

refusing and terminating parole for inmates serving definite sentences in provincial facilities. New Brunswick also operates a provincial parole board but only for the release of adult inmates pursuant to a provincial statute. All other provincial inmates remain the responsibility of the National Parole Board; however, provincial inmates must apply for parole under Section 8(1) of the Parole Act while federal inmates are considered automatically for parole at their parole eligibility dates.

20.7.3 Correctional expenditures, facilities and personnel

Government spending on adult correctional services during 1985-86 amounted to about \$1.38 billion, including \$744 million federally (\$134 million in capital expenditures) and \$636 million provincially. This was an increase of \$23 million or 2% from the previous year's total of \$1.36 billion.

In 1985-86, over three-quarters of all corrections expenditures were for custodial services and the operation of the 232 institutions with 11% going to headquarters or regional offices and general administration, 9% to community supervision services and the remaining 2% for operation of federal and provincial parole boards. There were 465 probation and parole offices in Canada as of March 31, 1986. Staff salaries for 25,365 person-years in government correctional agencies accounted for 71% of the total expenditures. Correctional officers represented almost one-half, or 11,621 of the staff complement, and probation and parole officers 7%.

20.7.4 Offender caseload

In 1985-86 there were on average 110,120 offenders in the Canadian corrections caseload, a 12% increase since 1981-82. The majority, 82,243 or 75%, were under some form of community supervision, while 27,877 or 25% were held in custody, showing little change in proportion over the five-year period.

The average provincial inmate population increased by 3% over the 1984-85 figure and 10% over the five-year period, reaching 16,663 in 1985-86; the average federal inmate population in 1985-86 was 11,214, an increase of 3% over 1984-85 and 26% over the five years. Besides, there were on average about 2,700 provincial inmates and 1,300 federal inmates who were on register but not in custody at the time of the count.

While 75% of persons in the total correctional caseload were under community supervision, about 9% of total correctional expenditures

were for the provision of these services in 1985-86.

20.7.5 Caseload characteristics

Female offenders comprised 7% of all provincial sentenced admissions to custody, 3% of all federal warrant of committal admissions to custody, and 17% of all admissions to provincial probation. Inmates admitted to provincial custody are typically 27 years old and almost one-third of all admissions are for fine default; federal inmates have an average age of 30 years and are typically incarcerated for either robbery or break and enter. The median sentence length on admission to provincial facilities in 1985-86 was 30 days; the corresponding sentence length for inmates admitted to federal penitentiaries was 44.8 months. The average provincial probationer is 23 years of age and is serving a probation order of 11 months.

Of total sentenced admissions (119,629) to provincial facilities during 1985-86, 71% were admitted under a Criminal Code offence, including drinking and driving, 21% under a provincial statute, 2% under a municipal bylaw, and the remaining 6% under a federal statute, usually drug-related. Specifically, fine defaulters accounted for almost one-third of all admissions to provincial custody and drinking and driving offenders accounted for 18% of total sentenced admissions.

At the federal level, 46% of all warrant of committal admissions were for robbery, break and enter, and theft. Murder, attempted murder and manslaughter offences accounted for 9%, while sexual offences (including rape) accounted for 13%.

20.8 Victims of crime

In recent years, criminal justice agencies and private sector groups have taken a number of initiatives for the victims of crime. Victims' services have been established across the country by both governments and private agencies. In 1981, a federal-provincial task force examined the needs of victims of crime and considered action which could be taken to improve methods of assistance to them. In 1982, the Solicitor General's department with the assistance of Statistics Canada conducted a victimization survey in seven major urban centres. This survey provides information on the victims of certain crimes, the risks and impact of victimization, the extent and distribution of reported and unreported crime, and public awareness of and participation in crime compensation and crime prevention programs.