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The Use of Custodial Remand in Canada, 1988-89 to 1997-98

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Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Heather Gilmour

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..	figures not available
...	figures not appropriate or not applicable
-	nil or zero
--	amount too small to be expressed
r	revised figures
year	all data are based on the calendar year unless otherwise specified

Preface

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), a division of Statistics Canada, is the focal point of a federal-provincial/territorial enterprise known as the National Justice Statistics Initiative (NJSI). The mandate of the NJSI is: “To provide information to the justice community and the public on the nature and extent of crime and the administration of civil and criminal justice in Canada.” Priorities and programs of the CCJS are guided by the Justice Information Council (JIC), which is a committee made up of federal-provincial/territorial Deputy Ministers responsible for the administration of justice in Canada and the Chief Statistician of Canada. The CCJS work is guided and assisted by Liaison Officers who represent their respective Deputy Ministers

The Use of Custodial Remand Project

In the Spring of 1998, Solicitor General Canada asked the CCJS to examine the use of custodial remand across Canada, on a cost-recoverable basis. The purpose of this report was to provide information from currently available sources in order to begin discussions among the jurisdictions on the use of remand. The analyses in this report are based on available data from several Statistics Canada sources (i.e., Adult Correctional Services Survey, 1996 Census, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, A One-day snapshot of inmates in Canada’s Adult Correctional Facilities and, Corrections Key Indicators for Adults and Young Offenders).

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Highlights

- The average daily count of adults remanded to provincial/territorial custody in Canada increased 45% in the past 10 years from 4,202 in 1988-89 to 6,109 in 1997-98. An increase occurred in all jurisdictions except Prince Edward Island.
- In 1997-98, 50% of all adult admissions to provincial/territorial custody were remand inmates. This is up from 39% ten years earlier.
- Although remand admissions as a proportion of all admissions have steadily grown, the number of remand admissions has dropped 6% in the last five years. This decline has been primarily due to decreases in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta.
- Based on data from a one-day Snapshot of adults in correctional institutions, both remand and sentenced inmates were more likely than the Canadian population to be young, unmarried, unemployed males with a grade nine or less education.
- Of those on register on Snapshot day, more remand inmates were held in custody for crimes against the person (43%) as their most serious offence compared to sentenced inmates (31%).
- A greater proportion of youth admissions (60%) were on remand in 1997-98 as compared to 50% of adult admissions on remand.
- In those jurisdictions that provided data on youth remanded to custody in 1997-98, 39% were admitted for property offences and 25% were admitted for crimes against the person.

1. Introduction

Provincial/territorial correctional services are responsible for offenders who receive custodial sentences of less than two years, and for housing inmates who have been remanded to custody. Remand refers to persons who have been charged with an offence and ordered by the court to be detained in custody while awaiting a further court appearance. Although persons on remand have not been found guilty or sentenced, they are held in custody because there is a risk that they will fail to appear for their court date, they pose a danger to themselves and/or others or, they present a 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 in the community on a Judicial Interim Release while awaiting a further court appearance. However, if the accused commits another indictable offence while on Judicial Interim Release, the onus then falls on the accused to show cause why he/she should be released again.

Legislation with provisions relating to interim detention

- **Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.** The Charter stipulates that any person charged with an offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty (11(d)) and not to be denied reasonable bail without just cause (11(e)).
- **Criminal Code.** Criminal offences are set out in the *Criminal Code* as well as in other federal legislation. Section 515, Judicial Interim Release states that the accused must be released unless a plea of guilty is accepted, or the prosecutor, having been given a reasonable opportunity to do so, shows cause why the detention of the accused in custody is justified. The detention of an accused in custody is justified if detention is necessary to ensure his or her attendance in court, for the protection or safety of the public, or other just cause being shown.
- **Young Offenders Act.** Young persons who are between the ages of twelve and seventeen inclusive at the time they are alleged to have committed an offence are processed under the *YOA*. The *YOA* specifies in section 7.1(5) that young persons are dealt with according to the Judicial Interim Release section (515) of the *Criminal Code*.

The number of individuals remanded to custody has an impact on both the physical and financial resources of correctional facilities. Federal, provincial and territorial Ministers responsible for Justice have recognized the issue of population growth in correctional facilities and proposed recommendations (Federal/Provincial/Territorial Ministers Responsible for Justice, 1998). However, most of these recommendations focus on community alternatives and reduced reliance on incarceration for convicted individuals, which have no impact on remand numbers. Although not intended to address the issue, the report does note that the remand population has been increasing in some jurisdictions and needs to be examined further.

Some programs have been designed to reduce the number of remand admissions. One well-known bail reform program in the U.S., the Manhattan Bail Project introduced in New York in the 1960s was a precursor to bail programs in many other jurisdictions. The project staff prepared reports that summarized the defendant’s social background based on factors such as family contacts, employment, and residential stability. The information was used to recommend pre-trial release. Similar programs were subsequently developed across the United States and in other countries such as Canada, the United Kingdom, and Australia (Richards, 1991).

In Canada, overcrowding in prisons combined with concern about unnecessary pre-trial detention led to the introduction of bail supervision and verification programs (Statistics Canada, 1986a). British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario were among the provinces that implemented such programs in the 1970s, the goal of which was to provide the courts with an alternative to remand custody. Bail supervision programs allow interim release to be granted with certain conditions, such as requiring the accused to report regularly, to respect curfew hours or to follow other conditions. Bail verification programs allow the courts to request and verify information about the accused to assist in determining suitability for interim release, bail conditions, or bail supervision. In most jurisdictions the programs are contracted to community organizations, whose staff members supervise the accused in the community and ensure appearance in court.

Practices of judges, crown counsel, and provincial/territorial policies could also affect the growth of the remand population. However, this relationship is difficult to determine in the absence of written guidelines. Occasionally newspaper articles have inferred that over-crowding in correctional facilities is due to attempts by provinces/territories and judges to be more conservative in granting bail applications, resulting in more people being held on remand.

Questions about the characteristics of those who receive remand are also of interest to an examination of trends in remand populations. For example, a study of males charged with crimes in Toronto found that black males were more likely to be denied bail, and thus held in remand, than white males charged with a crime, irrespective of previous criminal records (Doob, 1994). However, characteristics beyond age, sex, and Aboriginal status are not routinely available from corrections administrative data to profile the characteristics of remand inmates.

This report examines trends in remand admissions and average counts of remand inmates in Canada and the provinces/territories between 1988-89 and 1997-98. Age and sex, as well as other socio-demographic and offence data, where available, are used to create a profile of remand inmates compared to sentenced inmates.

Data Sources

- **Adult Correctional Services (ACS) Survey** is an annual survey that provides a comprehensive overview of the adult population (18 years of age or older) in correctional facilities. It contains a number of caseload indicators such as admissions, releases, average daily counts, offences, age and sex.
- **Youth Custody and Community Services (YCCS) Survey** collects data on the application of youth dispositions under the *Young Offenders Act (YOA)*. In 1997-98 data were collected from all jurisdictions except Saskatchewan.
- **Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Young Offenders** provides data for monitoring trends in correctional populations, mainly average counts of inmates.
- **One-Day Snapshot Survey** collected data on all inmates who were on-register in adult correctional facilities on Saturday, October 5th, 1996. These data include legal status, offence data, and selected socio-economic characteristics of inmates.

These data are used to assess trends in the size of the remand population. A limited profile of those inmates on remand is created from the snapshot data.

2. Remand Facilities in Canada

In 1996, four provinces had designated remand facilities; however, most such facilities housed a mix of remand and sentenced inmates. Remand inmates were also held in other correctional facilities with a maximum or multi-level security classification.

Provincial/territorial correctional facilities are of various types. Based on data from October 5, 1996¹, only eight of 151 facilities (5%) were categorized specifically as remand centres. Another 52% were described as correctional centres, 27% as jail/detention centres, and 16% as alternative minimum-security facilities (such as camps, farms, day detention centres, treatment centres, and community residences).

Although the definition of facility type varies across jurisdictions, generally remand inmates are held in either jail/detention centres which are used for shorter-term and remand inmates, or remand centres which are reserved for inmates awaiting trial.

On Snapshot day, only four of the 12 provinces and territories had specific remand facilities – British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec (see Table 1). Although designated as remand facilities, these facilities may house a mix of both remand and sentenced inmates, including dual status inmates (those who are both sentenced and remanded). By the end of the 1997-98 fiscal year, all remand centres identified in the One-day Snapshot were still in operation except for the Centre de prévention de Montréal (Statistics Canada, 1999).

Almost all remand inmates in Canada on Snapshot day (including those held in facilities other than remand centres) were housed in either maximum (67%) or multi-level security facilities (32%). Sentenced inmates were less likely to be held in maximum-security facilities (28%), but more likely to be held in multi-level security institutions (42%). The high proportion of remand inmates held in maximum-security settings is not surprising, given that an important reason for remanding persons to custody is to ensure the safety of the public and to ensure the attendance of the offender at court.

Table 1 Characteristics and Capacity of Remand Facilities, 1996 One-Day Snapshot¹

Province	Security	Sex	Total capacity ²
Quebec			
Centre de prévention de Montréal	Multi	M	466
Manitoba			
Winnipeg Remand Centre	Max	M&F	289
Alberta			
Calgary Remand Centre	Max	M&F	336
Edmonton Remand Centre	Max	M&F	536
Medicine Hat Remand Centre	Multi	M&F	84
Red Deer Remand Centre	Multi	M&F	124
British Columbia			
Vancouver Pre-Trial Services Centre	Max	M	206
Surrey Pre-Trial Services	Max	M	186

¹ Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day.

² Defined as the number of permanent beds in the facility.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, A one-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities.

1 Trevelyan S., Carrière, G., MacKillip, B., Finn, A., Robinson, D., Porporino, F., and Millson, W. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities*. Catalogue no. 85-601-XPE. Ministry of Industry: Ottawa. 1999.

3. Adults on Custodial Remand

Ten years of data from the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) survey were examined to determine trends in the number and proportion of remand admissions, median length of time in custody, age distribution, and average daily counts. These indicators provide a general idea of the proportional impact of adult (18 years of age and older) remand inmates on the provincial/territorial correctional system, and are examined for Canada and each jurisdiction.

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. As well, the same person may have multiple admissions of different legal status associated with the same charge (e.g., admitted to remand, then admitted as a sentenced inmate), but how this is recorded varies by jurisdiction.

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. However, the method of recording dual status inmates (those who are both sentenced and remanded) varies by jurisdiction.

3.1 Remand Admissions

One-half of admissions to adult correctional facilities in 1997-98 were for remand. Although remand admissions as a proportion of all admissions have steadily grown, the number of remand admissions has dropped 6% in the last five years.

Admissions to provincial/territorial correctional facilities are classified as sentenced, remand or other/temporary detention (O/TD)². O/TD admissions do not occur in some jurisdictions and in some only appear in recent years.

The reporting of remand data to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) differs among the jurisdictions. Upon the initial admission of a person to a correctional facility, a new admission is recorded. However, the status of an inmate can change while the inmate remains under continuous supervision. There are three methods for recording admissions in this situation:

1. One remand admission (initial admission status) is recorded – Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta.
2. One sentenced admission is recorded – Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan.
3. One remand *and* one sentenced admission are recorded – British Columbia, Yukon, and Northwest Territories.

It is not known how frequently changes in status from remand to sentenced occur, thus, it is difficult to measure the impact on admission data of different recording practices among jurisdictions. However, if the first method is used the number of remand admissions would be overestimated relative to the number of sentenced admissions. If the second method is used the number of remand admissions is underestimated relative to the number of sentenced admissions. The third method allows remand and sentenced admissions to be compared to each other without overestimating one or the other, however this method double-counts admissions.

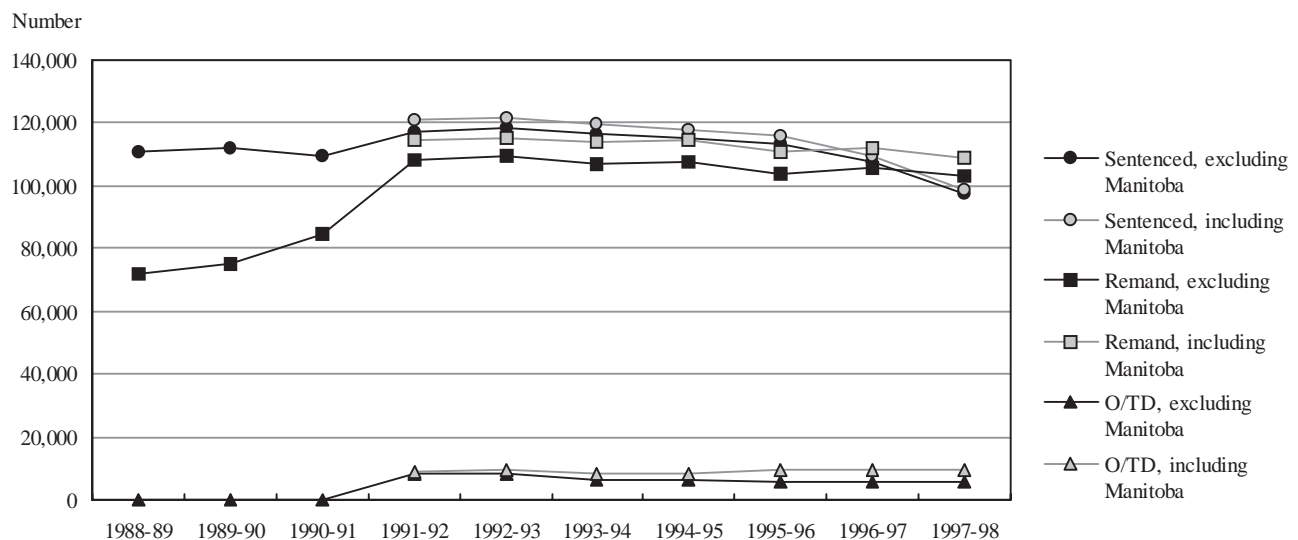
2. O/TD inmates are inmates who are neither sentenced or on remand. Typically they include offenders held for immigration purposes, admissions for parole suspension, or police lock-up.

An additional recording practice exists in Manitoba. At the Winnipeg Remand Centre an individual is admitted under O/TD status until they have a bail hearing, after which their legal status may be changed to remand. However, only one admission of O/TD type is recorded resulting in an undercount of remand admissions relative to O/TD admissions. Since this occurs for a large proportion of inmates that are ultimately held on remand, estimates of remand admissions were made for Manitoba in years that admission data were available (1991-92 to 1997-98). The remand admission estimates include inmates who have switched status from O/TD. National figures discussed in this report use estimated admissions for Manitoba.

Given that there are different methods of recording admissions when a change of status occurs after initial admission, it is difficult to interpret national admission figures or to make comparisons between jurisdictions. Nonetheless, because reporting practices have remained constant within jurisdictions over the last ten years, admission data can still provide a general indication of the trends in remand admissions.

Figure 1 shows the number of admissions to adult correctional facilities in Canada between 1988-89 and 1997-98. Admission data were not available for Manitoba in the three earliest years of the time series. Thus, for comparability from year to year the admission totals for Canada exclude Manitoba. Admission totals for Canada, including Manitoba, are shown separately for the most recent years.

Figure 1 Adult admissions by type, Canada, 1988-89 to 1997-98¹



¹ Remand admissions include Northwest Territories estimates, 1995-96 and 1996-97; Manitoba data not available 1988-89 to 1990-91. Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Between 1988-89 and 1997-98, the number of remand admissions in Canada (excluding Manitoba) increased by 43%. However, remand admissions increased until 1992-93, after which they began to decrease. The number of remand admissions during the 10-year time period in Canada ranged from a low of almost 72,000 in 1988-89, to over 109,000 in 1992-93 (figure 1). In 1997-98 there were almost 103,000 remand admissions. In the last five years both sentenced and remand admissions have declined. However, declines in sentenced admissions in the last five years (-18%) have outpaced declines in remand admissions (-6%). The decline in national remand admissions has been primarily due to decreases in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. These declines are consistent with drops in the 1998 police-reported crime rates for the seventh year in a row, and the sixth straight annual decrease in the violent crime rate (Tremblay, 1999).

The number and proportion of remand inmates varies widely between jurisdictions in Canada. A similar situation exists in other countries. For example, remand rates show marked differences between Australian states and territories (Morgan, 1991).

Most jurisdictions in Canada experienced an overall increase in the number of remand admissions over the 10-year period (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories) (See Appendix A for individual jurisdictional profiles). A sharp increase in the number of remand admissions has occurred in British Columbia (from 4,772 in 1988-89 to 10,904 in 1997-98). Saskatchewan also reported an overall increase in remand admissions from 4,464 in 1988-89 to 6,685 in 1997-98. Ontario, the province with the highest volume of remand admissions, saw increases in remand admissions from 24,413 to 44,795 over the 10-year period.

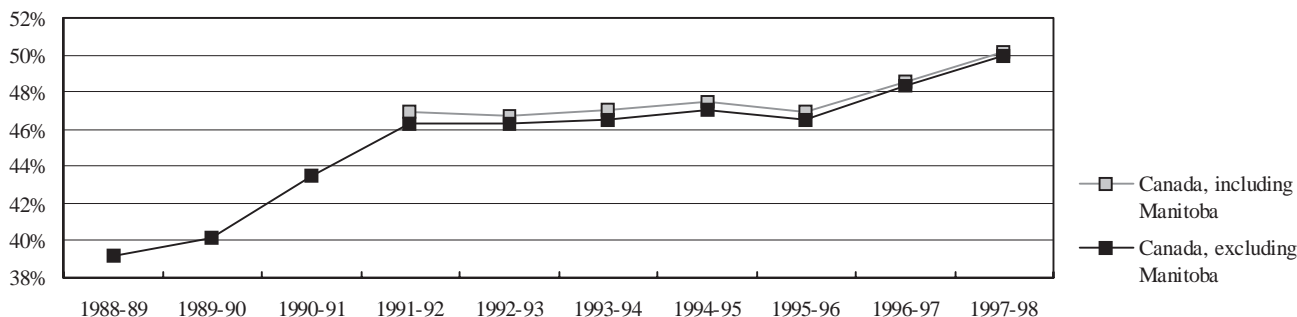
In two provinces, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, for which bail supervision data are available, caseloads have been increasing. In Saskatchewan, the daily average number of adults under bail supervision increased (from 116 in 1993-94 to 182 in 1996-97 (Saskatchewan Justice, 1997)). In British Columbia, the average monthly bail supervision caseload grew from 1,970 in 1990-91 to 6,370 in 1997-98 (British Columbia Ministry of Attorney General, 1999). Two potential interpretations of the impact of bail supervision programs on the remand population are:

1. without the presence of bail supervision programs, one might expect even greater growth in remand admissions; or,
2. supervised accused persons are more likely to be caught if they violate bail conditions, and thus, be detained on remand and cause an increase in the correctional population on remand.

In other jurisdictions remand admissions have decreased. For example, remand admissions rose in Alberta until 1991-92 after which they declined, resulting in an overall decline for the period – from 9,679 to 8,294. In Quebec, remand admissions peaked in 1991-92 at 37,246 after which they dropped by almost 10,000 to 27,681. In Manitoba, estimated remand admissions remained relatively constant between 6,000 and 7,000 from 1991-92 to 1997-98.

In Canada, the proportion of adult remand admissions (excluding Manitoba) has gradually increased over the last 10 years from 39% to 50% of all admissions in 1997-98 (figure 2). The growing proportion of remand admissions is largely due to the more rapid decline in the number of sentenced admissions since 1992-93. This trend in sentenced admissions may in part be the result of increased use of conditional sentences and community alternatives, where the accused has the opportunity to stay out of custody if able to obey conditions imposed by the court. Thus, the composition of inmates in custody has been changing.

Figure 2 Proportion of adult remand admissions Canada, 1988-89 to 1997-98



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

The increasing trend in the proportion of remand admissions is apparent in most jurisdictions that saw an increase in number of admissions, particularly in British Columbia. Quebec, one of the only provinces in which the proportion declined, also had a decline in the number of remand admissions. In Manitoba, a decline in the estimated proportion of remand admissions between 1991-92 and 1996-97 is followed by a slight increase in 1997-98. During this time frame, Alberta had an increase in the proportion of remand admissions, despite a recent decline in admission numbers. This was due to the greater decline in sentenced admissions in Alberta (see Appendix A for profiles by jurisdiction).

Rates of remand admissions per 100,000 adult population are another way of examining the remand population in Canada. Rates provide an estimate of the magnitude of remand admissions within a jurisdiction relative to the adult population in that jurisdiction (see table 2). In Canada, in 1997-98 the rate was 473 remand admissions per 100,000 adults. This is down from a high of 541 in 1991-92. Remand rates were highest in the territories, where crime rates also tend to be highest (Tremblay, 1999). Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec also had high remand rates. Rates of remand admissions were lowest in the Atlantic Provinces. This trend is in keeping with the historically low crime rates that have been observed in the Atlantic Provinces (Tremblay, 1999).

Table 2 Remand admissions per 100,000 adult population, by jurisdiction, 1988-89 to 1997-98

Year	Rate ¹ /100,000												
	Canada ²	NF	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	MAN ³	SASK	ALTA	BC	YUK	NWT ⁴
1988-89	381	54	44	191	152	504	337	..	617	555	207	870	801
1989-90	379	65	59	223	166	478	336	..	655	577	216	964	603
1990-91	419	56	73	230	158	602	350	..	709	592	211	1,021	671
1991-92	541	63	94	234	157	688	559	833	785	601	223	1,014	813
1992-93	537	72	70	174	162	673	591	733	715	555	229	987	896
1993-94	524	61	56	157	161	658	564	852	705	498	255	1,113	878
1994-95	515	59	91	148	165	649	558	780	736	449	271	1,083	1,000
1995-96	490	59	92	159	170	604	510	818	763	427	294	1,164	1,551
1996-97	491	58	125	198	189	549	522	716	835	455	342	1,113	2,091
1997-98	473	64	165	210	205	482	515	723	896	396	360	1,268	2,615

¹ Rates are based on fiscal year adult population estimates derived from calendar year populations.

² Rates use estimated admissions for Northwest Territories 1995-96 and 1996-97, and Manitoba from 1991-92 to 1997-98. Canada rates exclude Manitoba admissions from 1988-89 to 1990-91.

³ Rates use estimates for Manitoba remand admissions

⁴ Northwest Territories rates use estimated remand admissions for 1995-96 and 1996-97.

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

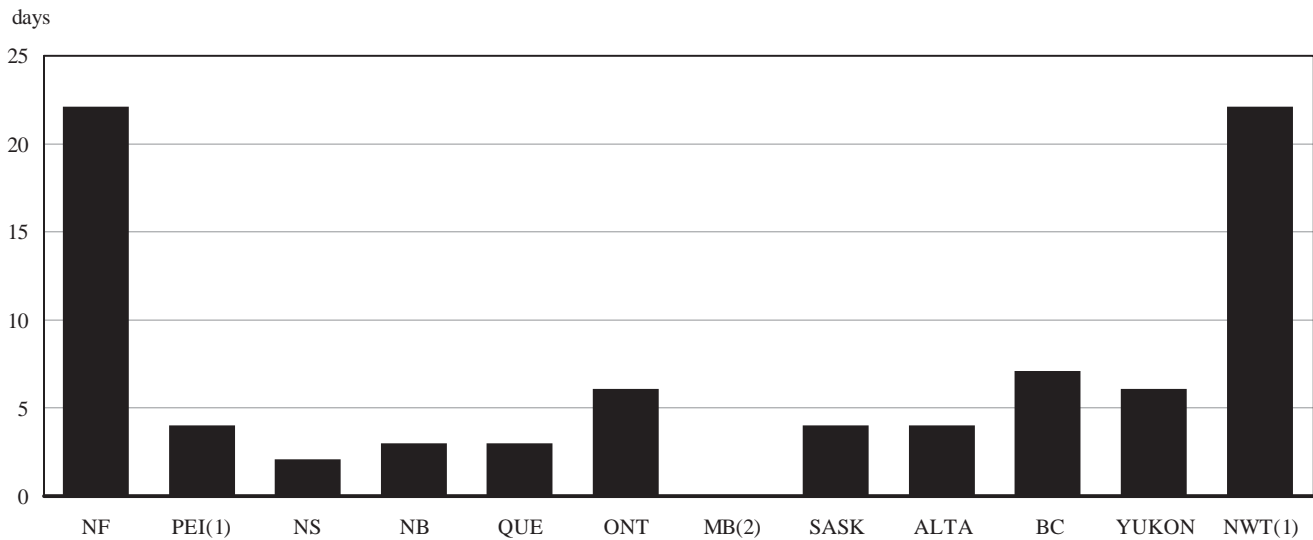
In each jurisdiction, remand rates over the 10-year period demonstrate similar patterns as the number of remand admissions. This indicates that changes in remand admissions are not due to increases or decreases in the population of a jurisdiction. In Canada, the remand rate peaked in 1991-92 after which it declined. Rates in individual jurisdictions have generally increased except for Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta, which have shown clear declines in remand admission rates.

3.1.1 Median Length of Time in Custody

The median³ length of time served is generally short for remand inmates, however it varies across jurisdictions (figure 3). In 1997-98, Nova Scotia had the shortest median length of time served at 2 days, while the Northwest Territories and Newfoundland had the longest at 22 days.

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

Figure 3 Median length of time served, remand inmates by province/territory, 1997-98



(1) Information is based on 1996-97 for PEI and 1993-94 for NWT.

(2) Data are not available for MB.

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

The median length of time served can vary considerably from year to year (table 3) and is likely a result of the time required to obtain a court date. In most jurisdictions the median length increased only slightly over the 10-year period, or remained relatively constant.

Table 3 Median length of time served by adult remand inmates, by jurisdiction, 1988-89 to 1997-98

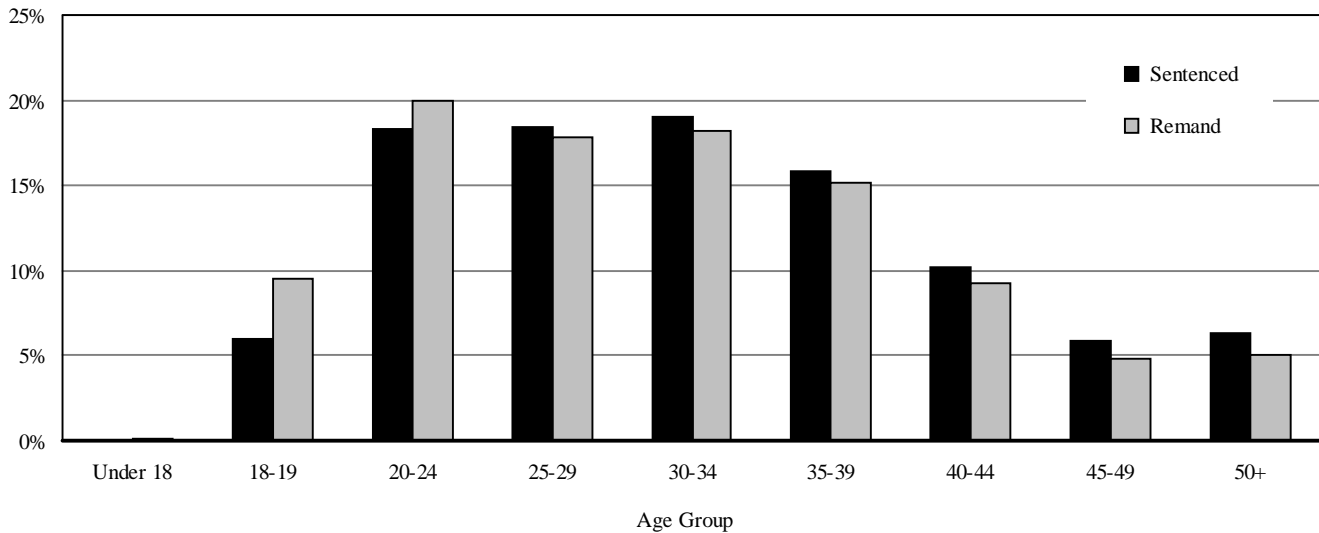
Year	Median number of days												
	Canada	NF	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	MAN	SASK	ALTA	BC	YUKON	NWT
1988-89	5	6	6	3	4	..	..	..	5	5	10	7	20
1989-90	6	11	6	3	4	..	..	6	6	2	5	8	17
1990-91	6	12	6	3	4	4	..	3	5	3	8	10	20
1991-92	5	16	9	5	3	3	..	7	6	3	5	82	23
1992-93	4	5	7	2	5	3	..	..	5	3	8	12	18
1993-94	6	13	4	2	4	3	5	..	4	3	5	12	22
1994-95	6	31	30	2	3	2	5	..	4	6	6	11	22
1995-96	6	23	7	2	3	2	6	..	4	4	6	15	..
1996-97	7	19	4	2	3	3	7	..	4	3	6	6	..
1997-98	7	22	..	2	3	3	6	..	4	4	7	6	..

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

3.1.2 Age of Inmates

In Canada, the majority of both remand and sentenced inmates were between 20 and 39 years of age at the time of admission to custody (figure 4). Those admitted to remand tended to be slightly younger than sentenced inmates, with 30% of those admitted to remand under 25 years of age, as compared to 24% of sentenced inmates.

Figure 4 Adult admissions by type and age group, Canada, 1997-98



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

The median age of those admitted to remand was 31 years of age in 1997-98, just slightly younger than that of sentenced inmates (32 years of age). The median age of remand inmates ranged from 26 years of age in Saskatchewan to 32 years of age in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

The age distribution of remand inmates in PEI differs considerably from the rest of the country. In most jurisdictions remand inmates tended to be young, a large proportion being under 25 years of age (see table 4). However, in PEI remand inmates were older than in other jurisdictions and were older than sentenced inmates. Over one-half of the inmates admitted to remand in PEI were 25 to 35 years of age (54%). Over one-third (36%) of sentenced admissions in PEI were of individuals less than 25 years of age compared to only 13% of remand inmates.

The peak age group for remand admissions in 1997-98 was 20-24 years of age in all jurisdictions except British Columbia (25-29 years of age), Prince Edward Island and Quebec (30-34 years of age).

Table 4 Proportion of inmates by age on admission, status and province/territory, 1997-98

Province/Territory	Status	Age on admission							
		18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+
Canada	Sentenced	6	18	18	19	16	10	6	6
	Remand	10	20	18	18	15	9	5	5
Newfoundland	Sentenced	8	21	15	16	14	10	6	10
	Remand	11	18	14	14	17	11	9	7
Prince Edward Island	Sentenced	12	24	15	14	12	9	6	7
	Remand	3	10	25	29	15	8	4	5
Nova Scotia	Sentenced	6	23	19	17	14	10	5	7
	Remand	8	23	17	14	14	11	5	7
New Brunswick	Sentenced	8	23	17	15	13	10	6	8
	Remand	14	23	16	14	12	9	6	5
Quebec	Sentenced	2	15	20	21	17	11	7	7
	Remand	7	18	18	19	16	10	5	6
Ontario	Sentenced	7	19	17	19	16	10	5	6
	Remand	10	20	17	18	15	9	5	5
Manitoba	Sentenced	9	21	18	17	15	8	5	7
	Remand	14	25	18	16	11	7	4	4
Saskatchewan	Sentenced	11	22	20	16	13	8	5	5
	Remand	17	26	18	15	11	7	3	4
Alberta	Sentenced	8	19	19	18	15	9	6	6
	Remand	11	21	19	17	15	8	5	4
British Columbia	Sentenced	6	19	20	19	16	10	5	5
	Remand	7	19	21	19	16	9	5	4
Yukon	Sentenced	9	20	21	18	7	9	9	6
	Remand	9	25	19	15	11	10	6	4
Northwest Territories ¹	Sentenced	8	25	26	20	11	5	3	3
	Remand	12	27	25	18	10	4	2	2

¹ Data for 1994-95.

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

3.2 Average Daily Counts

Another way of measuring utilization of the correctional system by remand inmates is to examine average daily counts⁴. Correctional officials perform daily counts of inmates in their facilities for security and monitoring purposes, that can also be used as an indicator of management issues and the utilization of space in institutions. Daily population counts are affected by length of time in custody in the sense that offenders spending a longer time in custody are over-represented, whereas inmates spending shorter lengths of time in custody are under-represented relative to admissions.

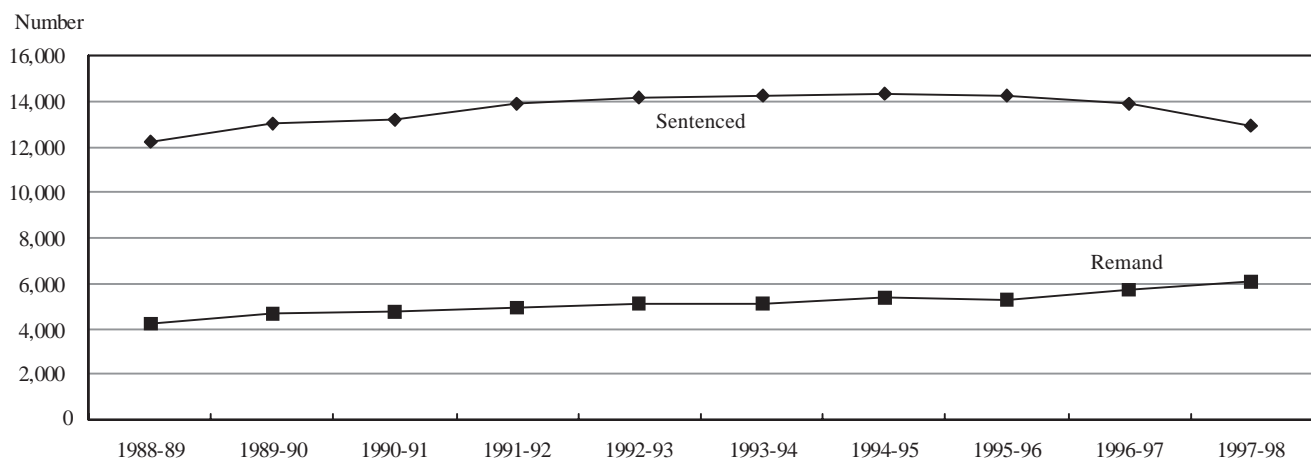
4. Average daily counts – since the number of offenders in the correctional population varies from day to day (as inmates are released and other prisoners admitted), correctional authorities conduct daily counts of inmates under their care. Counts provide a snapshot of the inmate population on any given day and are then used to calculate an annual average count.

There are some limitations in using average daily counts to assess the impact of remand inmates on the correctional system. As with admission data, there are some jurisdictional differences in how counts are recorded. Some jurisdictions do not take daily inmate counts, but rather weekly or monthly counts. As well, how a dual status inmate (who is both sentenced and remanded) is recorded on a daily count differs. Some jurisdictions record "dual status inmates" as remand, others record that inmate as sentenced. The magnitude of the impact of dual status inmates on average counts is not known, thus, jurisdictional comparisons should be made with caution. However, since reporting practices have remained constant within jurisdictions, average daily counts can provide general trends in the composition of the correctional population over the last 10 years.

Although the number of remand admissions has declined in recent years, the average daily count of inmates on remand has steadily increased. In the last 10 years there has been a 45% increase, from 4,202 in 1988-89 to 6,109 in 1997-98 (figure 5). This increase occurred in all jurisdictions, except Prince Edward Island which, despite some fluctuations, showed a general decline since 1992-93 (see Appendix A). The largest increase was in Ontario, from 1,890 in 1988-89 to 2,915 in 1997-98, while the largest percentage increase in average counts occurred in British Columbia (118%).

While the average daily count of remand inmates in Canada has been climbing, the average daily count of sentenced inmates has dropped in recent years. Although remand inmates accounted for one-half of all admissions, they comprised only one-third (32%) of the average daily count in 1997-98. This is because time served on remand is generally shorter than for sentences. The proportion of the average daily inmate count on remand has grown from one-quarter (26%) in 1988-89. In nearly all jurisdictions the percentage of the average daily count on remand has increased to varying degrees over the 10-year period.

Figure 5 Average daily count of adult inmates by type, Canada, 1988-89 to 1997-98



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

In most jurisdictions increases in remand admission numbers were accompanied by an increase in the average count of remand inmates since 1988-89. However, in Manitoba and Alberta, there were overall increases in the average counts of remand inmates over the last 10 years, despite declines in the number of remand admissions over the same period. This may mean that, although fewer persons are remanded to custody, some of those who are remanded may be in custody for longer periods of time. In Prince Edward Island, average counts of remand inmates declined slightly since 1992-93 despite an overall increase in admission numbers over the 10-year period.

4. A Profile of Adults on Custodial Remand

A One-Day Snapshot occurred on Saturday, October 5th 1996⁵. Data were collected for all inmates on-register in federal and provincial/territorial adult facilities at midnight on Snapshot day. Data collected for provincial/territorial inmates on Snapshot day were examined to build a profile of remand inmates compared to other inmates. These data complement data retrieved from the Adult Correctional Services survey, and provide more extensive information about inmates. An examination of the characteristics and offences of remand inmates may be helpful in understanding their impact on accommodations and service delivery.

4.1 Remand Inmates on Snapshot Day

Inmates in provincial/territorial correctional facilities may be held for several reasons. The majority of inmates are serving regular sentences or being held on remand. Some are serving intermittent sentences, which are sentences for 90 days or less and are served on a periodic basis of 2-3 days at one time, usually on weekends. Other reasons that an inmate could be held include temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

Of the registered inmates on Snapshot day, one-quarter (25%) were on remand. This distribution varied by jurisdiction, as shown in Table 5.

Close to one in three inmates on Snapshot day were being held on remand in Ontario and Manitoba (31% and 29%, respectively). On this day, both British Columbia and Quebec had approximately one-quarter of inmates on remand (24% each). The proportion of remand inmates was lowest in eastern Canada, particularly in Newfoundland where only one in 10 inmates were on remand.

Table 5 Legal status of inmates by province/territory, 1996 One-Day Snapshot

Province/Territory	Legal Status								
	Intermittent		Other		Remand		Sentenced		Total
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number
Newfoundland	22	6	11	3	36	10	277	80	346
Prince Edward Island	7	11	4	6	8	12	47	71	66
Nova Scotia	51	10	16	3	66	13	357	73	490
New Brunswick	64	13	7	1	68	14	357	72	496
Quebec	662	11	121	2	1,401	24	3,582	62	5,766
Ontario	1,090	13	218	3	2,629	31	4,479	53	8,416
Manitoba	77	7	8	1	311	29	666	63	1,062
Saskatchewan	30	3	10	1	183	16	930	81	1,153
Alberta	356	12	84	3	437	15	2,006	70	2,883
British Columbia	24	1	42	2	623	24	1,900	73	2,589
Northwest Territories	5	2	3	1	45	14	260	83	313
Yukon	8	10	0	0	16	20	55	70	79
All provinces/territories	2,396	10	524	2	5,823	25	14,916	63	23,659

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey.

5. Trevelyan S., Carrière, G., MacKillop, B., Finn, A., Robinson, D., Porporino, F., and Millson, W. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities*. Catalogue no. 85-601-XPE. Ministry of Industry: Ottawa. 1999.

4.2 Characteristics of Remand Inmates

Similar to sentenced inmates, persons on remand in Canada were most often young, unmarried and unemployed males. Aboriginal persons, as well as those with a grade nine education or less were over-represented among the sentenced and remand population, as compared to the Canadian population.

The characteristics of remand and sentenced inmates were similar, although they both differed from the general population. As illustrated in Table 6, the majority of remand inmates in provincial/territorial facilities were male (94%), as was the case for inmates of other legal status. Approximately one-half (49%) of the general population were male in 1996. The median age of remand inmates (31 years of age) was the same as sentenced inmates, but was lower than the Canadian population as a whole in 1996 (41 years). Figure 6 illustrates that people under 45 years of age were over-represented in the custodial population compared to the adult population of Canada in 1996. The largest proportion of inmates was between 25 and 34 years of age. The age distribution of remand and sentenced inmates was almost identical.

Aboriginal persons were over-represented among remand inmates - 15% compared to only 2% of the national adult population according to the 1996 Census. However, a higher proportion of sentenced inmates (21%) were Aboriginal. The degree to which Aboriginal persons were over-represented among inmates varied across jurisdictions. The Northwest Territories had a particularly high proportion of Aboriginal inmates on remand (91%) and serving sentences (93%) compared to 54% of the adult population that was Aboriginal in 1996. Also, the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was high in the western provinces: Manitoba (57% of those on remand, 68% of sentenced inmates versus 9% of the adult population); Saskatchewan (77% of those on remand, 76% of sentenced inmates versus 8% of the adult population); Alberta (35% of those on remand, 37% of sentenced inmates versus 4% of the adult population); and to a lesser extent, British Columbia (16% of those on remand, 18% of sentenced inmates versus 3% of the adult population). Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces had much lower proportions of Aboriginal inmates on remand (between 3% and 14%) and sentenced inmates (between 2% and 13%) versus 1% to 2% of the adult population.

Table 6 Selected Characteristics, 1996 One-Day Snapshot, Provincial/Territorial inmates by legal status

	Legal Status									
	Intermittent		Other		Remand		Sentenced		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Median age	33		31		31		31		31	
Male ¹	2,171	93	468	89	5,446	94	13,980	93	22,065	93
Aboriginal ²	206	9	46	9	852	15	3,171	21	4,275	18
Grade 9 or less ³	580	27	131	30	1,530	32	4,554	36	6,809	34
Unemployed ⁴	150	27	119	66	965	55	3,740	55	4,980	54
Married ⁵	523	29	96	22	905	20	2,906	25	4,430	24

¹ Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%).

² Missing data for 185 inmates (<1%).

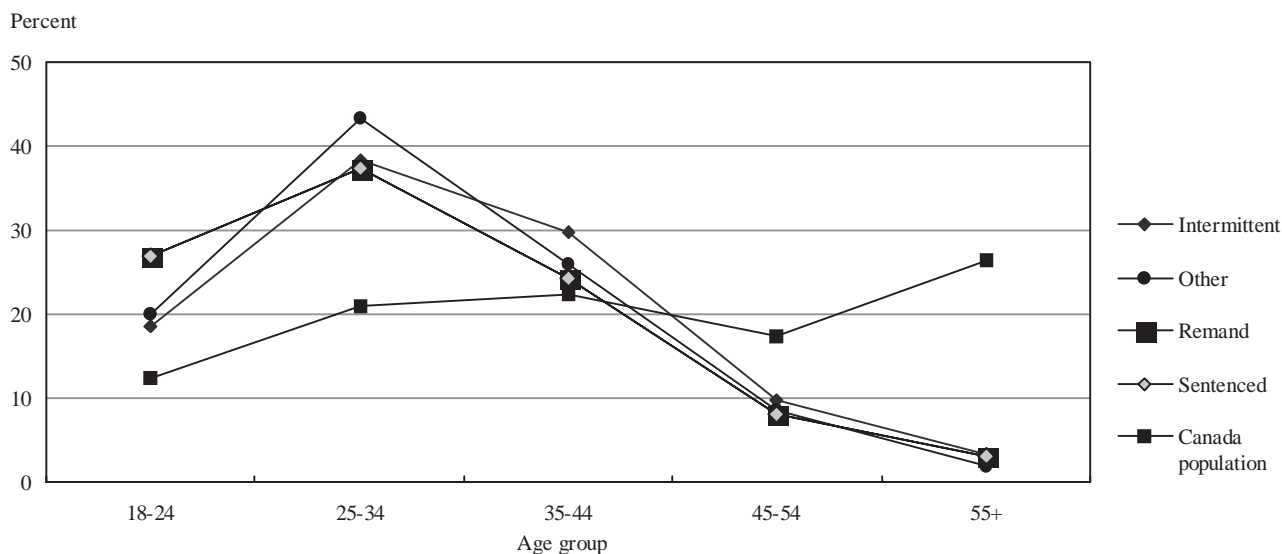
³ Missing data for 3,776 inmates (16%); education data were not available for British Columbia and Yukon.

⁴ Missing data for 14,440 inmates (61%); employment data were not available for Ontario and Quebec.

⁵ Missing data for 5,002 inmates (21%) - 4,925 records (59%) missing data for Ontario.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey.

Figure 6 Age distribution of adult population and on-register inmates by legal status, 1996 one-day snapshot



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey.

Of those inmates for whom education information was available, those serving regular sentences were most likely to have a grade nine or less education (36%). Almost one-third of remand inmates (32%) had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 19% of adults in Canada. Unlike other jurisdictions, Manitoba and Alberta had a higher proportion of remand than inmates of other legal status with a grade 9 or less education (63% vs. 45%, 29% vs. 26%, respectively).

Over one-half of both remand and sentenced inmates on-register on Snapshot day were unemployed⁶ at the time of admission (55% each), compared to only 7% of the adult Canadian population in 1996. In Yukon and the Northwest Territories, larger proportions of sentenced inmates and inmates of other legal statuses were unemployed (81% and 63%, respectively) compared to remand inmates (77% and 58%, respectively). This differs from other jurisdictions where slightly larger proportions of remand inmates were unemployed.

Only one in five remand inmates were married⁷ at the time of admission (20%), compared to two-thirds of adults in Canada in 1996. Inmates that were of sentenced, intermittent or other legal status were more likely to be married than remand inmates (25%, 29% and 22%, respectively). This finding was similar in each jurisdiction.

Similar to the One-day Snapshot results, a previous remand study (Statistics Canada, 1986b) found that remand inmates were predominantly young, Caucasian males, typically single, unemployed, with slightly below average education.

6. Employment data were missing for Ontario and Quebec, as well as for 2% of other inmates.

7. Martial status data were missing for 5,002 inmates (21%); 4,925 records were missing data for Ontario (59%). Married inmates include those who were legally married or in common law relationships.

4.3 Offence Type

Remand inmates were most likely to be held for crimes against the person, followed by property crimes and other Criminal Code or federal statute offences.

An analysis of the most serious offence types on Snapshot day shows that more remand inmates (43%) were held for crimes against the person compared with only 31% of sentenced inmates (table 7). This pattern was found across all jurisdictions, except the Northwest Territories where equal proportions (69%) of remand and sentenced inmates had offences against the person.

While a high proportion of remand inmates were held for crimes against the person, only 12% of police-reported crime incidents were for this type of crime in 1998. The majority (56%) of police-reported crime incidents were for property crimes (Tremblay, 1999).

Table 7 Most Serious Offence¹ by Legal Status, 1996 One-Day Snapshot

	Legal Status							
	Intermittent		Other		Remand		Sentenced	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Crimes against the person								
Homicide/attempted murder	24	1	11	4	498	9	224	2
Sexual assaults	130	6	12	5	355	6	974	7
Serious assaults	127	6	16	6	329	6	922	7
Minor assaults	140	6	12	5	329	6	705	5
Robbery	106	5	36	14	618	11	1,221	9
Other violent	23	1	16	6	243	4	261	2
Total	550	25	103	39	2,372	43	4,307	31
Crimes against property								
B&E	278	13	46	17	740	13	2,884	20
Theft	139	6	24	9	293	5	1,174	8
Fraud	134	6	2	1	186	3	555	4
Other Property	101	5	18	7	282	5	862	6
Total	652	30	90	34	1,501	27	5,475	39
Other Criminal Code/federal statute								
Offensive weapons	54	2	3	1	228	4	314	2
Admin. of justice	80	4	5	2	221	4	407	3
Impaired driving offences	311	14	6	2	133	2	882	6
Other Criminal Code	309	14	12	5	552	10	1,308	9
Drugs	238	11	46	17	373	7	1,334	9
Other Federal statutes	4	–	–	–	91	2	57	–
Total	996	45	72	27	1,598	29	4,302	31

¹ Most serious offence is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat to the victim. Violation data missing for 1,657 records (7%).

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey.

The relatively high proportion of remand inmates held for crimes against the person reflects the intent of remand custody, which includes holding in custody persons considered a possible danger to society. Certainly the nature of the offence should influence whether the charged individual is granted interim release or held in custodial remand. However, it should be noted that remand inmates are not yet convicted and may subsequently be convicted of a less serious offence than that for which they are currently incarcerated. Furthermore, a large proportion of inmates on remand were held for non-violent offences, indicating that persons are remanded for other reasons than the offence.

More inmates on remand than any other category were held for homicide or attempted murder (9%). Break and enter was the most common offence (13%) for those held in remand custody, followed by robbery (11%) and other *Criminal Code* offences (10%) such as mischief, bail violations, disturbing the peace, arson, and prostitution. By contrast, break and enter was the most serious offence for one in five sentenced inmates.

Findings from an earlier survey of inmates on custodial remand (Statistics Canada, 1986b) that found a much lower proportion of remand inmates with crimes against the person should be interpreted with caution. The report found that the most serious offence for 27% of remand inmates were crimes against the person (including homicide and related, serious violent and sexual violent, sexual non-violent, assault and related, weapons offences, miscellaneous against persons), while crimes against property accounted for 44% (break and enter and related, theft/possession, fraud and related, property damage, arson). The proportion of remand inmates held for crimes against the person appears to have increased considerably. However, the earlier study excludes offence data for Quebec and uses a similar, although not identical classification scheme for offences. Since violent crimes comprised 12% of *Criminal Code* offences in 1998, compared with 9% in 1987 (Tremblay, 1999), an increase in the proportion of remand inmates held for crimes against the person is expected. It suggests that the growth in the proportion of remand inmates held for crimes against the person is, in part, a reflection of growth in the proportion of violent crime incidents, and does not necessarily indicate that individuals are more likely to be remanded for crimes against the person than they were 11 years ago.

On Snapshot day, remand inmates were more likely to have greater than one current offence than all other inmates combined (72% and 66%, respectively). This was similar in most jurisdictions except for Nova Scotia and Alberta where remand inmates were more likely to have only one current offence, and the Northwest Territories where the proportions with more than one offence were equal for remand and all other inmates.

The majority of inmates, both remand and sentenced, on-register on Snapshot day had at least one prior adult conviction. However, for the jurisdictions⁸ for which these data were available remand inmates were less likely than other inmates to have a prior adult conviction(s) (72%). A larger proportion of sentenced inmates (85%), those serving intermittent sentences (95%), and other inmates (80%) had one or more prior adult convictions. Similarly, an earlier remand study (Statistics Canada, 1986b), found that 70% of remand inmates had served previous jail or prison terms.

A larger proportion of other (sentenced and inmates of other legal statuses) than remand inmates had previously failed probation (24% vs. 13%), failed parole (13% vs. 2%) and escaped (7% vs. 4%). This was similar among the jurisdictions for which correctional history was available.

8. Full criminal history data were available for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Yukon. Ontario, Quebec and the Northwest Territories were able to provide some criminal history data.

5. Young Offenders

Provinces and territories are responsible for the administration of youth justice. Under the *Young Offenders Act (YOA)*, a young offender is defined as someone 12 years of age or older, but under the age of 18 at the time of the offence. Data from the Youth Custody and Community Services (YCCS) survey were used to examine remand admissions, length of time served, offences, and characteristics of youth on remand including age, sex and Aboriginal status. Trend data are not available from YCCS; however, trends in the average counts of youth on remand are examined using data from the Corrections Key Indicator Report.

5.1 Remand Admissions

During 1997-98, there were 25,386 youth admissions to remand in Canada⁹ (table 8), with 56% of them in Ontario. Youth admissions to remand represented 60% of the total admissions to custody in 1997-98, compared to 50% of adults (see section 3.1).

The proportion of youth custody admissions to remand in 1997-98 ranged from a high of 71% in Manitoba to 24% in the Northwest Territories (see table 8). In all jurisdictions, except Quebec and the Northwest Territories, the proportion of custody admissions to remand was higher for youth than for adults.

Table 8 Youth Admissions to Remand, by jurisdiction, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total Custodial Admissions	Remand Admissions	% Remand
Total reported	42,624	25,386	60
Newfoundland	631	197	31
Prince Edward Island	133	36	27
Nova Scotia	736	324	44
New Brunswick	903	381	42
Quebec	4,754	2,148	45
Ontario	23,032	14,342	62
Ontario (ages 12-15)	14,114	9,060	64
Ontario (ages 16-17)	8,918	5,282	59
Manitoba	2,506	1,789	71
Saskatchewan	..	..	..
Alberta	5,143	3,307	64
British Columbia	4,214	2,653	63
Yukon	239	130	54
Northwest Territories	333	79	24

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey.

5.1.1 Age, Sex, Aboriginal Status

Among those jurisdictions reporting age at admission¹⁰ in 1997-98, just over one-half (52%) of youth admissions to remand were 16 years of age or older. In comparison, 63% of admissions to custody were of this age group.

9. Excludes Saskatchewan.

10. Includes: Newfoundland; Prince Edward Island; Nova Scotia; Manitoba; Alberta; British Columbia; and, Yukon.

The majority of youth admissions to remand in 1997-98 were male (80%), as were sentenced youth admissions (83%). However, there were slightly more female admissions among those on remand than among those who were sentenced (secure/open custodial admissions). This proportion varied somewhat by jurisdiction (table 9). The proportion of female remand admissions was above the average in Manitoba (26%), Alberta (25%), Newfoundland (24%), and British Columbia (24%).

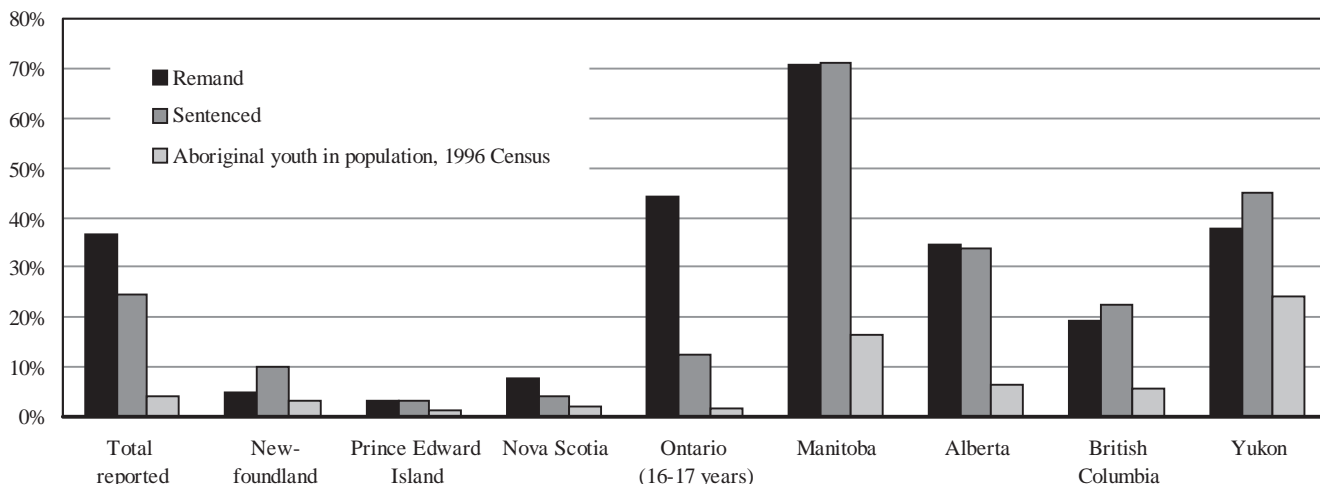
Table 9 Proportion of young offender remand admissions, by sex and jurisdiction, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Male %	Female %
Total	80	20
Newfoundland	76	24
Prince Edward Island	86	14
Nova Scotia	81	19
Ontario (16-17 years)	87	13
Manitoba	74	26
Alberta	75	25
British Columbia	76	24
Yukon	88	12

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey.

Aboriginal youth admissions were over-represented among remand and secure/open custody admissions (37% and 24%, respectively). Comparatively, in 1996 about 4% of youth in Canada aged 12-17 years were Aboriginal. The degree to which Aboriginal youth admissions were over-represented among remand admissions varied by jurisdiction (figure 7)¹¹.

Figure 7 Proportion of youth custody admissions that were Aboriginal status, 1997-98



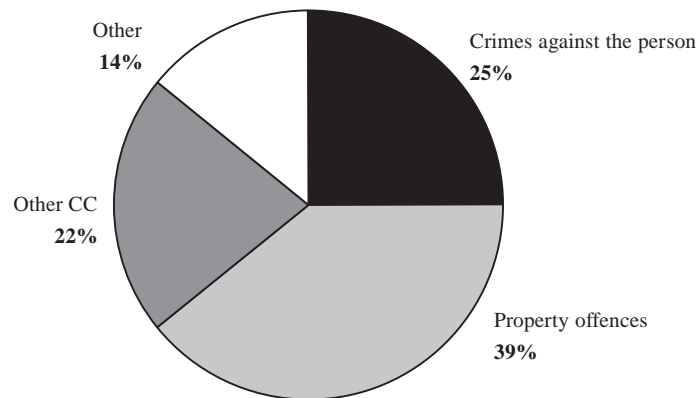
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey.

11. Aboriginal identity unknown for youth in custody: Newfoundland; 57 records (9%); Prince Edward Island, 8 records (6%); Nova Scotia, 13 records (2%); Ontario (16-17 year olds), 6,711 records (75%).

5.1.2 Offence Data

Among the eight jurisdictions reporting most serious offence at admission¹² to remand/temporary detention, property offences (such as Break and Enter) were most frequent (39%), followed by crimes against the person (25%). Other *Criminal Code* offences (such as bail violations and escape) (22%) and other offences (such as drug-related, YOA, and provincial/municipal/other federal offences) comprised the remainder (14%) (see figure 8). Comparatively, youth admissions were more likely for property offences (48%), and less likely for other *Criminal Code* offences (12%). Twenty-four percent of youth custody admissions were for crimes against the person, and 16% for other offences.

Figure 8 Admissions to remand by Most Serious Offence, 1997-98



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey.

Property offences were most common for youth on remand/temporary detention in all jurisdictions (see table 10) except for Manitoba where the largest proportion of youth admissions to remand were for other *Criminal Code* offences (35%). In Prince Edward Island, property offences accounted for 53% of youth remand admissions. Remand admissions for property offences were also high in Newfoundland (45%) and Ontario 16-17 year olds (44%). In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, almost one-third (29% and 33%, respectively) of youth remanded to custody were for “other” offences.

Table 10 Youth admissions to remand by most serious offence, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total admissions	Crimes against the person	Property offences	Other CC	Other
Total reported¹	13,969	3,468	5,389	2,995	1,972
		25%	39%	22%	14%
Newfoundland	197	37	89	54	17
Prince Edward Island	36	8	19	4	5
Nova Scotia	324	59	108	62	95
New Brunswick	381	39	151	66	125
Ontario (16-17 years)	5,282	1,547	2,328	1,072	335
Manitoba	1,789	537	570	632	50
Alberta	3,307	558	1,275	809	665
British Columbia	2,653	683	849	296	680

¹ Data were not available for Quebec, Ontario (12-15 years), Saskatchewan, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services survey.

12. Includes: Newfoundland; Prince Edward Island; Nova Scotia; New Brunswick, Ontario (16-17 years); Manitoba; Alberta; and, British Columbia.

5.1.3 Length of Time Served

Time spent on remand is generally short. Of the youth held on remand in 1997-98¹³, the majority were released in one month or less (84%) (see table 11). An additional 15% were released after one to six months. Female young offenders on remand were more likely to be released within the first month (90%) than their male counterparts (82%). This pattern was evident in all jurisdictions except Nova Scotia and Yukon where females were more likely to spend a longer time on remand than males.

Among the jurisdictions that reported these data for youth in 1997-98, the median time served on remand was longer than for adults in most jurisdictions. The exceptions were Newfoundland where the median length of stay was 22 days for adults and 11 days for youth; British Columbia where the median length of stay was seven days for adults and six days for youth, and Ontario¹⁴ where the median time served was comparable between youth and adults (six days).

Table 11 Youth releases from remand by time served and sex, 1997-98

	Median (days)	Total #	1 month or less %	>1 to 6 months %	over 6 months %
Total reported¹	6	14,071	84	15	1
Male	7	11,269	82	17	1
Female	5	2,802	90	9	-
Newfoundland	11	200	78	22	-
Male	13	156	76	24	-
Female	5	44	84	14	-
Prince Edward Island	6	34	85	15	-
Male	6	30	83	17	-
Female	7	4	100	-	-
Nova Scotia	3	313	88	12	-
Male	3	251	89	11	-
Female	4	62	85	15	-
New Brunswick	12	339	85	14	-
Male	12	325	85	15	-
Female	11	64	89	11	-
Ontario (16-17 years)	6	5,262	82	17	1
Male	6	4,561	81	18	1
Female	4	701	89	11	-
Manitoba	7	1,812	77	21	2
Male	8	1,000	74	24	2
Female	6	394	85	14	1
Alberta	6	2,917	88	12	-
Male	6	2,144	86	14	-
Female	5	773	94	6	-
British Columbia	6	2,284	88	12	-
Male	7	1,709	86	14	-
Female	5	575	93	7	-
Yukon	10	98	70	29	1
Male	9	87	73	25	2
Female	22	11	52	48	-

¹ The medians for "total reported" are based on only those jurisdictions that submitted micro data: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey.,

13. Data were not available for Quebec, Ontario (ages 12-15), Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories.

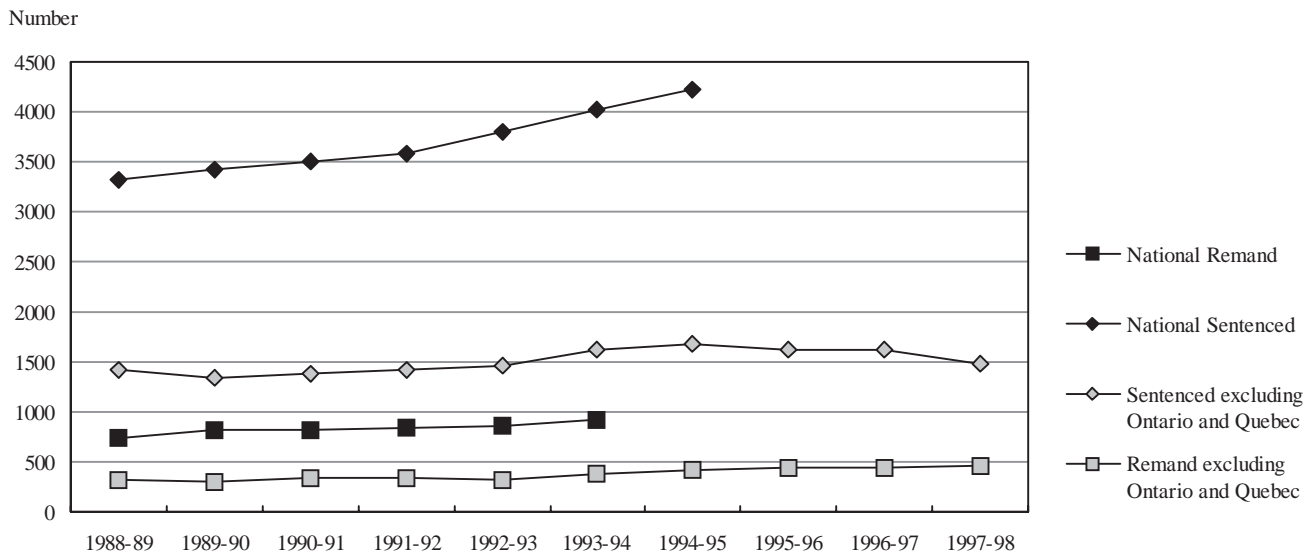
14. Ontario youth data reported only for 16-17 year olds.

5.2 Average Daily Counts

Average daily counts indicate the average number of individuals in correctional facilities or under community supervision programs at a given point in time. These data are presented by custody status. Remand/temporary detention counts include those youth that are awaiting a further court appearance and are not serving any type of sentence. Sentenced youth include those held in secure or open custody.

As illustrated in Figure 9, average counts in Canada of young offenders were gradually rising for sentenced and remand custody until 1994-95 (1993-94 for remand/temporary detention). However, these data are not available for Ontario and Quebec beyond 1994-95 (sentenced) and 1993-94 (remand). It is, therefore, not possible to establish national trends in young offender custodial counts in more recent years. However, the trend for all other provinces/territories combined (excluding Ontario and Quebec) shows that the average count of sentenced youth has declined since 1994-95, but has continued to increase for youth on remand.

Figure 9 Average daily count of young offenders by type, Canada, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Young Offenders.

Most jurisdictions have seen gradual increases in the average count of youth on remand/temporary detention over the last 10 years (see Appendix B), as well as in the rate of youth on remand per 100,000 youth population (table 12). However, increases in average remand/temporary detention counts and rates have been more rapid in British Columbia (from 41 to 109, and 17 to 35, respectively), and Saskatchewan (from 35 to 69, and 38 to 72, respectively) over the period. Other jurisdictions, such as Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories have shown decreases in average remand/temporary the detention counts and rates in the most recent year(s).

Table 12 Average daily youth remand count per 100,000 youth population, by province/territory, 1988-89 to 1997-98

Year	Canada ¹	NF	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	MAN	SASK	ALTA	BC	YUKON	NWT
Rate ² / 100,000													
1988-89	33	7	16	13	13	17	40	91	38	58	17	270	..
1989-90	36	8	26	13	12	19	49	75	42	59	18	167	47
1990-91	36	12	18	18	15	17	47	78	56	57	21	178	37
1991-92	37	15	33	18	23	19	47	81	55	57	18	129	49
1992-93	37	18	25	18	21	17	50	55	46	62	20	122	79
1993-94	39	12	24	16	21	20	49	81	48	66	28	86	74
1994-95	...	12	32	19	24	20	..	88	59	67	31	162	61
1995-96	...	24	30	27	25	16	..	88	58	61	32	187	83
1996-97	...	22	46	22	30	..	..	101	61	57	33	153	107
1997-98	...	25	17	27	25	..	..	105	72	54	35	89	63

¹ Canada rates exclude average counts and population for NWT 1988-89.

² Rates are based on calendar year youth populations.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Young Offenders, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey.

6. Conclusions

The proportion of adult remand inmates in Canada has increased in the last 10 years, although the pattern is not uniform across all jurisdictions. This trend is the result of increases in remand admissions until 1992-93, followed by more substantial declines in the numbers of sentenced admissions compared to declines in the number of remand admissions. Based on the high proportion of inmates admitted to remand custody in 1997-98 (50% for adults, 60% for youth), their impact on the corrections system is significant. As the composition of the inmate population moves from a sentenced to a remand population, there will likely be implications for inmate programs and accommodation arrangements.

The number of remand admissions and average counts in Canada are greater than 10 years ago, despite declines in remand admissions since 1992-93. Again, there are differences among provinces/territories. For example, the number of adult remand admissions has increased steadily over the last 10 years in British Columbia and Saskatchewan. Other provinces such as Ontario, Quebec and Alberta experienced initial increases followed by declines in recent years. The average daily count of adult remand inmates increased in all jurisdictions except Prince Edward Island. The average daily count of youth on remand has also increased, particularly in British Columbia and Saskatchewan, while declining in recent years in other provinces such as Alberta.

Aboriginal adult and youth continue to be over-represented among the remand population. The majority of both youth and adults on remand are male, and adults tended to be unmarried and unemployed with a low level of education. The largest proportion of adults on remand committed crimes against the person, while the largest proportion of youth on remand were for property offences.

Crime rates, police and court activity, social and economic conditions could all play a role in determining the size and distribution of the correctional population. It is possible that different policies and programs in jurisdictions are influencing the remand population. However, the impact of these factors is not measurable solely with corrections data. Information from other areas of the justice system, particularly courts, is necessary to understand the many factors that could influence remand populations.

Some of the gaps in information continue to be outcomes of remand hearings and reasons for remand custody, trial results of those on remand and assessments of remand inmates. As well, information about jurisdictional policies, programs or practices that can affect remand populations are not readily available.

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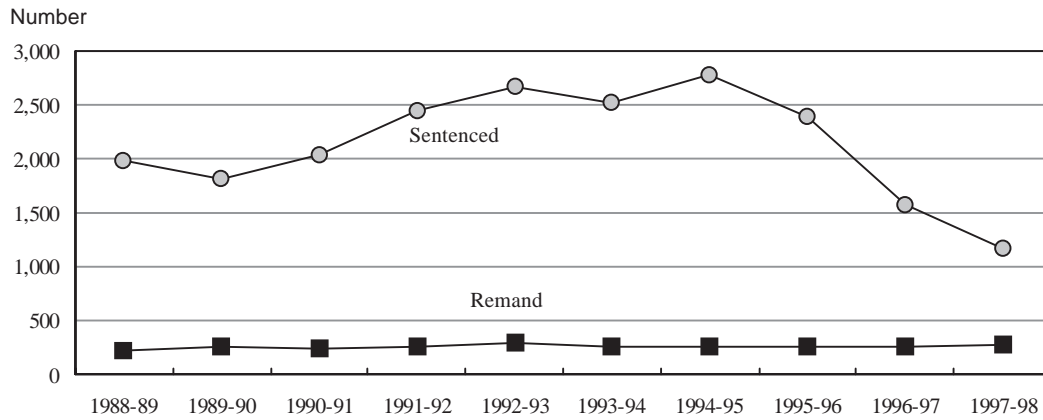
Appendix A

Adult Remand Admissions and Average Daily Count by Jurisdiction

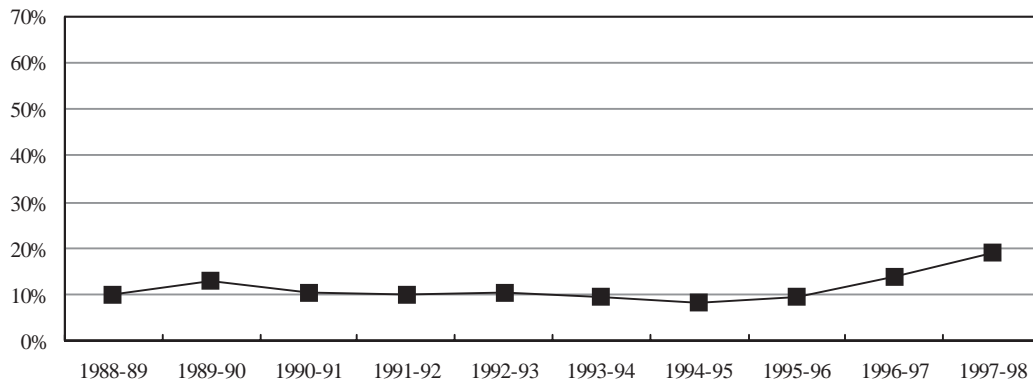
1988-89 to 1997-98

Newfoundland

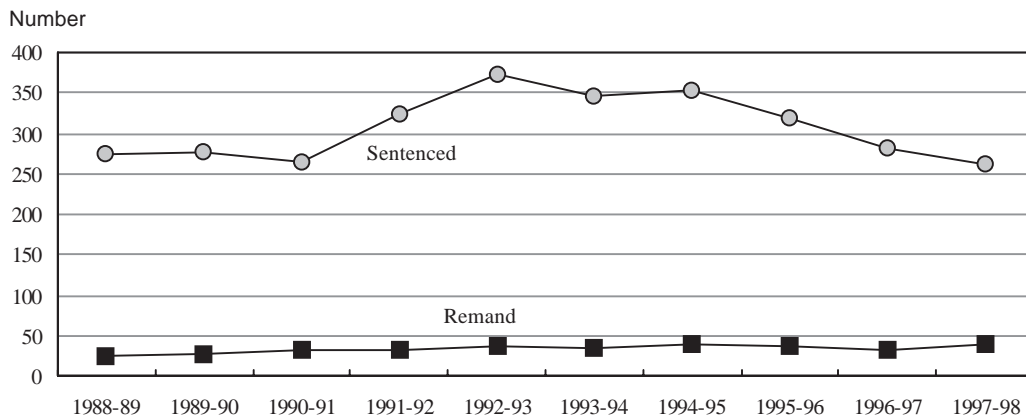
Adult admissions by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Proportion of adult remand admissions, 1988-89 to 1997-98

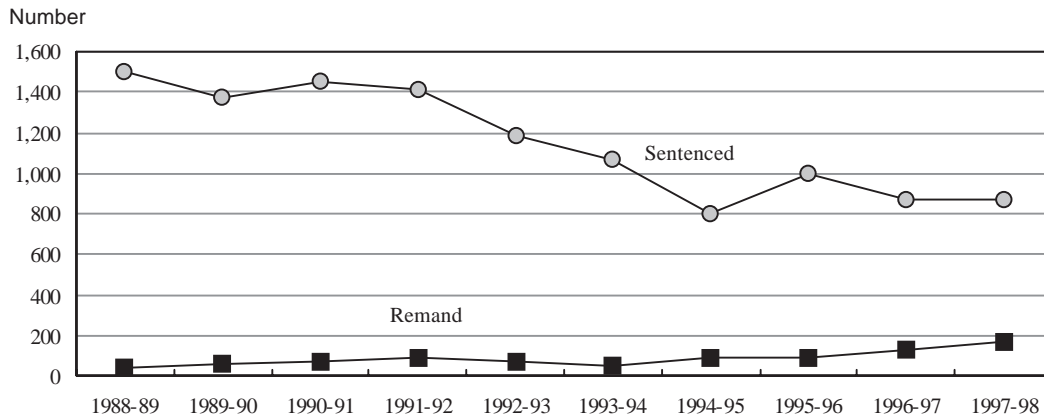


Average daily count of adult inmates by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98

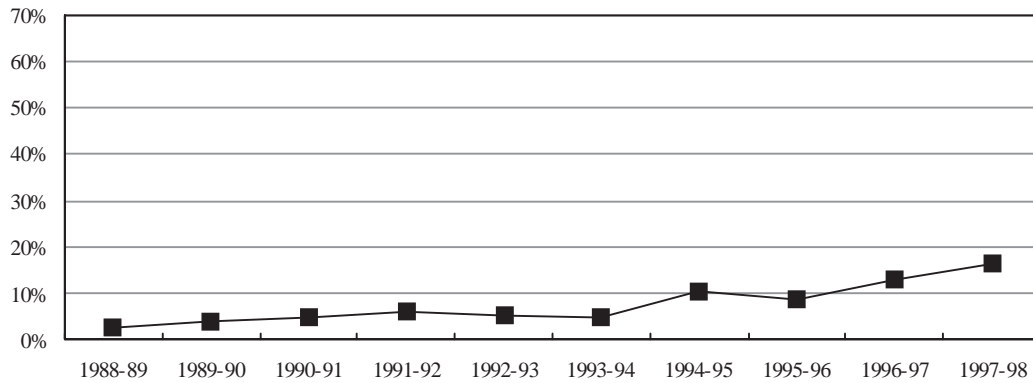


Prince Edward Island

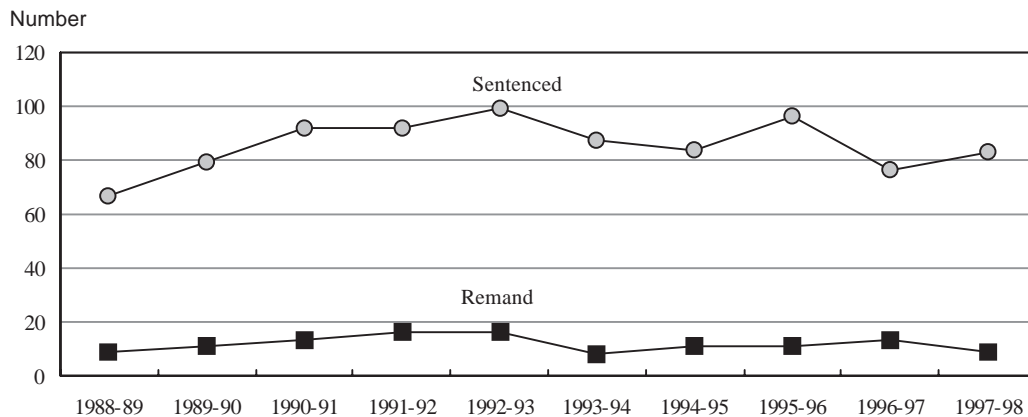
Adult admissions by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Proportion of adult remand admissions, 1988-89 to 1997-98

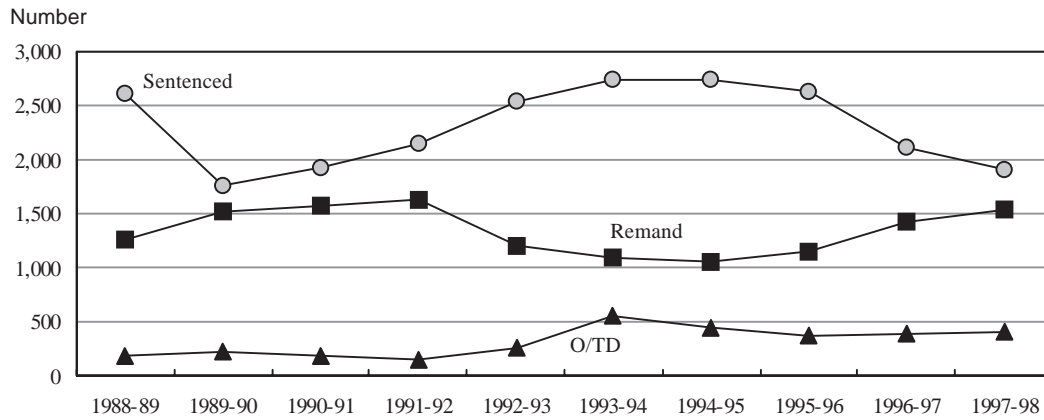


Average daily count of adult inmates by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98

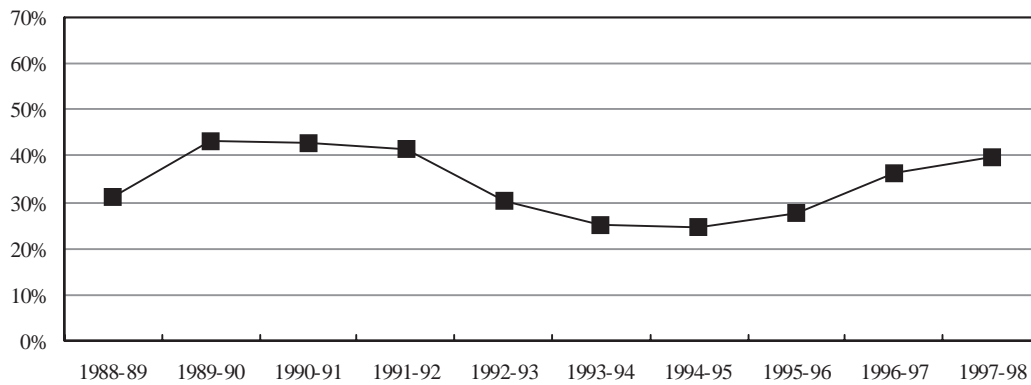


Nova Scotia

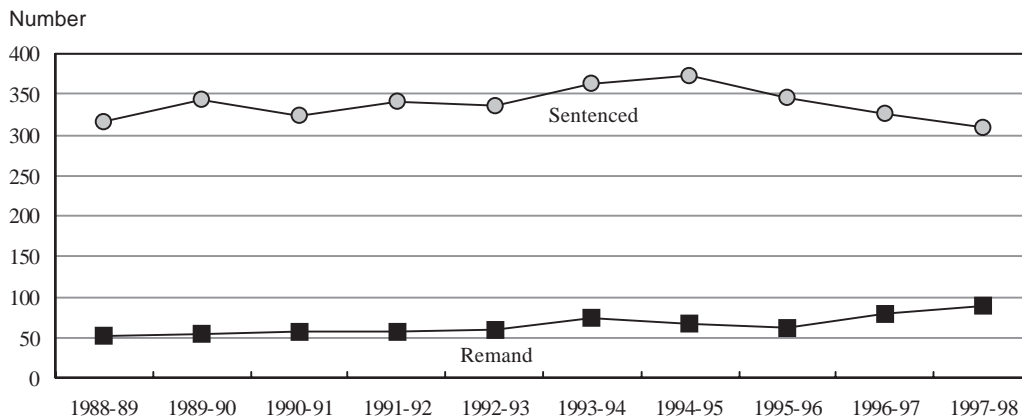
Adult admissions by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Proportion of adult remand admissions, 1988-89 to 1997-98

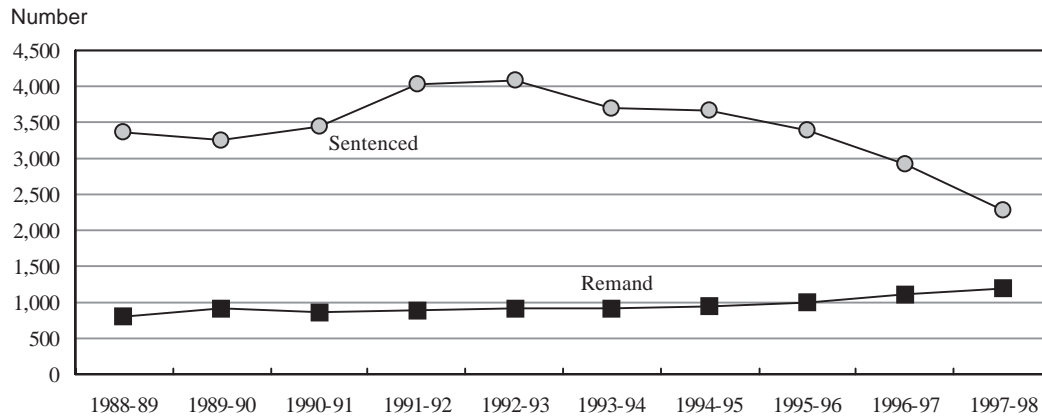


Average daily count of adult inmates by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98

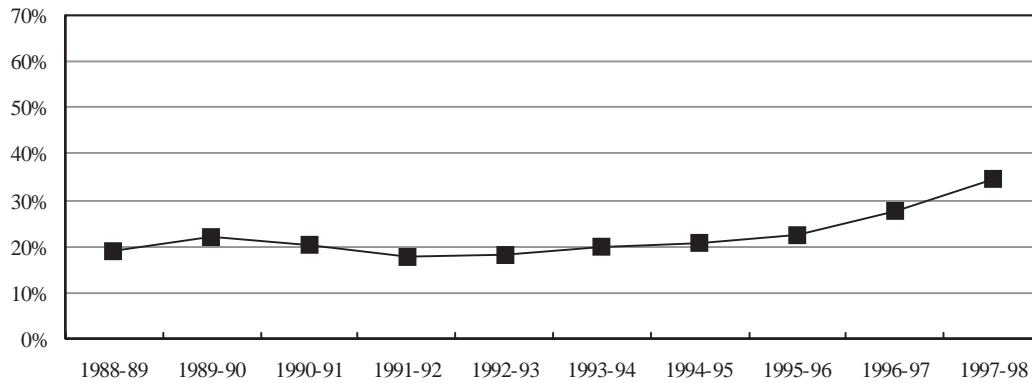


New Brunswick

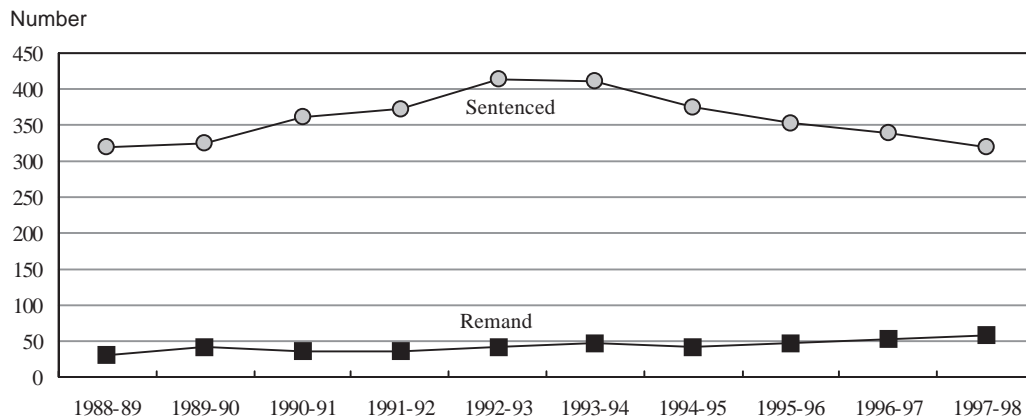
Adult admissions by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Proportion of adult remand admissions, 1988-89 to 1997-98

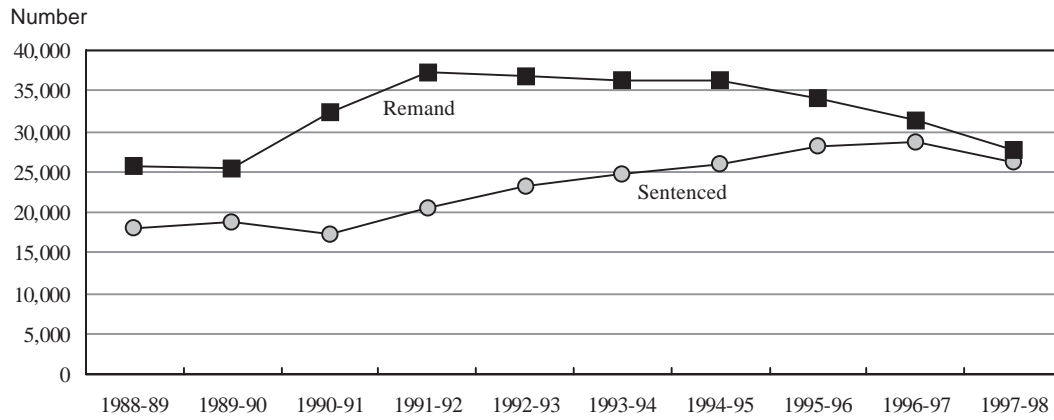


Average daily count of adult inmates by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98

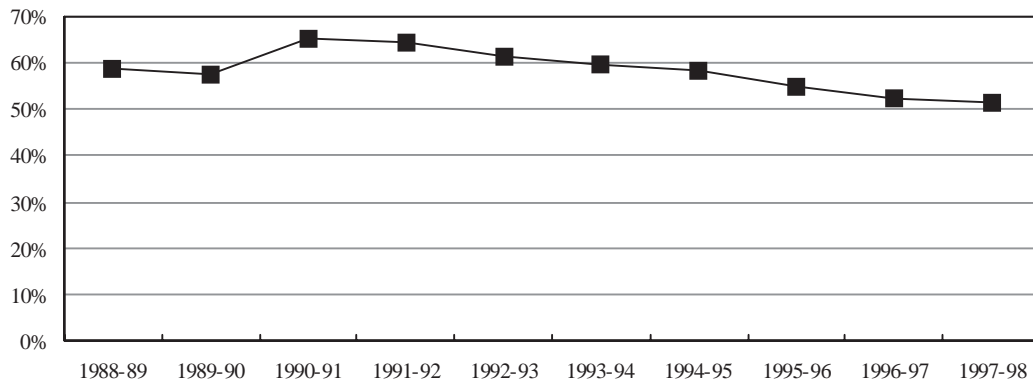


Québec

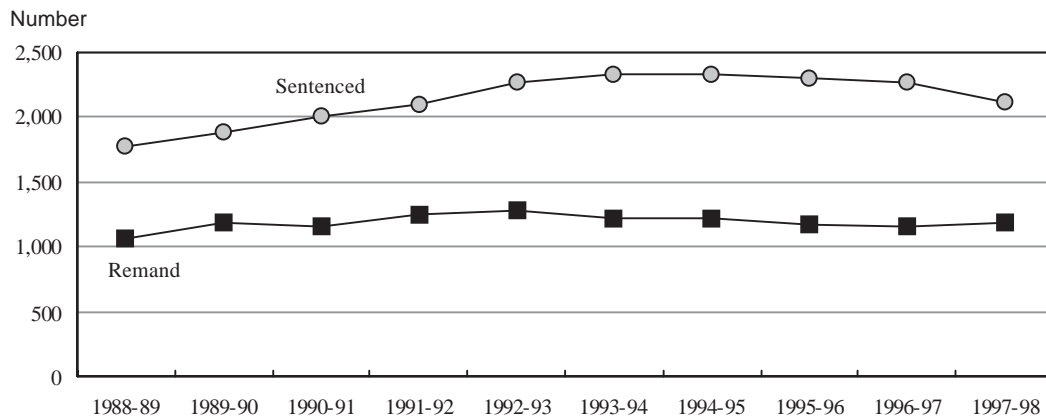
Adult admissions by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Proportion of adult remand admissions, 1988-89 to 1997-98

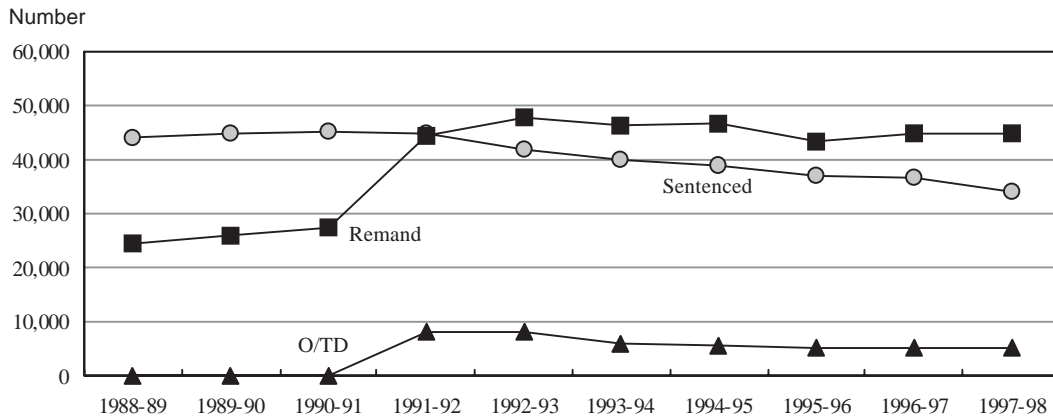


Average daily count of adult inmates by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98

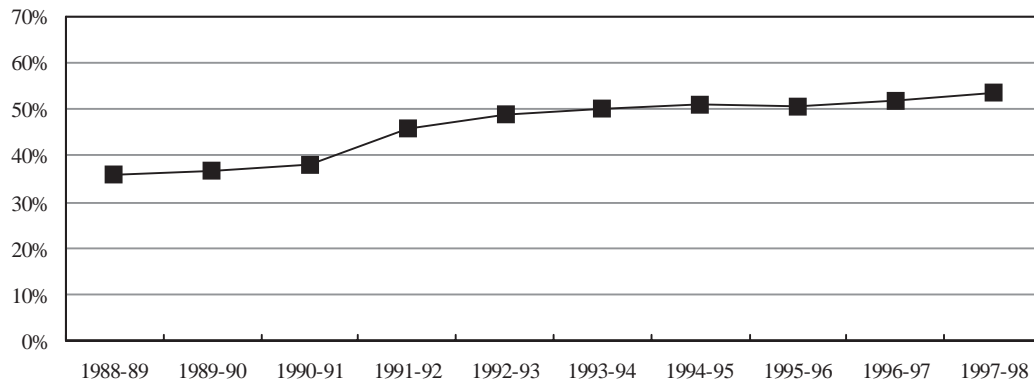


Ontario

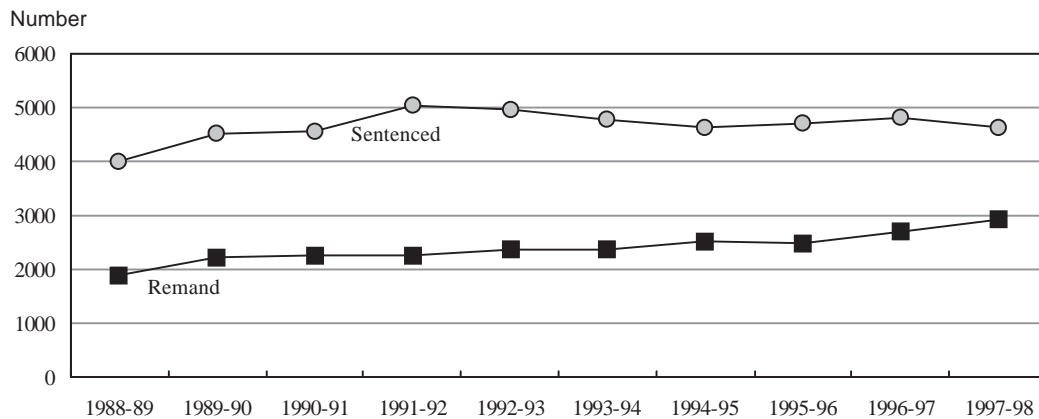
Adult admissions by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Proportion of adult remand admissions, 1988-89 to 1997-98

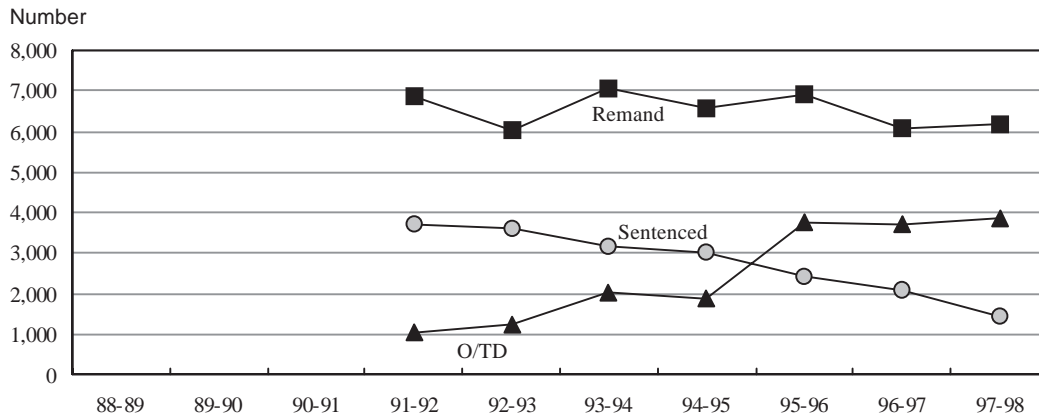


Average daily count of adult inmates by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98

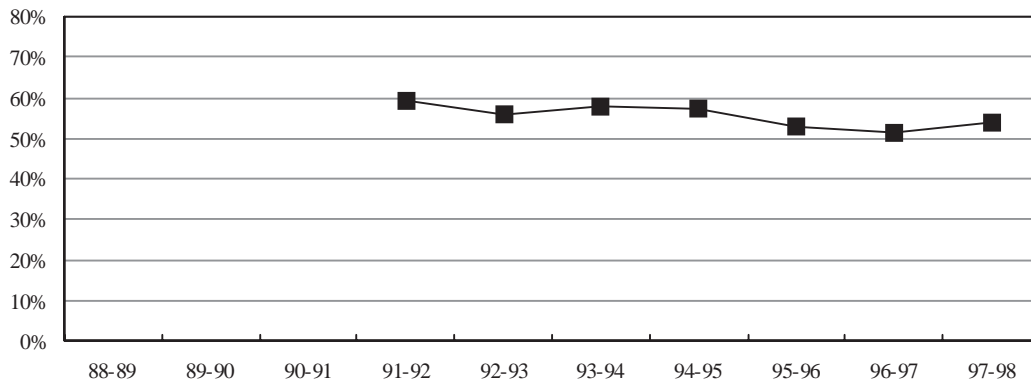


Manitoba

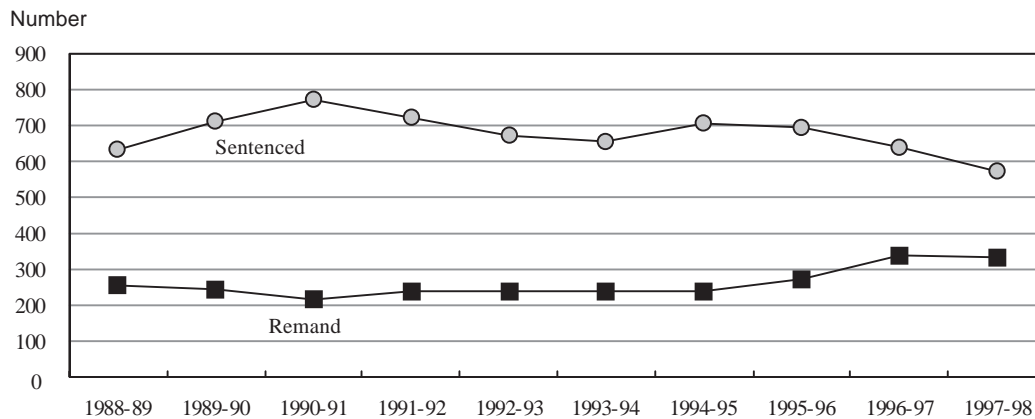
Adult admissions by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Proportion of adult remand admissions, 1988-89 to 1997-98

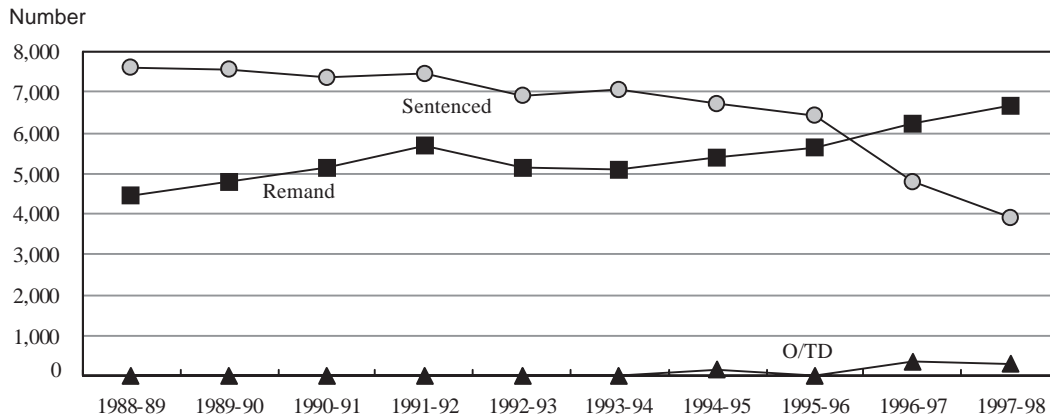


Average daily count of adult inmates by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98

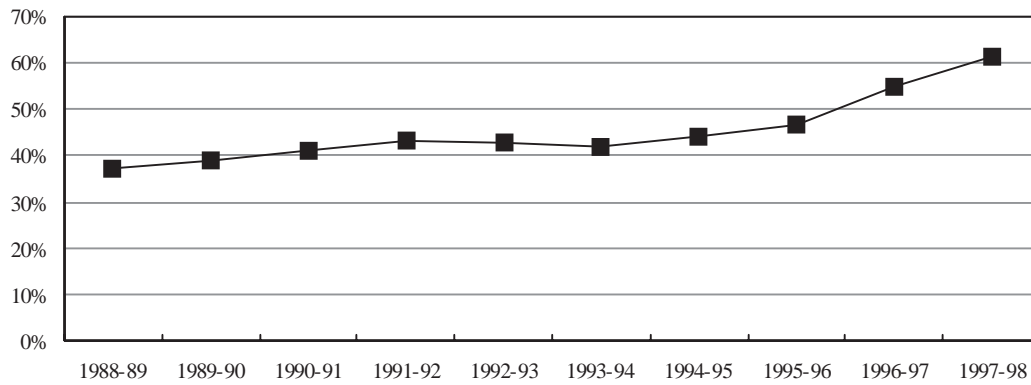


Saskatchewan

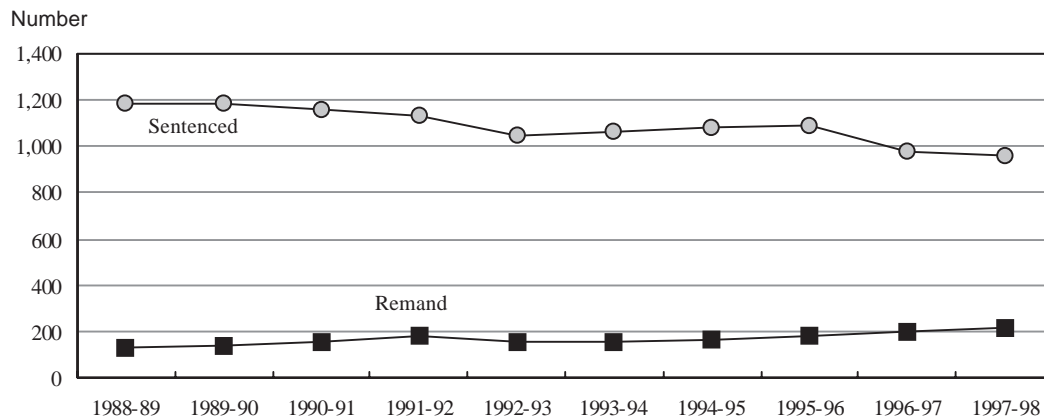
Adult admissions by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Proportion of adult remand admissions, 1988-89 to 1997-98

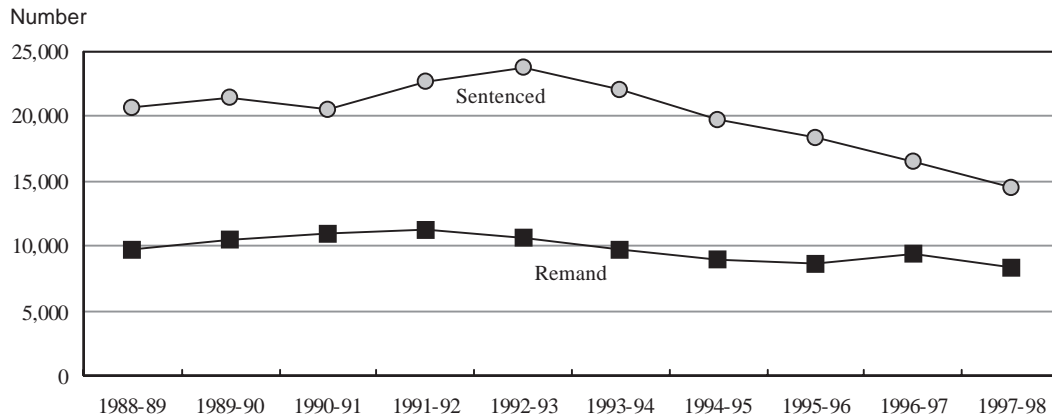


Average daily count of adult inmates by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98

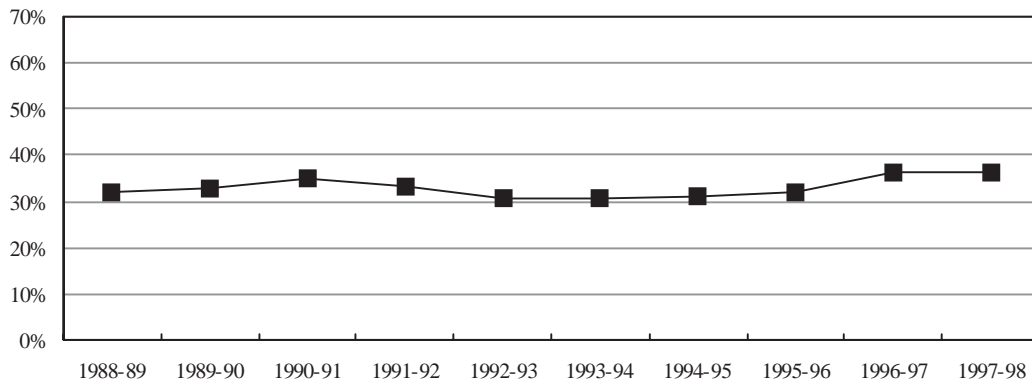


Alberta

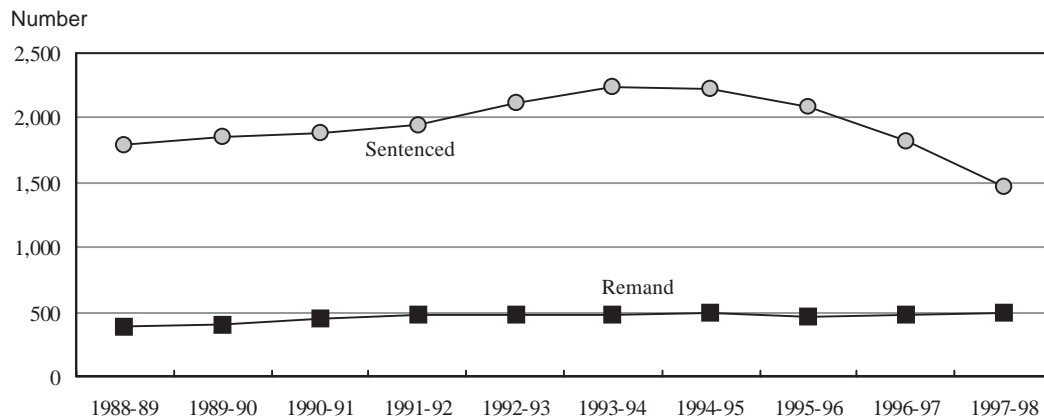
Adult admissions by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Proportion of adult remand admissions, 1988-89 to 1997-98

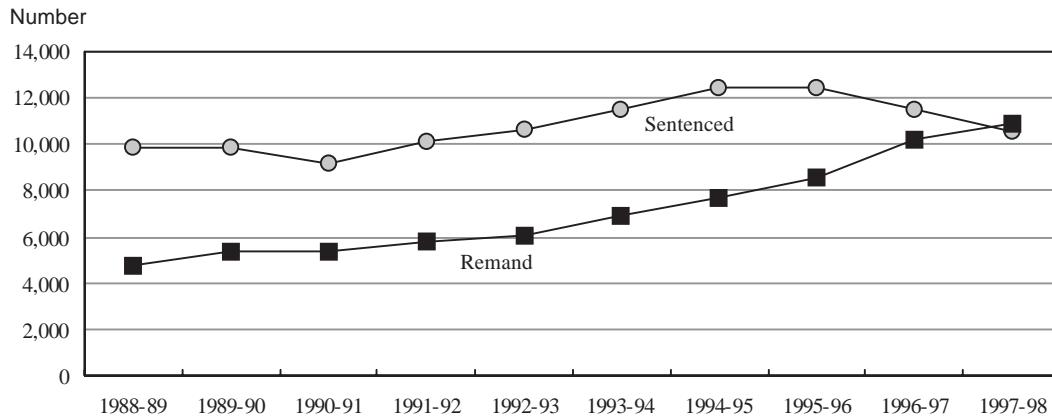


Average daily count of adult inmates by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98

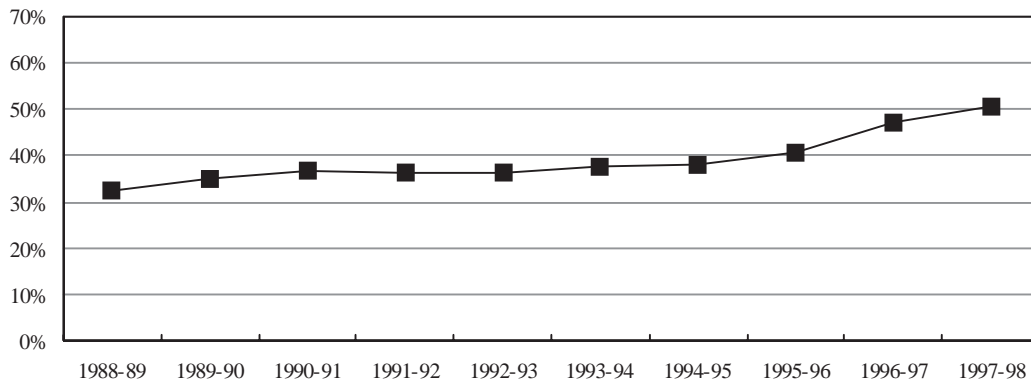


British Columbia

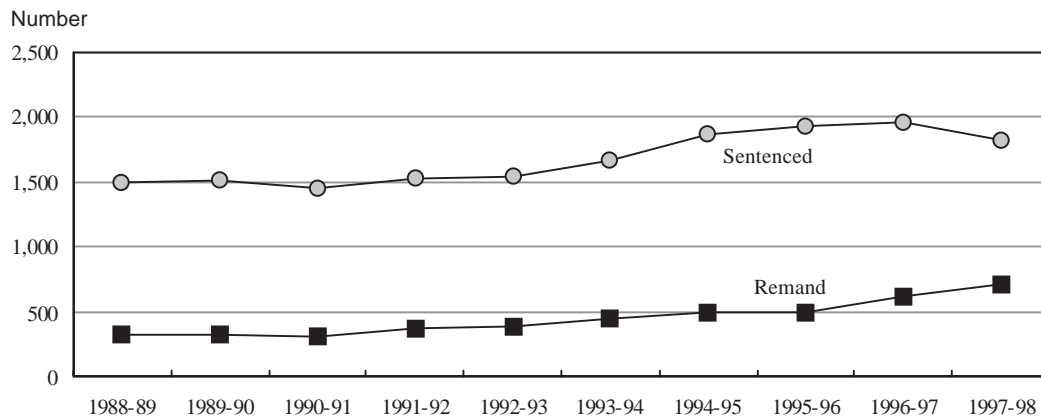
Adult admissions by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Proportion of adult remand admissions, 1988-89 to 1997-98

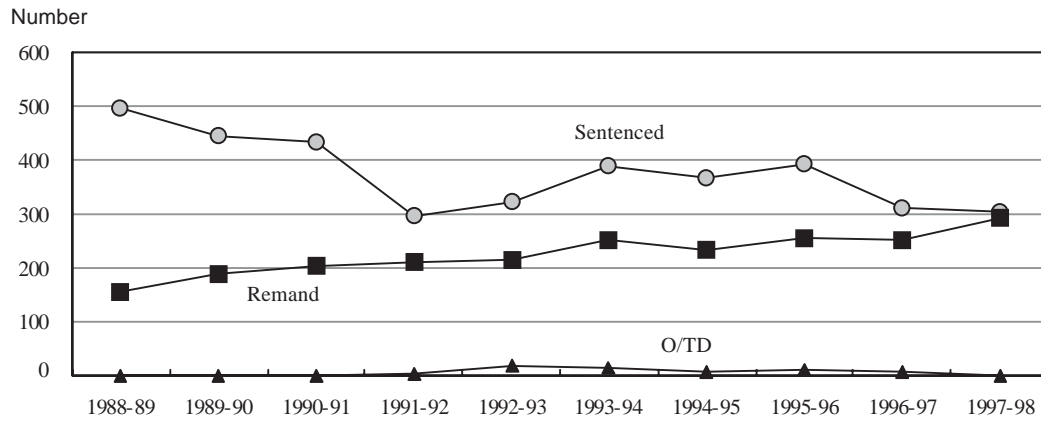


Average daily count of adult inmates by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98

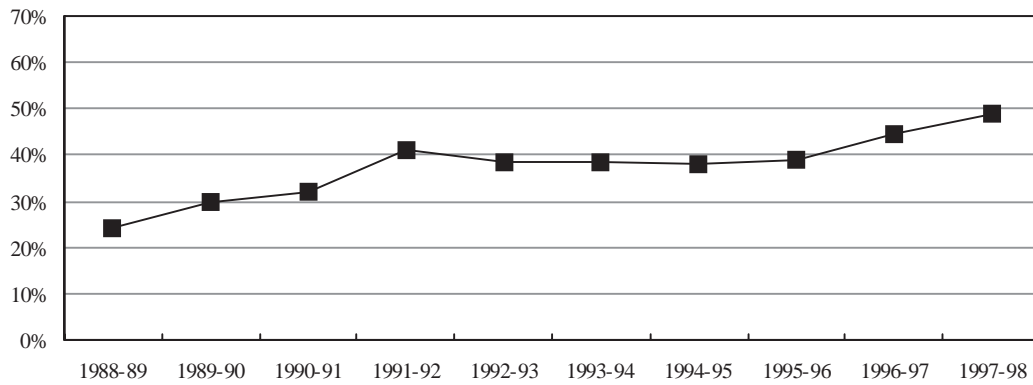


Yukon

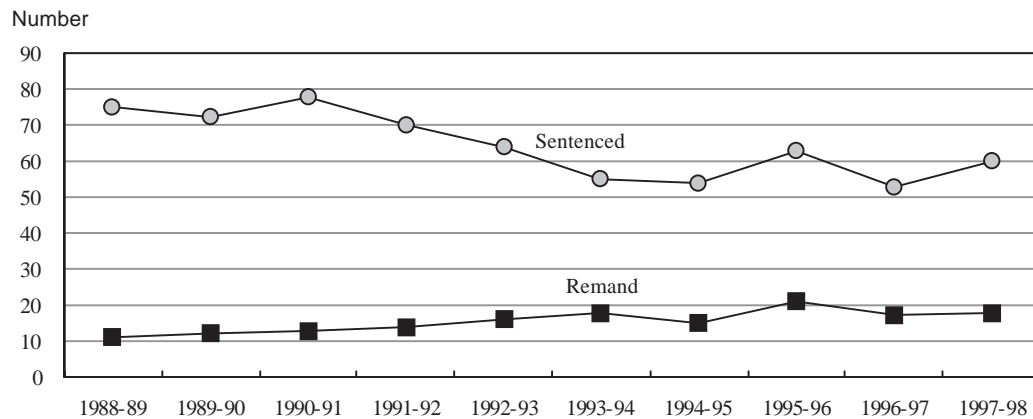
Adult admissions by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Proportion of adult remand admissions, 1988-89 to 1997-98

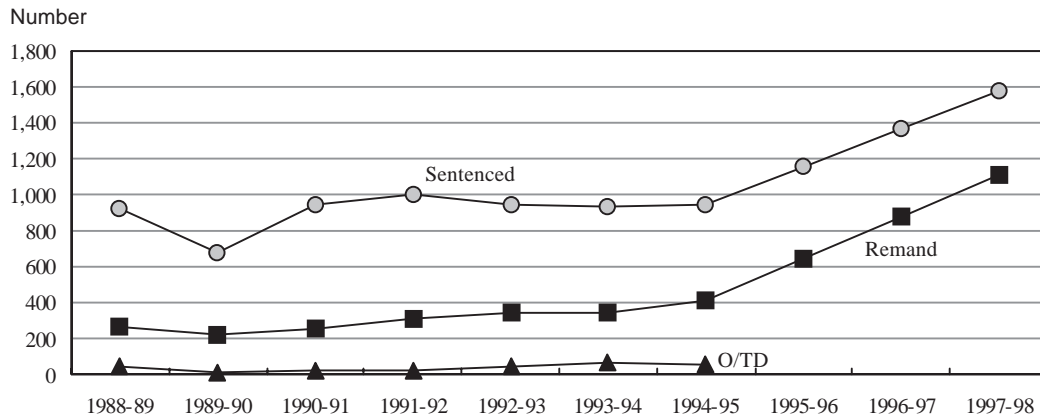


Average daily count of adult inmates by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98

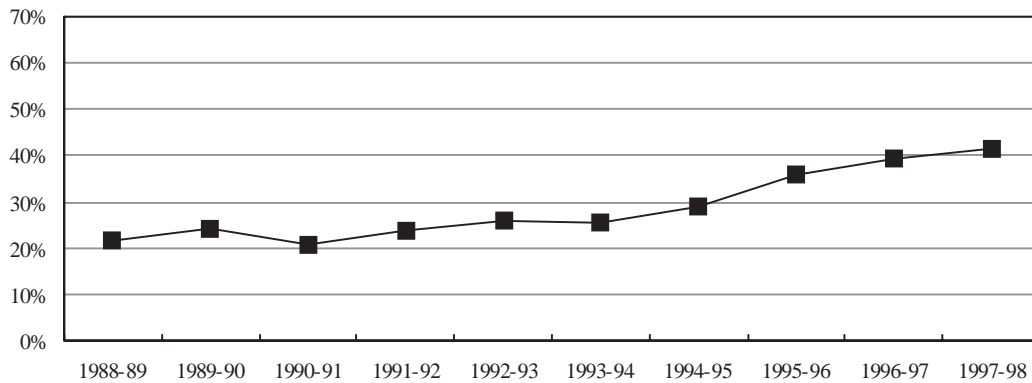


Northwest Territories

Adult admissions by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Proportion of adult remand admissions, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Average daily count of adult inmates by type, 1988-89 to 1997-98

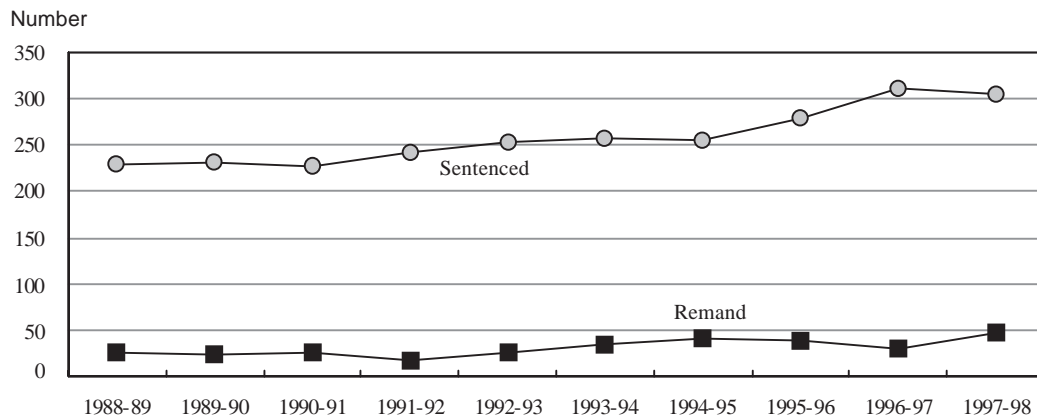


Table A.1 Total Number of Admissions to Adult Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Inmate Status, Canada and the Jurisdictions, 1988-89 to 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Year	Sentenced on admission	Non-sentenced admissions			Total
			Remand	Other/temporary detention	Total	
Newfoundland	1988-89	1,989	215	–	215	2,204
	1989-90	1,821	267	–	267	2,088
	1990-91	2,035	234	–	234	2,269
	1991-92	2,438	264	–	264	2,702
	1992-93	2,666	304	–	304	2,970
	1993-94	2,525	260	–	260	2,785
	1994-95	2,769	254	–	254	3,023
	1995-96	2,386	254	9	263	2,649
	1996-97	1,568	251	–	251	1,819
1997-98	1,166	276	9	285	1,451	
Prince Edward Island	1988-89	1,502	41	–	41	1,543
	1989-90	1,374	56	–	56	1,430
	1990-91	1,447	70	–	70	1,517
	1991-92	1,416	90	–	90	1,506
	1992-93	1,185	67	–	67	1,252
	1993-94	1,070	54	–	54	1,124
	1994-95	802	91	–	91	893
	1995-96	993	93	–	93	1,086
	1996-97	867	128	–	128	995
1997-98	869	169	–	169	1,038	
Nova Scotia	1988-89	2,613	1,266	176	1,442	4,055
	1989-90	1,767	1,516	226	1,742	3,509
	1990-91	1,927	1,579	183	1,762	3,689
	1991-92	2,140	1,622	151	1,773	3,913
	1992-93	2,542	1,212	267	1,479	4,021
	1993-94	2,743	1,100	558	1,658	4,401
	1994-95	2,748	1,054	442	1,496	4,244
	1995-96	2,622	1,139	369	1,508	4,130
	1996-97	2,113	1,432	387	1,819	3,932
1997-98	1,914	1,532	406	1,938	3,852	
New Brunswick	1988-89	3,361	799	–	799	4,160
	1989-90	3,243	909	–	909	4,152
	1990-91	3,448	874	–	874	4,322
	1991-92	4,029	878	–	878	4,907
	1992-93	4,070	910	–	910	4,980
	1993-94	3,702	914	–	914	4,616
	1994-95	3,669	948	–	948	4,617
	1995-96	3,383	988	–	988	4,371
	1996-97	2,919	1,108	–	1,108	4,027
1997-98	2,278	1,201	–	1,201	3,479	
Québec	1988-89	17,937	25,691	–	25,691	43,628
	1989-90	18,870	25,372	–	25,372	44,242
	1990-91	17,316	32,275	–	32,275	49,591
	1991-92	20,578	37,246	–	37,246	57,824
	1992-93	23,306	36,776	–	36,776	60,082
	1993-94	24,802	36,314	–	36,314	61,116
	1994-95	25,852	36,321	–	36,321	62,173
	1995-96	28,075	34,167	–	34,167	62,242
	1996-97	28,753	31,325	–	31,325	60,078
1997-98	26,188	27,681	–	27,681	53,869	

Table A.1 Total Number of Admissions to Adult Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Inmate Status, Canada and the Jurisdictions, 1988-89 to 1997-98 (continued)

Jurisdiction	Year	Sentenced on admission	Non-sentenced admissions			Total
			Remand	Other/temporary detention	Total	
Ontario	1988-89	44,060	24,413	..	24,413	68,473
	1989-90	44,820	25,992	..	25,992	70,812
	1990-91	45,076	27,504	..	27,504	72,580
	1991-92	44,906	44,479	8,006	52,485	97,391
	1992-93	41,934	47,664	8,122	55,786	97,720
	1993-94	39,861	46,161	5,923	52,084	91,945
	1994-95	38,823	46,496	5,733	52,229	91,052
	1995-96	37,110	43,196	5,148	48,344	85,454
	1996-97	36,530	44,829	5,140	49,969	86,499
	1997-98	33,971	44,795	5,174	49,969	83,940
Manitoba	1988-89	..	..	..	..	..
	1989-90	..	..	..	..	..
	1990-91	..	..	..	..	..
	1991-92	3,697	6,844 e	1,020	7,864	11,561
	1992-93	3,587	6,025 e	1,213	7,238	10,825
	1993-94	3,140	7,044 e	2,008	9,052	12,192
	1994-95	3,036	6,550 e	1,854	8,404	11,440
	1995-96	2,433	6,911 e	3,763	10,674	13,107
	1996-97	2,069	6,088 e	3,697	9,785	11,854
	1997-98	1,439	6,157 e	3,859	10,016	11,455
Saskatchewan	1988-89	7,581	4,464	-	4,464	12,045
	1989-90	7,551	4,784	-	4,784	12,335
	1990-91	7,377	5,127	-	5,127	12,504
	1991-92	7,448	5,664	-	5,664	13,112
	1992-93	6,889	5,149	-	5,149	12,038
	1993-94	7,069	5,095	-	5,095	12,164
	1994-95	6,728	5,385	159	5,544	12,272
	1995-96	6,397	5,623	-	5,623	12,020
	1996-97	4,802	6,202	331	6,533	11,335
	1997-98	3,894	6,685	314	6,999	10,893
Alberta	1988-89	20,609	9,679	-	9,679	30,288
	1989-90	21,395	10,516	-	10,516	31,911
	1990-91	20,580	10,998	-	10,998	31,578
	1991-92	22,646	11,340	-	11,340	33,986
	1992-93	23,771	10,601	-	10,601	34,372
	1993-94	22,021	9,666	-	9,666	31,687
	1994-95	19,764	8,912	-	8,912	28,676
	1995-96	18,345	8,618	-	8,618	26,963
	1996-97	16,535	9,359	-	9,359	25,894
	1997-98	14,467	8,294	-	8,294	22,761
British Columbia	1988-89	9,863	4,772	-	4,772	14,635
	1989-90	9,893	5,321	-	5,321	15,214
	1990-91	9,138	5,340	-	5,340	14,478
	1991-92	10,135	5,760	-	5,760	15,895
	1992-93	10,597	6,058	-	6,058	16,655
	1993-94	11,536	6,934	-	6,934 r	18,470
	1994-95	12,437	7,653	-	7,653	20,090
	1995-96	12,425	8,533	-	8,533	20,958
	1996-97	11,531	10,179	-	10,179	21,710
	1997-98	10,583	10,904	-	10,904	21,487

Table A.1 Total Number of Admissions to Adult Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Inmate Status, Canada and the Jurisdictions, 1988-89 to 1997-98 (concluded)

Jurisdiction	Year	Sentenced on admission	Non-sentenced admissions			Total
			Remand	Other/temporary detention	Total	
Yukon	1988-89	495	157	-	157	652
	1989-90	444	188	-	188	632
	1990-91	435	204	-	204	639
	1991-92	296	210	5	215	511
	1992-93	324	215	18	233	557
	1993-94	389	253	16	269	658
	1994-95	368	232	9	241	609
	1995-96	393	256	12	268	661
	1996-97	310	253	6	259	569
1997-98	304	293	1	294	598	
Northwest Territories	1988-89	921	267	41	308 r	1,229
	1989-90	682	222	14	236 r	918
	1990-91	942	255	26	281	1,223
	1991-92	1,004	315	18	333	1,337
	1992-93	946	348	47	395	1,341
	1993-94	931	345	67	412	1,343
	1994-95	942	407	54	461	1,403
	1995-96	1,152 e	643 e	..	643 e	1,795 e
	1996-97	1,363 e	878 e	..	878 e	2,241 e
1997-98	1,573	1,114	..	1,114	2,687	
CANADA (Including Manitoba)	1988-89	..	..	..	..	..
	1989-90	..	..	..	..	..
	1990-91	..	..	..	..	..
	1991-92	120,733	114,712 r	9,200	123,912 r	244,645 r
	1992-93	121,817	115,329 r	9,667	124,996 r	246,813 r
	1993-94	119,789	114,140 r	8,572	122,712 r	242,501 r
	1994-95	117,938	114,303 r	8,251	122,554 r	240,492 r
	1995-96	115,714 r	110,421 r	9,301	119,722 r	235,436 r
	1996-97	109,360 r	112,033 r	9,561	121,594 r	230,953 r
	1997-98	98,646	109,101 r	9,763	118,864 r	217,510 r
CANADA (Excluding Manitoba)	1988-89	110,931 r	71,764 r	217 r	71,981 r	182,912 r
	1989-90	111,860 r	75,143 r	240 r	75,383 r	187,243 r
	1990-91	109,721 r	84,460 r	209 r	84,669 r	194,390 r
	1991-92	117,036 r	107,868 r	8,180 r	116,048 r	233,084 r
	1992-93	118,230 r	109,304 r	8,454 r	117,758 r	235,988 r
	1993-94	116,649 r	107,096 r	6,564 r	113,660 r	230,309 r
	1994-95	114,902 r	107,753 r	6,397 r	114,150 r	229,052 r
	1995-96	113,281 r	103,510 r	5,538 r	109,048 r	222,329 r
	1996-97	107,291 r	105,944 r	5,864 r	111,808 r	219,099 r
	1997-98	97,207 r	102,944 r	5,904 r	108,848 r	206,055 r

- nil or zero

.. data not available

... figures not appropriate or applicable

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Table A.2 Average Number of Offenders in Provincial/Territorial Custody— Actual-In, by Inmate Status, Canada and the Jurisdictions, 1988-89 to 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Year	Actual-in count ⁽¹⁾				Total
		Sentenced	Not sentenced		Total	
			Remand	Other/temporary detention		
Newfoundland	1988-89	275	24	1	25	300
	1989-90	277	27	—	27	304
	1990-91	263	31	—	31	294
	1991-92	323	31	—	31	354
	1992-93	373	37	—	37	410
	1993-94	346	34	—	34	380
	1994-95	354	39	—	39	393
	1995-96	319	36	—	36	355
	1996-97	281	32	—	32	313
1997-98	262	40	—	40	302	
Prince Edward Island	1988-89	67	9	—	9	76
	1989-90	79	11	—	11	90
	1990-91	92	13	—	13	105
	1991-92	92	16	—	16	108
	1992-93	99	16	—	16	115
	1993-94	88	8	—	8	96
	1994-95	84	11	—	11	95
	1995-96	96	11	—	11	107
	1996-97	76	13	—	13	89
1997-98	83	9	—	9	92	
Nova Scotia	1988-89	316	51	—	51	367
	1989-90	344	55	—	55	399
	1990-91	323	56	—	56	379
	1991-92	340	56	—	56	396
	1992-93	335	60	—	60	395
	1993-94	363	73	—	73	436
	1994-95	373	66	—	66	439
	1995-96	346	61	—	61	407
	1996-97	327	78	—	78	405
1997-98	308	90	—	90	398	
New Brunswick	1988-89	320	30	5	35	355
	1989-90	325	41	4	45	370
	1990-91	360	37	7	44	404
	1991-92	371	36	9	45	416
	1992-93	414	42	8	50	464
	1993-94	410	46	11	57	467
	1994-95	376	43	11	54	429
	1995-96	353	48	10	58	411
	1996-97	339	54	7	61	400
1997-98	319	57	8	65	384	
Québec ⁽²⁾	1988-89	1,778	1,059	—	1,059	2,837
	1989-90	1,884	1,184	—	1,184	3,068
	1990-91	2,012	1,156	—	1,156	3,168
	1991-92	2,099	1,245	—	1,245	3,344
	1992-93	2,269	1,287	—	1,287	3,556
	1993-94	2,328	1,217	—	1,217	3,545
	1994-95	2,334	1,219	—	1,219	3,553
	1995-96	2,303	1,167	—	1,167	3,470
	1996-97	2,267	1,158	—	1,158	3,425
1997-98	2,117	1,185	—	1,185	3,302	

Table A.2 Average Number of Offenders in Provincial/Territorial Custody— Actual-In, by Inmate Status, Canada and the Jurisdictions, 1988-89 to 1997-98 (continued)

Jurisdiction	Year	Actual-in count ⁽¹⁾				Total
		Sentenced	Not sentenced		Total	
			Remand	Other/temporary detention		
Ontario	1988-89	4,011	1,890	44	1,934	5,945
	1989-90	4,508 r	2,233 r	44	2,277 r	6,785
	1990-91	4,562	2,246	45	2,291	6,853
	1991-92	5,052	2,270	59	2,329	7,381
	1992-93	4,955	2,381	85	2,466	7,421
	1993-94	4,786	2,381	87	2,468	7,254
	1994-95	4,619	2,507	156	2,663	7,282
	1995-96	4,690	2,465	201	2,666	7,356
	1996-97	4,819	2,710	237	2,947	7,766
	1997-98	4,631	2,915	232	3,147	7,778
Manitoba	1988-89	634	258	3	261	895
	1989-90	712	243	—	243	955
	1990-91	771	216	—	216	987
	1991-92	721	238	—	238	959
	1992-93	672	239	28	267	939
	1993-94	654	237	2	239	893
	1994-95	703	237	1	238	941
	1995-96	696	272	4	276	972
	1996-97	639	340	5	345	985
	1997-98	570	332	6	338	908
Saskatchewan	1988-89	1,186	132	—	132	1,318
	1989-90	1,185	136	—	136	1,321
	1990-91	1,157	159	—	159	1,316
	1991-92	1,136	179	—	179	1,315
	1992-93	1,042	156	—	156	1,198
	1993-94	1,060	154	—	154	1,214
	1994-95	1,076	164	—	164	1,240
	1995-96	1,088	179	—	179	1,267
	1996-97	980	195	—	195	1,175
	1997-98	958	219	—	219	1,177
Alberta	1988-89	1,795	390	—	390	2,185
	1989-90	1,857	404	—	404	2,261
	1990-91	1,877	448	—	448	2,324
	1991-92	1,952	477	—	477	2,430
	1992-93	2,112	472	—	472	2,584
	1993-94	2,240	478	—	478	2,718
	1994-95	2,215	497	—	497	2,712
	1995-96	2,084	466	—	466	2,550
	1996-97	1,825 r	484 r	—	484 r	2,309
	1997-98	1,463	494	—	494	1,957
British Columbia	1988-89	1,494	323	—	323	1,817
	1989-90	1,512	331	—	331	1,843
	1990-91	1,448 r	313 r	—	313 r	1,761
	1991-92	1,528 r	367	—	367	1,895
	1992-93	1,548	379	—	379	1,927
	1993-94	1,664	449	—	449	2,113
	1994-95	1,874	487	—	487	2,361
	1995-96	1,933	501	—	501	2,434
	1996-97	1,961	623	—	623	2,584
	1997-98	1,814	703	—	703	2,517

Table A.2 Average Number of Offenders in Provincial/Territorial Custody– Actual-In, by Inmate Status, Canada and the Jurisdictions, 1988-89 to 1997-98 (concluded)

Jurisdiction	Year	Actual-in count ⁽¹⁾				Total
		Sentenced	Not sentenced		Total	
			Remand	Other/temporary detention		
Yukon	1988-89	75	11	–	11	86
	1989-90	72	12	–	12	84
	1990-91	78	13	–	13	91
	1991-92	70	14	–	14	84
	1992-93	64	16	–	16	80
	1993-94	55	18	–	18	73
	1994-95	54	15	–	15	69
	1995-96	63	21	–	21	84
	1996-97	53	17	–	17	70
	1997-98	60	18	1	19	79
Northwest Territories ⁽³⁾	1988-89	230 r	25	–	25	255
	1989-90	231 r	24	–	24	255
	1990-91	227	25	–	25	252
	1991-92	241	18	–	18	259
	1992-93	252	26	–	26	278
	1993-94	258	35	–	35	293
	1994-95	255 r	42 r	–	42 r	297
	1995-96	278	39	–	39	317
	1996-97	311	30	–	30	341
	1997-98	304	47	–	47	351
CANADA	1988-89	12,181 r	4,202	53	4,255	16,436
	1989-90	12,986 r	4,701 r	48	4,749 r	17,735
	1990-91	13,170 r	4,713 r	52	4,765 r	17,935
	1991-92	13,925 r	4,947	68	5,015	18,940
	1992-93	14,135	5,111	121	5,232	19,367
	1993-94	14,251	5,130	100	5,230	19,481
	1994-95	14,316 r	5,327 r	168 r	5,495 r	19,811
	1995-96	14,249	5,266	215	5,481	19,730
	1996-97	13,878 r	5,734 r	249	5,983 r	19,861
	1997-98	12,889	6,109	247	6,356	19,244

(1) Counts are reported as average daily counts.

(2) Quebec – Average counts are based on the count taken on the 15th day of each month.

(3) Northwest Territories – Average counts are derived from monthly counts.

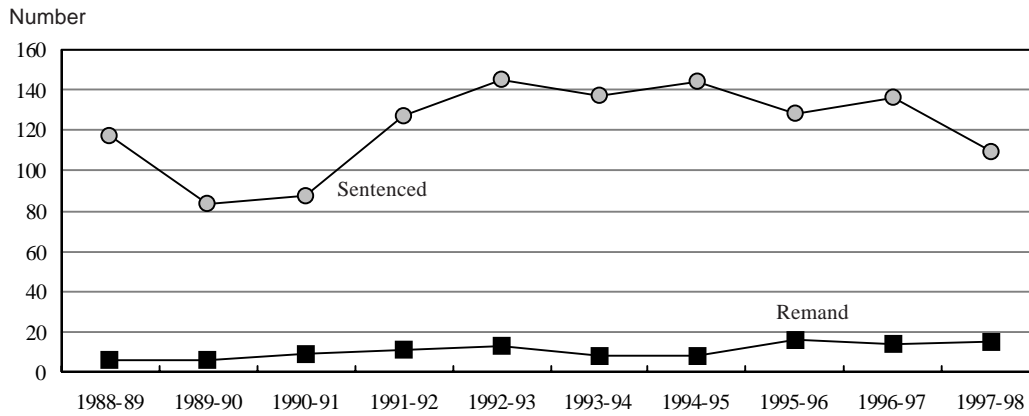
Appendix B

Average Daily Count of Youth in Custody by Jurisdiction

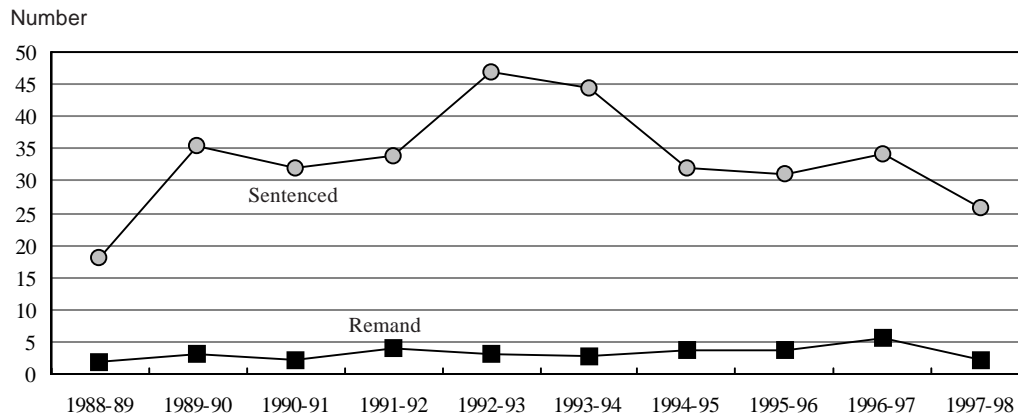
1988-89 to 1997-98

Average daily count of youth in custody

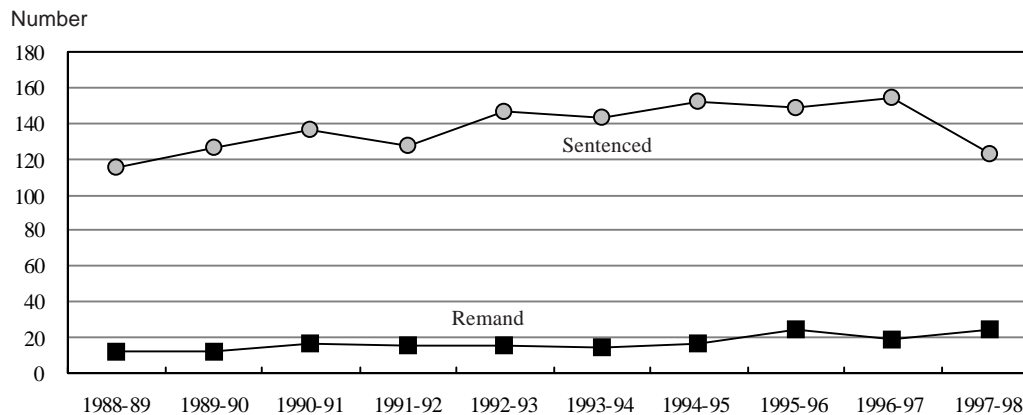
Newfoundland, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Prince Edward Island, 1988-89 to 1997-98

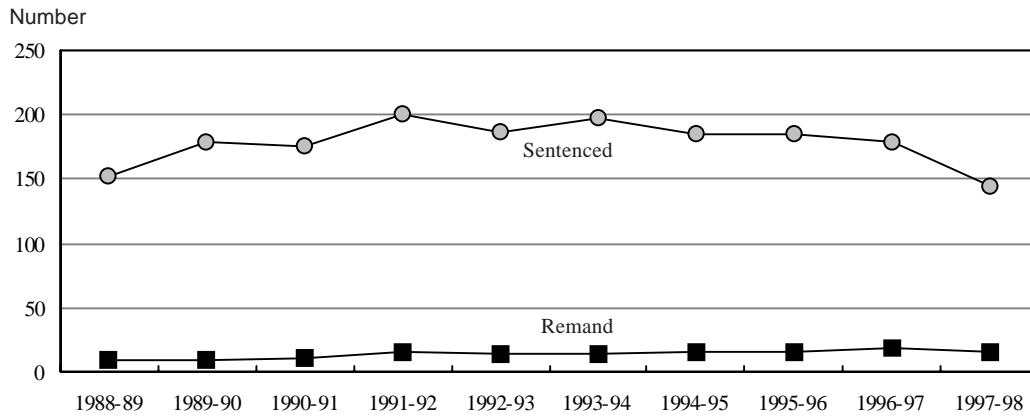


Nova Scotia, 1988-89 to 1997-98

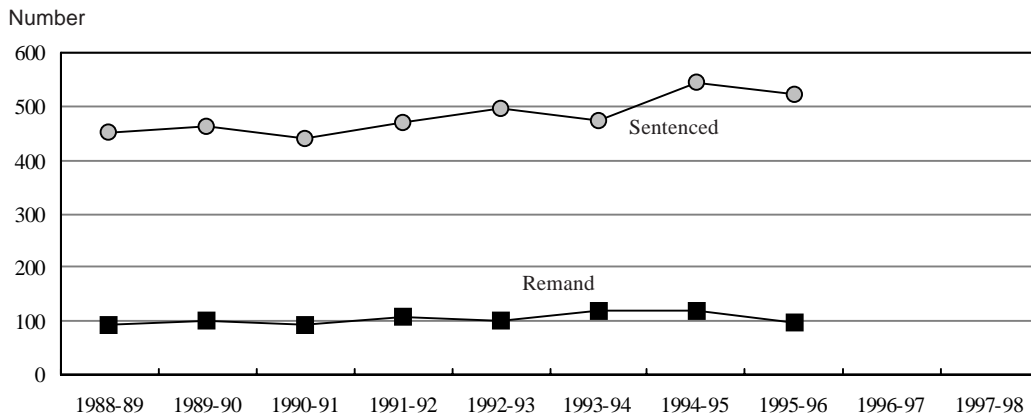


Average daily count of youth in custody

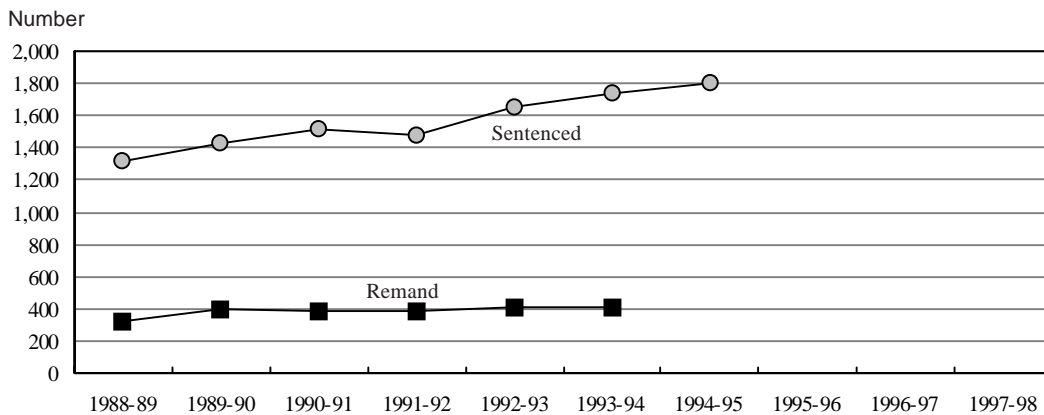
New Brunswick, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Quebec, 1988-89 to 1997-98

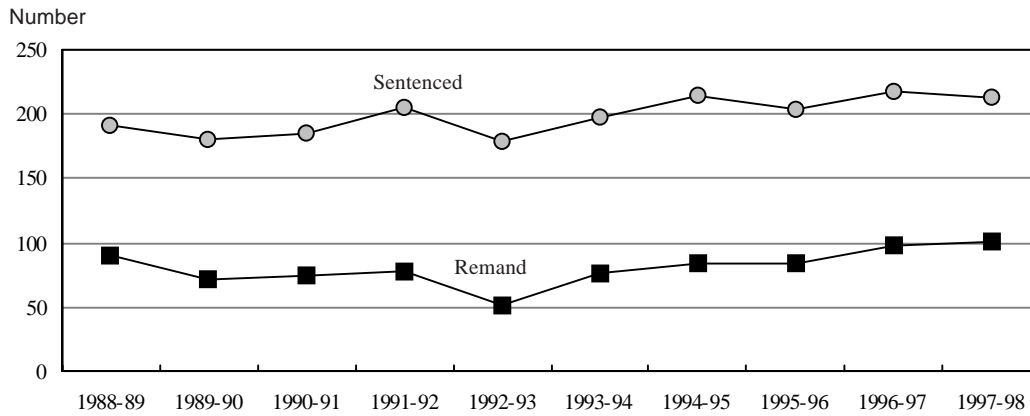


Ontario, 1988-89 to 1997-98

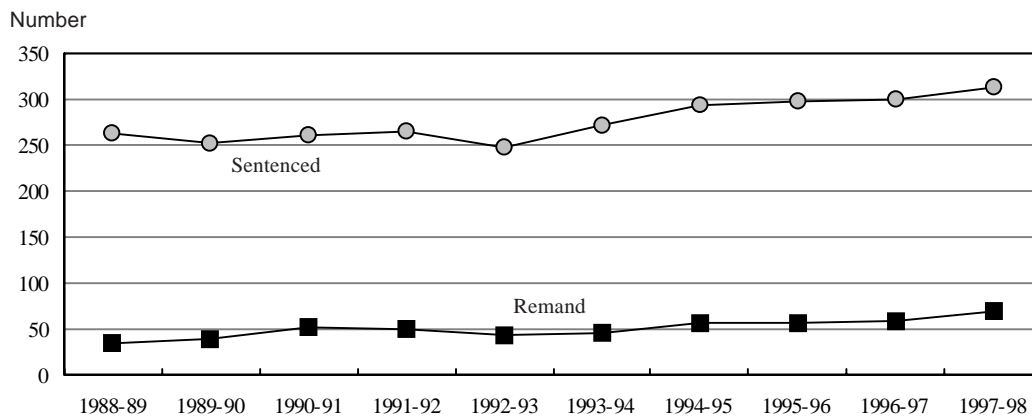


Average daily count of youth in custody

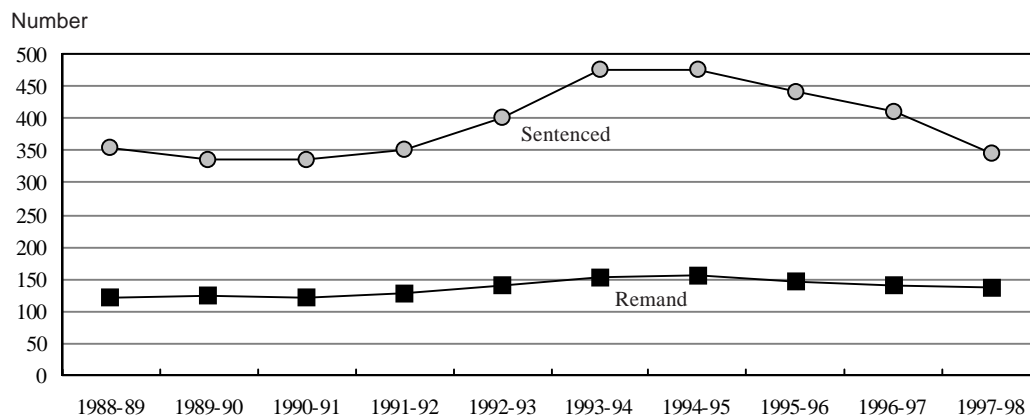
Manitoba, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Saskatchewan, 1988-89 to 1997-98

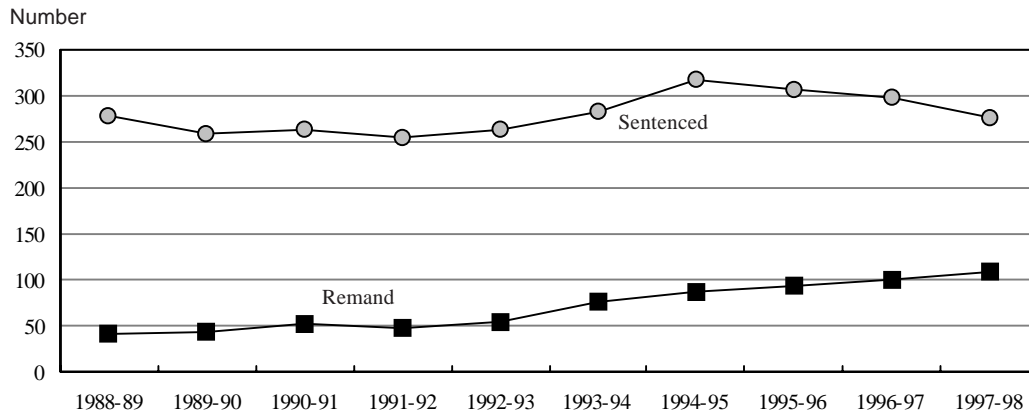


Alberta, 1988-89 to 1997-98

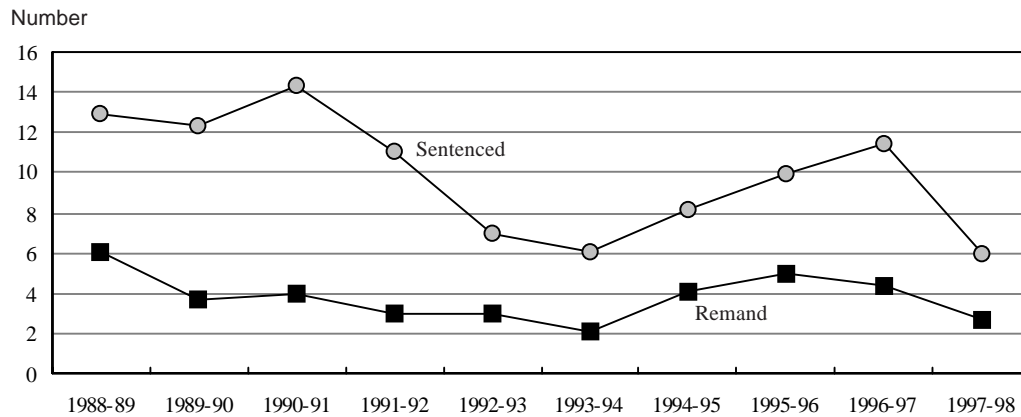


Average daily count of youth in custody

British Columbia, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Yukon, 1988-89 to 1997-98



Northwest Territories, 1988-89 to 1997-98

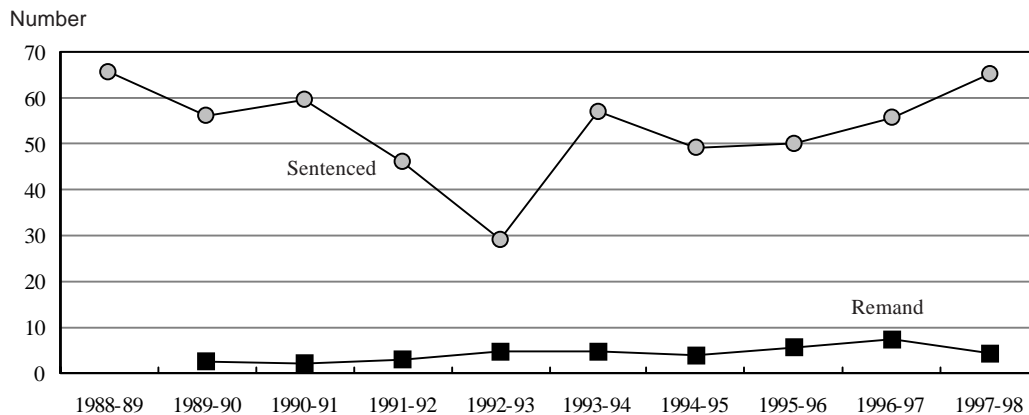


Table B.1 Average Number of Youth in Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Inmate Status, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1988-89 to 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Years	Average Count			Actual-in count	
		Secure custody	Open custody	Total		
Newfoundland	1988-89	43	74 ^e	118	6	123
	1989-90	42	42	84	6	90
	1990-91	43	45	88	9	97
	1991-92	51	75	127	11	137
	1992-93	68	77	145	13	158
	1993-94	66	71	137	8	145
	1994-95	63	81	144	8	152
	1995-96	51	77	128	15	143
	1996-97	60	77	136	14	150
	1997-98	53	56	109	15	124
Prince Edward Island ⁽¹⁾	1988-89	9	9	18	2	20
	1989-90	23	13	35	3	39
	1990-91	18	14	32	2	34
	1991-92	18	16	34	4	38
	1992-93	28	19	47	3	50
	1993-94	23	22	44	3	47
	1994-95	16	16	32	4	36
	1995-96	19	12	31	4	35
	1996-97	14	20	34	6	40
	1997-98	13	13	26	2	28
Nova Scotia	1988-89	41	75	116	12	128
	1989-90	47	80	127	13	139
	1990-91	47	89	136	17	153
	1991-92	33	95	128	16	145
	1992-93	40	108	147	16	163
	1993-94	47	97	143	15	158
	1994-95	45	107	152	17	169
	1995-96	37	111	148	24	172
	1996-97	39	116	155	19	174
	1997-98	27	96	123	24	147
New Brunswick ⁽²⁾	1988-89	70	81	151	9	160
	1989-90	74	105	179	9	188
	1990-91	74	101	175	10	185
	1991-92	82	119	200	16	216
	1992-93	86	100	187	14	201
	1993-94	83	113	197	14	211
	1994-95	65	120	185	15	201
	1995-96	70	115	184	16	200
	1996-97	69	109	178	19	197
	1997-98	65	79	145	16	161
Quebec	1988-89	226	227	452	93	545
	1989-90	229	235	464	102	566
	1990-91	219	222	441	94	535
	1991-92	228	241	469	108	577
	1992-93	237	258	495	99	595
	1993-94	245	227	472	119	590
	1994-95	282	261	543	118	661
	1995-96	266	255	520	95	615
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..

Table B.1 Average Number of Youth in Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Inmate Status, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1988-89 to 1997-98 (continud)

Jurisdiction	Years	Average Count				
		Secure custody	Open custody	Total	Remand/temporary detention	Actual-in count
Ontario ⁽³⁾	1988-89	648	663	1,311	324	1,635
	1989-90	736	698	1,434	396	1,830
	1990-91	763	750	1,513	379	1,892
	1991-92	689	791	1,480	385	1,865
	1992-93	785	868	1,653	411	2,064
	1993-94	813	922	1,735	405	2,140
	1994-95	839	963	1,802	..	..
	1995-96	..	..	..	..	..
	1996-97	..	..	..	..	..
	1997-98	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	1988-89	79	112	191	90	280
	1989-90	87	93	179	72	251
	1990-91	86	99	185	75	260
	1991-92	103	102	205	77	281
	1992-93	77	101	178	52	230
	1993-94	97	101	197	77	274
	1994-95	98	117	215	83	298
	1995-96	74	129	203	83	286
	1996-97	99	118	217	97	315
	1997-98	96	117	213	102	315
Saskatchewan	1988-89	130	132	262	35	297
	1989-90	125	127	251	39	290
	1990-91	119	142	261	52	313
	1991-92	121	145	265	51	317
	1992-93	129	119	248	43	291
	1993-94	140	132	273	45	318
	1994-95	153	141	294	57	351
	1995-96	159	139	298	56	354
	1996-97	155	146	301	59	360
	1997-98	173	140	313	69	383
Alberta	1988-89	143	211	353	121	475
	1989-90	146	188	334	123	458
	1990-91	169	166	334	122	456
	1991-92	174	179	352	126	479
	1992-93	209	194	402	140	543
	1993-94	251	224	474	151	625
	1994-95	250	225	475	156	632
	1995-96	218	223	441	146	587
	1996-97	201	209	410	141	550
	1997-98	167	177	343	137	480
British Columbia ⁽⁴⁾	1988-89	136	141	277	41	318
	1989-90	122	137	259	44	303
	1990-91	129	133	263	52	314
	1991-92	108	146	254	47	300
	1992-93	106	156	262	54	317
	1993-94	115	169	283	76	359
	1994-95	123	194	317	88	405
	1995-96	116	191	306	94	401
	1996-97	108	190	298	101	399
	1997-98	111	166	277	109	386

Table B.1 Average Number of Youth in Provincial/Territorial Custody, by Inmate Status, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1988-89 to 1997-98 (concluded)

Jurisdiction	Years	Average Count				
		Secure custody	Open custody	Total	Remand/temporary detention	Actual-in count
Yukon	1988-89	4	9	13	6	19
	1989-90	3	9	12	4	16
	1990-91	4	10	14	4	18
	1991-92	4	7	11	3	14
	1992-93	4	3	7	3	10
	1993-94	4	2	6	2	8
	1994-95	8	1	8	4	12
	1995-96	8	2	10	5	15
	1996-97	7	4	11	4	16
	1997-98	4	2	6	3	9
Northwest Territories ⁽⁵⁾	1988-89	27	39	66	...	66
	1989-90	21	35	56	3	59
	1990-91	19	40	60	2	62
	1991-92	23	23	46	3	49
	1992-93	21	8	29	5	33
	1993-94	24	33	57	5	62
	1994-95	27	22	49	4	53
	1995-96	24	26	50	6	56
	1996-97	24	31	56	7	63
	1997-98	26	40	65	4	70
CANADA TOTAL ⁽⁶⁾	1988-89	1,555	1,773	3,328	738	4,066
	1989-90	1,655	1,761	3,415	813	4,229
	1990-91	1,691	1,811	3,501	817	4,318
	1991-92	1,634	1,939	3,571	847	4,418
	1992-93	1,790	2,011	3,800	853	4,655
	1993-94	1,906	2,112	4,018	919	4,937
	1994-95	1,968	2,249	4,217	554	2,968
	1995-96	1,041	1,279	2,320	544	2,864
	1996-97	777	1,020	1,796	468	2,264
	1997-98	734	885	1,620	482	2,101

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

- (1) Prince Edward Island: The Prince Edward Island Youth Courts were almost entirely closed from July to December 1988, awaiting a Supreme Court ruling on the authority of Youth Court in Prince Edward Island. During this period, counts were lower than might usually be expected.
- (2) New Brunswick: Secure custody counts are daily counts; open custody counts are weekly counts.
- (3) Ontario: Data for 12 to 15 year olds are not available for the 1992-93 reporting period. Remand/temporary detention data for 12 to 15 year olds are not available from October 1993. Sentenced open and secure data for 12 to 15 year olds are not available from January 1995.
- (4) British Columbia: As of October 1991, open custody data includes youths in community based residential centres.
- (5) Northwest Territories: Total for 1988-89 includes "sentenced secure" and "sentenced open" only. Totals for the 1990-91 fiscal year cover only the first six months.
- (6) CANADA: For 1988-89, Northwest Territories includes "sentenced secure", "sentenced open" and "total" counts only. Totals for Northwest Territories cover only the first six months of 1990-91. Ontario total excludes 12 to 15 year olds for 1992-93, and sentenced open and secure data for 12 to 15 year olds are not available from January 1995.