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# Adult Correctional Services in Canada

2003-2004



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# Adult Correctional Services in Canada

2003/04

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## Symbols

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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0<sup>s</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- <sup>p</sup> preliminary
- <sup>r</sup> revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- <sup>E</sup> use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

Also used in this publication is:

- <sup>e</sup> estimated

## Preface

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

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

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# Introduction

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

The data contained in the following tables pertain to services provided by governmental agencies responsible for adult corrections in each of the provincial, territorial and federal sectors<sup>1</sup>. More specifically, the data examine caseload characteristics as well as resource expenditures relating to adult custodial and community supervision services.

It should be noted that the data focus on adult corrections only and include all persons 18 years of age and older. In Canada, all persons who commit an offence prior to their eighteenth birthday are processed through the youth justice system, and are subject to the provisions of the *Young Offenders Act*<sup>2</sup>. Children under the age of twelve are not subject to criminal prosecutions in Canada. Correctional data relating to children and youth are not included in this report.

## Adult correctional services

Six primary responsibilities fall under the umbrella of adult correctional services in Canada: (1) custodial remands; (2) custodial sentences; (3) conditional sentences; (4) probation; (5) conditional release; and (6) parole boards.

### (1) Custodial remands

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

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

### (2) Custodial sentences

Correctional services agencies are also responsible for the administration of court imposed dispositions (with the exception of the collection of fines). Once a finding of guilt has been determined, the actual disposition is at the discretion of the presiding

1. For an analytical review of these data, please see the related Juristat entitled “Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2003/04”, (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE, Vol. 25, No 8).  
 2. As of April 2003, the Young Offender Act has been replaced by the Youth Criminal Justice Act.

judge. The *Criminal Code* specifies maximum sentences for most offences and in some instances a minimum punishment is also specified. In Canada, the maximum sentence is rarely imposed. In most circumstances, the judge will consult with the Crown Attorney and the Defence Counsel to determine an appropriate disposition. In some cases the judge may order a pre-sentence report (PSR). The PSR is prepared by a probation officer and is designed to inform the judge about the living and employment circumstances of the accused. In determining the sentence, the judge considers a variety of factors concerning the offence, including the degree of harm caused to the victim, risk to the public, and certain characteristics of the accused. In Canada, the use of incarceration is usually limited to very serious offences and to repeat offenders. However, there are exceptions. In Prince Edward Island most convicted impaired drivers serve a term of incarceration.

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

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

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

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

### **(3) Conditional sentences**

Introduced in September 1996 as a new disposition with the proclamation of Bill C-41, conditional sentences allow offenders sentenced to a term of custody to serve their time in the community under supervision. Conditional sentences may be imposed at the discretion of the presiding judge, though under certain restrictions. First, there must be no minimum term of imprisonment associated with the conviction(s). Second, the term of imprisonment that would normally have been imposed must be less than two years. Finally, the court must be satisfied that the imposition of a conditional sentence would not endanger the safety of the public. The objective is to provide less serious offenders with effective, less costly, community-based alternatives while using scarce-needed funds for the incarceration and treatment of more serious offenders.

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

### **(4) Probation**

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

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

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

## (5) Conditional release

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

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

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

The mechanisms for conditional release in Canada:

- **Temporary absence** allows offenders to leave the institution for specific purposes. Offenders may be either “escorted” or “unescorted”. Reasons for such releases are usually for family visits, medical services, rehabilitation programs, socialization or humanitarian reasons. The CCRA includes specific definitions of the reasons for which temporary absences may be granted to federally sentenced offenders.
- **Day parole** provides offenders with the opportunity to participate in on-going community-based activities. Ordinarily, offenders reside at a correctional institution or community residence and are released into the community for a specified period of time during the day. Offenders are also granted day parole in order to prepare for full parole and statutory release.
- **Full parole** is granted at the discretion of paroling authorities (parole boards). Full parole allows offenders to serve part of their prison sentence in the community. In all instances, offenders are placed under supervision by a parole officer and are required to abide by conditions designed to reduce the risk of re-offending and to foster re-integration into the community.
- **Statutory release** allows most federally sentenced offenders who have not been granted parole to serve the final one-third of their sentences under supervision in the community and under conditions of release similar to those imposed on offenders released on full parole.

## (6) Parole boards

A final responsibility of the adult correctional system is the administration of parole boards. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia operate parole boards that have jurisdiction for all offenders in their provincial institutions. The National Parole

Board has jurisdiction over all sentenced offenders to a penitentiary (those who receive a sentence of two years or more) and offenders in provincial/territorial correctional institutions where no parole board exists.

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

## Measures of correctional activity: Admissions and average counts

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

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

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

While admission data describe and measure the changing case flow of correctional agencies over time, these data do not indicate the number of individuals using correctional services. A person can be included several times in annual admission totals. While it is important to monitor the workload associated with each individual, it is equally important to be able to count the total number of offenders producing the admissions workload.

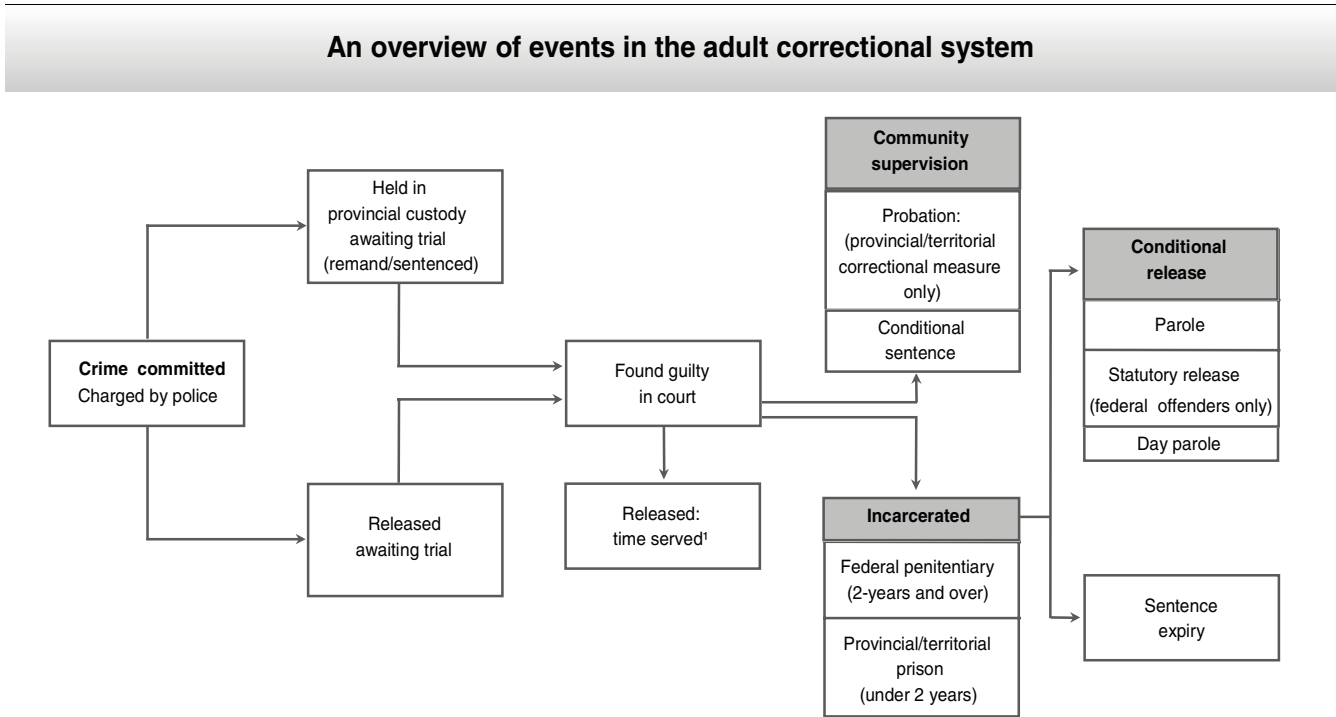
A second correctional measure, “inmate counts”, is used to describe the number of inmates imprisoned or serving a sentence in the community at a given point in time. Counts are a major operational indicator for correctional managers and are used as formal indicators of the utilization of bed space in institutions. Correctional officials perform daily counts of inmates in their facility, minimally at every shift change, and monthly counts of offenders under community supervision. Therefore, a person sentenced to 25 years in prison for committing a murder in 1990 would appear in the custodial count data for 1997-98 since that person would still be in prison on the day or month the count took place. This same person would not, however, appear as part of the admission data for 1997-98, since he/she would actually have been admitted to prison years earlier.

Typically, the provincial and territorial correctional systems cannot provide detailed “case characteristics” data about their average daily populations. This is due to the high turnover rate of provincial/territorial inmates. However, extensive details are recorded about offenders at the time of admission. The natural tendency, however, is to generalize the characteristics of the offender admission data to the average daily population. Readers should be cautioned not to extrapolate the information obtained from admission data onto the daily inmate population counts. Statistics derived from one-day snapshot counts are more likely to include individuals serving longer sentences, and therefore, average count statistics are more representative of longer term inmates (i.e., more likely to be male, to have committed a more serious offence, to have a longer criminal record, etc.)”.

## An overview of events in the adult correctional system

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

Figure 1



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

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

# National overview

Summary table 1

## Average offender caseload and total admissions to federal and provincial/territorial corrections, by type of sentence, 1999/00 to 2003/04

		Average counts <sup>1</sup>			Admissions		
		Provincial/ territorial <sup>2</sup>	Federal	Total	Provincial/ territorial <sup>3,4</sup>	Federal <sup>5</sup>	Total
<b>Custodial</b>	1999/00	18,633 <sup>r</sup>	12,974	31,607 <sup>r</sup>	219,840	7,906	227,746
	2000/01	18,813	12,664	31,477	227,279	7,722	235,001
	2001/02	19,266 <sup>r</sup>	12,750	32,016 <sup>r</sup>	234,871 <sup>r</sup>	7,448 <sup>r</sup>	242,319 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	19,685 <sup>r</sup>	12,838	32,523 <sup>r</sup>	244,169 <sup>r</sup>	7,737 <sup>r</sup>	251,906 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	19,366	12,641	32,007	242,915	7,577	250,492
<b>Community<sup>6,7</sup></b>	1999/00	113,745	8,100	121,845	91,936	8,067	100,003
	2000/01	111,885	8,036	119,921	101,768	7,892	109,660
	2001/02	117,541 <sup>r</sup>	7,626	125,167	105,454 <sup>r</sup>	7,644 <sup>r</sup>	113,098 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	119,268 <sup>r</sup>	7,222	126,490	104,639 <sup>r</sup>	7,703 <sup>r</sup>	112,342 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	115,510	7,089	122,599	100,343	7,875	108,218
<b>Total</b>	<b>1999/00</b>	<b>132,378</b>	<b>21,074</b>	<b>153,452</b>	<b>311,776</b>	<b>15,973</b>	<b>327,749</b>
	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>130,698</b>	<b>20,700</b>	<b>151,398</b>	<b>329,047</b>	<b>15,614</b>	<b>344,661</b>
	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>136,808<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>20,376</b>	<b>157,183</b>	<b>340,325<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>15,092<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>355,417<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>138,953<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>20,060</b>	<b>159,013</b>	<b>348,808<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>15,440<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>364,248<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>134,876</b>	<b>19,730</b>	<b>154,606</b>	<b>343,258</b>	<b>15,452</b>	<b>358,710</b>

**Note:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

1. Custodial average counts - Refers to the average actual-in count and therefore excludes inmates temporarily not in custody at the time of the count.
2. Excluded from the total community provincial/territorial average counts to probation are : New Brunswick from 2000/01, Northwest Territories from 1997/98 to 2003/04 and, Nunavut, 1999/00 to 2003/04; and, to conditional sentences are : Prince Edward Island, 1998/99 and 1999/00, Nova Scotia all years previous to 2001/02, New Brunswick all years from 1998/99 to 2000/01, Northwest Territories from 1997/98 to 2003/04, Nunavut, 1999/00, 2000/01 to 2003/04.
3. Provincial/territorial custodial admissions include provincial/territorial inmate admissions as well as federal inmates admitted to the provincial/territorial system during an appeal period prior to being transferred to a federal penitentiary.
4. Excluded from the total provincial/territorial number to custodial admissions is : Nunavut, in 1999/00. Excluded from the total provincial number of community admissions to probation are : Manitoba in 1999/00, Northwest Territories from 1998/99 to 2003/04 and, Nunavut in 1999/00 and 2000/01; and, to conditional sentences are : Northwest Territories from 1998/99 to 2003/04 and, Nunavut in 1999/00 and 2000/01.
5. Federal admissions include : warrant of committal, parole revocation, termination, interruption, transfers from foreign countries, and other types of admissions.
6. Provincial/territorial community data include probation, conditional sentences, and parole for those jurisdictions operating their own parole boards. Federal community average counts include federal offenders on day parole, full parole, and statutory release as well as provincial/territorial offenders released on parole in provinces/territories that do not operate their own parole boards. 'Admissions' to the federal community population refers to releases from federal custody only.
7. The option of imposing conditional sentences came into effect September 1996. Data are included in provincial/territorial figures.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2003/04, Tables 5, 6, 13, 14, 27, 28, 35 and 37.

Summary table 2

## Admissions to provincial/territorial and federal custody, by selected characteristics, 2003/04

	Admissions				Change from previous year	Median sentence length (days)	Characteristics of sentenced inmates		
	Sentenced	Remand	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total			Female	Aboriginal	Median Age
	number						percent	number	percent
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>2</sup>	1,024	433	107	1,564	0.1	60	5	..	31
Prince Edward Island	489	189	0	678	-21.1	..	9	3	..
Nova Scotia	1,335	1,319	474	3,128	3.0	60	6	6	31
New Brunswick <sup>2</sup>	2,303	1,469	549	4,321	-0.6	18	8	8	31
Quebec	11,933	25,761	2,849	40,543	-5.9	24	10	2	35
Ontario	31,710	57,854	13,291	102,855	-0.3	30	9	9	33
Manitoba	3,139	8,273	7,349	18,761	4.1	90	7	68	30
Saskatchewan <sup>2</sup>	3,159	5,443	173	8,775	-3.1	90	10	79	29
Alberta	16,255	10,037	0	26,292	1.7	19	12	39	31
British Columbia	8,812	11,840	13,565	34,217	2.8	45	8	20	31
Yukon	192	358	15	565	3.5	36	8	76	31
Northwest Territories	616	233	4	853	-10.7	180	7	83	32
Nunavut	171	192	0	363	-16.9	..	0	98	..
<b>Provincial/territorial total</b>	<b>81,138</b>	<b>123,401</b>	<b>38,376</b>	<b>242,915</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Federal total</b>	<b>4,226</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>7,577</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32</b>

**Note:** Federal median sentence length excludes those serving indeterminate or life sentences.

1. The category 'other' in the provincial/territorial system includes offenders on temporary/other detention such as immigration hold; in the federal system, it includes 'revocation', 'termination of release', 'transfers from foreign country' and 'other'.
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 2001/02, New Brunswick 2002/2003, Saskatchewan 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2003/04, Tables 6, 8, 10, 28, 29 and 31.

Summary table 3

## Provincial/territorial and federal community releases, 2003/04

	Total probation admissions	% change from previous year	Median probation length (months)	Characteristics of probationers			Total conditional sentences	Total conditional release <sup>1</sup>	Total
				Percent female	Percent Aboriginal	Median age			
				number					
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>2</sup>	1,715	-0.7	12	18	..	32	407	...	2,122
Prince Edward Island	498	-7.9	..	12	..	..	58	...	556
Nova Scotia	3,860	3.5	12	16	7	34	664	...	4,524
New Brunswick <sup>2</sup>	1,753	-2.2	12	17	7	30	615	..	2,368
Quebec	8,645	4.4	18	14	7	32	4,525	1,175	14,345
Ontario	37,407	-6.0	12	17	6	32	5,212	287	42,906
Manitoba	3,379	-3.5	18	19	50	31	739	...	4,118
Saskatchewan <sup>2</sup>	3,438	-3.1	12	19	67	29	1,514	..	4,952
Alberta	8,597	-2.5	..	18	24	..	1,558	...	10,155
British Columbia	9,120	-12.6	12	18	19	31	3,141	398	12,659
Yukon	292	-19.6	9	15	61	32	96	...	388
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Nunavut	922	4.2	..	19	99	..	328	...	1,250
<b>Provincial/territorial total</b>	<b>79,626</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>18,857</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>100,343</b>
<b>Federal<sup>3, 4</sup></b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7,875</b>

1. Provincial/territorial 'conditional releases' include parole from provinces or territories with their own parole boards as well as provincial/territorial parole under the responsibility of the National Parole Board.

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 2001/02, New Brunswick 2002/2003, Saskatchewan 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

3. Federal community release excludes releases where the releasing facility is not known, as well as those releases where the release type is not stated.

4. Federal community release also includes federal offenders that remain part of the federal caseload but are not currently being supervised. These include Warrant expiry and other releases (e.g. temporary detention elsewhere, deportation, etc.).

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2003/04, Tables 14, 15, 18 and 35.

Summary table 4

## Average counts of offenders in provincial/territorial and federal custody, 2003/04

	Sentenced count	Remand count	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total average offender count <sup>2</sup>	% change from previous year	Average count of offenders in custody per 100,000 adults (Incarceration rate)	% change from previous year
Newfoundland and Labrador	210	50	11	270	-8.1	65	-8.9
Prince Edward Island	51	18	6	75	-5.0	71	-6.2
Nova Scotia	153	115	28	296	0.0	40	-0.7
New Brunswick	203	95	11	309	-1.6	52	-2.2
Quebec	2,283	1,475	0	3,758	1.1	63	0.1
Ontario	2,957	4,490	235	7,682	-4.6	81	-6.1
Manitoba	515	714	..	1,229	4.1	140	3.2
Saskatchewan	826	331	14	1,171	-3.5	157	-3.9
Alberta	1,220	941	0	2,161	2.1	90	0.3
British Columbia <sup>3,4</sup>	1,146	847	57	2,050	-0.7	63	-2.0
Yukon	25	27	0	52	1.2	220	-2.9
Northwest Territories	194	31	0	225	1.4	771	-0.3
Nunavut	62	27	0	89	-1.1	518	-4.1
<b>Provincial/territorial total</b>	<b>9,844</b>	<b>9,160</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>19,366</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
<b>Federal total<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>12,641</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>-2.8</b>

**Notes:** Percent change has been calculated using unrounded numbers. Rates have been rounded. Totals may not add due to rounding.

1. 'Other' includes offenders on 'temporary/other detention' such as 'immigration holds' and 'parole suspensions'.

2. The 'total average offender count' may not add since rounded figures have been reported.

3. British Columbia - 'Other/temporary detention' includes pre-court lock-ups and immigration holds in a correctional facility which is a new category beginning in 1999/00.

4. British Columbia - 'Sentence Count' includes 'Dual Status'.

5. Federal average counts include federal and provincial/territorial offenders in a federal facility and those temporarily detained in a federal facility.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2003/04, Appendix A, Tables 5 and 27.

Summary table 5

## Average counts of offenders in the community, 2003/04

	Probation	Probation average count per 100,000 adults	Conditional sentences	Conditional release <sup>1</sup>	Average number of offenders in the community	% change from previous year
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,069	501	149	...	2,218	-5.7
Prince Edward Island	717	677	22	...	739	32.9
Nova Scotia	4,045	547	411	...	4,456	1.6
New Brunswick	2,101	353	325	...	2,426	4.1
Quebec	8,839	149	3,495	550	12,884	1.7
Ontario	53,641	568	3,598	146	57,385	-3.5
Manitoba	6,029	687	841	...	6,870	-8.1
Saskatchewan	4,181	561	1,263	...	5,444	1.9
Alberta	7,949	332	1,489	...	9,438	-4.7
British Columbia	11,137	340	2,003	189	13,329	-7.4
Yukon	285	1,208	36	...	321	-14.1
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	...	..	...
Nunavut	..	..	..	...	..	..
<b>Provincial/ territorial total</b>	<b>100,993</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>13,632</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>115,510</b>	<b>-3.2</b>
<b>Federal<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7,089</b>	<b>-1.8</b>

**Notes:** Percent change has been calculated using unrounded numbers. Totals may not add due to rounding.

1. 'Conditional release' includes provincial/territorial parole.

2. The federal 'average number of offenders in the community' includes full parole, day parole, statutory releases, long term supervision orders and those inmates not actually being supervised as they have been detained elsewhere or have been deported.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2003/04, Appendix A, Tables 13 and 37.

Summary table 6

## Provincial/territorial and federal adult corrections operational expenditures, 1999/00 to 2003/04

	Federal		Provincial/territorial <sup>1</sup>		Total		Per capita	
	Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars
	\$'000						\$	
1999/00	1,273,728	1,150,612	1,107,008	1,000,007	2,380,736	2,150,619	78.30 †	70.74 †
2000/01	1,270,730	1,117,617	1,151,004	1,012,317	2,421,734	2,129,933	78.91 †	69.40 †
2001/02	1,424,596	1,224,932	1,195,812 †	1,028,213 †	2,620,408 †	2,253,146 †	84.47 †	72.63 †
2002/03	1,448,955	1,210,489	1,296,416 †	1,083,054 †	2,745,371 †	2,293,543 †	87.54 †	73.13 †
2003/04	1,447,446	1,186,431	1,271,957	1,042,587	2,719,403	2,229,019	85.98	70.47

**Note:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

1. Excluded from provincial/territorial operational expenditures are: all expenditures from Prince Edward Island, 2003/04, community supervision expenditures from Northwest Territories, 1999/00, and community supervision and headquarters and central services expenditures from Nunavut, 1999/00.

**Source:** Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2002/03, Tables 3 and 22.

Summary table 7

## Personnel in provincial/territorial and federal jurisdictions, 1999/00 to 2003/04

		Personnel <sup>1</sup>				
		Headquarters and central services	Custodial services	Non-custodial services	Parole boards	Total
		number				
Provincial/territorial	1999/00	674	13,809	2,360	166	17,009
	2000/01	743	13,084	2,407	179	16,413
	2001/02	717	12,604	2,484	162	15,967 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	735 <sup>r</sup>	11,933 <sup>r</sup>	2,589 <sup>r</sup>	142	15,399 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	725	12,153	2,728	158	15,764
Federal	1999/00	1,656	10,208	1,095	322	13,281
	2000/01	1,947	12,572	1,319	337	16,175
	2001/02	1,628	11,339	1,181	355	14,503
	2002/03	1,901	12,744	1,268	375	16,288
	2003/04	1,901	12,050	1,207	366	15,524
<b>Total</b>	<b>1999/00</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>24,017</b>	<b>3,455</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>30,290</b>
	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>25,656</b>	<b>3,726</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>32,588</b>
	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>23,943</b>	<b>3,665</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>30,470<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>2,636<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>24,677<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>3,857<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>517</b>	<b>31,687<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>24,203</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>31,288</b>

**Notes:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

Reported figures are somewhat higher than in previous years partially due to standard definitions introduced in a new data collection instrument in 1998/99.

1. The personnel figures represent full-time equivalents as of March 31, 2003.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada Survey, 2003/04, Tables 2, 24 and 26.

## Provincial/Territorial Tables

Table 1

### Provincial/territorial correctional facilities in operation at year-end, by security level and capacity, 2001/02 to 2003/04

		Security level			Capacity <sup>1</sup>		Non-custodial (probation/ parole offices)
		Secure	Open	Total	Total operational number	Special purpose	
Newfoundland and Labrador	2001/02	7	1	8	349	84	14
	2002/03	7	1	8	349	84	14
	2003/04	7	1	8	351	61	14
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	2	0	2	98	10	6
	2002/03	2	0	2	126	12	5
	2003/04	2	0	2	126	12	5
Nova Scotia	2001/02	5	0	5	496	59	16
	2002/03	5	0	5	463	74	16
	2003/04	5	0	5	416	75	16
New Brunswick	2001/02	4	1	5	284	0	12
	2002/03	4	1	5	284	0	12
	2003/04	4	1	5	284	0	12
Quebec <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	18	0	18	3,253	724	42
	2002/03	18	0	18	3,253	724	42
	2003/04	18	0	18	3,763	513	42
Ontario <sup>3</sup>	2001/02	34	2	36	8,995	671	101
	2002/03	34	1	35	8,692	686	101
	2003/04	32	1	33	9,123	525	102
Manitoba	2001/02	6	2	8	1,222	147	17
	2002/03	6	2	8	1,244	157	17
	2003/04	6	2	8	1,232	157	17
Saskatchewan	2001/02	4	8	12	1,180	57	15
	2002/03	4	8	12	1,165	57	15
	2003/04	4	9	13	1,195	30	15
Alberta	2001/02	8	0	8	2,135	697	40
	2002/03	8	0	8	2,135	697	40
	2003/04	8	0	8	2,134	698	40
British Columbia	2001/02	11	8	19	2,725	170	60
	2002/03	10	0	10	2,323	170	55
	2003/04	10	0	10	2,419	170	51
Yukon	2001/02	1	0	1	75	10	4
	2002/03	1	0	1	73	10	3
	2003/04	1	1	1	71	10	3
Northwest Territories	2001/02	1	2	3	196	0	8
	2002/03	1	2	3	196	0	9
	2003/04	1	2	3	198	0	12
Nunavut	2001/02	1	1	2	66	24	3
	2002/03	1	1	2	74	20	8
	2003/04	1	1	2	86	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>21,074</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>338</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>20,377</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>337</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>21,398</b>	<b>2,259</b>	<b>337</b>

**Note:** Multi-level facilities are included under 'secure' facilities.

- Standards used to assign capacity figures vary across jurisdictions. The use of bed-space for special or normal purposes is flexible, depending on operational need. For this reason, special purpose bed-space may be covered in the total operational capacity, as with the following jurisdictions: Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and Yukon.
- Quebec - The method of measuring capacity was subject to major modification in 2003-2004. Given the substantial difference in this methodology, these data are inconsistent with data for 2001-2002 and 2002-2003. Comparisons are therefore not recommended.
- Ontario - The increase in the total operational bed capacity in 2001/02 is due to the opening of mega institutions.

**Table 2**  
**Personnel<sup>1</sup>, by selected categories, 2003/04**

	Custodial services			Non-custodial services			Parole boards			Salaries as a % of total operating expenditures <sup>2</sup>		
	Headquarters and central services	Correctional officers	Other	Total	Probation/parole officers	Other	Total	Board members	Other		Total	Total
					number						percentage	
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>3</sup>	4	164	65	229	34	16	50	...	...	...	<b>283</b>	78
Prince Edward Island <sup>4</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..
Nova Scotia <sup>5</sup>	12	228	113	341	77	37	114	...	...	...	<b>467</b>	76
New Brunswick <sup>6</sup>	29	194	39	233	38	12	50	...	...	...	<b>312</b>	76
Quebec <sup>3</sup>	231	1,646	535	2,181	421	90	511	66	19	85	<b>3,008</b>	79
Ontario	273	3,015	1,873	4,888	715	252	967	51	18	69	<b>6,197</b>	76
Manitoba	26	603	230	832	122	37	159	...	...	...	<b>1,017</b>	84
Saskatchewan	18	632	209	841	105	27	131	...	...	...	<b>990</b>	81
Alberta	42	746	280	1,026	151	79	230	...	...	...	<b>1,297</b>	83
British Columbia	52	1,167	125	1,292	470	0	470	4	0	4	<b>1,818</b>	66
Yukon	25	33	22	55	12	4	16	...	...	...	<b>96</b>	81
Northwest Territories	7	93	59	152	16	4	20	...	...	...	<b>179</b>	79
Nunavut	7	58	25	83	9	1	10	...	...	...	<b>100</b>	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>8,579</b>	<b>3,574</b>	<b>12,153</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>15,764</b>	<b>930</b>

**Note:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

1. Unless otherwise specified, personnel reflects full-time equivalents (FTE's) as of March 31st, 2004.
2. The percentage of total expenditures accounted for by salaries includes employee benefits.
3. Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec - Staff figures represent budgeted person-years.
4. Prince Edward Island - The provincial administrator of community programs, which is part of Headquarters and central services, is also responsible for Young offenders probation and Family court counsellors services.
5. Nova Scotia - Community corrections managers included in 'other, non-custodial services' are also senior probation officers and carry a caseload.
6. New Brunswick - 'Other' custodial services staffing figures include 23 full-time equivalent (FTE) still part of correctional services plan of establishment, but subject to budget cuts starting in 1999/00 as part of the 3-year community and correctional services re-engineering initiative (Achieving a balance). - Probation officers carry both adult and youth caseloads. But, for survey purposes, they have been counted based on the percentage of their adult caseload. Furthermore, victim services staff have been excluded from the non-custodial services category since they do not work with offenders, they work with the clients.

Table 3

**Total operating expenditures<sup>1</sup>, by provincial/territorial government agencies responsible for adult corrections, by major function, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Current dollars								Constant 1992/93 dollars			
		Custodial services		Community supervision services		Headquarters and central services		Parole boards		Total	Total		
		\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000 per capita	\$'000 per capita		
Newfoundland and Labrador	2001/02	18,059	83	3,515	16	208	1	...	...	21,781	41.73 <sup>r</sup>	18,729	35.88 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	19,243	84	3,305	14	295	1	...	...	22,843	43.99 <sup>r</sup>	19,083	36.75 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	19,062	83	3,613	16	232	1	...	...	22,908	44.09	18,777	36.14
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	4,331	71	1,107	18	645	11	...	...	6,083	44.51 <sup>r</sup>	5,231	38.27 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	4,322	71	1,096	18	666	11	...	...	6,084	44.41 <sup>r</sup>	5,082	37.10 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	21,618 <sup>r</sup>	72	6,074	20	2,333 <sup>r</sup>	8	...	...	30,024 <sup>r</sup>	32.20 <sup>r</sup>	25,816 <sup>r</sup>	27.69 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	21,490 <sup>r</sup>	71	6,466	22	2,114 <sup>r</sup>	7	...	...	30,070 <sup>r</sup>	32.18 <sup>r</sup>	25,121 <sup>r</sup>	26.88 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	21,503	72	5,900	20	2,535	8	...	...	29,938	31.98	24,540	26.22
New Brunswick <sup>3</sup>	2001/02	12,401	70	3,909	22	1,388	8	...	...	17,698	23.60 <sup>r</sup>	15,218	20.29 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	12,670	69	4,319	23	1,400	8	...	...	18,389	24.51 <sup>r</sup>	15,362	20.48 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	12,916	72	2,616	15	2,466	14	...	...	17,998	23.98	14,752	19.65
Quebec <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	150,520	73	40,835	20	12,964	6	2,700	1	207,019	27.99 <sup>r</sup>	178,004	24.06 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	157,773	73	43,092	20	13,408	6	2,824	1	217,097	29.17 <sup>r</sup>	181,368	24.37 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	167,382	73	44,875	20	13,808	6	2,976	1	229,041	30.59	187,738	25.07
Ontario <sup>5</sup>	2001/02	393,887	83	61,668	13	16,115	3	2,981	1	474,651	39.89 <sup>r</sup>	408,126	34.30 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	465,138	84	68,777	12	16,852	3	2,971	1	553,737	45.78 <sup>r</sup>	462,604	38.24 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	432,123	83	73,265	14	15,118	3	2,977	1	523,484	42.77	429,085	35.06
Manitoba	2001/02	48,953	75	12,562	19	3,332	5	...	...	64,847	56.33 <sup>r</sup>	55,758	48.43 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	53,128	80	10,228	15	3,315	5	...	...	66,670	57.70 <sup>r</sup>	55,697	48.20 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	56,732	77	13,034	18	3,592	5	...	...	73,358	63.09	60,129	51.71
Saskatchewan <sup>6</sup>	2001/02	53,007	84	8,148	13	1,769	3	...	...	62,924	62.92 <sup>r</sup>	54,105	54.10 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	53,374 <sup>r</sup>	85	7,952 <sup>r</sup>	13	1,650 <sup>r</sup>	3	...	...	62,976 <sup>r</sup>	63.26 <sup>r</sup>	52,612 <sup>r</sup>	52.85 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	53,896	85	8,394	13	1,252	2	...	...	63,543	63.87	52,084	52.35
Alberta	2001/02	71,717	76	18,976	20	4,041	4	...	...	94,734	30.99 <sup>r</sup>	81,456	26.65 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	78,397	76	19,788	19	4,976	5	...	...	103,161	33.12 <sup>r</sup>	86,183	27.67 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	81,429	77	18,668	18	5,063	5	...	...	105,160	33.34	86,197	27.33
British Columbia	2001/02	145,890	78	35,042	19	4,763	3	614	0	186,308	45.68 <sup>r</sup>	160,196	39.28 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	129,422	74	37,641	22	7,175	4	647	0	174,885	42.50 <sup>r</sup>	146,103	35.51 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	122,729	74	37,227	22	5,475	3	732	0	166,163	40.07	136,199	32.85
Yukon <sup>7</sup>	2001/02	5,855	73	1,339	17	780	10	...	...	7,974	264.66 <sup>r</sup>	6,856	227.57 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	5,608	74	1,220	16	770	10	...	...	7,597	252.20 <sup>r</sup>	6,347	210.69 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	5,588	74	1,083	14	857	11	...	...	7,528	242.37	6,170	198.66
Northwest Territories <sup>8</sup>	2001/02	12,505	77	2,053	13	1,628	10	...	...	16,186	396.50 <sup>r</sup>	13,917	340.93 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	13,336	73	1,777	10	3,186	17	...	...	18,299	441.64 <sup>r</sup>	15,287	368.96 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	18,440	84	1,471	7	1,949	9	...	...	21,860	522.08	17,918	427.93
Nunavut	2001/02	4,147	74	902	16	534	10	...	...	5,583	198.52 <sup>r</sup>	4,800	170.70 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	12,900 <sup>r</sup>	88	964 <sup>r</sup>	7	745 <sup>r</sup>	5	...	...	14,609 <sup>r</sup>	508.33 <sup>r</sup>	12,205 <sup>r</sup>	424.67 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	9,036	82	1,203	11	737	7	...	...	10,976	373.54	8,997	306.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>942,890<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>79</b>	<b>196,129</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>50,499<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6,294</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,195,812<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>38.55<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1,028,213<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>33.15<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>1,026,799<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>79</b>	<b>206,624<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>16</b>	<b>56,552<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6,441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,296,416<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>41.34<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1,083,054<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>34.53<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>1,000,838</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>211,349</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53,084</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6,685</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,271,957</b>	<b>40.21</b>	<b>1,042,587</b>	<b>32.96</b>

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

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

2. Nova Scotia - In 2001/02, several institutions were closed as a result of the opening of the new Central Nova institution.

3. New Brunswick - As a result of a new data collection instrument introduced for the 1998/99, the community supervision expenditures now include several programs (e.g., anger management, substance abuse, temporary absence program) administered on contract.

4. Quebec - Community supervision includes the costs of fine option (FO) and Alcolfrein programs. Those costs are as follows: 2001/02 - \$2,530.2, 2002/03 - \$2,107.6 and 2003/04 - \$2,114.5.

5. Ontario - Reported expenditures on community supervision are somewhat lower starting in 1998/99 due to the fact that cost recoveries have been expressly excluded in the new data collection instrument.

6. Saskatchewan - Halfway houses are included in the community supervision expenditures starting in 1999/00.

7. Yukon - Expenditures for headquarters and central services include director's office expenditures starting in 1998/99. These expenditures were previously reported under community supervision. Starting in 1996/97, expenditures for victim services are excluded.

8. Northwest Territories - In 2000/01, all expenses were included in the total figure. - In 2001/02, a number of staff were brought on stream during this fiscal year to facilitate the training of new staff.

**Table 4**  
**Average daily cost of offenders in provincial/territorial custody, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Institutional operating costs <sup>1</sup>			Average daily inmate cost	
		Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars	Total days stay <sup>2</sup>	Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars
			\$'000			\$
Newfoundland and Labrador	2001/02	18,059	15,528	115,705	156.08	134.21
	2002/03	19,243	16,076	107,237	179.45	149.91
	2003/04	19,062	15,625	98,783	192.97	158.17
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	4,331	3,724	23,699	182.73	157.12
	2002/03	4,322	3,610	28,791	150.10	125.40
	2003/04	..	..	27,413	..	..
Nova Scotia <sup>3</sup>	2001/02	21,618 <sup>r</sup>	18,588 <sup>r</sup>	114,245 <sup>r</sup>	189.22 <sup>r</sup>	162.70 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	21,490 <sup>r</sup>	17,953 <sup>r</sup>	108,040 <sup>r</sup>	198.91 <sup>r</sup>	166.17 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	21,503	17,626	108,336	198.49	162.69
New Brunswick	2001/02	12,401	10,663	114,245	108.55	93.33
	2002/03	12,670	10,585	114,610	110.55	92.35
	2003/04	12,916	10,587	113,094	114.21	93.61
Quebec	2001/02	150,520	129,424	1,288,852	116.79	100.42
	2002/03	157,773	131,807	1,356,669	116.29	97.15
	2003/04	167,382	137,198	1,375,245	121.71	99.76
Ontario	2001/02	393,887	338,682	2,865,250	137.47	118.20
	2002/03	465,138	388,586	2,938,250	158.30	132.25
	2003/04	432,123	354,199	2,811,246	153.71	125.99
Manitoba	2001/02	48,953	42,092	406,730	120.36	103.49
	2002/03	53,128	44,384	430,788	123.33	103.03
	2003/04	56,732	46,502	450,180	126.02	103.30
Saskatchewan <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	53,007	45,578	416,830	127.17	109.34
	2002/03	53,374 <sup>r</sup>	44,590 <sup>r</sup>	442,745	120.55 <sup>r</sup>	100.71 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	53,896	44,177	428,586	125.75	103.08
Alberta	2001/02	71,717	61,665	760,295	94.33	81.11
	2002/03	78,397	65,495	772,340	101.51	84.80
	2003/04	81,429	66,745	790,926	102.95	84.39
British Columbia	2001/02	145,890	125,443	803,548	181.56	156.11
	2002/03	129,422	108,122	753,214	171.83	143.55
	2003/04	122,729	100,598	749,934	163.65	134.14
Yukon	2001/02	5,855	5,035	19,564	299.29	257.34
	2002/03	5,608	4,685	18,688	300.06	250.68
	2003/04	5,588	4,580	18,959	294.75	241.60
Northwest Territories <sup>5</sup>	2001/02	12,505	10,752	67,525 <sup>r</sup>	185.19 <sup>r</sup>	159.24 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	13,336	11,141	81,030 <sup>r</sup>	164.58 <sup>r</sup>	137.49 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	18,440	15,115	82,350	223.92	183.54
Nunavut	2001/02	4,147	3,565	35,770	115.93	99.68
	2002/03	12,900 <sup>r</sup>	10,777 <sup>r</sup>	32,850	392.68 <sup>r</sup>	328.06 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	9,036	7,407	32,574	277.40	227.38
<b>Total<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>942,890<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>810,739<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>7,032,258<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>134.08<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>115.29<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>1,026,799<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>857,810<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>7,184,886<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>142.91<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>119.39<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>1,000,838</b>	<b>820,359</b>	<b>7,087,883</b>	<b>141.20</b>	<b>115.74</b>

**Note:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

1. Institutional costs constitute total operating expenditures for government facilities as well as purchased services related to institutional activities. Prior to 1998/99, the institutional operating costs excluded purchased services.
2. 'Total days stay' is based on average daily (actual-in) counts of inmates multiplied by the number of days in the year.
3. Nova Scotia - In 2001/02, several institutions were closed as a result of the opening of the new Central Nova institution.
4. Saskatchewan - 'Total days stay' and operating expenditures do not include the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre nor the Regional Psychiatric Centre.
5. Northwest Territories - In 2000/01, all expenses were included in the total figure.
6. In 2003/04, the total average daily inmate costs (current and constant 1992/93 dollars) exclude Prince Edward Island.

**Table 5**  
**Average daily count of offenders in provincial/territorial custody 'on-register and actual-in', by inmate status<sup>1</sup>, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Actual-in count					Total actual-in count	Not sentenced Average number of adult inmates per 100,000 adult population
		On-register count	Sentenced	Incarceration rate		Total		
				Remand	Other/ temporary detention number			
Newfoundland and Labrador	2001/02	360	256	51	10	61	317	78 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	327	232	51	11	61	294	72 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	299	210	50	11	60	270	65
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	65	51	11	3	14	65	63 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	79	56	18	5	23	79	75 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	75	51	18	6	24	75	71
Nova Scotia <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	367 <sup>r</sup>	179 <sup>r</sup>	112	22 <sup>r</sup>	134 <sup>r</sup>	313 <sup>r</sup>	43 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	340	150 <sup>r</sup>	121 <sup>r</sup>	24 <sup>r</sup>	145 <sup>r</sup>	296 <sup>r</sup>	40
	2003/04	339	153	115	28	143	296	40
New Brunswick <sup>3</sup>	2001/02	412	208	90	15	105	313	53
	2002/03	410	204	94	16	110	314	53
	2003/04	395	203	95	11	106	309	52
Quebec	2001/02	4,729	2,213 <sup>r</sup>	1,318	0 <sup>s,r</sup>	1,318 <sup>r</sup>	3,531	61
	2002/03	4,704	2,280 <sup>r</sup>	1,437	0 <sup>s,r</sup>	1,437 <sup>r</sup>	3,717	63
	2003/04	4,630	2,283	1,475	0 <sup>s</sup>	1,475 <sup>r</sup>	3,758	63
Ontario	2001/02	8,420	3,631	3,999	220	4,219	7,850	86
	2002/03	8,615	3,438	4,373	239	4,612	8,050	87
	2003/04	8,710	2,957	4,490	235	4,725	7,681	81
Manitoba <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	1,336	545	570	..	570	1,114	129
	2002/03	1,402	560	620	..	620	1,180	136
	2003/04	1,427	515	714	..	714	1,230	140
Saskatchewan	2001/02	1,237	839	303	0	303	1,142	154 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	1,292	867	346	0	346	1,213	163 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	1,232	826	331	14	345	1,171	157
Alberta	2001/02	2,324	1,369	714	0	714	2,083	91
	2002/03	2,338	1,322	794	0	794	2,116	90
	2003/04	2,348	1,220	941	0	941	2,161	90
British Columbia <sup>5</sup>	2001/02	2,279	1,400	739	63	802	2,202	69
	2002/03	2,068	1,210	798	56	854	2,064	64 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	2,053	1,146	847	57	904	2,049	63
Yukon	2001/02	62	37	17	0	17	54	239 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	58	27	24	0	24	51	226 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	59	25	27	0	27	52	220
Northwest Territories	2001/02	..	166 <sup>r</sup>	19 <sup>r</sup>	0	19 <sup>r</sup>	185 <sup>r</sup>	660
	2002/03	..	195 <sup>r</sup>	27 <sup>r</sup>	0 <sup>r</sup>	27 <sup>r</sup>	222 <sup>r</sup>	773 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	..	194	31	0	31	225	771
Nunavut	2001/02	104	55	28	15	43	98	605 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	95	66	25	0	25	90	540 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	90	62	27	0	27	89	518
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>21,694<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>10,948<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>7,971<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>347<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>8,318<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>19,266<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>81<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>21,728</b>	<b>10,607<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>8,727<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>351<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>9,078<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>19,685<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>81</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>21,657</b>	<b>9,844</b>	<b>9,160</b>	<b>361<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>9,521</b>	<b>19,366</b>	<b>79</b>

**Notes:** Totals may not add due to rounding. Rates have been rounded. However, rates have been calculated using unrounded numbers

- Counts are reported as average daily counts unless otherwise noted.
- Nova Scotia - The average for month-end counts is used.
- New Brunswick - Effective April 1, 1998, 'on-register counts' include provincial inmates transferred to federal institutions through the New Brunswick/Canada initiative. The 'on-register counts' include: 69 for 2001/02, 69 for 2002/03 and 62 for 2003/04.
- Manitoba - Sentenced counts include parole suspensions.
- British Columbia - 'Other/temporary detention' includes pre-court lock-ups and immigration holds in a correctional facility which is a new category beginning in 1999/00.

**Table 6**  
**Total number of admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by inmate status, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Sentenced admissions	Non-sentenced admissions			Total
			Remand	Other/temporary detention	Total	
		number				
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>1</sup>	2001/02	1,094 <sup>r</sup>	422 <sup>r</sup>	93 <sup>r</sup>	515 <sup>r</sup>	1,609 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	1,032 <sup>r</sup>	426	104 <sup>r</sup>	530	1,562 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	1,024	433	107	540	1,564
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	650 <sup>r</sup>	178	0	178	828
	2002/03	594	265	0	265	859
	2003/04	489	189	0	189	678
Nova Scotia	2001/02	1,507	1,881	467	2,348	3,855
	2002/03	1,376	1,156	505	1,661	3,037
	2003/04	1,335	1,319	474	1,793	3,128
New Brunswick <sup>1</sup>	2001/02	1,555	1,337	574	1,911	3,466
	2002/03	2,454 <sup>r</sup>	1,358 <sup>r</sup>	536 <sup>r</sup>	1,894 <sup>r</sup>	4,348 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	2,303	1,469	549	2,018	4,321
Quebec	2001/02	14,372	27,341	2,984	30,325	44,697
	2002/03	13,423	26,588	3,069	29,657	43,080
	2003/04	11,933	25,761	2,849	28,610	40,543
Ontario	2001/02	31,980	56,370	8,257	64,627	96,607
	2002/03	33,050	58,470	11,631	70,101	103,151
	2003/04	31,710	57,854	13,291	71,145	102,855
Manitoba	2001/02	3,025	7,625	5,554	13,179	16,204
	2002/03	3,316	8,615	6,083	14,698	18,014
	2003/04	3,139	8,273	7,349	15,622	18,761
Saskatchewan <sup>1</sup>	2001/02	3,191 <sup>r</sup>	4,982 <sup>r</sup>	171 <sup>r</sup>	5,153 <sup>r</sup>	8,344 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	3,354 <sup>r</sup>	5,514 <sup>r</sup>	190 <sup>r</sup>	5,704 <sup>r</sup>	9,058 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	3,159	5,443	173	5,616	8,775
Alberta	2001/02	15,164	8,875	0	8,875	24,039
	2002/03	16,190	9,655	0	9,655	25,845
	2003/04	16,255	10,037	0	10,037	26,292
British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	9,263	10,687	13,362	24,049	33,312
	2002/03	8,740	11,507	13,030	24,537	33,277
	2003/04	8,812	11,840	13,565	25,405	34,217
Yukon	2001/02	280	323	24	347	627
	2002/03	206	327	13	340	546
	2003/04	192	358	15	373	565
Northwest Territories	2001/02	562	237	13	250	812
	2002/03	685	268	2	270	955
	2003/04	616	233	4	237	853
Nunavut	2001/02	217	254	0	254	471
	2002/03	240	197	0	197	437
	2003/04	171	192	0	192	363
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>82,860<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>120,512<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>31,499<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>152,011<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>234,871<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>84,660<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>124,346<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>35,163<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>159,509<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>244,169<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>81,138</b>	<b>123,401</b>	<b>38,376</b>	<b>161,777</b>	<b>242,915</b>

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

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, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

2. British Columbia - 'Other/temporary detention' denotes pre-court lock-ups in a correctional facility which is a new category beginning in 1999/00.

**Table 7**  
**Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by major offence, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Unit of count	Sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>	Criminal Code				Total
				Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	
				number	percent			
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>3</sup>	2001/02	MSO	1,094 <sup>r</sup>	26	23	15	25	90
	2002/03	MSO	1,032 <sup>r</sup>	24	27	13	25	89
	2003/04	MSO	1,024	24	27	13	25	89
Prince Edward Island <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	MSO	650	18	13	55	13	99
	2002/03	MSO	594	19	13	52	13	96
	2003/04	MSO	489	18	13	59	7	96
Nova Scotia	2001/02	MSO	1,507	17	21	11	38	87
	2002/03	MSO	1,376	7	27	12	42	88
	2003/04	MSO	1,335	20	20	13	36	89
New Brunswick <sup>3,5</sup>	2001/02	MSO	1,555	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	MSO	2,454 <sup>r</sup>	17 <sup>r</sup>	21 <sup>r</sup>	11 <sup>r</sup>	23 <sup>r</sup>	73 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	MSO	2,303	18	25	10	23	76
Quebec	2001/02	MSO	14,372	4	10	12	9	36
	2002/03	MSO	13,423	5	11	13	11	41
	2003/04	MSO	11,933	5	14	14	12	45
Ontario	2001/02	MSO	31,980	32	25	7	26	89
	2002/03	MSO	33,050	32	25	6	29	91
	2003/04	MSO	31,710	26	29	5	28	89
Manitoba	2001/02	MSO	3,025 <sup>r</sup>	57 <sup>r</sup>	17 <sup>r</sup>	6 <sup>r</sup>	13 <sup>r</sup>	93 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	MSO	3,316 <sup>r</sup>	55 <sup>r</sup>	17 <sup>r</sup>	7 <sup>r</sup>	14 <sup>r</sup>	93
	2003/04	MSO	3,139	57	18	6	12	93
Saskatchewan <sup>3</sup>	2001/02	MSO	3,191	28	20	7	37	92
	2002/03	MSO	3,354	29	21	8	35	93
	2003/04	MSO	3,159	26	19	8	40	92
Alberta	2001/02	MC	45,439	8	22	4	36	71
	2002/03	MC	48,661	8	22	3	37	70
	2003/04	MC	49,076	7	24	3	35	69
British Columbia	2001/02	MSD	9,263	15	29	3	30	77
	2002/03	MSD	8,740	13	29	3	35	80
	2003/04	MSD	8,812	13	26	3	37	79
Yukon <sup>6</sup>	2001/02	MC	1,911	23	20	5	48	96
	2002/03	MSO	206	27	24	7	37	95
	2003/04	MC	565	28	23	4	38	94
Northwest Territories <sup>7</sup>	2001/02	MSO	562	49	23	14	14	100
	2002/03	MC	1,262	31	16	8	37	92
	2003/04	MSO	616	57	13	7	21	98
Nunavut <sup>8</sup>	2001/02	MC	847	40	34	5	13	93
	2002/03	MSO	240	73	11	1	12	97
	2003/04	MSO	171	76	9	2	11	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>2002/03</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>2003/04</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Table 7**  
**Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by major offence, 2001/02 to 2003/04 – concluded**

		Unit of count	Federal statutes			Provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws			Fine default admissions <sup>2</sup>
			Drug offences	Other	Total	Liquor offences	Other	Total	
percent									
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>3</sup>	2001/02	MSO	0	9	9	..	1	1	0
	2002/03	MSO	0	9	9	..	2	2	0
	2003/04	MSO	0	9	9	..	2	2	0
Prince Edward Island <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	MSO	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	MSO	2	0	2	2	0	2	0
	2003/04	MSO	2	1	3	0	1	0	0
Nova Scotia	2001/02	MSO	6	2	8	2	3	5	11
	2002/03	MSO	6	3	9	0	3	3	8
	2003/04	MSO	5	3	8	1	2	3	17
New Brunswick <sup>3,5</sup>	2001/02	MSO	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
	2002/03	MSO	8	2 <sup>r</sup>	10 <sup>r</sup>	0	0	0	48
	2003/04	MSO	0	2	2	0	0	0	46
Quebec	2001/02	MSO	5	0	5	1	58	59	52
	2002/03	MSO	6	0	6	0	53	53	53
	2003/04	MSO	7	0	7	0	48	48	51
Ontario	2001/02	MSO	7	1	8	0	3	3	0
	2002/03	MSO	8	1	8	0	1	1	0
	2003/04	MSO	7	1	8	0	3	3	0
Manitoba	2001/02	MSO	2	4	5	0	2	2	..
	2002/03	MSO	1	4	6	0	1	1	..
	2003/04	MSO	1	5	6	0	1	1	..
Saskatchewan <sup>3</sup>	2001/02	MSO	2 <sup>r</sup>	1 <sup>r</sup>	3 <sup>r</sup>	..	5 <sup>r</sup>	5	6
	2002/03	MSO	2 <sup>r</sup>	1 <sup>r</sup>	3 <sup>r</sup>	..	5 <sup>r</sup>	5 <sup>r</sup>	4
	2003/04	MSO	2	1	2	..	5	5	5
Alberta	2001/02	MC	3	1	4	..	..	25	28
	2002/03	MC	3	1	4	20	6	26	29
	2003/04	MC	3	1	4	22	5	27	29
British Columbia	2001/02	MSD	7	8	15	0	8	8	0
	2002/03	MSD	6	7	13	0	7	7	0
	2003/04	MSD	7	7	14	..	7	7	0
Yukon <sup>6</sup>	2001/02	MC	2	1	3	0	1	1	6
	2002/03	MSO	4	0	4	0	1	1	..
	2003/04	MC	4	2	6	0	0	0	1
Northwest Territories <sup>7</sup>	2001/02	MSO	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	2002/03	MC	3	0	3	2	3	5	14
	2003/04	MSO	1	0	2	1	0	1	18
Nunavut <sup>8</sup>	2001/02	MC	6	0	6	1	0	1	4
	2002/03	MSO	3	0	3	1	0	1	2
	2003/04	MSO	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>16</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>16</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>15</b>

**Notes:** MC - Multiple charge  
MSD - Most serious disposition  
MSO - Most serious offence  
Totals may not add due to rounding.

Calculations for percent distribution are based on total sentenced admissions excluding those where the most serious offence is not stated.

- Sentenced admissions for Alberta are based on Multiple Charges and include all offences.
- The percentage shown for 'fine default admissions' is based on the total number of sentenced admissions in Table 6 (i.e., at least one of the charges the offender was admitted for was fine default).
- 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, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.
- Prince Edward Island - The method of calculation of most serious offence has changed, therefore caution is recommended when comparing 2001/02 and 2002/03 data to data from previous years.
- New Brunswick - Data unavailable in 2001/01 due to changeover to new system. Percent distribution unavailable from 2000/01 to 2001/02.
- Yukon - In 2002/03, the unit of count has changed from 'multiple charges' to 'most serious offence' category.
- Northwest Territories - In 2002/03, the unit of count has changed from 'most serious offence' to 'multiple charges' category.
- Nunavut - Prior to 2000/01, this jurisdiction did not have an inmate data system available to properly calculate admissions. In 2002/03, the unit of count has changed from 'multiple charges' to 'most serious offence' category.

**Table 8**  
**Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by length of aggregate sentence, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Sentenced admissions	Aggregate sentence length						
			1 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	15 to 29 days	30 to 31 days (1 month)	32 to 89 days	90 to 92 days (3 months)	93 to 179 days
			number	percent					
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>3</sup>	2001/02	1,094 <sup>r</sup>	6 <sup>r</sup>	11	13	2	31	1	23
	2002/03	1,032 <sup>r</sup>	9 <sup>r</sup>	11	15	2	27	1	20
	2003/04	1,024	11	14	14	2	29	1	18
Prince Edward Island <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	650	35	6	15	10	19	4	6
	2002/03	594	42	8	14	8	17	5	4
	2003/04	489	44	6	13	7	15	6	5
Nova Scotia	2001/02	1,507	6	9	9	12	17	8	9
	2002/03	1,376	5	8	7	11	16	9	10
	2003/04	1,335	4	11	7	11	14	12	10
New Brunswick <sup>3,5</sup>	2001/02	1,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	2,454 <sup>r</sup>	33 <sup>r</sup>	14 <sup>r</sup>	18 <sup>r</sup>	2 <sup>r</sup>	19 <sup>r</sup>	1 <sup>r</sup>	9 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	2,303	32	15	16	2	19	0	11
Quebec	2001/02	14,372	14	18	20	5	20	7	7
	2002/03	13,423	17	18	18	5	19	7	6
	2003/04	11,933	19	17	18	5	17	7	6
Ontario	2001/02	31,980	17	8	11	13	18	10	8
	2002/03	33,050	21	7	10	13	17	8	8
	2003/04	31,710	23	7	11	12	17	9	7
Manitoba	2001/02	3,025	4	7	4	13	17	11	12
	2002/03	3,316	4	6	5	14	20	11	10
	2003/04	3,139	4	6	5	13	18	11	12
Saskatchewan <sup>3</sup>	2001/02	3,191 <sup>r</sup>	4	4 <sup>r</sup>	12 <sup>r</sup>	8	14	7 <sup>r</sup>	11
	2002/03	3,354 <sup>r</sup>	3	3 <sup>r</sup>	13	7 <sup>r</sup>	14	8	13 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	3,159	4	5	13	9	14	6	11
Alberta	2001/02	15,164	31	8	5	14	15	9	5
	2002/03	16,190	36	7	5	13	15	6	5
	2003/04	16,255	39	7	5	13	15	6	4
British Columbia	2001/02	9,263	17	10	6	12	15	8	10
	2002/03	8,740	16	11	6	12	16	8	10
	2003/04	8,812	16	10	7	12	16	7	10
Yukon	2001/02	280	13	10	13	13	24	8	11
	2002/03	206	10	13	10	13	26	13	9
	2003/04	192	6	10	18	13	21	11	6
Northwest Territories	2001/02	562	4	9	4	8	13	10	13
	2002/03	685	2	7	5	8	13	10	16
	2003/04	616	4	7	5	9	15	9	16
Nunavut <sup>6</sup>	2001/02	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	240	4	2	3	7	17	11	19
	2003/04	171	9	1	3	6	16	6	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>82,860<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>84,660<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>22<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>10<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>11<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>81,138</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>

Table 8

## Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by length of aggregate sentence, 2001/02 to 2003/04 – concluded

		Aggregate sentence length					Median <sup>1</sup> (in days)	Intermittent sentences <sup>2</sup>
		180 to 184 days (6 months)	185 to 364 days	365 to 366 days (1 year)	367 to 729 days	2 years and over		
		percent					number	percent
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>3</sup>	2001/02	2	9	0	2	0	61	13
	2002/03	2	9	0	2	0	60	11
	2003/04	2	6	1	2	1	60	11
Prince Edward Island <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	1	2	0	1	1	..	32
	2002/03	0	1	0	1	1	..	39
	2003/04	1	1	1	1	1	..	41
Nova Scotia	2001/02	4	6	2	5	14	70	17
	2002/03	5	6	2	3	17	60	19
	2003/04	4	7	2	3	16	60	23
New Brunswick <sup>3,5</sup>	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
	2002/03	1 <sup>r</sup>	3 <sup>r</sup>	0	1 <sup>r</sup>	0	18 <sup>r</sup>	8 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	1	3	0	1	0	18	8
Quebec	2001/02	2	3	1	2	1	27	8
	2002/03	2	3	1	2	1	26	9
	2003/04	3	3	1	2	1	24	14
Ontario	2001/02	3	5	1	3	4	30	18
	2002/03	3	4	1	2	4	30	18
	2003/04	3	4	1	2	4	30	17
Manitoba	2001/02	7	8	3	6	8	90	9
	2002/03	6	8	3	5	7	61	9
	2003/04	6	8	3	6	9	90	8
Saskatchewan <sup>3</sup>	2001/02	7	12 <sup>r</sup>	4	10 <sup>r</sup>	7	91 <sup>r</sup>	5 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	7	12 <sup>r</sup>	3	8	9	92 <sup>r</sup>	5
	2003/04	7	11	4	8	8	90	4
Alberta	2001/02	2	3	1	2	5	30	11
	2002/03	2	3	1	1	5	21	9
	2003/04	2	2	1	1	5	19	9
British Columbia	2001/02	5	6	3	4	4	45	4
	2002/03	5	6	2	3	5	45	5
	2003/04	4	7	2	4	6	45	4
Yukon	2001/02	1	4	1	3	1	37	8
	2002/03	1	4	1	0	0	45	9
	2003/04	3	3	2	6	2	36	8
Northwest Territories	2001/02	7	14	4	8	5	120	3
	2002/03	7	13	3	9	7	122	2
	2003/04	5	11	3	8	8	180	4
Nunavut <sup>6</sup>	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	9	12	3	6	8	..	10
	2003/04	9	12	3	11	10	..	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>13</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>13</b>

**Note:** Calculations for percent distribution are based on total sentenced admissions excluding those where the aggregate sentence length is not stated.

- The median sentence length calculation excludes sentences of two years or more. An overall median sentence length cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected. The median sentence presented for each jurisdiction is reported by the provinces/territories based on their respective micro-data.
- The percentage of 'intermittent sentences' is calculated from the sentenced admissions in table 6 and is excluded from the percentage 'aggregate sentence length'.
- 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, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.
- Prince Edward Island - The method of calculation has changed, therefore caution is recommended when comparing data from previous years commencing in 2001/02.
- New Brunswick - Data unavailable in 2000/01 and percent distribution unavailable from 2000/01 to 2001/02 due to changeover to new system.
- Nunavut - In 2000/01 and 2001/02, this jurisdiction did not have an inmate data system available to properly calculate length of admissions.

**Table 9**  
**Age of inmates on admission to a provincial/territorial facility, by status on admission, 2003/04**

		Total	Age on admission <sup>1</sup>								Median age <sup>2</sup>
			18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over	
		number	percent								number
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>3</sup>	Sentenced	1,024	10	21	14	12	13	10	10	10	32
	Remand	433	14	24	15	11	12	9	10	6	28
Prince Edward Island <sup>4</sup>	Sentenced	489	6	21	19	9	11	13	8	13	..
	Remand	189	11	23	19	13	12	13	3	6	..
Nova Scotia	Sentenced	1,335	7	22	14	16	13	13	8	7	32
	Remand	1,319	7	19	16	15	15	12	8	7	32
New Brunswick <sup>3</sup>	Sentenced	2,303	7	23	17	14	13	10	8	8	30
	Remand	1,469	9	23	16	16	14	10	6	6	30
Quebec	Sentenced	11,933	1	14	15	16	16	15	11	12	36
	Remand	25,761	5	19	16	14	15	14	9	8	33
Ontario	Sentenced	31,710	7	20	15	14	16	13	8	7	32
	Remand	57,854	10	21	15	14	15	12	7	6	31
Manitoba	Sentenced	3,139	9	24	18	16	13	10	5	4	30
	Remand	8,273	12	25	17	15	13	9	5	4	29
Saskatchewan <sup>3</sup>	Sentenced	3,159	9	23	16	16	14	11	6	6	30
	Remand	5,443	13	25	18	15	13	8	4	4	28
Alberta	Sentenced	16,255	7	22	16	15	16	12	7	5	31
	Remand	10,037	11	24	17	15	13	10	5	4	29
British Columbia	Sentenced	8,812	5	21	18	18	16	12	6	5	31
	Remand	11,840	6	21	17	18	16	12	6	4	31
Yukon	Sentenced	192	2	33	15	13	12	14	9	3	30
	Remand	358	8	27	15	15	16	11	5	4	30
Northwest Territories	Sentenced	616	0	20	17	16	18	12	8	9	32
	Remand	233	0	23	18	14	16	14	8	5	29
Nunavut	Sentenced	171	4	27	18	20	21	5	4	1	37
	Remand	192	3	25	17	28	17	6	2	2	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>Sentenced</b>	<b>81,138</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>Remand</b>	<b>123,401</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>...</b>

**Note:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

Calculations for percent distribution are based on total sentenced admissions excluding those where the age on admission is not stated.

1. Excluded are offenders under the age of 18 years at the time of admission.
2. An overall median age on admission to custody cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected. The median age presented for each jurisdiction is reported by the provinces/territories based on their respective micro-data.
3. 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, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.
4. Prince Edward Island - The method of calculation has changed, therefore caution is recommended when comparing data from previous years commencing in 2001/02.

Table 10

**Sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial custody, by selected perspectives and inmate characteristics, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Sentenced admissions	Selected inmate characteristics		
			Female	Aboriginal	Median age <sup>1</sup>
		number	percent	percent	number
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	1,094 <sup>r</sup>	5	..	33
	2002/03	1,032 <sup>r</sup>	5	..	31
	2003/04	1,024	6	..	32
Prince Edward Island <sup>3</sup>	2001/02	650	7	3	..
	2002/03	594	9	3	..
	2003/04	489	7	2	..
Nova Scotia	2001/02	1,507	6	7	30
	2002/03	1,376	6	6	31
	2003/04	1,335	8	7	32
New Brunswick <sup>2,4</sup>	2001/02	1,555	6	8	..
	2002/03	2,454 <sup>r</sup>	8 <sup>r</sup>	8 <sup>r</sup>	31 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	2,303	9	9	30
Quebec	2001/02	14,372	10	2	35
	2002/03	13,423	10	2	35
	2003/04	11,933	10	2	36
Ontario	2001/02	31,980	9	9	33
	2002/03	33,050	9	9	33
	2003/04	31,710	9	9	32
Manitoba	2001/02	3,025	8	69	28
	2002/03	3,316	7	68	30
	2003/04	3,139	7	68	30
Saskatchewan <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	3,191 <sup>r</sup>	10 <sup>r</sup>	79 <sup>r</sup>	30
	2002/03	3,354 <sup>r</sup>	10	79 <sup>r</sup>	29
	2003/04	3,159	12	80	30
Alberta	2001/02	15,164	12	38	31
	2002/03	16,190	12	39	31
	2003/04	16,255	13	39	31
British Columbia	2001/02	9,263	8	21	31
	2002/03	8,740	8	20	31
	2003/04	8,812	8	20	31
Yukon	2001/02	280	6	76	32
	2002/03	206	8	76	31
	2003/04	192	6	73	30
Northwest Territories	2001/02	562	7	90	30
	2002/03	685	7	83	32
	2003/04	616	7	88	32
Nunavut	2001/02	217	0	98	..
	2002/03	240	0	98	..
	2003/04	171	0	97	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>82,860<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>84,660<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>81,138</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>...</b>

1. An overall median age on admission to custody cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected.
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, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.
3. Prince Edward Island - The method of calculation has changed, therefore caution is recommended when comparing data from previous years commencing in 2001/02.
4. New Brunswick - Only those offenders who were admitted and released during the calendar year are represented in the inmate characteristic data prior to 2002/03.

**Table 11**  
**Sentenced and remand releases from provincial/territorial custody, by length of time served<sup>1</sup>, 2003/04**

		Total releases	Time served								Median (in days)
			1 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	15 to 31 days	32 to 92 days	93 to 184 days	185 to 366 days	367 to 729 days	2 years and over	
		number	percent								number
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>2</sup>	Sentenced	1,052	11	13	15	29	21	8	3	0	59
	Remand	449	17	14	21	36	9	3	0	0	30
Prince Edward Island <sup>3</sup>	Sentenced	600	41	14	21	8	4	1	0	0	..
	Remand	114	57	11	11	11	5	4	1	0	..
Nova Scotia	Sentenced	1,155	16	13	23	27	17	4	0	0	31
	Remand	1,268	81	7	5	6	1	0	0	0	2
New Brunswick <sup>2</sup>	Sentenced	2,289	40	13	13	19	10	3	1	0	12
	Remand	1,462	51	8	15	20	5	1	0	0	7
Quebec	Sentenced	18,977	25	13	17	21	13	8	2	0	28
	Remand	18,365	72	9	8	7	2	1	1	0	3
Ontario	Sentenced	32,329	26	10	18	25	14	5	2	1	27
	Remand	58,031	49	14	14	15	5	2	1	0	8
Manitoba	Sentenced	3,424	18	7	20	29	16	7	3	0	40
	Remand	9,246	52	12	12	15	6	3	0	0	7
Saskatchewan <sup>2</sup>	Sentenced	3,248	9	8	22	23	19	14	4	0	60
	Remand	5,401	55	12	12	15	5	1	1	0	6
Alberta	Sentenced	16,270	33	11	19	21	10	5	1	0	20
	Remand	9,980	61	15	14	8	2	0	0	0	5
British Columbia	Sentenced	8,957	26	13	18	25	12	5	1	0	20
	Remand	11,970	50	15	16	14	3	1	1	0	7
Yukon	Sentenced	181	8	20	29	28	10	4	1	0	25
	Remand	347	52	10	14	18	4	1	1	0	7
Northwest Territories	Sentenced	639	10	8	15	38	19	7	0	3	50
	Remand	291	32	12	17	28	7	4	0	0	22
Nunavut	Sentenced	175	7	1	9	23	29	17	7	6	..
	Remand	177	32	7	17	29	12	2	1	1	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>Sentenced</b>	<b>89,296</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>Remand</b>	<b>117,101</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>...</b>

**Note:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

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 micro data for the years commencing as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.
3. Prince Edward Island - The method of calculation has changed, therefore caution is recommended when comparing data from previous years commencing in 2001/02.

**Table 12**  
**Inmates unlawfully at large from provincial/territorial facilities, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Type of escape					Total
		Breach of security	No breach of security	From an escorted T.A.	From an unescorted T.A.	Other	
		number					
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>1</sup>	2001/02	0	0	2	3 <sup>r</sup>	7 <sup>r</sup>	12 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	0	0	0	1 <sup>r</sup>	11 <sup>r</sup>	12
	2003/04	0	0	0	1	6	7
Prince Edward Island <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	0	0	0	0	4	4
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	11	11
	2003/04	0	0	0	0	31	31
Nova Scotia <sup>3</sup>	2001/02	9	0	0	0	0	9
	2002/03	0	0	0	2	75	77
	2003/04	0	0	0	0	79	79
New Brunswick <sup>1,3</sup>	2001/02	0	1	2	1	2	6
	2002/03	4 <sup>r</sup>	0 <sup>r</sup>	5 <sup>r</sup>	0 <sup>r</sup>	2 <sup>r</sup>	11 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	2	0	0	4	4	10
Quebec	2001/02	5	0	2	0	8	15
	2002/03	16	0	2	0	1	19
	2003/04	1	0	2	0	2	5
Ontario <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	4	5	2	4	629	644
	2002/03	6	9	3	13	628	659
	2003/04	1	0	0	3	457	461
Manitoba <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	5	5	2	13	56	81
	2002/03	5	1 <sup>r</sup>	0	21	15 <sup>r</sup>	42 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	2	7	0	19	5	33
Saskatchewan <sup>1</sup>	2001/02	6	0 <sup>r</sup>	0 <sup>r</sup>	1 <sup>r</sup>	49 <sup>r</sup>	56 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	4 <sup>r</sup>	0 <sup>r</sup>	0 <sup>r</sup>	0 <sup>r</sup>	37 <sup>r</sup>	41 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	8	0	0	0	37	45
Alberta	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2003/04	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	4	30	0	0	13	47
	2002/03	0	6	2	1	7	16
	2003/04	1	4	2	0	0	7
Yukon <sup>5</sup>	2001/02	1	0	0	0	6	7
	2002/03	4	1	0	1	7	13
	2003/04	1	0	0	1	12	14
Northwest Territories	2001/02	0	5	1	2	1	9
	2002/03	3	1	0	2	3	9
	2003/04	0	3	1	0	1	5
Nunavut	2001/02	2	1	0	4	0	7
	2002/03	0	4	0	0	0	4
	2003/04	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>47<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>775<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>897<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>42<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>22<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>12<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>41<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>797<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>914<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>698</b>

**Note:** T.A. - Temporary absence.

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, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.
2. Prince Edward Island, Ontario and British Columbia - The category 'other' includes escapes while in the custody of a correctional officer, police, courts, or bailiff and, inmates who fail to report to serve an intermittent sentence and intermittent unlawfully at large (UAL).
3. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - The category 'other' are intermittent failing to report and are considered AWOL.
4. Manitoba - Offenders who failed to report to serve an intermittent sentence have been excluded from the category 'Other'. In the reported years, they represent: 67 in 2003/04; 93 in 2002/03; 62 in 2001/02.
5. Yukon - 'Other' represents offenders who failed to report to serve an intermittent sentence.

**Table 13**  
**Average offender count, community supervision, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Average offender count <sup>1</sup>							
		Probation	Provincial parole	Fine option program	Community service orders <sup>2</sup>	Restitution orders <sup>2</sup>	Bail supervision	Conditional sentences	Other <sup>3</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2001/02	2,238	...	..	...	..	0	94	14
	2002/03	2,235	...	..	...	..	0	110	8
	2003/04	2,069	...	..	...	..	0	149	5
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	705	...	27	...	...	...	16	25
	2002/03	546	...	24	...	...	...	10	40
	2003/04	717	...	23	27	...	...	22	165
Nova Scotia	2001/02	4,043 <sup>r</sup>	...	150	826	..	..	390	412
	2002/03	4,001 <sup>r</sup>	...	109	783	..	..	386	460
	2003/04	4,045	...	..	708	..	..	411	542
New Brunswick	2001/02	2,107 <sup>r</sup>	...	..	..	...	...	292 <sup>r</sup>	..
	2002/03	2,022 <sup>r</sup>	...	..	..	...	...	308 <sup>r</sup>	..
	2003/04	2,101	...	180	..	...	...	325	..
Quebec	2001/02	8,389	846	..	2,386	..	7	3,201	0
	2002/03	8,552	581	..	2,344	..	8	3,536	0
	2003/04	8,839	550	..	2,370	..	0	3,495	0
Ontario	2001/02	53,347 <sup>r</sup>	276	0	5,452	0	0	3,010	0
	2002/03	56,030	210	0	4,758	0	0	3,246	0
	2003/04	53,641	146	0	9,560	0	0	3,598	0
Manitoba	2001/02	6,920	...	569	734	..	..	780	57
	2002/03	6,577	...	550	653	..	..	899	67
	2003/04	6,029	...	510	660	..	..	841	48
Saskatchewan	2001/02	3,974	...	...	705	979	337	1,094	127
	2002/03	4,144	...	...	685	939	441	1,197	131
	2003/04	4,181	...	...	633	883	508	1,263	134
Alberta <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	8,816	...	879	409	0	0	1,259	1,868
	2002/03	8,468	...	834	286	0	0	1,440	2,020
	2003/04	7,949	...	869	2,317	0	0	1,489	2,272
British Columbia <sup>5</sup>	2001/02	13,056 <sup>r</sup>	265	...	...	...	5,225	2,022	1,084
	2002/03	12,149 <sup>r</sup>	223	...	...	...	5,171 <sup>r</sup>	2,025	1,059 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	11,137	189	...	...	...	5,165	2,003	1,364
Yukon	2001/02	351	...	2	..	...	56	51	23
	2002/03	337	...	10	..	...	96	37	39
	2003/04	285	...	16	..	...	125	36	38
Northwest Territories	2001/02	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2003/04	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut <sup>6</sup>	2001/02	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2003/04	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>103,946<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>10,512<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>979</b>	<b>5,625</b>	<b>12,209<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>3,610<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>105,061<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>9,509</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>5,716<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>13,193<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>3,824<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>100,993</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>13,958</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>5,798</b>	<b>13,632</b>	<b>4,567</b>

**Note:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

1. Unless otherwise specified, average offender count is reported as a monthly average count.
2. In some of the jurisdictions, 'community service orders' (CSO) and 'restitution orders' (RO) are conditions of probation, therefore totals by jurisdiction have not been presented.
3. 'Other' includes 'inmates temporarily released from custody' and 'other that has been specified other than bail and restitution'.
4. Alberta - The category 'other' includes inmates temporarily released from custody, bail, day parole, interim releases, federal conditional releases, provincial temporary absences, and pre-trial releases. The numbers in the 'fine option program' category reflect institutional and pre-institutional program participants. Commencing 2003/04, the new ACOM system is being used to report community offender information. This system is able to provide additional information, such as the number of community service orders that are a condition of probation or conditional sentence programs, and as a result numbers are not comparable to the partial information reported in previous years.
5. British Columbia - The supervision of community service orders is handled through contracted agencies. 'Other' includes Alternative Measures and Recognizance Peace Bonds.
6. Nunavut - Unable to provide accurate data due to restructuring and lack of computerized system for statistical purposes.

**Table 14**  
**Number of intakes to community supervision, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Number of admissions or releases							
		Probation	Provincial parole	Fine option program	Community service orders <sup>1</sup>	Restitution orders <sup>1</sup>	Bail supervision	Conditional sentences	Other
		number							
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	1,789 <sup>r</sup>	...	..	..	..	..	321	..
	2002/03	1,727 <sup>r</sup>	...	..	..	..	..	308	..
	2003/04	1,715	...	..	..	..	..	407	..
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	563	...	67	...	...	...	40	179
	2002/03	541	...	68	...	...	...	37	151
	2003/04	498	...	49	28	...	...	58	167
Nova Scotia	2001/02	3,547	...	270	646	..	..	614	758
	2002/03	3,728	...	196	651	..	..	626	981
	2003/04	3,860	...	111	634	..	..	664	1,089
New Brunswick <sup>2,3</sup>	2001/02	1,830	...	682	316	...	...	667	753
	2002/03	1,792 <sup>r</sup>	..	522 <sup>r</sup>	294 <sup>r</sup>	5 <sup>r</sup>	...	606 <sup>r</sup>	1 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	1,753	..	491	337	3	...	615	1
Quebec	2001/02	8,277	1,323	..	4,296	..	22	4,670	0
	2002/03	8,280	1,247	..	4,426	..	20	4,941	0
	2003/04	8,645	1,175	..	4,546	..	0	4,525	0
Ontario	2001/02	38,236	486	0	9,051	0	0	4,416	0
	2002/03	39,778	357	0	7,991	0	0	4,920	0
	2003/04	37,407	287	0	8,807	0	0	5,212	0
Manitoba <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	5,219	...	1,197	998	..	..	766	1,037
	2002/03	3,501	...	1,046	946	..	..	798	1,490
	2003/04	3,379	...	971	816	..	..	739	1,150
Saskatchewan <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	3,444 <sup>r</sup>	..	.. <sup>r</sup>	795 <sup>r</sup>	542 <sup>r</sup>	736 <sup>r</sup>	1,365 <sup>r</sup>	308 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	3,549 <sup>r</sup>	..	.. <sup>r</sup>	729 <sup>r</sup>	540 <sup>r</sup>	908 <sup>r</sup>	1,466 <sup>r</sup>	319 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	3,438	..	..	810	502	1,104	1,514	281
Alberta <sup>5</sup>	2001/02	9,438	...	5,795	920	0	0	1,731	4,377
	2002/03	8,821	...	5,761	557	0	0	1,590	4,471
	2003/04	8,597	...	5,439	2,380	0	0	1,558	4,761
British Columbia <sup>6</sup>	2001/02	11,067	492	...	...	...	12,210	3,712	1,227
	2002/03	10,429	420	...	...	...	12,177	3,545	3,186
	2003/04	9,120	398	...	...	...	11,995	3,141	3,186
Yukon	2001/02	338	...	20	..	...	191	104	109
	2002/03	363	...	30	..	...	227	99	114
	2003/04	292	...	42	..	...	261	96	117
Northwest Territories	2001/02	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2003/04	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut <sup>7</sup>	2001/02	801	...	..	4	..	..	198	9
	2002/03	885	...	..	0	..	..	285	6
	2003/04	922	...	27	0	..	..	328	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>84,549<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>8,031<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>17,026<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>542<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>13,159<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>18,604<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>8,757<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>83,394<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>7,623<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>15,594<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>545<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>13,332<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>19,221<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>10,719<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>79,626</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>7,130</b>	<b>15,978</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>13,360</b>	<b>18,857</b>	<b>10,777</b>

- In some of the jurisdictions, community service orders (CSO) and restitution orders (RO) are conditions of probation, therefore totals by jurisdiction have not been presented.
- 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, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.
- New Brunswick 2001/02 and prior years and Alberta all years - The category 'other' includes inmates temporarily released from custody, bail, day parole, interim releases, federal conditional releases, provincial temporary absences, and pre-trial releases.
- Manitoba - While probation admissions for 2001/02 and 2002/03 have decreased from 2000/01 levels, some of the decrease can be attributed to the implementation in 1999/00 of a new information system (COMS).
- Alberta - The numbers in the 'fine option program' category reflect institutional and pre-institutional program participants. Commencing 2003/04, the new ACOM system is being used to report community offender information. This system is able to provide additional information, such as the number of community service orders that are a condition of probation or conditional sentence programs, and as a result numbers are not comparable to the partial information reported in previous years.
- British Columbia - The supervision of 'community service orders' is handled through contracted agencies. - Also note that the number in the 'community service orders' category is based on discharges. - The data in the 'other' category denotes electronic monitoring; the large increase in 2002/03, is due to the inclusion of a new category 'alternative measures'.
- 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.

**Table 15**  
**Probation order length, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Probation order length					
		Total probation admissions	Less than 3 months	3 months	More than 3 months and less than 6 months	6 months	More than 6 months and less than 12 months
		number	percent				
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	1,789 <sup>r</sup>	1	0	1	6	3
	2002/03	1,727 <sup>r</sup>	1	0	0	6	3
	2003/04	1,715	0	1	0	7	3
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	563	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	541	..	8	..	2	17
	2003/04	498	1	2	0	4	4
Nova Scotia	2001/02	3,547	2	2	1	9	6
	2002/03	3,728	2	1	1	10	7
	2003/04	3,860	2	2	1	9	7
New Brunswick <sup>2,3</sup>	2001/02	1,830	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	1,792 <sup>r</sup>	1 <sup>r</sup>	3 <sup>r</sup>	2 <sup>r</sup>	15 <sup>r</sup>	8 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	1,753	1	2	1	13	9
Quebec	2001/02	8,277	0	0	0	4	1
	2002/03	8,280	0	0	0	4	1
	2003/04	8,645	0	1	1	5	2
Ontario	2001/02	38,236	1	1	1	4	6
	2002/03	39,778	1	1	0	4	6
	2003/04	37,407	1	1	0	2	7
Manitoba <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	5,219	5	0	0	2	4
	2002/03	3,501	0	0	0	3	2
	2003/04	3,379	0	0	0	4	2
Saskatchewan <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	3,444 <sup>r</sup>	0	1	1	15	14
	2002/03	3,549 <sup>r</sup>	0	1	1	17	14
	2003/04	3,438	0	2	1	19	15
Alberta	2001/02	9,438	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	8,821	..	..	..	..	..
	2003/04	8,597	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	2001/02	11,067	1	2	2	13	8
	2002/03	10,429	1	1	1	12	9
	2003/04	9,120	1	1	1	13	9
Yukon	2001/02	338	8	0	8	0	36
	2002/03	363	10	0	15	0	32
	2003/04	292	10	0	15	0	37
Northwest Territories	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2003/04	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	2001/02	801	3	5	3	14	12
	2002/03	885	1	3	1	18	4
	2003/04	922	1	3	2	15	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>84,549<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>83,394<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>79,626</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

**Table 15**  
**Probation order length, 2001/02 to 2003/04 – concluded**

		Probation order length						Median <sup>1</sup> (in months)
		12 months	More than 12 months and less than 18 months	18 months	More than 18 months and less than 24 months	24 months	Over 24 months	
		percent						
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	39	2	6	2	23	17	12
	2002/03	40	2	7	2	22	15	12
	2003/04	45	2	7	1	21	12	12
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	0	0	70	0	3	..
	2003/04	40	2	29	..	16	2	..
Nova Scotia	2001/02	41	8	12	3	11	6	12
	2002/03	42	8	12	2	10	5	12
	2003/04	41	8	12	2	10	5	12
New Brunswick <sup>2,3</sup>	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	37 <sup>r</sup>	3 <sup>r</sup>	8 <sup>r</sup>	2 <sup>r</sup>	13 <sup>r</sup>	7 <sup>r</sup>	12 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	38	4	8	2	16	6	12
Quebec	2001/02	32	3	7	0	39	14	24
	2002/03	33	1	10	0	37	13	18
	2003/04	34	2	10	0	34	12	18
Ontario	2001/02	44	4	10	7	11	10	12
	2002/03	47	4	5	12	0	20	12
	2003/04	48	4	5	12	20	0	12
Manitoba <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	23	5	10	6	21	23	18
	2002/03	29	4	15	4	25	19	18
	2003/04	35	2	17	2	25	12	18
Saskatchewan <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	35 <sup>r</sup>	5	15 <sup>r</sup>	2 <sup>r</sup>	6	6 <sup>r</sup>	12
	2002/03	37 <sup>r</sup>	3	14 <sup>r</sup>	2 <sup>r</sup>	6 <sup>r</sup>	5 <sup>r</sup>	12
	2003/04	37	4	12	2	5	3	12
Alberta	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2003/04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	2001/02	45	1	12	0	12	4	12
	2002/03	46	1	12	0	12	4	12
	2003/04	48	1	12	0	10	3	12
Yukon	2001/02	0	33	0	4	1	10	9
	2002/03	1	30	0	5	1	8	9
	2003/04	1	26	0	5	0	4	9
Northwest Territories	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	2003/04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	2001/02	36	3	9	0	13	1	..
	2002/03	50	3	9	0	10	2	..
	2003/04	41	2	15	0	6	3	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>40<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>7<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>

1. An overall median for probation order length cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected.

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, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.

3. New Brunswick - Probation order length unavailable for 2000/01, 2001/02 due to changeover to a new system.

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

**Table 16**  
**Number of admissions to probation, by major offence, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Total probation admissions	Criminal Code				Federal statutes		Provincial/ territorial/ statutes and municipal by-laws
			Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other	Total
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>1</sup>	2001/02	1,789 <sup>r</sup>	36 <sup>r</sup>	28	7	21	0	7	1
	2002/03	1,727 <sup>r</sup>	36 <sup>r</sup>	28 <sup>r</sup>	7	21	0	5	2
	2003/04	1,715	34	27	7	21	0	6	3
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	541	36	26	18	18	1	0	0
	2003/04	498	44	21	17	15	3	0	0
Nova Scotia	2001/02	3,547	35	23	7	28	7	1	0
	2002/03	3,728	35	23	7	29	6	1	0
	2003/04	3,860	35	21	8	30	5	0	0
New Brunswick <sup>1,2</sup>	2001/02	1,830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	1,792 <sup>r</sup>	38 <sup>r</sup>	32 <sup>r</sup>	4 <sup>r</sup>	16 <sup>r</sup>	9	0	0
	2003/04	1,753	41	33	4	15	6	0	0
Quebec	2001/02	8,277	31	35	4	18	11	1	0
	2002/03	8,280	32	34	4	19	11	0	0
	2003/04	8,645	31	34	4	20	11	0	0
Ontario	2001/02	38,236	53	23	5	12	6	0	1
	2002/03	39,778	54	23	5	16	2	0	0
	2003/04	37,407	53	24	4	13	5	0	0
Manitoba <sup>3</sup>	2001/02	5,219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	3,501	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2003/04	3,379	54	21	4	19	2	0	0
Saskatchewan <sup>1</sup>	2001/02	3,444 <sup>r</sup>	50	24	6 <sup>r</sup>	17 <sup>r</sup>	2 <sup>r</sup>	1 <sup>r</sup>	0
	2002/03	3,549 <sup>r</sup>	50 <sup>r</sup>	24 <sup>r</sup>	7 <sup>r</sup>	17 <sup>r</sup>	2 <sup>r</sup>	0	0
	2003/04	3,438	48	24	6	19	2	1	1
Alberta	2001/02	9,438	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	8,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2003/04	8,597	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	2001/02	11,067	40	33	3	14	8	0	1
	2002/03	10,429	40	34	3	14	8	0	1
	2003/04	9,120	37	34	3	18	7	0	1
Yukon	2001/02	338	33	15	5	41	3	0	3
	2002/03	363	50	14	7	23	5	0	1
	2003/04	292	46	15	5	26	5	0	3
Northwest Territories	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2003/04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	2001/02	801	51	22	1	20	4	0	2
	2002/03	885	51	12	1	30	4	0	1
	2003/04	922	54	11	2	29	2	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>84,549<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>46</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>83,394<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>47</b>	<b>26<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>0<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>79,626</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

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

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, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.
2. New Brunswick - Offence data unavailable in 2001/02, due to changeover to a new system.
3. Manitoba - Offence data unavailable. - While probation admissions for 2001/02 and 2002/03 have decreased from 2000/01 levels, some of the decrease can be attributed to the implementation in 1999/00 of a new information system (COMS).

**Table 17**  
**Age of offenders on admission to probation, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Age on admission <sup>1</sup>								Median age <sup>1</sup>	Total
		18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over		
		percent								number	
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	10	21	13	13	13	12	7	11	32 <sup>r</sup>	1,789 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	11	22	13	11	13	11	9	10	32	1,727 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	10	19	13	13	12	13	9	11	32	1,715
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	563
	2002/03	10	23	16	13	13	10	5	10	..	541
	2003/04	10	25	16	13	11	11	5	8	..	498
Nova Scotia	2001/02	9	22	14	13	15	11	8	9	31	3,547
	2002/03	8	22	14	12	15	11	7	10	32	3,728
	2003/04	7	21	14	13	13	13	8	11	34	3,860
New Brunswick <sup>2,3</sup>	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,830
	2002/03	9 <sup>r</sup>	24 <sup>r</sup>	16 <sup>r</sup>	13 <sup>r</sup>	12 <sup>r</sup>	11 <sup>r</sup>	6 <sup>r</sup>	8 <sup>r</sup>	30 <sup>r</sup>	1,792 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	10	23	17	13	11	11	7	7	30	1,753
Quebec	2001/02	9	22	14	14	16	12	7	8	32	8,277
	2002/03	8	23	14	13	14	12	7	8	32	8,280
	2003/04	5	25	15	13	13	13	8	9	32	8,645
Ontario	2001/02	10	21	13	14	15	12	7	8	32	38,236
	2002/03	9	21	14	13	14	12	7	9	32	39,778
	2003/04	8	21	14	13	14	12	8	9	32	37,407
Manitoba <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	7	25	18	16	13	10	5	6	29	5,219
	2002/03	7	25	18	15	13	11	6	6	30	3,501
	2003/04	5	25	17	15	14	10	7	8	31	3,379
Saskatchewan <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	12 <sup>r</sup>	24	18	14	13	9 <sup>r</sup>	5 <sup>r</sup>	6	28	3,444 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	10 <sup>r</sup>	24	17	16	12	9 <sup>r</sup>	5	6	29	3,549 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	11	25	16	15	13	10	5	6	29	3,438
Alberta	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,438
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,821
	2003/04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,597
British Columbia	2001/02	11	20	15	16	15	11	6	6	31	11,067
	2002/03	10	20	14	15	15	12	6	7	31	10,429
	2003/04	9	19	13	16	16	12	7	8	31	9,120
Yukon	2001/02	8	26	15	19	12	7	4	8	30	338
	2002/03	6	28	13	13	14	13	6	6	31	363
	2003/04	5	26	14	18	13	10	7	8	32	292
Northwest Territories	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2003/04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	2001/02	13	24	22	17	12	5	3	3	..	801
	2002/03	11	28	19	20	12	6	2	2	..	885
	2003/04	11	29	18	19	15	5	2	1	..	922
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>84,549<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>83,394<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>79,626</b>

1. An overall median age on admission to custody cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected.
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, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.
3. New Brunswick - From 2000/01 to 2001/02, the Age of offender on admission to probation data are unavailable due to changeover to a new system.
4. Manitoba - While probation admissions for 2001/02 and 2002/03 have decreased from 2000/01 levels, some of the decrease can be attributed to the implementation in 1999/00 of a new information system (COMS).

**Table 18**  
**Probation admissions, by selected perspectives and offender characteristics, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Total probation admissions	Selected offender characteristics		
			Percent female	Percent Aboriginal	Median age <sup>1</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	1,789	18	..	32
	2002/03	1,727 <sup>r</sup>	18	..	32
	2003/04	1,715	18	..	32
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	563	..	..	..
	2002/03	541	13	..	..
	2003/04	498	12	..	..
Nova Scotia	2001/02	3,547	15	5	31
	2002/03	3,728	18	6	32
	2003/04	3,860	16	7	34
New Brunswick <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	1,830	16	8	..
	2002/03	1,792 <sup>r</sup>	16	8	30 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	1,753	17	7	30
Quebec	2001/02	8,277	13	8	32
	2002/03	8,280	12	7	32
	2003/04	8,645	14	7	32
Ontario	2001/02	38,236	17	6	32
	2002/03	39,778	17	6	32
	2003/04	37,407	17	6	32
Manitoba <sup>3</sup>	2001/02	5,219	17	51	29
	2002/03	3,501	18	46	30
	2003/04	3,379	19	50	31
Saskatchewan <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	3,444 <sup>r</sup>	20	64 <sup>r</sup>	28
	2002/03	3,549 <sup>r</sup>	19	64 <sup>r</sup>	29
	2003/04	3,438	19	67	29
Alberta	2001/02	9,438	17	21	..
	2002/03	8,821	18	21	..
	2003/04	8,597	18	24	..
British Columbia	2001/02	11,067	17	19	31
	2002/03	10,429	17	20	31
	2003/04	9,120	18	19	31
Yukon	2001/02	338	14	65	30
	2002/03	363	18	60	31
	2003/04	292	15	61	32
Northwest Territories	2001/02	..	..	..	..
	2002/03	..	..	..	..
	2003/04	..	..	..	..
Nunavut <sup>4</sup>	2001/02	801	16	95	..
	2002/03	885	12	90	..
	2003/04	922	19	99	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>84,549<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>17<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>16</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>83,394<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>79,626</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>...</b>

**Note:** Calculations for percent distribution are based on total probation admissions excluding those where the sex is not stated or the Aboriginal status is not known.

1. An overall median age on admission to probation cannot be calculated since only aggregate data are collected.
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, 2001/02; New Brunswick, 2002/03; Saskatchewan, 2001/02. Accordingly, comparisons to data from previous years should be made with caution.
3. Manitoba - While probation admissions for 2001/02 and 2002/03 have decreased from 2000/01 levels, some of the decrease can be attributed to the implementation in 1999/00 of a new information system (COMS).
4. Nunavut - Data for 'Percent Aboriginal' 2002/03 are an estimate.

**Table 19**  
**Provincial/territorial offender deaths, by cause of death, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Cause of death				Total	Inmate status	
		Suicide	Murder	Natural causes	Other <sup>1</sup>		In custody	Not in custody
		number						
Newfoundland and Labrador	2001/02	..	..	..	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	..	..	..	1	1	1	0
	2003/04	1	..	..	0	1	1	0
Prince Edward Island	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003/04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003/04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	2001/02	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2002/03	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2003/04	1	0	0	1	2	2	0
Quebec	2001/02	8	0	0	5	13	13	0
	2002/03	11	2	3	1	17	17	0
	2003/04	3	0	1	4	8	8	0
Ontario	2001/02	3	0	10	0	13	13	0
	2002/03	1	0	7	10	18	18	0
	2003/04	1	0	2	11	14	14	0
Manitoba	2001/02	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
	2002/03	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
	2003/04	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Saskatchewan	2001/02	2	0	0	2	4	4	0
	2002/03	1	0	3	0	4	4	0
	2003/04	2	0	0	2	4	4	0
Alberta	2001/02	2	0	0	2	4	4	0
	2002/03	1	0	2	3	6	3	3
	2003/04	0	0	1	1	2	2	0
British Columbia	2001/02	0	0	4	1	5	5	0
	2002/03	1	0	1	2	4	2	2
	2003/04	0	0	3	4	7	4	3
Yukon	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003/04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003/04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	2001/02	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003/04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>

1. 'Other' includes accidental deaths and deaths for which the reason was not provided. The column titled 'not in custody' refers to the number of deaths which occurred while offenders were absent from the institution (e.g., temporary absence).

**Table 20**  
**Provincial Parole Board statistics, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Full parole decisions					
		Granted	Denied	Deferred <sup>1</sup>	Total	Granted	
		number				percent	
Quebec	2001/02	1,323	1,434	0	2,757	48	
	2002/03	1,267	1,394	0	2,661	48	
	2003/04	1,181	1,350	0	2,531	47	
Ontario	2001/02	511	1,238	53	1,802	28	
	2002/03	361	847	57	1,265	29	
	2003/04	271	946	26	1,243	22	
British Columbia	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	
	2003/04	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4,559</b>	<b>41</b>	
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3,926</b>	<b>42</b>	
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>39</b>	
		Terminations of full parole - Reason for termination					
		Regular expiry	Revocation	Other	Total	Success rate	
		number				percent	
Quebec	2001/02	1,548	464	8	2,020	77	
	2002/03	1,324	420	3	1,747	76	
	2003/04	1,242	412	8	1,662	75	
Ontario	2001/02	438	53	0	491	89	
	2002/03	307	54	3	364	84	
	2003/04	230	41	1	272	85	
British Columbia	2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	
	2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	
	2003/04	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>79</b>	
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>77</b>	
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>76</b>	

1. Included are those inmates not eligible or not available for an interview and inmates refusing/waiving the hearing. These data are not included in calculating the grant rate.
2. The percent calculations exclude data for British Columbia.

## Federal Tables

Table 21

### Federal facilities in operation at year-end, by security level and capacity, 2003/04

	Security level					Capacity <sup>1</sup>		
	Community correctional centre	Minimum security	Medium security <sup>2</sup>	Maximum security <sup>3</sup>	Multi-level security	Institutional	Community	Total
	number							
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	0	0	0	0	0	22	22
Nova Scotia	2	0	1	0	1	436	36	472
New Brunswick	1	1	1	1	1	885	26	911
Quebec	6	3	4	3	2	3,675	196	3,871
Ontario	3	3	5	2	2	3,586	95	3,681
Manitoba	1	1	1	0	0	713	40	753
Saskatchewan	1	2	0	0	3	974	42	1,016
Alberta	0	3	0	1	3	1,871	0	1,871
British Columbia	1	3	3	1	3	2,015	48	2,063
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14,155</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>14,660</b>

1. 'Capacity' includes normal association beds, reception beds, and psychiatric/mental health beds, but excludes disciplinary segregation, medical beds and hospital beds.

2. 'Medium security' includes, in some instances, minimum security beds, and reception beds.

3. 'Maximum security' includes, in some instances, mental health and reception beds.

Source: Operational Planning; NCAOP 2003/04 data.

Table 22

### Total federal expenditures<sup>1</sup>, 2001/02 to 2003/04

	Current dollars				Constant 1992/93 dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita operating	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita operating
	\$'000			\$	\$'000			\$
2001/02	1,424,596	130,137	1,554,733	45.92 <sup>r</sup>	1,224,932	111,898	1,336,830	39.49 <sup>r</sup>
2002/03	1,448,955	125,955	1,574,910	46.20 <sup>r</sup>	1,210,489	105,226	1,315,714	38.60 <sup>r</sup>
2003/04	1,447,446	110,530	1,557,976	45.76	1,186,431	90,598	1,277,030	37.51

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

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

Source: Public Accounts of Canada.

Table 23

### Total federal operating expenditures<sup>1</sup>, by major service area (in current dollars), 2001/02 to 2003/04

	Headquarters and central services		Community Custodial services		National supervision services		Parole Board		Total
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	
2001/02	259,286	18	977,229	69	153,581	11	34,500	2	1,424,596
2002/03	309,447	21	942,708	65	160,300	11	36,500	3	1,448,955
2003/04	286,958	20	967,590	67	157,199	11	35,700	2	1,447,446

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

1. Total federal expenditures include CSC expenditures. CSC (Correctional Services Canada) expenditures exclude CORCAN.

Source: Public Accounts of Canada.

**Table 24**  
**Correctional Service Canada staffing data<sup>1</sup>, by major service area, 2003/04**

	Actual	Percent of total
	number	
Headquarters and central services	1,901	13
Custody centres	12,050	79
Community supervision	1,207	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,158</b>	<b>100</b>

1. The staff figures represent full-time equivalents as of March 31, 2004.

**Table 25**  
**Federal average daily cost per federal inmate, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

	Institutional operating cost <sup>1</sup>		Total days stay <sup>2</sup>	Average daily inmate cost	
	Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars		Current dollars	Constant 1992/93 dollars
	\$'000		number	\$	
2001/02	1,085,277	933,170	4,653,750 <sup>r</sup>	233.20 <sup>r</sup>	200.52 <sup>r</sup>
2002/03	1,099,525	918,567	4,685,870	234.65	196.03
2003/04	1,111,239	910,852	4,626,606	240.18	196.87

1. The average daily inmate cost includes those costs associated with operation of the institutions such as salaries but excludes capital expenditures and expenditures related to CORCAN (a special operating agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries). In 2001/02, the cost allocation methodology was refined to better reflect expenditures directly related to offenders. Excluded are capital costs such as renovation and construction costs. In previous publications, the average daily inmate cost was based on federal operating expenditures for custodial services (Table 23), therefore caution is recommended when comparing these data to previous publications.
2. 'Total days stay' is based on average (actual-in) counts of federal inmates taken once a week multiplied by the number of days in the year.

**Table 26**  
**Full time equivalents<sup>1</sup> utilized by the National Parole Board, 2003/04**

	Board members	Part-time board members	Staff	Total
	number			
Type of employees	43.0	13.0	310.0	<b>366.0</b>
	Conditional release	Clemency and pardons	Corporate management	Total
Business lines	264.0	28.0	74.0	<b>366.0</b>

1. Prior to 1999/00 this table recorded 'person-years' but as a result of a Treasury Board directive, a 'full time employee' became a 'full time equivalent'.

**Table 27**  
**Average population of inmates held in federal custody, by region, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Actual-in <sup>1</sup> count	Incarceration rate
			Average number of offenders per 100,000 adult population
		number	
Atlantic	2001/02	1,152	63 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	1,157	63 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	1,176	63
Quebec	2001/02	3,305	57
	2002/03	3,317	56
	2003/04	3,223	54
Ontario	2001/02	3,409	37
	2002/03	3,439	37
	2003/04	3,433	36
Prairie	2001/02	3,084	79 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	3,094	78 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	2,973	73
Pacific	2001/02	1,800	56
	2002/03	1,831	56
	2003/04	1,836	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>12,750</b>	<b>53</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>12,838</b>	<b>53</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>12,641</b>	<b>51</b>

**Note:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

1. Data represent federal and provincial/territorial offenders in a federal facility and those temporarily detained in a federal facility.

**Table 28**  
**Admissions to federal facilities, by type of admission, by region, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	Total
		number					
Warrant of committal	2001/02	439	977 <sup>r</sup>	1,047 <sup>r</sup>	1,198	457 <sup>r</sup>	4,118 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	489 <sup>r</sup>	972 <sup>r</sup>	1,116 <sup>r</sup>	1,223 <sup>r</sup>	481	4,281 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	467	936	1,163	1,173	487	4,226
Revocation	2001/02	332 <sup>r</sup>	776	698	946	415 <sup>r</sup>	3,167 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	372 <sup>r</sup>	741 <sup>r</sup>	785 <sup>r</sup>	972 <sup>r</sup>	425 <sup>r</sup>	3,295 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	335	711	771	934	427	3,178
Termination of release	2001/02	0	1	0	2	2	5
	2002/03	0	3	4	1	2	10
	2003/04	1	1	3	0	2	7
Interruption	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002/03	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003/04	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from foreign country	2001/02	0	22	50	0	9	81
	2002/03	0	42 <sup>r</sup>	27	2	6	77 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	0	19	46	1	25	91
Other <sup>1</sup>	2001/02	5	26	16	26	4	77 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	12 <sup>r</sup>	12 <sup>r</sup>	22	21 <sup>r</sup>	7	74
	2003/04	6	25	14	22	8	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>776<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1,802<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1,811<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>887<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>7,448<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>873<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1,770<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1,954<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>2,219<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>921<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>7,737<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>7,577</b>

**Notes:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data represent admissions of federal jurisdiction offenders in federal or provincial facilities.

1. 'Other' admission types include 'exchange of services and other admissions'.

**Table 29**  
**Warrant of committal admissions to federal facilities, by length of aggregate sentence on admission, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
percent			
Less than 2 years	0.19	0.26 <sup>r</sup>	0.17
2 years and under 3 years	45.00 <sup>r</sup>	50.76 <sup>r</sup>	54.8
3 years and under 4 years	22.71 <sup>r</sup>	21.23 <sup>r</sup>	20.00
4 years and under 5 years	11.27 <sup>r</sup>	8.90 <sup>r</sup>	8.97
5 years and under 6 years	6.48 <sup>r</sup>	5.89 <sup>r</sup>	4.85
6 years and under 7 years	3.89 <sup>r</sup>	3.36 <sup>r</sup>	2.82
7 years and under 8 years	1.99	1.75 <sup>r</sup>	1.51
8 years and under 9 years	1.75 <sup>r</sup>	1.19 <sup>r</sup>	1.09
9 years and under 10 years	0.90 <sup>r</sup>	0.68 <sup>r</sup>	0.66
10 years and under 15 years	1.46 <sup>r</sup>	2.17 <sup>r</sup>	1.68
15 years and under 20 years	0.39 <sup>r</sup>	0.42	0.28
20 years and over	0.15 <sup>r</sup>	0.05	0.05
Life	3.84 <sup>r</sup>	3.34 <sup>r</sup>	3.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number of admissions<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4,118<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>4,281<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>4,226</b>
<b>Average (mean) sentence length (in months)</b>	<b>42.6<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>41.1<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>39.0</b>
<b>Median sentence length (in months)</b>	<b>36.0<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>33.0<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>30.0</b>

**Notes:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

Data represent admission of federal jurisdiction offenders in federal or provincial facilities.

The average has been calculated as the average aggregate sentence length (in days) divided by 30 days.

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

Table 30

## Warrant of committal admissions to federal facilities, by selected major offence, by region, 2001/02 to 2003/04

		Homicide	Attempted murder	Robbery	Sexual assault and sexual abuse	Kidnapping and abduction	Break and enter	Traffic/import drugs	Weapons and explosives	Fraud	Major assault
		number									
Atlantic	2001/02	8	2	69 <sup>r</sup>	58 <sup>r</sup>	7	68 <sup>r</sup>	56 <sup>r</sup>	6	3	56
	2002/03	18 <sup>r</sup>	3	108 <sup>r</sup>	57 <sup>r</sup>	3	67 <sup>r</sup>	76 <sup>r</sup>	1 <sup>r</sup>	16 <sup>r</sup>	55 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	16	4	91	38	6	101	57	7	9	47
Quebec	2001/02	64 <sup>r</sup>	12 <sup>r</sup>	174 <sup>r</sup>	124 <sup>r</sup>	30	111 <sup>r</sup>	131	8	13	89 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	55 <sup>r</sup>	10	188 <sup>r</sup>	117	20 <sup>r</sup>	98 <sup>r</sup>	113 <sup>r</sup>	7 <sup>r</sup>	17 <sup>r</sup>	90 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	47	11	165	96	28	135	135	8	18	96
Ontario	2001/02	85	14	212	119 <sup>r</sup>	19	103 <sup>r</sup>	143 <sup>r</sup>	12	24 <sup>r</sup>	105 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	67 <sup>r</sup>	16 <sup>r</sup>	202 <sup>r</sup>	127 <sup>r</sup>	17 <sup>r</sup>	133 <sup>r</sup>	155 <sup>r</sup>	22 <sup>r</sup>	25 <sup>r</sup>	133 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	74	18	197	126	21	128	177	21	34	134
Prairie	2001/02	86 <sup>r</sup>	3	252	134 <sup>r</sup>	18	134	233 <sup>r</sup>	9	20	132 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	86	1 <sup>r</sup>	206 <sup>r</sup>	162 <sup>r</sup>	24	146 <sup>r</sup>	229 <sup>r</sup>	5	19 <sup>r</sup>	152 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	59	1	246	143	20	143	180	8	25	123
Pacific	2001/02	58	5	109 <sup>r</sup>	47 <sup>r</sup>	3	73	27 <sup>r</sup>	3 <sup>r</sup>	7	46 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	41	3	108	45 <sup>r</sup>	9	92 <sup>r</sup>	32 <sup>r</sup>	5 <sup>r</sup>	4 <sup>r</sup>	38 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	47	3	114	37	14	84	34	4	7	51
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>301<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>36<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>816<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>482<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>77</b>	<b>489<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>590</b>	<b>38<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>67<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>428<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>267<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>33<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>812<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>508<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>73<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>536<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>605<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>40<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>81<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>468<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>451</b>

		Common assault	Theft	Arson	Traffic C.C.	Offences against the admin. of justice	Impaired driving	Other C. C. offences <sup>1</sup>	Other federal statutes	Provincial offences	Unknown	Total
		number										
Atlantic	2001/02	10 <sup>r</sup>	16	11	2	4	7	54 <sup>r</sup>	0	0	2 <sup>r</sup>	439
	2002/03	15 <sup>r</sup>	13 <sup>r</sup>	6	2	0	8	41 <sup>r</sup>	0	0	0	489 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	11	23	4	2	0	8	42	0	0	1	467
Quebec	2001/02	17	38	8	7	1	10 <sup>r</sup>	138 <sup>r</sup>	0	2	0 <sup>r</sup>	977 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	38 <sup>r</sup>	40 <sup>r</sup>	9 <sup>r</sup>	6	3	14	140 <sup>r</sup>	3	3	1 <sup>r</sup>	972 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	23	30	6	9	5	12	112	0	0	0	936
Ontario	2001/02	18 <sup>r</sup>	24 <sup>r</sup>	10	20 <sup>r</sup>	3 <sup>r</sup>	22 <sup>r</sup>	108 <sup>r</sup>	1	2	3 <sup>r</sup>	1,047 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	27 <sup>r</sup>	12 <sup>r</sup>	11 <sup>r</sup>	20 <sup>r</sup>	2 <sup>r</sup>	31 <sup>r</sup>	106 <sup>r</sup>	6	1 <sup>r</sup>	3 <sup>r</sup>	1,116 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	20	25	5	24	2	46	107	2	0	2	1,163
Prairie	2001/02	15	31 <sup>r</sup>	9	12 <sup>r</sup>	0	35 <sup>r</sup>	70 <sup>r</sup>	1	1	3 <sup>r</sup>	1,198 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	16 <sup>r</sup>	29 <sup>r</sup>	10 <sup>r</sup>	15	3	28 <sup>r</sup>	85 <sup>r</sup>	0	0	7	1,223 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	22	28	6	34	5	30	91	0	0	9	1,173
Pacific	2001/02	5	11 <sup>r</sup>	4	12	0	7	31 <sup>r</sup>	3	0 <sup>r</sup>	6 <sup>r</sup>	457 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	8 <sup>r</sup>	24 <sup>r</sup>	3	12 <sup>r</sup>	0	12	41 <sup>r</sup>	2	0	2 <sup>r</sup>	481 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	5	5	5	7	0	7	61	2	0	0	487
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>65<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>120<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>42</b>	<b>53<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>8<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>81<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>401<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>4,118<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>104<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>118<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>39<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>55<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>8<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>93<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>413<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>13<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>4,281<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4,226</b>

1. 'Other C.C. offences' includes 'sexual morals offences' (2001/02 - 20, 2002/03 - 19, 2003/04 - 16), possession of drugs (2001/02 - 2, 2002/03 - 1, 2003/04 - 2), possession of stolen property offences (2001/02 - 58, 2002/03 - 87, 2003/04 - 129), 'public order offences' (2001/02 - 26, 2002/03 - 31, 2003/04 - 28) as well as offences under 'property damage & mischief' (2001/02 - 3, 2002/03 - 2, 2003/04 - 2).

2. Admissions where the admitting facility is not stated have been excluded.

Table 31

**Warrant of committal admissions to federal facilities, by selected perspectives and offender characteristics, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Province/territory of sentence							
		Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan
		number							
Number of admissions <sup>1</sup>	2001/02	61 <sup>r</sup>	9	231 <sup>r</sup>	136	980 <sup>r</sup>	1060 <sup>r</sup>	240 <sup>r</sup>	195
	2002/03	68 <sup>r</sup>	9	239 <sup>r</sup>	171 <sup>r</sup>	976 <sup>r</sup>	1153 <sup>r</sup>	211 <sup>r</sup>	222
	2003/04	62	17	223	163	935	1180	229	188
<b>Selected inmate characteristics:</b>									
Percent female	2001/02	5	0	3	4	3	6	6 <sup>r</sup>	9
	2002/03	0	11	6	4	3	7	3	4
	2003/04	3	6	6	9	4	6	9	6
Percent Aboriginal	2001/02	5 <sup>r</sup>	11 <sup>r</sup>	6	8 <sup>r</sup>	3	8	52 <sup>r</sup>	66
	2002/03	10 <sup>r</sup>	22 <sup>r</sup>	5 <sup>r</sup>	9 <sup>r</sup>	5 <sup>r</sup>	10	60 <sup>r</sup>	73
	2003/04	10	0	8	6	4	7	54	63
Average (mean) age at admission	2001/02	36	34	32	32	36	34	29 <sup>r</sup>	32
	2002/03	32	41	33	34	36	34	30 <sup>r</sup>	31
	2003/04	32	40	31	32	35	34	31	34
Median age at admission	2001/02	35	34	29	30	35	33	26 <sup>r</sup>	29
	2002/03	30	37	31	32	35	33	28	30
	2003/04	29	40	30	30	35	34	29	32
		Province/territory of sentence							
		Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Outside Canada	Not stated	Total
		number							
Number of admissions <sup>1</sup>	2001/02	706	449 <sup>r</sup>	5	21	11	0	14 <sup>r</sup>	4,118
	2002/03	709 <sup>r</sup>	474 <sup>r</sup>	6	23 <sup>r</sup>	9	0	11 <sup>r</sup>	4,281
	2003/04	700	478	9	18	11	1	12	4,226
<b>Selected inmate characteristics:</b>									
Percent female	2001/02	7	3	0	5	0	0	7 <sup>r</sup>	5
	2002/03	6	4	0	0	0	0	36 <sup>r</sup>	5
	2003/04	6	4	0	6	9	0	8	6
Percent Aboriginal	2001/02	25 <sup>r</sup>	26 <sup>r</sup>	80 <sup>r</sup>	86 <sup>r</sup>	100	0	0 <sup>r</sup>	18
	2002/03	23	20 <sup>r</sup>	50	65 <sup>r</sup>	100	0	55 <sup>r</sup>	18
	2003/04	28	23	78	83	100	0	17	18
Average (mean) age at admission	2001/02	31	34	31	35	30	0	39 <sup>r</sup>	33
	2002/03	31	34	33	34 <sup>r</sup>	29	0	33 <sup>r</sup>	34
	2003/04	31	34	36	34	36	54	26	33
Median age at admission	2001/02	30	32	35 <sup>r</sup>	34 <sup>r</sup>	30 <sup>r</sup>	0	36 <sup>r</sup>	32
	2002/03	31	33	35	32	31	0	32 <sup>r</sup>	32
	2003/04	29	33	40	33	35	54	25	32

1. These data represent WOC admissions of federal offenders in federal or provincial facilities.

Table 32

**Age of offenders admitted to a federal facility under a warrant of committal, by region, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	Total
		number					
Aged 18 and 19	2001/02	40	34	39 <sup>r</sup>	69	21	203 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	41 <sup>r</sup>	35	27 <sup>r</sup>	97 <sup>r</sup>	14 <sup>r</sup>	214 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	38	15	35	85	15	188
Aged 20 to 24	2001/02	97	117	183 <sup>r</sup>	322	88	807 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	104	144	218 <sup>r</sup>	294 <sup>r</sup>	85 <sup>r</sup>	845 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	116	142	215	289	76	838
Aged 25 to 29	2001/02	77	145	190 <sup>r</sup>	221	64 <sup>r</sup>	697 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	65	147	176 <sup>r</sup>	216	80	684 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	68	149	178	210	83	688
Aged 30 to 34	2001/02	54	173 <sup>r</sup>	183	181	96 <sup>r</sup>	687 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	80	133 <sup>r</sup>	201 <sup>r</sup>	193 <sup>r</sup>	95 <sup>r</sup>	702 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	78	150	183	203	94	708
Aged 35 to 39	2001/02	46	198	178	175	75 <sup>r</sup>	672 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	75	177 <sup>r</sup>	168 <sup>r</sup>	178	78 <sup>r</sup>	676 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	56	182	210	141	76	665
Aged 40 to 44	2001/02	52	132 <sup>r</sup>	130	104	43	461 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	45 <sup>r</sup>	133	134 <sup>r</sup>	134 <sup>r</sup>	66 <sup>r</sup>	512 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	50	128	139	101	76	494
Aged 45 to 49	2001/02	34	72	65	58	28	257
	2002/03	30 <sup>r</sup>	97	83 <sup>r</sup>	55 <sup>r</sup>	26	291 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	35	86	91	74	35	321
Aged 50 and over	2001/02	37	106	79 <sup>r</sup>	65	42 <sup>r</sup>	329 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	49 <sup>r</sup>	105	109 <sup>r</sup>	56	37	356 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	25	83	112	67	31	318
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>977<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1,047<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>457<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>4,113<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>489<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>971<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1,116<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1,223<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>481<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>4,280<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>4,220</b>

**Note:** These data represent WOC admissions of federal offenders in federal or provincial facilities.

1. Offenders who were under the age of 18 at the time of admission are excluded. There were 5 in 2001/02, 1 in 2002/03 and 6 in 2003/04. Also excluded are admissions where the admitting facility is unknown.

**Table 33**  
**Deaths of federal offenders, by cause of death, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

		In custody	Not in custody (in the community)	Total
		number		
Suicide	2001/02	13 <sup>r</sup>	7	20 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	12	8	20
	2003/04	11	8	19
Murder	2001/02	1	1	2
	2002/03	2	2	4
	2003/04	8	3	11
Legal intervention <sup>1</sup>	2001/02	0	2	2
	2002/03	0	1	1
	2003/04	0	1	1
Unknown	2001/02	1 <sup>r</sup>	7	8 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	4	6	10
	2003/04	2	8	10
Other <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	36 <sup>r</sup>	60	96 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	31 <sup>r</sup>	45 <sup>r</sup>	76 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	46	55	101
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>51<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>77</b>	<b>128<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>49<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>62<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>111<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>142</b>

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

2. 'Other' refers to death from natural causes, accidental deaths and overdoses.

**Table 34**  
**Escapes from federal facilities, by type of escape, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
	number		
Escapees from maximum security level institutions	0	0	0
Escapees from multi-level security level institutions	3	0	1
Escapees from medium security level institutions	6	0	1
Escapees from minimum security level institutions	56	48	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>56</b>

**Note:** These numbers represent the number of escapees per year from a facility or on temporary absence.

Table 35

## Releases of inmates from federal facilities, by type of release, by region, 2001/02 to 2003/04

		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific	Total
		number					
Warrant expiry	2001/02	22	47	50	44	36	199
	2002/03	23	33	53 <sup>r</sup>	55	32	196 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	25	42	51	56	34	208
Full parole	2001/02	19 <sup>r</sup>	37	83	44	47	230 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	25 <sup>r</sup>	38	60	47 <sup>r</sup>	30	200 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	28	34	76	49	42	229
Day parole	2001/02	284 <sup>r</sup>	522	486 <sup>r</sup>	687 <sup>r</sup>	249	2,228 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	287 <sup>r</sup>	448	487	607 <sup>r</sup>	268 <sup>r</sup>	2,097 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	309	418	509	657	291	2,184
Statutory release	2001/02	462	1,283 <sup>r</sup>	1,172 <sup>r</sup>	1,384	533 <sup>r</sup>	4,834 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	510 <sup>r</sup>	1,278	1,273 <sup>r</sup>	1,454	565	5,080 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	448	1,237	1,344	1,417	656	5,102
Other <sup>1</sup>	2001/02	12 <sup>r</sup>	27	57 <sup>r</sup>	30 <sup>r</sup>	27 <sup>r</sup>	153 <sup>r</sup>
	2002/03	16 <sup>r</sup>	25 <sup>r</sup>	40 <sup>r</sup>	28 <sup>r</sup>	21	130 <sup>r</sup>
	2003/04	12	33	42	29	36	152
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>799<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1,916<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1,848<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>2,189<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>892<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>7,644<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>861<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1,822<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>1,913<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>2,191<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>916<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>7,703<sup>r</sup></b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>7,875</b>

Note: The data represents releases of federal offenders from federal or provincial facilities.

1. 'Other' release types include: Long Term Supervisions Order, deceased, transfer to foreign country, court order, expiration of sentence, Lieutenant Governor's order, and previous supervision revoked/terminated.
2. Excludes releases where the releasing facility is not known, as well as those releases where the release type is not stated.

Table 36

## Correctional Service Canada - Escorted and unescorted temporary absences, 2001/02 to 2003/04

	Escorted temporary absences		Unescorted temporary absences	
	Number completed	Number not completed <sup>1</sup>	Number completed	Number not completed <sup>1</sup>
2001/02	46,948 <sup>r</sup>	13	5,533 <sup>r</sup>	31 <sup>r</sup>
2002/03	50,656 <sup>r</sup>	15	5,064 <sup>r</sup>	26
2003/04	53,860	12	4,292	16

Note: These numbers represent the number of permits issued during a year. Also, the slight changes in the data are due to refinements to the methodology incorporated in 2002/03.

1. The number of 'temporary absence permits not completed' includes those 'unlawfully at large', and those 'detained by police'.

**Table 37**  
**Average Monthly Count - Federal and provincial/territorial population supervised by Correctional Service Canada, by region, 2001/02 to 2003/04<sup>1</sup>**

		Federal offenders				Provincial/territorial offenders <sup>2</sup>			
		Day parole	Full parole	Statutory release	Day Total	Full parole	parole	Total	Total
		number							
Atlantic	2001/02	104	392	173	669	18	76	94	763
	2002/03	103	367	191	660	22	66	88	748
	2003/04	103	372	184	659	16	64	80	739
Quebec	2001/02	311	1144	567	2,021	0	2	2	2,023
	2002/03	272	1087	557	1,916	0	1	1	1,917
	2003/04	244	1,038	596	1,878	0	0	0	1,878
Ontario	2001/02	318	1050	550	1,918	0	2	2	1,920
	2002/03	281	985	561	1,828	0	2	2	1,830
	2003/04	253	964	568	1,785	0	1	1	1,786
Prairie	2001/02	262	933	591	1,787	23	105	128	1,915
	2002/03	241	846	583	1,670	27	77	104	1,774
	2003/04	251	795	564	1,610	19	88	107	1,717
Pacific	2001/02	155	577	271	1,003	1	2	3	1,005
	2002/03	169	533	250	952	0	1	1	953
	2003/04	183	519	266	968	0	1	1	969
<b>Total</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>4,096</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>7,397</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>7,626</b>
	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>3,819</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>7,026</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>7,222</b>
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>3,688</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>7,089</b>

**Notes:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

1. Long Term Supervision Offenders do not appear in this table, in 2002/03 there were 31 and in 2003/04 there were 51.
2. Provincial/territorial caseload is composed of provincial/territorial offenders in provinces/territories that do not operate their own parole boards, but who are supervised by Correctional Services Canada.

**Table 38**  
**Grant rate, by type of release by the National Parole Board, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

	Federal offenders		
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
<b>Escorted temporary absence</b>			
Granted	262	231	266
Denied	50	48	44
<b>Grant rate (%)</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>85.8</b>
<b>Unescorted temporary absence</b>			
Granted	399	320	371
Denied	136	111	112
<b>Grant rate (%)</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>76.8</b>
<b>Day parole</b>			
Granted	3,170	3,025 <sup>r</sup>	3,120
Denied	1,257	1,205	1,073
<b>Grant rate (%)</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>74.4</b>
<b>Full parole</b>			
Granted	1,660 <sup>r</sup>	1,504 <sup>r</sup>	1,604
Denied	2,182	2,024 <sup>r</sup>	1,946
<b>Grant rate (%)</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>45.2</b>
<b>Provincial/territorial offenders<sup>1</sup></b>			
<b>Day parole</b>			
Granted	184	200	147
Denied	103	85	54
<b>Grant rate (%)</b>	<b>64.1<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>73.1</b>
<b>Full parole</b>			
Granted	261 <sup>r</sup>	251	243
Denied	202	189 <sup>r</sup>	129
<b>Grant rate (%)</b>	<b>56.4<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>57.0<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>65.3</b>

**Note:** The decrease in escorted temporary absence decisions in 2001/02 is due to a court decision which stated that the National Parole Board had no authority to make recommendations to Correctional Service Canada in cases of those serving indeterminate sentences or those serving life sentences once the day parole eligibility date had been reached. The National Parole Board now approves escorted temporary absences only for lifers prior to their day parole eligibility dates.

1. These data represent decisions for provincial/territorial offenders in provinces/territories that do not operate their own parole boards, but who are supervised by Correctional Services Canada.

**Table 39**  
**Federal outcomes<sup>1</sup> for offenders released by the National Parole Board, by type of conditional release, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

	2001/02		2002/03		2003/04	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Day parole						
Successful completions	2,676	83	2,524	83	2,505	83
Revoked for breach of condition	381	12	382 <sup>r</sup>	13	365	12
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	151	5	122 <sup>r</sup>	4	116	4
Violent	32 <sup>r</sup>	1	22 <sup>r</sup>	1	20	1
Total revocations with offence	183 <sup>r</sup>	6	144 <sup>r</sup>	5	136	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,240<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,050<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>100</b>
Full parole <sup>2</sup>						
Successful completions	1,325	74	1,162 <sup>r</sup>	73	1,046	73
Revoked for breach of condition	280 <sup>r</sup>	16	273	17	261	18
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	153 <sup>r</sup>	9 <sup>r</sup>	142	9	109	8
Violent	29	2	23 <sup>r</sup>	1	16	1
Total revocations with offence	182 <sup>r</sup>	10	165 <sup>r</sup>	10	125	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,787<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,600<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>100</b>
Statutory release						
Successful completions	3,022	59	3,138	58	3,117	58
Revoked for breach of condition	1,371 <sup>r</sup>	27	1,612	30	1,595	30
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	560 <sup>r</sup>	11	543	10	520	10
Violent	149 <sup>r</sup>	3	148 <sup>r</sup>	3	147	3
Total revocations with offence	709 <sup>r</sup>	14	691 <sup>r</sup>	13	667	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,102<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,441<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,379</b>	<b>100</b>

**Notes:** Percent totals may not add due to rounding.

Numbers are updated every year, therefore the numbers may vary from previous publications.

1. The outcomes presented represent only those for which the conditional release was completed during the reference year. An offender does not enter the 'revoked' category until declared guilty.
2. Full parole outcomes constitute determinate sentences only.

**Table 40**  
**Provincial/territorial outcomes<sup>1</sup> for offenders released by the National Parole Board, by type of conditional release, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

	2001/02		2002/03		2003/04	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
<b>Day parole</b>						
Successful completions	130	76 <sup>r</sup>	145	72	115	80
Revoked for breach of condition	34 <sup>r</sup>	20	53	26	27	19
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	5	3	3	1	2	1
Violent	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total revocations with offence	6	4	4	2	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>170<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100</b>
Full parole						
Successful completions	235	83	173	72 <sup>r</sup>	183	75
Revoked for breach of condition	43	15	63 <sup>r</sup>	26	55	23
Revocations with offence						
Non-violent	5	2	2	1	5	2
Violent	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total revocations with offence	5	2	3	1	5	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>239<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>100</b>

**Note:** Percent totals may not add due to rounding.

1. The outcomes presented represent only those for which the conditional release was completed during the reference year.

**Table 41**  
**National Parole Board - Residency conditions<sup>1</sup> on statutory release, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

	Pre-release			Post-release		
	Imposed	Detention	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
	number					
2001/02	857	26	1	18	5	55
2002/03	1151	43	5	32	2 <sup>r</sup>	47
2003/04	1325	42	3	13	0	61

1. A residency condition refers to a condition requiring the offender to reside in a halfway house while on statutory release.

**Table 42**  
**National Parole Board - Residency conditions<sup>1</sup> on federal full parole, 2001/02 to 2003/04**

	Pre-release		Post-release		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
	number				
2001/02	312	2	116	53	56
2002/03	291	1	117	23	66
2003/04	329	2	111	30	78

1. A residency condition refers to a condition requiring the offender to reside in a halfway house while on full parole.

# Appendix

## Appendix A Population estimates, by sex, as at July 1st, 2001 to 2003

Province/territory		Adult population			Total population		
		2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
		thousands					
Newfoundland and Labrador	Total	409.0	410.1	413.3	522.0	519.3	519.6
	Male	199.2	199.5	201.1	257.2	255.5	255.6
	Female	209.8	210.6	212.2	264.8	263.8	264.0
Prince Edward Island	Total	103.8	104.6	105.9	136.7	137.0	137.8
	Male	49.9	50.2	50.8	66.7	66.8	67.0
	Female	53.9	54.4	55.1	70.0	70.2	70.8
Nova Scotia	Total	727.8	733.6	739.1	932.4	934.4	936.0
	Male	351.7	355.2	357.9	456.4	457.8	458.5
	Female	376.0	378.5	381.2	476.0	476.6	477.5
New Brunswick	Total	587.6	591.0	594.4	749.9	750.2	750.6
	Male	287.0	288.5	290.2	370.6	370.6	370.7
	Female	300.6	302.4	304.2	379.3	379.6	379.9
Quebec	Total	5,816.4	5,876.9	5,935.4	7,397.0	7,443.5	7,487.2
	Male	2,837.0	2,868.1	2,898.4	3,647.3	3,671.0	3,693.3
	Female	2,979.5	3,008.8	3,037.1	3,749.6	3,772.4	3,793.8
Ontario	Total	9,104.0	9,291.6	9,444.7	11,897.6	12,096.6	12,238.3
	Male	4,450.8	4,543.3	4,617.0	5,878.0	5,976.5	6,044.3
	Female	4,653.2	4,748.2	4,827.6	6,019.6	6,120.2	6,194.0
Manitoba	Total	862.9	869.1	877.8	1,151.3	1,155.5	1,162.8
	Male	423.4	426.5	430.8	570.9	572.8	576.4
	Female	439.6	442.7	447.1	580.4	582.7	586.4
Saskatchewan	Total	741.9	742.4	745.7	1,000.1	995.5	994.8
	Male	364.4	364.7	366.5	497.4	495.0	494.5
	Female	377.5	377.7	379.3	502.7	500.5	500.3
Alberta	Total	2,293.6	2,349.8	2,393.2	3,056.7	3,114.4	3,153.7
	Male	1,152.2	1,181.3	1,203.3	1,544.7	1,574.4	1,594.2
	Female	1,141.4	1,168.5	1,189.9	1,512.1	1,540.0	1,559.6
British Columbia	Total	3,185.7	3,233.3	3,277.6	4,078.4	4,115.0	4,146.6
	Male	1,565.1	1,587.2	1,608.1	2,024.1	2,040.5	2,054.7
	Female	1,620.7	1,646.1	1,669.4	2,054.3	2,074.5	2,091.9
Yukon	Total	22.4	22.6	23.6	30.1	30.1	31.1
	Male	11.4	11.5	11.9	15.3	15.3	15.7
	Female	11.0	11.2	11.7	14.8	14.9	15.4
Northwest Territories	Total	28.0	28.7	29.2	40.8	41.4	41.9
	Male	14.6	14.9	15.2	21.1	21.4	21.6
	Female	13.5	13.8	14.0	19.7	20.0	20.3
Nunavut	Total	16.2	16.7	17.2	28.1	28.7	29.4
	Male	8.5	8.7	9.0	14.7	14.9	15.2
	Female	7.7	7.9	8.2	13.4	13.8	14.2
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>23,899.3</b>	<b>24,270.3</b>	<b>24,597.1</b>	<b>31,021.3</b>	<b>31,361.6</b>	<b>31,629.7</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>11,715.1</b>	<b>11,899.7</b>	<b>12,060.1</b>	<b>15,364.4</b>	<b>15,532.4</b>	<b>15,661.7</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>12,184.2</b>	<b>12,370.6</b>	<b>12,537.0</b>	<b>15,656.8</b>	<b>15,829.2</b>	<b>15,967.9</b>

**Note:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

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

## Appendix B

## Age distribution of the adult population, by sex, as at July 1st, 2003

Province/territory		Age									Total
		18	19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over	
thousands											
Newfoundland and Labrador	Total	7.7	7.9	36.1	31.4	35.0	41.2	44.0	43.9	166.1	413.3
	Male	4.0	4.1	18.0	15.6	16.9	20.1	21.7	21.6	79.2	201.1
	Female	3.8	3.8	18.1	15.8	18.1	21.1	22.3	22.3	87.0	212.2
Prince Edward Island	Total	2.1	2.0	9.4	7.9	8.6	10.0	11.1	10.8	44.0	105.9
	Male	1.1	1.0	4.7	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.2	20.5	50.8
	Female	1.0	1.0	4.7	4.2	4.4	5.1	5.7	5.6	23.5	55.1
Nova Scotia	Total	12.8	12.9	62.0	57.8	63.0	71.2	80.3	75.5	303.5	739.1
	Male	6.6	6.6	31.0	28.5	31.3	35.5	40.1	37.3	141.0	357.9
	Female	6.2	6.3	31.0	29.3	31.7	35.6	40.2	38.2	162.5	381.2
New Brunswick	Total	10.2	10.3	50.5	48.5	51.1	58.1	63.3	61.9	240.4	594.4
	Male	5.2	5.3	26.1	24.2	25.5	29.3	31.7	30.9	112.0	290.2
	Female	5.0	5.0	24.4	24.3	25.6	28.8	31.7	31.0	128.3	304.2
Quebec	Total	92.8	95.6	515.4	501.8	491.5	575.1	653.0	621.5	2,388.6	5,935.4
	Male	47.7	49.2	264.4	257.4	251.8	292.7	328.6	309.2	1,097.4	2,898.4
	Female	45.1	46.4	251.0	244.4	239.7	282.4	324.5	312.3	1,291.3	3,037.1
Ontario	Total	167.5	167.4	825.2	820.4	900.9	1,002.8	1,057.1	938.3	3,565.0	9,444.7
	Male	86.2	85.8	420.2	412.5	451.4	501.7	529.8	464.7	1,664.7	4,617.0
	Female	81.3	81.6	405.0	407.9	449.5	501.1	527.2	473.6	1,900.3	4,827.6
Manitoba	Total	16.8	16.8	80.8	77.3	76.8	83.1	93.7	86.9	345.8	877.8
	Male	8.6	8.6	41.4	39.6	39.2	42.3	47.5	43.6	159.9	430.8
	Female	8.2	8.1	39.4	37.7	37.6	40.8	46.2	43.2	185.9	447.1
Saskatchewan	Total	15.8	15.8	72.3	62.5	59.2	65.6	77.7	75.3	301.6	745.7
	Male	8.2	8.2	37.3	31.5	29.8	32.8	39.1	38.0	141.5	366.5
	Female	7.5	7.5	35.0	31.0	29.4	32.8	38.6	37.4	160.0	379.3
Alberta	Total	47.0	47.4	243.7	237.4	236.0	244.7	276.9	255.7	804.3	2,393.2
	Male	24.4	24.6	126.3	123.8	122.5	124.8	140.4	130.7	385.7	1,203.3
	Female	22.6	22.8	117.4	113.6	113.6	119.9	136.5	125.0	418.5	1,189.9
British Columbia	Total	57.7	59.5	285.3	265.2	298.0	320.8	353.9	338.4	1,298.8	3,277.6
	Male	29.8	30.6	145.6	133.2	147.9	159.1	175.8	166.5	619.7	1,608.1
	Female	27.9	28.9	139.7	132.0	150.1	161.8	178.1	171.9	679.1	1,669.4
Yukon	Total	0.5	0.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.0	7.6	23.6
	Male	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	4.1	11.9
	Female	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	3.5	11.7
Northwest Territories	Total	0.6	0.7	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.0	7.1	29.2
	Male	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	3.8	15.2
	Female	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	3.3	14.0
Nunavut	Total	0.6	0.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	3.2	17.2
	Male	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.8	9.0
	Female	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.4	8.2
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>432.3</b>	<b>437.3</b>	<b>2,188.5</b>	<b>2,118.1</b>	<b>2,228.7</b>	<b>2,481.2</b>	<b>2,719.3</b>	<b>2,515.7</b>	<b>9,475.9</b>	<b>24,597.1</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>222.7</b>	<b>225.0</b>	<b>1,119.0</b>	<b>1,074.0</b>	<b>1,124.8</b>	<b>1,247.4</b>	<b>1,364.3</b>	<b>1,251.6</b>	<b>4,431.2</b>	<b>12,060.1</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>209.5</b>	<b>212.3</b>	<b>1,069.5</b>	<b>1,044.2</b>	<b>1,103.9</b>	<b>1,233.8</b>	<b>1,355.0</b>	<b>1,264.2</b>	<b>5,044.7</b>	<b>12,537.0</b>

**Note:** Due to rounding, totals may not add and these figures may not always correspond exactly to figures in Appendix A.

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

**Appendix C**

**Provincial/territorial custodial facilities in operation at year-end, by province/territory, 2003/04**

**Newfoundland and Labrador**

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

**Prince Edward Island**

Prince Correctional Centre  
 Provincial Correctional Centre

**Nova Scotia**

Antigonish Correctional Centre  
 Cape Breton Correctional Centre  
 Central Nova Scotia Correctional Facility  
 Cumberland Correctional Centre  
 Yarmouth Correctional Centre

**New Brunswick**

Bathurst Day Detention Centre  
 Dalhousie Provincial Jail  
 Madawaska Regional Correctional Centre  
 Moncton Detention Centre  
 Saint John Regional Correctional Centre

**Quebec**

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

**Ontario**

Brantford Jail  
 Brockville Jail  
 Central East Correctional Centre  
 Chatham Jail  
 Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre  
 Fort Frances Jail  
 Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre  
 Kenora Jail  
 Maplehurst Complex  
 Metro Toronto East Detention Centre  
 Metro Toronto West Detention Centre  
 Mimico Correctional Centre  
 Monteith Correctional Centre  
 Monteith Jail  
 Niagara Detention Centre  
 North Bay Jail  
 Northern Treatment Centre  
 Ontario Correctional Institute  
 Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre  
 Owen Sound Jail  
 Pembroke Jail  
 Quinte Detention Centre  
 Sarnia Jail  
 St-Laurence Valley Correctional Centre  
 Stratford Jail  
 Sudbury Jail  
 Thunder Bay Correctional Centre  
 Thunder Bay Jail  
 Toronto Jail  
 Vanier Centre for Women  
 Walkerton Jail  
 Windsor Jail

**Manitoba**

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

**Saskatchewan**

Battlefords Community Correctional Centre  
 Besnard Lake (Accepts direct admissions)  
 Buffalo Narrows Community Correctional Centre  
 Elizabeth Fry (Women's CTR in Saskatoon)  
 P.A. Grand Council (Spiritual Healing Lodge-Prince Albert)  
 Pine Grove Provincial Correctional Centre  
 Prince Albert Community Training Residence  
 Prince Albert Correctional Centre  
 Regina Community Training Residence #1  
 Regina Provincial Correctional Centre  
 St Louis Treatment Centre  
 Saskatoon Community Training Residence  
 Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre

**Alberta**

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

**British Columbia**

Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women - Secure  
 Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women - Open  
 Ford Mountain Camp  
 Fraser Regional Correctional Centre  
 Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre  
 Nanaimo Correctional Centre  
 New Haven Camp  
 Prince George Regional Correctional Centre  
 Surrey Pre-Trial Services Centre  
 Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre

**Yukon**

Whitehorse Correctional Centre

**Northwest Territories**

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

**Nunavut**

Baffin Correctional Centre  
 CRC Uttaqicik

**Appendix D****Federal facilities in operation at year-end, by province, 2003/04**

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**Newfoundland and Labrador**

St. John's - CCC

**Nova Scotia**

Carlton Centre - CCC

Carlton Centre Annex

Nova Institution for Women

Springhill Institution

**New Brunswick**

Atlantic (Renous) Institution

Dorchester Institution

Parrtown Centre - CCC

Westmorland Institution

**Quebec**

Hochelaga CCC

Laferrière CCC

Marcel Caron CCC

Martineau CCC

Ogilvy CCC

Sherbrooke CCC

Archambault Institution

Cowansville Institution

Donnacona Institution

Drummond Institution

Federal Training Centre

Joliette Institution

La Macaza Institution

Leclerc Institution

Montée St-François Institution

Port Cartier Institution

Regional Reception Centre

Ste-Anne-des-Plaines Institution

**Ontario**

Bath Institution

Beaver Creek Institution

Collins Bay Institution

Frontenac Institution

Fenbrook Institution

Grand Valley Institution for Women

Hamilton CCC

**Ontario**—concluded

Isabel McNeil House (Women)

Joyceville Institution

Keele CCC

Kingston Penitentiary

Millhaven Institution

Pittsburgh Institution

Portsmouth CCC

Warkworth Institution

**Manitoba**

Osborne CCC

Rockwood Institution

Stony Mountain Institution

**Saskatchewan**

Oskana CCC

Okimaw Ohci Healing Lodge

Regional Psychiatric Centre (Prairie)

Riverbend Institution

Saskatchewan Penitentiary

**Alberta**

Bowden - Annex

Bowden Institution

Drumheller - Annex

Drumheller Institution

Edmonton Institution

Edmonton Institution for Women

Grande Cache Institution

Grierson Institution

Pe Sakastew Centre

**British Columbia**

Elbow Lake Institution

Ferndale Institution

Kent Institution

Matsqui Institution

Mission Institution

Mountain Institution

Regional Health Centre (Pacific)

Sumas CCC

William Head Institution

## Methodology

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The data summarized in these data tables are drawn from the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) survey, and the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) conducted annually on a fiscal-year basis (from April 1 to March 31). Both surveys collect aggregate caseload and case characteristic data on adult offenders under the authority of provincial/territorial and federal correctional agencies in Canada. The ICSS is a micro data survey that extracts detailed person-based information via computer interface. Data relating to operating expenditures and personnel are also collected on a fiscal year basis through the ACS Resource, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) survey. It is important to note that the expenditure data reported do not include "capital costs" (e.g., building construction costs) which are incurred over and above daily operational costs. Data for both the ACS and REP surveys are collected via paper questionnaires sent to provincial/territorial and federal agencies responsible for the administration of correctional services.

Given the aggregate nature of the ACS survey (all jurisdictions except Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Saskatchewan), there are several limitations in data analysis. For instance, since the individual jurisdictions report medians and means based on their respective micro-data, it is not possible to calculate overall medians for various data elements. Also cross-tabulations of data elements are limited to the survey's aggregate data categories, and the examination of characteristics of certain types of offenders is not possible, thus limiting the available depths of data analysis.

The data in this report and in the Juristat also contain admission and release data for Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan that have been collected via the ICSS and aggregated according to the standard ACS categories. The (ICSS), a new person-based survey that is currently being implemented in several jurisdictions across Canada. The ICSS collects detailed data pertaining to the delivery of both youth and adult correctional services in Canada. These micro-data are collected through three distinct records organized by offender (e.g., socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, Aboriginal status, etc.), their correctional programs (e.g., pre-trial custody, sentence type, community release, aggregate time served, admitting and releasing facilities, etc.), and different events that occur while under supervision (e.g., escapes, temporary absences, etc.). The records are longitudinal, permitting analysis of correctional service histories and follow-up analysis. These histories can be examined in relation to concepts such as offence histories, prior supervision types, breaches of conditional release, and the length of time between readmission. In addition, the survey examines key corrections concepts such as the assessment of offender needs, conditions attached to conditional releases, and security concerns associated with offenders under correctional supervision. In June 2005 a Juristat was published in which correctional histories were analyzed using 5 years of ICSS data for Saskatchewan (Catalogue no. 85-002-XPE, Juristat, Vol. 25, no.2).

## Glossary of terms

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

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

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

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

**Aggregate sentence** – The sum of all consecutive sentences imposed.

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

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

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

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

**Conditional sentence** – An important provision of recent sentencing reforms (Bill C-41) was the creation in September 1996 of a new type of community-based alternative to imprisonment called a conditional sentence. If certain legal criteria are fulfilled, a judge may sentence to a conditional term of imprisonment an offender who would otherwise have been sent to prison. According to the terms of the conditional sentence, the offender will serve the term of imprisonment in the community, provided that he/she abides by conditions imposed by the court as part of the conditional sentence order. If the offender violates these conditions, he may be sent to prison to serve the balance of that sentence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Type of Escape** – The Criminal Code defines an escape as breaking out of prison, escaping from lawful custody or being at large before the expiration of a term of imprisonment.

- From a secure institution (i.e. breach of security barrier)
- From an open facility (i.e. walk away - no breach of security barrier)
- From an escorted temporary absence
- From an unescorted temporary absence
- Other to be specified by jurisdiction

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

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

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

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

**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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Residency Condition** – A residency condition refers to a condition requiring the offender to reside in a halfway house while on statutory release. The Parole Board can make a residency-related decision prior to release (pre-release) or afterward (post-release). The types of decisions are:

**Imposed:** A residency condition is imposed at the time of release (pre-release), or at any time during the supervision period (post-release).

**Detention:** The decision made to not detain the offender and to impose residency on statutory release.

**Cancelled:** A residency condition that was imposed is removed before release has taken place (pre-release).

**Prolonged:** A residency condition is extended without interruption during the same supervision period.

**Removed:** A residency condition is removed after a release has taken place (post-release).

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

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

**Security level of government-operated adult custodial facilities** – Provincial and territorial correctional facilities are classified as either secure, open or having a multilevel setting (secure and open).

**Secure** – when inmates are detained by security devices, including those which operate with full perimeter security features and/or whose inmates are under constant supervision or observation.

**Open** – denotes the minimal use of security devices or perimeter security and/or where supervision of inmates is only partial. Work camps and community-based correctional facilities are often considered to have an open security level. If the security level of an affiliated facility differs from that of the base facility, the security level of the base is reported.

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

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

**Warrant of committal** – Refers to the legal document specifying the sentence for which the offender is to be incarcerated to a provincial/territorial or federal institution.