

*PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO KNOW ACT*



# **Report on Crime and Justice Statistics**

2018/19 to 2022/23

*Alberta* 

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## Introduction

The *Public's Right to Know Act* calls for annual reporting of criminal justice system metrics which must be tabled in the legislature and posted on the Government of Alberta's website. Through annual reporting, the *Public's Right to Know Act*:

- serves to increase transparency and accountability with respect to the criminal justice system in Alberta;
- helps Albertans better understand the criminal justice system in Alberta; and
- ensures Albertans have information about the safety of their communities.

This report is the second *Public's Right to Know* publication on crime and justice data for Alberta. Data presented is a combination of data collected by the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Public Safety and Emergency Service and data reported to Statistics Canada by police services across Alberta. Data is presented for a five-year period. Crime metrics are based on the calendar year (January to December) and are noted by the year (i.e. 2022), and the other metrics are based on the fiscal year (April to March) and are noted in the year-next year format (i.e. 2022/23), as these are the latest data available at the publication of this report. Whenever possible, data was provided with a geographical breakdown. As data systems evolve and modernize, additional metrics will be published in future *Public's Right to Know* reports as the repository of criminal justice statistics in Alberta expands.

While this report is not about the COVID-19 pandemic, it is important to highlight that it occurred during the time periods reported and there are some marked shifts in the following metric results during and after the pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic had profound impacts on Canada's economy, health care system and society in general. Policies enacted to contain the spread of the virus resulted in unprecedented disruptions in the social and economic lives of Canadians, thus contributing to the changes in the results for the following metrics.

### Future Reports

Metrics presented in this report are not static. As the justice system continues to improve and enhance collecting, cleaning, linking and analyzing data, new metrics related to justice and community safety will be added to this report, while others may be removed. Additionally, the justice system will continue to monitor trends in crime statistics across Alberta and Canada, and new metrics may be added to reflect the current climate in community and public safety.

## Crime Statistics

The following crime statistics presented below represent crimes as reported by police services in Alberta to Statistics Canada through Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey.

### Total all *Criminal Code* violations (excluding traffic)

#### What is the metric measuring?

The total crime rate shows the total number of *Criminal Code* violations for the population, excluding traffic violations, as well as other federal statute violations, such as drug offences. The crime rate measures the overall volume of crime coming to the attention of police.

#### How is this metric calculated?

It is calculated by summing all *Criminal Code* incidents reported by the police and dividing by the population count. To calculate the traditional police-reported crime rate, all offences are counted equally, regardless of their severity. The crime rate excludes *Criminal Code* traffic violations, as well as other federal statute violations such as drug offences. It is generally expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.

**Table 1: Criminal Code Violations per 100,000 Population for Alberta and Canada**

	2018	2019*	2020	2021	2022
Canada - Rate	5,512.81	5,876.92	5,341.79	5,397.66	5,667.76
Canada - % Change	2.57	6.60	-9.11	1.05	5.00
Alberta – Rate	8,686.04	9,327.77	8,180.89	7,849.34	8,216.11
Alberta - % Change	0.94	7.39	-12.30	-4.05	4.67

Source: Table: 35-10-0177-01 (formerly CANSIM 252-0051).

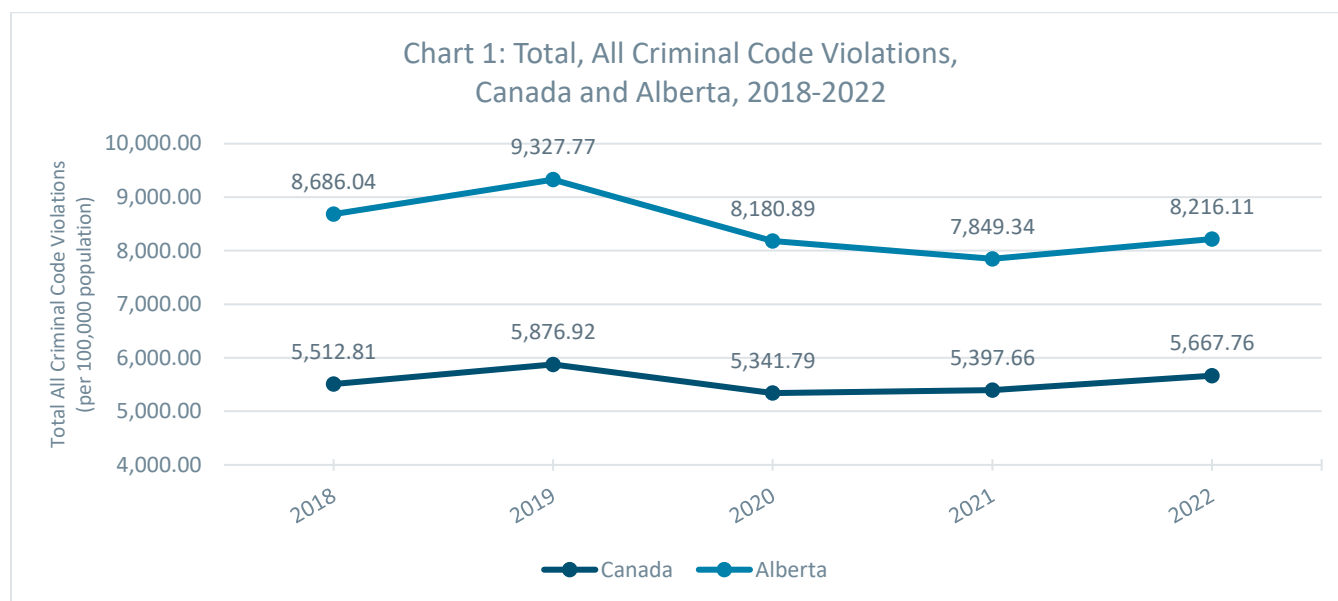
\* In January 2018, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) definitions of “founded” and “unfounded” criminal incidents were updated to reflect a more victim-centred approach for recording crimes that consider the complexities of certain offences such as sexual assault, family violence and intimate partner violence. Under the new reporting standards, specific offences may be more likely reported by police as founded rather than unfounded (or unsubstantiated), which would exclude them from police-reported crime rates and crime severity indices. Data for 2019 represent the first complete year of UCR data collected under the new reporting standards. As a result, for selected violations and police services, the actual proportion of incidents in 2019 that were classified as “not cleared” increased. Use caution when comparing these data with prior years.

## Analysis

The percentage change represents the year-over-year (current year over last year) change in the rate of actual incidents. For the combination of all types of crimes, Alberta’s crime rate per 100,000 population is higher than the national rate each year between the period 2018 and 2022. The percentage change year-over-year for Alberta during the period under consideration is greater than the national change in the three years between 2019 and 2021. The highest percentage change occurred in 2020 with a decrease of -12.30% and -9.11% in Alberta and Canada, respectively. Similarly, the highest positive percentage change was recorded in 2019 at 7.39% and 6.60% in Alberta and Canada, respectively.

There were over two million police-reported Criminal Code incidents (excluding traffic) in 2022 in Canada, 143,119 more incidents than in 2021. At 5,667 incidents per 100,000 population,

the police-reported crime rate increased five percent in 2022, compared to only one percent increase in 2021. On the other hand, Alberta recorded 24,460 more incidents in 2022 than in the previous year (2021), which translated into an increase of 4.67%, compared to a decrease of -4.05% in the year prior.



## Total violent crime rate

### What is this metric measuring?

This metric is a subset of the overall crime rate. The violent crime rate counts the total number of violent offences under the *Criminal Code*, including the use or threat of violence against a person, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault and robbery. Robbery is considered a violent offence because, unlike other theft offences, it involves the use or threat of violence. This metric measures the volume of violent crimes coming to the attention of the police.

### How is the metric calculated?

It is calculated by counting the total number of all violent *Criminal Code* violations and dividing by the population. Like the overall crime rate, it is expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.

**Table 2: Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population for Alberta and Canada**

	2018	2019*	2020	2021	2022
Canada - Rate	1,151.59	1,279.05	1,265.74	1,331.58	1,364.61
Canada - % Change	3.50	11.07	-1.04	5.20	2.48
Alberta - Rate	1,337.63	1,460.28	1,452.11	1,515.15	1,531.81
Alberta - % Change	1.97	9.17	-0.56	4.34	1.10

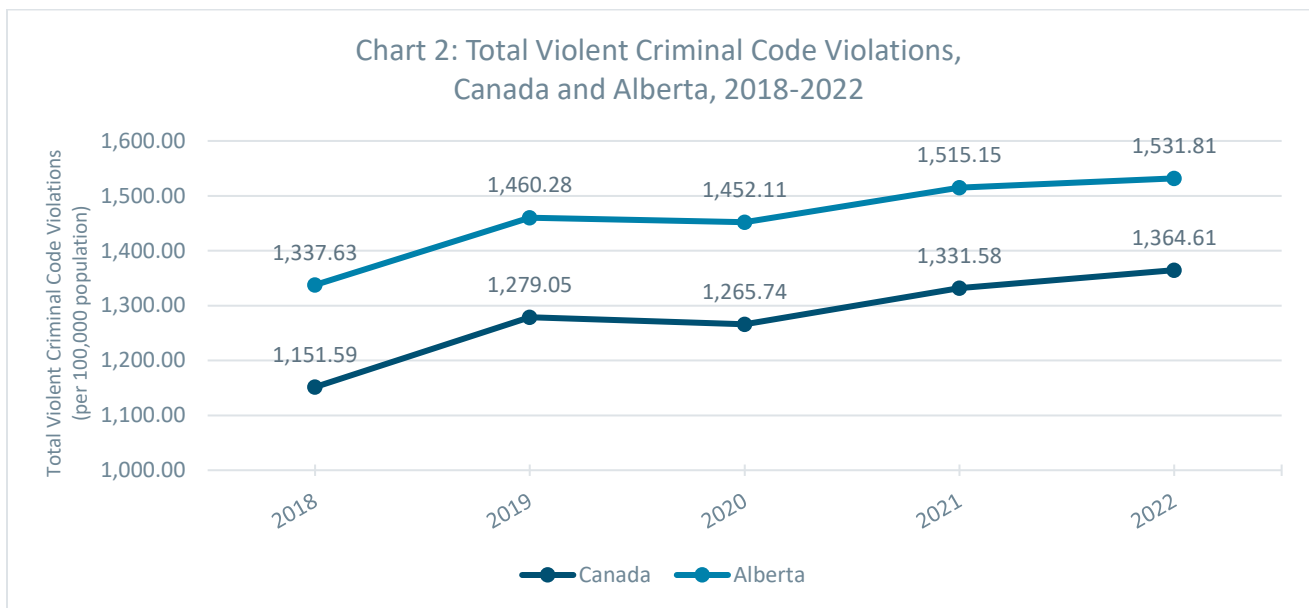
Source: Table: 35-10-0177-01 (formerly CANSIM 252-0051).

\* In January 2018, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) definitions of “founded” and “unfounded” criminal incidents were updated to reflect a more victim-centred approach for recording crimes that consider the complexities of certain offences such as sexual assault, family violence and intimate partner violence. Under the

new reporting standards, specific offences may be more likely reported by police as founded rather than unfounded (or unsubstantiated), which would exclude them from police-reported crime rates and crime severity indices. Data for 2019 represent the first complete year of UCR data collected under the new reporting standards. As a result, for selected violations and police services, the actual proportion of incidents in 2019 that were classified as “not cleared” has increased. Use caution when comparing these data with prior years.

## Analysis

There was a significant increase in the violent crime rate both at the national level and in Alberta in 2019. The percentage increase was 11.09% in 2019, up from an increase of 3.5% in 2018. In comparison, Alberta registered a 9.17% in 2019, up from 1.97% increase in 2018. This was followed by relatively minor decreases in 2020 of -1.04% and -0.56%, respectively, in Canada and Alberta. The trend was reversed in 2021 with slight increases of 5.2% and 4.34% at the national level and in Alberta, respectively, followed by even smaller increases in 2022.



## Total property crime rate

### What is this metric measuring?

This metric is also a subset of the overall crime rate, however focusing specifically on property crime. Property crimes involve unlawful acts to gain property, but do not involve the use or threat of violence against the person. They include offences such as break and enter, theft and mischief. This metric measures the volume of property crimes coming to the attention of the police.

### How is this metric calculated?

It is calculated by counting the total of all property crime violations divided by the population. It is expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.

**Table 3: Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population for Alberta and Canada**

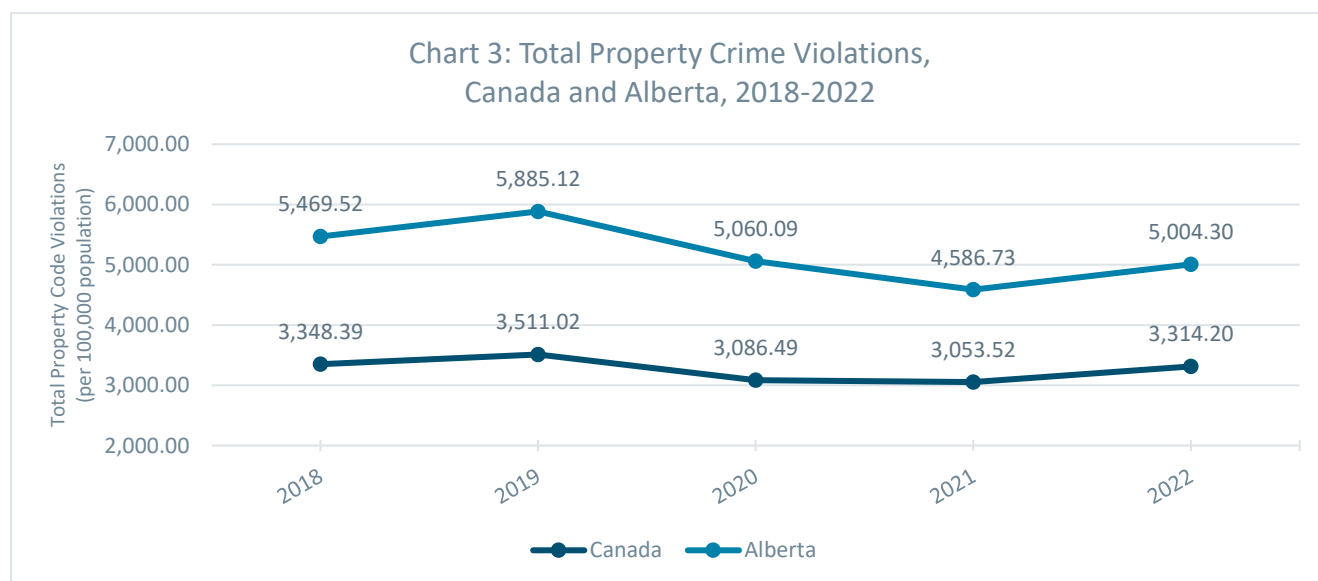
	2018	2019*	2020	2021	2022
Canada - Rate	3,348.39	3,511.02	3,086.49	3,053.52	3,314.20
Canada - % Change	2.54	4.86	-12.09	-1.07	8.54
Alberta – Rate	5,469.52	5,885.12	5,060.09	4,586.73	5,004.30
Alberta - % Change	-1.16	7.60	-14.02	-9.35	9.10

Source: Table: 35-10-0177-01 (formerly CANSIM 252-0051).

\* In January 2018, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) definitions of “founded” and “unfounded” criminal incidents were updated to reflect a more victim-centred approach for recording crimes that consider the complexities of certain offences such as sexual assault, family violence and intimate partner violence. Under the new reporting standards, specific offences may be more likely reported by police as founded rather than unfounded (or unsubstantiated), which would exclude them from police-reported crime rates and crime severity indices. Data for 2019 represent the first complete year of UCR data collected under the new reporting standards. As a result, for selected violations and police services, the actual proportion of incidents in 2019 that were classified as “not cleared” increased. Use caution when comparing these data with prior years.

## Analysis

During the period between 2018 and 2022, the property crime rate saw a significant decrease at the national level of -12.09% in 2020, following slight increases in the two years prior. However, the year 2022 saw a relatively high positive percentage increase of 8.54%, following a slightly low decrease of -1.07% the previous year. Alberta on the other hand recorded consecutive percentage decreases, the highest in 2020 (-14.02%) and the second highest in 2021 (-9.35%), followed by the highest increase of 9.1% in 2022.



## Crime severity index

### What is this metric measuring?

The Crime Severity Index (CSI) measures changes in the level of severity of crime from year to year. This is different from the overall crime rate as it measures not only the volume of crimes being reported to police, but also the relative seriousness of those crimes in relation to other crimes.



## How is this metric calculated?

In order to calculate the CSI, each violation is assigned a weight based on the violation's incarceration rate, as well as the average length of prison sentence handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight assigned to the offence, meaning that the more serious offences have a greater impact on the CSI. The weighted offences are summed and then divided by the population. Similar to other indexes, to allow for ease of comparison, the CSI is then standardized to a base year of "100". All CSI values are relative to the Canada-level CSI for 2006. CSI weights are updated using data from the Integrated Criminal Courts Survey (ICCS) every 5 years.

Unlike the total crime rate, all offences, including *Criminal Code* traffic violations and other federal statute violations such as drug offences, are included in the CSI.

**Table 4: Crime Severity Index for Alberta and Canada**

	2018	2019*	2020	2021	2022
Canada - CSI	75.61	79.75	73.96	74.90	78.10
Canada - % Change	2.73	5.48	-7.26	1.27	4.27
Alberta – CSI	113.65	120.14	108.78	101.27	103.21
Alberta - % Change	1.42	5.71	-9.46	-6.90	1.92

Source: Table: 35-10-0026-01 (formerly CANSIM 252-0052).

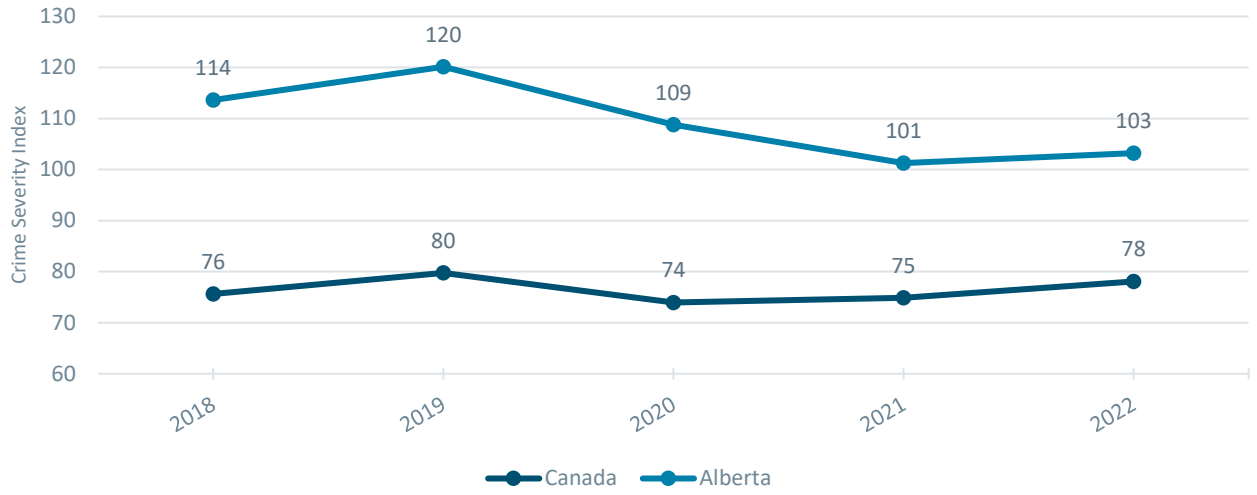
\* In January 2018, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) definitions of "founded" and "unfounded" criminal incidents were updated to reflect a more victim-centred approach for recording crimes that consider the complexities of certain offences such as sexual assault, family violence and intimate partner violence. Under the new reporting standards, specific offences may be more likely reported by police as founded rather than unfounded (or unsubstantiated), which would exclude them from police-reported crime rates and crime severity indices. Data for 2019 represent the first complete year of UCR data collected under the new reporting standards. As a result, for selected violations and police services, the actual proportion of incidents in 2019 that were classified as "not cleared" increased. Use caution when comparing these data with prior years.

## Analysis

The crime severity index in Chart 4 is a summary reflection of the combined total of all the criminal code violations (Table 1). The percentage change represents the year-over-year (current year over last year) percentage change. The index shows a slight increase from 2021 to 2022 in Canada and Alberta. That means the severity of crime at both the national and Alberta levels increased in 2022.

Canada's CSI increased in 2022 — changing from 74.9 in 2021 to 78.1 in 2021. This followed a one percent increase in 2021. The consecutive increases recorded in the overall CSI may indicate a return to the upward trend in crime observed before the start of the pandemic. The first year of the pandemic was marked by a decline in the overall volume and severity of police-reported crime. Before this drop, the CSI had been rising for five consecutive years beginning in 2015 (+19 per cent over five years). (Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics - Release date: July 27, 2023).

Chart 4: Crime Severity Index, CSI,  
Canada and Alberta, 2018-2022



## Prosecutions

### Alberta Court of Justice criminal serious and violent crime lead time (weeks)

#### What is this metric measuring?

This metric measures court availability to process serious and violent cases going to trial.

#### How is this metric calculated?

Alberta Court of Justice lead time to trial for serious and violent criminal matters is the average number of weeks between the date serious and violent cases are scheduled for trial and the date that the trial or hearing is scheduled to occur. A case is defined as one accused charged with one or more offence(s), on the same date, and on the same information (i.e. charging document). A serious and violent case is a case with one or more serious and violent *Criminal Code* charges. This metric is not impacted by the trial or hearing not proceeding on the date scheduled.

Serious and violent charges include: sexual offences against children; possessing/publishing/creating/distributing/selling child pornography; criminal negligence; manslaughter; murder; discharging of firearms; administering a noxious thing; dangerous driving; dangerous operation of a motor vehicle; impaired driving causing bodily harm or death; criminal harassment; threats; assault; sexual assault; kidnapping; human trafficking; robbery with violence/assault/weapon; intimidation; and arson.

Whereby Calgary Region is CaRRRO, which refers to the Calgary Rural and Regional Response Office; Edmonton Region is ERRRO, which refers to the Edmonton Rural and Regional Response Office; Edmonton Urban is Edmonton; Calgary Urban is Calgary; and Other Regions would include Fort McMurray, Fort Saskatchewan, Grande Prairie, Hinton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Peace River, Red Deer, Slave Lake, St. Paul and Wetaskiwin.

**Table 5: Lead Time for Serious and Violent Crime in Alberta Court of Justice (in weeks)**

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022/23
Calgary Urban	24	28	30	33	31
Calgary Region	22	23	24	28	24
Edmonton Urban	23	24	23	24	23
Edmonton Region	21	22	21	25	25
Other Regions	21	23	23	27	23
<b>Provincial</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>

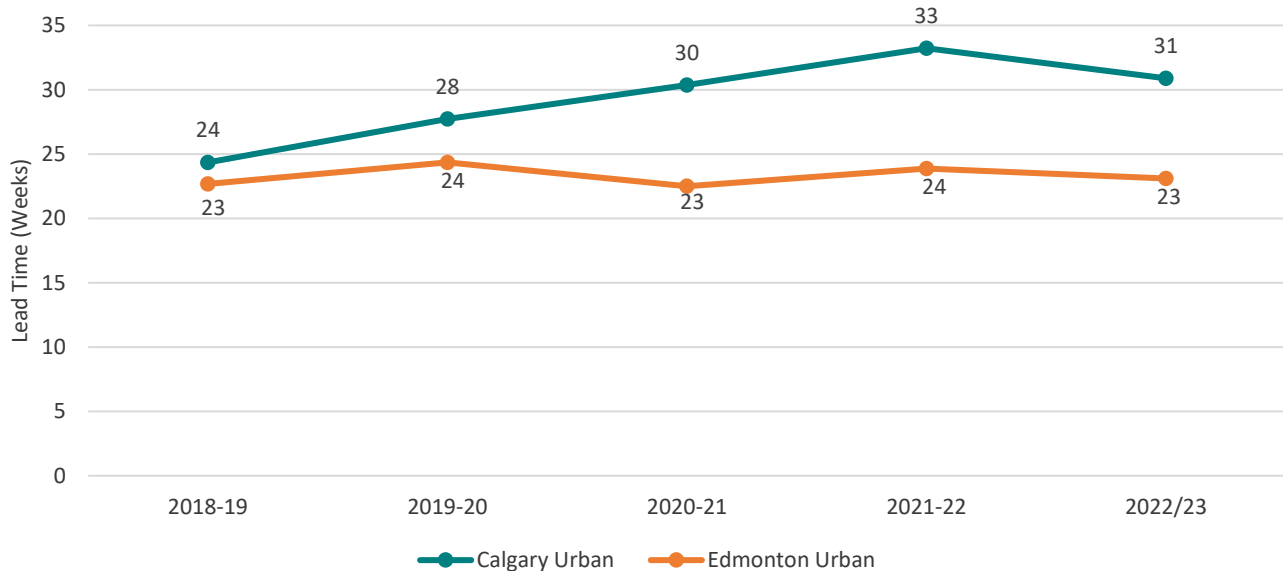
Source: Alberta Justice Modernization, IMT & Research

## Analysis

The serious and violent lead times have improved in all regions except for the Edmonton Region, which remained the same. Calgary Urban region has the longest serious and violent lead times, increasing 26.9 per cent in the 5 years to an average lead time of 31 weeks.

Edmonton Urban has had consistently short serious and violent lead times, while increasing 1.9 per cent in the past 5 years to an average lead time of 23 weeks. A decrease in this number indicates earlier scheduling of trials involving serious and violent crimes, and hence an improvement in the criminal justice system efficiency and timeliness. As set out in the 2023-26 Ministry of Justice Business Plan, the current target for the Alberta Court of Justice (previously the Alberta Court of Justice) lead time to trial for serious and violent matters is 24 weeks.

Chart 5: Alberta Court of Justice Criminal Lead Time, Calgary Urban and Edmonton Urban, 2018-19 to 2022-23



## Criminal Charges commenced in Alberta Court of Justice (adult and youth)

### What is this metric measuring?

This metric counts the total number of adult and youth charges filed under the *Criminal Code of Canada* and *Youth Criminal Justice Act* that began the Alberta Court of Justice process. A charge is an accusation of a crime filed with the court in form of an information. An information may contain more than one charge and individual. Therefore, the number of charges is not reflective of the number of individuals charged with a crime.

### How is this metric calculated?

The total youth and adult charges commenced in Alberta Court of Justice is the totality of individual *Criminal Code of Canada* and *Youth Criminal Justice Act* charges entering the Alberta Court of Justice process during the fiscal year by the location of where these charges are being prosecuted.

Whereby Calgary Region is CaRRRO, refers to the Calgary Rural and Regional Response Office; Edmonton Region is ERRRO, refers to the Edmonton Rural and Regional Response

Office; Edmonton Urban is Edmonton; Calgary Urban is Calgary; and Other Regions would include Fort McMurray, Fort Saskatchewan, Grande Prairie, Hinton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Peace River, Red Deer, Slave Lake, St. Paul and Wetaskiwin.

**Table 6: Charges Commenced in Alberta Court of Justice (adult and youth) 2018-19 to 2022-23**

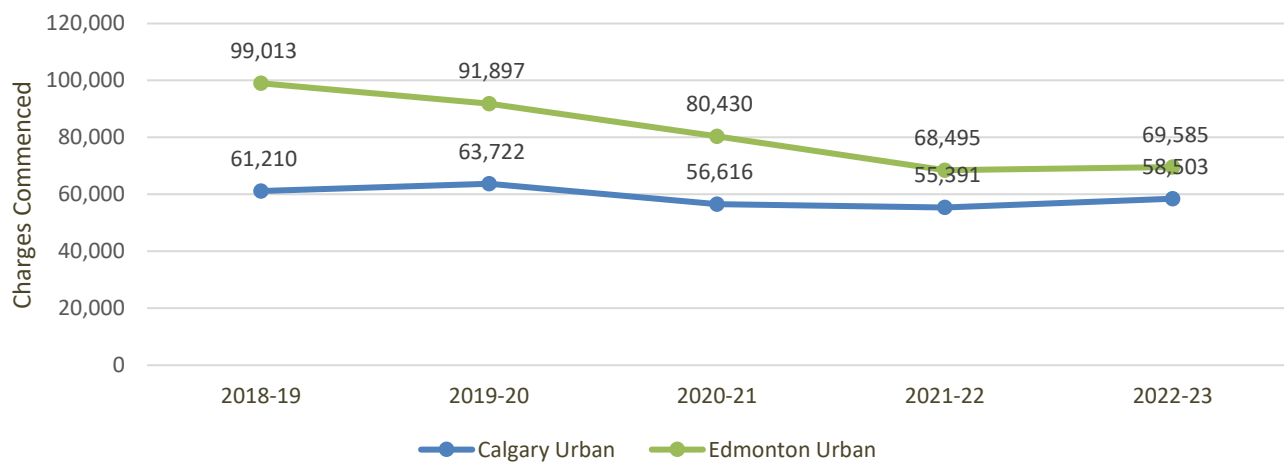
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Calgary Urban	61,210	63,722	56,616	55,391	58,503
Calgary Region	18,225	17,442	14,632	12,305	13,713
Edmonton Urban	99,013	91,897	80,430	68,495	69,585
Edmonton Region	14,307	12,301	9,630	9,174	8,046
Other Regions	120,138	122,146	102,074	88,717	81,298
<b>Provincial</b>	<b>312,893</b>	<b>307,508</b>	<b>263,382</b>	<b>234,082</b>	<b>231,145</b>

Source: Alberta Justice Modernization, IMT & Research

### Analysis

The number of charges commenced at the provincial level has trended downward. However, only Calgary Urban, Calgary Region and Edmonton Urban experienced an increase in the number of charges commenced in 2022-23. For the last five years (comparing 2018-19 and 2022-23 numbers), charges commenced in Edmonton Region decreased by 43.8 per cent while in Calgary Urban there was 4.4 per cent decrease. A decrease in this number indicates fewer charges commenced, and hence could indicate an improvement in community safety.

**Chart 6: Charges Commenced in Alberta Court of Justice, Calgary Urban and Edmonton Urban, 2018-19 to 2022-23**



## Courts

### Alberta Court of Justice criminal lead time (weeks)

#### What is this metric measuring?

This metric measures court availability to process criminal cases going to trial. While the Alberta Court of Justice criminal serious and violent crime lead time metric includes only serious and violent crime, this metric includes all types of crime.

#### How is this metric calculated?

Alberta Court of Justice lead time to trial for criminal matters is the average number of weeks between the date criminal cases are scheduled for trial and the date that the trial or hearing is scheduled to occur. A case is defined as one accused charged with one or more offence(s), on the same date, and on the same information (i.e. charging document). A criminal case is a case with one or more *Criminal Code* charges. This metric is not impacted by the trial or hearing not proceeding on the date scheduled.

Calgary Region includes the regional courts around Calgary (Cochrane, Canmore, Tsuu T'ina, Turner Valley, Okotoks, Airdrie and Didsbury) as well as Drumheller including Hanna, Strathmore and Siksika Nation. Edmonton Region includes Fort McMurray, Hinton, St. Paul, Vermilion, Fort Saskatchewan, Sherwood Park, Leduc, St. Albert and Stony Plain. Northern Region includes High Level, Peace River, Grande Prairie and High Prairie. Central Region includes Red Deer, Wetaskiwin and Camrose. Southern Region includes Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

**Table 7: Alberta Court of Justice Criminal Lead Time (Weeks) 2018-19 to 2022-23**

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Calgary Urban	18	22	24	30	27
Calgary Region	24	28	26	29	24
Edmonton Urban	19	19	16	22	23
Edmonton Region	19	20	18	23	23
Northern Region	17	19	17	26	24
Central Region	17	18	16	22	18
Southern Region	15	18	13	21	18
<b>Provincial</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>

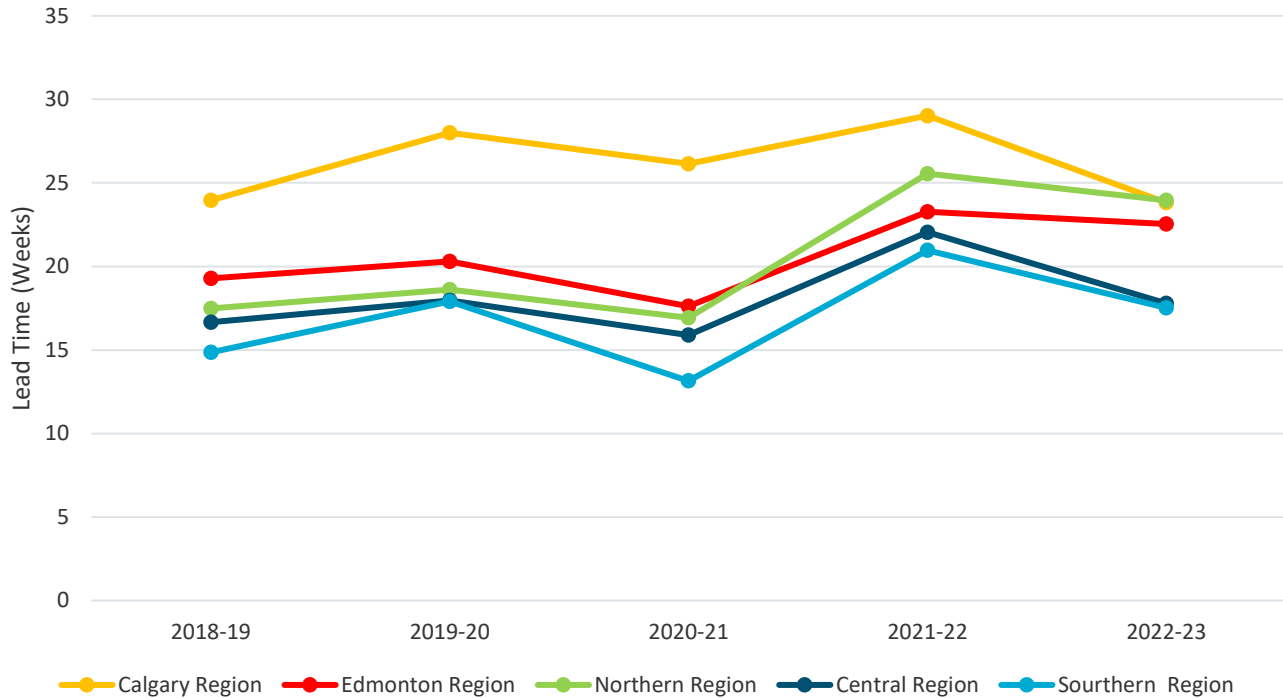
Source: Alberta Justice Modernization, IMT & Research

#### Analysis

Over the past five fiscal years, the Alberta Court of Justice criminal lead times have fluctuated in all regions. Calgary Urban region has the longest criminal lead times, increasing 45 per cent over 5 years to an average lead time of 27 weeks. The criminal lead times in all areas except Edmonton Urban decreased or remained the same compared to the previous fiscal year. The Central Region and Southern Region have the shortest criminal lead times, with an average

lead time of 18 weeks. A decrease in this number indicates earlier scheduling of criminal trials, and hence an improvement in the criminal justice system’s efficiency and timeliness.

Chart 7: Alberta Court of Justice Criminal Lead Time (Regions), 2018-19 to 2022-23



## Alberta Court of Justice adult criminal charge clearance rate (percentage)

### What is this metric measuring?

This metric measures whether the court is keeping up with its incoming workload.

### How is this metric calculated?

It is calculated by determining the number of adult criminal charges concluded within a specific time period divided by the number of adult criminal charges commenced. Concluded charges are defined as charges filed under the *Criminal Code of Canada* that received a court verdict. Commenced charges are defined as charges filed under the *Criminal Code of Canada* that began the Alberta Court of Justice process. The metric is expressed as a percentage; clearance rate = (charges concluded/charges commenced)\*100 per cent. If the clearance rate is less than 100 per cent, more charges have commenced than concluded. If the clearance rate is more than 100 per cent, more charges have concluded than commenced.

Calgary Region includes the regional courts around Calgary (Cochrane, Canmore, Tsuu T’ina, Turner Valley, Okotoks, Airdrie and Didsbury) as well as Drumheller including Hanna, Strathmore and Siksika Nation. Edmonton Region includes Fort McMurray, Hinton, St. Paul, Vermilion, Fort Saskatchewan, Sherwood Park, Leduc, St. Albert and Stony Plain. Northern Region includes High Level, Peace River, Grande Prairie and High Prairie. Central Region

includes Red Deer, Wetaskiwin and Camrose. Southern Region includes Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

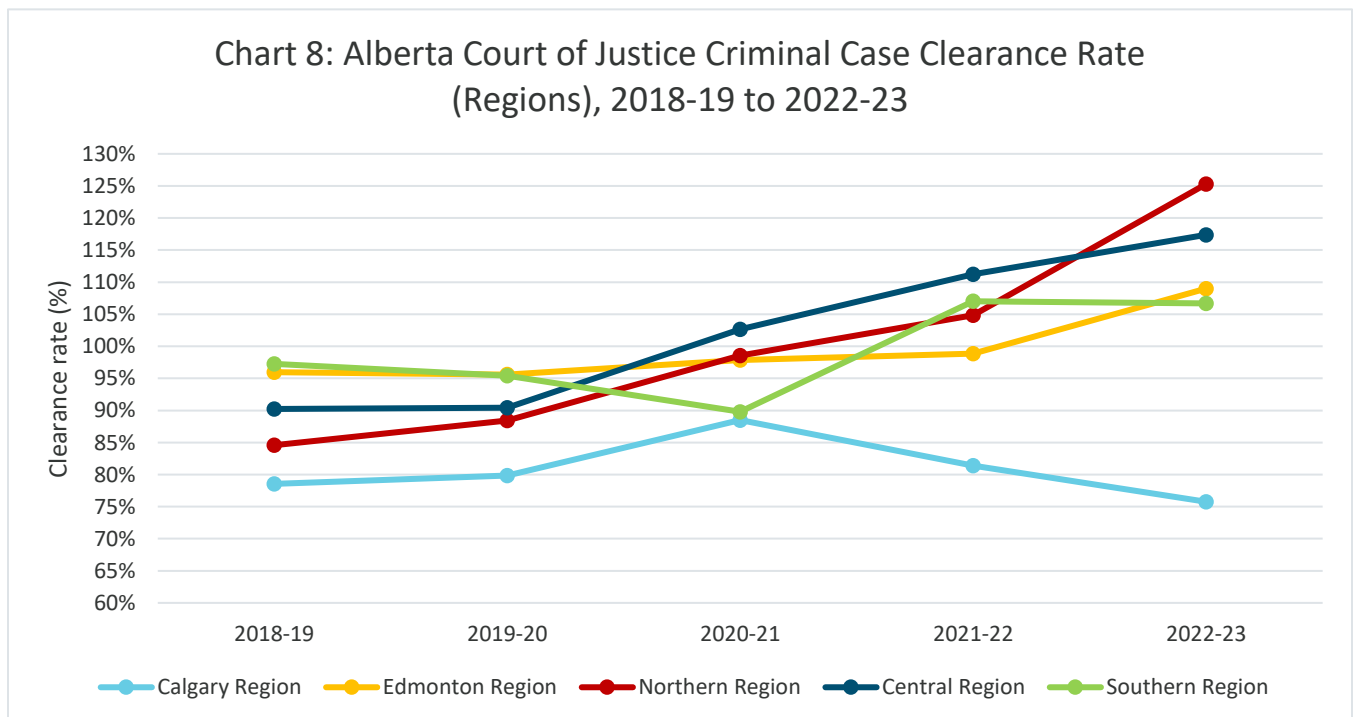
**Table 8: Alberta Court of Justice Criminal Clearance Rate 2018-19 to 2022-23**

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Calgary Urban	92%	92%	104%	103%	97%
Calgary Region	79%	80%	89%	81%	76%
Edmonton Urban	94%	106%	102%	102%	103%
Edmonton Region	96%	96%	98%	99%	109%
Northern Region	85%	88%	99%	105%	125%
Central Region	90%	90%	103%	111%	117%
Southern Region	97%	95%	90%	107%	107%
<b>Provincial</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>102%</b>	<b>104%</b>

Source: Alberta Justice Modernization, IMT & Research

### Analysis

At the provincial level, the clearance rate has an upward trend for the past five fiscal years and surpassed 100 per cent in the past 2 fiscal years, reducing the backlog of cases. In all regions except Calgary Region, the clearance rate has been trending upward. An increase in this number indicates more cases concluded than commenced, and hence an improvement in the criminal justice system efficiency. The last fiscal year showed clearance rates above 100 per cent in all areas except Calgary Urban and Calgary Region, the latter having the lowest clearance rates every year in the past five fiscal years.





# Corrections

## Average daily adult correctional population

### What is this metric measuring?

This metric indicates the average number of inmates that are incarcerated at an Alberta provincial adult correctional centre over the course of a year.

### How is this metric calculated?

This indicator is calculated by summing the daily counts of inmates and dividing by the number of days in the year. The population includes all individuals in custody whether they are provincially sentenced, held while waiting for trial, federally sentenced and awaiting transfer to a federal facility, or held pursuant to applicable provincial or federal legislation.

**Table 9: Average Daily Adult Correctional Population 2018-19 to 2022-23**

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Calgary Correctional Centre (CCC)	289.6	270.3	180.2	196.3	192.3
Calgary Remand Centre (CRC)*	596.6	566.4	500.4	560.9	618.1
Edmonton Remand Centre (ERC)**	1550.9	1460.8	1217.4	1339.1	1384.2
Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre (FSCC)	489.0	463.2	280.8	339.5	339.5
Lethbridge Correctional Centre (LCC)	293.7	254.6	188.9	176.7	193.6
Medicine Hat Remand Centre (MHRC)	81.1	87.5	65.8	77.2	84.2
Peace River Correctional Centre (PRCC)	197.6	187.7	114.5	136.8	152.6
Red Deer Remand Centre (RDRC)	116.3	127.6	79.2	93.3	114.7
<b>Provincial total</b>	<b>3614.8</b>	<b>3418.1</b>	<b>2627.2</b>	<b>2919.8</b>	<b>3079.3</b>

Source: Alberta Public Safety and Emergency Services - Adult Population Report - Offender Records and Correctional Administration System (ORCA)

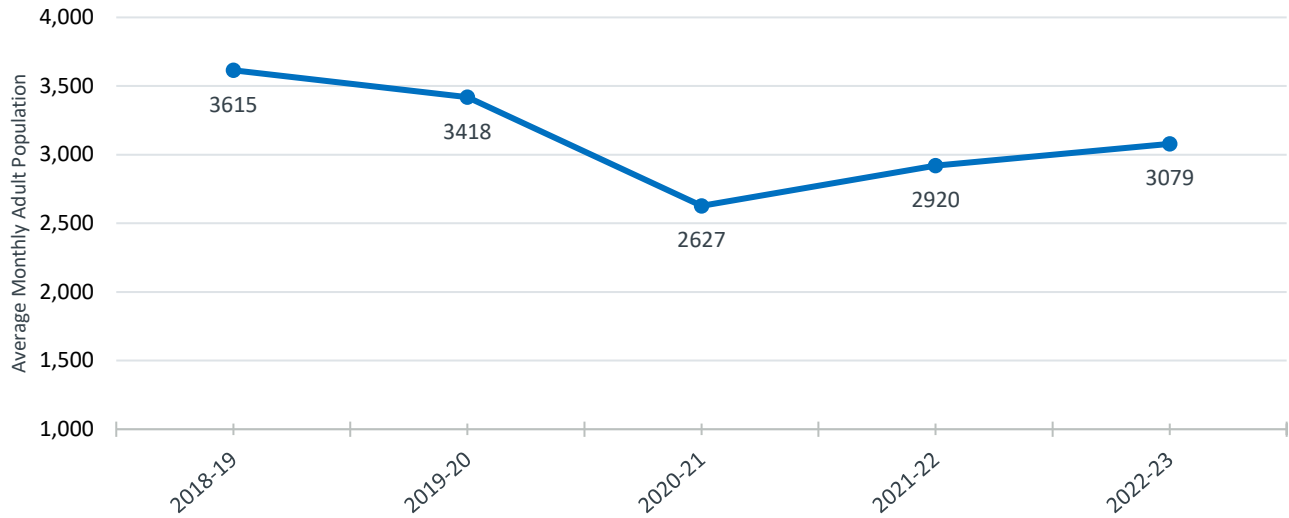
\* The Adult Female Annex number is included in the Calgary Remand Centre numbers.

\*\* The Edmonton Young Offender Centre adults are included in the Edmonton Remand Centre numbers.

### Analysis

Provincially, after a decline of 27.3% between 2018-19 and 2020-21, the average daily population increased by 17.2% between 2020-21 and 2022-23, but did not reach the levels seen between 2018-19 and 2020-21. A decline in the average daily custody population indicates that fewer people were incarcerated. The trend was similar for most centres except for Calgary Remand Centre and Medicine Hat Remand Centre where the average daily population in 2022-23 was higher than 2018-19.

Chart 9: Average Monthly Adult Population, Alberta, 2018-19 to 2022-23



## Average number of people under community supervision

### What is this metric measuring?

This measure presents the average number of people, both adult and youth, under community supervision through Alberta probation offices each month during the fiscal year. This does not represent the total number of individuals under community supervision in the year. Community dispositions require the client to comply with a number of conditions for the duration of their court order. Probation, bail and peace bonds are examples of a community court order.

### How is this measure calculated?

This metric is calculated by summing the number of clients supervised in the community each month and dividing by twelve (for each month of the year). This number includes sentenced and bail clients, as well as clients participating in fine options or diversion programs.

Table 10: Average Number of People Under Community Supervision 2018-19 to 2022-23

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>Provincial total</b>	21,077	19,636	15,426	14,353	15,214

Source: Alberta Public Safety and Emergency Services - Offender Records and Correctional Administration System (ORCA)

### Analysis

Provincially, the average number of people under community supervision decreased by 21% between 2018-19 and 2021-22. A decline indicates that fewer people were supervised at probation offices while completing their court orders. The average provincial total number increased by 6% between 2021-22 and 2022-23.

Chart 10: Average Number of People Under Community Supervision, Alberta, 2018-19 to 2022-23

