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**CANADIAN AND INTERNATIONAL  
CRIME AND INCARCERATION  
TRENDS, 1962 TO 1991:**

**A  
COMPENDIUM  
OF SOURCE  
STATISTICS**

By  
Roger E. Boe  
with Annie Myara

April, 1993

*Research and Statistics Branch  
Communications and Corporate Development  
Correctional Service of Canada*

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# CANADIAN AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME AND INCARCERATION TRENDS, 1962 TO 1991

By  
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This report is the first in a planned series, to provide a statistical overview of trends in criminological and related data for Canada and for selected other industrial countries. The emphasis will be for the reports to serve as a handy reference, and each will include: commentary on historical trends, an explanations of data and sources, along with source statistical tables for selected trend data, and accompanying charts which illustrate major rates and changes.

The data included here are also available in electronic file format (e.g., for several popular software programs, such as LOTUS 1-2-3 and Microsoft EXCEL). These data series will be updated occasionally, as new information become available. Also, new trends and indicators may be added as information becomes available.

The data presented here represent only the first part of a planned larger series. Information on other series will be released in future reports. Further details can be obtained from the author (943-8844).

The information that will be examined in this report include both a commentary and analysis section, and a data and charts section:

- BACKGROUND AND SOURCES
  
- SECTION I: CANADIAN CRIME TRENDS
  - Actual Criminal Code and Drug Offences
  - Crimes per 100,000 Population
  - Adults Charged by Police
  - Adults Charged per 100,000 Population

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- SECTION II: CANADIAN INCARCERATION TRENDS
  - Average Daily Actual-In Counts
  - Total Sentenced and Non-Sentenced Admissions
  - Incarceration Rates per 100,000 Adults
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  - Adult charge rates
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  - Comparative trends for "major" offences.
  - The U.S. War on Crime
  
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  - Sentenced prisoners per 100,000 population
  - Sentenced prisoners per 100,000 crimes

If you have any questions or comments on this report, please don't hesitate to contact the author. Your comments and suggestions would be really appreciated.

## ***BACKGROUND AND SOURCES***

Crime trends in Canada and Internationally have increased significantly over the past three decades. In order to monitor the major contours of these changes, we have assembled a convenient set of time series data on crime, corrections and several other socio-demographic trends which are of broad interest to the corrections community. We have attached these summary tables for future reference.

To ensure comparability of each statistical series over time, the Canadian data series are from Statistics Canada standard publications. The crime data are from the annual *Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)* survey, which has been conducted by the **Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS)** since 1962.

Correctional data is also from the CCJS (including federal corrections data originally supplied by CSC), from the annual *Adult Correctional Services in Canada* survey.

Demographic data is from occasional series of the Demography Division (including special runs produced to CSC's specifications), and the labour force data is from the monthly *Labour Force Survey*.

Data used for international comparisons are also obtained from Statistics Canada, from their special studies where suitable comparative series are available. Otherwise these data are from established national sources.

## SECTION I: CANADIAN CRIME TRENDS

The Canadian Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey collects aggregate data on crimes known to police, using a standard aggregate survey completed by every police force in Canada. The UCR survey approach is also used in several other countries (for example, United Kingdom and the United States), and therefore permits a reasonable degree of comparability between countries.

UCR survey data are collected on a calendar year basis. Preliminary crime estimates for calendar year 1992 are scheduled for release late in April 1992, and final estimates will be released sometime in September.

The UCR survey data are collected for a number of different units of count, but we show here only those two which are likely of most interest to corrections managers - the actual crimes known to police, and the adults charged by police<sup>1</sup>.

### A: Actual Criminal Code and Drug Offences

The best indicator of the volume of serious crimes in Canada are offences which contravene the Criminal Code of Canada (CC), the Food and Drug Act (FDA), or the Narcotics Control Act (NCA)<sup>2</sup>. Other offences against Federal and Provincial Statutes, or Municipal By-laws, are less likely to put the offender at risk of a prison sentence. As can be seen from Table A:

- the number of actual criminal code and drug offences (actual offences are offences reported minus those proven unfounded) recorded by police have increased almost five fold in the last three decades. Recorded offences have increased from **515,899** in 1962 to **2,898,814** in 1991, an increase of **462%**.
- Violent crimes have increased by the greatest proportion, by **257,812** offences or **628%**. This represents the largest increase among all criminal code offence categories over the past three decades.

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<sup>1</sup> The UCR survey collects data on a number of different units of count. Crime data is reported on an incident basis for property offences, and by "most serious offence" where there is more than one crime involved in the incident. Violent crimes are reported on the number of victims, and if there are two victims, two crimes are reported. The offence units of count are recorded as: 1) incidents reported or known to police; 2) incidents proved unfounded; 3) actual incidents; 4) incidents cleared by charge; 5) incidents cleared otherwise. The persons charged data is reported on the following counts: 6) adults males charged; 7) adult females charged; 8) youth-males charged; 9) youth-females charged; 10) young persons not charged.

<sup>2</sup> Note that these Criminal Code (CC) figures exclude all C.C. traffic offences (e.g., drinking and driving offences, etc.), which are reported in a different Statistics Canada survey.

**Figure A** depicts the trend in the number of actual criminal code and drug offences since 1962.

- Property crimes show a consistent upward trend from 1962 through to 1982. They then remain relatively constant until 1990, when they once again increase.
- Violent crimes show a relatively consistent increase from 1962 onward.
- Drug offences increased steadily until about 1974, remained steady until 1982, and have since begun a gradual decline.

In the most recent five-year period (e.g., since 1987):

- Total actual Criminal code offences have increased in each of these five years, and there were **529,858** or **22%** more crimes reported during 1991 than in 1987.
- Violent crimes in this period have increased from **219,381** to **298,838** (or by **36%**), while property crimes increased **18%**, from **1,468,591** to **1,726,726**. Drug offences have declined by **7%**, falling from **61,658** to **57,123** incidents.

### **B: Crimes Per 100,000 Population**

The population of Canada has increased significantly over the past three decades, growing from 18.6 to 27.7 million people (nearly a 50% increase). As a consequence, some of the increase in crime is simply a result of this larger population. Nevertheless, the crime rate (per 100,000 population) also has increased significantly in the past three decades.

In **Table B** we can see the changes that have occurred in national criminal code and drug offence rates:

- total actual criminal code offence rates, have increased since 1962 by **7,844** incidents per 100,000 population, rising from **2,776** to **10,620** in 1991. Violent offence rates have increased from **221** to **1,095**, and Property rates have increased from **1,891** to **6,326**.

**Figure B** depicts these changes graphically:

- Crime rates reached a peak in 1982, then levelled off for most of the 1980s. Since 1989 however, crime rates have again begun to increase significantly.
- Property crime rates peaked in 1982 and then remained relatively stable (hovering around **5,800** reported property offences per 100,000 population), until rising once again to **6,326** in 1991;

- violent crime rates have continued to increase throughout the 1980s, nearly doubling in this period, from about **648** to almost **1,100** offences per 100,000 population. Nevertheless, violent crimes still account for only about **10%** of the total reported criminal code offences while property crimes account for **60%**.
- Drug offence rates (NCA and FDA offences) increased spectacularly from the 1960s through to the early 1980s, increasing from only **5** offences per 100,000 population to **309** offences in 1980-81. Since that point the offence rate has declined gradually, falling to only **209** offences per 100,000 by 1991.



**HISTORICAL CRIME AND INCARCERATION  
STATISTICS FOR CANADA , SINCE 1962**

**TABLE A:**

**CRIMINAL OFFENCES(1) KNOWN TO POLICE:  
ACTUAL OFFENCES IN CANADA, SINCE 1962  
(Actual Criminal Code and Drug Offences)**

YEAR	All CC Offences	CC Violent Offences	CC Property Offences	CC Other Offences	Federal Drug Offences
1962	515,899	41,026	351,483	123,390	1,003
1963	573,131	47,229	387,517	138,385	902
1964	627,050	54,769	414,048	158,233	623
1965	629,496	58,782	410,688	160,026	768
1966	704,105	69,386	451,980	182,739	1,425
1967	787,329	77,624	506,151	203,554	2,874
1968	897,308	87,544	584,996	224,768	5,443
1969	994,406	95,073	655,304	244,029	10,520
1970	1,111,996	102,352	748,519	261,125	18,789
1971	1,168,755	108,095	801,379	259,281	24,007
1972	1,192,494	110,468	807,468	274,558	28,816
1973	1,301,609	117,804	833,148	350,657	52,772
1974	1,457,347	126,049	946,793	384,505	58,585
1975	1,585,805	135,423	1,041,036	409,346	55,542
1976	1,638,018	136,930	1,062,952	438,136	63,873
1977	1,654,020	135,740	1,059,688	458,592	65,938
1978	1,714,298	138,961	1,097,242	478,095	60,747
1979	1,855,191	147,523	1,186,697	520,971	64,923
1980	2,045,399	155,861	1,334,619	554,919	74,196
1981	2,168,151	162,224	1,429,520	576,407	75,104
1982	2,203,668	168,642	1,466,923	568,103	64,636
1983	2,148,635	170,036	1,422,703	555,896	54,847
1984	2,147,697	178,568	1,408,663	560,466	54,950
1985	2,174,061	188,906	1,408,717	576,438	57,205
1986	2,277,749	204,917	1,448,550	624,282	56,251
1987	2,368,956	219,381	1,468,591	680,984	61,658
1988	2,392,419	232,699	1,458,821	700,899	60,357
1989	2,430,750	248,907	1,446,417	735,426	67,347
1990	2,627,274	269,477	1,554,037	804,404	59,901
1991	2,898,814	298,838	1,726,726	873,250	57,123

(1) Criminal Code and Federal Drug offences (excluding all C.C. Traffic offences).  
SOURCE: Statistics Canada (CCJS Relative Trends)- Canadian Crime Statistics  
(Cat. 85-205), 1991.

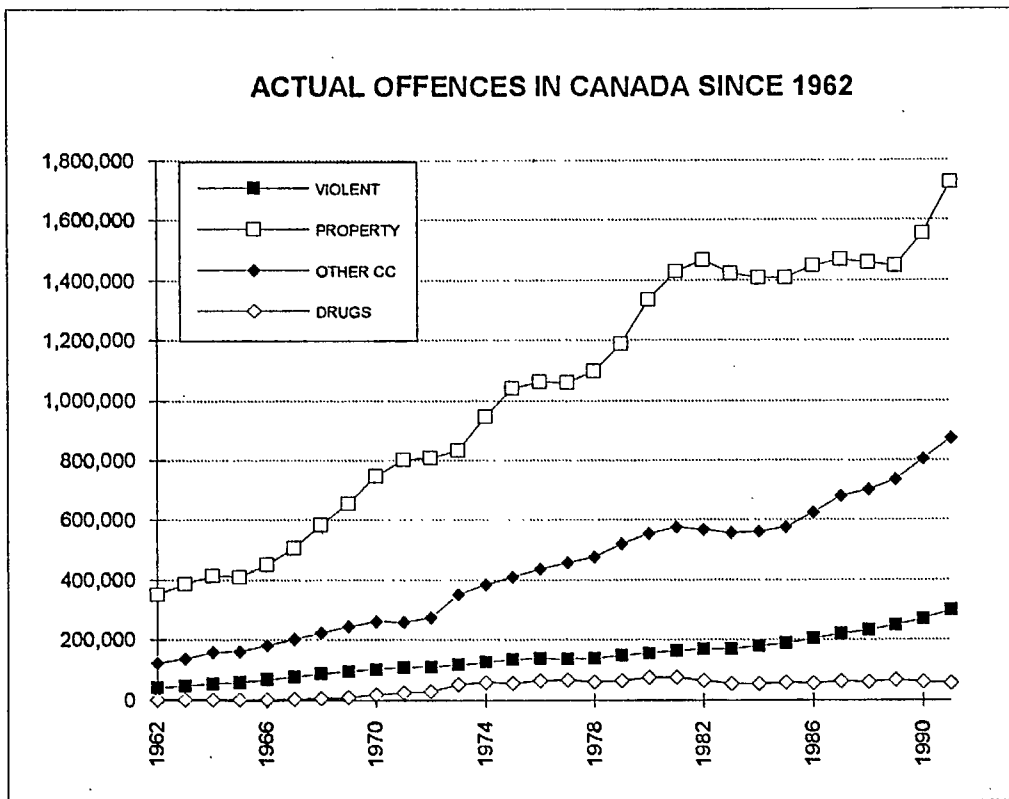
**TABLE B:**

**CRIMINAL OFFENCES(1) KNOWN TO POLICE:  
RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION SINCE 1962  
(Actual Criminal Code and Drug Offences)**

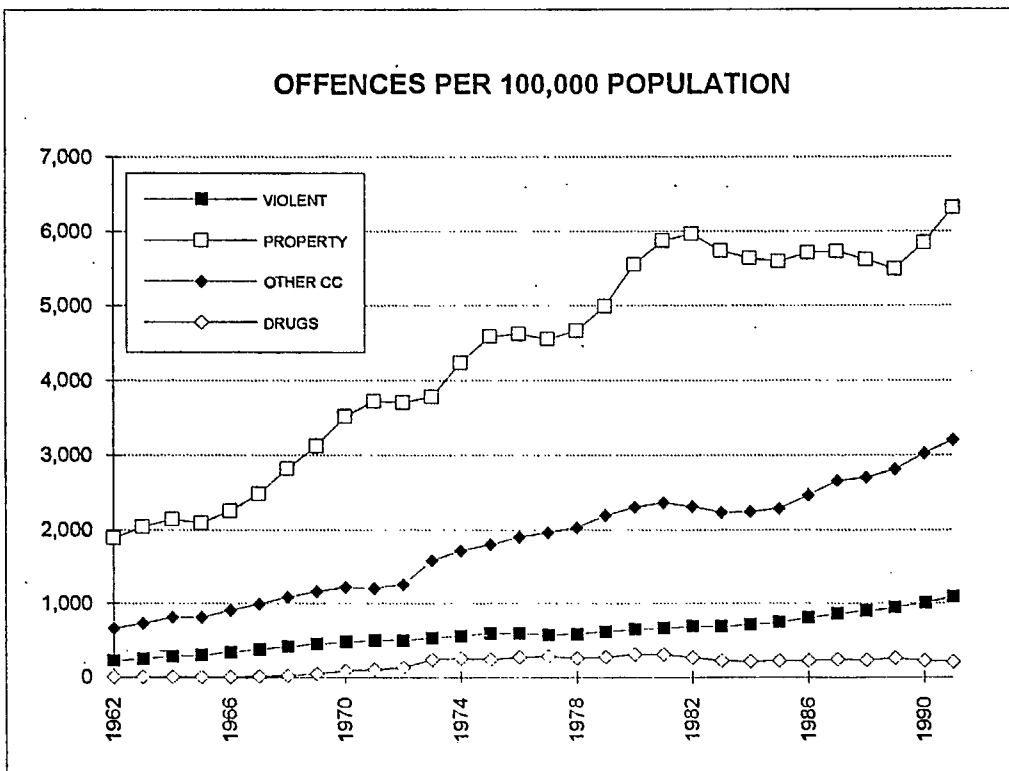
YEAR	All CC Offences	CC Violent Offences	CC Property Offences	CC Other Offences	Federal Drug Offences
1962	2,776	221	1,891	664	5
1963	3,028	249	2,047	731	5
1964	3,251	284	2,146	820	3
1965	3,204	299	2,091	815	4
1966	3,518	347	2,258	913	7
1967	3,864	381	2,484	999	14
1968	4,335	423	2,826	1,086	26
1969	4,735	453	3,120	1,162	50
1970	5,221	481	3,515	1,226	88
1971	5,419	501	3,716	1,202	111
1972	5,470	507	3,704	1,259	132
1973	5,905	534	3,780	1,591	239
1974	6,517	564	4,234	1,719	262
1975	6,987	597	4,587	1,804	245
1976	7,124	596	4,623	1,906	278
1977	7,107	583	4,553	1,970	283
1978	7,289	591	4,666	2,033	258
1979	7,812	621	4,997	2,194	273
1980	8,507	648	5,551	2,308	309
1981	8,907	666	5,873	2,368	309
1982	8,964	686	5,967	2,311	263
1983	8,668	686	5,740	2,243	221
1984	8,598	715	5,639	2,244	220
1985	8,639	751	5,598	2,290	227
1986	8,984	808	5,714	2,462	222
1987	9,247	856	5,733	2,659	241
1988	9,225	898	5,625	2,707	233
1989	9,246	947	5,500	2,810	257
1990	9,883	1,014	5,846	3,026	225
1991	10,620	1,095	6,326	3,199	209

(1) Criminal Code and Federal Drug offences (excluding all C.C. Traffic offences).  
SOURCE: Statistics Canada (CCJS Relative Trends)- Canadian Crime Statistics  
(Cat. 85-205), 1991.

**FIGURE A**



**FIGURE B**



### **C: Adults Charged by Police**

The number of adults charged with criminal offences by police in any given period is probably a better reflection of future correctional activities than the number of crimes reported. From **Table C** we see that:

- the number of adults charged with a criminal code offence in Canada has increased by **361,195**, from 120,000 to nearly 482,000 since 1962 (by just over **300%** over the last three decades). This is a large increase, but it is less than the increase in the number of actual offences (which grew by about 460%);
- in the past five years there has been an increase of about **17%**, or about **69,405** more adults charged by police in 1991 than in 1987.
- The number of adults charged with violent crimes has increased the most in both the three decade period, increasing from **18,800** to **123,000** between 1962 and 1991. In the most recent five years, the number of adults charged by police has increased from **86,808** in 1987 to **122,697** in 1991, or an increase of **41%**.
- Adults charged with property offences increased from **55,000** in 1962 to **204,000** in 1991 (up **269%**). In the past five years, the number of adults charged with property offences has increased by **14,000**, or by about **7%**.
- The number of adults charged with drug offences increased from about **525** in 1962, to a peak of nearly **60,000** in 1980, and has since declined to about **41,000** in 1991.

### **D: Adults Charged Per 100,000 Adult Population**

The rate at which adults are being charged with criminal offences per 100,000 population, are shown in **Table D**:

- the overall rate at which adults are charged with criminal offences, has increased from **1,033** to **2,267** per 100,000 population since 1962, or by about **119%** in the last three decades;
- in the past five years the increase has been relatively small (only **105** more adults charged per 100,000 population in 1991 than in 1987, or about a **5%** increase during the whole five year period).
- The rate of adults charged with violent crimes have increased from **456** in 1987 to **578** in 1991 (**27%**), whereas property crime rates have decreased during this five year period from **998** in 1987 to **962** in 1991 (a decrease of **3%**). Drug charges actually peaked

around 1973, remained stable throughout the 1970s, and have gradually declined in the 1980s.

**Figure C and D** provides a graphic illustration of these trends in number and rate of charges. **Figure C** shows the trend in the number of adults charged by police since 1962, by category of offence:

- The number of adults who were charged with various offences can be seen to have increased throughout the 1960s and 1970s. However, beginning in the 1980s, the numbers charged has generally tended to decline (e.g., adults charged for Property and Drug offences), or else has remained relatively stable (e.g., adults charged for Other CC offences). Note that, beginning in the early 1990s, the number of adults charged with Property offences has begun to increase once again.
- The major exception in the 1980s have been the number of adults charged with Violent offences. These numbers have continued to increase throughout the 1980s and into the 1990s.

The rates per 100,000 adult population at which adults have been charged by police since 1962 has followed a nearly identical pattern. This can be seen by comparing the chart in **Figure D** with the chart just examined (above).

TABLE C:

**ADULTS CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL OFFENCES(1):  
ACTUAL OFFENCES IN CANADA, SINCE 1962  
(Criminal Code and Drug Offences)**

YEAR	All CC Offences	CC Violent Offences	CC Property Offences	CC Other Offences	Federal Drug Offences
1962	120,055	18,823	55,366	45,866	526
1963	126,331	20,041	58,677	47,613	549
1964	137,633	22,598	59,228	55,807	494
1965	133,602	23,552	58,670	51,380	630
1966	143,162	26,176	62,102	54,884	802
1967	157,775	27,558	71,793	58,424	1,742
1968	165,963	29,703	74,775	61,485	2,982
1969	177,443	31,414	83,746	62,283	5,423
1970	197,557	34,226	97,893	65,438	12,392
1971	206,505	35,861	104,790	65,855	15,127
1972	215,710	36,655	107,829	71,226	22,277
1973	239,724	40,384	112,470	86,870	43,390
1974	252,134	41,990	123,174	86,970	47,633
1975	273,938	42,919	138,408	92,611	43,942
1976	297,690	44,374	150,583	102,733	53,042
1977	309,834	45,678	151,747	112,409	55,248
1978	326,132	47,606	164,024	114,502	48,875
1979	342,151	49,118	173,336	119,697	52,675
1980	375,341	52,765	195,078	127,498	59,231
1981	394,601	53,807	210,341	130,453	59,001
1982	386,868	53,910	216,589	116,369	43,022
1983	404,752	62,620	220,128	122,004	40,568
1984	397,933	68,333	212,095	117,505	38,415
1985	376,541	71,478	193,338	111,725	37,263
1986	392,742	78,682	189,381	124,679	36,839
1987	411,845	86,808	190,145	134,892	39,161
1988	419,258	92,442	188,260	136,617	39,000
1989	420,129	100,305	180,399	138,778	44,695
1990	440,724	109,841	188,201	142,682	41,078
1991	481,250	122,697	204,244	154,309	40,870

(1) Criminal Code and Federal Drug offences (excluding all C.C. Traffic offences).  
SOURCE: Statistics Canada (CCJS Relative Trends)- Canadian Crime Statistics  
(Cat. 85-205), 1991.

**TABLE D:**

**ADULTS CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL OFFENCES(1):  
RATES PER 100,000 ADULT POPULATION, SINCE 1962  
(Criminal Code and Drug Offences)**

YEAR	All CC Offences	CC Violent Offences	CC Property Offences	CC Other Offences	Federal Drug Offences
1962	1,033	162	476	395	5
1963	1,068	169	496	403	5
1964	1,140	187	491	462	4
1965	1,082	191	475	416	5
1966	1,131	207	490	433	6
1967	1,213	212	552	449	13
1968	1,244	223	560	461	22
1969	1,298	230	613	456	40
1970	1,407	244	697	466	88
1971	1,442	250	732	460	106
1972	1,470	250	735	485	152
1973	1,597	269	749	579	289
1974	1,636	272	799	564	309
1975	1,732	271	875	586	278
1976	1,838	274	930	634	327
1977	1,868	275	915	678	333
1978	1,925	281	968	676	289
1979	1,975	284	1,001	691	304
1980	2,120	298	1,102	720	335
1981	2,182	298	1,163	721	326
1982	2,103	293	1,178	633	234
1983	2,171	336	1,181	654	218
1984	2,110	362	1,125	623	204
1985	2,026	385	1,040	601	201
1986	2,091	419	1,008	664	196
1987	2,162	456	998	708	206
1988	2,168	478	974	706	202
1989	2,140	511	919	707	228
1990	2,211	551	944	716	206
1991	2,267	578	962	727	193

(1) Criminal Code and Federal Drug offences (excluding all C.C. Traffic offences).  
SOURCE: Statistics Canada (CCJS Relative Trends)- Canadian Crime Statistics  
(Cat. 85-205), 1991.

FIGURE C

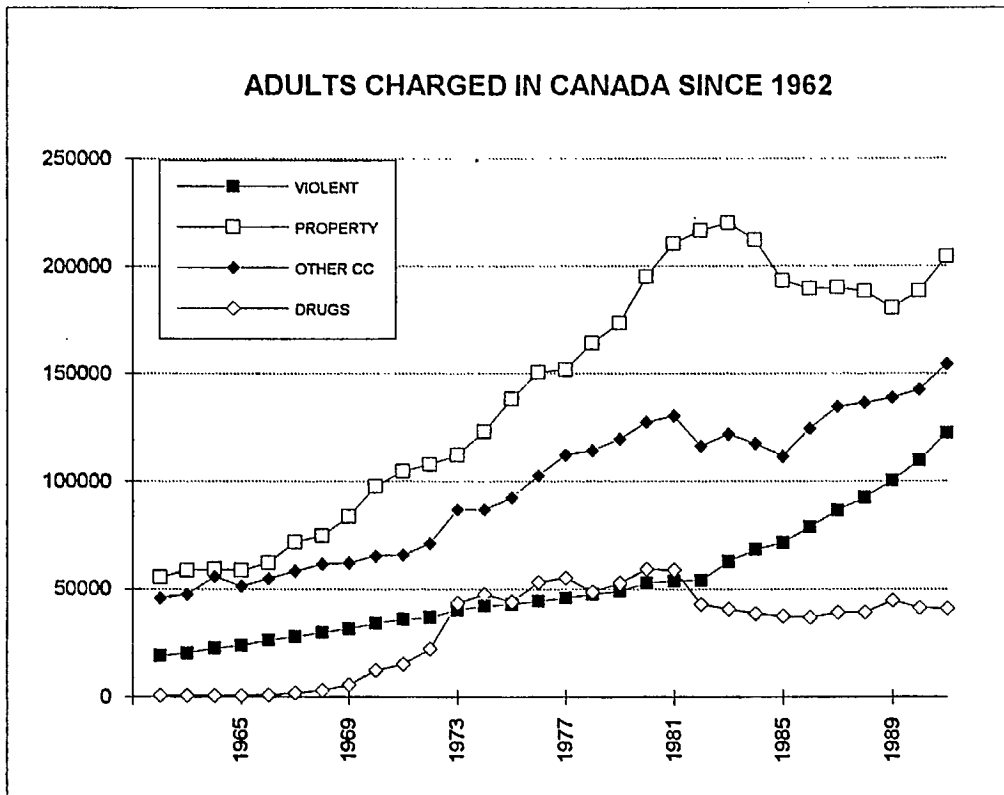
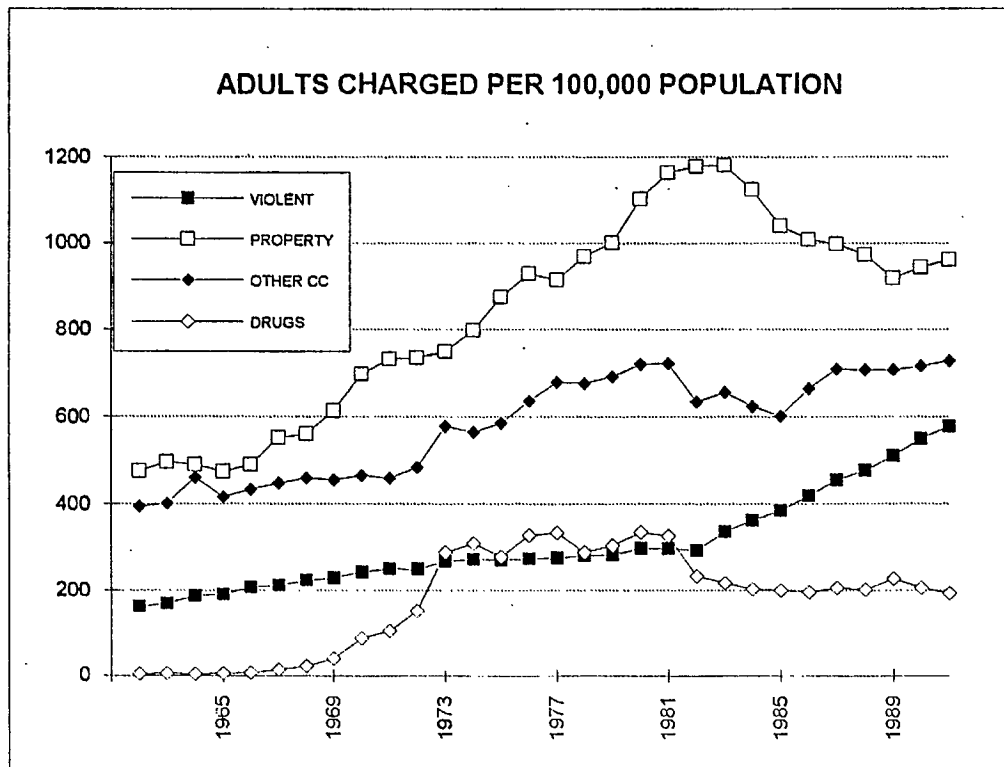


FIGURE D





## SECTION II: CANADIAN INCARCERATION TRENDS

The growth in the volume of reported crime, and in the number of adults charged in Canada since 1962, has had a predictable impact on the number of adult Canadians incarcerated in Provincial/Territorial and Federal institutions. Provincial/Territorial and Federal adult data series are available on admissions to prison in Canada since 1973, and on the average daily prison counts since 1963.

The correctional data used here are for the most part derived from Statistics Canada annual publications (including the federal corrections data, which is originally supplied by CSC), mainly from the annual CCJS publication *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*<sup>3</sup>.

These data refer to adult corrections, both under Provincial/Territorial jurisdiction (sentences of less than 2-years), and under Federal jurisdiction (sentences of 2-years or more). Data on the juvenile correctional system are not included here, although there are a few juveniles serving sentences in adult custody who will be counted in these data.

Note that data for Provincial/Territorial admissions and actual-in counts are not yet available for 1991.

### E: Average Daily Actual-In Counts

Data on the average daily actual-in inmate population, in Provincial/Territorial and Federal institutions, are shown in **Table E** (note that these data begin in 1963, rather than 1962):

- The Provincial/Territorial average daily actual-in count has increased by **5,505** or by **44%** over the past three decades, growing from **12,489** in 1963 to **17,994** in 1991. But in the last five years (since 1987) these counts have only increased from about **15,800** to **18,000** (or by **2,200**, a gain of **14%**).
- The Federal average daily actual-in count follows a similar trend. Actual-in counts have increased from **7,219** inmates in 1963 to **12,307** in 1992 (an increase of **70%**). Since 1987, however, the increase has been about **1,200** inmates (or **11%**).

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<sup>3</sup> Preliminary data from the annual **Adult Correctional Services in Canada** survey is usually published in October of each year, and the final data are released in January-February. Due to technical problems, provincial corrections data for Ontario, some series, are not yet available.

Therefore, over the past three decades:

- the increase in the actual-in federal count (70%) has exceeded the provincial increase (44%), but
- over the past 4-5 years the increase in the actual-in provincial count (14%) has exceeded the increase in the federal count (8%).

An examination of the trends depicted in **Figure E** shows that the average daily actual-in counts under Provincial/Territorial and Federal jurisdiction were converging from 1963 to 1974 (10,300 versus 9,200), but have diverged once again since then.

### **E: Total Sentenced and Non-Sentenced Admissions**

Provincial/Territorial and Federal annual sentenced and non-sentenced admission data is also shown in **Table E**. Note that comparable data are available only from 1973 onward. Provinces and Territories includes both sentenced and non-sentenced (e.g., mainly remand) admissions. Federal data includes all admissions (e.g., warrant of committal, revocations and international transfers), but excludes intra-institutional and intra-regional transfers.

- Over the past two decades, Provincial/Territorial admissions have gone from **117,684** in 1973 to **207,817** in 1991 (or an increase about 90,000 admissions each year, or by **77%**); in the past five years, since 1987, provincial admissions have increased by about **24,000**, or by **13%**;
- Federal admissions have also increased in the past two decades, by **2,623** admissions (**4,481** in 1973 to **7,104** in 1992) or **59%**. In the past five years, however, there was an increase of **955** admissions (nearly a **16%** increase).

Therefore, since 1973:

- the percentage increase in the number of annual provincial admissions (77%) has been significantly greater than the federal increase (59%);
- however, since 1987, the percentage increase in annual provincial admissions (13%) has been slightly smaller than the federal increase (nearly 16%).

These trends have been depicted in **Figure E-1 and E-2**. What is noticeable from the two charts is how the changes experienced in Provincial/Territorial and Federal corrections have been so similar, over the past two to three decades.

## **F: Incarceration and admission Rates**

In examining admission and incarceration rates for the adult correctional system, it seems appropriate to calculate the "rates" based on the "adult" population of Canada rather than the total population.

### a) incarceration rates

The incarceration rates calculated for the average daily actual-in population counts, are shown in **Table F**:

- Provincial/Territorial corrections experienced a **-20%** decrease in incarceration rates since 1963 (**106** inmates per 100,000 adults in 1963, versus **85** inmates per 100,000 in 1991). In the last five years however, the the average daily actual-in rate changed from **83** to **85**, or just a **2%** increase over the last five years.
- Federal institutions show a **-6%** decrease in incarceration rates over the last three decades (from **61** inmates per 100,000 adults in 1963 to just **57** in 1991), but since 1987 there has been a modest **-2%** decrease (from **58** to **57** inmates per 100,000 adult population).

### b) admission rates

Admission rates are also calculated on the total adult population. In **Table F** we see that Provincial/Territorial and Federal admission rates changed over the past two decades:

- Provincial/Territorial admission rates increased by **25%** (from **784** admissions per 100,000 adults in 1973 to **979** in 1991). However, there has been very little increase in the past 5 years. In 1987 the admission rate stood at **966**, and increased to only **979** in 1990, which represents a **1%** increase.
- The Federal admission rate per 100,000 adult population has remained virtually unchanged since 1973. The rate was **29.8** admissions per 100,000 adults in 1973, and this increased slightly to **33** per 100,000 by 1992, an **11%** increase. Since 1987, the rate has risen only from **32.3** to **33**, or an increase of **2%**.

**Figure F-1 and F-2** provides an illustration of these trends. You can see from this chart that the trend for both Provincial/Territorial and Federal annual admission rates has followed each other in parallel since about 1974.

## Comparative Turn-over Rates

An examination of these Provincial/Territorial and Federal count and admission figures suggests some additional characteristics of the two systems. Most notably, the number of inmates incarcerated on any given day is - and has remained - quite similar as between Provincial/Territorial and Federal systems (18,000 versus 12,000 in 1991). However, there is a vast difference in the volume of admissions into the two systems each year (e.g. 208,000 versus 6,300 admissions in 1991).

The Provincial/Territorial corrections systems are characterized by:

- an extremely high turnover of offenders (e.g., 208,000 admissions, into a system holding an average of 18,000 inmates in 1991);
- who are serving relatively short sentences (e.g., a median aggregate sentence of 30 days or 1 month, in 1991).

The Federal system is characterized by:

- a relatively moderate turnover of offenders (e.g., 7,100 admissions, into a system holding an average of 12,300 inmates in 1992);
- with offenders serving comparatively long sentences (e.g., median aggregate sentence length of about 45 months, or 1350 days, in 1992).

This produces a quite different "turn-over rate" (i.e., by dividing annual admissions by the average daily count) for each system:

- for Provincial/Territorial corrections, the turnover ratio is roughly 11:1 ( 11 admissions for every 1 inmate in custody), whereas;
- for the Federal jurisdiction it is about 3:5 ( 3 admission for every 5 inmates in custody).

Put another way, there were approximately 30 adults admitted to Provincial/Territorial custody for each one admitted to federal custody - but the inmate sentenced to a federal term will serve a sentence approximately 45 times as long as the one sentenced to a provincial term.

**TABLE E:**

**AVERAGE DAILY ACTUAL-IN INMATE COUNTS, AND  
TOTAL ANNUAL ADMISSIONS (1) SINCE 1962**

YEAR	Provincial Actual-In	Federal Actual- In	Provincial Admissions	Federal Admissions
1962	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1963	12,489	7,219	N/A	N/A
1964	12,462	7,651	N/A	N/A
1965	12,470	7,518	N/A	N/A
1966	12,435	7,444	N/A	N/A
1967	12,624	7,185	N/A	N/A
1968	12,794	7,057	N/A	N/A
1969	12,791	7,161	N/A	N/A
1970	11,993	7,375	N/A	N/A
1971	12,124	7,416	N/A	N/A
1972	11,114	7,731	N/A	N/A
1973	11,161	8,760	117,684	4,481
1974	10,302	9,157	125,895	4,014
1975	11,196	8,456	126,595	3,639
1976	12,736	8,971	137,149	4,421
1977	14,062	9,392	142,525	4,506
1978	14,462	9,509	148,767	4,817
1979	14,214	9,369	151,984	4861
1980	14,313	9,424	153,607	4656
1981	13,835	8,651	168,548	4794
1982	15,100	8,938	178,060	5409
1983	17,124	9,775	192,180	5822
1984	16,542	10,438	190,633	5876
1985	16,777	10,856	184,813	5789
1986	16,178	11,214	183,021	6083
1987	15,787	11,106	183,907	6149
1988	16,077	11,070	190,141	6193
1989	16,436	11,422	198,253	6151
1990	18,116	11,871	199,897	6434
1991	17,994	12,008	207,817	6331
1992		12,307		7104

(1): Inmate average daily actual-in Counts and total admissions for Provincial facilities include both "sentenced" and "non-sentenced" populations: for example, in 1990-91, there were 114,834 sentenced admissions and 92,983 non-sentenced admissions; on average, there were 13,181 average daily actual-in sentenced inmates and 4,763 non-sentenced inmates.  
SOURCE: Statistics Canada (CCJS Relative Trends)- Adult Correctional Services in Canada (Cat. 85-211), 1992.

**TABLE F:**

**AVERAGE DAILY ACTUAL-IN INMATE COUNTS, AND TOTAL ANNUAL ADMISSIONS (1): RATES PER 100,000 ADULTS**

YEAR	Provincial Actual-In	Federal Actual-In	Provincial Admissions	Federal Admissions
1962			N/A	N/A
1963	105.6	61.0	N/A	N/A
1964	103.2	63.4	N/A	N/A
1965	101.0	60.9	N/A	N/A
1966	98.2	58.8	N/A	N/A
1967	97.0	55.2	N/A	N/A
1968	95.9	52.9	N/A	N/A
1969	93.6	52.4	N/A	N/A
1970	85.4	52.5	N/A	N/A
1971	84.7	51.8	N/A	N/A
1972	75.7	52.7	N/A	N/A
1973	74.3	58.4	783.9	29.8
1974	66.8	59.4	816.7	26.0
1975	70.8	53.5	800.4	23.0
1976	78.6	55.4	846.6	27.3
1977	84.8	56.6	859.4	27.2
1978	85.4	56.1	878.3	28.4
1979	82.0	54.1	877.3	28.1
1980	80.9	53.2	867.7	26.3
1981	76.5	47.8	932.0	26.5
1982	82.1	48.6	968.1	29.4
1983	91.8	52.4	1,030.8	31.2
1984	87.7	55.3	1,010.7	31.2
1985	90.3	58.4	994.6	31.2
1986	86.1	59.7	974.4	32.4
1987	82.9	58.3	965.6	32.3
1988	83.1	57.2	983.3	32.0
1989	83.7	58.2	1,009.8	31.3
1990	90.9	59.5	1,002.7	32.3
1991	84.8	56.6	979.1	29.8
1992		57.2		33.0

(1): Inmate average daily actual-in Counts and total admissions for Provincial facilities include both "sentenced" and "non-sentenced" populations: for example, in 1990-91, there were 114,834 sentenced admissions and 92,983 non-sentenced admissions; on average, there were 13,181 average daily actual-in sentenced inmates and 4,763 non-sentenced inmates.  
 SOURCE: Statistics Canada (CCJS Relative Trends)- Adult Correctional Services in Canada (Cat. 85-211), 1992.

FIGURE E-1

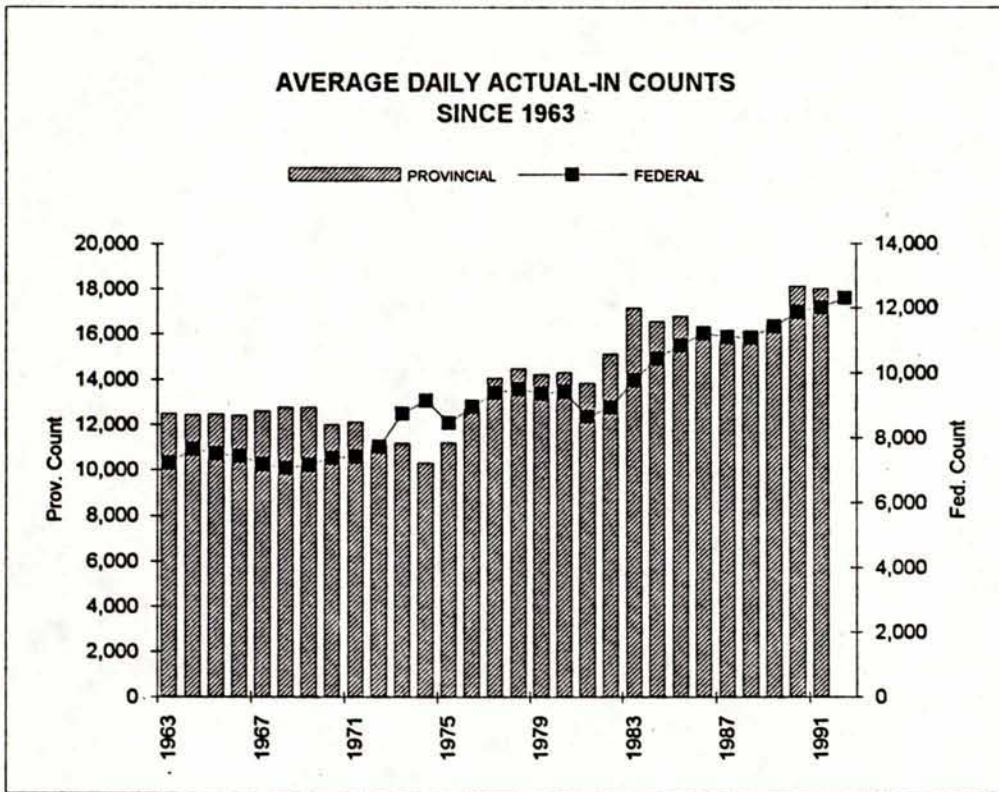


FIGURE E-2

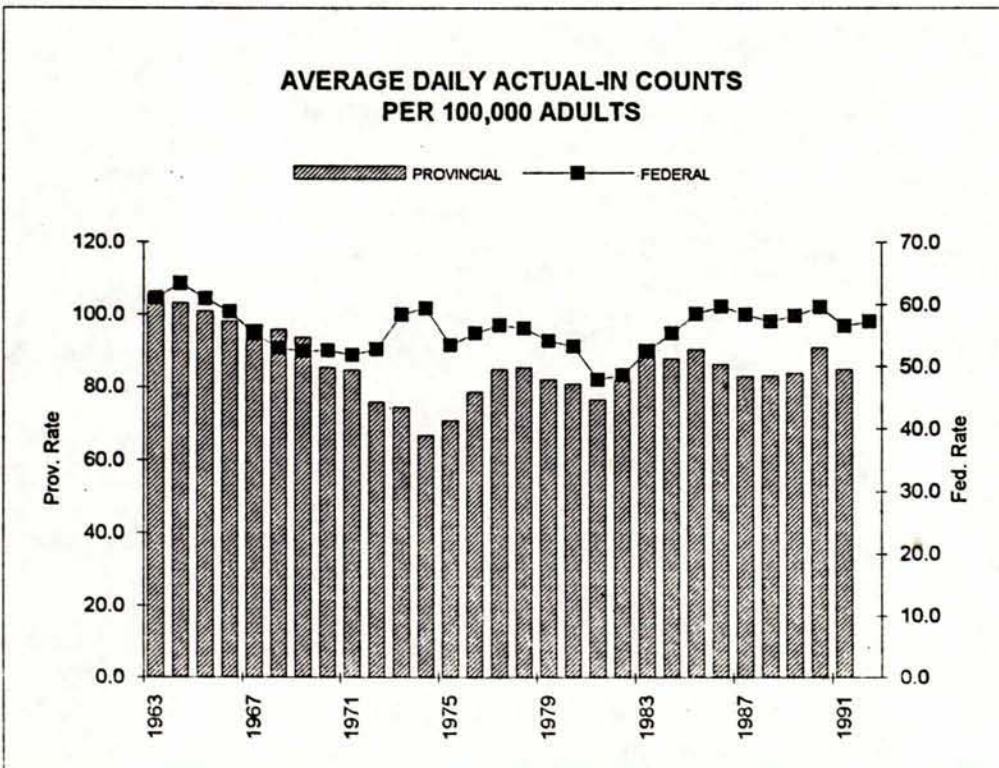


FIGURE F-1

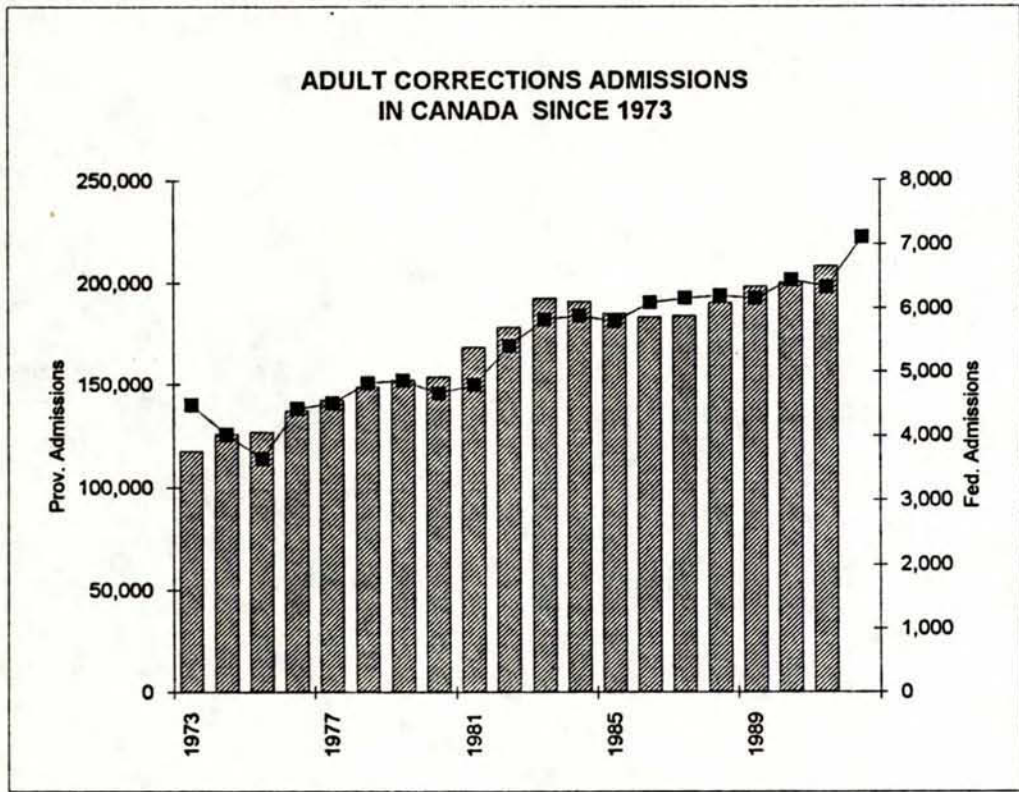
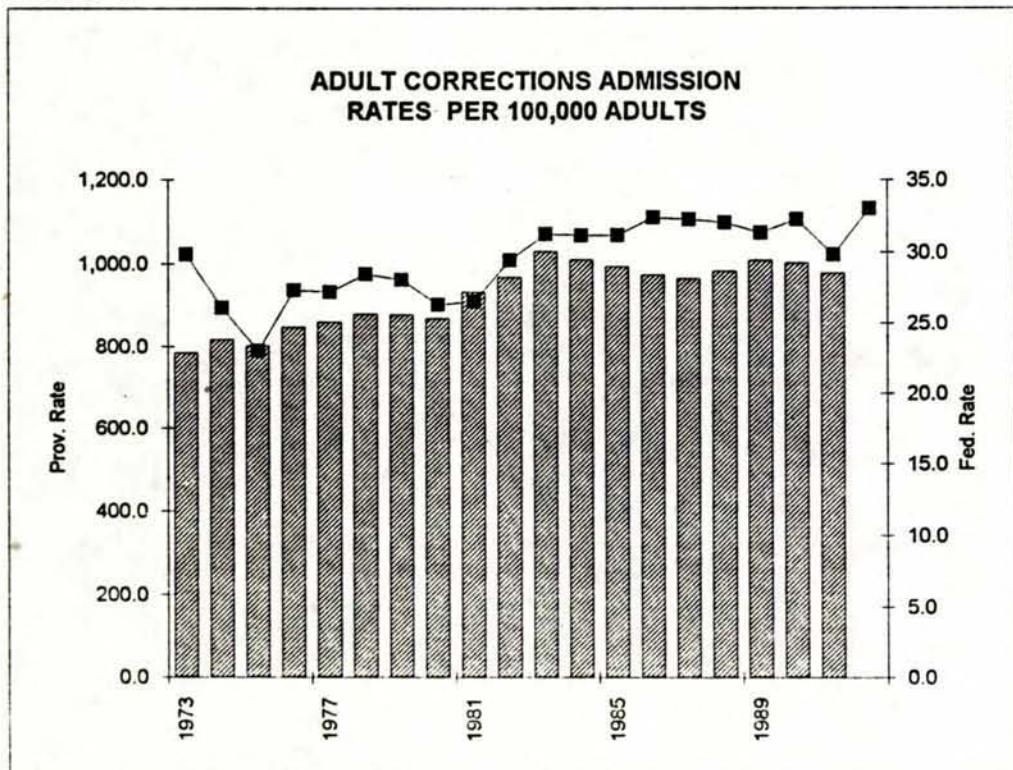


FIGURE F-2





## SECTION III: DEMOGRAPHIC AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

### a) Population aging

The volume of crime is historically associated with the absolute size of the population, and an expanding population may experience higher volumes of crime. However, since younger individuals are much more likely to become involved in crime than older age groups, the age composition of the population may be equally as important in determining crime levels as its absolute size.

The Canadian population is both increasing in size and getting older<sup>4</sup>. According to Statistics Canada, the adult population has increased from 18.1 million in 1981, to 18.8 millions in 1986, and to about 20.2 millions in 1991. During this period, the median age of the population has increased from 29.6 years to 31.6 years, and finally to about 33 years.

**Table G** and the accompanying **Figure G** show Statistics Canada's of total male population and projections, by age grouping, from 1973 to 2011. The bulk of the population growth in the past decade was in the "age 50+" category, and this age category is projected to continue through the year 2011. Demographic trends for the other three age groups are quite different:

- the 18-29 age group, which peaked in size around 1982, is projected to decline until 1997-98 - after which it is predicted to level off and remain relatively constant until sometime after 2011;
- the 30-39 age group is increasing slowly and will peak around 1996 - and will then start a gradual decline to 2011;
- the 40-49 age group will continue to increase slowly, until about 2006 - and then will also begin a gradual decline.

The demographic trends can be linked with admission trends, to derive age specific federal incarceration "risk" rates. **Figure H** provides total male federal admission since 1973, by selected age categories (ages at admission). In terms of absolute volumes, the number of admissions from each age group has increased significantly since 1973.

**Figure I** provides male admission data calculated as a percent of adult male population in

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<sup>4</sup> Devereaux, Mary Sue. (1987). "1986 Census Highlights: The Aging of the Canadian Population" in Canadian Social Trends, Winter.

each corresponding age group. These admission rates are very low (less than 0.15% admission per annum for the 18-29 year age group and a lower figure for all other groups). We can see from these data that:

- the inmate admission "risk" rate varies inversely with age - younger age groups are significantly more at risk of being incarcerated in a federal institution than older age groups;
- the risk rates are very small - just fractions of one percent - and there has been no dramatic increase in these rates over time;
- there has been a small but persistent upward drift in the admission risk rates for all age groups, but most particularly the 30-39 years age group.

For the next two decades (e.g., to 2011), the two adult age cohorts associated with the highest admission risk rates (the 18-29 years and 30-39 years age groups) will show little if any population increase; the increase which is projected will all come from the over-40 age groups. These have traditionally shown a much lower risk rate.

These risk trends, when coupled with the shifting age structure of the Canadian population, should contribute to an overall dampening of federal inmate population growth:

- projected population aging in Canada should provide some moderating effect on the growth in the federal offender population over the next two decades.

Factors other than demographics are associated with rising crime rates. Among these, labour force unemployment is often associated with crime.

#### **b) Unemployment and Incarceration**

There is a widespread belief that high unemployment - and economic recessions in general - inevitably translate into higher crime and incarceration rates. However, the statistical evidence is somewhat ambiguous on this point. **Figure J** provides a graphic illustration of the relationship between adult prison populations (Provincial and Federal actual-in), and the number of unemployed adults in Canada since 1963. Although both inmate and unemployment trends vary in roughly the same direction, and change at similar points in time, it is difficult to say that one causes the other (e.g., there is a *correlation* but no obvious *causation*). Note that, according to trend lines in the chart, the Provincial offender population trend seems to be a closer match with unemployment than the Federal trend.

Nevertheless, during the previous economic recession in Canada (1981-1983), the CSC experienced a major increase in inmate population and admissions, and this experience is

now repeating itself with the current recession (since 1991).

- CSC recorded over 7,100 male admissions to custody in 1991-92, an increase of nearly 800 more than in the previous fiscal year (and well above the 15 year average of 5,750 admissions annually);
- last year, admissions greatly exceeded releases; there were 766 more (or "net") custody admissions than releases in 1991/92, this was almost double the 15-year average of 350 net annual admissions, and;
- it was the highest net gain in custody admissions since 970 net admissions were recorded at the height of the last (1981-1983) recession.

Annual net admission and release data are shown in **Table K**, along with corresponding unemployment rates. We can see from these data that CSC has experienced exceptionally large increases in male admissions nationally in 1991/92.

In **Figure K** (below the table) shows, in conjunction with increases in the level of unemployment, how "net admissions" (annual total male admissions minus releases) also rise and fall. **Table K** provides these admission/release and unemployment data by Region. The overall pattern generally holds at the regional levels as well.

In fiscal year 1991/92:

- Atlantic region exceeded its long-term average for male custody admissions by about 150 admissions;
- Quebec region had 160 more admissions than its long-term average, and;
- in Ontario, admissions exceeded the long-term average by 240 admissions.

According to unemployment figures provided by Statistics Canada, the Atlantic provinces, along with Quebec and Ontario, have been the regions hardest hit by the current recession. The recession has been relatively less severe on the Prairies and in the Pacific region. The Unemployment rate in Canada, regionally, can be seen to decline as one moves from east to west across this country (see **Table K**).

In the case of Ontario, the effects of unemployment have perhaps been added to the impact which is due to the recent court backlogs (e.g., growing out of the "Askov" decision). The unemployment figures given in the above table correspond with the increases in custody admissions experienced by regions with the highest unemployment levels.

In summary, higher unemployment certainly has had an effect on CSC inmate populations

and admission trends over the past decade and more. However, the relationship is not a simple **causal** one - research is continuing to identify the exact nature of this relationship.

TABLE G

CANADIAN MALE POPULATION  
AND PROJECTIONS (000s)

YEAR	Ages 18-29	Ages 30-39	Ages 40-49	Age 50+
1973	2,290.9	1,350.0	1,266.8	2,271.5
1974	2,377.7	1,397.1	1,270.6	2,319.2
1975	2,459.6	1,445.1	1,273.1	2,368.4
1976	2,529.0	1,494.0	1,275.9	2,420.1
1977	2,571.9	1,574.8	1,277.7	2,469.5
1978	2,616.4	1,647.0	1,279.7	2,518.5
1979	2,657.5	1,710.0	1,287.1	2,568.8
1980	2,699.3	1,777.9	1,294.5	2,624.5
1981	2,756.9	1,859.9	1,315.1	2,704.0
1982	2,791.8	1,917.4	1,335.8	2,731.7
1983	2,798.2	1,967.5	1,366.4	2,775.5
1984	2,772.7	2,019.4	1,402.1	2,814.4
1985	2,733.1	2,069.6	1,442.4	2,853.2
1986	2,695.7	2,106.6	1,502.2	2,896.7
1987	2,671.7	2,136.2	1,575.3	2,941.2
1988	2,649.3	2,170.8	1,642.4	2,988.3
1989	2,631.7	2,212.0	1,692.1	3,014.0
1990	2,596.7	2,250.8	1,756.9	3,066.4
1991	2,597.7	2,346.2	1,854.5	3,157.6
1992	2,560.0	2,391.9	1,919.5	3,221.3
1993	2,527.9	2,436.7	1,980.9	3,296.1
1994	2,497.9	2,471.4	2,045.9	3,373.7
1995	2,473.7	2,492.8	2,116.7	3,452.4
1996	2,463.3	2,497.7	2,179.0	3,539.4
1997	2,465.9	2,485.2	2,219.4	3,654.4
1998	2,478.1	2,465.0	2,265.8	3,765.3
1999	2,487.7	2,446.5	2,314.9	3,873.2
2000	2,491.3	2,427.4	2,367.9	3,981.6
2001	2,494.2	2,406.5	2,421.0	4,092.4
2002	2,508.8	2,377.9	2,468.0	4,204.2
2003	2,529.3	2,341.3	2,512.1	4,321.2
2004	2,554.5	2,302.5	2,546.4	4,444.0
2005	2,574.8	2,276.0	2,567.5	4,573.2
2006	2,594.6	2,264.8	2,572.2	4,701.4
2007	2,619.8	2,263.9	2,559.7	4,835.3
2008	2,652.5	2,265.7	2,539.6	4,970.4
2009	2,687.0	2,267.7	2,521.1	5,105.0
2010	2,718.1	2,269.5	2,502.1	5,243.2
2011	2,746.0	2,269.8	2,481.3	5,383.1

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, June 1992.

FIGURE G

### MALE POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS, 1973 - 2011

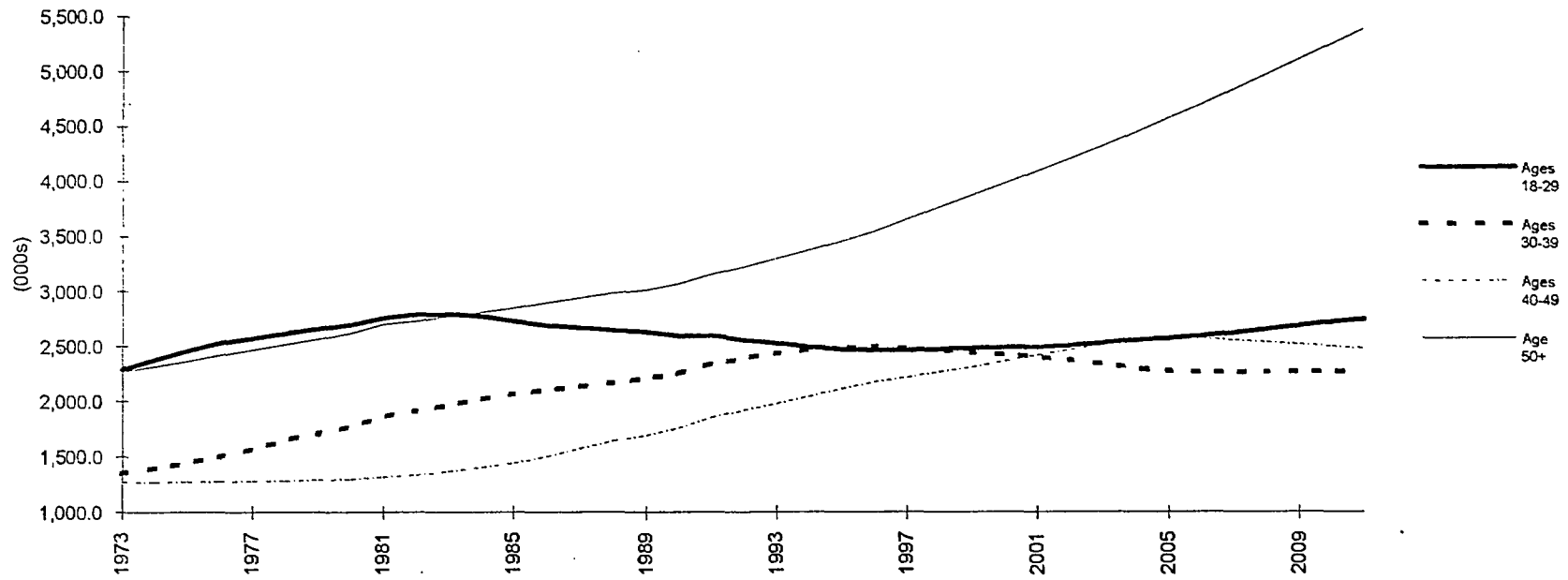


FIGURE H

TOTAL MALE ADMISSIONS  
BY AGE GROUP, 1973 - 1992

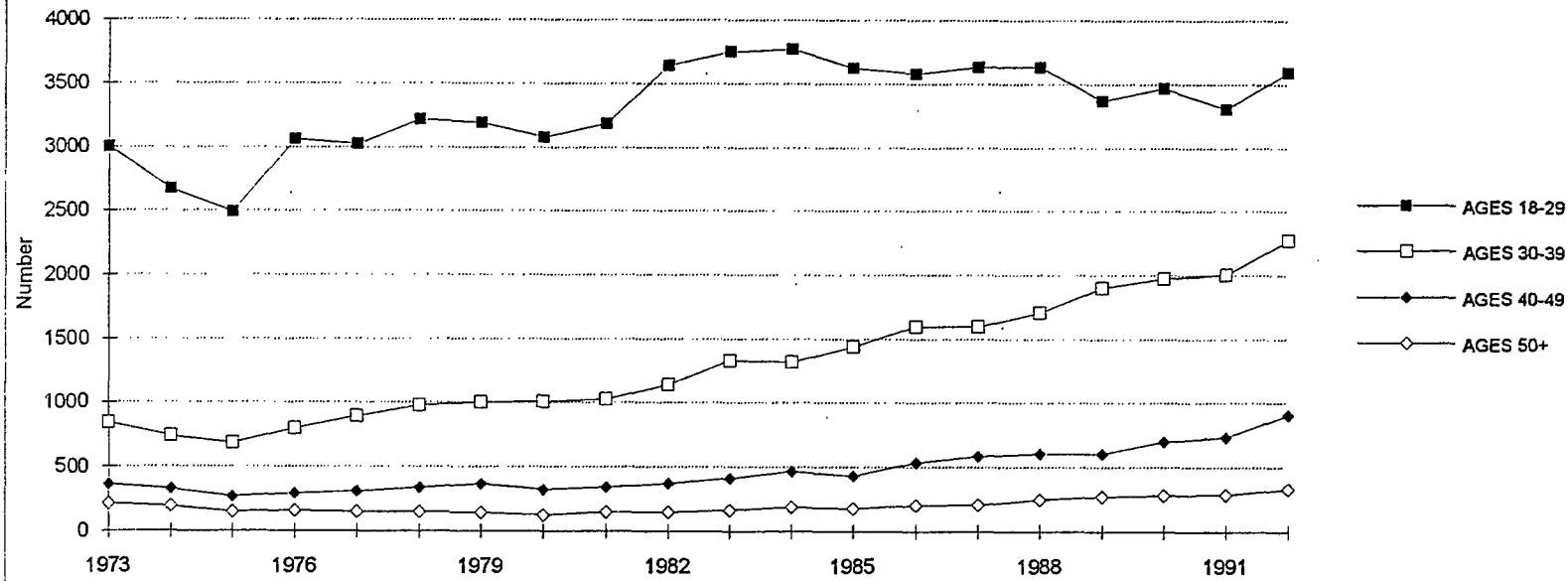


FIGURE I

### MALE ADMISSION RATES (PERCENT), MALE POPULATION 1973-1992

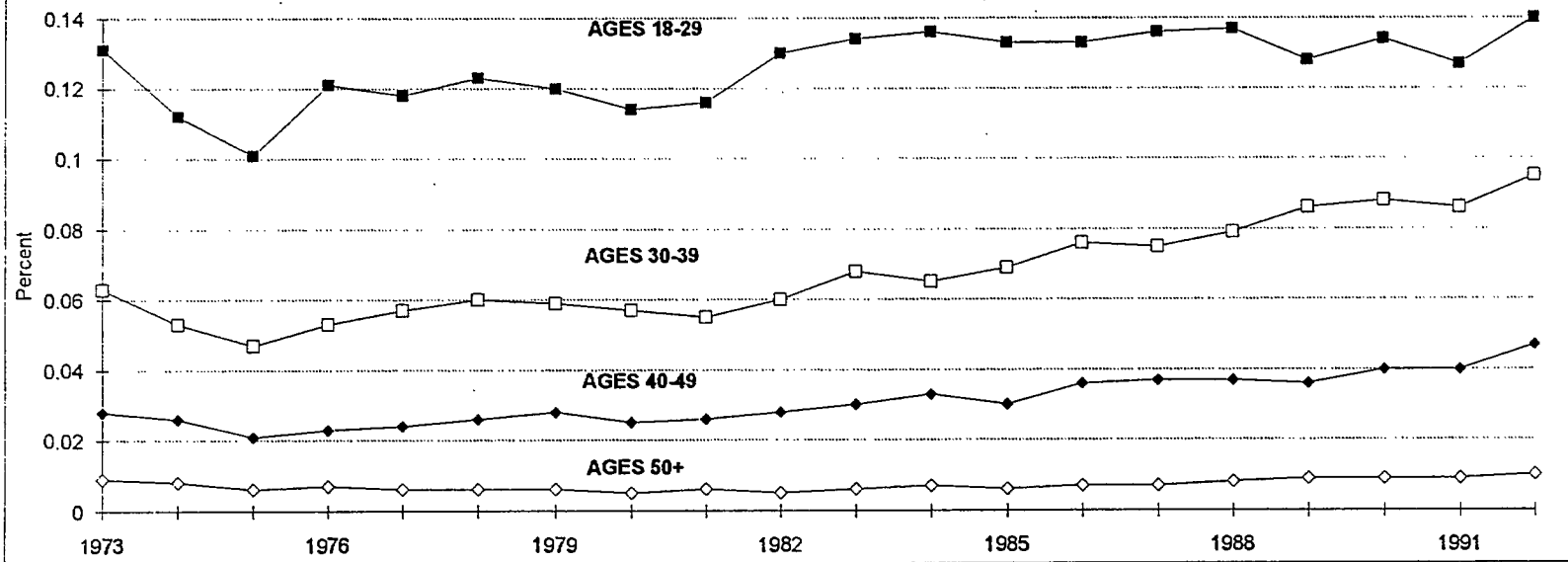




FIGURE J

### AVERAGE ANNUAL PRISON COUNTS AND ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT LEVELS

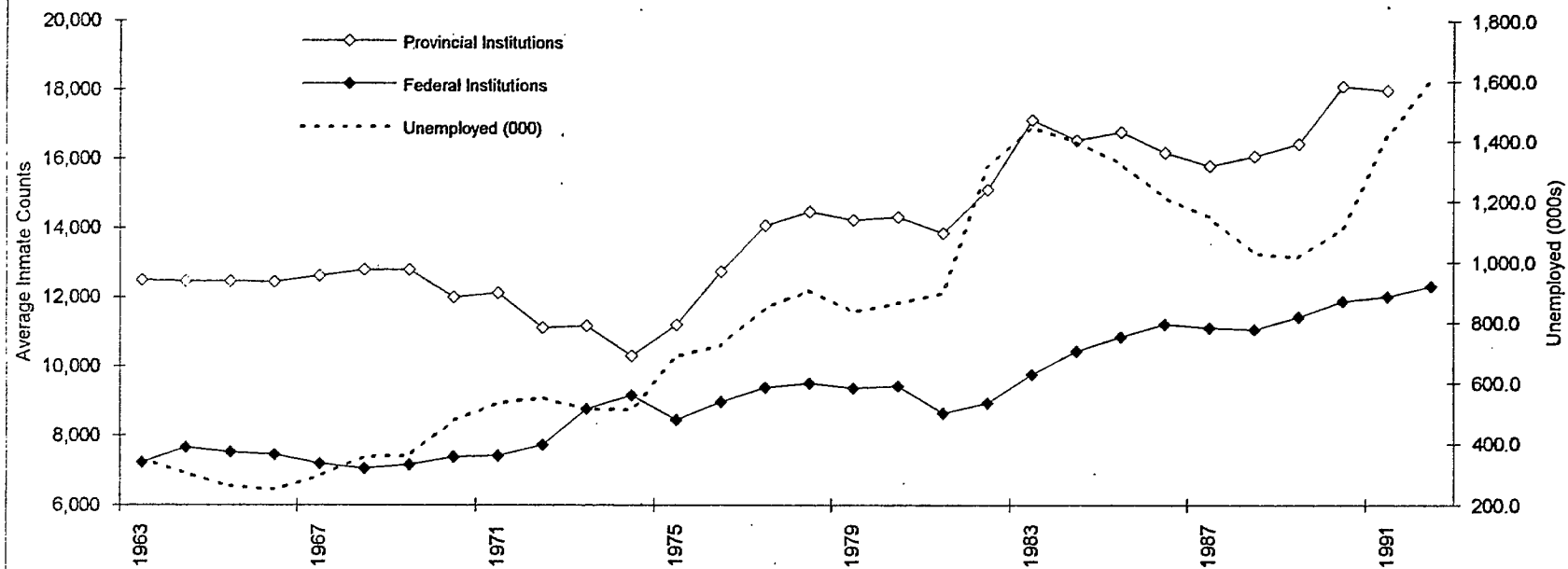
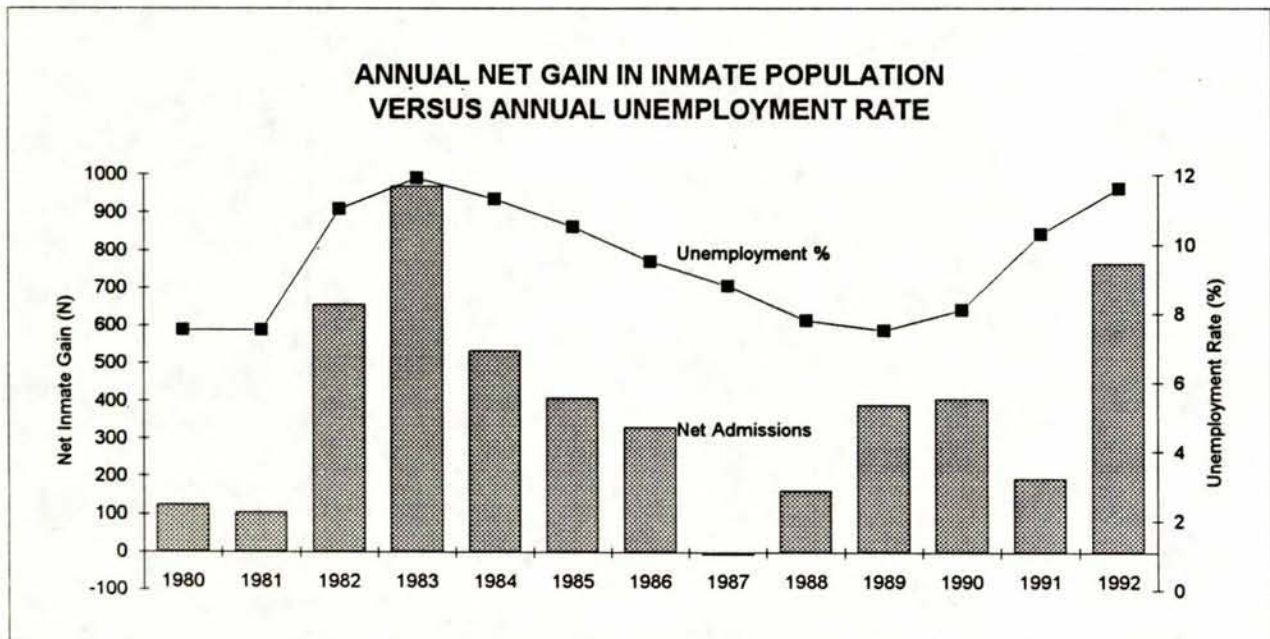


TABLE K

FEDERAL INMATE ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES, AND NET ANNUAL GAIN, COMPARED TO UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>TOTAL CUSTODY ADMISSIONS</b>													
ATL	566	538	626	656	761	689	684	687	646	716	682	709	851
QUE	1280	1394	1585	1561	1400	1450	1589	1645	1756	1702	1876	1722	2070
ONT	1078	1068	1241	1395	1491	1457	1474	1548	1497	1470	1523	1658	1855
PRA	1116	1123	1229	1299	1352	1276	1370	1322	1443	1445	1519	1524	1575
PAC	496	580	626	784	747	798	749	818	851	818	834	718	753
NAT	4536	4703	5307	5695	5751	5670	5866	6020	6193	6151	6434	6331	7104
<b>TOTAL CUSTODY RELEASES</b>													
ATL	541	523	526	590	656	658	712	781	685	660	671	694	711
QUE	1273	1248	1395	1369	1468	1442	1444	1547	1623	1522	1753	1793	1823
ONT	1050	1114	1067	1121	1253	1276	1342	1551	1442	1402	1420	1506	1494
PRA	1016	1133	1115	1105	1162	1206	1285	1316	1438	1389	1391	1368	1458
PAC	532	581	548	541	679	679	753	832	842	788	792	775	852
NAT	4412	4599	4651	4726	5218	5261	5536	6027	6030	5761	6027	6136	6338
<b>NET GAIN IN INMATE POPULATIONS</b>													
ATL	25	15	100	66	105	31	-28	-94	-39	56	11	15	140
QUE	7	146	190	192	-68	8	145	98	133	180	123	-71	247
ONT	28	-46	174	274	238	181	132	-3	55	68	103	152	361
PRA	100	-10	114	194	190	70	85	6	5	56	128	156	117
PAC	-36	-1	78	243	68	119	-4	-14	9	30	42	-57	-99
NAT	124	104	656	969	533	409	330	-7	163	390	407	195	766
<b>JUNE 30 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES</b>													
ATLANTIC	9.9	10.2	13.1	13.6	13.3	14.7	14.0	12.9	11.1	10.9	11.8	12.9	14.2
QUEBEC	9.8	9.8	14.1	14.0	12.6	11.7	10.1	10.1	8.5	8.9	8.6	11.0	12.0
ONTARIO	7.5	6.5	9.4	10.5	8.5	7.4	7.0	5.9	4.5	4.4	5.2	9.8	10.9
PRAIRIE	3.7	3.5	6.9	8.9	9.2	8.3	8.6	8.1	6.8	6.5	6.2	7.4	8.6
PACIFIC	6.1	5.6	11.5	13.0	14.8	14.0	11.4	10.7	10.1	8.3	7.4	9.2	10.5
NAT	7.5	7.5	11	11.9	11.3	10.5	9.5	8.8	7.8	7.5	8.1	10.3	11.6



## SECTION IV: CORRECTIONAL KEY INDICATORS

In order to situate incarceration trends in a larger perspective, and assist comparisons several key indicators provide additional insight into the correctional system. The first set of indicators show how crime trends for the most recent five years relate to corresponding changes in adult prison admissions.

Table M shows crime and incarceration trends for 1987 to 1991. In the first two columns, we show the number of actual crimes, and the number of adults charged by police for each year. Note that these data exclude figures for criminal code traffic offences (such as impaired driving offences, which are compiled separately).

The last columns of the table show the number of adult sentenced admissions, to Provincial/Territorial or Federal custody, in each corresponding years.

- In 1991, the number of actual criminal code and federal drug offences has reached **2,898,814** offences, having increases by about **530,000**, or by **23%** over the past five years.
- During the same period, the number of adults charged reached **481,250**, an increase of about **69,000** (or **17%**) since 1987.
- Sentenced admissions to Provincial/Territorial facilities in the same period have gone from **116,229** to **114,834**, a slight decline (e.g., about **-1,400**, or **-1%**).
- At the same time, sentenced admissions to Federal institutions increased to **4,646**, a gain of **905** (or **24%**) since 1987.

### The Adults Charged and Incarcerated

Traditionally statistics have been provided for crime controlled for total population growth (i.e., crime rates per 100,000 population). However, another way of looking at these statistics is in terms of the number of adults charged and incarcerated. One such relationship is to measure the number of adults charged by the volume of crime (i.e., adults charged per 1,000 actual offences). This measure indicates whether there are greater or fewer persons being charged by police, as the volume of crime changes (e.g., whether police forces are keeping up with changes in the the crime workload).

Table M1, column two, shows calculations of the number of adults charged per every 1,000 actual criminal code and drug offences:

- The adult charge rate can be seen to have declined slightly since 1988. It increased from 174 to 175, between 1987 and 1988, but has since declined to 166 adults charged for every 1,000 known offences in 1991.

We can interpret this to indicate that a slightly smaller proportion crimes in 1991 are leading to the charging of adults by police. For example, if, in 1991 the adult charge rate had remained at 175 per 1,000 actual offences, then an estimated 507,200 adults would have been charged, or 26,000 more adults than were actually charged in 1991.

### Adult Charge-Admissions Rates

We have seen earlier (in SECTION II), that the admission rates in Canada are typically reported as per 100,000 adult population. However, in the spirit of the example above, we have also calculated admission rates per every 1,000 adults charged by police. Changes in these rates are given in Table M1, and are shown graphically in Figure M1:

- The charge-admissions rate for sentenced Provincial/Territorial admissions was 282 adult sentenced admissions per 1,000 adults charged with a criminal code offence in 1987. By 1991, this rate was only 239 per 1,000, a decline of about 15%.

Had the provincial charge-admissions rate remained the same in 1991 as in 1987, Provincial/Territorial sentenced admissions would have been about 135,000, or 20,000 more sentenced admissions than actually occurred.

- For federal admissions, the rate was 9.1 sentenced admissions per 1,000 adults charged in 1987. This increased slightly to 9.7 per 1,000 in 1991 or +7%.

Had the federal charge-admissions rate remained the same in 1991 as in 1987, Federal sentenced admissions would have been about 4,400, or about 250 fewer admissions than actually occurred.

In summary:

- crime has increased faster overall than the Canadian population in the past three decades. But only violent crime rates have increased significantly in the 1980s. Violent crime rates have increased, but violent crimes represent just 10% of all crimes.
- Proportionately fewer adults were being charged by police, however, and this may partially explain why prison admissions and incarcerations do not appear to have increased as fast as crime. Also, adult prison admission rates have remained stable relative to the number of adults charged by police, and the provincial rate has declined

significantly in just the past few years.

### **Correctional Sentencing Trends**

It was noted earlier (in the section on Demographic changes, in SECTION III), that the "aging" of the Canadian population could exert a moderating effect on federal offender population growth - if other factors did not change. One of these "other factors" is the sentence length imposed by the courts, for convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration. If the average sentence lengths are increasing, then this will increase the average length-of-stay of offenders, thereby tending to increase the number of offenders in custody at any time irrespective of whether the number of admissions is increasing.

Statistics Canada does not yet collect national court and sentencing data, so we cannot obtain conviction rates and sentence length data directly. However, we are able to examine the average aggregate sentences for those offenders admitted to federal custody over the past 15 years. We have assembled data concerning federal offender aggregate sentence at admission, which is grouped into sentence length categories (the numbers in part A and percentage distributions in part B).

The total federal custody admissions can be seen to have increased significantly (**Table N, part A**) between March 30, 1979 and March 30, 1993. However, the proportion of offenders admitted with aggregate sentences in each category has not changed dramatically over this period (**Table N, part B**). The proportions in each sentence category have changed from year to year, but no real trend can be seen (see **Figure N**). For example:

- in 1993, 72.7% (5,219) of all federal custody admissions (7,179) were with an aggregate sentence of less than 4 years, while just 3.5% (250) were with an aggregate sentence of more than 15 years;
- In 1979, 67.5% (3,281) of all federal custody admissions (4,862) were with a sentence length of under 4 years, while 5.2% (253) were with an aggregate sentence of 15 years or more;

however, the trend between 1979 and 1993 was not linear, the under 4 years category increased to 73.7% by 1981, declined to 71.4% in 1983, increased to 72.5% again in 1986, declined as low as 69.0% in 1991, and rose again to 72.7% by 1993.

Similar increases and decreases are evident in the other categories over these years. It therefore appears that:

- there has been no clear upward trend in the aggregate sentences of custody admissions

since 1979, and;

- the courts are not awarding offenders sentenced to federal incarceration significantly longer aggregate sentences, in 1993, than were given in 1979.

### Provincial and Federal Workload Measures

A further approach to examining the impact of changes in sentence lengths is to estimate the institutional workload associated with varying sentence lengths received by offenders.

Using the median of each sentence length category (e.g., every Provincial/Territorial offender in the 1-14 day sentence length category receives a sentence of 7.5 days, etc.; every federal offender in the under 4 years category receives a sentence of 2.75 years, etc.). The CCJS has recently used this approach to estimate workloads for Provincial/Territorial inmates, and we can apply this procedure to federal offenders as well<sup>1</sup>.

#### i) Provincial/Territorial workload

Table O provides estimates of the number and proportion of Provincial/Territorial offenders in each sentencing category from FY 1985-86 to 1990-91, using the methodology outlined above<sup>2</sup>. Figure O provides estimates of the contribution made by each sentence length group. Nationally, the impact associated with terms of imprisonment in Provincial/Territorial jurisdictions:

- of less than 14 days has decreased 13%, from 556 inmate years in 1985-86, to 484 inmate years in 1990-91;
- conversly, the 1-2 year sentenced admission population accounted for 6,030 inmate years in 1985-86, and increased 12% to 6,763 by 1990-91.

Overall, the number of inmate years has increased to 1,386. This suggests that there has been a significant increase (9%) in the Provincial/Territorial institutional workload from 1985-86 to 1990-91. A reflection of this is that total inmate counts increased by 11% during

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<sup>1</sup> CCJS *Trends in Custodial Counts and Admissions - Provincial and Territorial*, (JURISTAT Vol. 12, No.9, March 1992).

<sup>2</sup> *ibid.* (p. 10). Note that for the Provincial/Territorial data, the estimates falling into each category were divided by 356 to provide an indication of the workload associated with each sentence length population in "inmate years" The study also accounts for early release provisions by subtracting one-third from the inmate year value.

the same period.

It is notable that persons sentenced to 1-14 days accounted for **30%** of total admissions in 1990-91, but only **3%** of total workload years. Conversely, admissions of 366-730 days accounted for **5%** of total admissions, but **39%** of workload years.

#### ii) Federal workload

In **Table P** we show the same estimates calculated for Federal workload (note that the numbers in each category have been reduced by 1/3rd., to reflect the deductions for early release used in the Provincial methodology). The methodology is identical, and the data series are extended for several additional years (from FY 1979 to FY 1993).

- Between 1979 and 1993, the contribution of federal inmates serving less than 4 years has increased from **4,050** to **6,443** inmate years, or an increase of **59%**;
- the contribution of inmates serving sentences over 15 years decreased slightly, from **2,215** to **2,188** inmate years, or a decrease of **-1%**;
- overall, the total inmate years increased from **10,314** to **13,652**, or by **32%**. Most of this increase appears to be made up of an increased contribution of shorter term offenders.

In 1993, inmates with a sentence of less than 4 years made up **72.7%** of total admissions (e.g., from **Table N**), but account for only **47.2%** of total estimated inmate years. Conversely, inmates sentenced to 15 years or more made up only **3.5%** of all admissions but accounted for **16%** of total estimated inmate years.

### Adult Correctional Expenditure Trends

The costs of incarceration and of other correctional programs are of concern to both the justice community and the public. The public in particular is concerned that Governments are not seen to be wasting hard earned taxpayer's dollars. In this regard, recent data from Statistics Canada on expenditures for adult corrections in Canada will be of some interest<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) has recently provided preliminary results from its annual Adult Correctional Revenue, Expenditure and Personnel survey (*Correctional Expenditures and Personnel in Canada, 1987-88 to 1991-92*, November 1992).

The first thing of note is that, in 1991-92 the counts of offenders in all correctional programs, both federally and provincially, reached record numbers. By comparison, the amount of money expended on adult corrections in Canada has remained relatively constant. The total operating expenditures are considerable, reaching nearly 2 billion dollars last year.

It is also a fact, however, that operational expenditures on adult corrections, both federal and provincial, are only 1.1% of the total Government expenditures in Canada.

Year	Federal Government		Provincial Governments		Total		Total per Capita	
	Current \$	Constant 1987-88 \$	Current \$	Constant 1987-88 \$	Current \$	Constant 1987-88 \$	Current \$	Constant 1987-88 \$
	Millions \$						Actual \$	
1987-88	698.4	688.4	732.1	732.1	1,420.5	1,420.5	55.45	55.45
1988-89	713.6	685.3	763.7	733.5	1,477.3	1,418.8	57.01	54.75
1989-90	807.8	737.3	847.3	773.4	1,655.1	1,510.7	63.13	57.62
1990-91	862.0	749.5	938.2	815.7	1,800.2	1,565.2	67.72	58.88
1991-92	876.4	729.6	1,004.5	836.4	1,890.9	1,566.0	69.69	58.02

Source: CCJS: Correctional Expenditures and Personnel in Canada, 1987-88 to 1991-92 (preliminary data, for release November 30, 1992).

#### a) Federal expenditures

The total federal operational expenditure on corrections in 1991-92 current dollars was almost \$900 million, an increase of nearly \$15 million or less than 2% over 1990-91 operational expenditures. In constant (1987-88) dollars, however, operational expenditures actually decreased - by about 20 million dollars, or 2.7%, from \$750 million to about \$730 million.

At the same time, provincial operating expenditures increases by about \$65 million current dollars (or by \$20 million in 1987-88 dollars).

#### b) Federal per capita costs lower than provincial

The per capita operation costs for adult corrections in all of Canada increased from \$67.72 to \$69.69 over the past year, in current dollars, but actually declined marginally when measured in constant (1987-88) dollars - from \$58.88 to \$58.02.

The per capita cost of federal operating expenditures was \$32.47 in 1991-92 in current



dollars (and \$27.03 per capita in 1987-88 dollars)<sup>4</sup> .

This compares with average provincial per capita current dollar operating costs of \$37.22. The federal government spent less in constant (1987-88) dollars on adult corrections operations for this past year than for the previous one, and its per capita costs were less than provincial costs.

c) Federal Operation costs increase less than population.

The total federal offender population grew from 21,730 to 22,425 offenders during 1991-92, an increase of 1,695 offenders or 3 percent. At the same time, operational expenditures increased from \$862.0 million to \$876.5 million, an increase of only 1.7 percent.

Another way of comparing costs is to calculate operational expenditures per offender:

- in 1990-91, expenditures represented about \$39,700 per offender per year while in 1991-92 the per offender expenditure was about \$39,080, a decrease of -\$620 in the average operational expenditures per offender.

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<sup>4</sup> CCJS, *Correctional Expenditures and Personnel in Canada, 1978-88 to 1991-92.*

**Table M: Crime and Incarceration Trends, 1986-1987 to 1990-1991**  
**Tableau 1: Tendances de la criminalité et de l'incarcération, 1986-1987 à 1990-1991**

Year Année	Actual Crimes* Crimes réelles*	Adults Charged* Adultes inculpés*	Sentenced admissions/des condamnés	
			Provincial**	Federal***
1987	2,368,956	411,845	116,229	3,741
1988	2,392,419	419,258	117,325	4,248
1989	2,430,750	420,129	116,051	4,319
1990	2,627,274	440,724	115,100	4,663
1991	2,898,814	481,250	114,834	4,646

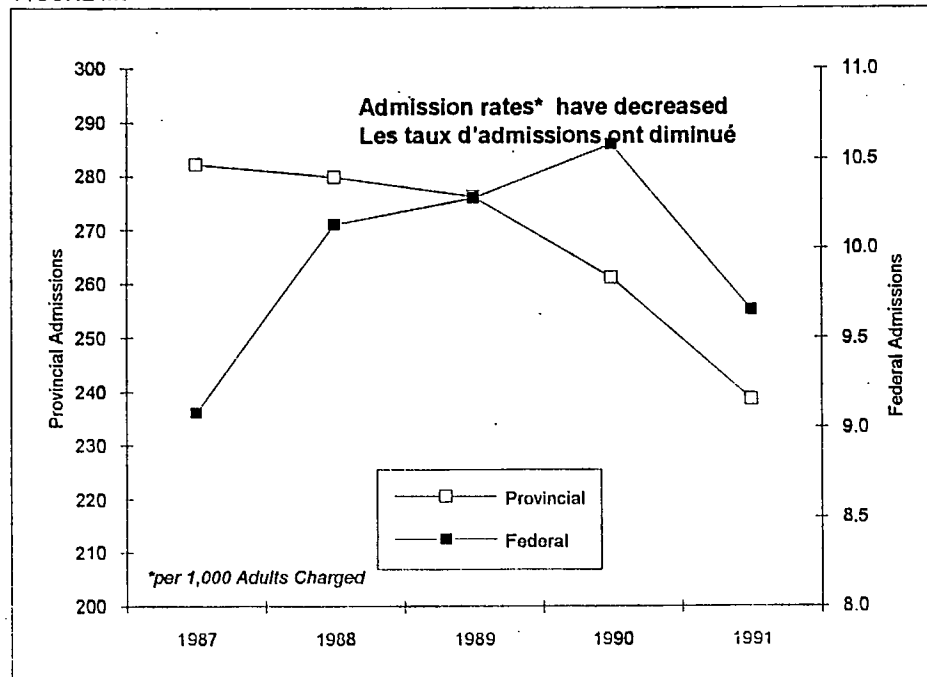
Source: Crime Trends in Canada 1962 - 1990 (CCJS); Trends in Custodial Counts and Admissions - Provinces and Territories (CCJS). / Tendances de la criminalité au Canada, 1962 à 1990 (CCSJ); Tendances relatives au nombre de détenus et aux admissions dans les établissements de détention - provinces et territoires (CCSJ).  
 \* Criminal code and drug offences only / Infractions au Code criminel et les infractions à la drogues seulement. \*\* Sentenced admissions only / admissions des condamnés seulement (Rates, per 1,000 Adults Charged). \*\*\* Warrant admissions only / Mandats d'incarcération seulement (Rates, per 1,000 Adults Charged).

**Table M1: Adults Charged and Incarcerated.**  
**Tableaux M1: Adultes inculpés et incarcérés.**

Year Année	Adults Charged per 1000 Actual Offences/ Adultes inculpés par 1000 crimes	Provincial Admissions per 1000 Adults Charged/ Admissions provinciales par 1000 adultes inculpés	Federal Admissions per 1000 Adults Charged/ Admissions fédérales par 1000 adultes inculpés
1987	174	282	9.1
1988	175	280	10.1
1989	173	276	10.3
1990	168	261	10.6
1991	166	239	9.7

Source: Table M/Tableau M.

FIGURE M1.



**TABLE N:**

**A: FEDERAL OFFENDERS AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTIONS AT ADMISSION (N)**

FY	<4 YRS	4<6 YRS	6<10 YRS	10<15 YRS	15+ YRS	TOTAL
1979	3,281	784	425	119	253	4,862
1980	3,341	641	363	109	199	4,653
1981	3,536	637	345	92	185	4,795
1982	3,925	733	388	129	230	5,405
1983	4,154	829	410	139	285	5,817
1984	4,214	830	403	136	288	5,871
1985	4,179	827	413	147	231	5,797
1986	4,411	848	457	120	246	6,082
1987	4,395	881	452	146	268	6,142
1988	4,403	969	503	187	267	6,329
1989	4,450	877	515	189	271	6,302
1990	4,603	1,000	550	136	284	6,573
1991	4,477	1,035	524	154	301	6,491
1992	5,280	1,049	539	165	284	7,317
1993	5,219	1,049	516	145	250	7,179

**B: FEDERAL OFFENDERS AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTIONS AT ADMISSION (%)**

FY	<4 YRS	4<6 YRS	6<10 YRS	10<15 YRS	15+ YRS	TOTAL
1979	67.5	16.1	8.7	2.4	5.2	100.0
1980	71.8	13.8	7.8	2.3	4.3	100.0
1981	73.7	13.3	7.2	1.9	3.9	100.0
1982	72.6	13.6	7.2	2.4	4.3	100.0
1983	71.4	14.3	7.0	2.4	4.9	100.0
1984	71.8	14.1	6.9	2.3	4.9	100.0
1985	72.1	14.3	7.1	2.5	4.0	100.0
1986	72.5	13.9	7.5	2.0	4.0	100.0
1987	71.6	14.3	7.4	2.4	4.4	100.0
1988	69.6	15.3	7.9	3.0	4.2	100.0
1989	70.6	13.9	8.2	3.0	4.3	100.0
1990	70.0	15.2	8.4	2.1	4.3	100.0
1991	69.0	15.9	8.1	2.4	4.6	100.0
1992	72.2	14.3	7.4	2.3	3.9	100.0
1993	72.7	14.6	7.2	2.0	3.5	100.0

FIGURE N

### FEDERAL AGGREGATE SENTENCE DISTRIBUTION (% AT ADMISSION)

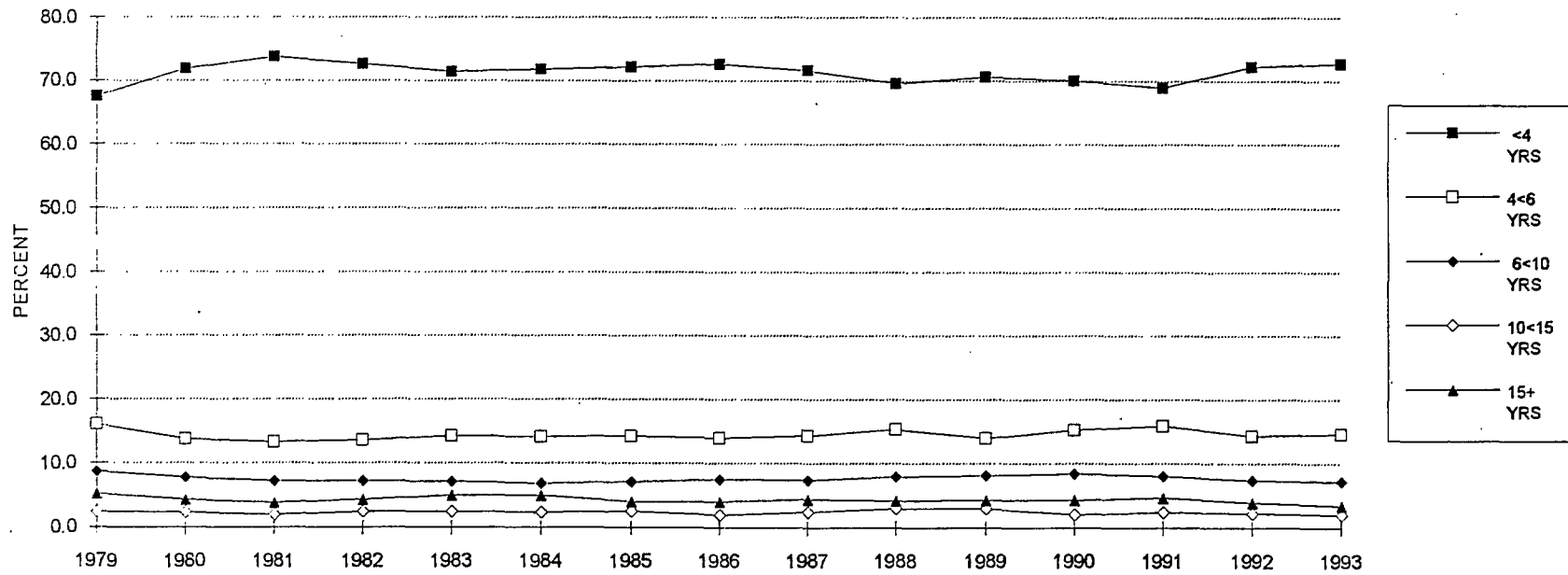


TABLE O:

**A: PROVINCIAL WORKLOAD ESTIMATES (INMATE YEARS) - MEDIAN LENGTH OF SENTENCE(1) TIMES NUMBER OF OFFENDERS IN EACH CATEGORY**

FY	1-14 DAYS	15-31 DAYS	32-92 DAYS	93-184 DAYS	185-365 DAYS	366-730 DAYS	TOTAL INMATE YEARS
1985-86	556	1,076	2,588	2,532	3,417	6,030	16,199
1986-87	541	963	2,635	2,475	3,018	6,197	15,829
1987-88	525	1,024	2,672	2,479	3,119	6,296	16,115
1988-89	502	1,021	2,668	2,796	3,056	6,718	16,761
1989-90	488	990	2,858	2,841	3,103	6,958	17,238
1990-91	484	1,079	3,031	3,133	3,095	6,763	17,585

**B: PROVINCIAL WORKLOAD ESTIMATES (% INMATE YEARS) - MEDIAN LENGTH OF SENTENCE(1) TIMES NUMBER OF OFFENDERS IN EACH CATEGORY**

FY	1-14 DAYS	15-31 DAYS	32-92 DAYS	93-184 DAYS	185-365 DAYS	366-730 DAYS	TOTAL INMATE YEARS
1985-86	3.4%	6.6%	16.0%	15.6%	21.1%	37.2%	100.0%
1986-87	3.4%	6.1%	16.6%	15.6%	19.1%	39.1%	100.0%
1987-88	3.3%	6.4%	16.6%	15.4%	19.4%	39.1%	100.0%
1988-89	3.0%	6.1%	15.9%	16.7%	18.2%	40.1%	100.0%
1989-90	2.8%	5.7%	16.6%	16.5%	18.0%	40.4%	100.0%
1990-91	2.8%	6.1%	17.2%	17.8%	17.6%	38.5%	100.0%

(1): The median of each sentence length category (e.g., everyone in the 1-14 day category receives a 7.5 day sentence), multiplied by the number of offenders falling into this category, in days. Dividing by 365 provides an estimate of inmate years contributed by each category. The result in each category is reduced by 1/3rd., to reflect early release.

Source: CCJS JURISTAT: Trends in Custodial Counts and Admissions - Provinces and Territories (Vol. 12, No. 9; March 1992).

FIGURE O

### LENGTH OF SENTENCE - PROVINCIAL WORKLOAD DISTRIBUTION (%) IN INMATE YEARS

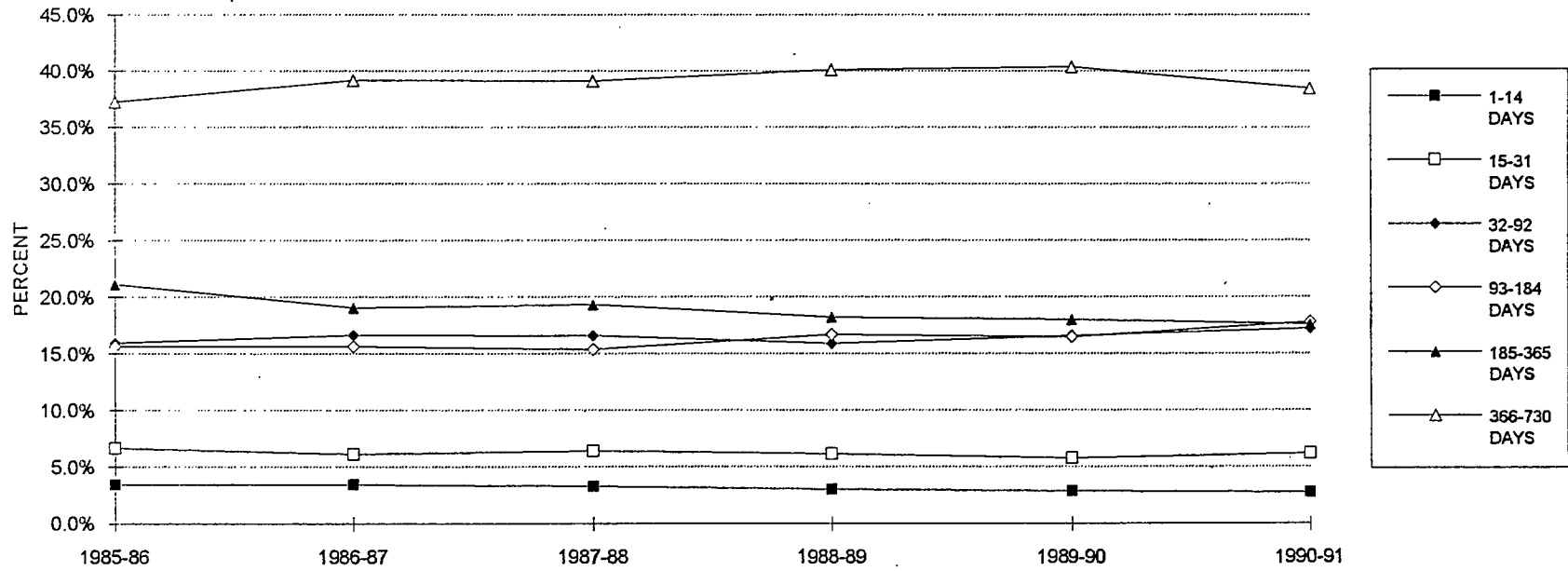


TABLE P:

A: FEDERAL WORKLOAD ESTIMATES (INMATE YEARS) (1)

FY	<4 YRS	4<6 YRS	6<10 YRS	10<15 YRS	15+ YRS	TOTAL INMATE YEARS
1979	4,050	1,760	1,622	668	2,215	10,314
1980	4,124	1,439	1,304	612	1,742	9,220
1981	4,365	1,430	1,239	516	1,619	9,169
1982	4,845	1,645	1,393	724	2,013	10,621
1983	5,128	1,861	1,472	780	2,495	11,736
1984	5,202	1,863	1,447	763	2,521	11,796
1985	5,159	1,856	1,483	825	2,022	11,345
1986	5,445	1,903	1,641	673	2,153	11,817
1987	5,426	1,977	1,623	819	2,346	12,191
1988	5,435	2,175	1,806	1,049	2,337	12,803
1989	5,493	1,968	1,849	1,061	2,372	12,744
1990	5,682	2,245	1,975	763	2,486	13,151
1991	5,527	2,323	1,882	864	2,635	13,231
1992	6,518	2,354	1,936	926	2,486	14,220
1993	6,443	2,354	1,853	814	2,188	13,652

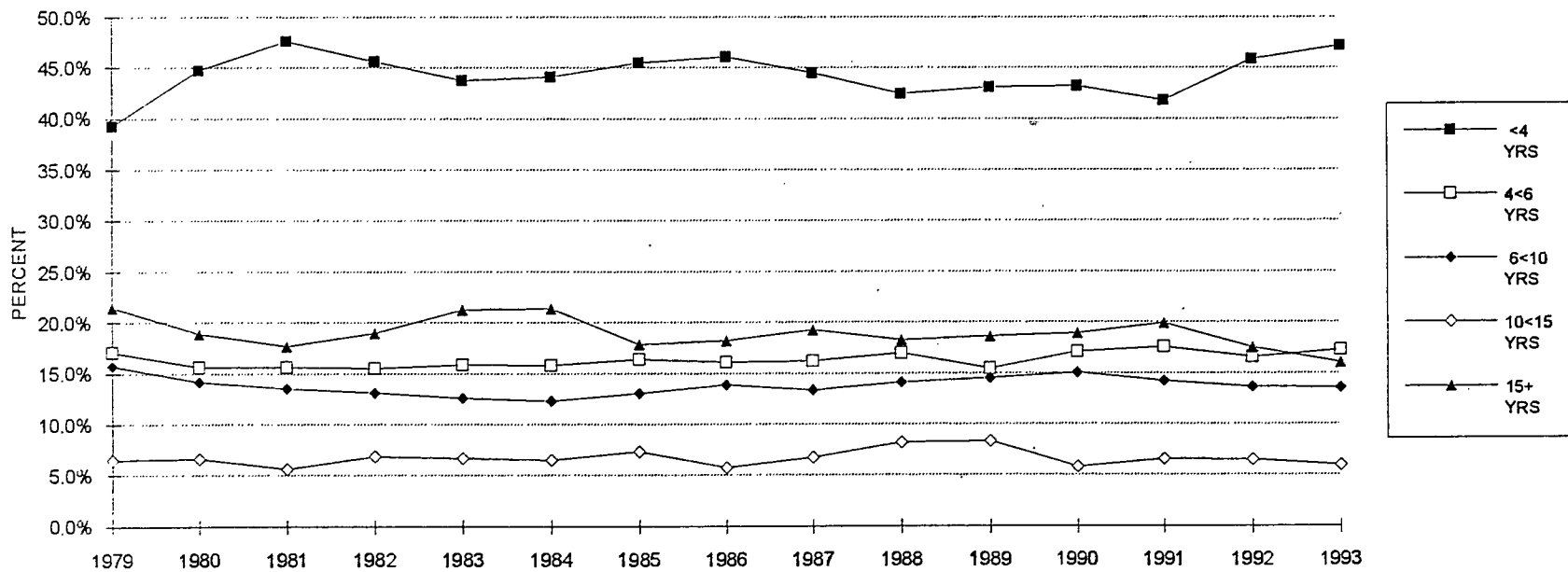
B: FEDERAL WORKLOAD ESTIMATES (% INMATE YEARS) (1)

FY	<4 YRS	4<6 YRS	6<10 YRS	10<15 YRS	15+ YRS	TOTAL INMATE YEARS
1979	39.3%	17.1%	15.7%	6.5%	21.5%	100.0%
1980	44.7%	15.6%	14.1%	6.6%	18.9%	100.0%
1981	47.6%	15.6%	13.5%	5.6%	17.7%	100.0%
1982	45.6%	15.5%	13.1%	6.8%	19.0%	100.0%
1983	43.7%	15.9%	12.5%	6.6%	21.3%	100.0%
1984	44.1%	15.8%	12.3%	6.5%	21.4%	100.0%
1985	45.5%	16.4%	13.1%	7.3%	17.8%	100.0%
1986	46.1%	16.1%	13.9%	5.7%	18.2%	100.0%
1987	44.5%	16.2%	13.3%	6.7%	19.2%	100.0%
1988	42.5%	17.0%	14.1%	8.2%	18.3%	100.0%
1989	43.1%	15.4%	14.5%	8.3%	18.6%	100.0%
1990	43.2%	17.1%	15.0%	5.8%	18.9%	100.0%
1991	41.8%	17.6%	14.2%	6.5%	19.9%	100.0%
1992	45.8%	16.6%	13.6%	6.5%	17.5%	100.0%
1993	47.2%	17.2%	13.6%	6.0%	16.0%	100.0%

(1): The median of each sentence length category (e.g., everyone in the <4 YR category receives a median 3 year sentence), multiplied by the number of offenders falling into this category. The category medians used are: <4 YRS = 2.75; 4<6 YRS = 5; 6<10 YRS = 8; 10<15 YRS = 12.5; 15+ YRS = 19.5. Note that the result in each category is reduced by 1/3rd., to reflect early release.  
Source: Research and Statistics Branch, OPPS and OIS database.

FIGURE P

### LENGTH OF SENTENCE - FEDERAL WORKLOAD DISTRIBUTION (%) IN INMATE YEARS





## SECTION V: UNITED STATES/CANADA COMPARISONS

Canadians typically have an interest in comparing our crime trends relative to our neighbour to the south. This section provides information on some general crime trends for the two countries.

### The U.S. Crime Index

The United States has for many years conducted an annual crime survey under the auspices of the FBI. The U.S. Crime Index collects crime data similar to Canada's UCR survey, but coverage is not nearly as inclusive as for Canada.

For example, the U.S. Crime Index includes under violence the offences of Murder, Forceable Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault; for property offences, they include Burglary, Larceny-theft, and Motor Vehicle Theft (they also nominally include Arson, but the numbers have never been reported). Thus, the U.S. Crime Index is a "seriousness" index (which reports on major crimes).

The Canadian UCR survey is more inclusive: in addition to these 8 (or 9 including Arson) index offences, the Canadian UCR survey captures almost 100 different offences. The data that is being used in this report covers all Criminal Code offences (excluding Criminal Code Traffic offences), including violent offences such as infanticides, manslaughter, common assault and sexual assaults, other sexual offences, and abductions; property offences include frauds and possession of stolen goods; under other offences are included prostitution, gaming and betting, offensive weapons, trespass, escapes, and mischief. In addition to criminal code offences, we have also included data for federal drug offences (NCA and FDA).

Therefore, historical comparisons of the U.S. and Canadian UCR crime survey data can only compare the two trends, and not the actual numbers or rates. With this caveat in mind, we will see that the trends in U.S. crime has been remarkably similar to the patterns found earlier in Canada (SECTION I above) over the past thirty years. **Table R** provides an overall view of the Crime Index for 1962 to 1990, along with U.S. population data, and counts of U.S. sentenced Federal and State prisoners.

- the total of the U.S. crime index has increases from about **3.75** million offences known to police in 1962 to almost **14.5** million in 1990, an increase of about **290%**.
- violent crimes in the U.S. Index have increased during this period from about 301,000 to over 1.8 million, an increase of 900 %.

- property crimes in the U.S. Index have increased from about 3.5 million to nearly 12.7 million, an increase of 400 %.

In the past thirty years, U.S. violent, property and total index crimes have shown remarkably linear upward trend, overlaid with intermittent downward cycles. This can be seen clearly from the graphs shown as **Figure R-1 & -2**. There are three major peaks and valleys in the trends, with the valleys corresponding to the periods 1971-72, again in 1976-77, and finally in 1981-84. These temporal changes are not reflected in the violent index trend. Note that these graphs probably understates the growth in overall U.S. crime, since they show only serious index offences.

### **Comparative Trends for "Major Offences"**

**Table S** provides corresponding U.S. and Canadian data for six major offence groups, from the U.S. Crime Index with the Canadian UCR (e.g., for the offence groups of Murder & Manslaughter, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary/Break and Enter, Larceny and Theft/Theft Over and Under, and Theft Motor Vehicles)<sup>5</sup>. We can see from these data that U.S. crime rates are:

- significantly higher for violent crime rates per 100,000 population, for example:
  - rates per 100,000 population for homicide offences (murder and manslaughter), for Robberies, and for Aggravated Assaults are all significantly higher than equivalent Canadian rates (**Figure S-1&2**);
- roughly comparable for property crime offences per 100,000 population, for example:
  - the crime rates for Burglary, Larceny-Theft and Theft Motor Vehicle) are roughly the same as corresponding Canadian rates (**Figure S-3**);
- the trends in the crime rates, for both violent and property offences, have been roughly

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<sup>5</sup> Of the 8 major crimes occurring in the U.S. Crime Index, the offences of "Forcible Rape" and "Arson" cannot be paired with equivalent Canadian UCR data: i) although Arson is an Index offence, no data has ever been published for this offence; ii) for Forceable Rape, since 1983 there no longer exists an equivalent Canadian offence (in 1983, a new offence category - Sexual Assault - was introduced to replace the previous Criminal Code offences of Rape and Indecent Assault. The data for this new offence clearly indicate that they include a much broader population of offenders than the previous offence categories). Source for the U.S. Crime Index data is the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics: **SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS 1991** (Table 3.127, p. 372).

the same in both countries between 1980 and 1990.

### **The U.S. War on Drugs**

One offence where the trend has not been the same is in relation to drug offences. Drug offences are not included in the Crime Index, but arrest and incarceration data is available for several previous years. For example:

- the number of police reported arrests increased for all crimes from **6.85** million persons in 1980 to **8.97** million in 1990, an increase of **31 %**. Property arrests increased **13.5%** and violent crime arrests increased by **45.2%**;
- during the same period, drug abuse violation arrests increased from **402,000** to **682,000**, an increase of **70%**.

In Canada during this period, the number of adults charged by police with drug infractions *decreased* from **59,000** to **41,000**, or from **335** to **206** adults charged per 100,000 adult population.

The arrest rates for drug offences has increased dramatically in the U.S. since 1980, at a rate much faster than for other crimes. This has also effected incarcerations; for example, the proportion of the population of the U. S. Federal Bureau of Prisons who were sentenced on a drug offence has increased from approximately 15% to about 55% since 1980. This dramatic increase in the drug offender population has not been experienced in Canada.

**TABLE R:**

**UNITED STATES CRIME INDEX**

YEAR	Total index crime	U.S. violent Crime	U.S. property Crime	USA population (000s)	Total index RATE	U.S. violent RATE	U.S. property RATE
1962	3,752,200	301,510	3,450,700	185,771	2,020	162.3	1,858
1963	4,109,500	316,970	3,792,500	188,483	2,180	168.2	2,012
1964	4,564,600	364,220	4,200,400	191,141	2,388	190.6	2,198
1965	4,739,400	387,390	4,352,000	193,526	2,449	200.2	2,249
1966	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	195,576	2,671	220.0	2,451
1967	5,903,400	499,930	5,403,500	197,457	2,990	253.2	2,737
1968	6,720,200	595,010	6,125,200	199,399	3,370	298.4	3,072
1969	7,410,900	661,870	6,749,000	201,385	3,680	328.7	3,351
1970	8,098,000	738,820	7,359,200	203,235	3,985	363.5	3,621
1971	8,588,200	816,500	7,771,700	206,212	4,165	396.0	3,769
1972	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	208,230	3,961	401.0	3,560
1973	8,718,100	875,910	7,842,200	209,851	4,154	417.4	3,737
1974	10,253,400	974,720	9,278,700	211,392	4,850	461.1	4,389
1975	11,292,400	1,039,710	10,252,700	213,124	5,299	487.8	4,811
1976	11,349,700	1,004,210	10,345,500	214,659	5,287	467.8	4,820
1977	10,984,500	1,029,580	9,955,000	216,332	5,078	475.9	4,602
1978	11,209,000	1,085,550	10,123,400	218,059	5,140	497.8	4,643
1979	12,249,500	1,208,030	10,041,500	220,099	5,565	548.9	4,562
1980	13,408,300	1,344,520	12,063,700	225,349	5,950	596.6	5,353
1981	13,423,800	1,361,820	12,061,900	229,146	5,858	594.3	5,264
1982	12,974,400	1,322,390	11,652,000	231,534	5,604	571.1	5,033
1983	12,108,600	1,258,090	10,850,500	233,981	5,175	537.7	4,637
1984	11,881,800	1,273,280	10,608,500	236,158	5,031	539.2	4,492
1985	12,430,400	1,327,700	11,102,600	238,740	5,207	556.1	4,650
1986	13,210,800	1,488,140	11,722,700	241,077	5,480	617.3	4,863
1987	13,508,700	1,484,000	12,024,700	243,400	5,550	609.7	4,940
1988	13,923,086	1,566,220	12,356,865	245,807	5,664	637.2	5,027
1989	14,251,400	1,646,040	12,605,400	248,239	5,741	663.1	5,078
1990	14,475,600	1,820,130	12,655,500	248,710	5,820	731.8	5,088

U.S. Department of Justice: SOURCEBOOK, 1991. The U.S. Crime Index includes:  
 Violent offences of Murder, Forceable Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault; and  
 Property offences of Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson.  
 Data are not included in the Index for the offence of Arson.

FIGURE R-1

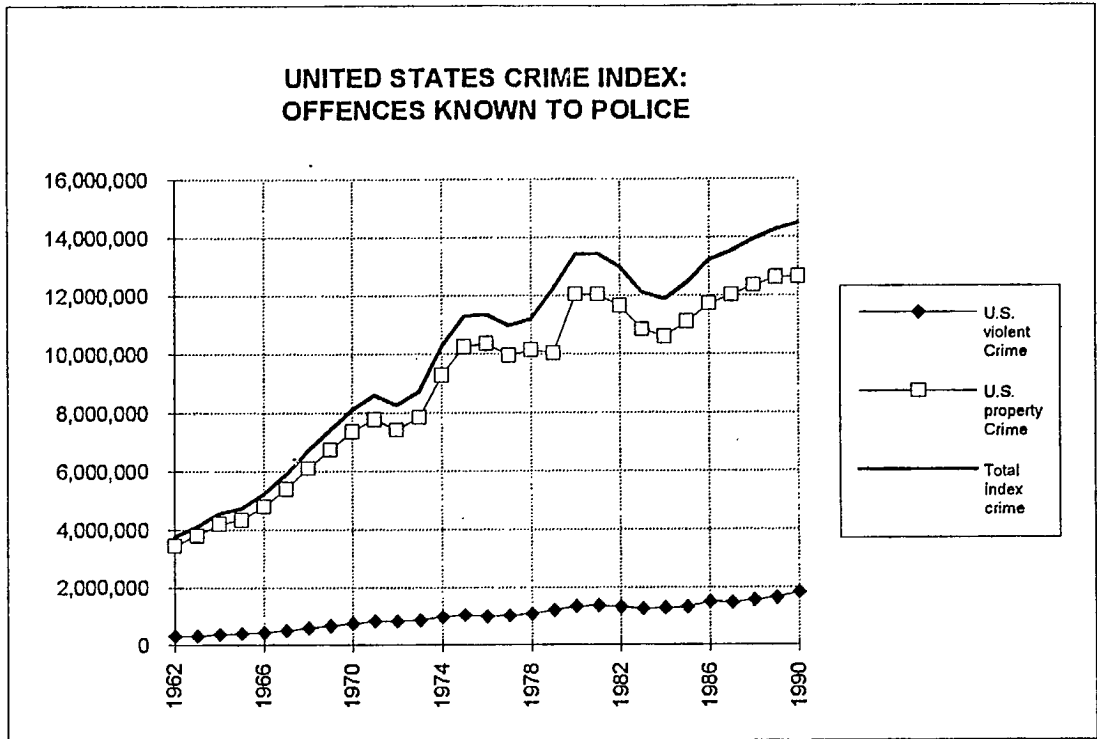
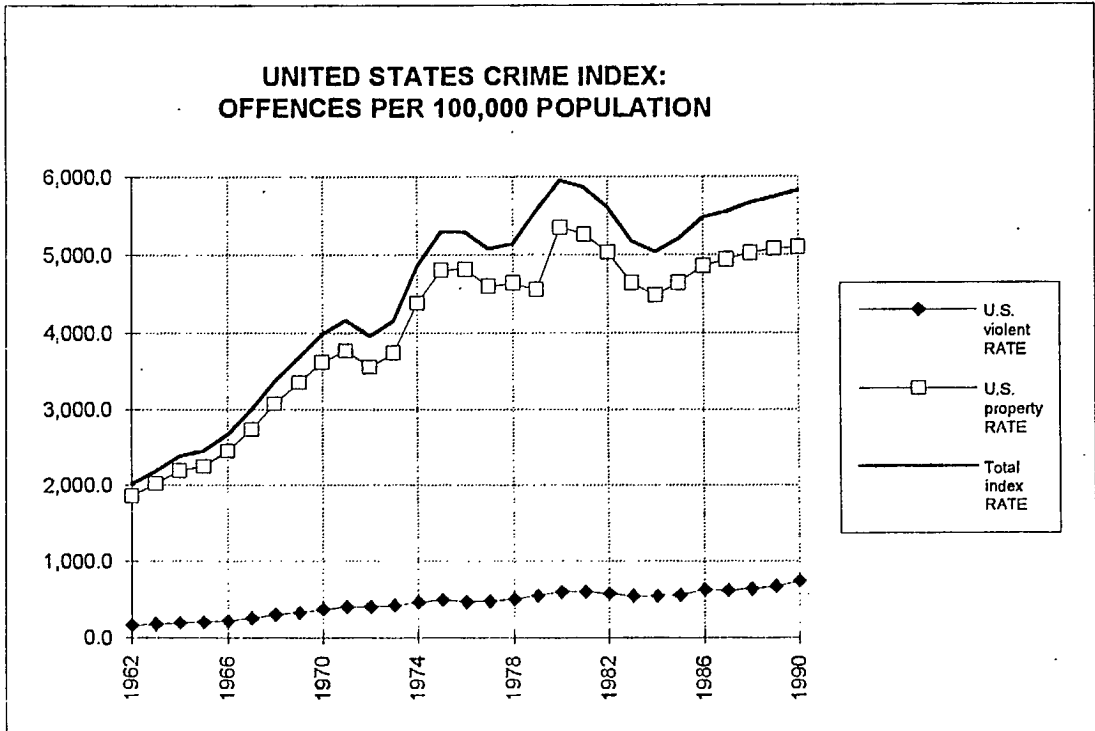


FIGURE R-2



**TABLE S:**

**CANADA/UNITED STATES - SELECTED INDEX CRIMES**

**UNITED STATES**

Year	U.S. Homicides	U.S. Robberies	U.S. Aggravated Assault	U.S. Burglary	U.S. Larceny-Theft	U.S. Motor Vehicle Theft
1980	23,040	565,840	672,650	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700
1981	22,520	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800
1982	21,010	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400
1983	19,310	506,570	653,290	3,129,900	6,712,800	1,007,900
1984	18,960	485,010	685,350	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200
1985	18,980	497,870	723,250	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900
1986	20,610	542,870	834,320	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100
1987	20,100	517,700	855,090	3,236,200	7,499,900	1,288,700
1988	20,680	542,970	910,090	3,218,100	7,705,900	1,432,900
1989	21,500	578,330	951,710	3,168,200	7,872,400	1,564,800
1990	23,440	639,270	1,054,860	3,073,900	7,945,700	1,635,900

**U.S. RATES**

Year	U.S. Homicides	U.S. Robberies	U.S. Aggravated Assault	U.S. Burglary	U.S. Larceny-Theft	U.S. Motor Vehicle Theft
1980	10.2	251.1	298.5	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2
1981	9.8	258.7	289.7	1,649.5	3,139.7	474.7
1982	9.1	238.9	289.1	1,488.8	3,084.9	458.9
1983	8.3	216.5	279.2	1,337.7	2,869.0	430.8
1984	8.0	205.4	290.2	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1
1985	8.0	208.5	302.9	1,287.3	2,901.2	462.0
1986	8.5	225.2	346.1	1,344.5	3,010.3	507.8
1987	8.3	212.7	351.3	1,329.6	3,081.3	529.5
1988	8.4	220.9	370.2	1,309.2	3,134.9	582.9
1989	8.7	233.0	383.4	1,276.3	3,171.3	630.4
1990	9.4	257.0	424.1	1,235.9	3,194.8	657.8

SOURCEBOOK, 1991. The U.S. Crime Index includes: Violent offences of Murder, Forceable Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault; and Property offences of Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson. Data for Arson are not included in the Index for the offence of Arson.

**CANADA/UNITED STATES - SELECTED INDEX CRIMES (Cont.)**

**CANADA**

Year	CDN. Homicides	CDN. Robberies	CDN. Aggravated Assault	CDN. Break & Enter	CDN. Theft	CDN. Motor Vehicle Theft
1980	590	24,581	2,407	349,694	764,085	93,928
1981	643	26,292	2,701	367,250	828,115	96,229
1982	666	27,257	2,572	369,882	865,817	86,997
1983	676	24,274	3,506	362,376	841,202	75,988
1984	663	23,310	2,998	356,912	828,041	76,613
1985	698	22,752	2,604	356,744	821,897	82,250
1986	569	23,268	2,722	365,140	841,281	85,585
1987	642	22,523	2,513	364,144	864,231	87,061
1988	575	24,249	2,824	359,247	857,379	89,225
1989	657	25,722	3,289	348,429	844,107	100,215
1990	656	28,107	3,475	379,441	900,655	113,608

**CANADA - RATES**

Year	CDN. Homicides	CDN. Robberies	CDN. Aggravated Assault	CDN. Break & Enter	CDN. Theft	CDN. Motor Vehicle Theft
1980	2.5	102.2	10.0	1,454.5	3,178.1	390.7
1981	2.6	108.0	11.1	1,508.7	3,402.0	395.3
1982	2.7	110.9	10.5	1,504.7	3,522.2	353.9
1983	2.7	97.9	14.1	1,461.9	3,393.6	306.6
1984	2.7	93.3	12.0	1,428.9	3,315.0	306.7
1985	2.8	90.4	10.3	1,417.5	3,265.8	326.8
1986	2.2	91.8	10.7	1,440.2	3,318.3	337.6
1987	2.5	87.9	9.8	1,421.5	3,373.6	339.9
1988	2.2	93.5	10.9	1,385.8	3,307.4	344.2
1989	2.5	98.1	12.5	1,328.9	3,219.5	382.2
1990	2.5	105.7	13.1	1,427.3	3,387.9	427.4

FIGURE S-1

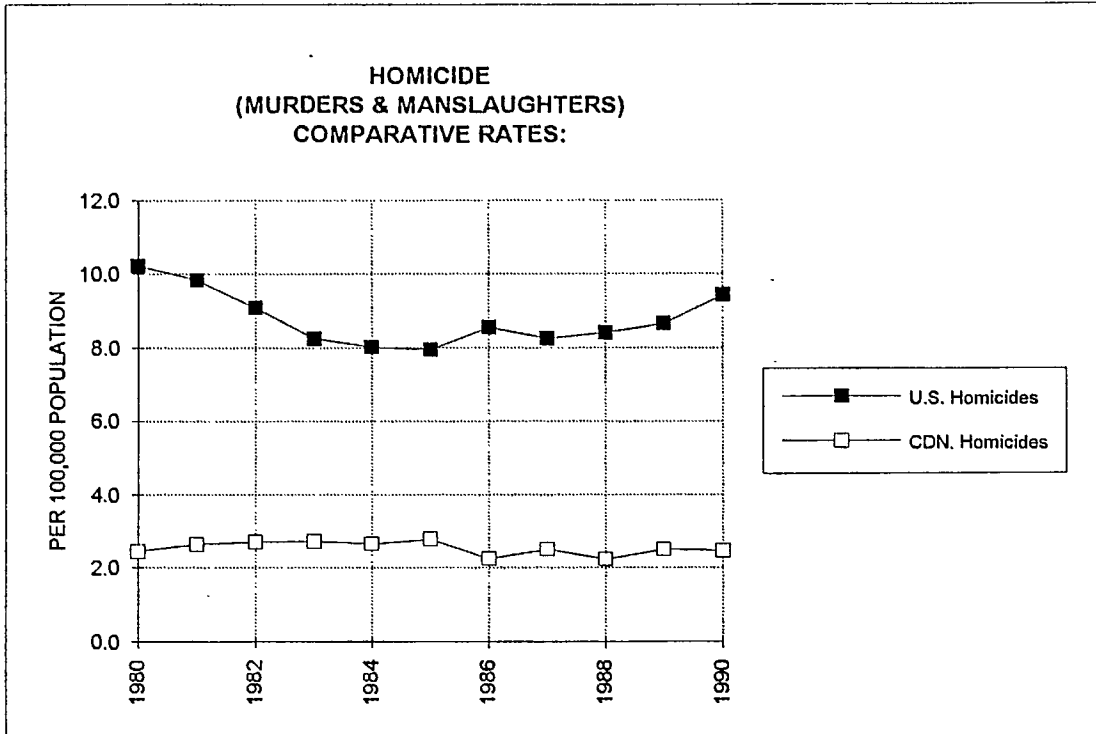


FIGURE S-2

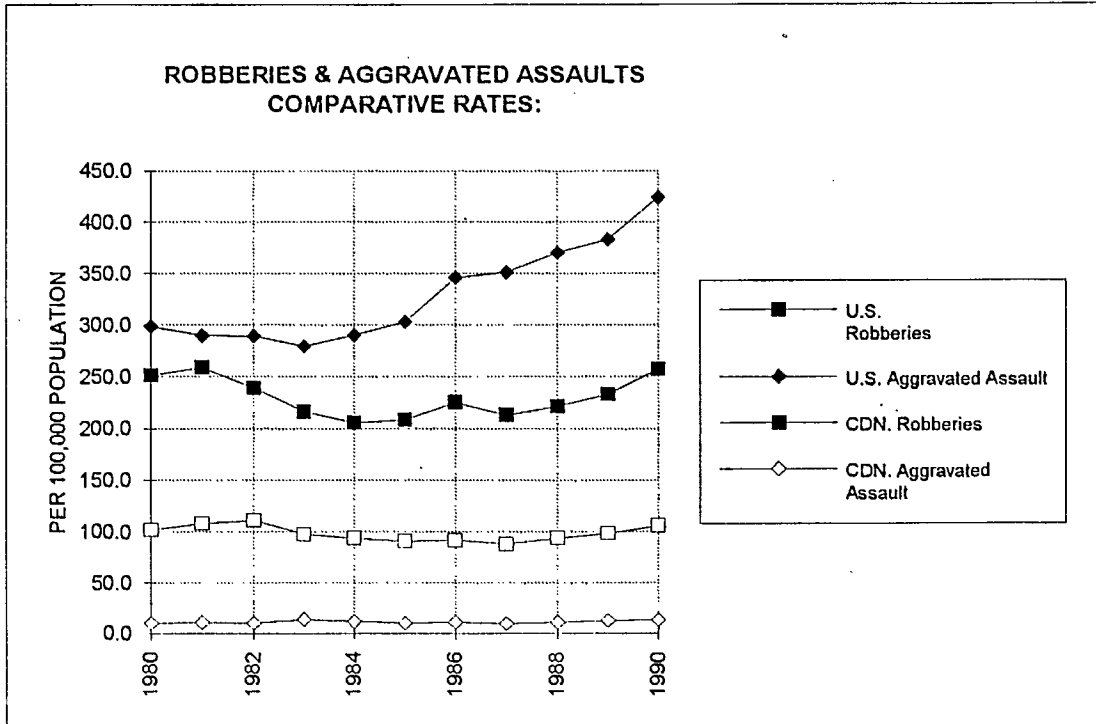
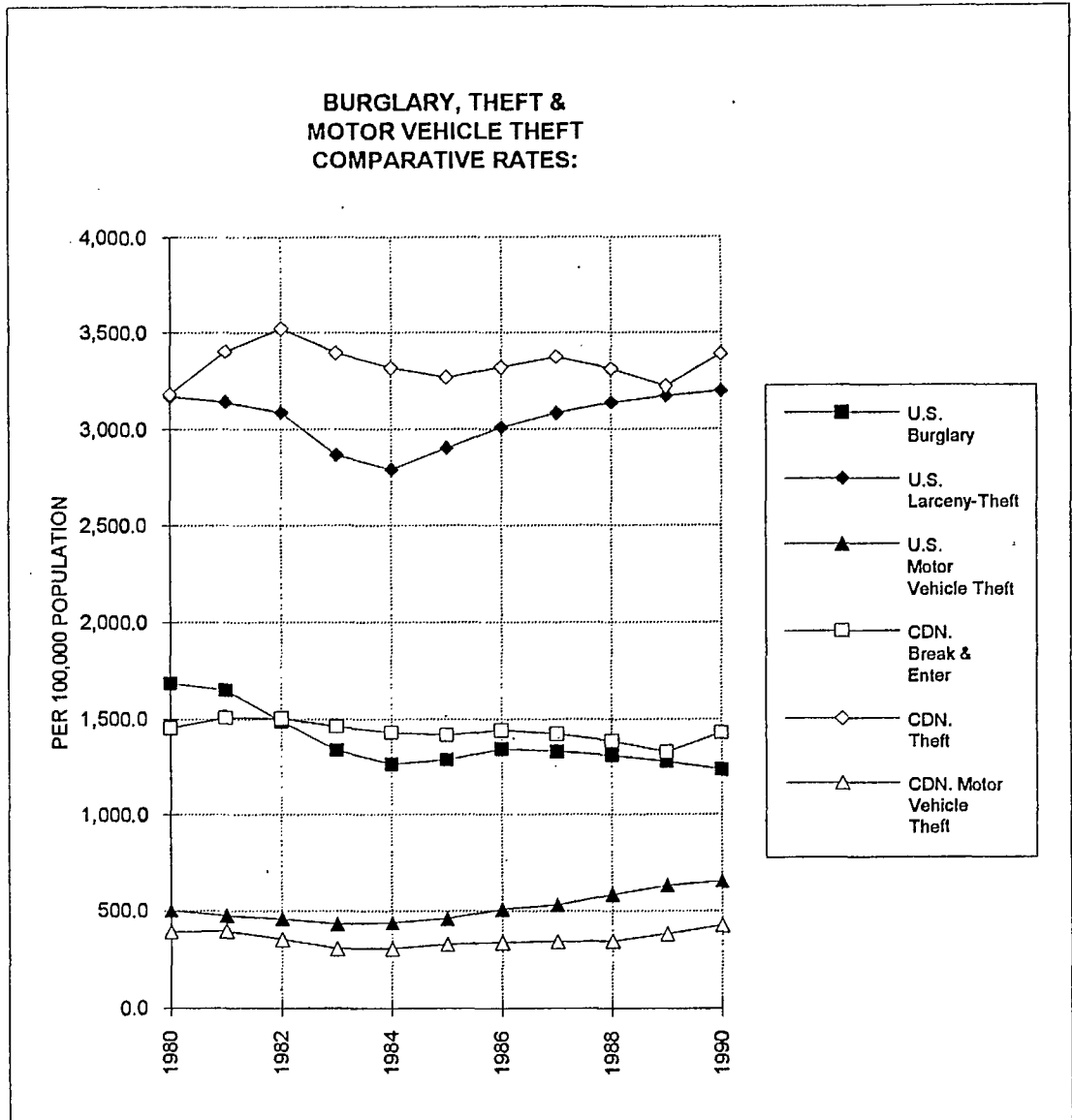




FIGURE S-3



## SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL CRIME AND CORRECTIONS COMPARISONS

Comparisons of indicators of criminality and incarceration across nations is often hindered by numerous methodological problems. Despite these difficulties, a recent study from the CCJS<sup>6</sup> has been able to provide estimates of a number of comparable indicators, for nine industrialized countries.

These indicators include incarceration rates which are standardized for national populations, as well as an indicator which is standardized for the number of recorded crimes in each country. Data for nine countries was assembled for the study (e.g., data for Canada, the U.S.A., Australia, England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Switzerland, Denmark and Sweden). Individual data sources are provided in the CCJS study cited above.

### a) sentenced prisoners per 100,000 population.

The number of sentenced prisoners in each country (as well as the other pertinent information), is given in the column under the title "incarceration rate", in **Table T. Figure T-1** provides a graphic picture of the 1990 ranking of the nine countries, in terms of the incarceration rate:

- in 1990 Canada had the third highest sentenced prison population (92) per 100,000 population, after the United States (310) and Switzerland (134).
- Canada's incarceration rate in 1990 is significantly lower than the two countries ranked above it on the scale (the U.S.A. and Switzerland), and significantly higher than the six countries ranked below it (Northern Ireland, the closest, has an incarceration rate of 73.3).

During the period 1980-1990, the incarceration rates have shown quite different trends for the nine countries. These trends can be viewed in **Figure T-3**:

- The incarceration rate in Canada has increased from 81.1 in 1980, to 92.1 in 1990, an increase of 13.6%.
- The United States has experienced far and away the largest increase in this period, increasing more than 120%, from 140 to 310. Australia (20%) and Scotland (18.5%)

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<sup>6</sup> JURISTAT, International Incarceration Patterns, 1980 - 1990 (Vol.12, No.3, February 1992).

showed the next largest increases.

- Canada's 1980-1990 increase was similar to that experienced in the remaining countries, other than those mentioned above (e.g., between 10 - 15% change over the decade).

b) sentenced prisoners per 100,000 crimes.

Another way of estimating incarceration rates is in terms of the number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 recorded crimes. The final column of **Table T** provides this information, for each country, annually for the period 1980-1990

**Figure T-2** shows the ranking of the nine countries in 1990, in terms of the rate of incarcerations per 100,000 recorded crimes:

- as shown in **Figure T-2**, Canada ranked only fourth in terms of the number of sentenced inmates per 100,000 recorded offences (897), and was significantly lower than the rates in countries ranked above (e.g., Switzerland at 7537, the U.S.A. at 5328, or Northern Ireland at 2069).
- Canada's 1990 rate was much lower than the three countries which ranked above, in terms of the number of incarcerations per 100,000 crimes, and more similar to the five lower ranked countries.

**Figure T-4** provides a graphic view of the changes that have occurred in each country, between 1980 and 1990:

- Canada's sentenced population per 100,000 recorded offences was 897 in 1990, a decrease of -0.3% from the 900 rating in 1980.
- The decline experienced by Canada is echoed in the estimates for most other countries - all countries except the U.S.A. experienced some decline in the rate of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 recorded crimes.
- Only the U.S.A. experience gives evidence of an increase in the use of incarceration per 100,000 crimes, and this increase was very significant (an increase of about 125% between 1980 and 1990).

TABLE T:

**SENTENCED PRISONERS AND RECORDED OFFENCES,  
SELECTED INTERNATIONAL NUMBERS AND RATES, 1980-1990**

	TOTAL POPULATION (000)	PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE(1)	INCARCERATION RATE(2)	TOTAL RECORDED OFFENCES	PRISONERS PER 100,000 OFFENCES
<b>CANADA</b>					
1980	24,042.5	19,487	81.1	2,165,184	900
1981	24,342.0	20,827	85.6	2,288,625	910
1982	24,634.3	23,383	94.9	2,316,533	1,009
1983	24,889.8	24,336	97.8	2,249,244	1,082
1984	25,127.8	24,323	96.8	2,239,534	1,086
1985	25,165.6	23,904	95.0	2,270,295	1,053
1986	25,352.9	23,182	91.4	2,374,251	976
1987	25,617.4	22,628	88.3	2,470,958	916
1988	25,932.0	23,211	89.5	2,486,479	933
1989	26,218.6	25,338	96.6	2,534,322	1,000
1990	26,574.0	24,469	92.1	2,727,549	897
% CHANGE 1980- 1990	10.5%	25.6%	13.6%	26.0%	-0.3%
<b>UNITED STATES</b>					
1980	225,349.0	315,974	140.2	13,408,300	2,357
1981	229,146.0	353,167	154.1	13,423,800	2,631
1982	231,534.0	394,374	170.3	12,974,400	3,040
1983	233,981.0	419,820	179.4	12,108,600	3,467
1984	236,158.0	443,398	187.8	11,881,800	3,732
1985	238,740.0	480,568	201.3	12,431,400	3,866
1986	241,077.0	522,084	216.6	13,211,900	3,952
1987	243,400.0	560,812	230.4	13,508,700	4,151
1988	245,807.0	603,732	245.6	13,923,100	4,336
1989	248,239.0	680,809	274.3	14,251,400	4,777
1990	248,709.0	771,234	310.1	14,475,600	5,328
% CHANGE 1980- 1990	10.4%	144.1%	121.2%	8.0%	126.1%
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES</b>					
1980	49,244.3	25,503	51.8	2,688,000	949
1981	49,592.9	25,464	51.3	2,964,000	859
1982	49,606.8	25,563	51.5	3,262,000	784
1983	49,653.7	25,557	51.5	3,247,000	787
1984	49,763.6	24,644	49.5	3,499,000	704
1985	49,924.0	26,415	52.9	3,612,000	731
1986	50,057.0	27,385	54.7	3,847,000	712
1987	50,243.0	28,769	57.3	3,892,000	739
1988	50,393.0	29,936	59.4	3,716,000	806
1989	50,384.1	30,660	60.9	3,870,000	792
1990	50,718.8	29,267	57.7	4,173,100	701
% CHANGE 1980- 1990	3.0%	14.8%	11.4%	55.2%	-26.1%

**SCOTLAND**

1980	5,194.0	2,750	52.9	364,587	754
1981	5,180.0	2,556	49.3	408,204	626
1982	5,167.0	2,719	52.6	435,081	625
1983	5,153.0	2,817	54.7	448,260	628
1984	5,146.0	2,721	52.9	474,914	573
1985	5,137.0	3,106	60.5	461,970	672
1986	5,121.0	3,448	67.3	463,837	743
1987	5,112.0	3,474	68.0	481,230	722
1988	5,094.0	3,431	67.4	469,986	730
1989	5,091.0	3,341	65.6	493,385	677
1990	5,102.0	3,201	62.7	535,864	597

% CHANGE 1980-  
1990

-1.8%      16.4%      18.5%      47.0%      -20.8%

**NORTHERN  
IRELAND**

1980	1,532.8			54,428	
1981	1,537.7	1,309	85.1	60,449	2,165
1982	1,537.9	1,349	87.7	60,153	2,243
1983	1,543.2	1,385	89.7	62,493	2,216
1984	1,550.5	1,273	82.1	65,352	1,948
1985	1,557.8	1,190	76.4	63,025	1,888
1986	1,566.8	1,132	72.2	66,284	1,708
1987	1,575.2	1,188	75.4	61,779	1,923
1988	1,578.1	1,210	76.7	55,890	2,165
1989	1,583.0	1,141	72.1	55,147	2,069
1990	1,589.4				

% CHANGE 1980-  
1990

3.7%      -12.8%      -15.3%      -8.8%      -4.5%

**AUSTRALIA**

1980	14,695.4	8,886	60.5	845,923	1,050
1981	14,923.3	8,734	58.5	907,855	962
1982	15,178.4	8,830	58.2	951,787	928
1983	15,378.6	9,040	58.8	1,117,635	809
1984	15,555.9	8,538	54.9	1,162,559	734
1985	15,788.3	8,788	55.7	1,255,139	700
1986	16,018.4	9,984	62.3	1,399,252	714
1987	16,263.3	10,517	64.7	1,437,274	732
1988	16,538.2	10,611	64.2	1,476,769	719
1989	16,833.1	11,269	66.9	1,457,606	773
1990	17,085.4	12,371	72.4		

% CHANGE 1980-  
1990

16.3%      39.2%      19.7%      72.3%      -26.4%

**SWITZERLAND**

1980	6,385.2			102,716	
1981	6,429.2			111,744	
1982	6,467.2	7,850	121.4	102,810	7,635
1983	6,482.0	8,292	127.9	104,797	7,912
1984	6,605.1	8,836	133.8	110,368	8,006
1985	6,633.3	9,055	136.5	102,531	8,831
1986	6,672.9	9,010	135.0	114,905	7,841
1987	6,619.0	9,448	142.7	123,709	7,637
1988	6,671.5	9,971	149.5	120,308	8,288
1989	6,723.0	10,134	150.7	123,799	8,186
1990	6,796.2	9,092	133.8	120,636	7,537
% CHANGE 1980-1990	6.4%	15.8%	10.2%	17.4%	-1.3%

**DENMARK**

1980	5,215.1	2,304	44.2	408,177	564
1981	5,218.2	2,423	46.4	407,517	595
1982	5,214.7	2,402	46.1	414,800	579
1983	5,212.8	2,385	45.8	416,636	572
1984	5,209.3	2,400	46.1	451,069	532
1985	5,111.1	2,498	48.9	478,919	522
1986	5,116.3	2,544	49.7	514,599	494
1987	5,124.8	2,541	49.6	525,960	483
1988	5,129.3	2,532	49.4	538,592	470
1989	5,129.8	2,543	49.6	538,347	472
1990	5,135.4	2,505	48.8	527,522	475
% CHANGE 1980-1990	-1.5%	8.7%	10.4%	29.2%	-15.9%

**SWEDEN**

1980	8,310.5	3,174	38.2	928,277	342
1981	8,320.5	3,378	40.6	935,825	361
1982	8,325.3	3,476	41.8	983,758	353
1983	8,329.0	3,507	42.1	959,127	366
1984	8,336.6	3,150	37.8	983,175	320
1985	8,350.4	3,121	37.4	1,018,349	306
1986	8,369.8	3,161	37.8	1,095,357	289
1987	8,397.8	3,272	39.0	1,092,417	300
1988	8,436.5	3,571	42.3	1,086,211	329
1989	8,493.0	3,574	42.1	1,144,800	312
1990	8,558.8	3,621	42.3	1,218,820	297
% CHANGE 1980-1990	3.0%	14.1%	10.8%	31.3%	-13.1%

SOURCE: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, JURISTAT: INTERNATIONAL INCARCERATION PATTERNS, 1980-1990 (Vol. 12, No. 3, February 1992).

(1): Refers to average annual counts of inmates in custody under sentence. Numbers exclude juvenile populations and facilities (a small number of juveniles may be incarcerated in adult facilities).

(2): Rate represents average annual counts (adults) per 100,000 population.

FIGURE T-1

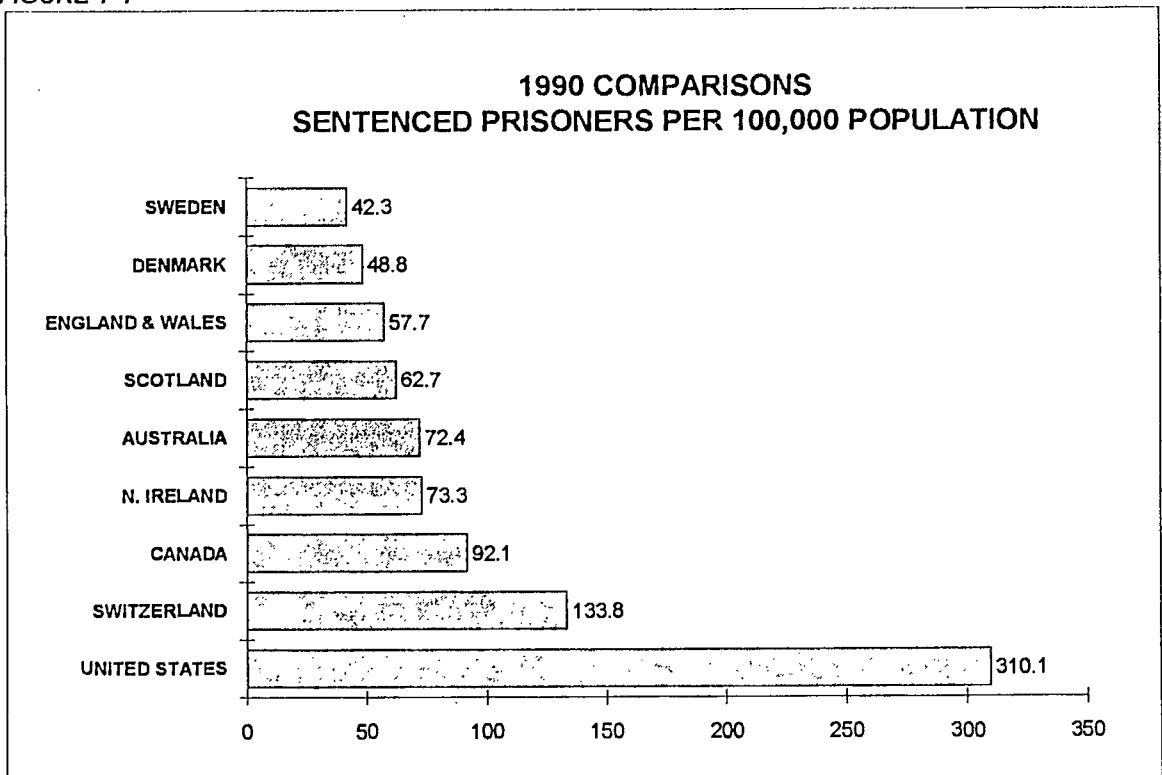


FIGURE T-2

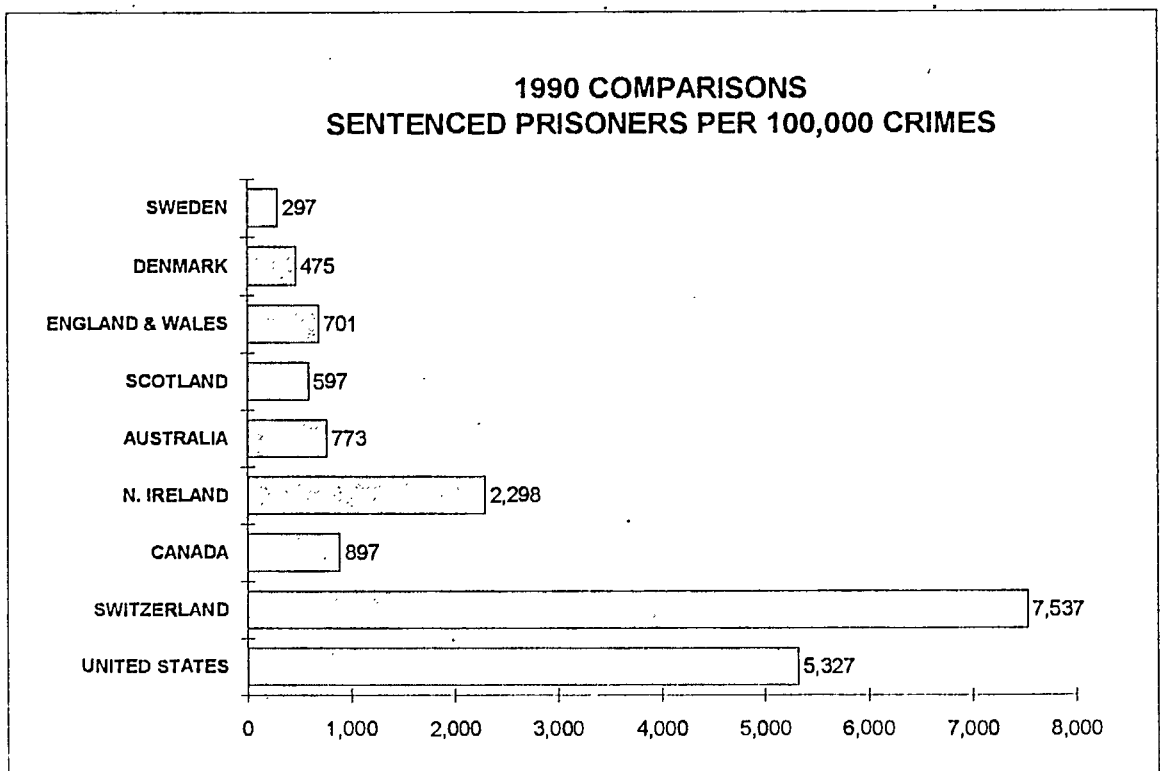


FIGURE T-3

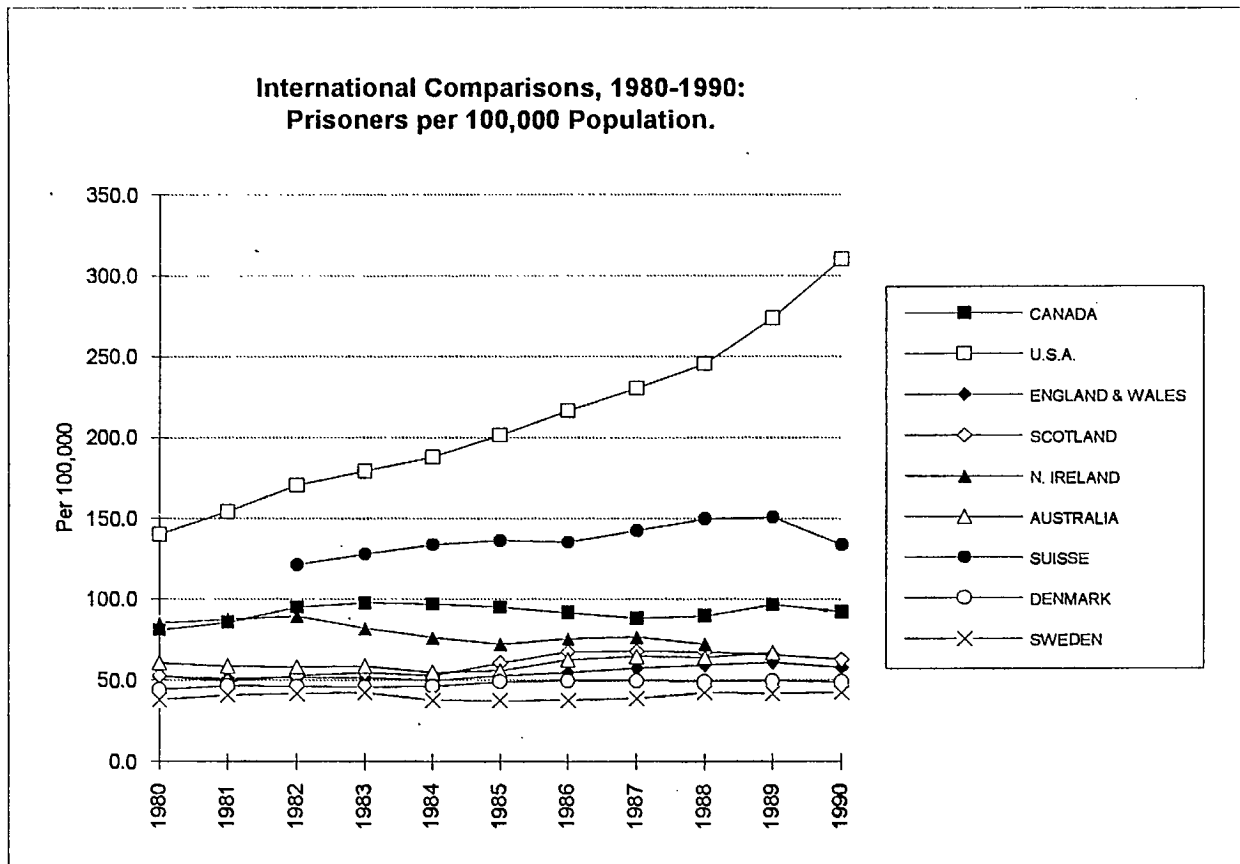


FIGURE T-4

