



Catalogue no. 85-567-XIE

Community corrections in Canada

2004



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Community corrections in Canada

2004

by Donna Calverley and Karen Beattie

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

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September 2005

Catalogue no. 85-567-XIE

ISSN 0000-0000

ISBN 0-662-40840-3

Frequency: Occasionnal

Ottawa

La version française de cette publication est disponible sur demande (n° 85-567-XIF au catalogue).

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

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Introduction

Correctional services are generally divided into two broad areas: custody (or prison) and community corrections. Custodial corrections refer to those services that are delivered in prison settings. Community corrections refer to services that are delivered in community settings.

In Canada, the provinces and territories are responsible for delivering the bulk of community corrections services to youth and adults and they represent the focus of this report. The Correctional Service Canada (CSC) also provides federal community corrections to penitentiary inmates (adults serving two years and greater who are released to the community on federal day parole, full parole and statutory release). Federal community corrections, as well as provincial parolees supervised by CSC, are not included within the scope of this report.

This special study will provide an overview of provincial/territorial community corrections in Canada and will address the following questions:

1. What types of community corrections programs exist in Canada?
2. How are these programs and services delivered and how do they vary across jurisdictions?
3. What are the jurisdictional caseload volumes for these programs?
4. How have these caseloads changed over the past decade?

Part 1 of this report introduces and defines community corrections in Canada. As well, the principles relating to community corrections which are contained in the Criminal Code, Young Offenders Act (1984-2003) and the Youth Criminal Justice Act (enacted April 2003) are described. The administration of various services and supervised programs is discussed and how this administration relates to relevant legislation.

Part 2 of the report presents a national overview of community corrections, using data from the Adult Correctional Services Survey, the Youth and Adult Key Indicator Report, the Alternative Measures Survey and the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey.

Part 3 presents jurisdictional profiles of community corrections. Within each profile there is a description of the unique characteristics of the administration of community corrections of that jurisdiction.

Section 1

Overview of community corrections programs

The main purpose of provincial and territorial community correctional services in both the adult and youth justice systems is to administer and monitor the diversion programs, pre-trial supervision, and community-based sentences. Community correctional services are also responsible for a number of additional justice activities which best fit within the community corrections context, including pre-sentence reports, fine option programs and temporary absence supervision.

The *Criminal Code*, the *Young Offenders Act* and the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* provide the underlying framework for the administration of community corrections services. Many offences and sanctions in the *Criminal Code* and youth specific legislation overlap, creating similarities in the practices of community corrections for youth and adults.

The *Criminal Code of Canada*, the *Young Offenders Act* and the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* each set out guidelines to determine the various programs available in Canada. However, jurisdictions are not obligated to follow them directly. Jurisdictions will differ, sometimes substantially, in the availability and administration of the programs set out in these Acts.

1.1 Adults

The availability of community corrections programs differs by jurisdiction. Table 1-1 indicates corrections services available to adults within each jurisdiction.

Adult alternative measures

Alternative measures or diversion programs are used to divert individuals who commit less serious crimes away from the court process. Although traditionally

associated with youth, the *Criminal Code* (s.717 (1), CCC) also allows for adult alternative measures programs. In order to enter the program, he/she must admit involvement in the offence and give consent to participate (s.717 (1)(b,c), CCC). If the individual fully complies with the program, any charges based on the same offence will be dismissed (s.717 (4)(a), CCC).

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon offer adult alternative measures programs without limitations. The Northwest Territories and Nunavut offer it on a limited basis, and Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario do not offer adult alternative measures programs.

Pre-trial supervision

The *Criminal Code* stipulates that a person who is charged with an offence may be compelled to appear in court (Part XVI, CCC). He or she may be released by way of a promise to appear, or may be detained in custody (sometimes called pre-trial detention or remand), or the charged person may enter into a recognizance¹ or undertaking² with or without conditions. One of the conditions of an undertaking or recognizance can be to report to a peace officer. In some jurisdictions, pre-trial supervision programs have been set up in their community corrections operations in order to facilitate this requirement and to provide an acceptable alternative to pre-trial detention.

Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and Nunavut offer pre-trial supervision universally throughout the province/territory. Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories offer pre-trial supervision on a limited basis. Community corrections services in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec do not offer pre-trial supervision.

Probation

A sentence of probation requires that the offender abide by conditions as specified in a probation order. Probation may be ordered alone and is a

1. A recognizance is an obligation entered into before a court or magistrate whereby the accused person acknowledges that he or she will do some act required by law that has been specified.

2. An undertaking is a promise given in the course of legal proceedings by a party or his or her counsel, generally as a condition to obtaining some concession from the court.

required accompaniment to a suspended sentence or conditional discharge. Probation can also be ordered in addition to most other sentences, including a conditional sentence, a fine as well as incarceration for 2 years or less. The supervision of probation orders is generally the most prominent activity in the administration of community corrections. On an average day in 2002/03, 88% of all adult persons in provincial/territorial community corrections were supervised on probation.³

A probation order can have both mandatory and optional conditions attached to it. Mandatory conditions are required on all probation orders and include: to keep the peace and be of good behaviour, appear before the court when required to do so, notify the court or probation officer in advance of any change in name or address and notify the court or probation officer of any change in employment or occupation (s.732.1 (2), CCC).

Optional conditions include, but are not limited to: abstain from consumption of alcohol or other intoxicating substances; abstain from owning, possessing or carrying a weapon; provide support and care for dependents; perform up to 240 hours of community service over a period not exceeding 18 months and/or comply with any other reasonable condition that the court imposes (s.732.1 (3)(f), CCC). Notably, reporting to a probation officer is also an optional condition of probation (s.732.1 (3)(a), CCC).

In most jurisdictions, offenders who are sentenced to probation with supervision are supervised solely by a probation officer. Some offenders in Alberta, Quebec and Saskatchewan may be supervised through both a probation officer and a contracted agency. This can occur, for example, when a community service or restitution order is required as part of the probation order. A non-profit organization such as the Salvation Army may be contracted to directly supervise the completion of these conditions. The contracted agency is responsible for reporting any breaches to the probation officer.

If an offender breaches a condition of probation without reasonable excuse, he/she is guilty of an indictable offence (liable to imprisonment for up to 2 years) (s.733.1 (1)(a), CCC), or a summary conviction (liable

to imprisonment for up to 18 months) and/or fine not exceeding \$2,000 (s.733.1 (1)(b), CCC).

Restitution

Restitution can either be unsupervised or supervised. Restitution is considered unsupervised (stand-alone) when ordered under section 738 of the *Criminal Code* or attached to a non-reporting probation order. Supervised restitution is a condition of supervised probation or of a conditional sentence.

A restitution order ensures that the offender compensates the victim. It can be made under three circumstances: for any loss or destruction of property during the commission of an offence as well as during the arrest or attempted arrest of an individual; for any loss of income or support for any bodily harm inflicted on the victim; and, for food, clothing, or shelter to his/her spouse (s.738.1 (a-c), CCC). The consequences of failing to comply with a restitution order are consistent with those associated with a breach of probation according to the *Criminal Code*.

Almost all jurisdictions impose restitution as part of probation (supervised and non-supervised). Most jurisdictions (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut) offer stand-alone (s.738) restitution orders throughout the jurisdiction as well. Community corrections services in Ontario and Saskatchewan do not make use of stand-alone restitution orders.

Community service

Similar to restitution, community service can be a condition of supervised probation or a conditional sentence. The court may also order stand-alone community service by attaching it to a non-reporting probation order. The *Criminal Code* specifies limits on the amount of hours required for a community service order (CSO), up to 240 hours of service within an 18 month period (s.732.1 (3)(f), CCC).

All jurisdictions offer community service orders when attached to supervised probation. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut also offer stand-alone community service orders without limitations, while Prince Edward Island offers it with limitations. Community corrections services in Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British

3. See Johnson, S. 2004. "Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2002/03." *Juristat*, Vol. 24, 10. Catalogue no. 85-002-XPE. Ottawa, Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Columbia and the Yukon do not offer stand-alone community service orders.

Conditional sentences

In September 1996, the *Criminal Code of Canada* was amended to include *Conditional Sentencing of Imprisonment* (s.742). A conditional sentence can be applied: Where a person is convicted of an offence that is punishable by a minimum term of imprisonment, and the court:

- (a) imposes a sentence of imprisonment of less than two years, and
- (b) is satisfied that serving a sentence in the community would not endanger the safety of the community and would be consistent with the fundamental purpose and principles of sentencing set out in section 718 to 718.2,

The court may, for the purpose of supervising the offender's behaviour in the community, order that the offender serve the sentence in the community, subject to the offender's complying with the conditions of a conditional sentence order made under section 742.3.

Section 742.3 stipulates that a conditional sentence includes the following mandatory conditions: reporting to a supervisor within two working days, keep the peace, and be of good behaviour in the community. As is the case with probation, optional conditions may include, but are not limited to: abstain from alcohol and drugs, or carrying a weapon (s.742.1 (2)(a-c), CCC). In *R. v. Proulx*, the Supreme Court clarified the meaning of the conditional sentencing provisions and stated that the conditions of a conditional sentence should be more restrictive of the offender's liberty than those of probation. Consequently, the court established that house arrest should be a common requirement of the conditional sentencing regime.

All jurisdictions offer conditional sentences without limitations. By re-directing offenders from sentenced custody, conditional sentencing has caused all provincial/territorial community corrections caseloads to increase. Although a conditional sentence is defined as a community sentence, the policy surrounding conditional sentences is much more stringent than traditional community sentences. Thus, the community corrections tools used, such as risk/needs assessments, for conditional sentences may differ from those used in the case of probation.⁴

In the event of a breach of condition of a conditional sentence, the offender may be detained and compelled to appear before the court. Depending on the circumstances surrounding the breach, the court may take no action, change the optional conditions, or suspend or terminate the sentence and order the offender to custody (s.742.6 (9)(a-d), CCC).

Fine option programs

If an individual is given a fine, he/she can elect to enter into a fine option program (s.736 (1), CCC). The program allows him/her to earn credits for work performed in lieu of a payment, either in whole or in part of a fine. The intention of the fine option program is to give an option to pay off a fine using other means and can often be used as a way to provide an alternative to incarceration for individuals who default, or would default, on their fines and would otherwise be incarcerated.

Not all jurisdictions offer the fine option program - community corrections services in Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario and British Columbia do not offer a fine option program to adults. Those that do offer the program, differ on the type of fine eligible, when an offender is eligible to enter the program; and the amount credited to him/her.

Depending on the jurisdiction, individuals can enter the program if they have been ordered to pay a fine from either provincial/territorial statutes, criminal/federal laws, other federal statutes or municipal by-laws. Jurisdictions have the option to include or exclude specific laws or sections of the laws, for example although Manitoba permits municipal by-laws to be applied to the fine option program, parking violations are excluded.

Again, depending on jurisdiction, an individual can also elect to enter the program at various points in the process. Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Yukon and Nunavut allow clients to enter the fine option program when the fine is levied, but not after. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, and the Northwest Territories allow entry into the program up to the issuance of the warrant of committal for a fine default, and Manitoba allows into the fine option program at the point of admission to jail. Additionally, Alberta allows offenders to begin the program after entering the institution, thereby reducing the length of period

4. See Hendrick, D., Martin, M., & Greenberg, P. 2003. "Conditional sentencing in Canada: A statistical profile 1997-2001." Catalogue no. 85-560-X. Ottawa, Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

of imprisonment. Fine option credits usually follow provincial/territorial minimum wage legislation,⁵ but can range from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per hour.

Temporary absences

Under the *Prisons and Reformatories Act* temporary absences, either escorted or unescorted, allow prisoners to leave provincial or territorial institutions for medical and humanitarian reasons, to facilitate the prisoner's rehabilitation or reintegration into the community, or for any other purpose consistent with the purpose and principles of the *Act*.

In most jurisdictions the responsibility for granting temporary absences rests with senior managers of individual correctional facilities. Prisoners can be granted a temporary absence to leave a facility for up to 60 days. After the temporary absence is granted, it may be renewed.

As in other community release situations, temporary absences can have conditions attached including supervision by a probation officer. The *Prisons and Reformatories Act* also includes provisions for suspensions and revocations in case of a breach of condition. If an offender perpetrates a breach, a warrant of committal is issued and he/she is returned to custody.

Although all jurisdictions offer temporary absences, probation officers have little or no role in overseeing offenders in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the Yukon. Instead, other departments including correctional staff or police departments supervise temporary absences.

1.1.1 Administration/reports

Pre-sentence reports

A pre-sentence report is prepared by a probation officer or delegate and may be presented to the Court after the accused pleads or is found guilty. The report is intended to, "assist the court in imposing a sentence or in determining whether the accused should be discharged" (s.721 (1), CCC).

The mandatory contents of the report include: the offender's age, maturity level, behaviour, attitude,

criminal history and the history of any alternative measures used in the past, as well as the offender's response to those measures. The Court also has the authority to request information about the offenders 'character', as well as "information on any other matter required by the court" (s.721 (4), CCC).

Section 718.2(e) requires that during the sentencing process, particularly that of an Aboriginal person, "all available sanctions other than imprisonment that are reasonable in the circumstances should be considered." When dealing with Aboriginal persons the pre-sentence report must give priority consideration to restorative justice and the court should be informed of the availability of alternatives to incarceration inside or outside of the Aboriginal community.

Risk/needs assessments

Risk/needs assessments play a pivotal role in the supervision of an individual while in community corrections. These empirical assessment scales are used to match levels of appropriate supervision to the offender's risk and allow probation officers, and offenders themselves, to become aware of needs for intervention that would result in a positive reintegration into the community. Risk/needs assessments are used for most, but not all persons in community corrections.

Two levels of risk/needs assessments are generally used: primary and secondary. Primary risk/needs assessments are administered to all eligible offenders. Primary and secondary assessments may also be categorized as general and specific. There are three primary (general) assessments: the *Primary Risk Assessment* (PRA), the *Community Risk Needs Assessment* (CRNA) and the *Level of Service Inventory – Revised* (LSI-R).⁶ The PRA is a tool developed within the *Offender Risk Assessment Management System* (ORAMS). The CRNA samples 12 needs factors and considers this information while comparing it to a risk scale. The LSI-R samples 54 risks and needs. It also takes dynamic situations into consideration, such as his/her family matters or substance abuse issues.

Secondary, or specific, assessments are administered to offenders who have been convicted of certain crimes, such as assault, sexual assault or partner abuse. For

5. As of April 1, 2004, minimum wage rate ranged from \$5.90 per hour in Alberta to \$8.50 per hour in Nunavut.

6. Andrews, D.A. and J. Bonta, 1998. "The Psychology of Criminal Conduct, Second Edition." Anderson Publishing Co., Cincinnati, OH.

example, STATIC-99⁷ assesses the probability of an adult male offender repeating a sexual or violent crime.

In practice, the individual is classified into a supervision level based on an assessment of the risks and/or needs at the beginning of his/her supervision period. Generally, the lower the risk of the individual to the community, the less contact he/she has with his/her probation officer. Probation officers periodically review and update assessments. Based on updates, revisions can be made which can cause, among other things, changes in frequency of contact during supervision.

1.2 Youth

Although this study contains data regarding young persons in community corrections under the *Young Offender's Act* (YOA), it also discusses programs implemented in response to the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA).

Under the YOA, young persons between the ages of 12 and 17 at the time the offence was committed, were handled differently than adults in the justice system. With the exception of a few statutes, the principles of sentencing of sections 718 to 718.2 of the *Criminal Code* did not apply to young people covered under the YOA. The YOA recognized crime prevention as essential to handling young persons and declared that young persons should not suffer the same consequences for their behaviour as adults (s.3.1 (a, a.1), YOA).

The *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) came in to effect on April 1, 2003, replacing the YOA. The YCJA possesses several distinguishing features to the YOA, one of which is a presumption of the use of alternatives to the formal court process to deal with non-violent and first-time offenders.

As well, the YCJA states that a youth court justice shall not commit a young person to custody unless:

- (a) the young person has committed a violent offence;
- (b) the young person has failed to comply with non-custodial sentences;

- (c) the young person has committed an indictable offence for which an adult would be liable to imprisonment for a term of more than two years and has a history that indicates a pattern of findings of guilt; or
- (d) in exceptional cases where the young person has committed an indictable offence and the aggravating circumstances of the offence are such that the imposition of a non-custodial sentence would be inconsistent with the purpose and principles set out in section 38 (s.39 (1), YCJA).

Table 1-2 indicates correctional services available to young persons within jurisdictions.

Alternative measures

Under section 4(1) of the *Young Offenders Act*, alternative measures (AM) were used to divert the client from the court process. Participation was contingent on the youth accepting responsibility for his/her actions (s.4 (1)(e), YOA) and agreeing to enter into the program (s.4 (1)(c), YOA). Typically, participation in the program was reserved for less serious offences and first-time offenders. Once an agreement to enter into an alternative measures program was made, one or more programs were assigned to the individual.

With the implementation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA), alternative measures were replaced by extrajudicial sanctions (EJS). Like AM programs, EJS programs allow young persons to be diverted from the court process. The YCJA puts additional emphases on the use of diversion programs by stating that they are "presumed to be adequate to hold a young person accountable for his or her behaviour" (s.4 (c)(d), YCJA). If the young person completes the requirements of the program, all charges are dismissed.

Although all jurisdictions offered alternative measures programs under the YOA and extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA throughout their province or territory, they differ as to which programs are available for alternative measures. Alternative measures programs may include, among other programs: community service, personal service, an educational program, an apology, and/or a social skills improvement course.

7. Hanson, R.K. and D. Thornton, 1999. "Static-99: Improving Actuarial Risk Assessment for Sex Offenders." (User Report No. 1999-02). Ottawa: Department of the Solicitor General of Canada.

Pre-trial supervision

As is the case with adults, the youth court must consider pre-trial supervision as an alternative to incarceration. Before placing the young person into remand, the court must determine whether a responsible adult is willing to provide care and exercise control over the young person care and whether the young person is willing to be placed in the care of that adult instead of custody (s.7.1 (1)(a-c), YOA).

Under the YOA, it was specified that young persons be dealt with under the rules of the Judicial Interim Release⁸ provisions of the *Criminal Code* (s.515 (10), CCC). Thus, the court could only commit a young person to custody if there was a question of court attendance, public safety or in order to maintain confidence in the administration of justice.

Similar to the YOA, the Judicial Interim Release provisions of the *Criminal Code* apply under the YCJA. However, the YCJA provides two additional guidelines. A young person cannot be detained in pre-trial detention as a substitute for child protection or based on his/her mental health (s.29 (1), YCJA). Also, there is a presumption against the use of pre-trial detention if he/she could not be sentenced to custody if found guilty of the alleged offence (s.29 (2), YCJA).

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Nunavut all offer pre-trial supervision universally throughout the province/territory for youth. Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island Ontario and the Northwest Territories offer it to some clients. Community corrections services in Nova Scotia New Brunswick, Quebec and the Yukon do not offer pre-trial supervision.

Probation

All jurisdictions offer probation services to young persons. As is the case for adults, young persons placed on probation must abide by a set of mandatory conditions. For youth, these mandatory conditions are to keep the peace and be of good behaviour; and to appear before the court when required to do so (s.23 (1)(a,b), YOA; s.55 (1)(a,b), YCJA). Similar to that in adult community corrections, a range of optional conditions is also available to the court. As is the case in adult community corrections, it is important to note that reporting to a probation officer is an optional condition (s.23 (2)(a), YOA; s.55 (2)(a), YCJA).

8. Judicial Interim Release is more commonly known as pre-trial supervision or bail supervision.

In addition, a probation order can be a sentence on its own or attached to open custody, secure custody or most other sentences. Probation constitutes, by far, the largest component of supervised youth corrections. In 2002/03, ninety percent of young persons in the youth correctional population were on supervised probation.⁹

Restitution

A young person may be ordered to pay compensation to any victim of an offence. The young person must pay a fixed amount to compensate for damage to property, loss of income or support, or damage for personal injury arising from an offence (s.20 (c,e&f), YOA; s.42 (2)(e,f), YCJA). In addition, if any person unknowingly bought stolen merchandise from a young person, restitution can be ordered for the amount that was paid. Similar to adults, the youth court can order stand-alone restitution under this section or through a non-reporting probation order, or a supervised restitution order can be ordered concurrent to a probation order.

All jurisdictions offer supervised restitution. However, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario (Phase 2),¹⁰ Manitoba, Alberta, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut offer stand-alone restitution on a limited basis. Prince Edward Island, Ontario (Phase 1),¹¹ British Columbia and the Yukon offer stand-alone restitution on an unlimited basis. Community corrections services in Saskatchewan does not offer stand-alone restitution.

Community service

Community service orders (CSOs) can be either supervised with a requirement to report to a probation officer, or unsupervised (stand-alone). Unlike for adults, the YOA and the YCJA allow for a stand-alone CSO that is independent of a probation order. The maximum time allowed for a CSO is 240 hours within 6 months.

All jurisdictions offer supervised community service to young persons. Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario (Phase 2), Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut offer stand-alone community service universally. Prince Edward Island, Ontario (Phase 1) and the Yukon offer stand-alone community service

9. See Reitano, J. 2004. 'Youth Custody and Community Services in Canada, 2002/03.' *Juristat*, Vol.24,9. Catalogue no. 85-002-X, Ottawa, Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

10. Phase 2 youth include those who are 16 and 17 year olds.

11. Phase 1 youth include those who are 12 to 15 years old.

limitedly. New Brunswick and Saskatchewan do not offer stand-alone community service.

Fine option programs

When a young person is given a fine, he/she may be able to elect to enter a fine option program. This program allows an alternative to incarceration for young persons, if the fine would not otherwise be paid. The YOA stipulated that a young person may discharge a fine by earning credits for work performed (s.20 (2), YOA). The YCJA specifies the same guidelines (s.54 (2), YCJA).

Depending on the jurisdiction, young persons can enter the program if they have been sentenced to a fine from one or more of: provincial/territorial statutes, criminal/federal laws, other federal statutes and/or municipal by-laws. Young persons are also able to enter the program at different stages of the process, such as when the disposition is given to the young person, at the expiration of the payment period, at issuance of a warrant of committal, and finally, at admission to custody.

Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario (Phase 1 and 2), British Columbia and the Yukon do not offer a fine option program for youth. The other jurisdictions offer the program with varying eligibility criteria, as well as entry to the program. Fine option credits usually follow provincial/territorial minimum wage legislation, but can range from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per hour.¹²

Temporary absences

All jurisdictions offer temporary absence/reintegration leaves without limitations. Section 35 of the *Young Offender's Act* specifically authorized the use of a temporary or day release. Under the YOA, a temporary release could not exceed 15 days and could be issued with or without an escort for medical, compassionate or humanitarian reasons or for the purpose of rehabilitating the young person or re-integrating him/her into the community (s.35 (1)(a), YOA).

A young person may also be released from custody on a day pass in order to attend school, obtain or continue

employment, perform domestic or other duties required by the young person's family, participate in a program that would better enable the young person to carry out employment, or to attend an out-patient treatment program (s.35 (1)(b)(i-iv), YOA).

Formally known as a temporary absence leaves under the YOA, the YCJA contains provisions for a reintegration leave. Under specified conditions, a young person committed to custody can be granted reintegration leave for up to 30 days for medical, compassionate, humanitarian reasons, or to reintegrate the young person into the community (s.91 (1)(a), YCJA). As well, reintegration leave may be renewed at the discretion of the provincial director. If a young person were to breach any of the conditions of the leave, authorization may be revoked and the young person may be detained and returned to custody (s.91 (4), YCJA).

Additions to community supervision under the YCJA

With the implementation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, a range of new types of community supervision has been introduced. Although data will not be available until late 2005 for these programs, their introduction has substantially broadened the scope of youth community corrections services. The additional programs include the following:

- Custody and supervision: All youth custodial sentences now require that they be followed by a period of community supervision. Under the Young Offenders Act, this was a requirement of a sentence for murder only.
- Intensive Support and Supervision program & Intensive Rehabilitative Custody and Supervision program: Subject to their availability in the jurisdiction, the court may sentence the young offender to these more intensive types of community supervision. Sentencing to an Intensive Rehabilitative Custody and Supervision program, however, is restricted to serious violent offenders where the young person suffers from a mental, psychological or emotional disturbance or disorder, and that a treatment plan has been developed where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the risk of the young person committing another serious violent offence will be reduced.

¹² As of April 1, 2004, minimum wage rate ranged from \$5.90 per hour in Alberta to \$8.50 per hour in Nunavut.

- **Deferred Custody and Supervision program:** Similar to a conditional sentence for adults, the young person is supervised in the community and is subject to conditions. In the event of a breach of condition, the offender may be arrested and compelled to appear before the court. Depending upon the circumstances surrounding the breach, the court may take no action, change the optional conditions, or order the offender to serve the remainder of the order as if it were a custody and community supervision order.

1.2.1 Administration/reports

Pre-disposition and Pre-sentence reports

The YOA defined a disposition as any order made under sections 20, 20.1 and 28 to 32, including one or more of the following: an absolute or conditional discharge; a fine; compensation; restitution; community service; probation; or custody. Before any disposition was ordered, the court could consider a pre-disposition report.

The YCJA stipulates that young persons are to be sentenced rather than given a disposition. Moreover, the YCJA puts greater emphasis on pre-sentence reports. A pre-sentence report includes the same criteria as a pre-disposition report, with one noteworthy addition. Under the YCJA, a pre-sentence report shall include sentencing recommendations (s.40 (2)(c), YCJA).

Pre-sentence reports include, where possible, the results of an interview with: the young person; his/her parents; members of his/her extended family and of the victim(s). It also includes the young person's age, maturity level, character, behaviour and attitude as well as his/her willingness to make amends (s.40 (2)(d)(i,ii), YCJA).

The court may take a pre-sentence report into consideration when sentencing a young person. Thus, it is vital that the reports include past findings of delinquency and history of alternative measures or extrajudicial sanctions, as well as review the availability of appropriate community service facilities (s.40 (2)(d)(iii-v), YCJA).

Risk/needs assessments

Two levels of risk/needs assessments used are: primary (or general) and secondary (or specific). Primary risk/needs assessments are administered to all eligible offenders. Risk/needs assessments are comprised of the summary of risk/needs factors, an assessment of special considerations, an assessment of a general risk/needs level, contact level, the case management plan and the case management review. Risk/needs assessments assess, among other things, the young persons age, offence history, education and aggressivity. These indicators allow both the offender and those responsible for his/her supervision insight as to the types of treatment programs needed. Secondary assessments are administered to offenders who have been convicted of specific crimes, such as assault, sexual assault, or partner abuse.

Each jurisdiction has the discretion to determine who receives assessments. Generally, these assessments are administered to young persons who will be serving a sentence in the community. In practice, the offender is classified into a supervision level based on an assessment of his/her risks and/or needs at the beginning of his/her the supervision period. Generally, the lower the risk of the offender to the community, the less contact the offender has with his/her probation officer. Probation officers periodically review and update assessments. Based on updates, revisions can be made which can cause, among other things, changes in frequency of contact during supervision.

Section 2

National overview of community corrections statistics

Admissions data are collected when an offender commences a program or sanction in correctional services. The same person can be included several times in admissions data if there is movement by the offender into new programs or sanctions (for example when an individual moves from one service to another, e.g. from custody to probation, or re-enters community supervision in the same year).

Average counts, in contrast, provide a snapshot of the counts of individuals in correctional services at a point in time. Typically, community corrections perform month-end counts of offenders, whereas custodial services perform daily counts.

Data in the National Overview may differ from data within the profiles. The National Overview largely consists of data from the *Adult Correctional Services Survey (ACS)*, the *Youth Custody and Community Services Survey (YCCS)* and the *Alternative Measures Survey (AM)*. These surveys are conducted annually and produce data that, once released, are not normally updated until the next survey year. The data provided in these profiles include data that have been provided especially for this special study as well as previously released and any updates. Accordingly, there will be circumstances in which the data in these profiles do not match the data in the survey-based National Overview tables.

2.1 Adults

In 2002/03, nearly 369,000 adults were admitted to provincial/territorial and federal correctional services,¹ 30% (104,478) of which were admitted to community supervision. Of these, probation

admissions accounted for 80% (83,250) of all admissions to community supervision (table 6-1).

Admissions to probation increased 5% between 1993/94 and 2002/03, while custodial supervision (Johnson 2004) decreased by 1%. A contributing factor to this trend may be the implementation of conditional sentences. As of 2002/03, conditional sentence admissions have increased by 31% since 1997/98, the first full year of data collection. As well, the average offender count of conditional sentences in 2002/03 was about 12,900, up 10% from the previous year (table 6-1).

On an average day in 2002/03, there were approximately 156,500 persons in correctional services (Johnson, 2004). About 117,000 people (75%) were supervised in the community. Of those in community supervision, the majority (88%) were on supervised probation (table 6-1).

The average cost per offender has also gone up in recent years, likely influenced by the more intensive support requirements of community services. In 1993/94, the average daily offender cost in constant dollars was \$3.43. In 2002/03 the average daily offender cost increased to \$4.10. However, community supervision is still significantly lower than the constant (1992/93) average daily inmate custodial supervision cost of \$117.77 (Johnson, 2004).

With the exception of Prince Edward Island all jurisdictions that offer the fine option program have reported decreases in admissions. Overall, jurisdictions reported a 67% decrease in admissions to the fine option program² (table 2).

There has also been a decline in admissions to temporary absences.³ A larger portion of offenders are serving their sentence in the community, coupled with shorter incarceration periods may be decreasing the opportunity for the use of temporary absences. Whatever the reason, admissions to the temporary absence program have decreased, on average, 70%, ranging from a decrease of 4% in Saskatchewan to 92% in Alberta (table 3).

1. Johnson, S. 2004. "Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2002/03." *Juristat*, Vol. 24, 10. Catalogue no. 85-002-X. Ottawa, Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

2. Due to data availability includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta.

3. Reporting jurisdictions include Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Emphasis has been placed within the justice system to consider alternatives to the incarceration of individuals. Indeed, admissions to pre-trial supervision have greatly increased in all reporting jurisdictions.⁴ Admissions to pre-trial supervision increased, on average, 47%.⁵ Increases ranged from a low of 35% in British Columbia, to a high of 740% in the Yukon (table 4).

2.2 Youth

In 2002/03, there were about 50,000 youth admissions to provincial/territorial correctional services, (Reitano, 2004) approximately half (23,828)⁶ of which were to supervised probation (table 7-1).

Between 1993/94 and 2002/03, sentenced custody counts⁷ have decreased by 67%, from 3,256 to 1,064. At the same time, supervised probation⁸ has remained stable. Average month end counts of young offenders on supervised probation have decreased, from 25,644 in 1993/94 to 25,602 in 2002/03 (table 8-1).

In addition to formal community corrections, youth may be able to participate in alternative measures programs. In 2002/03, there were also approximately 25,000 cases resulting in an alternative measures program, up 8% from the previous year (table 5).

4. Reporting jurisdictions include Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon.

5. Manitoba and Saskatchewan were not included in the analysis.

6. Excludes Ontario 12 to 15 year olds (Phase 1), the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

7. Sentenced custody counts exclude Ontario 12 to 15 year olds.

8. Excludes New Brunswick, Ontario 12 to 15 year olds, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Section 3

Jurisdictional profiles

3.1 Newfoundland and Labrador¹

3.1.1 Adults

Introduction

Community correctional service programs in Newfoundland and Labrador are administered by the Department of Justice through the Attorney General. Text table 3.1 lists the community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004. While most programs were available universally, correctional services in Newfoundland and Labrador did not offer stand-alone community service orders (CSO), a fine option program, intensive supervision programs, pre-trial supervision or alternative measures programs for adults.

Administration of programs

The administration of community correctional programs involves probation officers and assistants, as well as electronic monitoring officers, each of whom may provide primary or secondary case management. The primary case manager is typically a probation officer who is responsible for the principle supervision of the offender while secondary case managers may perform other duties such as making referrals and supervising community work or treatment programs.

1. For more information on Newfoundland and Labrador's community corrections programs see: www.justice.gov.nl.ca/just/.

Text table 3.1

Program availability,¹ Newfoundland and Labrador adults

Program or service	2004	
	Available universally	Not available
Probation	Yes	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...
Electronic monitoring	Yes	...
Restitution	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...
Alternative measures	...	Yes
Pre-trial supervision	...	Yes
Intensive supervision program	...	Yes
Fine option program	...	Yes
Stand-alone CSO	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Newfoundland and Labrador contracts out programs and residential services for offenders. Organized community based programs and residential services for offenders on probation, conditional sentencing and electronic monitoring are supervised by the John Howard Society through a contractual agreement. Residential services are also offered by the Salvation Army. Contact between the contracted agencies is maintained during supervision and the probation officer assumes the responsibility to open and close files and lay administrative charges, such as a breach if the conditions of the supervision are not met.

The administration of Newfoundland and Labrador's programs and services for adults is presented in text table 3.2.

Text table 3.2

Program/service administration,¹ Newfoundland and Labrador adults

Program or service	2004		
	Probation officer	Ministry staff other than a probation officer	Contracted agency
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	...
Restitution order	Yes	...	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	Yes	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...	Yes
Probation	Yes	...	Yes
Electronic monitoring	Yes	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Newfoundland and Labrador offers probation intake services at court. Probation officers administer risk/needs assessment evaluations upon intake of offenders. Newfoundland and Labrador does not employ any specialist probation officers. However, all probation officers have participated in the Dynamic Supervision Training for sex offenders.

Admissions to probation in Newfoundland and Labrador have decreased by 8% between 1993/94 and 2002/03, or from 2,316 to 2,141. Most notably, the number of admissions to community service orders have increased almost 3 fold since 1996/97 from 95 to 268 (table 6-2).

Supervision standards

Adults who receive a supervised probation order or a conditional sentence are administered risk/needs assessments. Newfoundland and Labrador uses a Modified Wisconsin Assessment as the main tool for risk assessment. In spousal assault cases, the Secondary Risk Assessment (SRA) – Partner Abuser is administered to obtain further information about

the client. Newfoundland and Labrador also uses STATIC-99 as a risk assessment for sex offenders.

Each offender is classified into one of three levels of supervision:

- **Low:** report to a probation officer or delegate at least once every three months.
- **Medium:** report to a probation officer or delegate at least once a month.
- **High:** report at least twice a month to a probation officer or delegate.

Each year, an informal progress review is done for each offender, which may include a re-assessment. If deemed necessary, a change in level in supervision may then occur.

Pre-sentence reports

In 2002/03, probation officers in Newfoundland and Labrador completed 617 pre-sentence reports were completed by a probation officer. In comparison, there were 4,649 sentenced cases concluded by the courts in that year.²

3.1.2 Youth**Introduction**

Community correctional service programs for youth in Newfoundland and Labrador are administered by the Department of Health and Community Services. Text table 3.3 lists the available community corrections programs and services in 2004. While most programs were available across the province, correctional services in Newfoundland and Labrador did not offer electronic monitoring or a fine option program for youths. As well, pre-trial supervision and the intensive supervision program were available with limitations.

2. Source: *Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.*

Text table 3.3

Program availability,¹ Newfoundland and Labrador youth

Program or service	2004		
	Available universally	Limited availability	Not available
Probation	Yes	...	...
Electronic monitoring	...	...	Yes
Restitution	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...	...
Alternative measures programs (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	...	...
Pre-trial supervision	...	Yes	...
Intensive supervision program	...	Yes	...
Fine option program	...	...	Yes
Temporary absence (Reintegration leave under the YCJA)	Yes	...	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

The administration of youth community corrections programs involves registered social workers who act as probation officers (youth workers), associated community supervision workers, as well as contracted agencies and community volunteers.

The administration of Newfoundland and Labrador's programs and services for youths is presented in text table 3.4.

Probation officers (youth workers) maintain case management responsibilities for all youths, which include the development of case plans and the responsibility to take legal action upon breach of conditions. Open custody residential services are contracted out to community boards or agencies such as the John Howard Society. Extrajudicial sanction programs are administered by volunteer Youth Justice Committees, in a partnership with designated probation officers, police officers and Crown Attorneys.

Text table 3.4

Program/service administration,¹ Newfoundland and Labrador youth

Program or service	2004		
	Probation officer	Correctional service ministry	Contracted Agency
Probation	Yes	...	...
Alternative measures programs (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	...	Yes
Restitution	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	...
Temporary absence (Reintegration leave under the YCJA)	Yes	...	...
Pre-trial supervision	...	Yes	...
Intensive supervision program	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Between 1997/98 and 2002/03, youth admissions to probation in Newfoundland and Labrador decreased by 45%, or from 886 to 490 (table 8-2). The average count of youth on probation has also decreased (43%), indicating that youth are sentenced to probation orders less frequently and when sentenced, are sentenced for a shorter duration (table 9-2).

Supervision standards

Upon intake of the client, those who receive a supervised probation order or pre-trial supervision are administered a risk/needs assessment. Newfoundland and Labrador uses the *Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory* (YLS-CMI) risk/needs assessment tool.

As a result of the assessment, the youth is assigned one of four of the following supervision levels:

- **Low:** report to a probation officer or delegate once every other month.
- **Medium:** report to a probation officer or delegate once a month.
- **High:** report twice a month to a probation officer or delegate.

- **Intensive:** report to a probation officer or delegate four times per month.

A reassessment is done every three months for those in the intensive program and every six months for persons classified in every other level.

Over half (58%) of all young persons under supervision in 2002/03 were classified as a medium risk level, another 20% each were classified in low and high supervision levels, and only 2% were classified into an intensive level of supervision.

Pre-disposition reports

In 2002/03, probation officers in Newfoundland and Labrador completed 286 pre-disposition reports completed by a probation officer. In comparison, there were 1,078 disposed youth cases concluded that year.³

3.2 Prince Edward Island⁴

3.2.1 Adults

Introduction

Community correctional service programs in Prince Edward Island are administered by the Community and Correctional Services Division of the Ministry of the Attorney General. Text table 3.5 lists the community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004. Most programs and services were offered universally across the province. Stand-alone restitution orders, community service orders, and pre-trial supervision were offered on a limited basis. Prince Edward Island did not offer the intensive supervision or the electronic monitoring program for adults.

3. Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.*

4. For more information on Prince Edward Island's community corrections programs see: www.gov.pe.ca/oag/index.php3.

Text table 3.5

Program availability,¹ Prince Edward Island adults

Program or service	2004		
	Available universally	Limited availability	Not available
Probation	Yes	...	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...	...
Fine option program	Yes	...	...
Restitution	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	...	Yes	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone CSO	...	Yes	...
Temporary absence program (Reintegration leave under the YCJA)	Yes	...	...
Pre-trial supervision	...	Yes	...
Alternative measures program	Yes	...	...
Intensive supervision program	...	...	Yes
Electronic monitoring	...	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

With the exception of the temporary absence program, probation officers are involved in the supervision of a client for every available program or service. An offender in the temporary absence program is supervised by institutional staff, which monitors offenders through telephone checks and occasional site visits. In some cases, institutional staff also assists probation officers in the supervision of offenders with a conditional sentence by completing random telephone checks. Prince Edward Island does not use contracted agencies for supervision or administration of their community correctional programs or services.

The administration of Prince Edward Island's programs and services for adults is presented in text table 3.6.

Text table 3.6

Program/service administration,¹ Prince Edward Island adults

Program or service	2004	
	Probation officer	Ministry ² staff other than probation office
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...
Fine option	Yes	...
Restitution order	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...
Temporary absence program (Reintegration leave under the YCJA)	...	Yes
Conditional sentence	Yes	Yes
Probation	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.
2. Correctional Officers in the Ministry of Attorney General supervise temporary absences, and in some instances, conditional sentences that require telephone checks.

Until 2004, probation officers in Prince Edward Island supervised caseloads of both adult and youth. Since this time, Prince Edward Island has implemented a process of staffing a new Youth Justice Services Team for the province to separate the caseloads of adult and young persons.⁵

Prince Edward Island's fine option program is available for all fines for Provincial Offences, the *Criminal Code of Canada*, or other Federal offences. Fines for Municipal by-law infractions are not eligible for the fine option program. Individuals can elect entry into the fine option program in court when the fine is levied, but not after. The provincial minimum wage is used to determine the number of hours to be worked to pay off the fine at the hourly minimum wage.⁶

Community corrections services in Prince Edward Island do not offer probation intake services at court. Moreover, there are no specialist probation officers who carry specialised offender caseloads.

Volunteers assist probation officers in client supervision and case management. They also assist in the

5. This implementation process began in the spring of 2004.

6. As of April 1, 2004, the hourly minimum wage in Prince Edward Island was \$6.50.

preparation of in-office reports such as pre-sentence reports.

The average month-end probation count has declined by almost 21% between 1993/94 (862) and 2002/03 (683). On the other hand, probation officers in Prince Edward Island have been responsible for an increasing number of clients in alternative measures. Between 1997/98 and 2002/03, average month end counts of individuals in an alternative measures program have increased 138%, or from 21 to 50 (table 7-3).

As is the case with most provinces and territories, the introduction of the conditional sentence in 1996 has also changed the makeup of the offender case profile for probation officers. Admissions for a conditional sentence in Prince Edward Island increased by nearly 45% between 1997/98 and 2002/03, from 29 to 42 admissions (table 6-3).

While data are not available on the caseloads of restitution or community service orders, the average number of hours of a CSO disposition for all offenders was 40 in 2002/03. In addition, the average value of a restitution order was \$500.⁷

Supervision standards

Prior to December 2004, Prince Edward Island did not use risk/needs assessment tools to formally assess offenders. Probation officers assessed the risk and needs of an offender using the same criteria as a formal assessment tool, in an informal way. Since December 2004, Prince Edward Island implemented the *Level of Service Inventory-Revised* (LSI-R) as the main assessment tool to regulate supervision standards. Training for the LSI-R has been completed for all community corrections officers.

The frequency of contact with probation officers differs according to the level of supervision assigned to the offender. However, while there is no standard for the frequency of contact between the offender and a probation officer, general contact guidelines are listed below.

Generally, there are three levels of supervision:

- **Low:** report to a probation officer or delegate once a month.
- **Medium:** report, in person, to a probation officer or delegate once a month.

7. These averages include both adult and young offender data.

- **High:** report twice a month to a probation officer or delegate.

Information regarding the proportion of offenders in each supervision level is not available. However, the majority of offenders are considered medium or high risk. Low risk offender caseloads are largely managed as alternative measures. A reassessment is administered every six months or if the offender receives an additional probation order.

Pre-sentence reports

In 2002/03, probation officers completed a total of 277 pre-sentence reports, 248 were written and 31 were stand-down reports (reports presented orally to the court). In comparison, there were 1,157 sentenced adult court cases concluded that year.⁸

3.2.2 Youth

Introduction

Young and adult offenders in community correctional service programs are both administered by Community and Correctional Services Division of the Ministry of the Attorney General. Text table 3.7 lists the community corrections programs and services available to young persons in 2004. Similar to adults, stand-alone restitution orders, community service orders, and pre-trial supervision were offered on a limited basis. Electronic monitoring and the intensive support and supervision programs were not offered for youth.

8. Source: *Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.*

Text table 3.7

Program availability,¹ Prince Edward Island youth

Program or service	2004		
	Available universally	Limited availability	Not available
Probation	Yes	...	...
Restitution	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	...	Yes	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone CSO	...	Yes	...
Temporary absence program (Reintegration leave under the YCJA)	Yes	...	...
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	...	...
Pre-trial supervision	...	Yes	...
Fine option program	Yes	...	...
Intensive support and supervision program	...	...	Yes
Electronic monitoring	...	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

As is the case for adults, a probation officer is generally involved in the supervision of a client for every available program or service. Temporary absences are supervised and managed by institutional staff. Contracted agencies do not have a supervisory role in the administration of young offenders in community correctional programs.

The administration of Prince Edward Island's programs and services for young offenders is presented in text table 3.8.

Text table 3.8

Program/service administration,¹ Prince Edward Island youth

Program or service	2004	
	Probation officer	Ministry staff other than probation officer
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	...
Restitution order	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...
Temporary absence program (Reintegration leave under the YCJA)	...	Yes
Probation	Yes	...
Fine option program	Yes	...
Intensive support and supervision	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Spurred by the introduction of the YCJA, Prince Edward Island separated adult and youth community corrections. As a result, 15 new probation officers began working for the Youth Justice Services Team.

Prince Edward Island's fine option program is available to all young persons for all fines for provincial offences, the *Criminal Code of Canada*, or other federal offences. Fines for municipal by-law infractions are not eligible for the fine option program.

While data are not available on the caseloads of restitution or community service orders for young offenders, the average number of hours of all offenders with a CSO disposition was 40 in 2002/03. In addition, the average value of all restitution provisions was \$500.⁹

Like adult offenders in Prince Edward Island, the average count of young offenders on probation also declined 45% between 1998/99 and 2002/03 (table 9-3), while admissions of young offenders to probation declined 34% (table 8-3).

9. These averages include both adult and young offender data.

Supervision standards

Young offenders who receive a supervised probation order are formally assessed with a *Youth Level of Service/ Case Management Inventory* (YLS/CMI) risk/needs assessment. Similarly to adults, a young offender's frequency of contact is not standardised for each level, although there are general guidelines.

Generally, there are three levels of supervision:

- **Low:** report to a probation officer or delegate once a month.
- **Medium:** report, in person, to a probation officer or delegate twice a month.
- **High:** report to a probation officer or delegate four times a month.

Information on the proportion of young offenders in each supervision level is not available. A reassessment is administered every six months, or if the offender receives an additional probation order.

Pre-disposition reports

In 2002/03, probation officers completed 174 pre-disposition reports. In comparison, there were 300 disposed youth cases concluded that year.¹⁰

3.3 Nova Scotia¹¹

3.3.1 Adults

Introduction

Community correctional service programs in Nova Scotia are administered by the Correctional Services Division of the Department of Justice. Text table 3.9 lists the community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004. Although stand-alone restitution was available to offenders across Nova Scotia, they were issued at the discretion of the Court. As such, the Court monitors all stand-alone restitution orders. Nova Scotia did not offer pre-trial supervision, intensive supervision, or electronic monitoring programs for adults.

10. Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada: Ottawa.*

11. For more information on Nova Scotia's community corrections programs see: www.gov.ns.ca/just/.

Text table 3.9

Program availability,¹ Nova Scotia adults

Program or service	2004	
	Available universally	Not available
Probation	Yes	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...
Fine option program	Yes	...
Restitution	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision	...	Yes
Diversion ²	Yes	...
Intensive supervision program	...	Yes
Electronic monitoring	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.
2. Nova Scotia has offered an adult diversion program since 1996. In most other jurisdictions, this program is referred to as alternative measures. See s. 717 of the Criminal Code of Canada for the statutory recognition of these programs.

Administration of programs

Probation officers in Nova Scotia supervise caseloads of both adult and youth. Generally, probation officers are involved in the supervision of a client for every available program or service. A probation officer initiates the intake process of a client in a program and is responsible for closing the file when the participation in a program or service is completed. In most cases, contracted agencies such as the John Howard Society, Salvation Army and some local municipal governments are also involved in the supervision or administration of community service orders (CSO) or the fine option program.

The administration of Nova Scotia's programs and services for adults is presented in text table 3.10.

¹². As of April 1, 2004, hourly minimum wage was \$6.25 per hour.

Text table 3.10

Program/service administration,¹ Nova Scotia adults

Program or service	2004		
	Probation officer	Contracted agency	Other ² Governmental Department
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	Yes	...
Fine option program	Yes	Yes	...
Restitution order	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	...	...	Yes
Temporary absence program	Yes	...	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...	...
Probation	Yes	...	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.
2. Stand-alone restitution orders in Nova Scotia are supervised by the Court.

For the most part, a probation officer refers both the client in the fine option program and a client with a CSO to one of these contracted agencies after the initial intake of a client. The supervision of the client during these programs is principally the responsibility of the contracted worker. While the probation officer may maintain contact with the contracted agencies for the duration of a client's participation in the program, the probation officer does not assume a large supervisory role unless there is a need to administer a breach of the community order or until participation in the fine option program or the hours for a community service order are completed.

Probation officers in Nova Scotia supervise caseloads of both adult and young offenders. Prior to 2001/02, Nova Scotia's fine option program was available for all fines for provincial offences, the *Criminal Code of Canada*, or other federal offences. As of June 1, 2001 provincial motor vehicle offences and fines for *Criminal Code* offences related to the operation of motor vehicles were excluded from the fine option program. This change resulted in a dramatic drop in the number of admissions to the fine option program, from 1,746 in 2000/01 to 270 in 2001/02, or a decline of 85% (table 6-4).

When ordered to pay a fine resulting from any Provincial Offences the *Criminal Code*, or Other federal offences, an individual is eligible to enter the fine option program. He/she can elect entry into the fine option program to the issuance of a warrant of committal. Provincial minimum wage is used to determine the number of hours to be worked to pay off the fine.¹²

Nova Scotia does not offer probation intake services at court. When an offender is sentenced to probation (or any other sentence that involves community supervision), the court orders him/her to a probation office closest to the court. The probation officer then directs the offender to his/her permanent office.

Depending on the location, probation officers may carry specialised offender caseloads. Some probation officers work exclusively with conditional sentence offenders. Slightly more than 1% of Nova Scotia's probation officers are Aboriginal.

Volunteers in Nova Scotia provide client supervision and case management. If the volunteer has sufficient training, he/she may also be responsible for assisting with offender programs in particular areas such as anger management. Occasionally, volunteers may also prepare or assist in the preparation of reports.

The average month-end count of offenders on probation declined by more than 11% between 1993/94 (4,442) and 2002/03 (3,942) (table 7-4). The average count of community service orders and restitution orders have also declined since 1993/94, by 25% and 38% respectively. An increase in the number of offenders with restricted offences (causing them to be ineligible for a temporary absence), may be contributing factors to the decline in the number of offenders in the temporary absence program since 1996/97.

In recent years probation officers in Nova Scotia have been responsible for an increasing number of offenders in the diversion program. Since the program's inception in 1996, the average count of individuals in diversion has increased by almost 70%, from 280 in 1998/99 to 471 in 2002/03. The introduction of the conditional sentence in 1996 has also changed the makeup of the offender caseload for probation officers (table 7-4).

Supervision standards

Adults who receive a supervised probation order are assigned a supervision level by the probation officer. The level of supervision is the direct result of classification generated by the *Level of Service-Revised* (LSI-R) assessment tool. The offenders' frequency of contact with a probation officer differs according to the level of supervision assigned. In some cases, a substance abuse questionnaire or domestic violence inventory is administered to obtain further information about the client. The LSI-R is

administered upon intake of the client and is updated every six months thereafter.

Each offender is classified into one of three levels of supervision:

- **Minimum:** report to a probation officer or delegate at least once every three months.
- **Medium:** report to a probation officer or delegate at least once a month.
- **Maximum:** report at least twice a month to a probation officer or delegate.

In 2002/03, the largest proportion of clients on supervised probation was classified as high risk (40%). Thirty-eight percent (38%) of the caseload was classified as medium risk and 22% as low risk. In addition to the three levels of supervision, some offenders may be classified as 'administrative' if, for example, supervision is no longer required. No data were available on how many clients were classified in the administrative level.

If a client receives an additional probation order the assessment is readministered. While not an automatic procedure, clients who have been convicted of a new offence may also be reassessed. Probation officers have discretion to re-classify any offender to a more intensive level of supervision with or without a new risk/needs assessment.

Pre-sentence reports

In 2002/03, probation officers completed 2,104 pre-sentence reports. In comparison, there were 7,369 sentenced adult cases concluded that year.¹³

3.3.2 Youth

Introduction

All community correctional service programs for youth in Nova Scotia are administered by the same Department responsible for adult offenders, the Correctional Services Division of the Department of Justice. Text table 3.11 lists the community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004. Similar to adults, stand-alone restitution was available universally, but was issued and supervised

¹³ Source: *Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada: Ottawa.*

by the Court. In response to the *YCJA*, the intensive support and supervision program was implemented. Community corrections services in Nova Scotia did not offer pre-trial supervision and electronic monitoring programs were not offered for youth.

Text table 3.11

Program availability,¹ Nova Scotia youth

Program or service	2004	
	Available universally	Not available
Probation	Yes	...
Restitution	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...
Temporary absence program (Reintegration leave under the <i>YCJA</i>)	Yes	...
Alternative measures ² (Extrajudicial sanctions under the <i>YCJA</i>)	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision	...	Yes
Intensive support and supervision program	Yes	...
Electronic monitoring	...	Yes
Fine option program	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Commencing in 2000, Nova Scotia implemented a Restorative Justice Program. Alternative measures and now Extrajudicial sanctions programs are administered through this program.

Administration of programs

As is the case for adults, a probation officer is generally involved in the supervision of a client for every available program or service. A probation officer initiates the intake process of a client in a program and is responsible for closing the file when the participation in a program or service is completed. Contracted agencies, such as the John Howard Society, Salvation Army and some local municipal governments play a similar role in the supervision of youth as they do with that of adults.

The administration of Nova Scotia's programs and services for youths is presented in text table 3.12.

Text table 3.12

Program/service administration,¹ Nova Scotia youth

Program or service	2004		
	Probation officer	Contracted agency	Other ² Governmental Department
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	Yes	...
Alternative measures (restorative justice)	...	Yes	...
Restitution order	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	...	...	Yes
Temporary absence program	Yes	...	...
Probation	Yes	...	...
Intensive support and supervision	Yes	...	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Stand-alone restitution orders in Nova Scotia are supervised by the Court.

Probation officers in Nova Scotia supervise caseloads of both adult and young persons. As is the case with adults, community correctional services in Nova Scotia does not offer probation intake services at court. The court will order the offender to the nearest probation office to the court, after which the probation officer will direct the offender to his/her permanent office. Depending on the location, some probation officers work exclusively with young offender caseloads or intensive support and supervision caseloads.

Between 1995/96 and 2002/03, the average month-end count of young offenders on probation declined by more than 40%. Average month-end counts of young offenders in all community corrections programs have declined, by 57% for restitution orders and by 55% in the month-end count of young offenders with a community service order (table 9-4).

Supervision standards

Like adults, young offenders who receive a supervised probation order are assigned a supervision level by the probation officer. The level of supervision is the direct result of classification generated by the *Youth Level of Service-Case Management Inventory* (YLS-CMI) assessment tool. In some cases, the *Adolescent Chemical Dependency Inventory* (ACDI) is used to target the risks and needs specific to substance use. The YLS-CMI is administered upon intake of the client and is updated every six months thereafter.

There are five levels of supervision:

- **Minimum:** report to a probation officer or delegate at least once every three months.
- **Medium:** report to a probation officer or delegate at least once a month.
- **Maximum:** report at least twice a month to a probation officer or delegate.
- **Reintegration:** report at least four times a month to a probation officer or delegate.
- **Intensive:** report at least 12 times a month to a probation officer or delegate.

In 2002/03, most clients on probation were classified as medium risk (42%), 31% were classified as high risk, 18% as low risk, and 8% as intensive.

In addition to an update every six months, the assessment is re-administered to the young offender if an additional probation order is given or, in some cases, a new offence is committed. Probation officers have the discretion to re-classify the offender to a more intensive level of supervision with or without a new risk/needs assessment.

Pre-disposition reports

In 2002/03, probation officers completed 675 pre-disposition reports. In comparison, there were 1,290 disposed youth cases concluded that year.¹⁴

3.4 New Brunswick¹⁵

3.4.1 Adults

Introduction

Community correctional service programs in New Brunswick are administered by the Community and Correctional Services Division of the Department of Public Safety. Text table 3.13 lists the community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004. While most were available universally, community corrections services in New Brunswick did not offer stand-alone community service orders, pre-trial supervision, intensive supervision, or electronic monitoring programs for adults.

¹⁴ Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.*

¹⁵ For more information on New Brunswick's community corrections programs see: www.gnb.ca/0062/index.htm.

Text table 3.13

Program availability,¹ New Brunswick adults

Program or service	2004	
	Available universally	Not available
Probation	Yes	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...
Fine option program	Yes	...
Restitution	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	...	Yes
Pre-trial supervision	...	Yes
Alternative measures program	Yes	...
Intensive supervision program	...	Yes
Electronic monitoring	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

In some locations in New Brunswick, probation officers supervise caseloads of both adult and young offenders. Correctional service staff in the Department of Public Safety, other than probation officers (e.g. institutional staff), are responsible for the supervision of offenders in the temporary absence program. For all other available community programs or services, a probation officer is generally involved in the supervision of an offender. A probation officer initiates the intake process of a client in a program and is responsible for closing the file when the participation in a program or service is completed. Contracted agencies such as the John Howard Society, the Elsibogtog First Nation and the Chipman Community Resource Centre are also involved in the supervision or administration of the alternative measures program.

For the most part, a probation officer refers a client in the fine option program or alternative measures to a contracted agency after the initial intake of a client. The supervision of a client under these programs is principally the responsibility of the contracted worker. While the probation officer may maintain contact with the contracted agencies for the duration of a client's participation in the program, the probation officer does not assume a large supervisory role unless

the individual fails to complete the directives of the alternative measures order.

The administration of New Brunswick's programs and services for adults is presented in text table 3.14.

Text table 3.14

Program/service administration,¹ New Brunswick adults

Program or service	2004		
	Probation officer	Contracted agency	Other ² staff in Correctional Services
Fine option program	Yes	...	...
Restitution order	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...	...
Temporary absence program	...	...	Yes
Conditional sentence	Yes	...	...
Probation	Yes	...	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	Yes	...
Alternative measures	...	Yes	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Staff members, other than probation officers, in the Community and Correctional Service Division supervise offenders in the temporary absence program.

New Brunswick's fine option program is available for all fines for provincial offences, the *Criminal Code of Canada*, other federal offences and municipal by-laws. Victim surcharges on fines are excluded from the fine option program. A client can elect entry into the program before an issuance of a warrant of committal. Provincial minimum wage is used to determine the number of hours to be worked to pay off the fine.¹⁶ Admissions to the fine option program have declined by nearly 60% between 1993/94 (1,252) and 2002/03 (519) (table 6-5).

There are no probation intake services offered at court by way of a court liaison or other type of intake worker.

Approximately 5% of New Brunswick's probation officers are Aboriginal. Depending on the location, probation officers carry specialised offender caseloads. Some probation officers work exclusively with sex offenders.

Volunteers in New Brunswick community corrections provide client supervision and case management to individuals on alternative measures.

¹⁶ As of April 1, 2004, provincial minimum wage was \$6.20 per hour.

The average month-end count of offenders on probation declined by 21% between 1993/94 and 2002/03 (table 7-5). The introduction of the conditional sentence in 1996 does not appear to have made an immediate impact on the makeup of the offender caseload for probation officers in New Brunswick. In 1997/98, the first full year that admission data was available, there were 596 admissions for a conditional sentence. By 2002/03, admissions had only increased by 1% (table 6-5).

Supervision standards

Adults who receive a supervised probation order or conditional sentence longer than 30 days are assigned a supervision level by the probation officer. The level of supervision is the direct result of classification generated by the risk/needs assessment. New Brunswick uses the *Level of Service Inventory-Revised* (LSI-R) as the main tool for risk/needs assessment. In some cases, STATIC 99 is administered to sexual offenders to obtain further information. The LSI-R is administered upon intake of the client and is updated every six months thereafter. Program delivery differs according to the level of supervision assigned to an offender.

There are three levels of supervision:

- **Low:** report to a probation officer or delegate at least once every two months.
- **Medium:** report to a probation officer or delegate at least once a month.
- **High:** report to a probation officer or delegate at least twice a month.

In 2002/03, the largest proportion of clients on supervised probation were classified as medium risk (36%), 33% were classified as low risk, and the remaining 31% were high risk.

If a client receives an additional probation order the assessment is re-administered and may result in a new classification.

Pre-sentence reports

In 2002/03, probation officers completed 1,260 pre-sentence reports. In comparison, there

were 7,207 sentenced adult cases concluded that year.¹⁷

3.4.2 Youth

Introduction

Young offenders in New Brunswick are supervised by staff in the same Ministry responsible for adult offenders, the Community and Correctional Services Division of the Department of Public Safety. Text table 3.15 lists the community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004. As is the case for adult offenders, young offenders may receive “stand-alone” restitution universally in the province. Also like adults, community correctional services in New Brunswick did not offer pre-trial supervision and electronic monitoring programs for youth.

Text table 3.15

Program availability,¹ New Brunswick youth

Program or service	2004	
	Available universally	Not available
Probation	Yes	...
Restitution	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	...	Yes
Temporary absence program (Reintegration leave under the YCJA)	Yes	...
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	...
Fine option program	Yes	...
Intensive support and supervision program	Yes	...
Electronic monitoring	...	Yes
Pre-trial supervision	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

As is the case for adults, a probation officer is generally involved in the supervision of a client for every available program or service. A probation officer initiates the intake process of a client in a

17. Source: *Adult Criminal Court Survey*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

program and is responsible for closing the file when the participation in a program or service is completed. The same contracted agencies used for adult offender supervision - the John Howard Society, the Elsbogtog First Nation and the Chipman Community Resource Centre - play a similar role in the supervision of young offenders. Contracted agencies are also involved in the supervision of offenders in the intensive support and supervision program.

The administration of New Brunswick's programs and services for youth is presented in Text table 3.16.

Text table 3.16

Program/service administration,¹ New Brunswick youth

Program or service	2004		
	Probation officer	Contracted agency	Other ² Ministry
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	Yes	...
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	Yes	...
Intensive support and supervision program	Yes	Yes	...
Restitution order	Yes	...	Yes
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...	Yes
Temporary absence program (Reintegration leave under the YCJA)	Yes	...	...
Probation	Yes	...	...
Fine option program	Yes	...	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Restitution orders in New Brunswick may be paid at court services, as overseen by the Department of the Justice and Attorney General.

Comparable to the services offered to adults, New Brunswick does not offer probation intake services at court, by way of a court liaison or other type of intake worker for youth.

Depending on the location, some probation officers work exclusively with young offenders in intensive support and supervision programs.

As stated previously, probation officers in New Brunswick supervise caseloads of both adult and youth. Between 1990/00 and 2002/03,

admissions to probation declined by 18%, or from 862 to 711 admissions¹⁸ (table 8-5).

Between 1999/00 and 2002/03, the average month-end counts of young offenders on supervised probation show a slight increase from 951 in 1999/00 to 960 in 2002/03 (table 9-5).

Supervision standards

Like adults, young offenders who receive a supervised probation order are assigned a supervision level by the probation officer. The level of supervision is the direct result of classification generated by the *Youthful Offender-Level of Service Inventory* (Y-LSI) assessment tool. This formal risk/needs assessment is used to determine the frequency of contact with a probation officer. In some cases, a competency-based assessment or a family assessment tool is used to obtain social, educational, mental and physical health information about the youth. Generally, parents answer questions about themselves and the young offender regarding the youth's development to help determine areas of priority during supervision. Young offenders also contribute information to the assessment. Program delivery differs according to the level of supervision assigned to the young offender.

There are three levels of supervision:

- **Low:** report to a probation officer or delegate at least once every three months.
- **Medium:** report to a probation officer or delegate at least once a month.
- **High:** report at least twice a month to a probation officer or delegate.

The vast majority (80%) of young offenders on supervised probation are classified as medium risk. Young offenders classified as low risk represent 18% of the caseload while only 2% of young offenders are classified as high risk.

The Y-LSI, is administered upon intake of the client and is updated every six months thereafter. Similar to adults, the assessment is re-administered to the young offender if an additional supervised probation order or other community order is given.

Pre-disposition reports

¹⁸. Due to a system change, data previous to 1999/00 are not analysed.

In 2002/03, probation officers completed 669 pre-disposition reports completed by a probation officer. In comparison, there were 1,466 disposed youth cases concluded that year.¹⁹

3.5 Quebec²⁰

3.5.1 Adults

Introduction

Community correctional services programs in Quebec are administered by the Correctional Services Division of the Ministry of Public Safety. Text table 3.17 lists the community corrections programs and services that were available in 2002/2003. While most programs were available province-wide, restitution orders were managed by the Ministry of Justice. As well, electronic monitoring and pre-trial supervision were not available in the province.

Text table 3.17

Program availability,¹ Quebec adult

Program or service	2002/03	
	Available universally	Not available
Probation	Yes	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...
Electronic monitoring	...	Yes
Restitution order	...	Yes
Stand-alone restitution order	...	Yes
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision	...	Yes
Intensive supervision while on parole	Yes	...
Fine option program	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

Generally, a probation officer is responsible for supervising the client for all available programs. In cases where the sentence (e.g., community service) involves direct interaction with other members of

¹⁹. Source: *The Youth Court Survey*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

²⁰. For more information on Quebec's community corrections programs see: www.msp.gouv.qc.ca/index_en.asp.

the community, agencies participate in supervision. Contact between the contracted agencies is maintained during the supervision, and the probation officer assumes responsibility for opening and closing files and laying administrative and legal charges, such as a breach of conditions if the conditions of the supervision are not met. For conditional sentencing, it is up to the Minister to designate "correctional officers," who may be designated as probation officers, correctional service officers or community resources personnel.

The administration of Quebec's programs and services for adults is shown in text table 3.18.

Text table 3.18

Program/service administration¹, Quebec adults

Program or service	2002/03	
	Probation officer	Contracted ² agency
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	Yes
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	Yes
Conditional sentence	Yes	Yes
Probation	Yes	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	Yes
Intensive supervision while on parole ³	Yes	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Includes all agencies operated by private sector employees under a contract with the federal and provincial governments jointly.

3. Intensive supervision applies only in the case of parole.

Probation officers in Quebec supervise only adult offenders. They do not supervise persons on federal parole, since those persons come under the Correctional Service Canada. However, Quebec employs probation officers to supervise offenders and administer all programs and services in the province.

The introduction of conditional sentencing might have contributed to reducing the number of probation cases. Admissions to conditional sentences have increased 28% since 1997/98 (the first year for which data are available). At the same time, the average number of offenders on probation rose 10%, from 7,809 in 1997/98 to 8,552 in 2002/03 (table 7-6).

In some parts of the province, probation intake services are provided at court, by way of a court liaison worker.

In some places in Quebec, probation officers carry specialised offender caseloads. For example, some probation officers work exclusively with sexual offenders while others work with mentally disordered offenders.

Less than 1% of probation officers in Quebec are Aboriginal.

Quebec offers a fine option program for individuals who have been ordered to pay a fine under a provincial statute, the *Criminal Code*, a municipal by-law or another federal statute. This program is especially intended for financially disadvantaged persons. While the exact amount of the credit granted to the offender for the work performed is not known, it is greater than the minimum wage.

Volunteers are not used for intaking adult offenders in Quebec. However, volunteers are involved in escort activities.

Supervision standards

As part of the assessment, a level of supervision is generated to guide the supervision and management of the offender. The offenders' frequency of contact with a probation officer differs according to the level of supervision assigned to the offender. Each offender is classified into one of three levels of supervision: low, medium, or high.

Quebec uses a clinical evaluation to establish a correctional action plan. This evaluation of offenders is conducted upon intake and is reviewed if another sentence is imposed on the offender.

Pre-sentence reports

In 2002/2003, probation officers completed 4,131 pre-sentence reports of which 4,079 were in writing and 52 were presented verbally to the court. In comparison 12,822 adult sentenced cases were concluded that year.

3.5.2 Youth

Introduction

Youth correctional services in Quebec are the responsibility of the Ministry of Health and Social Services, which draws on the services of regional youth centres. Text table 3.19 lists the community corrections programs and services that were available in 2002/2003. While most programs were available universally in the province, the intensive supervision

program was available only in certain locations. Electronic monitoring and pre-trial supervision were unavailable in the province.

Text table 3.19

Program availability¹, Quebec youth

Program or service	2002/03		
	Available universally	Limited availability	Not available
Probation	Yes	...	...
Electronic monitoring	...	...	Yes
Restitution	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...	...
Alternative measures	Yes	...	...
Pre-trial supervision	...	...	Yes
Intensive supervision	...	Yes	...
Fine option program	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

As already noted, supervision of young offenders in Quebec is provided by a great number of agencies. In cases where supervision is not the main responsibility of the probation officer, the latter is responsible for opening and closing files and bringing charges of an administrative nature, such as a breach, if the conditions of the supervision are violated.

The administration of programs and services for youths in Quebec is presented in text table 3.20.

Once young persons are sentenced, the Quebec government provides intake services at court. The intake worker conducts a formal intake of the young person and then refers him/her to the appropriate services.

The fine option program is available for youths who have been fined under a provincial law or a municipal by-law. Youths can elect entry into the program at any stage in the process up to the point of admission to custody and can earn a credit of \$10 per hour of work.

Text table 3.20

Program/service administration¹, Quebec youth

Program or service	2002/03		
	Probation officer	Other ² department	Contracted agency
Probation	Yes	...	...
Fine option program ³	Yes	...	Yes
Community service order	Yes	...	Yes
Restitution order	...	Yes	...
Temporary absence program ³	...	Yes	...
Alternative measures	Yes	...	Yes
Conditional discharge	Yes	...	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Community service orders are supervised by the Ministry of Justice.

3. The fine option program and the temporary absence program are supervised by teachers and rehabilitation centre workers.

As is the case for adults, volunteers are not used in community services for youth.

There are no specialist probation officers within youth community services.

Supervision standards

As part of a formal assessment, a level of supervision is established to guide the supervision of the offender and the management of his/her case. The frequency of the offender's contact with a probation officer differs depending on the level of supervision assigned to the offender. As well, the intensity or the type of contact (i.e., over the telephone or in person) for the supervision is left up to the probation officer.

All young persons in Quebec who are under a supervised probation, community service order, alternative measures program or a temporary absence are administered a risk/needs assessment. If needed, social and substance abuse assessments are also administered. Cases are reviewed every three months thereafter. Another assessment is conducted if an additional Community Service Order is given. Quebec uses a criminometric youth inventory as its main tool for assessing risks and needs. It also administers a test to assess clients' level of maturity and delinquency.

Pre-disposition reports

Quebec could not provide report data.

3.6 Ontario²¹

3.6.1 Adults

Introduction

Community correctional service programs in Ontario are administered by the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services. Text table 3.21 lists the community corrections programs and services available in 2004. While most programs were available universally, electronic monitoring was only available in certain locations. Community correctional services did not provide for stand-alone community service orders, restitution orders, alternative measures or a fine option program.

Text table 3.21

Program availability,¹ Ontario adults

Program or service	2004		
	Available universally	Limited availability	Not available
Probation	Yes	...	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...	...
Electronic monitoring ²	...	Yes	...
Restitution	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	...	...	Yes
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone CSO	...	...	Yes
Temporary absence program	Yes	...	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...	...
Alternative measures	...	...	Yes
Intensive supervision program	Yes	...	...
Fine option program	...	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Electronic monitoring is restricted to sentenced offenders with a Level 1 offence or, to those who have a risk/needs assessment that is low or medium. See Glossary of Terms for definition of Level 1 offences in Ontario.

Administration of programs

For offenders with community service orders and restitution orders, contracted agencies such as John Howard and the Salvation Army are used to assist with supervision and administration. Typically, a probation

officer refers the offender to a contracted agency for completion of the hours in the community service order. The supervision of the client during this time is primarily the responsibility of the contracted worker. While the probation officer may maintain contact with the contracted agencies for the duration of a client's participation in the program, the probation officer does not assume a large supervisory role unless there is a need to administer a breach of the community order or until the hours for a CSO are completed.

The administration of Ontario's programs and services for adults is presented in text table 3.22.

Text table 3.22

Program/service administration,¹ Ontario adults

Program or service	2004			
	Probation officer	Ministry staff other than probation officer	Other government Ministry	Contracted agency
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	...	Yes
Restitution order	Yes	...	...	Yes
Temporary absence program	Yes	Yes	...	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...	...	...
Probation	Yes	...	...	...
Electronic monitoring	Yes	...	...	...
Intensive supervision program	Yes	...	...	...
Pre-trial supervision ²	...	...	Yes	...
Electronic monitoring	Yes	Yes	...	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Pre-trial supervision is supervised by the Attorney General.

Prior to April 2004, adults and young offenders aged 16 and 17 were supervised under one Ministry. During this time, probation officers may have been responsible for the supervision of both adult and young offender caseloads. Since April 1, 2004, the Ministry of Children and Youth Services has assumed responsibility for the supervision of all young offenders, aged 12 to 17 years.

Depending on the location, Ontario offers probation intake services at court, by way of a court liaison or other type of intake worker. Generally, probation officers who serve as court liaison officers refer offenders to a home office for management of their sentence, or refer an offender to a program or service related to the

21. For more information on Ontario's community corrections programs see: www.justice.gov.nl.ca/just/.

sentence of the offender. Court liaison officers also conduct formal intakes of offenders.

Some probation officers in Ontario may also carry specialised offender caseloads such as offenders in the intensive stream and offenders with sexual offences. While it is unknown how many of Ontario's probation officers are Aboriginal, 36 Native community officers provide community correctional services in remote areas and reserves in the province. Volunteers are used in Ontario to assist with client supervision. Volunteers may also assist in the preparation of risk/needs assessments and reports such as pre-sentence reports.

Admissions to probation in Ontario (phase 1) have increased by 11% from 35,854 in 1993/34 to 39,778 in 2002/03 (table 6-7).

The average count of offenders with a conditional sentence increased by 65% between 1997/98 and 2002/03, or from 1,971 to 3,246. Provincial probation officers supervise provincial parolees through Ontario's provincial parole system. In recent years, Ontario has substantially reduced its use of provincial parole. The average offender count decreased by 88% between 1993/94 (1,772) and 2002/03 (210) (table 7-7).

Supervision standards

Adults who receive a supervised probation order, conditional sentence, parole, or who are applying for electronic surveillance or a temporary absence are administered a risk/needs assessment. The risk/needs level generated by the assessment is used to help determine the offender's level of supervision.

Ontario uses the *Level of Service Inventory-Ontario Revised* (LSI-OR) as the main tool for risk/needs assessment. If applicable, a *Spousal Assault Risk Assessment* (SARA) is administered to obtain further information about the client. Ontario also uses a general dynamic sex offender assessment tool for sex offenders.

The LSI-OR assessment tool is administered to the applicable offenders upon intake and is re-administered no later than every six months thereafter. If an offender receives an additional community order the assessment is readministered to the client. If a probation officer feels that a new assessment is

warranted, one may be administered and the offender may be re-classified.

Ontario probation officers administer services to sentenced offenders based on four intervention/service streams. The placement of the offender into each of these streams is based, in part, on the result of the LSI-OR score. The offenders' frequency of contact with a probation officer differs according to the level of supervision assigned to the offender as does the type of service offered. While some fluidity exists among the service streams, such as the opportunity for an intensive stream offender to attend rehabilitative programs delivered in the rehabilitative group stream, the level of supervision increases with the risk level of the offender. There are four service streams in this administration model:

- **Basic service:** generally very low or low risk offenders. Typically, required to report to a probation officer or delegate once a month.²²
- **Rehabilitative group:** typically low to medium risk offenders assessed as being suitable for group programs such as anger management, substance abuse. Required to report to a probation officer or delegate at once a month if LSI-OR is medium, and two to four times a month if LSI-OR is High.
- **Individual service:** generally reserved for higher risk (medium to very high) offenders. Required to report at two to four times a month to a probation officer or delegate if high risk or very high risk
- **Intensive:** required to report to a probation officer at least two to four times a month.²³

Pre-sentence reports

In 2002/03, probation officers completed 6,697 pre-sentence reports were completed by a probation officer, of which 161 were presented orally to the court. In comparison, there were 114,792 sentenced adult cases concluded that year.²⁴

22. Lower-risk sex offender, parolees and offenders on conditional sentences are exempt from the Basic Service Stream and are managed in the Individual service stream.

23. For more information about Ontario's supervision model, see Coté. G. 2003. *A Probation and Parole Service Delivery Model: The Ontario Experience, Corrections Today*, Vol. 65, No. 1.

24. Source: *Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.*

3.6.2 Youth (Phase 1)²⁵

Introduction

As of April 1, 2004, all youth justice services became the responsibility of the Ministry of Children and Youth Services. Prior to this time, young offenders were administered in two separate Ministries, determined by the age of the young offender. All youth aged 12 to 15 (Phase 1) were the responsibility of the Ministry of Community and Social Services. The Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services assumed responsibility of 16 and 17 year old youth (Phase 2), as well as all adults in correctional programs. While the amalgamation of all youth under one Ministry has removed the distinction between Phase 1 and 2 young offenders, this report covers the administration of programs and services of young offenders prior to this change of Ministry responsibility. Consequently, the two youth divisions will be discussed separately.

Text table 3.23 lists the community corrections programs and services that were available in for youth, aged 12 to 15 years in 2003/04.

Administration of programs

A probation officer initiates the intake process of a client in a program and is responsible for closing the file when the participation in a program or service is completed. Contracted agencies, such as the John Howard Society, Salvation Army and some local municipal governments, such as Toronto Youth

Services, play a similar role in the supervision of youth as they do with that of adults. Contracted agencies are also involved in the supervision of alternative measures. The administration of Ontario's programs and services for Phase 1 youth are presented in text table 3.24.

Text table 3.23

Program availability,¹ Ontario youth (Phase 1)

Program or service	2003/04		
	Available universally	Limited availability	Not available
Probation	Yes	...	...
Restitution	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	...	Yes	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone CSO	...	Yes	...
Temporary absence program (Reintegration leave under the YCJA)	Yes	...	...
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	...	...
Pre-trial supervision	...	Yes	...
Intensive support and supervision program	...	...	Yes
Electronic monitoring	...	...	Yes
Fine option program	...	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

²⁵ Ontario's Phase 1 youth are 12-to-15 year olds.

Text table 3.24

Program/service administration,¹ Ontario youth (Phase 1)

Program or service	2003/04			
	Probation officer	Contracted agency	Ministry staff other than probation officer	Other government Ministry
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...	...	...
Alternative measures program	Yes	...	...	...
Restitution order	Yes	...	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...	...	...
Fine option program ²	...	...	...	Yes
Probation	Yes	...	...	...
Pre-trial supervision	...	Yes	...	...
Temporary absence program	...	...	Yes	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. The fine option program is supervised by the Attorney General.

Similar to the program delivery for adults, probation intake services at court are offered to Phase 1 young offenders, by way of a court liaison or other type of intake worker for youth. In some locations a liaison officer conducts a formal intake and may refer the youth to a program or service.

Data for 2002/03 are not available. Generally the trend of both admissions and average offender counts have been on the decline (tables 8-7 and 9-7).

Supervision standards

Young offenders who receive a supervised probation order are given a risk/needs assessment. Offenders are then assigned a supervision level by the probation officer. The assessment closely resembles the *LSI-OR*, which is used to assess 16 to 17 year olds.

The levels of supervision are based in part on the assessment the result of risk/needs assessment.

Subsequently, the youth is classified into one of three levels of supervision:

- **Low:** must report to a probation officer once a month.
- **Medium:** must report to a probation officer twice a month.
- **High:** must report to a probation officer four times a month.

Like adults, some Phase 1 offenders may also be classified as 'administrative' if reporting to a probation officer is only required at the commencement and the end of the sentence. If an offender receives an additional community order the assessment is re-administered to the client.

Pre-disposition reports

In 2002/03, probation officers completed 2,187 pre-disposition reports, of which 55 were presented orally to the court.²⁶

3.6.3 Youth (Phase 2)

Introduction

As previously stated on April 1, 2004, all youth justice services became the responsibility of the Ministry of Children and Youth Services. Prior to this time, youth aged 16 and 17 years were the responsibility of the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services. Consequently, the administration of Phase 2 youth closely parallels that of adults.

Text table 3.25 lists the community corrections programs and services that were available in the area of community corrections for Phase 2 youth in 2003/04. While an intensive supervision and electronic monitoring program was available to adults in Ontario, these programs did not exist for youth.

²⁶ Includes all reports completed for Phase 1 and Phase 2 youth.

Text table 3.25

Program availability,¹ Ontario youth (Phase 2)

Program or service	2003/04		
	Available universally	Limited availability	Not available
Probation	Yes	...	...
Restitution	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...	...
Temporary absence program (Reintegration leave under the YCJA)	Yes	...	...
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	...	...
Pre-trial supervision	...	Yes	...
Intensive supervision program	...	...	Yes
Electronic monitoring	...	...	Yes
Fine option program	...	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

As is the case for adults, a probation officer is generally involved in the supervision of a client for every available program or service. A probation officer initiates the intake process of a client in a program and is responsible for closing the file when the participation in a program or service is completed. Contracted agencies, such as the John Howard Society, Salvation Army and some local municipal governments, such as Toronto Youth Services, play a similar role in the supervision of youth as they do with adults. However, contracted agencies are also involved in the supervision of alternative measures while this is not the case for adults. The administration of Ontario's programs and services for Phase 2 youth is presented in text table 3.26.

Text table 3.26

Program/service administration,¹ Ontario youth (Phase 2)

Program or service	2003/04			
	Probation officer	Contracted agency	Ministry staff other than probation officer	Other government Ministry
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	Yes	...	...
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	Yes	...	...
Restitution order	Yes	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	Yes	...	...
Temporary absence program (Reintegration leave under the YCJA)	...	...	Yes	...
Probation	Yes	...	...	...
Pre-trial supervision ²	...	...	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Pre-trial supervision is supervised by the Attorney General.

Prior to 2002/03, probation officers in Ontario supervised caseloads of both adult and Phase 2 young offenders. As of April 2004 this is no longer the case. Similar to the program delivery for adults, probation intake services at court were offered to Phase 2 young offenders by way of a court liaison or other type of intake worker for youth. While Phase 2 youth were under the responsibility of the same Ministry responsible for adult offenders, some probation officers worked exclusively with the young offender caseload, depending on the location.

In the last decade, the average month-end count of Phase 2 young offenders on probation increased by 9%, from 8,925 in 1993/94 to 9,692 in 2002/03 (table 9-8).

Admissions of young offenders aged 16 and 17 to alternative measures declined by 13% during the same time period (table 8-8). However, the average count of young offenders to alternative measures increased by 30% (table 9-8). These data suggest that the length of time a young offender spends in the alternative measures program has increased, despite an overall

decrease in the number of offenders admitted to alternative measures.

Supervision standards

Phase 2 young offenders who receive a supervised probation order are also assigned a supervision level by the probation officer. The level of supervision is the direct result of classification generated by the *Level of Service Inventory-Ontario Revised* (LSI-OR), the same assessment used for adults in Ontario. The risk/needs level generated by the assessment is used to help determine the offender's level of supervision. The risk/needs assessment produces five levels of supervision: very low; low; medium; high; and very high.

Programs and services are administered to sentenced Phase 2 offenders based on four intervention/service streams. The placement of the offender into each of these streams is based, in part, on the result of the LSI-OR score. The offenders' frequency of contact with a probation officer differs according to the level of supervision assigned to the offender as does the type of service offered. While some fluidity exists among the service streams, such as the opportunity for an intensive stream offender to attend rehabilitative programs delivered in the rehabilitative group stream, the level of supervision increases with the risk and more individualised service stream. There are four service streams in this administration model:

- **Basic service:** generally very low or low risk offenders. Typically, required to report to a probation officer or delegate once a month.²⁷
- **Rehabilitative group:** typically low to medium risk offenders assessed as being suitable for group programs such as anger management, substance abuse. Required to report to a probation officer or delegate at once a month if LSI-OR is medium, and two to four times a month if LSI-OR is high.

²⁷. Lower-risk sex offenders, and offenders with very high risk/needs levels, are exempt from the Basic Service Stream and are managed in the Individual service stream.

²⁸. Includes all reports completed for Phase 1 and Phase 2 youth.

²⁹. For more information on Manitoba's community corrections programs see: <http://www.gov.mb.ca/justice/>

- **Individual service:** generally reserved for higher risk (medium to very high) offenders. Required to report at two to four times a month to a probation officer or delegate if high risk or very high risk.
- **Intensive:** required to report to a probation officer at least two to four times a month.

Like adults, some Phase 2 offenders may also be classified as 'administrative' if reporting to a probation officer is not required.

As is the case for adults, the LSI-OR is administered to young offenders upon intake and is re-administered, at maximum, every six months. If an offender receives an additional community order the assessment is re-administered to the client. If a probation officer feels that a new assessment is warranted, due to significant changes in the treatment or life of the offender, a new risk/needs assessment would be administered and the offender re-classified.

Pre-disposition reports

In 2002/03, probation officers completed 2,187 pre-disposition reports, of which 55 were submitted orally to the court.²⁸

3.7 Manitoba²⁹

3.7.1 Adults

Introduction

Community correctional service programs in Manitoba are administered by the Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General. Text table 3.27 the community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004.

Text table 3.27

Program availability,¹ Manitoba adults

Program or service	2004		
	Available universally	Limited availability	Not available
Probation	Yes	...	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...	...
Fine option program	Yes	...	...
Restitution	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...	...
Alternative measures	Yes	...	...
Intensive supervision program	...	Yes	...
Electronic monitoring	...	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

Generally, a probation officer is involved in the supervision of a client for every available program or service. A probation officer initiates the intake process of a client in a program and is responsible for closing the file when the participation in a program or service is completed. Depending on program type, an array of professionals including RCMP officers, correctional service ministry and/or contracted agencies may assist with the supervision of offenders.

The administration of Manitoba's programs and services for adults is presented in text table 3.28.

Depending on location, probation officers in Manitoba supervise caseloads of both adult and young offenders. Manitoba does not offer probation intake services at court.

Text table 3.28

Program/service administration,¹ Manitoba adults

Program or service	2004		
	Probation officer	Ministry ² staff other than probation officer	Contracted agency
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	Yes
Stand-alone CSO	...	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	Yes	...
Restitution order	...	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution order	...	Yes	...
Fine option program	...	Yes	...
Temporary absence program ³	Yes	Yes	Yes
Conditional sentence	Yes	...	Yes
Probation	Yes	...	Yes
Alternative measures	Yes	...	Yes
Intensive supervision program	Yes	Yes	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Staff within the Ministry, other than a probation officer (e.g. institution staff) will aid in the supervision of individuals assigned to pre-trial supervision, a restitution order or the fine option program.

3. The RCMP Rural Remote program aids in supervision of offenders who have been granted a temporary absence.

Manitoba's fine option program is available for the majority of fines for provincial offences (excluding the *Highway Traffic Act*), the *Criminal Code of Canada*, other federal offences or municipal by-law infractions (excluding parking tickets). Between 1995/96 and 2002/03, the average count of individuals in the fine option program has decreased by 57%, or from 1,284 to 550 offenders (table 7-8).

An individual who has been ordered to pay a fine can elect entry into the program up to admission to custody. Provincial minimum wage is used to determine the number of hours to be worked to pay off the fine.³⁰

Depending on the location, probation officers may carry specialised offender caseloads. Some probation officers work exclusively with females, partner abuse, sexual or random assault offenders. In Manitoba, 53% of probation officers are Aboriginal.

Volunteers in Manitoba play a varied role in community corrections programs and services. Volunteers provide client supervision and counselling. They may also prepare in-office reports or conduct offender intakes or risk/needs assessments.

³⁰. As of April 1, 2004 provincial minimum wage was \$6.75 per hour.

Between 1993/94 and 2002/03, the overall trend of admissions to probation in Manitoba has increased by 18%. However, this increase in the number of admissions was driven by an increase in the caseload between 1993/94 and 1998/99. Between 2000/01 and 2002/03, admissions have decreased by almost 49% (table 6-8). Moreover, the average counts of offenders on probation rose by 23% between 1995/96 and 2002/03, suggesting that probation orders have been increasing in duration (table 7-8).

Supervision standards

Adults who receive a supervised probation order or pre-trial supervision order in Manitoba receive a risk/needs assessment. Levels of supervision do not directly result from the assessment. Manitoba uses the *Offender Risk Assessment Management System* (ORAMS). A risk/needs assessment is administered upon intake of the client and is updated when there is any change to the offender's case file (e.g. a new offence or completing a rehabilitative program). Clients are also administered a responsivity test. This test measures the client's level of receptiveness to rehabilitative programs.

Depending on the type of offence, clients are placed into a category of supervision. If the offender was convicted of assault or sexual assault, he/she enters Level 1 supervision. Offenders who have not been convicted of assault or sexual assault enter Level 2 supervision.

Supervision standards are described below:

- **Comprehensive case management (Level 1):** Regardless of risk rating, sexual or general assault offenders are placed in comprehensive case management. Offenders must have in-person contact with a probation officer at least once per month. The client must also contact the probation officer on the telephone at least once per month. Collateral contacts - which are contacts with an acquaintance of the client (i.e. family member or employer) must take place at least once per month.
- **Alternate offenders' management (Level 2):** Offenders on probation or in pre-trial supervision for offences other than sexual or general assault are placed into alternate offenders' management. They are assessed and placed into one of the following supervision levels.
 - **High:** meet in person with a probation officer once a month and have one other interaction type per month. Meet with a collateral contact once a month.
 - **Medium:** report, in person, to a probation officer once a month, collateral contact once a month.
 - **Low:** report in person to a probation officer once a month.

Probation officers make a reassessment of the offender's supervision level after 2/3 of the sentence has been completed. At this point, an offender can move supervision levels or to comprehensive case management (Level 1).

Pre-sentence reports

Manitoba could not provide report data.

3.7.2 Youth

Introduction

Youth community correctional services programs in Manitoba are administered by Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General. Text table 3.29 lists the community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004. Community corrections services in Manitoba did not offer electronic monitoring programs to youth.

Text table 3.29

Program availability,¹ Manitoba youth

Program or service	2004	
	Available universally	Not available
Probation	Yes	...
Restitution	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...
Fine option program	Yes	...
Electronic monitoring	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

As is the case for adults, a probation officer is generally involved in the supervision of a young person for every available program or service. A probation officer initiates the intake process of a client in a program and is responsible for closing the file when the participation in a program or service is completed.

Depending on the location, probation officers carry specialised offender caseloads. Some probation officers work exclusively with sexual, random assault or female offenders. With the introduction of the YCJA on April 1st, 2004, Manitoba employs probation officers who specialize in YCJA sentences.

The administration of Manitoba's programs and services for young offenders is presented in text table 3.30.

Text table 3.30

Program/service administration,¹ Manitoba youth

Program or service	2004		
	Probation officer	Correctional ² Service Ministry staff other than a probation officer	Contracted agency
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	Yes
Alternative measures programs (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	...	...
Restitution order	...	Yes	...
Probation	Yes	...	Yes
Temporary absence program (Reintegration leave under the YCJA)	Yes	...	Yes
Fine option program	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	Yes	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Staff within the Ministry, other than a probation officer (e.g. institution staff) will aid in the supervision of individuals assigned to pre-trial supervision, a restitution order or the fine option program.

Between 2000/01 and 2002/03, admissions to probation have decreased 8%, or from 1,183 in 2000/01 to 1,087 in 2002/03 (table 8-9). However, during the same period, the average count of young offenders on probation has generally increased (28%) (table 9-9). As is the case for adults, this suggests an increase in the duration of time being served on probation.

Youth who are given a fine as a result of provincial offences (excluding the *Highway Traffic Act*), *Criminal Code*, and other federal or municipal by-laws (excluding parking tickets) can elect to enter a fine option program. Youth can elect entry into the program up to the issuance of a warrant of committal, but not after. Credits are earned at the rate of the provincial minimum wage.³¹

Volunteers in Manitoba provide client supervision, counselling and initial intake services.

Supervision standards

Young persons who receive a supervised probation order are administered a risk/needs assessment. The program delivery and frequency of contact

³¹. As of April 1, 2004 provincial minimum wage was \$6.75 per hour.

with a probation officer differ according to the level of supervision assigned to the young offender. Supervision levels are structured in the same way as adults. As is the case for adults, levels of supervision do not directly result from the assessment and depend on the type of offence. If the offender was convicted of sexual or general assault, he/she enters Level 1 supervision. Offenders not guilty of assault or sexual assault enters Level 2 supervision. Supervision standards are described below.

- **Comprehensive case management:** Level 1: Regardless of risk rating sexual assault offenders or offender with domestic or general assault are placed in comprehensive case management. Offenders must meet in person contact with a probation officer at least once per month. The client must also contact the probation officer other contact at least on the telephone at least once per month. Collateral contact - which is contact with an acquaintance of the client i.e. family member or employer at least once per month.
- **Alternate offenders management:** Level 2: Offenders not guilty of a sexual or general assault are placed into alternate offenders management and assessed, and placed into a risk level. Any offender can then qualify to move up to the comprehensive case management.
- **High:** meet in person with a probation officer once a month and have one other interaction type per month. Meet with a collateral contact once a month.
- **Medium:** report, in person, to a probation officer once a month, collateral contact once a month.
- **Low:** report in person to a probation officer once a month.

Probation officers make a reassessment after two-thirds of the sentence has been completed. Probation officers have discretion to re-classify the offender to another level of supervision with or without a new risk/needs assessment.

Pre-disposition reports

Manitoba could not provide report data.

32. For more information on Saskatchewan's community corrections programs see: www.cps.gov.sk.ca/

3.8 Saskatchewan³²

3.8.1 Adults

Introduction

Community correctional programs in Saskatchewan are administered by the Adult Corrections Branch of the Department of Corrections and Public Safety. Text table 3.31 lists the community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004. With the exception of stand-alone restitution, stand-alone community service orders and the temporary absence program, all other programs were available.

Text table 3.31

Program availability,¹ Saskatchewan adults

Program or service	2004	
	Available universally	Not available
Probation	Yes	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...
Electronic monitoring	Yes	...
Restitution orders	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution	...	Yes
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...
Temporary absence program	...	Yes
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...
Alternative measures ²	Yes	...
Intensive supervision program	Yes	...
Fine option program	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Subject to guidelines which may exclude some offenders and offences.

Administration of programs

The administration of community correctional programs in Saskatchewan involves a diverse group of individuals comprised of probation officers, specialists, electronic monitoring officers and volunteers. Agencies are contracted out for the fine option program, alternative measures program and community service orders. Electronic monitoring can be applied to individuals in conditional sentences, probation and pre-trial supervision programs.

The fine option program allows individuals who have been ordered to pay a fine the option to work rather than pay the fine off directly. Individuals may choose the fine option program up to the point

of an issuance of a warrant of committal, but not after. He/she is credited the amount of minimum wage³³ per hour towards the fine for every hour that is worked. All individuals who are issued fines for *Criminal Code* and other federal offences, provincial offences, and for municipal by-laws are eligible for the program. Between 1996/97 and 2002/03, admissions to the fine option program have decreased 42%, from 13,345 to 7,763 (table 6-9).

The administration of Saskatchewan's programs and services for adults is presented in text table 3.32.

Text table 3.32

Program/Service administration,¹ Saskatchewan adults

Program or service	2004	
	Probation officer	Contracted ² agency
Community service order (CSO)	...	Yes
Restitution order	Yes	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	Yes
Probation	Yes	Yes
Electronic monitoring	Yes	Yes
Alternative measures	...	Yes
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...
Fine option program	Yes	...
Intensive supervision program	Yes	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Refers to all agencies operated by employees from the private sector under a contracted agreement with the provincial or federal governments combined.

Saskatchewan does not offer probation intake services at court. Saskatchewan also uses specialist probation officers who work exclusively with sexual assault or family violence cases. Probation officers supervise either adult or youth cases, but not both. In 2002/03, there were 113 adult probation officers, of which 20% were Aboriginal.

In recent years, an important goal of correctional services in Saskatchewan has been to decrease the use of pre-trial detention for individuals awaiting trial. As a result, admissions to pre-trial supervision have doubled between 1996/97 to 2002/03, from 453 to 965 clients (table 6-9).

33. As of April 1, 2004, minimum wage in Saskatchewan is \$6.65 per hour.

Supervision standards

Adults who receive a supervised probation order, conditional sentence or pre-trial supervision are administered a risk/needs assessment. As a result of this formal assessment, a level of supervision is generated to guide the supervision and management of the offender. The offender's frequency of contact with a probation officer differs according to the level of supervision assigned to the offender. Each offender is classified into one of three levels of supervision: low, medium or high.

Saskatchewan uses the *Offender Risk Assessment Management System* (ORAMS). The jurisdiction also uses secondary assessments for assault. Two assessments are used, SONAR and STATIC-99, in sexual offender cases. The assessments are administered to the applicable offenders upon intake. The offender is reassessed if he/she is given additional community orders. The assessment helps to match the degree and the type of supervision to the offender. Once an assessment had been administered there is no prescribed time frame between reassessments.

In 2002/2003, over half (54%) of offenders on probation were classified as high risk. Another 37% were classified as medium risk and the remaining 9% were classified as low risk offenders.

Pre-sentence reports

In 2002/03, probation officers completed 5,177 pre-sentence reports. In comparison, there were 17,421 sentenced adult cases concluded that year.³⁴

3.8.2 Youth

Introduction

Youth community correctional service programs in Saskatchewan are administered by the Young Offender Programs Branch in the Department of Corrections and Public Safety. While adults and youth are both supervised under the same department, the supervision of adults and youth is maintained separately and probation officers carry youth caseloads only. Text table 3.33 lists the community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004. Most programs were

34. Source: *Adult Criminal Court Survey*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

offered universally throughout the province. Electronic monitoring had limited availability in the province, while community corrections services in Saskatchewan did not offer stand-alone restitution and stand-alone community service.

Text table 3.33

Program availability,¹ Saskatchewan youth

Program or service	2004		
	Available universally	Limited availability	Not available
Probation	Yes	...	...
Deferred custody	Yes	...	...
Community supervision	Yes	...	...
Conditional supervision	Yes	...	...
Conditional discharge	Yes	...	...
Electronic monitoring	...	Yes	...
Restitution	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	...	...	Yes
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	...
Reintegration leave (Temporary absence program)	Yes	...	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...	...
Intensive support and supervision program ²	...	...	Yes
Fine option program	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone CSO	...	...	Yes
Alternative measures	Yes	...	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. See 'Supervision standards' for further detail.

Administration of programs

Programs in Saskatchewan are administered by community youth workers (probation officers) and judicial interim release (pre-trial supervision) workers. The administration of Saskatchewan's programs and services for youths is presented in text table 3.34.

35. As of April 1, 2004, minimum wage in Saskatchewan was \$6.65 per hour.

Text table 3.34

Program/service administration,¹ Saskatchewan youth

Program or service	2004	
	Community Youth Worker (Probation officer)	Contracted agency ²
Probation	Yes	...
Deferred custody	Yes	...
Community supervision	Yes	...
Conditional supervision	Yes	...
Conditional discharge	Yes	...
Electronic monitoring	Yes	Yes
Restitution	Yes	Yes
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	Yes
Temporary absence (Reintegration leave under the YCJA)	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...
Fine option program	...	Yes
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions program under the YCJA)	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Refers to all agencies or individuals contracted by employees from the private sector under a contracted agreement with the provincial or federal governments combined.

Community youth workers develop and manage Community Safety Plans which are developed to address both the level of supervision and the required programs a youth needs to reduce the likelihood of offending behaviour (e.g. - transition to school or employment, alcohol or drug treatment, cognitive behavioural program). Agencies or individuals are contracted to deliver the alternative measures program, and support services as well as community service and restitution orders.

The fine option program is available for youth that incur fines under Provincial and municipal legislation only. Young persons are credited with the amount of minimum wage per hour towards the fine for every hour that is worked.³⁵

In Saskatchewan there are 109 community youth workers (probation officers). Approximately 23% are Aboriginal.

The use of probation for young offenders has been on the decline in recent years. Admissions to probation have decreased 12%

between 1998/99 and 2002/03 (table 8-10). Although admissions give an indication of the number of entries in a program for a period of time, average counts indicate the volume of young persons supervised. Average counts have increased 4% over the same time period from 1,735 to 1,805 in 2002/03. This indicates an increase in the duration of probation orders³⁶(table 9-10).

Supervision standards

Saskatchewan uses the *Level of Service Inventory-Saskatchewan Youth Edition* as their primary risk/needs assessment. Youths who receive a reporting court order (e.g. probation, deferred custody) or, depending on location, an alternative measures program, are administered the assessment which results in a community safety plan, that is comprised of assigned levels of supervision. The frequency of contact between the community youth worker (probation officer) and the offender differs according to the level of supervision assigned to the offender.

Each offender is classified into one of three levels of supervision:

- **Low:** an offender's reporting structure is not specified as it is developed as part of the case planning process.
- **Medium:** In the first month of involvement, the offender must report to a community youth worker (probation officer) in person at least once per week, as well as over the telephone once per week. A minimum of one in-person contact and one telephone contact is required every 2 weeks thereafter.
- **High:** In the first month of involvement, the offender must report to a probation officer in person every 48 hours. A minimum of one in-person contact per week is required thereafter.

A review of the young person's level of risk to re-offend is conducted once per year or as circumstance require. The risk/needs assessment module on the offender tracking system is still under development, so it is unknown what proportion of young persons are classified within each level of supervision.

Pre-disposition reports

³⁶ Since the YCJA there has been a significant decline in average daily probation counts.

Saskatchewan could not provide report data.

3.9 Alberta³⁷

3.9.1 Adults

Introduction

Community correctional service programs in Alberta are administered by the Correctional Services Division of the Ministry of the Solicitor General and Public Security. Text table 3.35 the community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004. Alberta did not offer an electronic monitoring program for adults, although community corrections is planning a pilot program for 2005.

Text table 3.35

Program availability,¹ Alberta adults

Program or service	2004	
	Available universally	Not available
Probation	Yes	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...
Fine option program	Yes	...
Restitution	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...
Temporary absence (TA) program	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...
Alternative measures	Yes	...
Intensive supervision program	Yes	...
Electronic monitoring	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

Generally, a probation officer is involved in the supervision of a client for every available program or service. A probation officer initiates the intake process of a client in a program and is responsible for closing the file when the participation in a program or service is completed.

Alberta contracts with four First Nation Community Corrections Societies for the provision of community

³⁷ For more information on Alberta's community corrections programs see: www.solgen.gov.ab.ca/corrections/default.aspx

corrections programs to meet the needs of offenders residing in aboriginal communities. These contracted agencies deliver all community corrections programming for both adults and youth in their respective communities. Trained probation officers in these contracted agencies have the same roles and responsibilities as probation officers employed by the ministry. The supervision of the client during these programs is principally the responsibility of the contracted worker. All of their cases are received directly from the courts. The contracted agencies are responsible for filing their own breaches and liaise with their local courts as required.

The administration of Alberta's programs and services for adults is presented in text table 3.36.

Text table 3.36

Program/service administration,¹ Alberta adults

Program or service	2004	
	Probation officer	Contracted ² agency
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	Yes
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	Yes
Fine option program	Yes	Yes
Restitution order	Yes	Yes
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	Yes
Temporary absence program	Yes	Yes
Conditional sentence	Yes	Yes
Probation	Yes	Yes
Alternative measures	Yes	Yes
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	Yes
Intensive supervision program	Yes	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Contracted agencies are used for the supervision and administration of Aboriginal offender caseloads in particular areas of Alberta.

Probation officers in Alberta supervise mixed caseloads of both adult and young offenders.

Alberta's fine option program is available for all fines for provincial offences, the *Criminal Code of Canada*, or other federal offences. Fines for municipal by-law infractions are not eligible for the fine option program. Between 1993/94 and 2002/03, admissions to the fine option program have declined by more than 58%. An individual can elect entry into the program up to and including admission to custody.

Provincial minimum wage is used to determine the number of hours to be worked to pay off the fine.³⁸

Alberta offers probation intake services at court, depending on the location of the court, by way of a court liaison or other type of intake worker. Where court liaison officers exist, he/she may conduct a formal intake of an offender or refer the offender to a program or service.

Depending on the location, probation officers may carry specialised offender caseloads. Some probation officers work exclusively with high risk or high profile offenders, or offenders requiring minimum supervision. Some probation officers also specialise in domestic violence caseloads or in writing reports such as pre-sentence reports.

Of all uncontracted probation officers in Alberta, approximately 15% are Aboriginal. As noted previously, Aboriginal societies are used to provide offender supervision and administration in Aboriginal communities across Alberta.

Volunteers provide client supervision and case management, counselling, and secretarial/clerical assistance. They may also prepare in-office reports or may conduct offender intakes or risk/needs assessments.

The average month-end count of offenders on probation increased by more than 14% between 1993/94 (7,414) and 2002/03 (8,468) (table 7-10). In recent years, probation officers in Alberta have been responsible for an increasing number of individuals in the alternative measures program. Since the program's inception in 1997/98, the average count of individuals in alternative measures has increased by more than 33%, from 643 in 1997/98 to 856 in 2002/03 (table 7-10).

Between 1993/94 and 2002/03, there has been a notable increase in caseloads of 'Other' community programs and services. Peace bonds and recognizances, such as those sanctioned under sec. 810.1 of the Criminal Code, represent most of the caseload found in the 'Other' category. Community surveillance and treatment orders are also found in the 'Other' category. Over the ten-year period, the number of admissions to 'Other' community sanctions increased from 350 to 1,852 admissions, an increase of 429% (table 6-10).

³⁸. As of April 1, 2004, provincial minimum wage was \$5.90 per hour.

Restitution order and temporary absence admissions have each experienced a steady decline between 1993/94 and 2002/03, by 90% and 92% respectively. As is the case with most provinces and territories, the introduction of the conditional sentence in 1996 has also changed the makeup of the offender caseload for probation officers. Between 1997/98, the first year where full data are available, and 2002/03, the number of admissions to a conditional sentenced increased by 18% (table 6-10).

Supervision standards

Adults who receive a community corrections sanction in Alberta are initially classified as either Level 1 or Level 2 offenders. Level 1 offenders generally include offenders with conditional sentences and high risk or high profile offenders. For example, all offenders with a community sanction or a program for a sexual offence are assigned an intensive Level 1 category. Level 2 offenders are typically adult offenders on probation, pre-trial supervision and peace bonds other than those sanctioned under sec. 810.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

Level 1 and 2 offenders are each assigned a supervision level by the probation officer. The level of supervision is the direct result of classification generated by the *Offender Risk Assessment Management System* (ORAMS). A risk/needs assessment is administered upon intake of the client and is updated every six months thereafter. If a client receives an additional supervised probation order or conditional sentence, the assessment is re-administered to the client.

The offenders' frequency of contact with a probation officer differs according to the level of supervision assigned to the offender. Offenders are each classified into one of three levels of supervision:

Level 1

- **Minimum:** report to a probation officer or delegate once every month.
- **Medium:** report to a probation officer or delegate twice per month.

- **High:** report to a probation officer or delegate weekly, in person.

Level 2

- **Minimum:** report to a probation officer or delegate once every two months.
- **Medium:** report once a month to a probation officer or delegate.
- **High:** report to a probation officer or delegate twice a month.

In 2002/03, most clients on probation were classified as low risk (40%). Approximately 31% of the caseload was classified as medium risk and 15% of the caseload is classified as high. In addition to the three levels of supervision, some offenders may be classified as 'administrative' if there is no requirement to report to a probation officer. Nearly 15% of the caseload in Alberta is classified as administrative.

Pre-sentence reports

In 2002/03, probation officers completed 2,314 pre-sentence reports. In comparison, there were 38,229 sentenced adult cases that year.³⁹

3.9.2 Youth

Introduction

All community correctional service programs for youth in Alberta are administered by the Youth Branch of the same Department as adult offenders, the Correctional Services Division of the Alberta Ministry of the Solicitor General and Public Security. Text table 3.37 the community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004. Similar to adults, electronic monitoring programs were not offered for youth.

³⁹ Source: *Adult Criminal Court Survey*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

Text table 3.37

Program availability,¹ Alberta youth

Program or service	2004	
	Available universally	Not available
Probation	Yes	...
Restitution	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...
Reintegration (formally the Temporary absence program)	Yes	...
Extrajudicial Sanctions (formally the AM Program)	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...
Intensive support and supervision program	Yes	...
Fine option program	Yes	...
Electronic monitoring	...	Yes
Non-residential orders ²	Yes	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.
2. Universally available in Edmonton and Calgary.

Administration of programs

As is the case for adults, a probation officer is generally involved in the supervision of a client for every available program or service. A probation officer initiates the intake process of a client in a program and is responsible for closing the file when the participation in a program or service is completed. First Nation community corrections societies are contracted for the supervision and administration of community corrections programming for youth. Like services for adults, these Aboriginal contractors deliver all community corrections programming to youth in their respective communities across Alberta. Other contracted agencies are also involved in the supervision of young persons with extrajudicial sanctions. Moreover, Alberta uses youth justice committees, which are voluntary in nature, in the administration of young offender programs in community corrections. Reports such as pre-sentence reports may also be contracted out to Aboriginal societies in Alberta.

The administration of Alberta's programs and services for young offenders is presented in text table 3.38.

Text table 3.38

Program/service administration,¹ Alberta youth

Program or service	2004	
	Probation officer	Contracted agency
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	Yes
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	Yes
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	Yes
Restitution order	Yes	Yes
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	Yes
Temporary absence (Reintegration leave under the YCJA)	Yes	Yes
Probation	Yes	Yes
Fine option program	Yes	Yes
Intensive support and supervision	Yes	Yes
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Comparable to the services offered to adults, Alberta offers probation intake services at court, by way of a court liaison or other type of intake worker for youth, depending on the location in the province. Court liaison officers conduct intakes and make referrals to various programs or services for young offenders.

Community corrections in Calgary are fully contracted to the City of Calgary's Community and Neighbourhood Services Department. Just as adult community corrections contracts services to fully accredited aboriginal societies, Alberta contracts all services to accredited youth probation officers within Calgary Community and Neighbourhood Services.

As stated previously, probation officers in Alberta supervise caseloads of both adult and young persons. Between 1993/94 and 2002/03, the average count of young offenders on probation declined by 10%. Moreover, the average count of young offenders with a community service order declined by 31% during the same time period. The average count of young offenders with a restitution order increased by 127% while the average count of youths in pre-trial supervision programs increased by 197% (table 9-11).

Supervision standards

Like adults in Alberta, young persons who receive a probation order are assigned a supervision level by the probation officer. Unlike adults however, risk/needs assessment tools are not used for young offenders in a community program or service. The level of supervision is not generated by a formal risk assessment tool. Rather, a level of supervision is assigned to a young offender after the intake assessment. The frequency of contact with a probation officer and program delivery differs according to the level of supervision assigned to the young offender. There are four levels of supervision:

- **Low:** report to a probation officer or delegate at least once per month.
- **Medium:** report to a probation officer or delegate at least twice a month.
- **Intensive:** report weekly to a probation officer or delegate.
- **Enhanced intensive:** report weekly to a probation officer or delegate and every second contact should be in the community. There are also a minimum of four collateral contacts per month. (Collateral contacts may include the young person's teachers, employer, or social worker).

Probation officers have discretion to re-classify the offender to another level of supervision at any time.

In 2002/03, 34% of young offenders on probation were classified as low risk. Nearly 26% of the caseload was classified as high risk, and 6% were classified as intensive. Like adults, some offenders may also be classified as 'administrative'. Almost 35% of young offenders were administrative cases in 2002/03, including, for example, stand-alone community service orders.

Pre-disposition reports

In 2002/03, probation officers completed 1,669 pre-disposition reports completed by a probation officer. In comparison, 6,965 disposed youth cases were concluded that year.⁴⁰

40. Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

41. For more information on British Columbia's community corrections programs see: www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/corrections/index.htm.

3.10 British Columbia⁴¹

3.10.1 Adults

Introduction

Community correctional service programs in British Columbia are administered by the Corrections Branch of the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. Text table 3.39 lists the community corrections programs and services available in 2004. While most programs were available universally, community corrections in British Columbia did not offer stand-alone community service orders (CSO), a fine option program, or an intensive supervision program for adults.

Text table 3.39

Program availability,¹ British Columbia adults

Program or service	2004	
	Available universally	Not available
Probation	Yes	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...
Electronic monitoring	Yes	...
Restitution	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...
Other: orders under sec. 810 (CCC)	Yes	...
Alternative measures	Yes	...
Intensive supervision program	...	Yes
Fine option program	...	Yes
Stand-alone CSO	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

The administration of community correctional programs in British Columbia involves a diverse group of individuals comprised of probation officers and other staff members (para-professionals), who provide primary and secondary case management. The primary case manager is typically a probation officer who is responsible for the primary supervision of the offender while a secondary case manager may perform other duties, including assistance with selected aspects of case management.

Prior to 2001, many programs such as alternative measures and community service were contracted to various organizations (John Howard, Elizabeth Fry etc.). Since this time, all programs and sanctions are supervised and administered by para-professionals and other probation officers within the ministry. The current use of contracted agencies is regulated to Aboriginal populations, mostly in rural/remote areas of British Columbia

The administration of British Columbia's services for adults is presented in text table 3.40.

Text table 3.40

Program/service administration,¹ British Columbia adults

Program or service	2004	
	Probation officer	Contracted ² agency
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	Yes
Restitution order	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...
Probation Electronic monitoring	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...
Other: orders under sec. 810 (CCC)	Yes	...
Alternative measures	Yes	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Prior to 2001, contracted agencies were used to supervise and administer community work service and alternative measures in British Columbia. Since this time, the use of contracted agencies has been regulated largely to Aboriginal populations only, mostly in rural/remote areas of British Columbia, for all programs and community sanctions. In addition, domestic assault cases which include a treatment condition are contracted to specialists to fulfill this need.

Generally, probation officers in British Columbia supervise caseloads of either adult or young offenders, but not both. Adult probation officers in British Columbia supervise young offenders by exception only. British Columbia has a provincial parole board for release of provincial parolees. Probation officers are responsible for the supervision and administration of these offenders as well.

Depending on the location, British Columbia offers probation intake services at court, by way of a court liaison or other type of intake worker. Generally,

probation officers who serve as court liaison officers refer offenders to a home office for management of their sentence, or on occasion, refer an offender to a program or service related to the sentence of the offender.

Approximately 3% of British Columbia's probation officers are Aboriginal. In some locations of British Columbia, probation officers carry specialised offender caseloads. Some probation officers work exclusively with sexual, spouse assault or mentally disordered offenders.

Typically, volunteers are not used in British Columbia. In Aboriginal communities, volunteers may support Aboriginal justice programs in various Aboriginal communities. For example, volunteers would provide support to programs and treatment options by way of Elders in remote communities.

Between 1993/94 and 2002/03, admissions to probation have declined by 23%, or from 13,513 to 10,429, although the average offender count on probation remained relatively stable. The number of intakes to provincial parole has also declined in British Columbia, dropping by nearly 25%, or from 559 in 1993/94 to 420 in 2002/03. As is the case for almost all provinces and territories across Canada, the introduction of the conditional sentences in 1996 has also changed the makeup of the caseload for probation officers. Admissions to conditional sentences in British Columbia have increased by almost 72% between 1997/98 and 2002/03 (table 6-11).

Probation officers in British Columbia have been responsible for an increasing number of offenders in the pre-trial (bail) supervision program. The average count of offenders in pre-trial (bail) supervision increased by more than 30% between 1993/94 and 2002/03 (table 7-11).

Supervision standards

Adults who receive a sentenced order for community supervision, including a Section 810 recognizance or who are released to provincial parole are administered a risk/needs assessment. Clients with alternative measures in relation to a sexual or spousal assault offence are also subject to a risk/needs assessment. As a result of this formal assessment, the criminogenic needs requiring intervention are identified and an overall level of supervision is generated, both of which guide the supervision and case management

of the offender. British Columbia uses the *Community Risk Needs Assessment* (CRNA) as the main tool for risk/needs assessment. In spouse assault cases, a *Spousal Assault Risk Assessment* (SARA) is administered in addition to the CRNA to obtain further offence specific risk information about the client. Presently, British Columbia also uses SONAR and STATIC-99 for sex offenders.

Each offender is classified into one of three of the following levels of supervision:

- **Low:** one mode of intervention per month minimum.
- **Medium:** two different modes of intervention per month minimum.
- **High:** three modes of intervention per month minimum.

There are various modes of intervention including: in-person contact with the offender in the office; home visits; contact with the offender's spouse or other informed family members; participation in programming or treatment targeted at the offender's criminogenic needs, and contact with collaterals (social worker, counsellors, teacher, and/or psychologists, police, etc.).

In 2002/03, the largest proportion of clients on community supervision were classified as medium risk (45%) Nearly 33% of the caseload was classified as low risk and 22% of the caseload was classified as high risk.

Risk assessment tools are administered to applicable offenders upon intake and are updated no later than every six months thereafter. If an offender receives an additional community order the assessment is readministered to the client and the offender may be re-classified.

Pre-sentence reports

In 2002/03, probation officers completed 2,380 pre-sentence reports. In comparison, there were 28,926 sentenced adult court cases concluded that year.⁴²

⁴² Source: *Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.*

3.10.2 Youth

Introduction

All community correctional service programs for youth in British Columbia are administered by the Ministry of Children and Family Development. Text table 3.41 lists the community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004. With the exception of the electronic monitoring and the fine option programs, which are not available, all other programs are available universally.

Text table 3.41

Program availability,¹ British Columbia youth

Program or service	2004	
	Available universally	Not available
Probation	Yes	...
Restitution	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...
Intensive support and supervision program	Yes	...
Electronic monitoring	...	Yes
Fine option program	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

As is the case for adults, a probation officer is generally involved in the supervision of a client for every available program or service. British Columbia does not offer probation intake services at court, by way of a court liaison or other type of intake worker for youth. A probation officer initiates the intake process of a client in a program and is responsible for closing the file when the participation in a program or service is completed. Depending on the location, some probation officers work exclusively with specialized caseloads, including sexual or violent offenders. The administration of British Columbia's programs for youths is presented in text table 3.42.

Text table 3.42

Program/service administration,¹ British Columbia youth

Program or service	2004	
	Probation officer	Contracted agency
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	Yes
Stand-alone CSO	...	Yes
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA) (Restorative Justice)	Yes	Yes
Restitution order	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...
Probation Intensive support and supervision program	Yes	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Between 1993/94 and 2002/03, admissions to probation decreased 39% from 4,415 in 1993/94 to 2,689 in 2002/03 (table 8-12). As well, the average month-end count of young offenders on probation declined by 48%, or from 4,424 to 2,281 (table 9-12).

Supervision standards

Young offenders who receive community supervision including probation, an intensive support and supervision program (ISSP), deferred custody and supervision order, or conditional supervision are assigned a supervision level by the probation officer. The level of supervision is determined by the probation officer with assistance of the risk/needs assessment tool and the frequency of contact with a probation officer and programming delivered differs according to the level of supervision assigned to the young offender.

The *Youth Community Risk/Needs Assessment* (YCRNA) is used as the main tool for risk/needs assessment for British Columbia youth. The YCRNA is administered upon intake of the client. Similar to adults, the assessment is re-administered to the young offender if an additional probation order is given. The YCRNA form is a tool to assist youth probation officers

in determining the appropriate level of supervision for youth sentenced to a period of community supervision. It is a decisions-making aid, as opposed to a substitute for the skill and experience-based decision-making role of the youth probation officer.

There are three levels of supervision:

- **Low:** at least one mode of contact by a probation officer or delegate every month.
- **Medium:** at least four modes of contact by a probation officer every month.
- **High:** at least six modes of contact by a probation officer every month.

There are various modes of contact including: in person contact with the offender in the office, home visits, contact with the young person's family/parents/guardian, contact with collaterals (social worker, counsellors, teacher, and/or psychologists), and participation in a program targeted at the youth's criminogenic needs.

Among the three levels of supervision, in 2002/03, most clients on probation were classified as medium risk/needs (36%), 32% of the caseload was classified as high risk/needs, and 32% of the caseload is classified as low risk/needs.

Pre-disposition reports

In the 2002/03, probation officers completed 1,955 pre-disposition reports. In comparison, there were 4,679 disposed youth cases concluded that year.⁴³

3.11 Yukon⁴⁴**3.11.1 Adults****Introduction**

Community correctional services in the Yukon are administered by the Community and Correctional Services Branch of the Department of Justice. Text table 3.43 lists the community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004. The majority of programs were offered universally. Three programs were either unavailable (electric monitoring and

43. Source: *Youth Court Survey*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

44. For more information on Yukon's community corrections programs see: www.justice.gov.yk.ca/

stand-alone CSO orders) or only available in certain locations (the intensive supervision program).

Text table 3.43

Program availability,¹ Yukon adults

Program or service	2004		
	Available universally	Limited availability	Not available
Probation Conditional sentence	Yes	...	...
Electronic monitoring	Yes	...	...
Restitution Stand-alone restitution	...	...	Yes
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...	...
Other: orders under sec. 810 (CCC)	Yes	...	...
Alternative measures	Yes	...	...
Intensive supervision program	...	Yes	...
Fine option program	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone CSO	...	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

With the exception of the temporary absence program, which is administered by the Whitehorse Correctional Centre, all programs available in the Yukon are administered by probation officers. Depending on location, the region has probation officers who specialize in sex offender risk management and domestic violence treatment.

The administration of the Yukon's programs and services for adults is presented in text table 3.44.

Text table 3.44

Program/service administration,¹ Yukon adults

Program or service	2004	
	Probation Officer	Ministry staff other than a probation officer
Probation Conditional sentence	Yes	...
Restitution Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision	...	Yes
Other: orders under sec. 810 (CCC)	Yes	...
Intensive supervision program	Yes	...
Fine option program	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

The Yukon has a fine option program available. A fine option program allows any individual to work as payment for a fine given by the court. All fines from territorial offences, the *Criminal Code*, municipal by-laws and other federal offences are qualified for consideration for the program. An individual may elect to enter the fine option program any time prior to the issuance of the warrant of committal, but not after. The Yukon offers a wage rate of \$5.00 per hour of work.⁴⁵ Admissions to the fine option program have decreased by 17% between 1998/99 and 2002/03 (table 6-12).

Approximately 15% of the Yukon's probation officers are Aboriginal.

Between 1993/94 and 2002/03, there has been an increase in admissions to pre-trial supervision in the Yukon, increasing from 27 to 227 offenders during this time (table 6-12).

Supervision standards

Adults who receive a supervised probation order, restitution order, pre-trial supervision, or alternative measures are administered a risk/needs assessments. The Yukon uses the *Level of Service Inventory-R*

⁴⁵ As of April 1, 2004, Yukon Territory minimum wage rate was \$7.20 per hour.

(LSI-R) as the primary tool for a risk/needs assessment. In spousal assault cases, the offender can also be assessed using the *Spousal Assault Risk Assessment* (SARA). The assessments are done within one month upon entry into the program. Based on the assessment the client is classified into one of four⁴⁶ levels of supervision low, medium, high and intensive. The frequency of reporting to a probation officer is dependent on the level of supervision. Clients are then re-assessed every 6 months.

There are four levels of supervision:

- **Low:** report to a probation officer at least once a month.
- **Medium:** report to a probation officer at least twice a month.
- **High:** report to a probation officer at least four times a month.
- **Intensive:** report to a probation officer at least twelve times a month.

In 2002/03, half of those in community supervision were classified at the medium level. One-quarter of offenders were classified in a low level of supervision. The remaining quarter were placed in high (20%) and intensive (5%) supervision.

Pre-sentence reports

In 2002/03, probation officers completed 335 pre-sentence reports. In comparison, there were 658 sentenced adult cases concluded that year.⁴⁷

3.11.2 Youth

Introduction

Youth programs are the responsibility of Health and Social Services in the Yukon. Text table 3.45 lists the

⁴⁶ There is also an administrative level, which has no reporting structure.

⁴⁷ Source: *Adult Criminal Court Survey*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Statistics Canada*, Ottawa.

community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004. Stand-alone restitution and community service orders for youth were only offered in some locations across the territory, while community corrections services in Yukon did not offer pre-trial supervision and electronic monitoring programs. While a fine option program was available to adults, one was not available for youth.

Text table 3.45

Program availability,¹ Yukon youth

Program or service	2004		
	Available universally	Limited availability	Not available
Probation	Yes	...	...
Restitution order	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	...	Yes	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone CSO	...	Yes	...
Temporary absence program (Reintegration leave under the YCJA)	Yes	...	...
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	...	...
Pre-trial supervision	...	...	Yes
Intensive support and supervision program	Yes	...	...
Electronic monitoring	...	...	Yes
Fine option program	...	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

A probation officer is involved in the supervision of a client for every available program or service. A probation officer initiates the intake process of a client in a program and is responsible for closing the file when the participation in a program or service is completed. The administration of the Yukon's programs and services for adults is presented in text table 3.46.

Text table 3.46

Program/service administration,¹ Yukon youth

Program or service	2004	
	Probation officer	Contracted ² agency
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	Yes
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	Yes
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	Yes
Restitution order	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...
Probation Intensive support and supervision	Yes	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Refers to all agencies operated by employees from the private sector under a contracted agreement with the provincial or federal governments combined.

As stated previously, probation officers in the Yukon supervise caseloads of either adult or young offenders, but not both. Youths in the Yukon are offered probation intake services at court, by way of a court liaison or other type of intake worker for youth. This service is offered universally throughout the territory.

Yukon's youth have the option of entering the fine option program for all fines issued except those from federal fines. A youth can elect to enter the program when the fine is levied, but not after. He/she works off the fine at a wage rate of \$5.00 per hour.⁴⁸

The average month-end count of young offenders in probation declined by 75% between 1997/98 and 2002/03 (table 9-13).

Supervision standards

Young offenders who receive a supervised probation order are assigned a supervision level by the probation officer. The level of supervision is the direct result of classification generated by the *Youth Level of Service Inventory* and the *Crime Cycle/Social History* assessments. The frequency of contact with a probation officer and program delivery differs

48. As of April 1, 2004, the Yukon's minimum wage rate was \$7.20 per hour.

according to the level of supervision assigned to the young offender.

There are four levels of supervision:

- **Minimum:** report to a probation officer once every other week.
- **Medium:** report to a probation officer weekly.
- **Maximum:** report to a probation officer two to three times per week.
- **Intensive:** report to a probation officer daily.

In 2002/03, half of all clients on probation were classified as maximum risk (50%). Thirty percent of the caseload were classified as medium risk, 10% were classified as low, and the remaining 10% were classified as intensive.

Risk/needs assessments are administered upon intake of the client and are updated every six months thereafter. The assessments are re-administered to the young offender if an additional probation order is given or, in some cases, if a new offence is committed.

Pre-disposition reports

In 2002/03, probation officers completed 26 pre-disposition reports were completed by a probation officer. In comparison there were 35 disposed youth cases concluded that year.⁴⁹

3.12 Northwest Territories⁵⁰

3.12.1 Adults⁵¹

Introduction

Community correctional service programs in the Northwest Territories are administered by the Department of Justice. Text table 3.47 lists community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004. While most programs were available universally, community corrections services in the Northwest Territories did not offer electronic monitoring or intensive supervision program for adults. Although pre-trial supervision and alternative measures

49. Source: *Youth Court Survey*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

50. For more information on the Northwest Territories' community corrections programs see: www.justice.gov.nt.ca/

51. The Northwest Territories were unable to provide numerical data to the Canadian Center for Justice Statistics for this study.

programs were offered, they were only available in certain locations and were dependant on the availability of resources.

Text table 3.47

Program availability,¹ Northwest Territories adults

Program or service	2004		
	Available universally	Limited availability	Not available
Probation	Yes	...	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...	...
Electronic monitoring	...	...	Yes
Restitution	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...	...
Pre-trial supervision	...	Yes	...
Alternative measures	...	Yes	...
Intensive supervision program	...	...	Yes
Fine option program	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

The administration of community correctional programs in the Northwest Territories involves a diverse group of individuals comprised of probation officers, other employees within the Department of Justice, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), as well as contracted agencies and Court Services. Probation officers supervise probation orders and conditional sentences. They also supervise pre-trial supervision and temporary absences when supervision is stipulated.

In Yellowknife, the John Howard Society supervises offenders sentenced to a community service order or those who elect to enter the fine option program. In other communities community service work can be allocated and supervised by community correction staff or community service clients can be referred to a local community justice representative, if they have contacts within their communities to handle the community service work and the fine option program. The Department of Justice and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) are responsible for the supervision

of alternative measures while court services and the Department of Justice administer restitution orders.

The administration of Northwest Territories' programs and services for adults is presented in text table 3.48.

Text table 3.48

Program/service administration,¹ Northwest Territories adults

Program or service	2004		
	Probation officer	Ministry staff other than a probation officer	Contracted agency
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	Yes
Restitution order ²	...	Yes	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...	...
Probation	Yes	...	...
Fine option program	...	...	Yes
Alternative measures ³	...	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Restitution orders are supervised by the Courts and by the Department of Justice.

3. Alternative measures programs are supervised by the Department of Justice and/or the RCMP.

Probation officers in the Northwest Territories supervise caseloads of both adult and young persons. Additionally, probation officers supervise parolees by a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Correctional Service Canada. Three-quarters of all probation officers in the Northwest Territories are Aboriginal persons.

Depending on the location, formal probation intake services are offered at court. A probation officer administers a risk/needs assessment and refers the client to the appropriate program or service.

Clients in the Northwest Territories who have been ordered to pay a fine can elect to enter a fine option program. The individual is able to enter the program up to the issuance of a warrant of committal, but not after. Fines under territorial statutes, *Criminal Code* and municipal by-laws are eligible, although all fines issued for territorial offences must be under \$1,000. The individual works off his or her fine in lieu of pay, at the minimum wage rate.⁵²

Supervision standards

52. As of April 1, 2004 minimum wage in the Northwest Territory was \$8.25.

Universally across the territory, all adults who receive a probation order or a conditional sentence are administered a risk/needs assessment. As a result, a level of supervision is generated to guide the supervision and management of the offender. The Northwest Territories uses the *Offender Risk Assessment Management System* (ORAMS). A risk/needs assessment is administered to the applicable individuals upon intake and is updated every six months thereafter. The frequency of contact with a probation officer differs according to the level of supervision assigned to the offender.

Each offender is classified into one of three levels of supervision:⁵³

- **Low:** a minimum of one mode of communication a month.
- **Medium:** a minimum of four modes of communication a month.
- **High:** a minimum of six modes of communication a month.

There are various modes of communication including: in person contact with the offender in the office, home visits, contact with the offender's spouse/parents/extended family, and contact with collaterals (social worker, counsellors, and/or psychologists).

In 2002/03, the majority of offenders were classified in the low (35%) or medium levels (40%). The remaining one-quarter of offenders were classified in high.

If an offender receives a new probation order or conditional sentence the assessment is re-administered to the client. If an offender receives an additional probation order he/she will be reassessed.

Pre-sentence reports

In 2002/03, probation officers completed 26 pre-sentence reports completed by a probation officer.

3.12.2 Youth

Introduction

53. Although the Northwest Territories do not have a separate intensive supervision program for adults, offenders can be intensely supervised as a result of a high risk/needs assessment.

Community correctional service programs in the Northwest Territories are administered by the Department of Justice. Text table 3.49 lists the community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004. While the majority of the programs were available universally, the Northwest Territories did not offer electronic monitoring. Although pre-trial supervision was offered through community correctional services, it was only available in certain locations.

Text table 3.49

Program/service administration,¹ Nunavut

Program or service	2004	
	Probation officer	Other governmental agency
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	...
Restitution order ²	...	Yes
Stand-alone restitution ²	...	Yes
Temporary absence program (Re-integration leave under the YCJA)	Yes	...
Probation Fine option program	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision ²	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Restitution orders, stand-alone restitution orders and pre-trial supervision are supervised by Court Services.

Administration of programs

As with adults, the administration of community correctional programs in the Northwest Territories involves probation officers (youth workers), Territorial Department of Justice, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Court Services and contracted counselling services. Youth workers supervise probation orders and all custody and community sentence orders as per the sentencing option under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA). They also supervise pre-trial supervision and temporary absences when supervision is stipulated. The John Howard Society, located in Yellowknife, supervises young persons disposed to a community service order

or those who elect to enter the fine option program. Various other ministry staff other than a probation officer provide supervision of youth with restitution and community service orders.

The administration of Northwest Territories' programs and services for youths is presented in text table 3.50.

Text table 3.50

Program/service administration,¹ Northwest Territories youth

Program or service	2004		
	Probation officer	Ministry staff other than a probation officer	Contracted agency
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	Yes
Restitution order ²	...	Yes	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...	...
Probation	Yes	...	...
Fine option program	...	...	Yes
Intensive support and supervision program	Yes	...	...
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA) ³	...	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution ²	...	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO ²	...	Yes	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

2. Restitution orders, stand-alone restitution orders and stand-alone community service orders are supervised by the Courts and the Department of Justice.

3. Alternative measures programs are supervised by the Department of Justice and/or the RCMP.

Depending on location, formal probation intake services at court are offered. A probation officer will administer a risk/needs assessment and refer the client to appropriate program or service upon intake.

As stated previously, probation officers in the Northwest Territories supervise caseloads of both adult and young offenders. There are also specialist probation officers working in the Northwest Territories. An Intensive Support and Supervision Program (ISSP) administered by youth workers is located in Yellowknife, Hay River and Inuvik.

Clients in the Northwest Territories who have been ordered to pay a fine can elect to enter a fine option program. He/she is also able to enter the program before a warrant of committal is issued, but not after. Fines from territorial offences, *Criminal Code* and

municipal by-laws are eligible, although all fines issued from Territorial offences must be under \$1,000. The individual works off his or her fine in lieu of pay, at the rate of the territorial minimum wage.⁵⁴

Supervision standards

All youth who receive a supervised probation order are administered a risk/needs assessment within 30 days of entering the program. As a result of this assessment, a level of supervision is generated to guide the supervision and management of the offender. The Northwest Territories uses the *Offender Risk Assessment Management System (ORAMS)*. A risk/needs assessment is administered to the applicable individuals upon intake and is updated every six months thereafter. If an individual receives a new probation order the assessment is readministered. The offender's frequency of contact with a probation officer differs according to the level of supervision assigned.

There are five levels of supervision:

- **Low:** a minimum of one mode of communication a month.
- **Medium:** a minimum of four modes of communication a month.
- **High:** a minimum of six modes of communication a month.
- **Very high:** a minimum of eight modes of communication a month.
- **Intensive:** twelve in-person contacts per month, eight parental contacts per month, eight collateral contacts per month, 12 telephone contacts per month, and eight home visits per month.

There are various modes of communication including: in-person contact with the offender in the office, home visits, contact with the young persons family/parents/guardian, and contact with collaterals (social worker, counsellors, teacher, and/or psychologists). As well, an offender can be sentenced to an unsupervised or 'administrative' probation order. Five percent of offenders are on unsupervised probation.

In 2002/03, the majority of offenders were classified in either the low (30%) or medium (40%) levels of

54. As of April 1, 2004 minimum wage in the Northwest Territories was \$8.25.

supervision. The remaining one-quarter of offenders were classified in high (20%) or intensive (5%) levels of supervision.

Pre-sentence reports

In 2002/03, there were 30 youth pre-sentence reports completed by probation officers (youth workers). In comparison, there were 283 disposed youth cases concluded that year.⁵⁵ In 2002/03 the Northwest Territories did not use pre-disposition reports.

3.13 Nunavut⁵⁶

3.13.1 Adults⁵⁷

Introduction

Community correctional service programs in Nunavut are administered by the Community Justice Program. Text table 3.51 lists community corrections programs and services available in 2004. While most programs were available universally, community correctional services in Nunavut did not offer electronic monitoring or intensive supervision program for adults. Although pre-trial supervision was offered, it was offered through courts and not community corrections.

Text table 3.51

Program availability,¹ Nunavut adults

Program or service	2004		
	Available universally	Limited availability	Not available
Probation	Yes	...	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...	...
Electronic monitoring	...	...	Yes
Restitution	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	...
Temporary absence program	Yes	...	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...	...
Alternative measures	...	Yes	...
Intensive supervision program	...	...	Yes
Fine option program	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

The administration of community correctional programs in Nunavut involves probation officers, other ministry staff, as well as court services. Probation officers manage all applicable programs with the exception of three; pre-trial supervision and restitution orders are managed by court services, and the alternative measures program is managed by policing services.

The administration of Nunavut's programs and services for adults is presented in text table 3.52.

Text table 3.52

Program/service administration,¹ Nunavut adults

Program or service	2004	
	Probation officer	Ministry staff other than a probation officer
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...
Restitution order ²	...	Yes
Stand-alone restitution ²	...	Yes
Temporary absence program	Yes	...
Conditional sentence	Yes	...
Probation	Yes	...
Fine option program	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision ²	...	Yes
Alternative measures program ³	...	Yes

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.~
2. Restitution orders, stand-alone restitution orders and pre-trial supervision are supervised by the Court.
3. Alternative measures programs are supervised by policing services.

In 2002/03, approximately 85% of all probation officers in Nunavut were Aboriginal persons.

Clients in Nunavut who have been ordered to pay a fine can elect to enter a fine option program. An individual can enter the program before the issuance of a warrant of committal. An individual would then begin to work off of his or her fine in lieu of payment, at the rate of \$10.00 per hour.⁵⁸

55. Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

56. For more information on the Nunavut's community corrections programs see: www.gov.nu.ca/Nunavut/English/departments/JUS/

57. Nunavut was unable to provide numerical data to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics for this study.

58. As of April 1, 2004 Nunavut's minimum wage rate was \$8.50 per hour.

Supervision standards

Depending on location, adults who receive a supervised probation order or a community service order are administered a risk/needs assessment. Nunavut uses the *Offender Risk Assessment Management System* (ORAMS). A risk/needs assessment is administered to the applicable offenders upon intake and is readministered every six months thereafter. If an offender receives a new probation order or conditional sentence the assessment is readministered to the client. The frequency of contact with a probation officer differs according to the level of supervision assigned.

Each offender is classified into one of three levels of supervision:

- **Low:** report to a probation officer at least once a month.
- **Medium:** report to a probation officer at least twice a month.
- **High:** report at least four times a month to a probation officer.

If a probation officer feels that a new assessment is warranted, a new risk/needs assessment would be administered and the individual reclassified.

Pre-sentence reports

In 2002/03, there were 40 pre-sentence reports completed by probation officers, of which, 38 were written and 2 were presented orally to the court.

3.13.2 Youth

Introduction

Community correctional service programs in Nunavut are administered by the Community Justice Program. Text table 3.53 lists community corrections programs and services that were available in 2004. Similarly to adults, most programs were available universally,

although community correctional services in Nunavut did not offer electronic monitoring or intensive support and supervision program for youth. Although pre-trial supervision was offered, it was offered through courts and not community corrections.

Text table 3.53

Program availability,¹ Nunavut youth

Program or service	2004	
	Available universally	Not available
Probation	Yes	...
Restitution	Yes	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...
Temporary absence program (Reintegration leave under the YCJA)	Yes	...
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	...
Pre-trial supervision	Yes	...
Intensive supervision program	...	Yes
Electronic monitoring	...	Yes
Fine option program	Yes	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

Administration of programs

The administration of community correctional programs in Nunavut is structured similarly for youth and adults, involving probation officers, other ministry staff, as well as court services. Probation officers manage all applicable programs with the exception of pre-trial supervision and restitution orders, which are managed and supervised by court services. Although alternative measures programs are managed by the Assistant Director of Community Justice, probation officers are responsible for the supervision of the client.

The administration of Nunavut's programs and services for youth is presented in text table 3.54.

Text table 3.54

Program availability,¹ Northwest Territories youth

Program or service	2004		
	Available universally	Limited availability	Not available
Probation	Yes	...	...
Electronic monitoring	...	...	Yes
Restitution	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone restitution	Yes	...	...
Community service order (CSO)	Yes	...	...
Temporary absence program (Reintegration leave under the YCJA)	Yes	...	...
Alternative measures (Extrajudicial sanctions under the YCJA)	Yes	...	...
Pre-trial supervision	...	Yes	...
Intensive support and supervision program	Yes	...	...
Fine option program	Yes	...	...
Stand-alone CSO	Yes	...	...

1. See 'Tables' in the Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary of terms for heading definitions.

As previously stated, probation officers in Nunavut supervise caseloads of both adult and young offenders. Approximately 85% of all probation officers in Nunavut are Aboriginal persons.

Individuals in Nunavut who have been ordered to pay a fine can elect to enter a fine option program. The

⁵⁹ As of April 1, 2004 Nunavut's minimum wage rate was \$8.50 per hour.

⁶⁰ Offenders sentenced to an unsupervised probation order do not receive an assessment.

⁶¹ Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

individual can enter the program before the issuance of a warrant of committal. The individual works off his or her fine in lieu of payment, at the rate of \$10.00 per hour.⁵⁹

Supervision standards

Depending on location, youth who receive a supervised probation order or a community service order are administered a risk/needs assessment.⁶⁰ Nunavut uses the *Offender Risk Assessment Management System* (ORAMS). A risk/needs assessment is administered to the applicable clients upon intake and is re-administered every six months thereafter. If a client receives a new probation order the assessment is readministered to the client. The frequency of contact with a probation officer differs according to the level of supervision assigned.

There are three levels of supervision:

- **Low:** report to a probation officer at least once a month.
- **Medium:** report to a probation officer at least twice a month.
- **High:** report at least four times a month to a probation officer.

If a probation officer feels that a new assessment is warranted, a new risk/needs assessment is administered and the offender reclassified.

Pre-sentence reports

In 2002/03, probation officers completed 20 pre-disposition reports, of which 19 were written and 1 was presented orally to the court (stand-down). In comparison, there were 162 disposed youth court cases concluded that year.⁶¹

Related products

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

251-0001	Adult correctional services, admissions to provincial, territorial and federal programs
251-0002	Adult correctional services, admissions to provincial and territorial programs
251-0003	Adult correctional services, admissions to federal programs
251-0004	Adult correctional services, average counts of offenders in provincial, territorial and federal programs
251-0005	Adult correctional services, average counts of offenders in provincial and territorial programs
251-0006	Adult correctional services, average counts of offenders in federal programs
251-0007	Adult correctional services, operating expenditures for provincial, territorial and federal programs

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

3306	Adult Correctional Services
3313	Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Young Offenders
3323	Youth Custody and Community Services

Selected tables of Canadian statistics from Statistics Canada

- *Canadian Statistics - Adult correctional services, admissions to provincial, territorial and federal programs*
- *Canadian Statistics - Adult correctional services, average counts of offenders in provincial, territorial and federal programs*

Statistical tables

Table 1-1

Availability of correctional service programs, by jurisdiction — Adults

Jurisdiction	2004											
	Probation	Electronic monitoring	Supervised restitution	Stand alone restitution	Supervised community service	Stand alone community service	Temporary absence	Alternative measures	Pre-trial supervision	Intensive supervision and support program	Fine option program	Conditional sentence
Newfoundland and Labrador	U	U	U	U	U	N/A	U	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	U
Prince Edward Island	U	N/A	U	L	U	L	U	U	L	N/A	U	U
Nova Scotia	U	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	N/A	N/A	U	U
New Brunswick	U	N/A	U	U	U	N/A	U	U	N/A	N/A	U	U
Quebec ¹	U	N/A	N/A	N/A	U	U	U	U	N/A	U	U	U
Ontario	U	L	U	N/A	U	N/A	U	N/A	U	U	N/A	U
Manitoba	U	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	L	U	U
Saskatchewan	U	U	U	N/A	U	N/A	N/A	U	U	U	U	U
Alberta	U	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
British Columbia	U	U	U	U	U	N/A	U	U	U	N/A	N/A	U
Yukon	U	N/A	U	U	U	N/A	U	U	U	L	U	U
Northwest Territories	U	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	L	L	N/A	U	U
Nunavut	U	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	L	U	N/A	U	U

1. Data for Quebec are from 2002/03.

U Universally available in the jurisdiction.

N/A Not available in the jurisdiction.

L Limited availability in the jurisdiction.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 1-2

Availability of correctional service programs, by jurisdiction — Youth

Jurisdiction	2004											
	Probation	Electronic monitoring	Supervised restitution	Stand alone restitution	Supervised community service	Stand alone community service	Temporary absence	Alternative measures	Pre-trial supervision	Intensive supervision and support program	Fine option program	
Newfoundland and Labrador	U	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	L	L	N/A	
Prince Edward Island	U	N/A	U	L	U	L	U	U	L	N/A	U	
Nova Scotia	U	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	N/A	U	N/A	
New Brunswick	U	N/A	U	U	U	N/A	U	U	N/A	U	U	
Quebec ¹	U	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	N/A	L	U	
Ontario ² (Phase 1)	U	N/A	U	L	U	L	U	U	L	N/A	N/A	
Ontario ² (Phase 2)	U	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	L	N/A	N/A	
Manitoba	U	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	
Saskatchewan	U	L	U	N/A	U	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	
Alberta	U	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	N/A	U	
British Columbia	U	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	N/A	
Yukon	U	N/A	U	L	U	L	U	U	N/A	U	N/A	
Northwest Territories	U	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	L	U	U	
Nunavut	U	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	N/A	U	

1. Data for Quebec are from 2002/03.

2. Ontario Phase 1 youth are 12 to 15 years olds, Phase 2 youth are 16 and 17 year olds. Data for Ontario are from 2003/04.~

U Universally available in the jurisdiction.

N/A Not available in the jurisdiction.

L Limited availability in the jurisdiction.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 2

Adult admissions to the fine option program, by selected jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Prince Edward Island	..	..	..	..	..	63	85	53	65	68
Nova Scotia	4,340	2,796	3,613	6,327	3,077	3,137	2,916	1,746	270	109
New Brunswick	1,252	1,266	1,448	1,251	1,428	1,147	1,166	570	682	519
Manitoba	..	..	5,033	3,998	2,533	2,224	1,581	1,203	1,197	1,046
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	13,345	9,565	9,130	10,626	9,925	9,923	7,763
Alberta	13,770	12,486	11,568	10,362	8,392	8,003	7,431	6,506	5,795	5,761
Yukon Territory	..	..	..	..	..	36	78	28	20	30

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 3

Adult admissions to the temporary absence program, by selected jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Nova Scotia	..	..	5,392	4,718	2,714	2,189	1,549	1,106	850	499
New Brunswick ¹	3,500	4,763	6,620	4,215	3,048	1,281	..	521	753	962
Ontario	20,481	20,583	12,127	6,920	6,098	4,429	4,669	2,704	2,320	1,978
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	1,615	1,731	1,726	1,668	1,750	1,639	1,552
Alberta	3,024	2,243	1,772	1,030	442	477	494	399	311	230

1. Due to a system change in 1999/00, caution should be taken when making comparisons.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 4

Adult admissions to pre-trial supervision, by selected jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Manitoba	..	..	..	548	507	830	1,077	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	453	489	612	763	704	769	965
Alberta	1,710	1,871	2,044	2,295	2,598	2,735	2,532	2,695	3,133	3,361
British Columbia	8,998	10,466	11,108	12,989	13,019	12,510	12,244	12,257	12,210	12,177
Yukon Territory	27	19	21	7	97	130	171	130	191	227

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 5

Youth admissions to alternative measures by jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Total ¹	16,546	16,342	16,557	17,135	18,215
Newfoundland and Labrador	502	577	537	496	424
Prince Edward Island	187	127	106	170	133
Nova Scotia	1,010	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	726	..	..	587	618
Quebec	9,279	9,162	9,126	9,287	10,427
Ontario (12 years to 15 years)	4,071	3,923	3,572	3,285	..
Ontario (16 years and 17 years)	2,070	2,114	1,936	2,019	2,117
Manitoba	1,509	1,866	1,509	1,657	1,182
Saskatchewan	1,796	1,415	2,312	2,380	2,637
Alberta	10,014	4,636	4,854	5,966	6,706
British Columbia	1,161	1,037	981	1,058	1,204
Yukon	42	44	50	68	91
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	118	170
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..

1. The total includes Quebec, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Yukon.

Source: *Community Corrections Special Study and the Alternative Measures Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 6-1

Adult admissions to community supervision by jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Total	Probation	Provincial parole	Conditional sentences
Total				
1993/94	86,412	79,171	7,241	...
1994/95	85,124	78,639	6,485	...
1995/96	82,476	76,940	5,536	...
1996/97	93,119	80,599	4,847	7,673
1997/98	100,581	81,606	4,367	14,608
1998/99	97,224	78,819	4,169	14,236
1999/00	91,936	72,789	3,355	15,792
2000/01	101,759	81,939	2,745	17,075
2001/02	105,388	84,504	2,301	18,583
2002/03	104,478	83,250	2,024	19,204
Newfoundland and Labrador¹				
1993/94	2,316	2,316	...	...
1994/95	2,300	2,300	...	...
1995/96	2,032	2,032	...	...
1996/97	2,457	2,238	...	219
1997/98	2,741	2,397	...	344
1998/99	2,619	2,291	...	328
1999/00	2,513	2,160	...	353
2000/01	2,623	2,288	...	335
2001/02	2,623	2,281	...	342
2002/03	2,475	2,141	...	334
Prince Edward Island				
1993/94	734	734	...	...
1994/95	512	512	...	...
1995/96	652	652	...	...
1996/97	695	691	...	4
1997/98	773	744	...	29
1998/99	599	564	...	35
1999/00	642	592	...	50
2000/01	573	533	...	40
2001/02	603	563	...	40
2002/03	578	541	...	37
Nova Scotia				
1993/94	3,654	3,654	...	...
1994/95	3,873	3,873	...	...
1995/96	3,709	3,709	...	...
1996/97	4,022	3,780	...	242
1997/98	4,191	3,715	...	476
1998/99	4,229	3,719	...	510
1999/00	4,419	3,791	...	628
2000/01	4,276	3,653	...	623
2001/02	4,161	3,547	...	614
2002/03	4,354	3,728	...	626
New Brunswick				
1993/94	1,942	1,942	...	...
1994/95	1,665	1,665	...	...
1995/96	1,771	1,771	...	...
1996/97	1,966	1,781	...	185
1997/98	2,454	1,858	...	596
1998/99	2,247	1,740	...	507
1999/00	1,928	1,429	...	499
2000/01	2,415	1,733	...	682
2001/02	2,497	1,830	...	667
2002/03	2,366	1,764	...	602
Quebec				
1993/94	9,898	6,672	3,226	...
1994/95	9,830	6,449	3,381	...
1995/96	9,707	6,461	3,246	...
1996/97	12,662	7,162	2,945	2,555
1997/98	13,968	7,225	2,760	3,983
1998/99	13,761	6,877	2,682	4,202
1999/00	13,912	7,098	2,257	4,557
2000/01	13,661	7,704	1,698	4,259
2001/02	14,270	8,277	1,323	4,670
2002/03	14,468	8,280	1,247	4,941

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 6-1 – continued

Adult admissions to community supervision by jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Total	Probation	Provincial parole	Conditional sentences
Ontario				
1993/94	38,522	35,066	3,456	...
1994/95	36,003	33,440	2,563	...
1995/96	33,684	32,002	1,682	...
1996/97	36,711	33,463	1,308	1,940
1997/98	41,351	35,930	1,128	4,293
1998/99	39,119	34,469	960	3,690
1999/00	38,386	33,432	683	4,271
2000/01	39,681	34,920	550	4,211
2001/02	43,138	38,236	486	4,416
2002/03	45,055	39,778	357	4,920
Manitoba²				
1993/94	2,959	2,959	...	...
1994/95	3,610	3,610	...	...
1995/96	3,209	3,209	...	...
1996/97	3,657	3,657	...	...
1997/98	4,185	3,659	...	526
1998/99	5,098	4,426	...	672
1999/00	584	...	...	584
2000/01	7,516	6,811	...	705
2001/02	5,985	5,219	...	766
2002/03	4,299	3,501	...	798
Saskatchewan				
1993/94	3,272	3,272	...	...
1994/95	3,329	3,329	...	...
1995/96	3,345	3,345	...	...
1996/97	3,457	3,012	...	445
1997/98	4,189	3,261	...	928
1998/99	4,388	3,305	...	1,083
1999/00	4,485	3,242	...	1,243
2000/01	4,822	3,457	...	1,365
2001/02	4,746	3,402	...	1,344
2002/03	4,887	3,434	...	1,453
Alberta				
1993/94	8,667	8,667	...	...
1994/95	8,381	8,381	...	...
1995/96	8,170	8,170	...	...
1996/97	9,444	8,440	...	1,004
1997/98	9,137	7,794	...	1,343
1998/99	9,579	8,544	...	1,035
1999/00	9,826	8,706	...	1,120
2000/01	10,918	9,360	...	1,558
2001/02	11,169	9,438	...	1,731
2002/03	10,411	8,821	...	1,590
British Columbia				
1993/94	14,072	13,513	559	...
1994/95	15,265	14,724	578	...
1995/96	15,867	15,259	604	...
1996/97	17,810	15,088	596	1,064
1997/98	15,999	13,548	503	2,062
1998/99	15,474	13,042	532	2,158
1999/00	15,137	12,291	415	2,439
2000/01	15,232	11,753	507	3,226
2001/02	15,271	11,067	494	3,712
2002/03	14,394	10,429	420	3,545
Yukon				
1993/94	376	376	...	...
1994/95	356	356	...	...
1995/96	330	330	...	...
1996/97	537	515	...	22
1997/98	501	451	...	50
1998/99	527	467	...	60
1999/00	496	405	...	91
2000/01	449	353	...	96
2001/02	442	338	...	104
2002/03	462	363	...	99

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 6-1 – continued

Adult admissions to community supervision by jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Total	Probation	Provincial parole	Conditional sentences
Northwest Territories				
1993/94
1994/95
1995/96
1996/97
1997/98	1,547	1,547	...	...
1998/99
1999/00
2000/01
2001/02
2002/03
Nunavut³				
1993/94
1994/95
1995/96
1996/97
1997/98
1998/99
1999/00
2000/01
2001/02	999	801	...	198
2002/03	1,170	885	...	285

1. Data commencing in 2001/02 are from the new Integrated Correctional Services Survey and have been tabulated from micro-data. Accordingly, comparisons/data from previous years should be made with caution.
2. While probation admissions for 2001/02 and 2002/03 have decreased from 2000/01 levels, some of the decrease can be attributed to the implementation in 1999/00 of a new information system (COMS).
3. Data for 2002/03 provided by the informatics court services.

Source: *Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 6-2

Adult admissions to community supervision — Newfoundland and Labrador¹

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions			Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	
Probation					
1993/94	2,316	..	..	..	...
1994/95	2,300	..	..	..	0.0
1995/96	2,032	..	..	..	-11.7
1996/97	2,238	1,896	342	0	10.1
1997/98	2,397	1,964	433	0	7.1
1998/99	2,291	1,930	361	0	-4.4
1999/00	2,160	1,796	364	0	-5.7
2000/01	2,288	1,944	344	0	5.9
2001/02	2,281	1,896	385	0	0.3
2002/03	2,141	1,783	358	0	6.1
Total percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-7.6
Conditional sentence					
1993/94	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	219	163	56	0	...
1997/98	344	265	79	0	57.1
1998/99	328	250	78	0	-4.7
1999/00	353	277	76	0	7.6
2000/01	335	265	70	0	-5.1
2001/02	342	270	72	0	2.1
2002/03	334	256	78	0	-2.3
Total percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-2.9
Community service orders					
1993/94	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	95	..	..	..	...
1997/98	362	..	..	..	281.0
1998/99	373	..	..	..	3.0
1999/00	405	..	..	..	8.6
2000/01	376	..	..	..	-7.2
2001/02	314	..	..	..	-16.5
2002/03	268	..	..	..	-14.7
Total percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	182.1

1. Aboriginal status data are not available.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 6-3

Adult admissions to community supervision — Prince Edward Island¹

Program or service	Total number of admissions	Percentage change
Probation		
1993/94	734	...
1994/95	760	16.6
1995/96	652	-5.6
1996/97	691	-7.1
1997/98	744	31.9
1998/99	564	-4.7
1999/00	592	11.1
2000/01	533	-5.3
2001/02	563	-4.7
2002/03	591	5.0
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	-19.5
Conditional sentence ²		
1993/94	..	...
1994/95	..	...
1995/96	..	...
1996/97	..	...
1997/98	29	...
1998/99	35	20.7
1999/00	50	42.9
2000/01	40	-20.0
2001/02	40	0.0
2002/03	42	5.0
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	44.8
Fine option program ³		
1993/94	..	...
1994/95	..	...
1995/96	..	...
1996/97	..	...
1997/98	..	...
1998/99	63	...
1999/00	85	34.9
2000/01	53	-37.6
2001/02	65	22.6
2002/03	68	4.6
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	7.9
Alternative measures ⁴		
1993/94	..	...
1994/95	..	...
1995/96	..	...
1996/97	..	...
1997/98	107	...
1998/99	81	-24.3
1999/00	96	18.5
2000/01	106	10.4
2001/02	175	65.1
2002/03	151	-13.7
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	41.1

1. Sex and Aboriginal status data are not available.

2. The 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data and are excluded. The percentage change trend reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available. The percentage change between 1996/97 and 1997/98 is excluded.

3. Fine option data prior to 1994/95 is unavailable. The percentage change from 1993/94 reflects change between 1994/95 and 2002/03.

4. Alternative measures data prior to 1997/98 is unavailable. The percentage change since 1993/94 reflects change since 1997/98.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 6-4

Adult admissions to community supervision — Nova Scotia

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions					Not stated	Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal		
Probation								
1993/94	3,654	3,033	621	0	110	3,544	..	...
1994/95	3,873	3,215	658	0	155	3,718	..	6.0
1995/96	3,709	3,116	593	0	148	3,561	..	-4.2
1996/97	3,780	3,186	594	0	187	3,526	67	1.9
1997/98	3,715	3,139	576	0	178	3,473	65	-1.7
1998/99	3,719	3,150	569	0	164	3,501	54	0.1
1999/00	3,791	3,202	589	0	137	3,620	34	1.9
2000/01	3,653	3,087	566	0	201	3,396	56	-3.6
2001/02	3,547	3,009	538	0	178	3,313	56	-2.9
2002/03	3,728	3,067	661	0	239	3,438	51	5.1
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0
Conditional sentence 1								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1997/98	476	409	67	0	20	450	6	...
1998/99	510	438	72	0	16	489	5	7.1
1999/00	628	552	76	0	26	595	7	23.1
2000/01	623	546	77	0	43	571	9	-0.8
2001/02	614	518	96	0	38	574	2	-1.4
2002/03	644	546	98	0	44	598	2	4.9
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.3
Fine option program								
1993/94	4,340	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
1994/95	2,796	.	.	.	.	.	.	-35.6
1995/96	3,613	.	.	.	.	.	.	29.2
1996/97	3,627	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.4
1997/98	3,077	.	.	.	.	.	.	-15.2
1998/99	3,137	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.9
1999/00	2,916	.	.	.	.	.	.	-7.0
2000/01	1,746	.	.	.	.	.	.	-40.1
2001/02	270	.	.	.	.	.	.	-84.5
2002/03	109	.	.	.	.	.	.	-59.6
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-97.5
Community service orders								
1993/94	997	725	272	0	.	.	.	...
1994/95	1,017	728	289	0	.	.	.	2.0
1995/96	947	691	256	0	.	.	.	-6.9
1996/97	1,059	794	265	0	.	.	.	11.8
1997/98	1,097	874	223	0	.	.	.	3.6
1998/99	937	729	208	0	.	.	.	-14.6
1999/00	848	660	188	0	.	.	.	-9.5
2000/01	750	594	156	0	.	.	.	-11.6
2001/02	665	517	148	0	.	.	.	-11.3
2002/03	655	479	176	0	.	.	.	-1.5
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-34.3

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 6-4 – continued

Adult admissions to community supervision — Nova Scotia

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions					Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	
Restitution orders							
1993/94	740	607	133	0	.	.	...
1994/95	757	612	145	0	.	.	2.3
1995/96	726	606	120	0	.	.	-4.1
1996/97	600	482	118	0	.	.	-17.4
1997/98	591	494	97	0	.	.	-1.5
1998/99	546	444	102	0	.	.	-7.6
1999/00	530	428	102	0	.	.	-2.9
2000/01	587	504	83	0	.	.	10.8
2001/02	483	413	70	0	.	.	-17.7
2002/03	492	396	96	0	.	.	1.9
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	-33.5
Diversion ²							
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1997/98	730	411	319	0	12	714	4
1998/99	708	395	313	0	15	681	12
1999/00	837	499	338	0	12	756	69
2000/01	944	594	350	0	18	618	308
2001/02	1,111	674	437	0	20	679	412
2002/03	1,028	624	404	0	14	530	484
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.8
Temporary absence program ³							
1993/94	..	.	.	.	.	.	.
1994/95	..	.	.	.	.	.	.
1995/96	5,392	.	.	.	.	.	.
1996/97	4,718	.	.	.	.	.	.
1997/98	2,714	.	.	.	.	.	.
1998/99	2,189	.	.	.	.	.	.
1999/00	1,549	.	.	.	.	.	.
2000/01	1,106	.	.	.	.	.	.
2001/02	850	.	.	.	.	.	.
2002/03	499	.	.	.	.	.	.
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	-90.7

1. 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data and have been excluded. The percentage change since 1993/94 reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available.

2. Nova Scotia has offered an adult diversion program since 1996. Data for 1996/97 is partial year data and has been excluded. The percentage change since 1993/94 reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available.

3. Data for the temporary absence program prior 1995/96 is unavailable. The percentage change since 1993/94 reflects change since 1995/96.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 6-5

Adult admissions to community supervision — New Brunswick

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions						Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	Not stated	
Probation 1								
1993/94	1,942	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	1,665	..	..	..	..	..	..	-14.3
1995/96	1,771	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.4
1996/97	1,781	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6
1997/98	1,858	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.3
1998/99	1,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	-6.4
1999/00	1,540	1,257	283	0	..	..	..	-11.5
2000/01	1,733	1,423	284	0	92	1,079	562	12.5
2001/02	1,830	1,541	304	0	141	1,627	62	5.6
2002/03	1,785	1,495	290	0	135	1,607	43	-2.5
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-8.1
Conditional sentence 1								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1997/98	596	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1998/99	507	..	..	..	..	..	..	-14.9
1999/00	499	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1.6
2000/01	682	561	120	0	53	434	195	36.7
2001/02	667	546	121	0	53	591	23	-2.2
2002/03	602	491	111	0	60	535	7	-9.7
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fine option program								
1993/94	1,252	1,141	111	0	..	..	..	...
1994/95	1,266	1,098	166	0	..	..	..	1.1
1995/96	1,448	1,266	182	0	..	..	..	14.4
1996/97	1,251	1,096	148	0	..	..	..	-13.6
1997/98	1,428	1,262	166	0	..	..	..	14.1
1998/99	1,147	1,017	130	0	..	..	..	-19.7
1999/00	1,166	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7
2000/01	570	228	47	0	..	..	..	-51.1
2001/02	682	580	102	0	72	584	26	19.6
2002/03	519	447	72	0	40	461	18	-23.9
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-58.5
Community service orders								
1993/94	348	272	76	0	..	..	..	...
1994/95	377	290	87	0	..	..	..	8.3
1995/96	388	281	107	0	..	..	..	2.9
1996/97	387	290	95	0	..	..	..	-0.3
1997/98	383	294	89	0	..	..	..	-1
1998/99	258	192	65	1	..	..	..	-32.6
1999/00	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	-22.9
2000/01	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	58.8
2001/02	292	238	54	0	11	293	12	-7.6
2002/03	308	257	51	0	23	327	6	5.5
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-11.5

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 6-5 – continued

Adult admissions to community supervision — New Brunswick

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions						Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	Not stated	
Temporary absence program								
1993/94	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	4,763	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.1
1995/96	6,220	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.6
1996/97	4,215	..	..	..	..	..	..	-32.2
1997/98	3,048	..	..	..	..	..	..	-27.7
1998/99	1,281	..	..	..	..	..	..	-58
1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
2000/01	521	479	42	0	20	397	104	...
2001/02	753	700	53	0	56	691	6	44.5
2002/03	962	920	42	0	51	902	9	27.8
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-72.5

1. The 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data. The percentage change trend reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available. The percentage change between 1996/97 and 1997/98 is excluded.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 6-6

Adult admissions to community supervision — Quebec¹

Program or service	Total	Percentage change
Probation		
1993/94	6,432	...
1994/95	6,753	5.0
1995/96	6,223	-7.8
1996/97	7,162	15.1
1997/98	6,845	-4.4
1998/99	6,877	0.5
1999/00	7,098	3.2
2000/01	7,704	8.5
2001/02	8,277	7.4
2002/03	8,280	0.0
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	28.7
Conditional sentence²		
1993/94	..	...
1994/95	..	...
1995/96	..	...
1996/97	2,555	...
1997/98	3,866	...
1998/99	4,202	5.5
1999/00	4,557	8.4
2000/01	4,259	-6.5
2001/02	4,670	9.7
2002/03	4,941	5.8
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	27.8
Provincial parole		
1993/94	3,286	...
1994/95	3,418	4.0
1995/96	3,139	-8.2
1996/97	2,900	-7.6
1997/98	2,666	-8.1
1998/99	2,682	0.6
1999/00	2,257	-15.8
2000/01	1,698	-24.8
2001/02	1,306	-23.1
2002/03	1,247	-4.5
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	-62.1
Community service orders³		
1993/94	2,803	...
1994/95	2,891	3.1
1995/96	3,286	13.7
1996/97	4,301	30.9
1997/98	4,047	-5.9
1998/99	4,078	0.8
1999/00	4,008	-1.7
2000/01	4,311	7.6
2001/02	4,296	-0.3
2002/03	4,426	3.0
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	57.9

1. Sex and Aboriginal status data are not available.

2. The 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data. The percentage change trend reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available.

3. Community Service Orders (CSO) may also be a condition of probation.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 6-7

Adult admissions to community supervision — Ontario

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions						Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	Not stated	
Probation								
1993/94	35,854	29,397	6,457	0	1,892	33,962	0	...
1994/95	33,669	27,794	5,875	0	1,963	31,706	0	-6.1
1995/96	32,002	26,529	5,473	0	1,881	30,121	0	-5
1996/97	33,463	27,679	5,784	0	2,692	30,771	0	4.6
1997/98	35,930	29,787	6,143	0	2,624	33,306	0	7.4
1998/99	34,469	28,602	5,867	0	2,537	31,932	0	-4.1
1999/00	33,432	27,800	5,632	0	1,982	31,450	0	-3
2000/01	34,920	28,957	5,963	0	2,166	32,754	0	4.5
2001/02	38,236	31,783	6,453	0	2,212	36,024	0	9.5
2002/03	39,778	32,947	6,831	0	2,443	37,335	0	4
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.9
Conditional sentence ¹								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1997/98	4,293	3,240	1,053	0	278	4,015	0	...
1998/99	3,690	2,789	901	0	261	3,429	0	-14
1999/00	4,271	3,346	925	0	340	3,931	0	15.7
2000/01	4,211	3,247	964	0	330	3,881	0	-1.4
2001/02	4,416	3,430	986	0	326	4,090	0	4.9
2002/03	4,922	3,917	1,005	0	399	4,523	0	11.5
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.7
Parole								
1993/94	3,456	3,139	317	0	146	3,310	2	...
1994/95	2,563	2,330	233	0	107	2,456	1	-25.8
1995/96	1,682	1,521	161	0	90	1,592	5	-34.4
1996/97	1,308	1,186	122	0	80	1,228	2	-22.2
1997/98	1,128	1,060	68	0	72	1,056	1	-13.8
1998/99	960	894	66	0	57	903	16	-14.9
1999/00	683	638	45	0	39	644	8	-28.9
2000/01	550	516	34	0	31	519	10	-19.5
2001/02	486	442	44	0	21	465	8	-11.6
2002/03	356	321	35	0	8	348	11	-26.7
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-89.7
Temporary absence program								
1993/94	20,481	.	.	.	.	.	20,481	...
1994/95	20,583	.	.	.	.	.	20,583	0.5
1995/96	12,127	.	.	.	.	.	12,127	-41.1
1996/97	6,920	.	.	.	.	.	6,920	-42.9
1997/98	6,098	.	.	.	.	.	6,098	-11.9
1998/99	4,429	.	.	.	.	.	4,429	-27.4
1999/00	4,669	.	.	.	.	.	4,669	5.4
2000/01	2,704	.	.	.	.	.	2,704	-42.1
2001/02	2,320	.	.	.	.	.	2,320	-14.2
2002/03	1,978	.	.	.	.	.	1,978	-14.7
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-90.3

1. The 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data and are excluded. The percentage change total trend reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available. The percentage change total between 1996/97 and 1997/98 is excluded.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 6-8

Adult admissions to community supervision — Manitoba¹

Program or service	Total admissions	Percentage change
Probation		
1993/94	2,959	...
1994/95	3,610	22.0
1995/96	3,209	11.1
1996/97	3,657	14.0
1997/98	3,659	0.1
1998/99	4,426	21.0
1999/00	..	...
2000/01	6,811	...
2001/02	5,219	-23.4
2002/03	3,501	-32.9
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	18.3
Conditional sentence²		
1993/94	...	...
1994/95	...	...
1995/96	...	...
1996/97	...	...
1997/98	526	...
1998/99	672	27.8
1999/00	584	-13.1
2000/01	705	20.7
2001/02	766	8.7
2002/03	798	4.2
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	51.7
Community service orders		
1993/94	..	...
1994/95	..	...
1995/96	..	...
1996/97	953	...
1997/98	1,159	21.6
1998/99	1,187	2.4
1999/00	1,091	-8.1
2000/01	976	-10.5
2001/02	998	2.3
2002/03	946	-5.2
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	-0.7
Fine option program		
1993/94	..	...
1994/95	..	...
1995/96	5,033	...
1996/97	3,998	-20.6
1997/98	2,533	-36.6
1998/99	2,224	-12.2
1999/00	1,581	-28.9
2000/01	1,203	-23.9
2001/02	1,197	-0.5
2002/03	1,046	-12.6
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	-79.2
Pre-trial supervision		
1993/94	..	...
1994/95	..	...
1995/96	..	...
1996/97	548	...
1997/98	507	-7.5
1998/99	830	63.7
1999/00	1,077	29.8
2000/01	..	...
2001/02	..	...
2002/03	..	...
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...

1. Sex and Aboriginal status data are not available.

2. The 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are excluded. The percentage change trend reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 6-9

Adult admissions to community supervision — Saskatchewan

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions					Percentage change of total admissions	
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal		
Probation								
1993/94	3,272	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994/95	3,329	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	
1995/96	3,345	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	
1996/97	3,195	2,626	569	0	1,793	1,136	266	-4.5
1997/98	3,422	2,787	635	0	1,916	1,093	413	7.1
1998/99	3,474	2,801	673	0	1,991	1,149	334	1.5
1999/00	3,387	2,761	626	0	2,010	1,130	247	-2.5
2000/01	3,599	2,861	738	0	2,139	1,171	289	6.3
2001/02	3,482	2,781	701	0	2,063	1,138	281	3.3
2002/03	3,617	2,908	709	0	2,119	1,166	332	3.9
Percentage change from of total admissions 1993/94 to 2002/03 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.5
Conditional sentence ²								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996/97	473	395	78	0	351	104	18	..
1997/98	944	816	128	0	633	246	65	99.6
1998/99	1,126	938	188	0	736	328	62	19.3
1999/00	1,291	1,068	223	0	858	380	53	14.7
2000/01	1,390	1,172	218	0	952	370	68	7.7
2001/02	1,364	1,144	220	0	905	388	71	-1.9
2002/03	1,474	1,210	264	0	998	401	75	8.1
Percentage change from of total admissions 1993/94 to 2002/03 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.1
Community service orders								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996/97	1,051	756	295	0	575	315	161	..
1997/98	1,156	855	301	0	617	352	187	10
1998/99	987	703	284	0	517	321	149	-14.6
1999/00	929	673	256	0	501	290	138	-5.9
2000/01	1,177	858	319	0	660	381	136	26.7
2001/02	1,098	821	277	0	606	352	140	-6.7
2002/03	1,095	818	277	0	592	347	156	-0.3
Percentage change from of total admissions 1993/94 to 2002/03 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2
Temporary absence program								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996/97	1,615	1,514	100	1	5,827	5,750	1,768	..
1997/98	1,731	1,686	45	0	3,878	3,665	2,022	7.2
1998/99	1,726	1,685	41	0	3,454	3,315	2,361	-0.3
1999/00	1,665	1,623	42	0	3,894	4,191	2,541	-3.4
2000/01	1,750	1,720	30	0	3,350	3,402	3,173	4.9
2001/02	1,693	1,671	22	0	3,640	2,610	3,673	3.3
2002/03	1,552	1,520	32	0	3,781	1,554	2,428	-8.3
Percentage change from of total admissions 1993/94 to 2002/03 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-3.9
Restitution orders								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996/97	1,127	934	193	0	502	381	244	..
1997/98	1,064	890	174	0	467	335	262	-5.6
1998/99	1,084	885	199	0	480	379	225	1.9
1999/00	1,123	944	179	0	473	422	228	3.6
2000/01	1,059	888	171	0	440	395	224	-5.7
2001/02	1,071	883	188	0	487	366	218	1.1
2002/03	1,027	843	184	0	438	389	200	-4.1
Percentage change from of total admissions 1993/94 to 2002/03 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-8.9

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 6-9 – continued

Adult admissions to community supervision — Saskatchewan

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions						Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not stated	
Fine option program								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996/97	13,345	8,738	4,139	468	273	172	8	..
1997/98	9,565	6,188	2,956	421	314	155	20	-28.3
1998/99	9,130	5,926	2,816	388	410	173	29	-4.5
1999/00	10,626	7,066	3,397	163	520	225	18	16.4
2000/01	9,925	6,626	3,299	0	509	166	29	-6.6
2001/02	9,923	6,498	3,425	0	519	209	41	0
2002/03	7,763	5,079	2,684	0	641	269	55	-21.7
Percentage change from of total admissions 1993/94 to 2002/03¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-41.8
Pre-trial supervision								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996/97	453	395	58	0	..	..	..	..
1997/98	489	423	66	0	..	..	..	7.9
1998/99	612	521	91	0	..	..	..	25.2
1999/00	763	637	126	0	587	731	122	24.7
2000/01	704	563	141	0	593	653	142	-7.7
2001/02	769	641	128	0	645	665	271	9.2
2002/03	965	779	186	0	432	610	548	25.5
Percentage change from of total admissions 1993/94 to 2002/03¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
Alternative measures								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996/97	..	..	..	..	1,041	567	7	..
1997/98	..	..	..	..	1,220	501	10	..
1998/99	..	..	..	..	1,242	457	27	..
1999/00	1,440	911	524	5	1,315	338	15	..
2000/01	1,388	862	525	1	1,305	424	21	-3.6
2001/02	1,581	959	605	17	1,263	407	23	13.9
2002/03	1,590	1,016	565	9	1,245	295	12	0.6
Percentage change from of total admissions 1993/94 to 2002/03¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4
Electronic monitoring								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996/97	258	185	73	0	113	128	17	..
1997/98	294	235	59	0	135	137	22	14
1998/99	253	192	61	0	131	116	6	-13.9
1999/00	271	221	50	0	136	124	11	7.1
2000/01	303	257	46	0	172	124	7	11.8
2001/02	307	252	55	0	156	142	9	1.3
2002/03	320	255	65	0	175	128	17	4.2
Percentage change from of total admissions 1993/94 to 2002/03¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24

1. Percent change for probation is from 1993/94, all other total percent changes are from 1996/97.

2. The 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data. The percentage change trend reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available. The percent change between 1996/97 and 1997/98 is excluded.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 6-10

Adult admissions to community supervision — Alberta

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions						Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	Not stated	
Probation								
1993/94	8,667	6,837	1,830	0	1,978	6,689	0	...
1994/95	8,381	6,553	1,828	0	1,886	6,495	0	-3.3
1995/96	8,170	6,359	1,811	0	1,808	6,362	0	-2.5
1996/97	8,440	6,584	1,856	0	1,797	6,643	0	3.3
1997/98	7,794	6,360	1,434	0	1,894	5,900	0	-7.7
1998/99	8,544	7,008	1,536	0	1,751	6,793	0	9.6
1999/00	8,706	7,089	1,617	0	1,923	6,783	0	1.9
2000/01	9,360	7,549	1,811	0	2,009	7,351	0	7.5
2001/02	9,438	7,798	1,640	0	1,986	7,452	0	0.8
2002/03	8,821	7,238	1,583	0	1,840	6,981	0	-6.5
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
Conditional sentence ¹								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	1,004	732	272	0	220	784	0	...
1997/98	1,343	989	354	0	296	1,047	0	...
1998/99	1,035	768	267	0	197	838	0	-22.9
1999/00	1,120	814	306	0	217	903	0	8.2
2000/01	1,558	1,181	377	0	309	1,249	0	39.1
2001/02	1,731	1,345	386	0	290	1,441	0	11.1
2002/03	1,590	1,261	329	0	233	1,357	0	-8.1
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.4
Fine option program								
1993/94	13,770	11,165	2,605	0	4,258	9,512	0	...
1994/95	12,486	10,147	2,339	0	4,280	8,206	0	-9.3
1995/96	11,568	9,420	2,148	0	3,987	7,581	0	-7.4
1996/97	10,362	8,088	2,274	0	3,682	6,680	0	-10.4
1997/98	8,392	6,681	1,711	0	3,246	5,146	0	-19
1998/99	8,003	6,409	1,594	0	3,358	4,645	0	-4.6
1999/00	7,431	5,906	1,525	0	3,003	4,428	0	-7.1
2000/01	6,506	5,124	1,382	0	2,650	3,856	0	-12.4
2001/02	5,795	4,429	1,366	0	2,260	3,535	0	-10.9
2002/03	5,761	4,529	1,232	0	2,527	3,234	0	-0.6
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-58.2
Community service orders								
1993/94	665	500	165	0	63	602	0	...
1994/95	421	320	101	0	47	374	0	-36.7
1995/96	102	76	26	0	28	74	0	-75.8
1996/97	108	81	27	0	20	88	0	5.9
1997/98	81	63	18	0	15	66	0	-25
1998/99	84	70	14	0	8	76	0	3.7
1999/00	54	43	11	0	12	42	0	-35.7
2000/01	381	281	100	0	23	358	0	605.6
2001/02	920	665	255	0	471	449	0	141.5
2002/03	557	408	149	0	10	547	0	-39.5
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-16.2
Restitution orders								
1993/94	185	151	34	0	44	141	0	...
1994/95	161	129	32	0	33	128	0	-13
1995/96	190	146	44	0	46	144	0	18
1996/97	109	87	22	0	29	80	0	-42.6
1997/98	93	79	14	0	11	82	0	-14.7
1998/99	84	70	14	0	16	68	0	-9.7
1999/00	58	54	4	0	5	53	0	-31
2000/01	54	50	4	0	6	48	0	-6.9
2001/02	67	52	15	0	13	54	0	24.1
2002/03	18	16	2	0	4	14	0	-73.1
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-90.3

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 6-10 – continued

Adult admissions to community supervision — Alberta

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions						Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	Not stated	
Pre-trial supervision								
1993/94	1,710	1,493	217	0	293	1,417	0	...
1994/95	1,871	1,615	256	0	293	1,578	0	9.4
1995/96	2,044	1,778	266	0	395	1,649	0	9.2
1996/97	2,295	1,988	307	0	403	1,892	0	12.3
1997/98	2,598	2,226	372	0	392	2,206	0	13.2
1998/99	2,735	2,373	362	0	581	2,154	0	5.3
1999/00	2,532	2,184	348	0	536	1,996	0	-7.4
2000/01	2,695	2,312	383	0	456	2,239	0	6.4
2001/02	3,133	2,711	422	0	457	2,676	0	16.3
2002/03	3,361	2,820	541	0	577	2,784	0	7.3
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96.5
Alternative measures 2								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1997/98	3,762	2,287	1,475	0	209	3,553	0	...
1998/99	3,915	2,400	1,515	0	264	3,651	0	4.1
1999/00	4,150	2,620	1,530	0	252	3,898	0	6
2000/01	4,291	2,765	1,526	0	242	4,049	0	3.4
2001/02	4,285	2,770	1,515	0	251	4,034	0	-0.1
2002/03	4,269	2,775	1,494	0	246	4,023	0	-0.4
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.5
Temporary absence program								
1993/94	3,024	2,664	360	0	654	2,370	0	...
1994/95	2,243	1,963	280	0	519	1,724	0	-25.8
1995/96	1,772	1,522	250	0	352	1,420	0	-21
1996/97	1,030	882	148	0	242	788	0	-41.9
1997/98	442	390	52	0	139	303	0	-57.1
1998/99	477	387	90	0	195	282	0	7.9
1999/00	494	392	102	0	192	302	0	3.6
2000/01	399	328	71	0	158	241	0	-19.2
2001/02	311	262	49	0	110	201	0	-22.1
2002/03	230	173	57	0	105	125	0	-26
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-92.4
Other 3								
1993/94	350	287	63	0	122	228	0	...
1994/95	799	672	127	0	232	567	0	128.3
1995/96	1,124	965	159	0	221	903	0	40.7
1996/97	766	644	122	0	105	661	0	-31.9
1997/98	698	590	108	0	108	590	0	-8.9
1998/99	733	622	111	0	115	618	0	5
1999/00	637	554	83	0	101	536	0	-13.1
2000/01	1,206	914	292	0	190	1,016	0	89.3
2001/02	1,709	1,386	323	0	188	1,521	0	41.7
2002/03	1,852	1,514	338	0	206	1,646	0	8.4
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429.1

1. The 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data. The percentage change trend reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available. The percentage change between 1996/97 and 1997/98 should be used with caution.
2. Alternative measures data for 1996/97 are partial data and have been excluded. The percentage change trend reflect change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available.
3. Mainly includes caseload of 810 Recognizance.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 6-11

Adult admissions to community supervision — British Columbia

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions						Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	Not stated	
Probation								
1993/94	13,513	11,385	2,124	4	2,017	11,125	371	...
1994/95	14,724	12,461	2,263	0	2,257	12,033	434	9
1995/96	15,259	12,863	2,396	0	2,472	12,787		3.6
1996/97	15,088	12,744	2,343	1	2,258	12,351	479	-1.1
1997/98	13,548	11,564	1,982	2	2,123	10,969	456	-10.2
1998/99	13,042	11,116	1,922	4	2,061	9,677	1,304	-3.7
1999/00	12,291	10,333	1,958	0	2,036	9,634	621	-5.8
2000/01	11,753	9,856	1,895	2	2,120	9,287	346	-4.4
2001/02	11,067	9,236	1,830	1	2,021	8,722	324	-5.8
2002/03	10,429	8,685	1,744	0	1,974	8,119	336	-5.8
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-22.8
Conditional sentence ¹								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	1,064	907	157	0	154	885	25	...
1997/98	2,062	1,718	344	0	336	1,683	43	...
1998/99	2,158	1,828	329	1	340	1,638	180	4.7
1999/00	2,439	2,038	401	0	414	1,899	126	13
2000/01	3,296	2,758	537	1	574	2,619	103	35.1
2001/02	3,712	3,097	615	0	606	2,995	111	12.6
2002/03	3,545	2,977	565	3	563	2,901	81	-4.5
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71.9
Community service orders								
1993/94	5,375	3,943	1,431	1	871	4,301	203	...
1994/95	5,738	4,277	1,461	0	928	4,527	283	6.8
1995/96	6,641	4,811	1,824	6	1,013	5,273	355	15.7
1996/97	6,640	4,897	1,741	2	991	5,289	360	0
1997/98	5,918	4,368	1,550	0	912	3,887	1,119	-10.9
1998/99	5,956	4,455	1,499	2	865	3,691	1,400	0.6
1999/00	6,273	4,731	1,541	1	1,010	4,413	850	5.3
2000/01	6,001	4,476	1,525	0	891	4,819	291	-4.3
2001/02	5,930	4,396	1,533	1	846	4,762	322	-1.2
2002/03	5,171	3,903	1,266	2	748	3,903	520	-12.8
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-3.8
Parole								
1993/94	559	498	61	0	73	484	2	...
1994/95	578	519	59	0	101	476	1	3.4
1995/96	604	539	65	0	100	499	5	4.5
1996/97	596	516	80	0	99	495	2	-1.3
1997/98	503	444	59	0	105	397	1	-15.6
1998/99	532	465	67	0	113	403	16	5.8
1999/00	415	341	74	0	70	337	8	-22
2000/01	507	437	68	2	83	414	10	22.2
2001/02	494	434	60	0	73	413	8	-2.6
2002/03	420	376	44	0	64	345	11	-15
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-24.9

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 6-11 – continued

Adult admissions to community supervision — British Columbia

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions					Percentage change of total admissions	
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal		
Restitution orders ²								
1993/94	2,284	1,969	314	1	280	1,946	58	...
1994/95	2,449	2,136	313	0	291	2,100	58	7.2
1995/96	2,608	2,240	368	0	340	2,188	80	6.5
1996/97	2,573	2,192	381	0	321	2,157	95	-1.3
1997/98	2,345	1,986	359	0	265	1,726	354	-8.9
1998/99	2,177	1,852	323	2	251	1,541	385	-7.2
1999/00	2,212	1,900	312	0	240	1,752	220	1.6
2000/01	2,127	1,800	327	0	230	1,817	80	-3.8
2001/02	2,012	1,699	312	1	229	1,681	102	-5.4
2002/03	1,955	1,668	287	0	207	1,521	227	-2.8
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-14.4
Pre-trial supervision								
1993/94	8,998	8,002	991	5	1,262	7,484	252	...
1994/95	10,446	9,346	1,100	0	1,606	8,533	307	16.1
1995/96	11,108	9,813	1,290	5	1,621	9,087	400	6.3
1996/97	12,989	11,476	1,513	0	1,802	10,820	367	16.9
1997/98	13,019	11,450	1,568	1	1,869	10,763	387	0.2
1998/99	12,510	10,888	1,619	3	1,920	9,275	1,315	-3.9
1999/00	12,244	10,577	1,667	0	2,005	9,763	476	-2.1
2000/01	12,257	10,510	1,745	2	2,065	9,887	305	0.1
2001/02	12,210	10,381	1,827	2	2,036	9,816	358	-0.4
2002/03	12,177	10,331	1,844	2	2,188	9,661	328	-0.3
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.3
Alternative measures								
1993/94	913	500	413		45	692	176	...
1994/95	848	504	344	0	39	624	185	-7.1
1995/96	1,239	743	494	2	64	900	275	46.1
1996/97	2,248	1,339	909	0	139	1,826	283	81.4
1997/98	2,575	1,540	1,035	0	54	553	1,968	14.5
1998/99	2,077	1,308	769	0	51	425	1,601	-19.3
1999/00	1,612	967	645	0	41	375	1,196	-22.4
2000/01	2,761	1,749	1,010	2	165	2,074	522	71.3
2001/02	1,861	1,171	689	1	110	1,340	411	-32.6
2002/03	2,001	1,293	707	1	80	847	1,074	7.5
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119.2
Other - RPB ³								
2000/01	1,314	1,142	172	0	120	1,137	57	...
2001/02	1,227	1,042	185	0	129	1,042	56	...
2002/03	1,185	1,047	138	0	127	1,017	41	...
Percentage change of total admissions from 2000/01 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. The 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data and are excluded. The percentage change trend reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available. The percentage change between 1996/97 and 1997/98 is excluded.
2. Community Service and Restitution orders are conditions of Probation and Conditional Sentence in British Columbia.
3. Includes all 'Peace Bonds', or Recognizances found in Section 810 of the Criminal Code of Canada. Data prior to 2000/01 are not available due to differential reporting of these orders. Data for 2000/01 are partial year data and should be used with caution. The percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03 and the percentage change year over year are excluded.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 6-12

Adult admissions to community supervision — Yukon

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions						Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	Not stated	
Probation								
1993/94	376	317	59	0	187	189	0	...
1994/95	356	300	56	0	168	188	0	-5.3
1995/96	330	277	53	0	125	205	0	-7.3
1996/97	515	..	..	515	..	..	515	56.1
1997/98	451	396	58	3	109	342	0	-12.4
1998/99	467	377	91	1	110	357	0	3.5
1999/00	405	335	70	0	188	217	0	-13.3
2000/01	353	287	66	0	200	153	0	-12.8
2001/02	338	289	49	0	219	119	0	-4.2
2002/03	363	298	65	0	217	146	0	7.4
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-3.5
Conditional sentence 1								
1993/94	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	...
1994/95	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	...
1995/96	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	...
1996/97	22	.	.	.	.	.	22	...
1997/98	50	.	.	.	.	.	50	...
1998/99	60	.	.	.	.	.	60	20
1999/00	91	.	.	.	.	.	91	51.7
2000/01	96	.	.	.	.	.	96	5.5
2001/02	104	.	.	.	.	.	104	8.3
2002/03	99	.	.	.	.	.	99	-4.8
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Fine option program								
1993/94	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	...
1994/95	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	...
1995/96	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	...
1996/97	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	...
1997/98	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	...
1998/99	36	.	.	.	.	.	36	...
1999/00	78	.	.	.	.	.	78	116.7
2000/01	28	.	.	.	.	.	28	-64.1
2001/02	20	.	.	.	.	.	20	-28.6
2002/03	30	.	.	.	.	.	30	50
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-16.7
Pre-trial supervision								
1993/94	27	.	.	.	.	.	27	...
1994/95	19	.	.	.	.	.	19	-29.6
1995/96	21	.	.	.	.	.	21	10.5
1996/97	7	.	.	.	.	.	7	-66.7
1997/98	97	.	.	.	.	.	97	1285.7
1998/99	130	.	.	.	.	.	130	34
1999/00	171	.	.	.	.	.	171	31.5
2000/01	130	.	.	.	.	.	130	-24
2001/02	191	.	.	.	.	.	191	46.9
2002/03	227	.	.	.	.	.	227	18.8
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	740.7

1. The 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data. The percentage change trend reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available. The percentage change between 1996/97 and 1997/98 should be used with caution.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 7-1

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex by jurisdiction¹

Jurisdiction	Total	Probation	Provincial parole	Conditional sentences
Total				
1993/94	106,262	102,402	3,860	...
1994/95	103,586	99,910	3,676	...
1995/96	105,130	101,918	3,212	...
1996/97	110,163	103,630	3,146	3,387
1997/98	115,780	106,405	2,507	6,868
1998/99	111,642	101,868	2,147	7,627
1999/00	113,745	102,860	1,900	8,984
2000/01	111,885	100,526	1,474	9,885
2001/02	115,242	101,915	1,387	11,941
2002/03	116,974	103,073	1,014	12,887
Newfoundland and Labrador				
1993/94	2,499	2,499	...	...
1994/95	2,620	2,620	...	...
1995/96	2,229	2,229	...	...
1996/97	2,318	2,264	...	54
1997/98	2,497	2,389	...	108
1998/99	2,465	2,337	...	128
1999/00	2,440	2,260	...	180
2000/01	2,462	2,338	...	124
2001/02	2,332	2,238	...	94
2002/03	2,345	2,235	...	110
Prince Edward Island				
1993/94	862	862	...	...
1994/95	776	776	...	...
1995/96	888	888	...	...
1996/97	686	682	...	4
1997/98	845	834	...	11
1998/99	886	886	...	..
1999/00	713	713	...	..
2000/01	680	661	...	19
2001/02	721	705	...	16
2002/03	556	546	...	10
Nova Scotia				
1993/94	4,170	4,170	...	...
1994/95	4,227	4,227	...	...
1995/96	4,339	4,339	...	...
1996/97	4,410	4,410	...	..
1997/98	4,884	4,884	...	..
1998/99	5,209	5,209	...	..
1999/00	4,614	4,614	...	..
2000/01	4,365	4,365	...	..
2001/02	4,383	3,993	...	390
2002/03	4,328	3,942	...	386
New Brunswick ¹				
1993/94	2,555	2,555	...	...
1994/95	2,602	2,602	...	...
1995/96	2,609	2,609	...	...
1996/97	2,744	2,696	...	48
1997/98	2,737	2,687	...	50
1998/99	2,599	2,599	...	..
1999/00	2,416	2,416	...	..
2000/01	...	..	...	..
2001/02	...	..	...	..
2002/03	...	..	...	..

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 7-1 – continued

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex by jurisdiction¹

Jurisdiction	Total	Probation	Provincial parole	Conditional sentences
Quebec				
1993/94	13,628	11,824	1,804	...
1994/95	10,481	8,500	1,981	...
1995/96	11,438	9,520	1,918	...
1996/97	12,922	10,007	1,808	1,107
1997/98	15,486	11,496	1,640	2,350
1998/99	11,074	7,296	1,334	2,444
1999/00	12,093	7,925	1,291	2,876
2000/01	11,599	7,813	903	2,884
2001/02	12,436	8,389	846	3,201
2002/03	12,668	8,552	581	3,536
Ontario				
1993/94	53,769	51,997	1,772	...
1994/95	52,485	51,080	1,405	...
1995/96	50,794	49,783	1,011	...
1996/97	52,051	50,116	744	1,191
1997/98	54,944	52,352	621	1,971
1998/99	55,501	52,659	574	2,268
1999/00	54,907	52,013	406	2,488
2000/01	55,288	52,181	322	2,785
2001/02	56,658	53,372	276	3,010
2002/03	59,486	56,030	210	3,246
Manitoba²				
1993/94	5,385	5,385	...	...
1994/95	5,482	5,482	...	...
1995/96	5,361	5,361	...	...
1996/97	5,558	5,558	...	...
1997/98	5,443	5,272	...	171
1998/99	5,478	5,167	...	311
1999/00	6,531	5,997	...	534
2000/01	6,880	6,440	...	440
2001/02	7,700	6,920	...	780
2002/03	7,476	6,577	...	899
Saskatchewan				
1993/94	3,277	3,277	...	...
1994/95	3,329	3,329	...	...
1995/96	3,500	3,500	...	...
1996/97	4,000	3,579	...	421
1997/98	4,202	3,622	...	580
1998/99	4,473	3,760	...	713
1999/00	4,597	3,720	...	877
2000/01	4,809	3,803	...	1,006
2001/02	5,068	3,974	...	1,094
2002/03	5,341	4,144	...	1,197
Alberta				
1993/94	7,415	7,415	...	...
1994/95	7,385	7,385	...	...
1995/96	7,657	7,657	...	...
1996/97	8,191	7,914	...	277
1997/98	8,627	7,886	...	741
1998/99	8,672	7,968	...	704
1999/00	9,060	8,311	...	749
2000/01	9,667	8,696	...	971
2001/02	10,075	8,816	...	1,259
2002/03	9,908	8,468	...	1,440

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 7-1 – continued

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex by jurisdiction¹

Jurisdiction	Total	Probation	Provincial parole	Conditional sentences
British Columbia				
1993/94	12,269	11,985	284	...
1994/95	13,742	13,452	290	...
1995/96	14,931	14,648	288	...
1996/97	15,821	14,953	278	274
1997/98	15,565	14,438	246	883
1998/99	14,767	13,453	239	1,032
1999/00	15,897	14,563	205	1,274
2000/01	15,715	13,854	249	1,612
2001/02	15,344	12,041	253	1,818
2002/03	14,063	12,150	223	2,025
Yukon				
1993/94	433	433	...	...
1994/95	457	457	...	...
1995/96	433	433	...	...
1996/97	545	534	...	11
1997/98	550	547	...	3
1998/99	518	492	...	26
1999/00	477	438	...	39
2000/01	420	375	...	45
2001/02	401	351	...	51
2002/03	374	337	...	37
Northwest Territories				
1993/94	...	..	...	...
1994/95	...	..	...	...
1995/96	951	951	...	...
1996/97	917	917	...	...
1997/98	...	..	...	...
1998/99	...	..	...	...
1999/00	...	..	...	...
2000/01	...	..	...	...
2001/02	...	..	...	...
2002/03	429	423	...	6
Nunavut²				
1993/94	...	...	...	...
1994/95	...	...	...	...
1995/96	...	...	...	...
1996/97	...	...	...	...
1997/98	...	...	...	...
1998/99	...	...	...	...
1999/00	..	..	...	..
2000/01	..	..	...	..
2001/02	124	100	...	24
2002/03	...	..	...	..

1. Unless otherwise specified, average offender count is reported as a monthly average count.

2. Unable to provide accurate data due to restructuring and lack of computerized system for statistical purposes.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 7-2

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex — Newfoundland and Labrador¹

Program or service	Total average count	Percentage change
Probation		
1993/94	..	...
1994/95	..	...
1995/96	..	...
1996/97	2,264	...
1997/98	2,389	5.5
1998/99	2,337	-2.2
1999/00	2,260	-3.3
2000/01	2,338	3.5
2001/02	2,238	-4.3
2002/03	2,235	-0.1
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	-1.3
Conditional sentence		
1993/94	...	...
1994/95	...	...
1995/96	...	...
1996/97	24	...
1997/98	24	0
1998/99	26	8.3
1999/00	16	-38.5
2000/01	13	-18.8
2001/02	14	7.7
2002/03	8	-42.9
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	-1.9
Community service orders		
1993/94	..	...
1994/95	..	...
1995/96	..	...
1996/97	363	...
1997/98	426	17.4
1998/99	382	-10.3
1999/00	344	-9.9
2000/01	369	7.3
2001/02	..	...
2002/03	..	...
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...
Other		
1993/94	..	...
1994/95	..	...
1995/96	..	...
1996/97	24	...
1997/98	24	0
1998/99	26	8.3
1999/00	16	-38.5
2000/01	13	-18.8
2001/02	14	7.7
2002/03	8	-42.9
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	-66.7

1. Sex data are not available.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 7-3

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex — Prince Edward Island¹

Program or service	Total average count	Percentage change
Probation		
1993/94	862	...
1994/95	700	-18.8
1995/96	888	26.9
1996/97	682	-23.2
1997/98	834	22.3
1998/99	882	5.8
1999/00	713	-19.2
2000/01	661	-7.3
2001/02	705	6.7
2002/03	683	-3.1
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	-20.8
Conditional sentence ²		
1993/94	...	...
1994/95	...	...
1995/96	...	...
1996/97	..	...
1997/98	11	...
1998/99	8	-27.3
1999/00	18	125.0
2000/01	19	5.6
2001/02	16	-15.8
2002/03	11	-31.3
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	0.0
Fine option program ³		
1993/94	..	...
1994/95	12	...
1995/96	7	-41.7
1996/97	2	-71.4
1997/98	1	-50.0
1998/99	5	400.0
1999/00	7	40.0
2000/01	5	-28.6
2001/02	6	20.0
2002/03	6	0.0
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	-50.0
Alternative measures ⁴		
1993/94	..	...
1994/95	..	...
1995/96	..	...
1996/97	..	...
1997/98	21	...
1998/99	26	23.8
1999/00	33	26.9
2000/01	32	-3.0
2001/02	55	71.9
2002/03	50	-9.1
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	138.1

1. Sex data are not available.

2. The 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data and are excluded. The percentage change trend reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available. The percentage change between 1996/97 and 1997/98 is excluded.

3. Fine option data prior to 1994/95 is unavailable. The percentage change from 1993/94 reflects change between 1994/95 and 2002/03.

4. Alternative measures data prior to 1997/98 is unavailable. The percentage change since 1993/94 reflects change since 1997/98.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 7-4

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex — Nova Scotia

Program or service	Total average count	Average count			Percentage change of total average count
		Male	Female	Not stated	
Probation					
1993/94	4,442	3,746	696	0	...
1994/95	4,382	3,700	682	0	-1.4
1995/96	4,440	3,719	721	0	1.3
1996/97	4,625	3,893	732	0	4.2
1997/98	4,949	4,213	736	0	7.0
1998/99	4,842	4,132	710	0	-2.2
1999/00	4,537	3,888	649	0	-6.3
2000/01	4,282	3,673	609	0	-5.6
2001/02	3,993	3,406	587	0	-6.7
2002/03	3,942	3,325	617	0	-1.3
Total percent change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-11.3
Conditional sentence¹					
1993/94	...	...	...	...	...
1994/95	...	...	...	...	...
1995/96	...	...	...	...	...
1996/97	..	.	.	.	...
1997/98	..	.	.	.	...
1998/99	..	.	.	.	...
1999/00	..	.	.	.	...
2000/01	..	.	.	.	...
2001/02	390	.	.	.	...
2002/03	386	.	.	.	-1.0
Total percent change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...
Fine option program					
1993/94	..	.	.	.	...
1994/95	..	.	.	.	...
1995/96	..	.	.	.	...
1996/97	..	.	.	.	...
1997/98	..	.	.	.	...
1998/99	..	.	.	.	...
1999/00	..	.	.	.	...
2000/01	..	.	.	.	...
2001/02	150	.	.	.	...
2002/03	109	.	.	.	-27.3
Total percent change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...
Community service orders					
1993/94	1,048	783	265	0	...
1994/95	1,057	784	273	0	0.9
1995/96	1,135	834	301	0	7.4
1996/97	1,188	876	312	0	4.7
1997/98	1,314	1,015	299	0	10.6
1998/99	1,245	987	258	0	-5.3
1999/00	1,089	858	231	0	-12.5
2000/01	939	744	195	0	-13.8
2001/02	826	642	184	0	-12.0
2002/03	783	593	190	0	-5.2
Total percent change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-25.3

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 7-4 – continued

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex — Nova Scotia

Program or service	Total average count	Average count			Not stated	Percentage change of total average count
		Male	Female			
Restitution orders						
1993/94	886	719	167	0	...	
1994/95	841	672	169	0	-5.1	
1995/96	902	717	185	0	7.3	
1996/97	893	718	175	0	-1.0	
1997/98	803	641	162	0	-10.1	
1998/99	738	599	139	0	-8.1	
1999/00	650	526	124	0	-11.9	
2000/01	662	537	125	0	1.8	
2001/02	634	524	110	0	-4.2	
2002/03	550	452	98	0	-13.2	
Total percent change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-37.9
Diversion ²						
1993/94	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	..	..	..	..	...
1997/98	..	..	..	..	...
1998/99	280	151	129	0	...	
1999/00	331	194	137	0	18.2	
2000/01	385	236	149	0	16.3	
2001/02	465	278	187	0	20.8	
2002/03	471	287	184	0	1.3	
Total percent change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	68.2
Temporary absence program ³						
1993/94	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	38	35	3	0	...	
1997/98	20	19	1	0	-47.4	
1998/99	14	13	1	0	-30.0	
1999/00	10	10	<1	0	-28.6	
2000/01	6	6	<1	0	-40.0	
2001/02	8	8	<1	0	33.3	
2002/03	1	1	<1	0	-87.5	
Total percent change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-97.4

1. 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data and have been excluded. The percentage change since 1993/94 reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available.

2. Nova Scotia has offered an adult diversion program since 1996. Data for 1996/97 is partial year data and has been excluded. The percentage change since 1993/94 reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available.

3. Data for the temporary absence program prior 1995/96 is unavailable. The percentage change since 1993/94 reflects change since 1995/96.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 7-5

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex — New Brunswick

Program or service	Total average count	Average count			Percentage change of total average count
		Male	Female	Not stated	
Probation					
1993/94	2,555	..	..	2,555	...
1994/95	2,602	..	..	2,602	1.8
1995/96	2,609	..	..	2,609	0.3
1996/97	2,696	..	..	2,696	3.3
1997/98	2,687	..	..	2,687	-0.3
1998/99	2,599.0	..	..	2,599.0	-3.3
1999/00	..	..	..	..	...
2000/01	1,874	1,570	304	0	...
2001/02	2,107	1,765	342	0	12.4
2002/03	2,022	1,722	300	0	-4
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03 ¹	...	...	...	...	-20.9
Conditional sentence					
1993/94	...	...	...	...	...
1994/95	...	...	...	...	...
1995/96	...	...	...	...	...
1996/97	..	..	..	..	...
1997/98	..	..	..	..	...
1998/99	..	..	..	..	...
1999/00	..	..	..	..	...
2000/01	230	192	38	0	...
2001/02	292	238	54	0	27.0
2002/03	308	257	51	0	5.4
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03 ¹	...	...	...	...	...
Fine option program					
1993/94	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	..	..	..	..	...
1997/98	..	..	..	..	...
1998/99	..	..	..	..	...
1999/00	..	..	..	..	...
2000/01	221	184	37	0	...
2001/02	..	..	..	..	...
2002/03	190	170	20	0	...
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03 ¹	...	...	...	...	...
Alternative measures ²					
1993/94	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	..	..	..	..	...
1997/98	..	..	..	..	...
1998/99	261	..	..	261	...
1999/00	468	..	..	468	...
2000/01	395	..	..	395	-15.6
2001/02	597	358	215	24	51.1
2002/03	664	403	261	0	11.2
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03 ¹	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary absence program					
1993/94	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	..	..	..	..	...
1997/98	..	..	..	..	...
1998/99	..	..	..	..	...
1999/00	..	..	..	..	...
2000/01	11	10	1	0	...
2001/02	26	24	2	0	136.4
2002/03	20	19	1	0	-22.4
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03 ¹	...	...	...	...	...

1. Data between 1993/94 and 2002/03 were only available for probation. Consequently, the percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03 is excluded for all other program/services.
2. The alternative measures program was implemented in the 1998/99 fiscal year and figures reflect partial year data. The percentage change year over year between 1998/99 and 1999/00 is excluded.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 7-6

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex — Quebec¹

Program or service	Total	Percentage change
Probation		
1993/94	9,265	...
1994/95	9,375	1.2
1995/96	7,575	-19.2
1996/97	7,997	5.6
1997/98	7,809	-2.4
1998/99	7,296	-6.6
1999/00	7,925	8.6
2000/01	7,813	-1.4
2001/02	8,389	7.4
2002/03	8,552	2.0
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	-7.7
Conditional sentence ²		
1993/94	...	...
1994/95	...	...
1995/96	...	...
1996/97	1,053	...
1997/98	2,079	...
1998/99	2,444	17.6
1999/00	2,876	17.7
2000/01	2,884	0.3
2001/02	3,201	11.0
2002/03	3,536	10.4
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	70.1
Provincial parole		
1993/94	1,802	...
1994/95	1,921	6.6
1995/96	1,694	-11.8
1996/97	1,660	-2.0
1997/98	1,487	-10.4
1998/99	1,334	-10.3
1999/00	1,291	-3.2
2000/01	903	-30.1
2001/02	666	-26.2
2002/03	581	-12.8
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	-67.8
Community service orders ³		
1993/94	1,490	...
1994/95	1,569	5.3
1995/96	1,979	26.1
1996/97	2,388	20.7
1997/98	2,471	3.5
1998/99	2,384	-3.5
1999/00	2,362	-0.9
2000/01	2,304	-2.5
2001/02	2,386	3.6
2002/03	2,344	-1.8
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	57.3

1. Sex data are not available.

2. The 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data. The percentage change trend reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available.

3. Community Service Orders (CSO) may also be a condition of probation.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 7-7

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex — Ontario¹

Program or service	Total average count	Percentage change
Probation		
1993/94	51,997	...
1994/95	51,080	-1.8
1995/96	49,783	-2.5
1996/97	50,116	0.7
1997/98	52,352	4.5
1998/99	52,659	0.6
1999/00	52,013	-1.2
2000/01	52,181	0.3
2001/02	53,372	2.3
2002/03	56,030	5
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	7.8
Conditional sentence ²		
1993/94	...	...
1994/95	...	...
1995/96	...	...
1996/97	...	...
1997/98	1,971	...
1998/99	2,268	15.1
1999/00	2,488	9.7
2000/01	2,785	11.9
2001/02	3,010	8.1
2002/03	3,246	7.8
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	64.7
Community service orders		
1993/94	6,052	...
1994/95	5,926	-2.1
1995/96	5,574	-5.9
1996/97	6,353	14
1997/98	6,177	-2.8
1998/99	5,350	-13.4
1999/00	5,506	2.9
2000/01	5,242	-4.8
2001/02	5,452	4
2002/03	5,418	-0.6
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	-10.5
Parole		
1993/94	1,772	...
1994/95	1,405	-20.7
1995/96	1,011	-28
1996/97	744	-26.4
1997/98	621	-16.5
1998/99	574	-7.6
1999/00	406	-29.3
2000/01	322	-20.7
2001/02	276	-14.3
2002/03	210	-23.9
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	-88.1

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 7-7 – continued

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex — Ontario¹

Program or service	Total average count	Percentage change
Pre-trial supervision ³		
1993/94	1,521	...
1994/95	1,596	4.9
1995/96	1,516	-5
1996/97	1,387	-8.5
1997/98	..	...
1998/99	..	...
1999/00	..	...
2000/01	..	...
2001/02	..	...
2002/03	...	...
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...
Temporary absence program		
1993/94	...	...
1994/95	...	...
1995/96	...	...
1996/97	115	...
1997/98	111	-3.5
1998/99	86	-22.5
1999/00	64	-25.6
2000/01	47	-26.6
2001/02	11	-76.6
2002/03	22	100
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	-80.9
Other - electronic monitoring/surveillance program ⁴		
1993/94	...	...
1994/95	...	...
1995/96	...	...
1996/97	66	...
1997/98	64	-3
1998/99	62	-3.1
1999/00	50	-19.4
2000/01	46	-8
2001/02	45	-2.2
2002/03	31	-31.1
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	-53

1. Sex data are not available.

2. The 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data and are excluded. The percentage change trend reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available. The percentage change between 1996/97 and 1997/98 is excluded.

3. Since 1996/97, the administration and supervision of the pre-trial supervision program has been the responsibility of the Ministry of Attorney General. Data from the Attorney General are unavailable. The percentage change since 1993/94 is not applicable.

4. The electronic monitoring program began in January 1996.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 7-8

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex — Manitoba¹

Program or service	Total average count	Percentage change
Probation		
1995/96	5,361	...
1996/97	5,558	3.7
1997/98	5,272	-5.1
1998/99	5,167	-2.0
1999/00	5,997	16.1
2000/01	6,440	7.4
2001/02	6,920	7.5
2002/03	6,577	-5.0
Percentage change from 1995/96 to 2002/03	...	22.7
Conditional sentence²		
1996/97	...	...
1997/98	171	...
1998/99	311	81.9
1999/00	534	71.7
2000/01	440	-17.6
2001/02	780	77.3
2002/03	899	15.3
Percentage change from 1995/96 to 2002/03	...	189.1
Fine option program		
1995/96	1,284	...
1996/97	1,127	-12.2
1997/98	684	-39.3
1998/99	740	8.2
1999/00	189	-74.5
2000/01	606	220.6
2001/02	569	-6.1
2002/03	550	-3.3
Percentage change from 1995/96 to 2002/03	...	-57.2
Community service order		
1995/96	478	...
1996/97	533	11.5
1997/98	546	2.4
1998/99	653	19.6
1999/00	279	-57.3
2000/01	777	178.5
2001/02	734	-5.5
2002/03	653	-11.0
Percentage change from 1995/96 to 2002/03	...	36.6

1. Sex data are not available.

2. The 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data and are excluded. The percentage change trend reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available. The percentage change between 1996/97 and 1997/98 is excluded.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 7-9

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex — Saskatchewan

	Total average count	Average count			Percentage change of total
		Male	Female	Not stated	
Probation					
1996/97	3,676	3,077	599	0	...
1997/98	3,697	3,100	597	0	0.6
1998/99	3,812	3,190	622	0	3.1
1999/00	3,739	3,117	622	0	1.9
2000/01	3,803	3,167	636	0	1.7
2001/02	3,975	3,286	689	0	4.5
2002/03	4,144	3,445	699	0	4.3
Percentage change of total average count from 1996/97 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	12.7
Conditional sentence¹					
1996/97	230	194	36	0	...
1997/98	584	504	80	0	153.9
1998/99	712	606	106	0	21.9
1999/00	876	727	149	0	23
2000/01	1,005	846	159	0	14.7
2001/02	1,093	918	175	0	8.8
2002/03	1,197	998	199	0	9.5
Percentage change of total average count from 1996/97 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	105
Electronic monitoring					
1996/97	109	78	31	0	...
1997/98	118	96	22	0	8.3
1998/99	104	82	22	0	11.9
1999/00	109	89	20	0	4.8
2000/01	126	106	20	0	15.6
2001/02	127	104	23	0	0.7
2002/03	132	107	25	0	3.9
Percentage change of total average count from 1996/97 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	24.7
Pre-trial supervision					
1996/97	179	160	19	0	...
1997/98	198	170	28	0	10.6
1998/99	240	202	38	0	21.2
1999/00	304	257	47	0	26.7
2000/01	315	261	54	0	3.6
2001/02	337	290	47	0	7
2002/03	441	366	75	0	30.9
Percentage change of total average count from 1996/97 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	146.4
Community service orders					
1996/97	568	414	154	0	...
1997/98	640	473	167	0	12.7
1998/99	612	439	173	0	-4.4
1999/00	554	400	154	0	-9.5
2000/01	654	474	180	0	18.5
2001/02	705	519	186	0	7.8
2002/03	685	513	172	0	-2.8
Percentage change of total average count from 1996/97 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	20.6
Restitution orders					
1996/97	1,263	1,009	254	0	...
1997/98	1,316	1,053	263	0	4.2
1998/99	1,137	919	218	0	13.6
1999/00	1,087	875	212	0	-4.4
2000/01	1,025	824	201	0	-5.7
2001/02	980	777	203	0	-4.4
2002/03	938	750	188	0	-4.3
Percentage change of total average count from 1996/97 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-25.7

1. The 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data. The percentage change trend reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available. The percent change between 1996/97 and 1997/98 is excluded.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 7-10

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex — Alberta

Program or service	Total average count	Average count			Not stated	Percentage change of total average count
		Male	Female			
Probation						
1993/94	7,414	5,914	1,500	0	...	
1994/95	7,388	5,826	1,562	0	-0.4	
1995/96	7,657	6,002	1,655	0	3.6	
1996/97	7,914	6,192	1,722	0	3.4	
1997/98	7,886	6,310	1,576	0	-0.4	
1998/99	7,968	6,472	1,496	0	1.0	
1999/00	8,311	6,782	1,529	0	4.3	
2000/01	8,697	7,004	1,693	0	4.6	
2001/02	8,816	7,222	1,594	0	1.4	
2002/03	8,468	7,047	1,421	0	-3.9	
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	14.2
Conditional sentence ¹						
1993/94	...	...	...	...	...
1994/95	...	...	...	...	...
1995/96	...	...	...	...	...
1996/97	277	204	73	0	...	
1997/98	741	548	193	0	...	
1998/99	703	529	174	0	-5.1	
1999/00	749	545	204	0	6.5	
2000/01	971	725	246	0	29.6	
2001/02	1,259	979	280	0	29.7	
2002/03	1,439	1,158	281	0	14.3	
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	94.2
Fine option program						
1993/94	1,145	864	281	0	...	
1994/95	1,119	828	291	0	-2.3	
1995/96	1,072	825	247	0	-4.2	
1996/97	1,264	920	344	0	17.9	
1997/98	1,142	811	331	0	-9.7	
1998/99	1,151	819	332	0	0.8	
1999/00	1,151	802	349	0	0.0	
2000/01	1,096	754	342	0	-4.8	
2001/02	879	607	272	0	-19.8	
2002/03	835	569	266	0	-5.0	
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-27.1
Community service orders						
1993/94	199	158	41	0	...	
1994/95	146	117	29	0	-26.6	
1995/96	33	27	6	0	-77.4	
1996/97	27	21	6	0	-18.2	
1997/98	30	26	4	0	11.1	
1998/99	56	42	14	0	86.7	
1999/00	20	18	2	0	-64.3	
2000/01	187	138	49	0	835.0	
2001/02	408	309	99	0	118.2	
2002/03	286	224	62	0	-29.9	
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	43.7
Restitution orders						
1993/94	82	63	19	0	...	
1994/95	77	61	16	0	-6.1	
1995/96	73	60	13	0	-5.2	
1996/97	60	49	11	0	-17.8	
1997/98	40	33	7	0	-33.3	
1998/99	54	44	10	0	35.0	
1999/00	32	29	3	0	-40.7	
2000/01	22	20	2	0	-31.3	
2001/02	27	22	5	0	22.7	
2002/03	4	3	1	0	-85.2	
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-95.1

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 7-10 – continued

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex — Alberta

Program or service	Total average count	Average count			Percentage change of total average count
		Male	Female	Not stated	
Pre-trial supervision					
1993/94	815	730	85.0	0	...
1994/95	713	635	78.0	0	-12.5
1995/96	827	729	98.0	0	16.0
1996/97	920	820	100.0	0	11.2
1997/98	1,038	914	124.0	0	12.8
1998/99	1,160	1,032	128	0	11.8
1999/00	1,063	943	120	0	-8.4
2000/01	1,148	1,010	138	0	8.0
2001/02	1,177	1,040	137	0	2.5
2002/03	1,274	1,097	177	0	8.2
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	56.3
Alternative measures ²					
1993/94	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	..	..	..	..	...
1997/98	643	393	250	0	...
1998/99	641	394	247	0	-0.3
1999/00	748	466	282	0	16.7
2000/01	814	525	289	0	8.8
2001/02	878	566	312	0	7.9
2002/03	856	553	303	0	-2.5
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	33.1
Temporary absence program					
1993/94	580	513	67	0	...
1994/95	383	341	42	0	-34.0
1995/96	307	261	46	0	-19.8
1996/97	181	156	25	0	-41.0
1997/98	60	53	7	0	-66.9
1998/99	80	67	13	0	33.3
1999/00	71	58	13	0	-11.3
2000/01	58	48	10	0	-18.3
2001/02	44	38	6	0	-24.1
2002/03	30	23	7	0	-31.8
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-94.8
Other ³					
1993/94	84	70	14	0	...
1994/95	145	124	21	0	72.6
1995/96	200	168	32	0	37.9
1996/97	202	169	33	0	1.0
1997/98	287	241	46	0	42.1
1998/99	342	287	55	0	19.2
1999/00	330	281	49	0	-3.5
2000/01	510	421	89	0	54.5
2001/02	878	717	161	0	72.2
2002/03	922	746	176	0	5.0
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	997.6

1. The 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data. The percentage change trend reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available. The percentage change between 1996/97 and 1997/98 should be used with caution.
2. Alternative measures data for 1996/97 are partial data and have been excluded. The percentage change trend reflect change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available.
3. Mainly includes caseload of 810 Recognizance.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 7-11

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex — British Columbia

Program or service	Total average count	Average count			Percentage change of total average count
		Male	Female	Not stated	
Probation					
1993/94	11,985	10,199	1,786	0	...
1994/95	13,452	11,421	2,031	0	12.2
1995/96	14,648	12,568	2,080	0	8.9
1996/97	14,953	12,725	2,228	0	2.1
1997/98	14,438	12,402	2,036	0	-3.4
1998/99	13,453	11,610	1,843	0	-6.8
1999/00	14,563	12,582	1,981	0	8.3
2000/01	13,854	11,843	2,010	1	-4.9
2001/02	13,057	11,166	1,890	1	-5.8
2002/03	12,150	10,345	1,804	1	-6.9
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	1.4
Conditional sentence¹					
1993/94	...	...	...	...	...
1994/95	...	...	...	...	...
1995/96	...	...	...	...	...
1996/97	274	242	32	0	...
1997/98	883	751	132	0	222.3
1998/99	1,032	876	156	0	16.9
1999/00	1,276	1,073	203	0	23.6
2000/01	1,612	1,370	242	0	26.3
2001/02	2,022	1,728	294	0	25.4
2002/03	2,025	1,723	301	1	0.1
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	129.3
Parole					
1993/94	284	247	37	0	...
1994/95	290	262	28	0	2.1
1995/96	288	254	34	0	-0.7
1996/97	278	243	35	0	-3.5
1997/98	246	218	28	0	-11.5
1998/99	239	208	31	0	-2.8
1999/00	205	161	44	0	-14.2
2000/01	249	197	52	0	21.5
2001/02	265	216	49	0	6.4
2002/03	223	187	36	0	-15.8
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-21.5
Pre-trial supervision					
1993/94	3,964	3,548	416	0	...
1994/95	4,822	4,340	482	0	21.6
1995/96	5,076	4,553	523	0	5.3
1996/97	5,796	5,176	620	0	14.2
1997/98	6,373	5,748	625	0	10.0
1998/99	6,147	5,477	670	0	-3.5
1999/00	5,165	4,571	594	0	-16.0
2000/01	5,782	5,088	694	0	11.9
2001/02	5,225	4,589	636	0	-9.6
2002/03	5,171	4,542	629	0	-1.0
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	30.4

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 7-11 – continued

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex — British Columbia

Program or service	Total average count	Average count			Percentage change of total average count
		Male	Female	Not stated	
Alternative measures					
1993/94	217	124	93	0	...
1994/95	215	124	91	0	-0.9
1995/96	536	317	219	0	149.3
1996/97	753	453	300	0	40.5
1997/98	831	505	326	0	10.4
1998/99	1,059	680	379	0	27.4
1999/00	974	614	360	0	-8.0
2000/01	1,033	685	348	0	6.1
2001/02	795	511	284	0	-23.0
2002/03	315	202	113	0	-60.4
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	45.2
Other - RPB ²					
2000/01	707	621	86	0	...
2001/02	1,085	930	155	0	53.5
2002/03	1,010	879	131	0	-6.9
Percentage change of total average count from 2000/01 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	42.9

1. The 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data and are excluded. The percentage change trend reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available. The percentage change total between 1996/97 and 1997/98 is excluded.

2. Includes all 'Peace Bonds', or Recognizances found in Section 810 of the Criminal Code of Canada. Data prior/00/01 are not available due to differential reporting of these orders. Data for 2000/01 are partial year data and should be used with caution. The percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03 and the percentage change year over year are excluded.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 7-12

Adult average count to community supervision, by sex — Yukon¹

Program or service	Total average count	Percentage change of total average count
Probation		
1993/94	433	...
1994/95	457	5.5
1995/96	433	-5.3
1996/97	534	23.3
1997/98	547	2.4
1998/99	492	-10.1
1999/00	438	-10.9
2000/01	375	-14.4
2001/02	351	-6.4
2002/03	337	-4.1
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	-22.2
Conditional sentence ²		
1993/94	..	...
1994/95	..	...
1995/96	..	...
1996/97	11	...
1997/98	3	...
1998/99	26	-5.1
1999/00	39	6.5
2000/01	45	29.6
2001/02	51	29.7
2002/03	37	14.3
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...
Fine option program		
1993/94	..	...
1994/95	..	...
1995/96	..	...
1996/97	..	...
1997/98	..	...
1998/99	..	...
1999/00	..	...
2000/01	2	...
2001/02	2	...
2002/03	10	...
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...
Pre-trial supervision		
1993/94	..	...
1994/95	..	...
1995/96	..	...
1996/97	5	...
1997/98	57	12.8
1998/99	55	11.8
1999/00	76	-8.4
2000/01	73	8.0
2001/02	56	2.5
2002/03	96	8.2
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...

1. Sex data are not available.

2. The 1996/97 data for conditional sentences are partial data. The percentage change trend reflects change since 1997/98, the first year where complete data is available. The percentage change between 1996/97 and 1997/98 should be used with caution.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 8-1

Youth admissions to community supervision by jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Total 1	26,619	25,694	23,997	23,891	25,205	23,828
Newfoundland and Labrador	886	790	631	627	590	490
Prince Edward Island ²	103	78	167	154	134	138
Nova Scotia	1,792	1,679	1,545	1,290	1,151	1,101
New Brunswick	1,019	858	862	718	797	686
Quebec	7,958	8,152	8,036	7,867	8,556	8,092
Ontario	17,605	17,044	16,267	16,634	17,909	7,963
Ontario (12 years to 15 years)	10,727	10,430	9,992	9,942	10,032	..
Ontario (16 years to 17 years)	6,878	6,614	6,275	6,692	7,877	7,963
Manitoba	..	..	..	1,183	1,316	1,087
Saskatchewan	..	1,957	1,634	1,507	1,640	1,715
Alberta	3,507	3,387	3,115	3,139	2,954	2,632
British Columbia	4,386	4,040	3,271	3,347	3,103	2,689
Yukon	91	96	95	57	43	37
Northwest Territories	548	540	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Total excludes Ontario 12 to 15 year olds, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

2. Data include alternative measures.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 8-2

Youth admissions to community supervision — Newfoundland and Labrador

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions					Percentage change of total admissions	
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal		
Probation 1								
1997/98	886	726	160	0	53	798	35	...
1998/99	790	638	152	0	39	721	30	-10.8
1999/00	631	500	131	0	27	593	11	-20.1
2000/01	627	501	126	0	39	560	28	<-1
2001/02	590	453	137	0	30	531	29	-5.9
2002/03	490	392	98	0	26	404	60	-16.9
Percentage change of total admissions from 1997/98 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-44.7
Alternative measures 1								
1999/00	577	.	.	577	.	.	577	...
2000/01	537	.	.	537	.	.	537	-6.9
2001/02	496	.	.	496	.	.	496	-7.6
2002/03	424	.	.	424	.	.	424	-14.5
Percentage change of total admissions from 1999/00 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-26.5

1. Data previous to 1999/00 are unavailable.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and the Alternative Measures Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 8-3

Youth admissions to community supervision — Prince Edward Island¹

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions			Percentage change of total admissions
		Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	Not stated	
Probation					
1998/99 ²	103	..	..	103	...
1999/00	78	5	70	3	-24.3
2000/01	154	10	136	8	97.4
2001/02	134	..	..	134	-13.0
2002/03	138	4	121	13	3.0
Percentage change of total admissions from 1998/99 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	34.0
Fine option program					
1998/99 ²	11	.	.	.	...
1999/00	19	.	.	.	72.7
2000/01	13	.	.	.	-31.6
2001/02	15	.	.	.	15.4
2002/03	18	.	.	.	20.0
Percentage change of total admissions from 1998/99 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	63.6
Alternative measures					
1998/99 ²	132	.	.	.	...
1999/00	140	.	.	.	6.1
2000/01	148	.	.	.	5.7
2001/02	169	.	.	.	14.2
2002/03	149	.	.	.	-11.8
Percentage change of total admissions from 1998/99 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	12.9

1. Sex data are not available.

2. Data between the years of 1993/94 and 1997/98 are unavailable.

Source: *Community Corrections Special Study, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and the Alternative Measures Survey Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 8-4

Youth admissions to community supervision — Nova Scotia

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions					Percentage change of total admissions	
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal		
Probation								
1995/96	1,995	1,616	379	0	93	1,879	23	...
1996/97	2,039	1,653	386	0	75	1,918	46	2.2
1997/98	1,792	1,470	322	0	74	1,673	45	-12.1
1998/99	1,679	1,347	332	0	77	1,535	67	-6.3
1999/00	1,545	1,249	296	0	58	1,451	36	-8.0
2000/01	1,290	1,054	236	0	38	1,221	31	-16.5
2001/02	1,151	930	221	0	50	1,076	25	-10.8
2002/03	1,101	881	220	0	42	1,025	34	-4.3
Percentage change of total admissions from 1995/96 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-44.8
Community service orders								
1995/96	1,084	868	216	0	.	.	.	...
1996/97	1,107	901	206	0	.	.	.	2.1
1997/98	943	772	171	0	.	.	.	-14.8
1998/99	832	673	159	0	.	.	.	-11.8
1999/00	695	550	145	0	.	.	.	-16.5
2000/01	582	456	126	0	.	.	.	-16.3
2001/02	476	385	91	0	.	.	.	-18.2
2002/03	407	320	87	0	.	.	.	-14.5
Percentage change of total admissions from 1995/96 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-62.5
Restitution orders								
1995/96	193	178	15	0	.	.	.	...
1996/97	180	151	29	0	.	.	.	-6.7
1997/98	161	148	13	0	.	.	.	-10.6
1998/99	174	159	15	0	.	.	.	8.1
1999/00	116	106	10	0	.	.	.	-33.3
2000/01	111	96	15	0	.	.	.	-4.3
2001/02	69	58	11	0	.	.	.	-37.8
2002/03	97	90	7	0	.	.	.	40.6
Percentage change of total admissions from 1995/96 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-49.7
Alternative measures ¹								
1995/96	1,346	801	545	0	19	1,139	188	...
1996/97	1,189	760	429	0	39	700	450	-11.7
1997/98	1,188	698	490	0	41	733	414	-0.1
1998/99	1,032	582	450	0	24	839	169	-13.1
1999/00	1,047	620	427	0	28	807	212	1.5
2000/01	421	255	166	0	36	318	67	-59.8
2001/02	150	84	66	0	34	109	7	-64.4
2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Percentage change of total admissions from 1995/96 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary absence program ²								
1995/96	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
1996/97	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
1997/98	562	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
1998/99	952	.	.	.	.	.	.	69.4
1999/00	1,523	.	.	.	.	.	.	60.0
2000/01	1,457	.	.	.	.	.	.	-4.3
2001/02	1,638	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.4
2002/03	1,688	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.1
Percentage change of total admissions from 1995/96 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200.4

1. In 2000, the Restorative Justice program was implemented and the Alternative Measures program discontinued.

2. Data for the temporary absence program prior/97/98 is unavailable. The percentage change since 1995/96 reflects change since 1997/98.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 8-5

Youth admissions to community supervision — New Brunswick

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions						Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	Not stated	
Probation								
1993/94	1,075	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	1,138	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.9
1995/96	1,127	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1
1996/97	1,016	..	..	..	..	..	..	-9.8
1997/98	1,019	817	202	0	88	848	83	0.3
1998/99	858	677	181	0	36	699	123	-0.2
1999/00	862	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5
2000/01	760	605	155	0	36	724	0	-0.1
2001/02	797	..	..	..	42	718	37	4.9
2002/03	711	549	162	0	40	636	35	-10.8
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-17.5
Fine option program								
1993/94	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	212.9
1995/96	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	-13.4
1996/97	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.1
1997/98	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	-23.2
1998/99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
2000/01	39	31	8	0	..	..	39	...
2001/02	86	..	..	..	9	74	3	120.5
2002/03	50	41	9	0	..	..	50	-41.6
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.7
Community service orders ¹								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	677	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	594	..	..	..	..	..	..	-12.3
1997/98	668	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.5
1998/99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1999/00	456	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
2000/01	109	88	21	0	..	..	..	-76.1
2001/02	280	203	77	0	10	254	16	156.9
2002/03	325	248	77	0	26	295	4	16.1
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-28.7
Alternative measures ²								
1993/94	860	615	245	0	..	..	..	...
1994/95	836	588	248	0	..	..	..	-2.8
1995/96	762	525	237	0	..	..	..	-8.9
1996/97	747	505	242	0	..	..	..	-2
1997/98	718	473	245	0	..	..	..	-3.9
1998/99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1999/00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
2000/01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
2001/02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 8-5 – continued

Youth admissions to community supervision — New Brunswick

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions					Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	
Temporary absence program³							
1993/94
1994/95
1995/96
1996/97
1997/98
1998/99
1999/00
2000/01
2001/02	1,406	1,059	347	0	54	1,289	63
2002/03	1,050	783	267	0	28	969	53
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03

1. Data are not available for years prior 1995/96. The percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03 reflects change since 1995/96.

2. Data are not available after 1997/98. The percentage change since reflects change between 1993/94 and 1997/98.

3. The Temporary absence program in New Brunswick is referred to as «temporary reintegration leave program». Data for 2000/01 are partial data due to program implementation and are therefore excluded.

Note: New Brunswick after 2000/01 have been extracted from a new operational system and, as such, caution is recommended when comparing these data against those from other years.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and the Alternative Measures Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 8-6

Youth admissions to community supervision — Quebec¹

Program or service	Total	Percentage change
Probation		
1997/98	7,958	...
1998/99	8,152	2.4
1999/00	8,036	-1.4
2000/01	7,867	-2.1
2001/02	8,556	8.8
2002/03	8,092	-5.4
Percentage change from 1997/98 to 2002/03	...	1.7
Alternative measures		
1997/98	9,683	...
1998/99	9,279	-4.2
1999/00	9,162	-1.3
2000/01	9,126	<-1
2001/02	9,287	1.8
2002/03	10,427	12.3
Percentage change from 1997/98 to 2002/03	...	7.7

1. Sex and Aboriginal status data are not available.

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

Table 8-7

Youth admissions to community supervision — Ontario (Phase I)¹

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions				Percentage change of total admissions		
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal		Non-aboriginal	Not stated
Probation ²								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996/97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1997/98	10,727	8,022	2,705	0	742	8,605	1,380	..
1998/99	10,430	7,710	2,720	0	671	8,239	1,520	-2.8
1999/00	9,992	7,386	2,606	0	678	7,607	1,707	-4.2
2000/01	9,942	7,311	2,631	0	603	7,449	1,890	-0.5
2001/02	10,032	7,279	2,753	0	556	7,376	2,100	0.9
2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94/02/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alternative measures ³								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996/97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1997/98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998/99	4,997	3,884	1,912	0	..	..	..	16.2
1999/00	4,071	3,703	1,875	0	..	..	..	-3.8
2000/01	3,923	3,461	1,762	0	..	..	..	-6.4
2001/02	3,572	3,940	1,952	0	..	..	..	12.8
2002/03	3,285	3,964	2,002	0	..	..	..	1.3
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94/02/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Ontario Phase I includes youth 12 to 15 year-olds.

2. Data between the years of 1993/94 and 1996/97, and 2001/02 and 2002/03, are not available. The percentage change since 1993/94 is excluded.

3. Alternative measures data for 1996/97 are partial data. Data between the years of 1993/94 and 1996/97, and 2001/02 and 2002/03, are not available. The percentage change has been excluded. Admissions include programs supervised by Youth Justice Committees.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and the Alternative Measures Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 8-8

Youth admissions to community supervision — Ontario (Phase II)¹

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions						Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	Not stated	
Probation								
1993/94	7,435	6,196	1,239	0	358	-358	0	...
1994/95	7,071	5,935	1,136	0	380	-380	0	-4.9
1995/96	6,616	5,567	1,049	0	360	-360	0	-6.4
1996/97	6,914	5,800	1,114	0	385	-385	0	4.5
1997/98	6,827	5,621	1,206	0	408	-408	0	-1.3
1998/99	6,558	5,314	1,244	0	523	-523	0	-3.9
1999/00	6,275	5,144	1,131	0	439	5,836	0	-4.3
2000/01	6,692	5,472	1,220	0	456	6,236	0	6.6
2001/02	7,877	6,505	1,372	0	504	7,373	0	17.7
2002/03	7,963	6,471	1,492	0	576	7,387	0	1.1
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.1
Alternative measures								
1993/94	2,432	1,500	932	0	15	-15	0	...
1994/95	2,546	1,654	892	0	26	-26	0	4.7
1995/96	3,284	2,270	1,014	0	43	-43	0	29
1996/97	2,940	1,961	979	0	37	-37	0	-10.5
1997/98	2,709	1,794	915	0	45	-45	0	-7.9
1998/99	2,155	1,450	705	0	25	-25	0	-20.5
1999/00	2,115	1,417	698	0	26	-26	0	-1.9
2000/01	2,182	1,401	781	0	23	-23	0	3.2
2001/02	2,051	1,298	753	0	17	-17	0	-6
2002/03	2,115	1,336	779	0	9	-9	0	3.1
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-13

1. Ontario Phase II includes youth 16 and 17 years of age.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and the Alternative Measures Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 8-9

Youth admissions to community supervision — Manitoba

Year	Total admissions	Number of admissions ¹						Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	Not stated	
Probation								
2000/01	1,183	886	297	0	625	558	0	...
2001/02	1,316	1,016	299	1	770	546	0	11.2
2002/03	1,087	794	292	1	521	566	0	-17.4
Percentage change of total admissions from 2000/01 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-8.1
Alternative measures								
1999/00	1,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
2000/01	1,509	..	..	..	..	..	..	-19.1
2001/02	1,657	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.8
2002/03	1,182	..	..	..	..	..	..	-28.7
Percentage change of total admissions from 1999/00 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-36.7

1. Admissions to probation prior to 2000/01 are unavailable.

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

Table 8-10

Youth admissions to community supervision — Saskatchewan

Year	Total admissions	Number of admissions						Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	Not stated	
Probation								
1998/99	1,957	1,461	496	0	1,091	668	198	...
1999/00	1,634	1,225	409	0	946	546	142	-16.5
2000/01	1,507	1,137	370	0	871	504	132	-7.8
2001/02	1,640	1,246	394	0	986	532	122	8.8
2002/03	1,715	1,260	455	0	988	587	140	4.6
Percentage change of total admissions from 1998/99 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-12.4

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

Table 8-11

Youth admissions to community supervision — Alberta

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions						Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	Not stated	
Probation								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996/97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1997/98	3,507	2,712	795	0	876	2,592	39	...
1998/99	3,387	2,584	803	0	848	2,497	42	-3.4
1999/00	3,115	2,385	730	0	769	2,261	85	-8
2000/01	3,139	2,485	654	0	787	2,211	141	0.8
2001/02	2,954	2,293	661	0	736	2,080	138	-5.9
2002/03	2,632	2,076	556	0	692	1,804	136	-10.9
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-25
Fine option program								
1993/94	933	687	246	0	146	787	0	...
1994/95	1,114	800	314	0	179	935	0	19.4
1995/96	994	688	306	0	157	837	0	-10.8
1996/97	942	635	307	0	134	808	0	-5.2
1997/98	683	472	211	0	122	561	0	-27.5
1998/99	703	453	250	0	136	567	0	2.9
1999/00	561	389	172	0	147	414	0	-20.2
2000/01	236	156	80	0	82	154	0	-57.9
2001/02	223	151	72	0	62	161	0	-5.5
2002/03	442	294	148	0	97	345	0	98.2
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-52.6
Community service orders								
1993/94	1,931	1,429	502	0	454	1,477	0	...
1994/95	2,045	1,562	483	0	456	1,589	0	5.9
1995/96	2,079	1,527	552	0	498	1,581	0	1.7
1996/97	1,826	1,325	501	0	404	1,422	0	-12.2
1997/98	1,471	1,096	375	0	384	1,087	0	-19.4
1998/99	1,528	1,122	406	0	386	1,142	0	3.9
1999/00	1,547	1,111	436	0	482	1,065	0	1.2
2000/01	1,286	942	344	0	393	893	0	-16.9
2001/02	1,357	1,005	352	0	441	916	0	5.5
2002/03	1,334	963	371	0	408	926	0	-1.7
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-30.9
Restitution orders								
1993/94	99	87	12	0	17	82	0	...
1994/95	120	111	9	0	24	96	0	21.2
1995/96	131	113	18	0	23	108	0	9.2
1996/97	112	96	16	0	22	90	0	-14.5
1997/98	152	130	22	0	27	125	0	35.7
1998/99	141	128	13	0	41	100	0	-7.2
1999/00	151	127	24	0	30	121	0	7.1
2000/01	145	119	26	0	22	123	0	-4
2001/02	172	133	39	0	41	131	0	18.6
2002/03	141	114	27	0	21	120	0	-18
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.4

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 8-11 – continued

Youth admissions to community supervision — Alberta

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions						Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	Not stated	
Pre-trial supervision								
1993/94	315	237	78	0	64	251	0	...
1994/95	349	274	75	0	62	287	0	10.8
1995/96	322	247	75	0	46	276	0	-7.7
1996/97	339	234	105	0	51	288	0	5.3
1997/98	465	335	130	0	78	387	0	37.2
1998/99	464	366	98	0	74	390	0	-0.2
1999/00	431	322	109	0	52	379	0	-7.1
2000/01	457	342	115	0	101	356	0	6
2001/02	568	440	128	0	90	478	0	24.3
2002/03	698	537	161	0	125	573	0	22.9
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121.6
Alternative measures								
1993/94	3,917	2,509	1,408	0	364	3,553	0	...
1994/95	4,309	2,691	1,618	0	443	3,866	0	10
1995/96	4,918	2,874	2,044	0	452	4,466	0	14.1
1996/97	4,988	3,204	1,784	0	519	4,469	0	1.4
1997/98	5,796	3,884	1,912	0	709	5,087	0	16.2
1998/99	5,578	3,703	1,875	0	637	4,941	0	-3.8
1999/00	5,223	3,461	1,762	0	676	4,547	0	-6.4
2000/01	5,892	3,940	1,952	0	740	5,152	0	12.8
2001/02	5,966	3,964	2,002	0	755	5,211	0	1.3
2002/03	6,706	4,402	2,304	0	816	5,890	0	12.4
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71.2
Temporary absence program								
1993/94	548	497	51	0	111	437	0	...
1994/95	477	395	82	0	101	376	0	-13
1995/96	312	270	42	0	53	259	0	-34.6
1996/97	183	156	27	0	34	149	0	-41.3
1997/98	94	85	9	0	11	83	0	-48.6
1998/99	48	46	2	0	11	37	0	-48.9
1999/00	51	47	4	0	8	43	0	6.3
2000/01	27	25	2	0	5	22	0	-47.1
2001/02	8	7	1	0	2	6	0	-70.4
2002/03	11	11	0	0	2	9	0	37.5
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-98
Other ¹								
1993/94	443	372	71	0	30	413	0	...
1994/95	463	396	67	0	56	407	0	4.5
1995/96	593	445	148	0	57	536	0	28.1
1996/97	384	323	61	0	47	337	0	-35.2
1997/98	312	276	36	0	48	264	0	-18.8
1998/99	282	233	49	0	45	237	0	-9.6
1999/00	323	277	46	0	76	247	0	14.5
2000/01	454	382	72	0	99	355	0	40.6
2001/02	579	452	127	0	126	453	0	27.5
2002/03	466	380	86	0	88	378	0	-19.5
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2

1. Mainly includes caseload of 810 Recognizance.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and the Alternative Measures Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 8-12

Youth admissions to community supervision — British Columbia

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions						Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	Not stated	
Probation								
1993/94	4,415	3,447	968	0	675	3,618	122	...
1994/95	4,746	3,690	1,056	0	680	3,895	171	7.5
1995/96	4,590	3,569	1,020	1	667	3,744	179	-3.3
1996/97	4,791	3,686	1,105	0	767	3,869	155	4.4
1997/98	4,386	3,362	1,024	0	748	3,441	197	-8.5
1998/99	4,040	3,059	980	1	686	2,832	522	-7.9
1999/00	3,271	2,447	824	0	576	2,471	224	-19.0
2000/01	3,347	2,456	889	2	710	2,485	152	2.3
2001/02	3,103	2,248	855	0	674	2,277	152	-7.3
2002/03	2,689	1,961	728	0	673	1,891	125	-13.3
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-39.1
Community service orders								
1993/94	4,769	3,448	1,321	0	774	3,805	190	...
1994/95	4,502	3,329	1,173	0	695	3,611	196	-5.6
1995/96	4,620	3,461	1,159	0	716	3,719	186	2.6
1996/97	..	3,419	1,175	0	773	3,605	216	-0.6
1997/98	4,308	3,236	1,072	0	751	3,146	411	-6.2
1998/99	4,272	3,234	1,038	0	710	2,674	888	-0.8
1999/00	3,948	2,896	1,049	3	671	2,786	491	-7.6
2000/01	3,337	2,387	948	2	655	2,355	327	-15.5
2001/02	3,139	2,210	929	0	618	2,201	320	-5.9
2002/03	2,660	1,845	813	2	552	1,708	400	-15.3
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-44.2
Restitution orders								
1993/94	1,049	899	150	0	118	909	22	...
1994/95	1,080	954	126	0	88	961	31	3
1995/96	962	869	93	0	103	831	28	-10.9
1996/97	986	873	113	0	112	853	21	2.5
1997/98	922	826	96	0	125	695	102	-6.5
1998/99	986	875	111	0	127	666	193	6.9
1999/00	872	758	111	3	121	651	100	-11.6
2000/01	804	675	128	1	125	606	73	-7.8
2001/02	647	560	87	0	80	509	58	-19.5
2002/03	572	484	88	0	79	418	75	-11.6
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-45.5
Pre-trial supervision								
1993/94	2,177	1,761	416	0	356	1,781	40	...
1994/95	2,473	1,979	494	0	344	2,057	72	13.6
1995/96	2,532	1,991	540	1	400	2,044	88	2.4
1996/97	2,794	2,175	619	0	454	2,255	85	10.3
1997/98	2,925	2,262	663	0	474	2,364	87	4.7
1998/99	2,554	1,928	626	0	462	1,855	237	-12.7
1999/00	2,269	1,687	582	0	420	1,681	168	-11.2
2000/01	2,382	1,761	619	2	528	1,736	118	5
2001/02	2,135	1,550	585	0	486	1,554	95	-10.4
2002/03	2,163	1,592	571	0	541	1,522	100	1.3
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.6

Table 8-12 – continued

Youth admissions to community supervision — British Columbia

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions					Percentage change of total admissions	
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal		
Alternative measures								
1993/94	1,511	899	612	0	94	1,197	220	...
1994/95	1,360	855	505	0	102	1,000	258	-10
1995/96	1,321	833	488	0	100	966	255	-2.9
1996/97	1,024	656	368	0	80	733	211	-22.5
1997/98	965	639	326	0	94	598	273	-5.8
1998/99	1,161	757	404	0	63	382	716	20.3
1999/00	1,037	682	355	0	85	610	342	-10.7
2000/01	981	656	325	0	141	588	252	-5.4
2001/02	1,058	653	405	0	143	588	327	7.8
2002/03	1,204	757	446	1	117	646	441	13.8
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-20.3
Other								
1993/94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
1997/98	38	34	4	0	7	31	0	...
1998/99	54	42	12	0	7	45	2	42.1
1999/00	58	41	17	0	13	43	2	7.4
2000/01	73	61	12	0	13	60	0	25.9
2001/02	68	55	13	0	16	51	1	-6.8
2002/03	57	39	18	0	16	40	1	-16.2
Percentage change of total admissions from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, and the Alternative Measures Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 8-13

Youth admissions to community supervision — Yukon

Program or service	Total admissions	Number of admissions						Percentage change of total admissions
		Male	Female	Not stated	Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	Not stated	
Probation								
1997/98	81	58	23	0	50	31	0	...
1998/99	94	61	33	0	63	31	0	16.0
1999/00	91	67	24	0	50	41	0	-3.2
2000/01	52	31	21	0	39	13	0	-42.9
2001/02	37	27	10	0	22	14	1	-28.8
2002/03	36	27	9	0	23	13	0	-2.7
Percentage change of total admissions from 1997/98 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-55.6
Community service orders								
1997/98	58	40	18	0	39	19	0	...
1998/99	44	31	13	0	31	13	0	-24.1
1999/00	62	40	22	0	35	27	0	40.9
2000/01	50	30	20	0	37	13	0	-19.4
2001/02	17	9	8	0	11	6	0	-66.0
2002/03	15	11	4	0	12	3	0	-11.8
Percentage change of total admissions from 1997/98 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-74.1
Restitution orders								
1997/98	32	28	4	0	18	14	0	...
1998/99	32	25	7	0	16	16	0	0
1999/00	23	17	6	0	12	11	0	-28.1
2000/01	16	10	6	0	11	5	0	-30.4
2001/02	12	9	3	0	8	4	0	-25
2002/03	12	8	4	0	9	3	0	0
Percentage change of total admissions from 1997/98 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-62.5
Alternative measures								
1997/98	51	32	19	0	18	33	0	...
1998/99	43	25	18	0	24	19	0	15.7
1999/00	59	32	27	0	37	22	0	37.2
2000/01	80	47	33	0	53	24	3	35.6
2001/02	97	63	34	0	51	46	0	21.3
2002/03	93	59	34	0	58	35	0	-4.1
Percentage change of total admissions from 1997/98 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82.4
Other 1								
1997/98	22	14	8	0	10	12	0	...
1998/99	20	14	6	0	12	8	0	-9.1
1999/00	17	12	5	0	..	..	..	-15
2000/01	6	4	2	0	..	..	..	-64.7
2001/02	13	8	5	0	..	..	..	116.7
2002/03	11	5	6	0	..	..	..	-23.1
Percentage change of total admissions from 1997/98 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-50

1. Includes conditional discharge, conditional sentence, suspended sentence, compensation, contribution and personal service work.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and the Alternative Measures Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 9-1

Youth average count to community supervision, by sex by jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Total ¹	25,644	26,267	24,967	27,109	28,279	28,243	26,661	25,304	26,029	25,602
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,395	1,258	1,271	1,283	1,169	1,085	969	858	818	802
Prince Edward Island ²	490	475	375	323	302	272	205	176	157	151
Nova Scotia	1,376	1,446	1,597	1,495	1,423	1,340	1,261	1,105	961	875
New Brunswick	1,124	1,175	1,257	1,192	1,175	1,036	951	..	789	836
Quebec	3,214	3,322	3,617	3,483	4,883	4,915	4,932	4,813	5,444	5,136
Ontario (12 years to 15 years)	7,671	8,171	..	..	10,944	9,040	10,932	9,866	9,286	..
Ontario (16 years and 17 years)	8,913	8,895	6,600	8,846	9,092	9,175	8,796	8,871	9,331	9,692
Manitoba	1,594	1,759	1,974	2,036	1,913	2,021	1,939	1,998	2,042	2,045
Saskatchewan	1,735	1,614	1,671	1,767	1,879	2,026	1,975	1,810	1,804	1,805
Alberta	2,923	3,019	3,237	3,315	3,226	3,194	2,914	2,852	2,756	2,619
British Columbia ³	3,923	4,399	4,509	4,429	4,259	4,102	3,574	2,754	2,670	2,444
Yukon	81	80	116	132	133	113	96	67	46	33
Northwest Territories	429	366	308	314	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..

1. Sex data may be available in the jurisdiction tables. Total excludes New-Brunswick, Ontario 12 to 15 years, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

2. Data include alternative measures.

3. With the creation of the new Ministry of Children and Families, responsibility for youth justice services is no longer under the British Columbia Corrections Branch. As such, the data for 1997/98 may not be comparable to other years.

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

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

Table 9-2

Youth average count to community supervision, by sex — Newfoundland and Labrador¹

Year	Total average month-end count	Percentage change
1993/94	1,395	...
1994/95	1,258	-9.8
1995/96	1,271	-1
1996/97	1,283	<-1
1997/98	1,169	-8.9
1998/99	1,085	-7.2
1999/00	969	-10.7
2000/01	858	-11.5
2001/02	818	-4.7
2002/03	802	-2
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	-42.5

1. Sex data are not available.

Note: Community Corrections Special Study and the Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 9-3

Youth average count to community supervision, by sex — Prince Edward Island¹

Program or service	Total average	Percentage change of total admissions
Probation		
1998/99 ²	272	...
1999/00	205	-24.6
2000/01	176	-14.1
2001/02	157	-10.8
2002/03	151	-3.8
Percentage change from 1998/99 to 2002/03	...	-44.5
Fine option program		
1998/99 ²	1	...
1999/00	1	0.0
2000/01	1	0.0
2001/02	1	0.0
2002/03	1	0.0
Percentage change from 1998/99 to 2002/03	...	0.0
Alternative measures		
1998/99 ²	26	...
1999/00	33	26.9
2000/01	32	-3.0
2001/02	55	71.9
2002/03	45	-18.2
Percentage change from 1998/99 to 2002/03	...	73.1

1. Sex data are not available.

2. Data between the years of 1993/94 and 1997/98 are unavailable.

Source: *Community Corrections Special Study, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and the Alternative Measures Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 9-4

Youth average count to community supervision, by sex — Nova Scotia

Program or service	Total average count	Average count			Percentage change of total average count
		Male	Female	Not stated	
Probation					
1995/96	1,509	1,255	254	0	...
1996/97	1,516	1,253	263	0	0.5
1997/98	1,451	1,204	247	0	-4.3
1998/99	1,355	1,118	237	0	-6.6
1999/00	1,263	1,031	232	0	-6.8
2000/01	1,108	920	188	0	-12.3
2001/02	961	789	172	0	-13.3
2002/03	903	744	159	0	-6.0
Percentage change of total average count from 1995/96 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-40.2
Community service orders					
1995/96	823	679	144	0	...
1996/97	842	695	147	0	2.3
1997/98	785	659	126	0	-6.8
1998/99	698	583	115	0	-11.1
1999/00	618	504	114	0	-11.5
2000/01	511	417	94	0	-17.3
2001/02	407	335	72	0	-20.4
2002/03	372	304	68	0	-8.6
Percentage change of total average count from 1995/96 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-54.8
Restitution orders					
1995/96	212	193	19	0	...
1996/97	196	174	22	0	-7.5
1997/98	190	170	20	0	-3.1
1998/99	194	176	18	0	2.1
1999/00	160	147	13	0	-17.5
2000/01	124	111	13	0	-22.5
2001/02	105	91	14	0	-15.3
2002/03	91	84	7	0	-13.3
Percentage change of total average count from 1995/96 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-57.1
Alternative measures ¹					
1995/96	477	292	185	0	...
1996/97	414	268	146	0	-13.2
1997/98	452	280	172	0	9.2
1998/99	420	242	178	0	-7.1
1999/00	461	277	184	0	9.8
2000/01	..	..	..	..	...
2001/02	..	..	..	..	...
2002/03	..	..	..	..	...
Percentage change of total average count from 1995/96 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary absence program					
1995/96	4	4	0	0	...
1996/97	3	3	0	0	-25.0
1997/98	1	1	0	0	-66.7
1998/99	3	3	0	0	200.0
1999/00	4	4	0	0	33.3
2000/01	4	4	0	0	0.0
2001/02	4	4	0	0	0.0
2002/03	5	5	0	0	25.0
Percentage change of total average count from 1995/96 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	25.0

1. In 2000, the Restorative Justice program was implemented and the Alternative Measures program discontinued.

Note: Youth data prior 1995/96 are unavailable for all programs due to a change of Ministry responsibilities in August 1994.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 9-5

Youth average count to community supervision, by sex — New Brunswick

Program or service	Total average count	Average count			Percentage change of total average count
		Male	Female	Not stated	
Probation					
1993/94	1,130	..	..	..	...
1994/95	1,174	..	..	..	3.9
1995/96	1,257	..	..	..	7.1
1996/97	1,192	..	..	..	-5.2
1997/98	1,164	..	..	..	-2.3
1998/99	1,175	..	..	..	0.9
1999/00	951	..	..	0	-19.1
2000/01	769	624	145	0	-19.1
2001/02	833	663	170	0	8.3
2002/03	960	771	189	0	15.2
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	0.9
Fine option program 1					
1993/94	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	..	..	..	..	...
1997/98	..	..	..	..	...
1998/99	..	..	..	..	...
1999/00	..	..	..	..	...
2000/01	39	31	8	0	...
2001/02	86	72	14	0	120.5
2002/03	50	41	9	0	-41.9
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...
Community service orders					
1993/94	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	..	..	..	..	...
1997/98	..	..	..	..	...
1998/99	..	..	..	..	...
1999/00	..	..	..	..	...
2000/01	..	..	..	..	...
2001/02	..	..	..	..	...
2002/03	12	11	1	0	...
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...
Alternative measures 2					
1993/94	..	..	..	..	...
1994/95	..	..	..	..	...
1995/96	..	..	..	..	...
1996/97	..	..	..	..	...
1997/98	..	..	..	..	...
1998/99	726	..	..	..	...
1999/00	430	..	..	..	-40.8
2000/01	629	..	..	..	46.3
2001/02	589	331	224	34	-6.4
2002/03	618	409	209	0	4.9
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	...

1. Data are not available for years prior to 2000/01. The percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03 is not applicable.

2. Data are not available for years prior to 1998/99. The percentage change reflects change since 1998/99.

Note: New Brunswick after 2000/01 have been extracted from a new operational system and, as such, caution is recommended when comparing these data against those from other years.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, the Key Indicator Report and the Alternative Measures Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 9-6

Youth average count to community supervision, by sex — Quebec¹

Year	Total	Percentage change
Probation		
1993/94	3,214	...
1994/95	3,322	3.4
1995/96	3,617	8.9
1996/97	3,483	-3.7
1997/98	4,883	40.2
1998/99	4,915	<1
1999/00	4,932	<1
2000/01	4,813	2.4
2001/02	5,444	13.1
2002/03	5,136	-5.7
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	59.8

1. Sex data are not available.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 9-7

Youth average count to community supervision, by sex — Ontario (Phase I)¹

Program or service	Total average count	Percentage change
Probation²		
1993/94	7,671	...
1994/95	8,171	6.5
1995/96	..	...
1996/97	..	...
1997/98	10,944	...
1998/99	9,040	-17.4
1999/00	10,932	20.9
2000/01	9,866	-9.8
2001/02	9,286	-5.9
2002/03	..	...
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...

1. Ontario Phase I includes youth between the ages of 12 to 15 years old. Sex data are not available.

2. Data between the years of 1993/94 and 1996/97, and 2001/02 and 2002/03, are not available. The percentage change since 1993/94 is excluded.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, and the Youth Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 9-8

Youth average count to community supervision, by sex — Ontario (Phase II)¹

Programme or service	Total average count	Percentage change
Probation		
1993/94	8,925	...
1994/95	8,908	-0.2
1995/96	9,773	9.7
1996/97	8,767	-10.3
1997/98	9,096	3.8
1998/99	9,175	0.9
1999/00	8,796	-4.1
2000/01	8,888	1
2001/02	9,331	5
2002/03	9,692	3.9
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	8.6
Alternative measures ²		
1993-1994	...	...
1994/95	409	30.1
1995/96	601	46.9
1996/97	633	5.3
1997/98	585	-7.6
1998/99	579	-1
1999/00	518	-10.5
2000/01	488	-5.8
2001/02	447	-8.4
2002/03	532	19
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	30.1

1. Ontario Phase II includes youth 16 to 17 year olds.

2. Alternative measures data for 1993/94 are unavailable. The percentage change trend reflect change since 1994/95, the first year where complete data is available.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, the Key Indicator Report and the Alternative Measures Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 9-9

Youth average count to community supervision, by sex — Manitoba¹

Year	Total	Percentage change
Probation		
1993/94	1,594	...
1994/95	1,759	10.4
1995/96	1,974	12.2
1996/97	2,036	3.1
1997/98	1,913	-6
1998/99	2,021	5.6
1999/00	1,939	-4.1
2000/01	1,998	3
2001/02	2,042	2.2
2002/03	2,045	0.1
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	28.3

1. Sex data are not available.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 9-10

Youth average count to community supervision, by sex — Saskatchewan¹

Year	Total	Percentage change
Probation		
1993/94	1,735	...
1994/95	1,614	-7.0
1995/96	1,671	3.5
1996/97	1,767	5.7
1997/98	1,879	6.3
1998/99	2,026	7.8
1999/00	1,975	-2.5
2000/01	1,810	-8.4
2001/02	1,804	-0.3
2002/03	1,805	0.1
Percentage change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	4.0

1. Sex data are not available.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 9-11

Youth average count to community supervision, by sex — Alberta

Program or service	Total average count	Average count			Percentage change of total average count
		Male	Female	Not stated	
Probation ¹					
1993/94	2,923	2,349	574	0	...
1994/95	3,019	2,427	592	0	3.3
1995/96	3,237	2,592	645	0	7.2
1996/97	3,315	2,595	720	0	2.4
1997/98	3,226	2,546	680	0	-2.7
1998/99	3,194	2,495	699	0	-1.0
1999/00	2,914	2,279	635	0	-8.8
2000/01	2,852	2,272	580	0	-2.1
2001/02	2,756	2,233	523	0	-3.4
2002/03	2,619	2,074	545	0	-5.0
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-10.4
Fine option program					
1993/94	164	126	38	0	...
1994/95	213	150	63	0	29.9
1995/96	299	225	74	0	40.4
1996/97	204	131	73	0	-31.8
1997/98	133	93	40	0	-34.8
1998/99	152	101	51	0	14.3
1999/00	133	93	40	0	-12.5
2000/01	58	37	21	0	-56.4
2001/02	50	30	20	0	-13.8
2002/03	102	65	37	0	104.0
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-37.8
Community service orders					
1993/94	1,931	1,429	502	0	...
1994/95	2,045	1,562	483	0	5.9
1995/96	2,079	1,527	552	0	1.7
1996/97	1,826	1,325	501	0	-12.2
1997/98	1,471	1,096	375	0	-19.4
1998/99	1,528	1,122	406	0	3.9
1999/00	1,547	1,111	436	0	1.2
2000/01	1,286	942	344	0	-16.9
2001/02	1,357	1,005	352	0	5.5
2002/03	1,334	963	371	0	-1.7
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-30.9
Restitution orders					
1993/94	33	30	3	0	...
1994/95	34	31	3	0	3.0
1995/96	49	42	7	0	44.1
1996/97	49	43	6	0	0.0
1997/98	64	57	7	0	30.6
1998/99	57	53	4	0	-10.9
1999/00	80	70	10	0	40.4
2000/01	72	61	11	0	-10.0
2001/02	92	76	16	0	27.8
2002/03	75	63	12	0	-18.5
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	127.3

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 9-11 – continued

Youth average count to community supervision, by sex — Alberta

Program or service	Total average count	Average count			Percentage change of total average count
		Male	Female	Not stated	
Pre-trial supervision					
1993/94	76	62	14	0	...
1994/95	100	82	18	0	31.6
1995/96	96	76	20	0	-4.0
1996/97	87	64	23	0	-9.4
1997/98	113	86	27	0	29.9
1998/99	146	118	28	0	29.2
1999/00	133	108	25	0	-8.9
2000/01	153	120	33	0	15.0
2001/02	183	147	36	0	19.6
2002/03	226	184	42	0	23.5
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	197.4
Alternative measures ²					
1993/94	694	442	252	0	...
1994/95	704	462	242	0	1.4
1995/96	719	438	281	0	2.1
1996/97	772	503	269	0	7.4
1997/98	1,044	699	345	0	...
1998/99	929	593	336	0	-11.0
1999/00	747	475	272	0	-19.6
2000/01	859	575	284	0	15.0
2001/02	607	410	197	0	-29.3
2002/03	623	411	212	0	2.6
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-10.2
Temporary absence program					
1993/94	58	51	7	0	...
1994/95	63	50	13	0	8.6
1995/96	45	39	6	0	-28.6
1996/97	31	27	4	0	-31.1
1997/98	11	10	1	0	-64.5
1998/99	7	7	0	0	-36.4
1999/00	6	6	0	0	-14.3
2000/01	6	6	0	0	0.0
2001/02	2	2	0	0	-66.7
2002/03	1	1	0	0	-50.0
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-98.3
Other ³					
1993/94	151	134	17	0	...
1994/95	161	142	19	0	6.6
1995/96	176	154	22	0	9.3
1996/97	194	173	21	0	10.2
1997/98	207	189	18	0	6.7
1998/99	185	166	19	0	-10.6
1999/00	192	172	20	0	3.8
2000/01	231	202	29	0	20.3
2001/02	302	256	46	0	30.7
2002/03	257	227	30	0	-14.9
Percentage change of total average count from 1993/94 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	70.2

1. Data between the years of 1993/94 and 1996/97 are not available.

2. Alternative measures data for 1996/97 are partial data. The percent change between 1996/97 and 1997/98 is excluded.

3. Mainly includes caseload of 810 Recognizance.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and the Alternative Measures Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 9-12

Youth average count to community supervision, by sex — British Columbia¹

Year	Total average month-end count	Percentage change
Probation		
1997/98	4,424	...
1998/99	4,094	-7.5
1999/00	3,329	-18.7
2000/01	3,333	0.1
2001/02	3,171	-4.9
2002/03	2,281	-28.1
Percentage change from 1997/98 to 2002/03	...	-48.4

1. Sex data are not available.

Source: *Community Corrections Special Study and the Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 9-13

Youth average count to community supervision, by sex — Yukon

Program or service	Total average count	Average count			Percentage change of total average count
		Male	Female	Not stated	
Probation					
1997/98	134	101	33	0	...
1998/99	111	81	30	0	-17.2
1999/00	102	71	31	0	-8.1
2000/01	73	54	19	0	-28.4
2001/02	45	36	9	0	-38.4
2002/03	34	25	9	0	-24.4
Percentage change of total average count from 1997/98 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-74.6
Community service orders					
1997/98	29	20	9	0	...
1998/99	21	16	5	0	-27.6
1999/00	34	22	12	0	61.9
2000/01	43	26	17	0	26.5
2001/02	24	16	8	0	-44.2
2002/03	12	8	5	0	-50.0
Percentage change of total average count from 1997/98 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-58.6
Restitution orders					
1997/98	36	31	6	0	...
1998/99	32	26	6	0	-11.1
1999/00	25	19	6	0	-21.9
2000/01	20	14	6	0	-20.0
2001/02	17	12	4	0	-15.0
2002/03	9	6	3	0	-47.1
Percentage change of total average count from 1997/98 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	-75.0
Alternative measures					
1997/98	12	8	5	0	...
1998/99	10	6	4	0	-16.7
1999/00	16	8	8	0	60.0
2000/01	29	18	11	0	81.3
2001/02	33	19	13	0	13.8
2002/03	33	20	14	0	0.0
Percentage change of total average count from 1997/98 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	175.0
Other 1					
1997/98	10	8	2	0	...
1998/99	12	7	5	0	20
1999/00	11	8	3	0	-8.3
2000/01	5	3	2	0	-54.5
2001/02	7	5	2	0	40
2002/03	11	6	5	0	57.1
Percentage change of total average count from 1997/98 to 2002/03	...	...	...	...	10

1. Includes conditional discharge, conditional sentence, suspended sentence, compensation, contribution and personal service work.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, the Key Indicator Report and the Alternative Measures Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 10-1

Adult admissions to community supervision, by major offence — Nova Scotia

Program or service	Total admissions	Criminal code				Federal statutes		Provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws	Total
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other		
Probation									
1998/99	3,719	1,291	1,027	281	932	160	21		7
1999/00	2,791	1,246	1,028	276	987	218	27		9
2000/01	3,653	1,251	878	231	1,069	203	20		1
2001/02	3,547	1,238	801	265	980	234	23		6
2002/03	3,728	1,296	851	268	1,064	223	20		6
Conditional sentence ¹									
1998/99	510	136	165	12	104	80	12		1
1999/00	628	158	162	27	168	109	4		0
2000/01	623	163	172	22	160	98	8		0
2001/02	614	143	156	22	166	115	10		2
2002/03	644	48	247	17	212	107	13		0
Diversion ²									
1998/99	708	70	474	0	141	23	0		0
1999/00	837	87	573	0	134	42	1		0
2000/01	944	87	622	0	146	87	1		1
2001/02	1,111	118	705	0	173	111	0		4
2002/03	1,028	116	653	0	154	103	2		0

1. Nova Scotia has offered an adult diversion program since 1996. Data for 1996/97 and 1997/98 have been excluded. The percentage change since 1993/94 reflects change since 1998/99, the first year where complete data is available.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 10-2

Adult admissions to community supervision, by major offence — New Brunswick

Program or service	Total admissions	Criminal code				Federal statutes		Provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws	Not stated
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other	Total	
Probation									
2000/01	1,707	489	266	70	720	13	5	4	140
2001/02	1,846	555	132	74	881	11	2	5	186
2002/03	1,785	535	181	70	726	8	0	9	256
Conditional sentence									
2000/01	680	164	99	9	304	13	2	8	81
2001/02	667	161	73	7	318	0	5	10	93
2002/03	602	142	72	7	254	4	1	9	113

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 10-3

Adult admissions to community supervision, by major offence — Ontario

Program or service	Total admissions	Criminal code				Federal statutes		Provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other	Total
Probation								
1998/99	34,469	14,749	13,098	1,774	2,944	1,595	132	177
1999/00	33,432	14,896	10,760	1,774	3,847	1,809	146	200
2000/01	34,920	15,866	10,648	1,924	4,081	2,016	162	223
2001/02	38,236	17,696	11,391	2,013	4,467	2,231	189	249
2002/03	39,778	18,748	11,623	1,816	4,844	2,297	186	264
Conditional sentence								
1998/99	3,690	1,229	1,574	39	319.0	471.0	55	3
1999/00	4,271	1,405	1,636	45	417.0	694.0	71	3
2000/01	4,211	1,326	1,549	46	431	788	68	3
2001/02	4,416	1,376	1,588	68	458	865	58	3
2002/03	4,922	1,629	1,652	79	480	1,015	56	11

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 10-4

Adult admissions to community supervision, by major offence — British Columbia

Program or service	Total admissions	Criminal code				Federal statutes		Provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other ¹	Drug offences	Other	Total
Probation								
1998/99	12,982	1,126	3,836	569	5,583	808	901	159
1999/00	12,291	963	3,514	547	5,171	832	1,138	126
2000/01	11,753	968	3,693	500	5,401	929	130	132
2001/02	11,067	950	3,498	379	5,086	918	94	142
2002/03	10,429	926	3,328	319	4,800	842	64	150
Conditional sentence								
1998/99	2,158	324	817	76	566	355	16	4
1999/00	2,439	347	923	88	578	478	20	5
2000/01	3,296	410	1,054	118	800	893	14	7
2001/02	3,712	459	1,043	207	825	1,147	21	10
2002/03	3,545	438	1,132	180	808	970	9	8
Alternative measures								
1998/99	2,077	31	1,500	0	384	145	5	12
1999/00	--	29	1,107	1	315	145	5	10
2000/01	2,761	58	1,837	0	530	323	5	8
2001/02	1,861	37	1,227	0	329	258	3	7
2002/03	2,001	43	1,314	0	395	239	3	7

1. Includes assault, sexual assault, crimes against the person, administrative offences, morals and some weapon offences.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 10-5

Adult admissions to community supervision, by major offence — Yukon

Year	Total admissions	Criminal code				Federal statutes		Provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws	Not stated
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other		
Probation									
1998/99	467	135	98	42	140	14	5	14	19
1999/00	1,397	333	296	95	556	46	0	66	5
2000/01	1,225	386	258	86	402	49	1	43	0
2001/02	1,457	476	215	72	597	47	0	50	0
2002/03	809	402	112	59	185	40	0	11	0

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 11-1

Youth admissions to community supervision, by major offence — Nova Scotia

Program or service	Total admissions	Criminal code				Federal statutes		Provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws	Total
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other		
Probation									
1998/99	1,679	349	728	7	295	45	154		101
1999/00	1,545	306	631	6	269	51	157		125
2000/01	1,290	304	550	5	206	41	127		57
2001/02	1,151	268	433	9	207	56	127		51
2002/03	1,101	300	411	1	179	48	125		37
Alternative measures ¹									
1998/99	1,032	72	711	0	127	39	0		83
1999/00	1,045	68	703	0	143	49	0		82
2000/01	421	35	281	0	63	5	0		37
2001/02	150	10	107	0	16	7	0		10
2002/03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..

1. In 2000, the Restorative Justice program was implemented and the Alternative Measures program discontinued.

Source: Community Corrections Special Study and the Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 11-2

Youth admissions to community supervision, by major offence — New Brunswick

Year	Total admissions	Criminal code				Federal statutes		Provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws	Unknown
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other	Total	
Probation									
2000/01	760	184	186	1	316	16	0	0	57
2001/02	797	189	212	1	303	4	0	0	88
2002/03	711	168	141	0	283	2	0	0	117

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

Table 11-3

Youth admissions to community supervision, by major offence — Ontario (Phase II)¹

Program or service	Total admissions	Criminal code				Federal statutes		Provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other	Total
Probation								
1998/99	6,558	1,751	3,655	30	656	351	59	56
1999/00	6,275	1,827	3,195	29	753	382	62	27
2000/01	6,692	1,952	3,281	31	792	527	63	46
2001/02	7,877	2,319	3,839	32	991	608	52	36
2002/03	7,963	2,303	3,850	29	1,163	555	31	32

1. Ontario Phase II includes youth 16 to 17 years of age.

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

Table 11-4

Youth admissions to community supervision, by major offence — Alberta

Program or service	Total admissions	Criminal code				Federal statutes		Provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other	Drug offences	Other	Total
Probation								
1998/99	3,387	1,055	1,844	..	246	3	122	117
1999/00	3,115	1,005	1,602	..	234	0	118	156
2000/01	3,139	1,040	1,565	..	271	1	98	163
2001/02	2,954	918	1,472	..	250	179	82	52
2002/03	2,632	858	1,317	..	181	135	86	55
Alternative measures								
1998/99	5,578	534	3,372	0	799.0	117.0	3	4
1999/00	5,223	515	3,126	1	807.0	182.0	2	2
2000/01	5,892	515	3,136	0	931	271	1	15
2001/02	5,966	571	2,835	0	935	347	0	6
2002/03	6,706	571	3,202	0	894	321	0	3

Source: Community Corrections Special Study, the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and the Alternative Measures Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 11-5

Youth admissions to community supervision, by major offence — British Columbia

Program or service	Total admissions	Criminal code				Federal statutes		Provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other ¹	Drug offences	Other	Total
Probation								
1998/99	4,040	402	2,030	20	1,158	156	243	31
1999/00	3,271	391	1,524	10	949	160	217	20
2000/01	3,347	357	1,502	14	1,042	172	243	17
2001/02	3,103	347	1,299	13	1,034	158	235	17
2002/03	2,689	324	1,205	10	859	117	157	17
Alternative measures								
1998/99	1,161	18	972	0	133	34	4	0
1999/00	1,037	9	874	1	104	48	1	0
2000/01	981	20	734	0	147	79	1	0
2001/02	1,058	17	805	0	157	76	2	1
2002/03	1,204	27	873	1	192	103	5	3

1. Includes assault, sexual assault, crimes against the person, administrative offences, morals and some weapon offences.

Source: *Community Corrections Special Study and the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 11-6

Youth admissions to community supervision, by major offence — Yukon

Program or service	Total admissions	Criminal code				Federal statutes		Provincial/territorial statutes and municipal by-laws
		Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Other ¹	Drug offences	Other	Total
Probation								
1997/98	81	18	36	0	4	2	4	17
1998/99	94	16	39	4	7	0	6	22
1999/00	91	14	37	3	10	1	6	20
2000/01	52	10	19	0	7	1	2	13
2001/02	37	15	15	1	2	0	2	2
2002/03	36	8	17	0	4	1	1	5
Alternative measures								
1997/98	51	1	43	0	3	3	0	1
1998/99	43	4	26	0	0	3	0	10
1999/00	59	5	35	0	0	2	0	17
2000/01	80	7	39	4	0	1	0	29
2001/02	97	13	39	0	1	0	2	42
2002/03	93	11	48	0	2	4	3	25
Community service orders								
1997/98	58	0	14	0	9	2	14	19
1998/99	44	2	12	0	4	1	6	19
1999/00	62	9	19	2	4	1	10	17
2000/01	50	8	19	0	2	0	5	16
2001/02	17	3	7	2	1	0	2	2
2002/03	15	0	6	0	1	2	0	6
Restitution orders								
1997/98	32	6	25	0	0	0	1	0
1998/99	32	4	27	0	0	0	0	1
1999/00	23	3	18	0	0	0	1	1
2000/01	16	0	14	0	1	0	0	1
2001/02	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
2002/03	12	1	11	0	0	0	0	0
Other¹								
1997/98	22	3	11	0	2	2	2	2
1998/99	20	3	15	0	0	0	2	0
1999/00	17	3	3	1	4	1	1	4
2000/01	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
2001/02	13	5	5	0	0	0	1	2
2002/03	11	2	6	0	0	1	1	1

1. Includes conditional discharge, conditional sentence, suspended sentence, compensation, contribution and personal service work.

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

Methodology

The data shown in this report were compiled from the Adult Correctional Services Survey (ACS), the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey (YCCS), the Key Indicator Report (KIR), the Alternative Measures Survey (AM) and the Community Corrections Special Study.

Community corrections special study

Detailed information on the administrative and business functions of community correctional services in Canada was collected through a special study administered in 2003 and updated in 2004.

The study collected information on the delivery of community correctional services for both adult and young persons. In some cases, the same Ministry or Department is responsible for the administration of community programs and services for adults and youth. For several jurisdictions however, youths and adults are supervised by different Ministries or Departments. If this was the case, each Ministry or Department responsible for program delivery was asked to respond.

To facilitate data collection, a variety of questions were developed to determine what types of community corrections programs and services exist in each of the jurisdictions as well as how their delivery takes place. The detail provided varied according to the availability of programs and services and where applicable, this information is presented in the jurisdictional profiles.

While the administrative processes of the programs and services, are largely based on the *Criminal Code*, the unique features of the administration of community correctional services in each jurisdiction will influence the comparability of the statistics collected and provide a context to the statistical data from each jurisdiction. Although a Glossary of Terms was provided as a reference, the information collected does not necessarily adhere to a uniform methodology or standard definitions. Consequently, direct comparisons among the jurisdictions should not be made.

Adult correctional services survey

The Adult Correctional Services survey collects annual data on the delivery of adult correctional services from most jurisdictions in aggregate form. However, as of the 2001/2002 reference period, data from Newfoundland and Labrador are collected through the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS), a new person-based survey currently being implemented in several jurisdictions across Canada. These microdata are collected through three distinct records organized by:

1. offender (e.g., socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, Aboriginal identity, etc.);
2. legal status such as sentenced custody, remand, probation and the characteristics of the status (e.g., aggregate sentence, conditions of supervision, etc.); and
3. events that occur while under supervision (e.g., escapes, temporary absence, releases, breaches of probation, etc.).

Youth custody and community services survey, alternative measures and the key indicator report

The YCCS aggregate and microdata data collection tools and data requirements were developed with the assistance of representatives from the federal, provincial and territorial agencies responsible for the delivery of youth correctional services in Canada.

Jurisdictions providing aggregate data complete a set of standard data tables, which are used to compile national data on admissions and releases. Microdata, on the other hand, are extracted directly from provincial operational systems, through the use of interface programs. Since 1999/2000, only Newfoundland and Labrador and Alberta have provided micro data. The interface programs are designed to extract specific data elements and values identified in the National Data Requirements developed by provincial/territorial and federal members of the National Justice Statistics Initiative. YCCS microdata are processed and edited and then used to generate admission counts, which are tabulated in the aggregate standard data tables.

Alternative measures survey

The alternative measures (AM) survey is conducted in conjunction with the YCCS survey. The AM collects aggregate data on the administration of alternative measures in Canada. The unit of analysis for the AM survey is the case. A case refers to one person's activity in the Alternative Measure program for one incident. An incident is a specific event wherein a person is alleged to have committed an offence.

Youth key indicator report

Provincial, territorial and federal jurisdictions responsible for the delivery of youth custody and probation services complete a set of standard data tables with average daily custodial counts for each month and month-end probation counts. Young offender data are provided for remand/temporary detention custody, sentenced secure custody, sentenced open custody, and supervised probation.

Measuring admissions verses average counts

There are two types of indicators used to measure the adult and youth corrections populations, admissions and counts. While admissions data describe and measure the changing case flow across correctional services over time, these data do not indicate the number of individuals using correctional services. A person can be included several times in 'admission' totals. Inmate 'counts' are used to describe the number of inmates imprisoned or serving a sentence in the community at any given point in time.

Glossary of terms

Aboriginal - Refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation.

Admissions - Admissions data are collected when the offender enters a type of correctional services. These 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.

Average counts - Average counts are derived from month-end counts of persons in supervision.

Pre-trial supervision - Pre-trial supervision, also referred to as bail supervision, is a supervised recognizance order that provides an alternative to custodial remand for persons awaiting trial or sentencing. This is an option that incorporates supervision of the accused in the community (e.g., reporting to a probation officer, respecting curfew hours, etc.) as part of an interim release.

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

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

Conditional sentence - A type of community-supervised alternative to imprisonment. If certain legal criteria are fulfilled, a judge may sentence an offender to a conditional term of imprisonment who would otherwise have been sent to prison.

Contracted agency - Refers to all agencies operated by employees from the private sector under a contracted agreement with the provincial/territorial and/or federal and provincial governments.

Criminogenic need factors (also called 'Dynamic risk factors') - are elements of an offender's risk level of assessment that are used by correctional workers to assess offenders. They are dynamic attributes of the offender that, when changed, are associated with changes in the probability of re-offending.

Disposition - A youth court sentence ordered under the YOA upon finding a person guilty of an offence.

Fine option program - This program provides volunteer work or service in the community as an alternative to payment of a fine.

Level of supervision/service delivery standards - The level of supervision is usually determined by the risk/needs assessment score, which ranges from low to intensive. The service delivery standards are policy driven principles that dictate the nature and intensity of the contact with the client.

Most serious offence (MSO) - This measure is based on the Uniform crime reporting survey, which classifies incidents according to the most serious offence in the incident on the basis of the penalties specified in the Criminal code.

Optional conditions of probation - *Criminal Code S. 732.1(3)* lists optional conditions of a probation order. The court may prescribe that the offender do one or more of the following: report to a probation officer; remain within the jurisdiction; abstain from the consumption of alcohol/drugs; abstain from owning, possessing or carrying a weapon; provide support for dependents; perform up to 240 hours of community service; and, if the offender agrees, attend a treatment program or comply with other reasonable conditions for protecting society and for facilitating the offender's successful reintegration into the community.

Para-professional - Are sometimes called an assistant probation officer. They have varying degrees of responsibilities including: assisting in the preparation of pre-sentence reports and pre-disposition reports supervising cases and program delivery.

Pre-disposition/pre-sentence report - This is a report on the personal and family history as well as the present environment of a young person made in accordance to section 14 of the YOA. Under the YCJA, these reports are now called pre-sentence reports. A pre-sentence report is presented to the court for the purpose of assisting the court in determining a sentence.

Probation - Probation is a non-custodial sentence imposed by the court. The offender is released into the community bound by conditions of a probation order that have been stipulated by the court. There may or may not be a requirement to report to a probation officer for supervision. Violation of the terms of probation is a criminal offence.

Probation/Parole officer- refers to a government employee (typically in a Correctional Services Ministry or equivalent) responsible for the delivery of community services in a jurisdiction.

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

Stand alone community service order (CSO) - A stand-alone CSO refers to orders given to a client to complete a CSO only, with no requirement to report to a probation officer for supervision.

Stand down report - A pre-disposition or pre-sentence report given orally in court.

Supervisor - A person who administers, monitors or oversees the actual program/service. This could be a contracted person, volunteer, probation officer or other official.

Tables - Table 1-1 describes service availability in the jurisdiction according to whether a particular program is available universally everywhere and at all times in the jurisdiction (without restrictions), on a limited basis (with restrictions, such as only certain locations or subject to the availability of resources), or not available at all.

Table 6-1 identifies who is responsible for delivering community correctional services. There can be many people involved in the supervision of clients. First, and foremost, for the majority of jurisdictions, clients are supervised through a probation officer. Clients granted a temporary absence may be supervised by institutional staff. Clients can also be supervised by someone in another government department, such as the Attorney General. Finally, supervision services can be contracted out to non-profit organizations, leaving the probation officer to open and close the file.

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