

accounted for 69% of the total expenditures. Correctional officers represented almost one-half, or 11,790 of the staff complement, and probation and parole officers 5%.

20.7.4 Offender caseload

In 1986-87 there were on average 104,783 offenders in the Canadian corrections caseload, a 5% decrease since 1985-86. The majority, 78,020 or 74%, were under some form of community supervision, while 26,763 or 26% were held in custody, showing no change in proportion over the previous year.

The average provincial inmate population decreased by 4% over the 1985-86 figure, reaching 15,657 in 1986-87; the average federal inmate population in 1986-87 was 11,106, a decrease of 1% over 1985-86. There were on average about 3,525 provincial inmates and 1,544 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 1986-87.

20.7.5 Caseload characteristics

Female offenders comprised 6% of all provincial sentenced admissions to custody, 2% 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 29 years and are typically incarcerated for either robbery or break and enter. The median sentence length on admission to provincial facilities in 1986-87 was 22 days; the corresponding sentence length for inmates admitted to federal penitentiaries was 44.2 months. The average provincial probationer is 25 years of age and is serving a probation order of 11 months.

Of total sentenced admissions (116,269) to provincial facilities during 1986-87, 73% were admitted under a Criminal Code offence, including drinking and driving, 19% under a provincial statute, 3% under a municipal bylaw, and the remaining 5% 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 17% of total sentenced admissions.

At the federal level, 49% 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 sexual assault) accounted for 9%.

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.

20.8.1 Criminal injuries compensation

Criminal injuries compensation is related to two major areas of activity, the administration of justice and social security. From a justice perspective, it represents development in recent efforts to improve the criminal justice system by compensating innocent victims of crime. From a social security point of view, it forms part of a large network of programs to ensure Canadian residents of income security and necessary social services regardless of socio-economic status.

In each province and territory except Prince Edward Island, there is a program to compensate for injury or death as a result of: some specified or defined crime committed by another person; an effort to prevent crime; or an effort to arrest an offender or suspected offender. Criminal injuries compensation legislation has been in effect in Newfoundland, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta from the late 1960s, and in other provinces from the early 1970s. Yukon and Northwest Territories have had legislation from the mid-1970s. Nova Scotia also had legislation from that time, but it went into force in May 1981. The federal Department of Justice started sharing costs of criminal injuries compensation programs in 1973.

Administration of criminal injuries compensation programs differs from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. For example, while all programs cover compensation for certain offences specified in the federal-provincial cost-sharing agreement, such