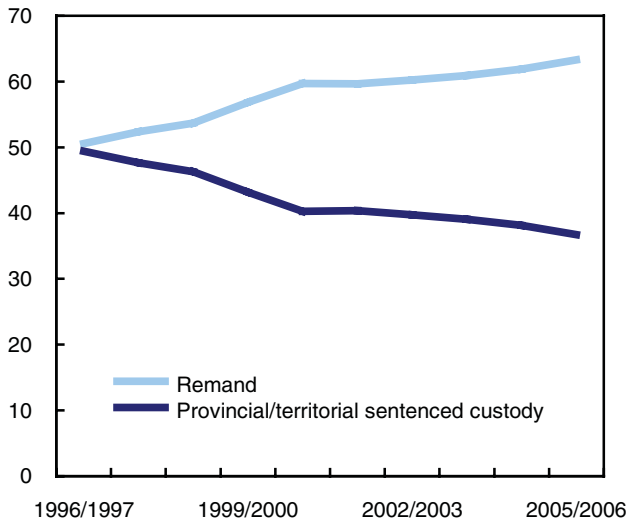
In 2005/2006, adult correctional services in Canada processed 232,810 admissions to custody and 109,539 intakes into community supervision. Together, this represented a 3% increase from the previous year.

While the total number of admissions to adult corrections increased only slightly since 1996/1997 (+1%), there has been an extensive shift in the composition of admissions, notably in provincial/territorial custody. A decade ago, adults remanded to custody to await further court appearances (i.e., not yet convicted and/or sentenced) and adults admitted to serve a sentence represented about equal proportions of all admissions to provincial/territorial custody. After ten years of growth in remand and declines in sentenced custody, remanded admissions in 2005/2006 represented the majority (63%) of admissions to provincial/territorial custody² (Chart 1). Based on data from ten jurisdictions, the number of admissions to remand was 22% higher in 2005/2006 than in 1996/1997, while admissions to provincial and territorial sentenced custody have declined almost 28% compared to 1996/1997 (Table 2).

Chart 1

Remand accounts for a growing proportion of admissions to provincial/territorial custody, 1996/1997 to 2005/2006

percentage of adults admitted to provincial/territorial custody (excluding temporary detention)



Note: Due to missing data for some years, data exclude Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut.

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

The growing number of admissions to remand continued in 2005/2006. Compared to the previous year, the number of admissions to remand increased 6%, whereas the number of admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody remained relatively stable, declining by less than 1% (Table 1). Nevertheless, not all jurisdictions followed this pattern in remand and sentenced admissions. Compared to the previous year, Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia experienced decreases in remand admissions in 2005/2006, while seven jurisdictions reported increases in the number of sentenced admissions (Table 3). At the federal level, admissions to sentenced custody increased by 4%.

With the exception of conditional sentences, admissions to all types of community supervision programs increased in 2005/2006 (Table 1). These include probation, provincial parole, conditional sentences, and releases from custody authorized by the Correctional Service of Canada (i.e., day and full parole for federal and provincial/territorial offenders and statutory release of federal offenders).³

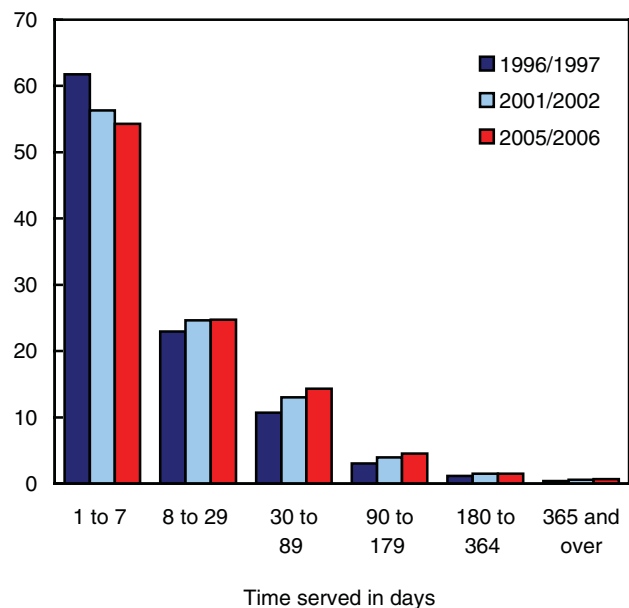
Accused are spending more time in remand custody

Along with the growth in remand admissions, there has been a general trend towards longer periods of remand custody over the last decade. While most remanded adults continued to spend one week or less in remand custody, this proportion has steadily dropped from 62% of all remanded accused in 1996/1997 to 54% in 2005/2006 (Chart 2). During this same time period, the proportion of remanded adults who spent three or more months in detention increased from 4% to 7%. As a result of an increase in admissions to remand, decreases in admissions to sentenced custody and longer stays in remand, the number of adults in remand on any given day in Canada in 2005/2006 surpassed the number in sentenced custody for a second year in a row (Statistics Canada, 2007) (Chart 3).

Chart 2

Length of time served in remand increasing,^{1,2,3} 1996/1997, 2001/2002 and 2005/2006

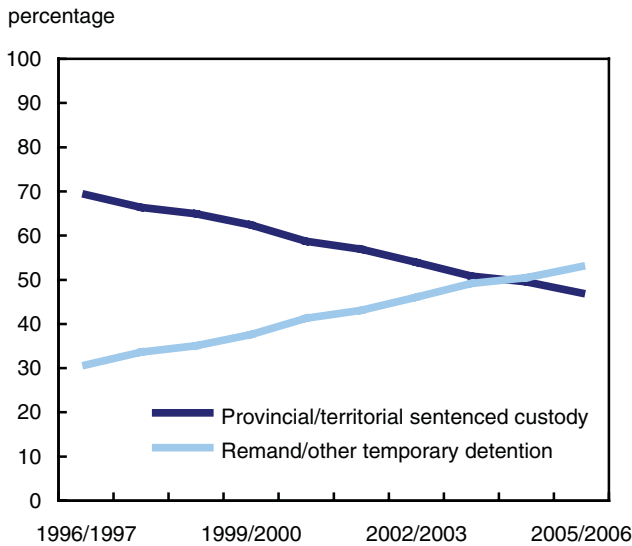
proportion of remand releases (percentage)



1. 'Time served' calculations exclude releases from remand for which length of time served is unknown. Prior to 1998/1999, '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.
 3. To allow year-over-year comparisons, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded from the totals due to missing data in some years.
- Note:** Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Chart 3

Individuals in non-sentenced custody, such as remand or other temporary detention, account for a growing proportion of all adults in custody, 1996/1997 to 2005/2006



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 Indicators Report.

Among the nine jurisdictions that consistently reported data,⁴ most have experienced an increase in the lengths of remand custody, particularly Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. In these provinces, about three-quarters or more of remanded adults in 1996/1997 spent 1 to 7 days in custody. This proportion dropped to half of remand releases in 2005/2006 (Table 4).

Quebec reported the shortest periods of remand. In 2005/2006, 70% of all remanded adults in Quebec were held for a week or less and 13% were held longer than one month (Table 4). This contrasts sharply with lengths of remand in Newfoundland and Labrador and the Northwest Territories, the jurisdictions with the longest periods of remand. In 2005/2006, 16% of remanded adults in Newfoundland and Labrador and 17% in the Northwest Territories were held for a week or less. About half of remanded adults in these two jurisdictions were kept over one month (49% and 53%, respectively).^{5,6}

Legislative changes and longer court case processing time among possible factors related to shift in custodial supervision

Changes in laws governing sentencing and remand, factors related to the accused, and longer court case processing times may help explain the growth in remand and the decrease in sentenced custody admissions.

In the late 1990s, an amendment to the *Criminal Code* created conditional sentences as a sentencing option, allowing for a term of imprisonment to be served in the community. With the steady increase in the number of conditional sentences in the seven years following implementation in 1996, it is likely that this sentencing option has contributed to the decrease in levels of sentenced custody.

A second legislative change expanded the grounds for sending an accused to remand. The expansion of section 515 (10) of the *Criminal Code* in 1997 allowed the use of remand for just grounds not already identified in the provision and where “the detention is necessary in order to maintain the confidence in the administration of justice having regard to all the circumstances”. An additional amendment was introduced in 1999 to ensure that the safety concerns of victims and witnesses are taken into consideration in the decisions concerning remand. Combined, these amendments, which expanded the circumstances under which remand could be applied, may have contributed to expanding the remand population.

Non-compliance with court orders, as well as the type of offence being charged can play a role in whether an accused is sent to remand or released into the community. Failing to comply with bail conditions can result in the accused returning to court and being remanded to custody. Over the past decade, police-reported data show a 40% increase in the rate of bail order violations (Silver, 2007). Violating bail is often a result of non-compliance with the conditions imposed by the court, such as not reporting to authorities, not remaining in the jurisdiction, communicating with a victim or witness, or possessing a weapon. While it is only possible to examine admissions to remand by bail violations for a small number of jurisdictions reporting to the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS), there is some indication that bail violations may help to partly explain the increase in remand. For example, in Saskatchewan, the jurisdiction that has consistently reported to the ICSS for the longest period of time, there has been an overall increase in admissions to remand for bail violations since 1999/2000 (+23%).

Accused charged with more serious offences tend to be more often remanded to custody than those charged with less serious offences (Gilmour, 1999). Police-reported data show that there has been an increase in incidents of serious crimes, albeit low volume offences, over the last decade. In particular, increases in aggravated assault with a weapon (+35%), aggravated assault causing bodily harm (+9%) and kidnapping/forcible confinement (+108%)⁷ may have somewhat contributed to the increase in remand admissions.

Not only does the type of crime have an impact on the number of admissions to remand, but it may also lengthen the time spent in remand, since more serious crimes can take longer to process in court. In 2005/2006, the median elapsed time to process a court case for crimes against the person (i.e., violent crime) was 153 days, compared to a median time of 107 days for crimes against property (Statistics Canada, 2007). Further, increases in the median court case processing time have been recorded for all crimes.

Remanded adults more often charged with violent crimes than inmates sentenced to custody without remand

The characteristics of remanded and provincially/territorially sentenced custody inmates differ in important ways. With the Integrated Correctional Services Survey, it is possible to examine the characteristics that differentiate accused who received remand at some point in their involvement with corrections from those inmates in sentenced custody who were never remanded to custody (i.e., they were previously released on supervised bail or on their own recognizance while awaiting court appearances).^{8,9} Data are available for five jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. The reader is cautioned that these data are not representative at the national level.

Among the reporting jurisdictions, remanded adults were more likely to be charged with a violent crime (40%), compared to non-remanded inmates (16%) (Table 5). This is not surprising given that the *Criminal Code* (s. 515 (10)(b)) specifies protection of the public, victims or witnesses as grounds for denying bail and holding an accused in remand. Traffic offences and non-*Criminal Code* offences,¹⁰ such as federal statute offences and provincial/territorial offences, were the most common offences among inmates who were never remanded (20% and 21%).

Remanded inmates are generally younger than sentenced inmates

Consistent with males' overrepresentation as offenders, among both remanded and non-remanded inmate population, approximately nine in ten inmates were men (Table 5). The similarity in the two groups also extends to their employment status. Among the five jurisdictions, both remanded and non-remanded inmates reported unemployment rates (43% and 44%, respectively) considerably higher than the national unemployment rate (6.3%).^{11,12} It has been suggested that unemployment is a risk factor for criminal activity, particularly property crime (Gannon et al., 2005).

However, there were key differences in demographic characteristics between persons remanded to custody and sentenced inmates who were never remanded. The remanded population was generally younger than the sentenced population that was released before trial and sentencing. In particular, 29% of remanded inmates were below the age of 25 years, compared to 20% of sentenced inmates who were never remanded (Table 5).

A larger proportion of remanded adults was also single and never married (61% versus 53% of non-remanded inmates). It has been shown in previous research that the courts can view attached individuals (married or having family responsibilities) as less of a flight risk and are therefore may be more likely to grant them bail (Ozanne et al, 1980; Morgan and Henderson, 1998). In addition, remanded offenders had slightly lower levels of educational attainment. Forty-three percent of offenders remanded to custody had graduated high school, while 48% of non-remanded offenders had obtained a high school diploma.

There was also a slight difference in the Aboriginal status of remanded and non-remanded inmates. One in six non-remanded inmates was an Aboriginal person, compared to one in eight remanded inmates.

Remanded population in Saskatchewan had more assessed needs than non-remanded population

When an individual is involved in correctional services, risk and needs assessment tools are often used to guide treatment while under correctional supervision as well as to assess the risk of future offending. The Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) currently receives data on the needs of offenders from Saskatchewan only. Data are collected for assessed offenders on six needs: attitude, criminal peers/companions (social interactions), drug or alcohol abuse (substance abuse), employment, family/marital relationships, and emotional stability of the individual (personal/emotional).

Remanded inmates in Saskatchewan showed a greater number of assessed needs than non-remanded inmates. In particular, 41% of remanded inmates indicated that they had five to six needs, compared to 29% of non-remanded sentenced inmates (Table 5). For all six needs, the proportion of remanded inmates with a need was higher than the rate identified for non-remanded inmates. For both populations, the most commonly identified need was substance abuse.

Despite the greater needs among the remand population, remand inmates may not have access to or may not participate in programming. It has been argued that inmates on remand have less access to activities, such as recreation, work and rehabilitative programs and services (The John Howard Society of Ontario, 2002; Ombudsman Saskatchewan, 2002).

Shorter sentence lengths over the last decade

The length of sentenced custody has dropped in the last decade, particularly for the shortest sentence lengths. According to the Adult Correctional Services Survey, sentences of less than eight days accounted for 27% of all sentences in 2005/2006, compared to 14% of sentences in 1996/1997. Furthermore, lengthy periods of provincial/territorial sentenced custody have dropped in prevalence. The proportion of provincial/territorial offenders admitted for three or more months has decreased from 37% to 27% over the past decade.

At sentencing, the judge may consider time served in remand custody as part of the sentence already served. Possible consequences of crediting pre-sentence custody are a reduction in the number of offenders admitted to sentenced custody, as well as a reduction in the average count of offenders in sentenced custody because of shorter sentence lengths.

Federal institutions are also reporting a decrease in sentence lengths. While sentences under 3 years remain the most common federal sentence length, they have grown from 35% of all admissions in 1996/1997 to 55% in 2005/2006.

Admissions to community supervision

Western provinces drive decrease in conditional sentences

The vast majority of all admissions to community supervision (93%) are the responsibility of the provinces and territories, while admissions to full parole, day parole and statutory release fall under the responsibility of the Correctional Service of Canada (7%).

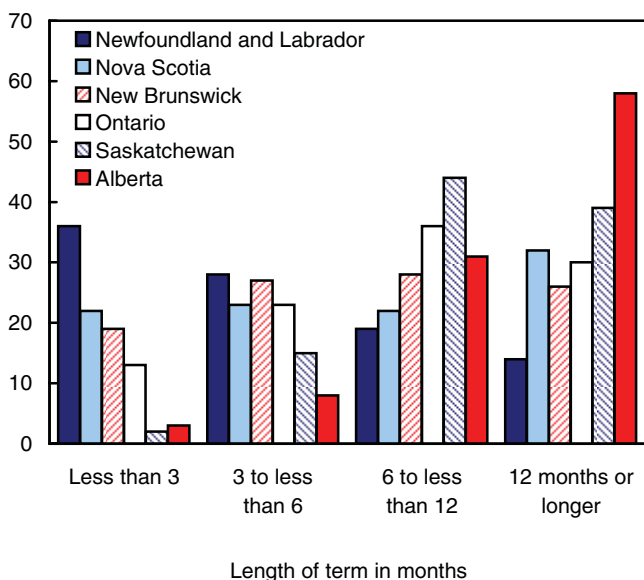
Similar to the upward trend in admissions to custodial supervision, there was a 2% growth in total admissions to community supervision in 2005/2006. While nearly all types of community supervision showed slight increases, admissions for conditional sentences decreased 2% (Table 1). This decline was primarily fueled by considerable decreases in Alberta (-10%) and British Columbia (-8%) (Table 6). The overall drop in conditional sentences contrasts with the long-term upward trend. Admissions to conditional sentences increased steadily after their implementation in the late 1990s and were 25% higher in 2005/2006 compared to 1997/1998, the first year that complete data are available.

Based on data from the six jurisdictions that report community supervision data to the Integrated Correctional Services Survey,¹³ western provinces were generally managing conditional sentence offenders for longer periods of time than were eastern provinces. More than half of conditional sentences in Alberta were for 12 or more months (58%), compared to 30% in Ontario, and 14% in Newfoundland and Labrador (Chart 4).

Chart 4

Lengths of conditional sentences are highest in the West, 2005/2006

percentage of conditional sentence admissions



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

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

Probation intakes remain steady, while provincial parole drops

Probation continues to drive the overall trend in community admissions, as it represents three-quarters of all admissions reported to the Adult Correctional Services Survey. In 2005/2006, these probation intakes were most often for violent offences (41%), followed by property offences (28%) and other *Criminal Code* offences (20%) (Table 7). The majority of probationers (41%) spent 12 months on probation. An additional 17% were given a probation order of 2 years or more, 14% received 6 months and 9% received 18 months. These patterns differ little compared to previous years. Administrators in the provinces and territories are managing about the same number of probation admissions as a decade ago. However, they have reported 61% fewer intakes for provincial parole (Table 2). The change in the number of parole admissions may reflect changes in the number of applications for parole and trends in granting parole (Gannon, et al., 2005).

Characteristics of offenders admitted to correctional services

Women account for a small proportion of admissions to corrections

Female offenders, who represent a minority of offenders admitted to correctional services, account for larger proportions of those serving probation and conditional sentences than sentenced custody. Data from all provinces and territories, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, showed that in 2005/2006, women comprised 18% of all probation intakes and 17% of conditional sentence intakes. In comparison, they represented 6% of admissions to sentenced federal custody, 11% of admissions to sentenced provincial/territorial custody, and 12% of admissions to remand (Table 8). Previous research has shown that women are less likely to be sentenced to custody, regardless of the seriousness of the offence (Kong and Au Coin, 2008). This may be partly explained by the fact that women tend to have fewer number of charges and shorter criminal histories compared to men (Kong and Au Coin, 2008).

Some provincial/territorial systems reported substantially lower representation of females in sentenced custody than the Canadian total of 11%, notably Nunavut at 2% and Newfoundland and Labrador at 4% (Table 8). Newfoundland and Labrador was the only province to report a notable drop in the proportion of women admitted to sentenced custody over the last ten years (from 7% in 1996/1997 to 4% of all admissions in 2005/2006).¹⁴ The remaining provinces saw little change or witnessed increases in female representation among sentenced custody admissions.

Aboriginal peoples continue to be highly represented in admissions to corrections

As has been the case historically, Aboriginal people had higher levels of representation in corrections compared to their 4% representation in the Canadian adult population.¹⁵ Aboriginal people were highly represented in admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody (24%) and conditional sentences (20%) (Table 8). They also represented 19% of admissions to remand, 18% of federal custodial sentences and 19% of probation intakes.

In the twelve reporting provinces and territories (excludes Prince Edward Island), Aboriginal offenders were highly represented in sentenced custody. In Quebec, the representation of Aboriginal offenders in prison was closest to their representation in the general population (3% versus 2%), while western provinces were most likely to have sentenced custody admission rates for Aboriginal offenders substantially higher than their populations, notably Saskatchewan (79% versus 15%) and Manitoba (71% versus 16%).

According to the 2006 Census, the number of individuals who self-identified as Aboriginal people increased 45% over the last decade and this growth has occurred across all provinces. Over this same period, some provinces have witnessed an increased representation of Aboriginal people among those admitted to sentenced custody. Such an increase was most notable in Manitoba where Aboriginal people accounted for 71% of sentenced admissions in 2005/2006, up from 58% in 1996/1997.

Non-violent offenders represent majority of admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody¹⁶

Unlike federal custody where half of all admissions are related to violent crimes, most offenders who enter into provincial/territorial sentenced custody have been convicted of a non-violent offence (Table 9).¹⁷ The exceptions are Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, where violent crime was the most common offence upon admission. Admissions to sentenced custody for other *Criminal Code* offences (such as bail violations, counterfeiting currency and kidnapping) accounted for the highest proportion of sentenced admissions in over half of the jurisdictions.

Adult correctional service operational expenditures

According to the Adult Correctional Service Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey, expenditures on adult correctional services in 2005/2006 totaled almost \$3 billion. At both the federal and provincial/territorial levels, the vast majority of expenditures were incurred for custodial services (Table 12). Correctional services recorded a 2% increase in constant dollar expenditures between 2004/2005 and 2005/2006.

On average, spending per inmate in provincial and territorial custody was \$143 per day in 2005/2006. After adjusting for the effects of inflation, the average daily inmate expenditure for provincial/territorial inmates has decreased 6% since peaking in 2002/2003 (Table 10). While the overall expenditures on custodial services is higher than community supervision, the amount spent on providing community supervision services has shown significant increases. In particular, the overall operating expenditures for community services in 2005/2006 were 13% higher than in 2001/2002 (Table 11).

At the federal level, the average daily expenditure related to housing an inmate in 2005/2006 was \$260. Based on the constant dollar amount, average daily spending on federal inmates in 2005/2006 (\$204) was modestly lower than the peak observed in 2004/2005 (\$208). However, it remained 44% higher than a decade earlier (Table 13).

The reader is cautioned against comparing the expenditures incurred for provincial/territorial custody and federal custody. The federal average daily inmate expenditures include expenditures associated with the operations of the institution, including salaries. The average daily inmate expenditures for provincial/territorial corrections, on the other hand, reflect only operating expenditures associated with custodial services and exclude spending associated with operating the institution, such as salaries.

Correctional facilities

In 2005/2006, there were 192 correctional facilities across Canada, including 76 facilities under federal jurisdiction and 116 facilities under provincial/territorial jurisdiction. In the federal system in 2005/2006, 18 federal community correctional centres were in operation at year end with a capacity of 516 inmates, along with 58 federal institutions with 14,131 spaces. These spaces represented approximately 40% of total institutional capacity in Canada in 2005/2006. Since 2001/2002, total federal custodial capacity has increased 3%.¹

A total operational capacity of 23,637 spaces were reported in 116 provincial and territorial facilities of which 100 were secure institutions and the remaining 16 were minimum (open) security institutions in 2005/2006. This represents approximately 60% of total institutional capacity in Canada. Since 2001/2002, total reported capacity of the provincial/territorial custodial correctional system has increased 1%. This excludes Prince Edward Island which was unable to report data in 2005/2006.

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.

Definitions

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

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 (until April 1, 2007) 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 after having served 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.

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 for 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.

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 is related to serious problems.

Methodology

The information presented in this *Juristat* comes from data collected on adult correctional services in Canada through three surveys: the Adult Correctional Services 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. The ICSS collects person-level descriptive data and characteristics information on adult offenders. Survey coverage for 2005/2006 includes the following jurisdictions which reported both custody and community admissions and releases data to the ICSS: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and the Correctional Services Canada (CSC). In addition, Alberta reported community admissions and releases. The jurisdictions

not yet reporting to the ICSS continue to participate in the ACS Survey which collects aggregate caseload and case characteristics information on adults (18 years and over) under some form of provincial or territorial correctional supervision.

Admissions are collected when an offender enters an institution or community supervision program, and describe and measure the case-flow 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.

Data relating to operating expenditures and personnel are collected through the REP Survey. Data for all three surveys 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.

Data on the average counts of adults and youths in the correctional system were released in November 2007 (Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. November 21, 2007. "Adult and youth correctional services: Key indicators" *The Daily*.) Data in that release were collected by the Corrections Key Indicator Report (CKIR) for Adults and Young Offenders.

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Endnotes

1. On April 1, 2007, The Board of Parole for the province of British Columbia transferred its responsibilities for parole to the National Parole Board.
2. Total admissions exclude other temporary detention.
3. Warrant of expiry releases and other types of releases are not included. Warrant of expiry releases mean releases on the day on which the sentence expires.
4. Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut did not report data for 1996/1997, while Prince Edward Island did not report data for 2005/2006.
5. Data on remand by offence type are available for jurisdictions that report custody information to the Integrated Correctional Services Survey. As a reporting jurisdiction, Newfoundland and Labrador showed longer remand lengths for both violent and property crimes. For instance, 12% of violent remanded inmates and 9% of property remanded inmates were held for a week or less.
6. In Newfoundland and Labrador, remand admission data exclude remands involving short periods of incarceration in police custody. This may partly explain the longer periods of remand observed in this province.
7. Silver, W. 2007.

8. The remand group includes persons who were in remand at least once during their involvement with corrections. The sentenced group with no remand includes persons who were never remanded during their involvement with corrections but whose involvement included sentenced custody.
9. This survey represents 74% of the national volume of admissions to custody
10. This offence category excludes drug offences and includes unknown offences.
11. National unemployment rate for 2006. Statistics Canada, CANSIM, tables 282-0002 and 282-0022 and Catalogue no. 71F0004XCB.
12. Information is gathered at the time of admission and does not take into account the accused employment status at the time of the offence.
13. The six provinces include Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
14. Newfoundland and Labrador changed data capturing system during this time period.
15. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of the Population.
16. 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.
17. While most provinces report the most serious offence (MSO), Alberta reports multiple charges (MC) and British Columbia records the most serious disposition (MSD).

Table 1

Composition of admissions to the adult correctional population, 2004/2005 to 2005/2006

Correctional services	2004/2005 ¹		2005/2006		Percentage change from 2004/2005
	number	percentage of total	number	percentage of total	percentage
Custodial supervision					
Provincial/territorial sentenced custody	77,868 ^r	23.4	77,630	22.7	-0.3
Remand	124,214 ^r	37.4	131,375	38.4	5.8
Other temporary detention, ² provincial/territorial	14,391 ^r	4.3	15,520	4.5	7.8
Total provincial/territorial custody	216,473 ^r	65.2	224,525	65.6	3.7
Federal custody, sentenced	7,971 ^r	2.4	8,285	2.4	3.9
Total custodial supervision	224,444^r	67.6	232,810	68.0	3.7
Community supervision					
Probation	79,652	24.0	81,430	23.8	2.2
Provincial parole	1,762	0.5	1,875	0.5	6.4
Conditional sentences	18,890	5.7	18,580	5.4	-1.6
Total provincial/territorial community supervision	100,304 ^r	30.2	101,885	29.8	1.6
Community releases (CSC) ³	7,328 ^r	2.2	7,654	2.2	4.4
Total community supervision	107,632^r	32.4	109,539	32.0	1.8
Total correctional services⁴	332,076^r	100.0	342,349	100.0	3.1

^r revised

1. Some 2004/2005 Integrated Correctional Services Survey data have been revised.

2. Due to a system change, data from British Columbia for the category 'other temporary detention' is not available as of April 1, 2005. Therefore, comparisons with the previous years should be made with caution.

3. This category represents movement from federal 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 the Correctional Service of Canada.

4. Due to missing data, total correctional services exclude Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories to allow for national comparisons between 2004/2005 and 2005/2006.

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

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

Table 2

Composition of the adult correctional population, admissions, 1996/1997, 2001/2002 and 2005/2006

Correctional services	1996/1997			2001/2002			2005/2006			From 2001/2002 to 2005/2006	From 1996/1997 to 2005/2006
	Admissions	Adjusted admissions ¹	% of total ¹	Admissions	Adjusted admissions ¹	% of total ¹	Admissions	Adjusted admissions ¹	% of total ¹		
	number		%	number		%	number		%	% change in adjusted admissions	
Custodial supervision											
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	108,003	107,136	32.0	83,155	81,726	24.6	78,081	77,394	22.8	-5.3	-27.8
Remand ²	107,911	107,783	32.2	120,512	119,843	36.1	131,620	131,095	38.6	9.4	21.6
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial	12,468	12,468	3.7	26,197	12,822	3.9	15,521	15,520	4.6	21.0	24.5
Total provincial/territorial custody	228,382	227,387	68.0	229,864	214,391	64.6	225,222	224,009	66.0	4.5	-1.5
Federal custody, sentenced	7,422	7,422	2.2	7,381	7,381	2.2	8,285	8,285	2.4	12.2	11.6
Total custodial supervision	235,804	234,809	70.2	237,245	221,772	66.8	233,507	232,294	68.5	4.7	-1.1
Community supervision											
Probation	80,599	79,908	23.9	84,549	83,185	25.1	81,430	80,330	23.7	-3.4	0.5
Provincial parole	4,847	4,847	1.4	2,301	2,301	0.7	1,875	1,875	0.6	-18.5	-61.3
Conditional sentences	7,673	7,669	...	18,604	17,600	5.3	18,580	17,133	5.0	-2.7	...
Total provincial community supervision	93,119	92,424	27.6	105,454	103,086	31.0	101,885	99,338	29.3	-3.6	7.5
Community releases (CSC ³)	6,987	7,389	2.2	7,162	7,162	2.2	7,654	7,654	2.3	6.9	3.6
Total community supervision	100,106	99,813	29.8	112,616	110,248	33.2	109,539	106,992	31.5	-3.0	7.2
Total correctional services	335,910	334,622	100.0	349,861	332,020	100.0	343,046	339,286	100.0	2.2	1.4

... not applicable

1. Because of missing data for some years, all data from Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories and Nunavut and other temporary detention data from British Columbia and conditional sentences from Manitoba, have been excluded from "Adjusted admissions" in order to make comparisons between years. The percentages 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 the 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.

Table 3

Admissions to provincial and territorial custody, by province and territory, 2001/2002 to 2005/2006

Jurisdiction and year	Non-sentenced admissions									
	Sentenced admissions		Remand ¹		Temporary/ other detention		Total		Total	
	number	percentage change	number	percentage change	number	percentage change	number	percentage change	number	percentage change
Newfoundland and Labrador ²										
2001/2002	1,235 ^f	...	422	...	93	...	515	...	1,750	...
2002/2003	1,148 ^f	-7.0	427 ^f	1.2	100 ^f	7.5	527	2.3	1,675 ^f	-4.3
2003/2004	1,188 ^f	3.5	447 ^f	4.7	112 ^f	12.0	559 ^f	6.1	1,747 ^f	4.3
2004/2005	1,074 ^f	-9.6	488 ^f	9.2	95 ^f	-15.2	583 ^f	4.3	1,657 ^f	-5.2
2005/2006	1,016	-5.4	433	-11.3	84	-11.6	517	-11.3	1,533	-7.5
Prince Edward Island										
2001/2002	650	...	178	...	..	...	178	...	828	...
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	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
2005/2006	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Nova Scotia ^{1,2}										
2001/2002	1,507	...	1,881	...	467	...	2,348	...	3,855	...
2002/2003	1,550	2.9	1,949	3.6	341	-27.0	2,290	-2.5	3,840	-0.4
2003/2004	1,523	-1.7	2,095	7.5	275	-19.4	2,370	3.5	3,893	1.4
2004/2005	1,667	9.5	2,197	4.9	287	4.4	2,484	4.8	4,151	6.6
2005/2006	1,540	-7.6	2,098	-4.5	275	-4.2	2,373	-4.5	3,913	-5.7
New Brunswick ²										
2001/2002	1,555	...	1,337	...	574	...	1,911	...	3,466	...
2002/2003	2,454	57.8	1,358	1.6	536	-6.6	1,894	-0.9	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	2,236	-2.9	1,543	5.0	595	8.4	2,138	5.9	4,374	1.2
2005/2006	2,285	2.2	1,573	1.9	688	15.6	2,261	5.8	4,546	3.9
Quebec										
2001/2002	14,372	...	27,341	...	2,984	...	30,325	...	44,697	...
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
2005/2006	8,001	-18.8	26,921	3.6	3,359	9.2	30,280	4.2	38,281	-1.6
Ontario ²										
2001/2002	31,980	...	56,370	...	2,955	...	59,325	...	91,305	...
2002/2003	33,050	3.3	58,470	3.7	3,174	7.4	61,644	3.9	94,694	3.7
2003/2004	31,073	-6.0	56,423	-3.5	3,097	-2.4	59,520	-3.4	90,593	-4.3
2004/2005	30,076	-3.2	57,000	1.0	3,684	19.0	60,684	2.0	90,760	0.2
2005/2006	30,711	2.1	60,635	6.4	3,531	-4.2	64,166	5.7	94,877	4.5
Manitoba										
2001/2002	3,025	...	7,625	...	5,554	...	13,179	...	16,204	...
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
2005/2006	3,748	6.8	9,816	17.0	7,367	14.2	17,183	15.8	20,931	14.1
Saskatchewan ²										
2001/2002	3,345	...	4,982	...	171	...	5,153	...	8,498	...
2002/2003	3,536	5.7	5,518	10.8	190	11.1	5,708	10.8	9,244	8.8
2003/2004	3,311 ^f	-6.4	5,464 ^f	-1.0	175	-7.9	5,639	-1.2	8,950 ^f	-3.2
2004/2005	3,475 ^f	5.0	5,390 ^f	-1.4	194 ^f	10.9	5,584 ^f	-1.0	9,059 ^f	1.2
2005/2006	3,418	-1.6	5,375	-0.3	198	2.1	5,573	-0.2	8,991	-0.8
Alberta ¹										
2001/2002	15,164	...	8,875	...	..	...	8,875	...	24,039	...
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
2005/2006	17,249	4.3	10,284	2.1	..	...	10,284	2.1	27,533	3.4

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

Table 3

Admissions to provincial and territorial custody, by province and territory, 2001/2002 to 2005/2006 (continued)

Jurisdiction and year	Non-sentenced admissions									
	Sentenced admissions		Remand ¹		Temporary/ other detention		Total		Total	
	number	percentage change	number	percentage change	number	percentage change	number	percentage change	number	percentage change
British Columbia										
2001/2002	9,263	...	10,687	...	13,362	...	24,049	...	33,312	...
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
2005/2006	9,224	1.7	13,580	8.3	..	..	13,580	-44.0	22,804	-31.5
Yukon										
2001/2002	280	...	323	...	24	...	347	...	627	...
2002/2003	212 ^r	-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
2005/2006	202	7.4	380	1.9	18	100.0	398	4.2	600	5.3
Northwest Territories										
2001/2002	562	...	237	...	13	...	250	...	812	...
2002/2003	685	21.9	268	13.1	2	...	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
2005/2006	451	-6.6	245	2.9	1	-66.7	246	2.1	697	-3.7
Nunavut										
2001/2002	217	...	254	...	..	...	254	...	471	...
2002/2003	240	10.6	197	-22.4	..	...	197	-22.4	437	-7.2
2003/2004	171	-28.8	192	-2.5	..	...	192	-2.5	363	-16.9
2004/2005	180	5.3	222	15.6	..	...	222	15.6	402	10.7
2005/2006	236	31.1	280	26.1	..	...	280	26.1	516	28.4
Provincial/territorial total (includes all data)										
2001/2002	83,155	...	120,512	...	26,197	...	146,709	...	229,864	...
2002/2003	85,138	2.4	125,144	3.8	26,538	1.3	151,682	3.4	236,820 ^r	3.0
2003/2004	81,005 ^r	-4.9	122,781 ^r	-1.9	27,990 ^r	5.5	150,771 ^r	-0.6	231,776 ^r	-2.1
2004/2005	78,351 ^r	-3.3	124,452 ^r	1.4	26,087 ^r	-6.8	150,539 ^r	-0.2	228,890 ^r	-1.2
2005/2006	78,081	-0.3	131,620	5.8	15,521	-40.5	147,141	-2.3	225,222	-1.6
Adjusted provincial/territorial total (excludes jurisdictions with missing data)³										
2001/2002	82,505	...	120,334	...	12,835	...	133,169	...	215,674	...
2002/2003	84,544	2.5	124,879	3.8	13,508	5.2	138,387	3.9	222,931	3.4
2003/2004	80,516	-4.8	122,592	-1.8	14,425	6.8	137,017	-1.0	217,533	-2.4
2004/2005	78,351	-2.7	124,452	1.5	14,394	-0.2	138,846	1.3	217,197	-0.2
2005/2006	78,081	-0.3	131,620	5.8	15,521	7.8	147,141	6.0	225,222	3.7

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

^r revised

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

2. Data for these respondents are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from microdata for the years commencing as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/2002; Nova Scotia, 2002/2003; New Brunswick, 2002/2003; Ontario, 2005/2006; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

3. To allow year-over-year comparisons, Prince Edward Island has been excluded from all totals due to missing data. British Columbia -other temporary detention has been excluded to allow year-over-year comparison.

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

Table 4

Releases from remand, length of time served, by province and territory, 1996/1997 and 2005/2006

Jurisdiction	Total releases	Time served (days) ¹								Median
		1 to 7	8 to 14	15 to 31	32 to 92	93 to 184	185 to 366	367 to 729	More than 729	
	number	percentage								
Newfoundland and Labrador ²										
1996/1997	88	17	23	28	26	5	1	0	0	19
2005/2006	430	16	15	20	31	14	2	2	0	30
Prince Edward Island										
1996/1997	20	90	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	4
2005/2006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia ²										
1996/1997	1,372	85	6	4	3	1	0	0	0	2
2005/2006	2,142	52	10	13	16	5	2	1	0	7
New Brunswick ²										
1996/1997	542	76	7	10	5	0	0	0	0	3
2005/2006	1,568	53	8	13	20	4	1	0	0	6
Quebec										
1996/1997	20,808	76	8	6	6	2	1	0	0	3
2005/2006	18,318	70	9	8	8	3	1	1	0	4
Ontario ²										
1996/1997	44,171	53	16	12	12	4	1	0	0	7
2005/2006	60,511	51	13	14	15	5	2	1	0	7
Manitoba ³										
1996/1997	8,588	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
2005/2006	9,816	51	10	12	17	7	3	1	0	7
Saskatchewan ²										
1996/1997	6,033	72	10	4	9	3	1	0	0	4
2005/2006	5,255	52	13	12	15	6	2	1	0	7
Alberta										
1996/1997	9,218	70	12	11	6	1	0	0	0	3
2005/2006	10,196	60	16	14	9	2	1	0	0	5
British Columbia										
1996/1997	9,942	55	15	15	11	2	1	0	0	1
2005/2006	13,461	48	14	16	17	4	1	0	0	9
Yukon										
1996/1997	236	56	9	22	17	4	0	1	0	6
2005/2006	384	42	13	15	22	5	1	1	0	11
Northwest Territories										
1996/1997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005/2006	267	17	11	19	34	15	4	0	0	28
Nunavut										
1996/1997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2005/2006	290	35	12	18	22	8	3	1	0	..

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. The 'time served' calculations exclude releases for which length of time served is unknown.

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

3. For 1996/1997, releases for Manitoba are for both sentenced custody and remand and were therefore excluded from the total.

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

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

Table 5

Characteristics of all persons involved in adult correctional services that served remand or sentenced custody with no remand, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan, 2005/2006

	Total		Remand		Sentenced custody; no remand	
	number	percentage ¹	number	percentage ¹	number	percentage ¹
Total	45,774	100.0	39,640	100.0	6,134	100.0
Jurisdiction						
Newfoundland and Labrador	573	1.3	243	0.6	330	5.4
Nova Scotia	1,473	3.2	1,065	2.7	408	6.7
New Brunswick	1,992	4.4	968	2.4	1,024	16.7
Ontario	37,960	82.9	34,495	87.0	3,465	56.5
Saskatchewan	3,776	8.2	2,869	7.2	907	14.8
Sex						
Male	40,302	88.1	34,799	87.8	5,503	89.9
Female	5,437	11.9	4,818	12.2	619	10.1
Unknown	35	...	23	...	12	...
Aboriginal identity						
Aboriginal	5,946	13.0	4,946	12.5	1,000	16.5
Non-Aboriginal	39,634	87.0	34,564	87.5	5,070	83.5
Unknown	194	...	130	...	64	...
Age at first involvement admission date						
Under 18	58	0.1	53	0.1	5	0.1
18 to 19	4,270	9.3	3,999	10.1	271	4.4
20 to 24	8,520	18.6	7,565	19.1	955	15.6
25 to 29	7,000	15.3	6,147	15.5	853	13.9
30 to 34	6,010	13.1	5,199	13.1	811	13.2
35 to 39	6,225	13.6	5,379	13.6	846	13.8
40 to 44	5,755	12.6	4,914	12.4	841	13.7
45 to 49	3,980	8.7	3,330	8.4	650	10.6
50 and over	3,946	8.6	3,050	7.7	896	14.6
Unknown	10	...	4	...	6	...
Mean	33	...	33	...	36	...
Median	32	...	31	...	35	...
Marital status²						
Single - never married	26,293	60.1	23,109	61.2	3,184	53.4
Married	5,803	13.3	4,993	13.2	810	13.6
Common-law	5,909	13.5	4,904	13.0	1,005	16.8
Separated/divorced	5,466	12.5	4,556	12.1	910	15.3
Widowed	253	0.6	197	0.5	56	0.9
Unknown	2,050	...	1,881	...	169	...
Education completed for age 25 and over²						
No formal education	31	0.1	23	0.1	8	0.2
Some primary	901	4.1	681	3.7	220	5.9
Completed primary	1,536	7.0	1,117	6.1	419	11.3
Some secondary	9,945	45.2	8,651	47.3	1,294	34.9
Completed secondary	7,465	33.9	6,024	32.9	1,441	38.9
Some post-secondary	1,098	5.0	963	5.3	135	3.6
Completed post-secondary	1,034	4.7	842	4.6	192	5.2
Unknown	11,945	...	10,719	...	1,226	...
Employment status at admission²						
Unemployed (but able to work)	7,835	43.3	6,212	43.1	1,623	44.1
Employed (part-time, full-time)	8,513	47.0	6,787	47.1	1,726	46.9
Not employable - disabled, medical reasons, etc.	947	5.2	811	5.6	136	3.7
Student - not employed	477	2.6	384	2.7	93	2.5
Retired - not employed	108	0.6	61	0.4	47	1.3
Other - not employed	219	1.2	165	1.1	54	1.5
Unknown	27,675	...	25,220	...	2,455	...
Need indicated^{2,3}						
Substance abuse (Total number = 2,770)	2,590	93.5	1,921	93.7	669	92.9
Attitude (Total number = 2,768)	2,275	82.2	1,729	84.4	546	75.9
Family/marital (Total number = 2,770)	1,571	56.7	1,231	60.0	340	47.2
Personal/emotional (Total number = 2,770)	428	15.5	330	16.1	98	13.6
Social interaction (Total number = 2,770)	2,343	84.6	1,765	86.1	578	80.3
Employment (Total number = 2,770)	1,911	69.0	1,462	71.3	449	62.4

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

Table 5

Characteristics of all persons involved in adult correctional services that served remand or sentenced custody with no remand, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan, 2005/2006 (continued)

	Total		Remand		Sentenced custody; no remand	
	number	percentage ¹	number	percentage ¹	number	percentage ¹
Number of needs indicated ^{2,4}						
Zero to one	98	3.5	61	3.0	37	5.1
Two to three	696	25.1	451	22.0	245	34.1
Four	920	33.2	693	33.8	227	31.6
Five to six	1,054	38.1	844	41.2	210	29.2
Mean	4	...	4	...	4	...
Median	4	...	4	...	4	...
Most serious offence, first involvement ⁵						
Violent offences	16,909	36.9	15,950	40.2	959	15.6
Serious violent offences ⁶	4,539	9.9	4,282	10.8	257	4.2
Sexual offences	1,756	3.8	1,525	3.8	231	3.8
Robbery	1,934	4.2	1,841	4.6	93	1.5
Common assault	4,017	8.8	3,781	9.5	236	3.8
Other violent offences ⁷	4,663	10.2	4,521	11.4	142	2.3
Property offences	10,050	22.0	9,101	23.0	949	15.5
Break and enter	3,026	6.6	2,815	7.1	211	3.4
Theft and possession of property	4,326	9.5	3,817	9.6	509	8.3
Fraud	1,952	4.3	1,785	4.5	167	2.7
Other property offences	746	1.6	684	1.7	62	1.0
Offences against the Administration of Justice	6,347	13.9	5,510	13.9	837	13.6
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences (excludes traffic)	5,127	11.2	4,600	11.6	527	8.6
<i>Criminal Code</i> - traffic offences	2,700	5.9	1,478	3.7	1,222	19.9
Drug offences	2,928	6.4	2,566	6.5	362	5.9
Other offences ⁸	1,713	3.7	435	1.1	1,278	20.8

... not applicable

1. Percentage calculations exclude 'unknown'.

2. Refers to most recent status as of the most recent involvement in correctional services.

3. Excludes Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario and includes only those cases where need assessments were performed. Need level indicated as medium or high.

4. Excludes Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario 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. For remand, number = 2,049. For sentenced custody, no remand, number = 719.

5. Ranked using the CCJS Courts Program Seriousness Ranking, 2006.

6. Includes homicide, attempted murder and major assault.

7. Includes utter threats, criminal harassment, and other crimes against the person.

8. Includes other federal statute offences, provincial/territorial offences, municipal bylaw infractions, and unknown offences.

Note: Data represent 74% of the national volume of admissions to custody and are not representative at the national level.

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

Table 6

Conditional sentence and probation commencements, 2001/2002 to 2005/2006

Jurisdiction	Conditional sentences		Probation	
	number	percentage	number	percentage
Newfoundland and Labrador¹				
2001/2002	321	...	1,789	...
2002/2003	312 ^r	-2.8	1,736 ^r	-3.0
2003/2004	410	31.4	1,741 ^r	0.3
2004/2005	408	-0.5	1,700	-2.4
2005/2006	398	-2.5	1,563	-8.1
Prince Edward Island				
2001/2002	40	...	563	...
2002/2003	37	-7.5	541	-3.9
2003/2004	58	56.8	498	-7.9
2004/2005	..	...	..	...
2005/2006	..	...	..	...
Nova Scotia¹				
2001/2002	614	...	3,547	...
2002/2003	615 ^r	0.2	2,999 ^r	-15.4
2003/2004	622 ^r	1.1	3,094 ^r	3.2
2004/2005	701 ^r	12.7	3,212 ^r	3.8
2005/2006	710	1.3	3,252	1.2
New Brunswick¹				
2001/2002	667	...	1,830	...
2002/2003	606	-9.1	1,792	-2.1
2003/2004	615	1.5	1,754	-2.1
2004/2005	632 ^r	2.8	1,786 ^r	1.8
2005/2006	665	5.2	1,627	-8.9
Quebec				
2001/2002	4,670	...	8,277	...
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
2005/2006	4,297	-1.1	9,448	2.0
Ontario¹				
2001/2002	4,416	...	38,236	...
2002/2003	4,920	11.4	39,778	4.0
2003/2004	5,222 ^r	6.1	36,682 ^r	-7.8
2004/2005	5,260 ^r	0.7	35,986 ^r	-1.9
2005/2006	5,148	-2.1	36,781	2.2
Manitoba²				
2001/2002	766	...	5,219	...
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
2005/2006	1,152	17.3	6,228	16.5
Saskatchewan¹				
2001/2002	1,365	...	3,444	...
2002/2003	1,472 ^r	7.8	3,553 ^r	3.2
2003/2004	1,523 ^r	3.5	3,452 ^r	-2.8
2004/2005	1,463 ^r	-3.9	3,502 ^r	1.4
2005/2006	1,460	-0.2	3,576	2.1
Alberta¹				
2001/2002	1,731	...	9,438	...
2002/2003	1,590	-8.1	8,821	-6.5
2003/2004	1,407 ^r	-11.5	7,866 ^r	-10.8
2004/2005	1,425 ^r	1.3	8,058 ^r	2.4
2005/2006	1,284	-9.9	8,300	3.0
British Columbia				
2001/2002	3,712	...	11,067	...
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
2005/2006	3,074	-7.9	9,244	-4.3

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

Table 6

Conditional sentence and probation commencements, 2001/2002 to 2005/2006 (continued)

Jurisdiction	Conditional sentences		Probation	
	number	percentage	number	percentage
Yukon				
2001/2002	104	...	338	...
2002/2003	99	-4.8	363	7.4
2003/2004	96	-3.0	292	-19.6
2004/2005	103	7.3	298	2.1
2005/2006	97	-5.8	311	4.4
Northwest Territories				
2001/2002	..	...	..	...
2002/2003	..	...	..	...
2003/2004	..	...	..	...
2004/2005	..	...	..	...
2005/2006	..	...	..	...
Nunavut				
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
2005/2006	295	25.5	1,100	30.8
Provincial/territorial total (includes all data)				
2001/2002	18,604	...	84,549	...
2002/2003	19,220	3.3	82,678	-2.2
2003/2004	18,686 ^r	-2.8	77,445 ^r	-6.3
2004/2005	18,890	1.1	79,652	2.8
2005/2006	18,580	-1.6	81,430	2.2
Adjusted provincial/territorial total (excludes jurisdictions with missing data)³				
2001/2002	18,564	...	83,986	...
2002/2003	19,183	3.3	82,137	-2.2
2003/2004	18,628	-2.9	76,947	-6.3
2004/2005	18,890	1.4	79,652	3.5
2005/2006	18,580	-1.6	81,430	2.2

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

^r revised

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

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; Ontario, 2005/2006; Saskatchewan, 2001/2002; Alberta, 2003/2004. 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 and the Northwest Territories have been excluded from the totals due to missing data in some years.

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

Table 7

Admissions to probation by major offence, 2001/2002 to 2005/2006

Jurisdiction and year	Total probation admissions number	Criminal Code				Other federal statutes		Provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other	
		percentage						
Newfoundland and Labrador¹								
2001/2002	1,789	36	28	7	21	0	7	1
2002/2003	1,736	36	28	7	22 ^r	4 ^r	2 ^r	2
2003/2004	1,741 ^r	34	27	7	22	4	3	3
2004/2005	1,700	35	28	6	22	4	2	3
2005/2006	1,563	33	31	6	20	5	3	2
Prince Edward Island								
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005/2006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia¹								
2001/2002	3,547	35	23	7	28	7	1	0
2002/2003	2,999 ^r	42 ^r	28 ^r	7	18 ^r	4 ^r	1	0
2003/2004	3,094 ^r	42 ^r	28 ^r	8	19	3	0 ^s	0
2004/2005	3,212 ^r	41 ^r	28 ^r	7 ^r	20 ^r	3	1	0 ^s
2005/2006	3,252	42	29	6	19	4	1	0 ^s
New Brunswick^{1,2}								
2001/2002	1,830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002/2003	1,792	38 ^r	32 ^r	4 ^r	16 ^r	9 ^r	0 ^s	0 ^s
2003/2004	1,754	42 ^r	33 ^r	4 ^r	15 ^r	6 ^r	0 ^{r,s}	0 ^{r,s}
2004/2005	1,786 ^r	41 ^r	35 ^r	3 ^r	15 ^r	5 ^r	0 ^{r,s}	0 ^{r,s}
2005/2006	1,627	38	36	4	17	4	0 ^s	0 ^s
Quebec								
2001/2002	8,277	31	35	4	18	11	1	0 ^s
2002/2003	8,280	32	34	4	19	11	0 ^s	0 ^s
2003/2004	8,645	31	34	4	20	11	0 ^s	0 ^s
2004/2005	9,263	31	34	4	21	10	0 ^s	1
2005/2006	9,448	32	32	4	20	11	0 ^s	1
Ontario								
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	36,682 ^r	44 ^r	27 ^r	5 ^r	19 ^r	4 ^r	0 ^s	1 ^r
2004/2005	35,986 ^r	42 ^r	28 ^r	4	20	5 ^r	0 ^r	1 ^r
2005/2006	36,781	35	22	3	17	4	0 ^s	1
Manitoba³								
2001/2002	5,219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002/2003	3,501	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2003/2004	3,379	54	21	4	19	2	0 ^s	0 ^s
2004/2005	5,344	56	19	3	20	1	0 ^s	0 ^s
2005/2006	6,228	58	20	3	18	2	0	0
Saskatchewan¹								
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	28 ^r	6	23 ^r	2	1	1
2004/2005	3,502 ^r	41	28	5	22	2	1 ^r	1
2005/2006	3,576	39	28	6	23	3	1	0 ^s
Alberta¹								
2001/2002	9,438	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002/2003	8,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2003/2004	7,866 ^r	33	35	8	19	3	0 ^s	1
2004/2005	8,058 ^r	34	36	7 ^r	19 ^r	3	0 ^s	1
2005/2006	8,300	37	33	7	19	3	0	1

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

Table 7

Admissions to probation by major offence, 2001/2002 to 2005/2006 (continued)

Jurisdiction and year	Total probation admissions number	Criminal Code				Other federal statutes		Provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other	
		percentage						
British Columbia								
2001/2002	11,067	40	33	3	14	8	0	1
2002/2003	10,429	40	34	3	14	8	0 ^s	1
2003/2004	9,120	37	34	3	18	7	0 ^s	1
2004/2005	9,662	39	34	3	16	7	0 ^s	1
2005/2006	9,244	38	31	3	21	7	0 ^s	1
Yukon								
2001/2002	338	32	15	5	41	3	0	4
2002/2003	363	50	14	7	23	5	0	1
2003/2004	292	46	15	5	26	5	0 ^s	3
2004/2005	298	52	16	6	21	3	1	0 ^s
2005/2006	311	60	13	8	10	4	1	2
Northwest Territories								
2001/2002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002/2003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2003/2004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2004/2005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005/2006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut ⁴								
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 ^s
2005/2006	1,100	58	12	2	26	1	0	0
Provincial/territorial total (includes all data)								
2001/2002	84,549	46	26	5	15	6	1	1
2002/2003	82,678 ^r	47	26	5	17	4	0 ^{s,r}	0 ^s
2003/2004	77,445 ^r	41 ^r	29 ^r	5	19	5	0 ^{s,r}	1 ^r
2004/2005	79,652	40	29	5	20	5	0 ^s	1
2005/2006	81,430	41	28	4	20	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.

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

Table 8

Characteristics of adult offenders admitted to correctional services, 2005/2006

Jurisdiction	Sentenced custody			Remand			Probation			Conditional sentence			Total Aboriginal adult population 2006
	Female	Aboriginal	Median age ¹	Female	Aboriginal	Median age ¹	Female	Aboriginal	Median age ¹	Female	Aboriginal	Median age ¹	
	percentage	number		percentage	number		percentage	number		percentage	number	percentage	
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	4	14	32	4	17	30	17	..	31	22	11	31	5
Prince Edward Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nova Scotia ²	8	9	31	8	9	30	18	4	31	14	6	31	3
New Brunswick ²	11	7	31	11	9	31	19	7	31	17	9	32	3
Quebec	11	3	37	9	4	33	14	8	32	13	6	34	2
Ontario ²	11	9	33	13	10	31	17	8	32	20	11	33	2
Manitoba	8	71	28	12	65	28	18	55	29	16	43	28	16
Saskatchewan ²	13	79	29	8	76	28	23	65	29	17	69	29	15
Alberta	13	38	31	14	28	29	19	23	30	19	16	30	6
British Columbia	10	20	33	14	19	32	19	20	32	16	17	34	5
Yukon	11	73	31	11	72	30	21	57	32	10	59	37	25
Northwest Territories	6	89	30	5	87	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Nunavut	2	99	38	2	98	35	15	95	..	11	97	..	85
Provincial/territorial total	11	24	...	12	19	...	18	19	...	17	20	...	...
Federal total	6	18	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

.. not available for a 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.

2. For Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan, percentage calculation is based on sentence custody totals excluding intermittent sentences.

Note: Percentages exclude not stated.

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

Table 9

Adult admissions to provincial, territorial and federal sentenced custody by major offence, 2005/2006

Jurisdiction	Unit of count ¹	Total	Criminal Code				Other federal statutes ²			Provincial/ territorial statutes and municipal by laws	
			Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other Criminal Code	Total	Drug offences	Other		Total
		number	percentage								
Newfoundland and Labrador	MSO	1,016	29	24	12	26	90	3	6	9	1
Prince Edward Island	MSO	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..
Nova Scotia	MSO	1,540	25	22	3	30	80	4	14	18	2
New Brunswick	MSO	2,285	17	25	10	25	77	6	2	8	15
Quebec	MSO	8,001	10	18	25	16	69	12	0	12	19
Ontario	MSO	30,711	22	28	2	38	90	6	1	7	4
Manitoba	MSO	3,748	60	17	5	12	93	1	5	6	1
Saskatchewan	MSO	3,418	17	22	5	48	92	2	1	3	4
Alberta	MC	57,394	7	20	2	39	69	3	1	4	27
British Columbia	MSD	9,224	14	28	2	38	83	9	7	16	1
Yukon	MSO	202	31	23	7	33	95	4	0	4	1
Northwest Territories	MSO	451	63	13	4	18	98	2	0 ^s	2	0
Nunavut	MSO	236	74	13	1	12	100	0	0	0	0
Federal total	MSO	4,873	50	23	1	16	89	10	0	10	1

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

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.

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 10

Operating expenditures and average daily expenditures for persons in provincial/territorial custody,^{1,2} constant 1992/1993 dollars, 1996/1997 to 2005/2006

	Current dollars		Constant 1992/1993 dollars		
	Operating expenditures	Average daily inmate expenditures	Operating expenditures	Average daily inmate expenditures	
	thousands of dollars	dollars	thousands of dollars	dollars	percentage change
1996/1997	825,386	116.04	779,401	109.58	...
1997/1998	848,837	123.28	791,088	114.89	4.9
1998/1999 ³	848,547 ^r	121.49	783,515	112.18	...
1999/2000	883,132	130.44	797,771	117.83	5.0
2000/2001	911,564 ^r	132.94	801,727	116.92	-0.8
2001/2002	938,559 ^r	133.95	807,015	115.18	-1.5
2002/2003	1,022,477 ^r	142.88	854,200	119.37	3.6
2003/2004	1,000,838 ^r	141.72	820,359	116.16	-2.7
2004/2005	1,025,087	142.22	822,703	114.14	-1.7
2005/2006	1,088,802	143.03	853,962	112.18	-1.7
Percentage change from 2001/2002 to 2005/2006	...	...	5.8	-2.6	...

... not applicable

^r revised

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

Note: Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.**Sources:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey; Public Accounts of Canada.

Table 11

Operating expenditures for provincial/territorial community services,¹ constant 1992/1993 dollars, 1996/1997 to 2005/2006

	Operating expenditures		
	Current dollars	Constant 1992/1993 dollars	
	thousands of dollars	thousands of dollars	percentage change
1996/1997	128,945	121,761	...
1997/1998	155,712	145,118	19.2
1998/1999	159,068	146,877	1.2
1999/2000	167,158	151,001	2.8
2000/2001	178,924	157,365	4.2
2001/2002	192,336	165,423	5.1
2002/2003	202,951	169,501	2.5
2003/2004	208,995	171,344	1.1
2004/2005	220,817	177,230	3.4
2005/2006	238,756	187,314	5.7
Percentage change from 2001/2002 to 2005/2006	...	13.2	...

... not applicable

- Due to missing data for some years, data from Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded for all years.

Note: Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.**Sources:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey; Public Accounts of Canada.

Table 12

Operating expenditures of the adult correctional system, 2005/2006

	Current dollars									
	Custodial services		Community supervision services		Headquarters and central services		NPB ¹ or provincial parole boards ²		Total	Per capita expenditures ³
	thousands of dollars	percentage	thousands of dollars	percentage	thousands of dollars	percentage	thousands of dollars	percentage	thousands of dollars	dollars
Federal expenditures ⁴	1,028,015	65.2	168,898	10.7	336,585	21.4	42,800	2.7	1,576,298	48.85
Provincial and territorial expenditures ⁵	1,088,802	78.4	241,846	17.4	53,885	3.9	4,972	0.4	1,389,504	42.59
Total expenditures⁶	2,116,817	71.4	410,744	13.8	390,470	13.2	47,772	1.6	2,965,802	91.90

1. National Parole Board.
2. Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.
3. Per capita cost is total cost of correctional services divided by the total Canadian population.
4. Federal expenditures include the Correctional Service of Canada and the National Parole Board, but exclude CORCAN.
5. Capital costs have been excluded from all jurisdictions' expenditures.
6. Excludes all data from Prince Edward Island.

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

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

Table 13

Operating expenditures and average daily expenditures for persons in federal custody,¹ constant 1992/1993 dollars, 1996/1997 to 2005/2006

	Current dollars			Constant 1992/1993 dollars		
	Operating expenditures	Average daily inmate expenditures		Operating expenditures	Average daily inmate expenditures	
	thousands of dollars	dollars		thousands of dollars	dollars	percentage change
1996/1997	685,483	150.19		647,293	141.82	...
1997/1998	692,123	154.97		645,035	144.43	1.8
1998/1999	822,389	171.08		759,362	157.97	9.4
1999/2000	872,408	187.12		788,083	169.03	7.0
2000/2001	881,781	205.60		775,533	180.83	7.0
2001/2002	977,229	235.25		840,266	202.28	11.9
2002/2003	942,708	239.05		787,559	199.70	-1.3
2003/2004	967,590	245.26		793,107	201.03	0.7
2004/2005	986,723	259.05		791,953	207.90	3.4
2005/2006	1,028,015	260.10		806,286	204.00	-1.9
Percentage change from 2001/2002 to 2005/2006	...	...		-4.0	0.9	...

... not applicable

r revised

1. Daily offender cost is calculated by dividing the operational expenditures by the 'total days stayed'. 'Total days stay' is based on average daily (actual-in) counts of inmates multiplied by the number of days in the year. Custodial Services operating costs constitute total operating expenditures for government facilities as well as purchased services related to institutional activities.

Note: Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.

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

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