



Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Correctional Services Program

Adult Correctional Services Survey

2004-2005 Mandatory Reading

Table 7: Adult correctional services, operating expenditures for provincial, territorial and federal programs





Statistics Canada



2004-2005 Mandatory Reading

Adult correctional services, operating expendirtures for provincial, territorial and federal programs¹

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Geography (17 items)
Canada<sup>2, 3</sup>
          Provinces and territories<sup>4</sup>
                    Newfoundland and Labrador<sup>5, 6</sup>
                    Prince Edward Island<sup>7</sup>
                    Nova Scotia<sup>6</sup>
                    New Brunswick
                    Ouebec<sup>8</sup>
                    Ontario
                    Manitoba9
                    Saskatchewan<sup>6</sup>
                    Alberta<sup>10</sup>
                    British Columbia
                    Yukon<sup>11</sup>
                    Northwest Territories including Nunavut<sup>12</sup>
                    Northwest Territories<sup>13</sup>
                    Nunavut<sup>14</sup>
          Federal jurisdiction<sup>15</sup>
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Operating expenditures (9 items)

Total operating expenditures (current dollars x 1,000)¹⁶
Custodial services (current dollars x 1,000)
Community supervision services (current dollars x 1,000)
Headquarters and central services (current dollars x 1,000)
Parole boards (current dollars x 1,000)¹⁷
Total operating expenditures (constant 1992/1993 dollars x 1,000)
Custodial services (constant 1992/1993 dollars x 1,000)
Average daily inmate cost (current dollars)¹⁸
Average daily inmate cost (constant 1992/1993 dollars)¹⁸

(1) Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), Statistics Canada. Fiscal year (April 1 through March 31). Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals. Capital costs have been excluded from all jurisdictions' expenditures. These data are administrative data. Although the Adult Correctional Services Survey attempts to standardize the way in which status changes are counted, limitations due to differences among jurisdictional operations may restrict uniform application of the definitions in some situations. For this reason, inter-jurisdictional comparisons of the data should be made with caution. Nevertheless, as a result of consistent counting practices within jurisdictions over time, statements may be made about the trends within each jurisdiction. For more information on the concepts, methods and quality of the data contained in this table, consult the Definitions, data sources and methods. For further information, please contact the

- Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 19th Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6 (613) 951-9023 or toll-free 1 800 387-2231 or by e-mail at ccjsccsj@statcan.ca.
- (2) Canada totals represent the sum of provincial and territorial and federal government figures as applicable.
- (3) For 1978/1979, a breakdown of federal headquarters and central services versus National Parole Board costs is unavailable; \$72,420 was spent on headquarters and regional office expenditures, staff training and National Parole Board costs.
- (4) Data represent the total for all reporting jurisdictions, and therefore not a complete provincial and territorial total where data for some jurisdictions is incomplete or not available.
- (5) For 1982/1983 to 1995/1996, utility and maintenance costs are not included. They were estimated at \$783,600 in 1986/1987.
- (6) From 1984/1985 to 1995/1996, employee benefits are estimated; total operating expenditures reflect this.
- (7) From 1985/1986 to 1994/1995, employee benefits are estimated; total operating expenditures reflect this. All data are not available for 2003/2004 and 2004/2005.
- (8) Prior to 1982/1983, custodial services expenditures are estimated.
- (9) From 1984/1985 to 1993/1994, employee benefits are estimated; total operating expenditures reflect this.
- (10) From 1982/1983 to 1995/1996, maintenance and utility costs are not included. For 1986/1987, they are estimated at \$6,214,700. For 1987/1988, maintenance costs are estimated at \$4,322,866; utility cost estimates are not available. For 1988/1989, maintenance costs were \$4,995,929 and utility costs were \$2,922,624. For 1989/1990, utility charges amounted to \$3,162,057. In 1990/1991, maintenance and utility costs are \$6,482,717 and \$2,989,091 respectively.
- (11) From 1983/1984 to 1985/1986, expenditures for headquarters and central services are estimated.
- (12) The 1978/1979 figure for headquarters and central services is estimated. The community supervision services figures from 1982/1983 to 1984/1985 are estimates, and from 1998/1999 to 1999/2000 are not available. From 1982/1983 to 1995/1996, utility and maintenance costs are not included. From 1985/1986 to 1988/1989, employee benefits are estimated; total operating expenditures reflect this.
- (13) In 1999/2000, only partial data were available.

- (14) In 1999/2000, only custodial services are included in total operating costs. Large increases in custodial services costs after 1999-2000 are due to the implementation of new programs.
- (15) Federal expenditures include both Correctional Service Canada and the National Parole Board, but exclude CORCAN, the special operating agency that employs federal inmates. Starting in 1999/2000, the average daily inmate cost is based on institutional operating costs rather than operating expenditures for custodial services. The cost allocation methodology was refined to better reflect expenditures directly related to offenders. Therefore, caution is recommended when using these data.
- (16) Total operating expenditures are sums of custodial services, community supervision services, headquarters and central services, and parole boards where applicable.
- (17) Figures are available for parole boards in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, as well as the National Parole Board.
- (18) In 2004/05, the following figures were revised: 1995/1996 on for Canada, 1998/1999 on for the provincial and territorial total and Nova Scotia, and 2000/2001 on for the federal jurisdiction.