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Adult and youth correctional statistics in Canada, 2017/2018

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The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

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Adult and youth correctional statistics in Canada, 2017/2018

by Jamil Malakieh

In Canada, the administration of correctional services is a shared responsibility between the federal, provincial and territorial governments. The Correctional Service of Canada is responsible for the federal system and has jurisdiction over adult offenders (18 years and older) serving custodial sentences of two years or more, and is responsible for supervising offenders on conditional release in the community (such as parole or statutory release). Those adults that are serving custodial sentences that are less than two years, or who are being held while awaiting trial or sentencing (remand), and those serving community sentences, such as probation, fall under the purview of the provincial and territorial correctional services programs. For youth, the provinces and territories are responsible for administering correctional services for both custody and community sentences, including youth being held while awaiting trial or sentencing (pre-trial detention).

This *Juristat* article provides an overview of adult and youth correctional services in Canada in 2017/2018.¹ The use of correctional services is described using three measures: average counts, admissions and initial entries. Average counts provide a snapshot of the correctional population and represent the number of adults and youth in custody or under community supervision on any given day. Admissions are counted each time an individual begins or moves to a new type of custody or community supervision over the fiscal year: the same person can be included numerous times in the admissions count, as he/she move from one type of supervision to another. As such, the count of admissions provides an important indicator of the flow of persons through the correctional system for a given year. For youth specifically, initial entries represent the number of youth entering the correctional system for a period of supervision (for additional information see Text box 1).

The measures presented in this article provide an overview of the current state of correctional populations and the workload of correctional services in Canada, and highlight changes over time. This *Juristat* article also provides information regarding the characteristics of persons admitted in order to identify those most represented in the correctional system. This information aims to bring to light how correctional populations have changed, and highlight matters in need of further consideration.

Adult correctional services

Adult incarceration rate continues to decline

The adult incarceration rate represents the average number of adults in custody per day for every 100,000 individuals in the adult population (18 years and older). It includes adults in sentenced custody, remand and other temporary detention.

- The number of people in custody is closely monitored for various reasons including the costs associated with keeping an inmate under supervision (John Howard Society of Canada 2018) and concerns regarding potential overcrowding (Public Services Foundation of Canada 2015). In Canada, on average in 2017/2018, there were 38,786 adults in provincial/territorial or federal custody per day. Of this number, 24,657 adults were in provincial/territorial custody (a rate of 83 adults per 100,000 adult population), while 14,129 were in federal custody (a rate of 48 adults per 100,000 population). In 2017/2018, the national incarceration rate was 131 adults per 100,000 population, a 4% decrease from 2016/2017 (Table 1).
- While the national incarceration rate has fluctuated over 25 years, it has declined every year over the last five years.² Between 2016/2017 and 2017/2018, the incarceration rate decreased in 7 of the 10 provinces.³ Of the remaining three provinces, rates in Prince Edward Island (+9%) and New Brunswick (+5%) increased while Newfoundland and Labrador saw no change. In the territories, the incarceration rate decreased in Yukon (-30%) and the Northwest Territories (-4%), while in Nunavut it increased 7% (Table 1).
- In 2017/2018, 7 of the 10 provinces⁴ had an incarceration rate lower than the average provincial/territorial rate of 83 adults per 100,000 population. The three provinces that had rates higher than the average adult provincial and territorial incarceration rate were Manitoba (231 adults per 100,000 population), Saskatchewan (207 adults per 100,000 population) and Alberta (111 adults per 100,000 population) (Table 1).
- The incarceration rate in all three territories was well above the provincial and territorial average (83 adults per 100,000 population). In particular, the Northwest Territories (527 adults per 100,000 population) and Nunavut (621 adults per 100,000 population) had high incarceration rates in 2017/2018 due to a large number of incarcerated adults relative to their small overall adult populations (Table 1). The total adult population in the three territories numbered approximately 88,800 adults in 2017, representing less than 1% of the overall Canadian population.⁵

Adults in remand outnumber those in provincial/territorial sentenced custody

- For every year since 2004/2005, the average number of adults awaiting trial or sentencing (remand population), has been greater than the provincial/territorial adult sentenced custody population (Correctional Services Program 2017). In 2017/2018, on average per day there were about 50% more adults (14,812) in remand than were in provincial/territorial sentenced custody (9,543) (Table 2).

- The rate of adults in provincial/territorial sentenced custody decreased 18% (from 39 to 32 adults per 100,000 adult population) between 2013/2014 and 2017/2018 (5 years), while the rate of adults in remand increased by 2% (from 46 to 47 adults per 100,000 population) over the same period in twelve reporting jurisdictions (Chart 1).⁶
- A greater number of adults in remand than in sentenced custody in provincial/territorial correctional facilities can lead to various challenges associated with providing services to inmates, such as rehabilitation and housing, due to the uncertainty regarding their length of stay (John Howard Society of Ontario 2007). The increase in the number of adults being remanded in Canada has been linked to a cultural shift in the justice system. The view here is that in order to minimize the risk of danger to the general public, including the risk of reoffending, courts choose to remand more accused as they wait for their trial/sentence (Webster 2015).
- Among the provinces and territories in 2017/2018, eight jurisdictions had a higher proportion of remanded adults versus those in sentenced custody: Alberta (70%), Ontario (69%), Manitoba (69%), Nova Scotia (65%), British Columbia (65%), Yukon (62%), the Northwest Territories (58%) and Nunavut (55%) in remand (Chart 2).
- In 2017/2018, the rate of adults in remand decreased 5% compared to the previous year, while the rate of adults in sentenced custody decreased 3%. The rate of adults in remand decreased in 6 of the 10 provinces⁷ with Quebec marking the greatest decrease (-10%) from 2016/2017. Three of the four remaining provinces saw increases in the rate of adults in remand; Prince Edward Island (+23%) had the largest increase, while Nova Scotia (+3%) and New Brunswick (+6%) reported smaller increases over the same time period. Saskatchewan reported no change. The rate of adults in remand decreased in Yukon (-22%) and the Northwest Territories (-3%), while Nunavut noted an 11% increase (Table 2).
- In 2017/2018, the rate of adults in sentenced custody decreased compared to the previous year in 6 of the 10 provinces,⁸ with Nova Scotia having the greatest decrease (-14%). Meanwhile, the remaining provinces showed increases ranging from 2% to 6%.⁹ In the territories, the rate decreased in Yukon (-40%) and the Northwest Territories (-5%), while Nunavut noted a 5% increase compared to 2016/2017 (Table 2).
- Similar to the change in rate in provincial/territorial correctional services, the rate of offenders in federal sentenced custody decreased 3% compared to 2016/2017 (Table 2).

Most adults are under community supervision

- The *Criminal Code* mandates that all sanctions other than imprisonment are to be considered for all offenders. Historically, persons sentenced to community supervision have been shown to have a reduced risk of recidivism, when compared to those sentenced to custody (Smith et al. 2002). On any given day in 2017/2018, in the 10 provinces and territories for which community supervision data were reported,¹⁰ there was an average of 94,904 adult offenders under supervision through community programs such as probation, conditional sentences and provincial parole, representing 80% of the correctional population. Additionally, at the federal level, the Correctional Service of Canada supervised an average of 9,043 offenders per day on day parole, full parole and statutory release (Table 1).
- In 2017/2018, the rate of adults under community supervision¹¹ in the provinces and territories was 337 adults per 100,000 population. This represented an increase of 1% from the previous year but a 14%¹² decrease compared to five years prior. The rate of federal offenders under community supervision increased 4% from the previous year, with a rate of 31 adults per 100,000 population in 2017/2018 (Table 1).
- In provincial/territorial correctional services, probation was by far the most common supervision program. On average, there were 87,342 adult offenders on probation on any given day in 2017/2018, representing 92%¹³ of the population under community supervision and 74%¹⁴ of all adults under correctional supervision in the 10 reporting provinces and territories (Table 2).¹⁵
- In 2017/2018, the rate of adults on probation increased 2% compared to 2016/2017 (Table 2). The rate increased in 4 of the 8 reporting provinces¹⁶ with Saskatchewan (+17%) and Alberta (+13%) marking the most notable increases. The Northwest Territories and Nunavut saw decreases of 7% and 4%, respectively, compared to the previous year (Table 2).¹⁷

Admissions to adult correctional services decrease slightly

An admission is counted each time an individual begins any type of custody or community supervision program therefore it is a measure of activity within the correctional services programs. The same person may be included several times in the admission counts where he/she moves from one correctional program to another (e.g., from remand or pre-trial detention to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system later in the same year.

- In 2017/2018, there were 391,692 admissions to provincial/territorial adult correctional services and 14,470 admissions to federal corrections for a total of 406,162 admissions. Overall, the total number of admissions was down 3% compared to the previous year. Provincial/territorial admissions decreased 3%, while federal admissions were down 2% (Table 3).
- In 2017/2018, admissions to custody decreased by 4% overall, while admissions to community supervision decreased by 1%. The number of admissions to correctional services overall decreased in 5 of the 13 jurisdictions¹⁸ with Yukon recording the largest decrease (-13%). In contrast, the Northwest Territories recorded the largest

increase (+7%) which could be attributed to a large increase (+13%) in community admissions over the previous year (Table 3).

- At the federal level, admissions to custody increased by 1%, while admissions to community supervision decreased by 5% (Table 3).

Adults who identify as an Aboriginal person are overrepresented in custody

- Section 718.2 of the *Criminal Code*, as well as the Supreme Court of Canada in *R v. Gladue* (1999), instructs judges that sentences should consider all available sanctions other than imprisonment with particular attention to the circumstances of Aboriginal¹⁹ offenders. The “*Gladue*” sentencing principle seeks to recognize and address the overrepresentation of Aboriginal Peoples in custody (Legal Services Society 2018).²⁰ In 2017/2018, Aboriginal adults accounted for 30% of admissions to provincial/territorial custody and 29% of admissions to federal custody, while representing approximately 4% of the Canadian adult population (Table 4).²¹ In comparison, ten years ago Aboriginal adults represented 21%²² of admissions to provincial/territorial custody and 20% of federal custodial admissions (Table 4).
- Among the provinces in 2017/2018, Aboriginal adults represented three-quarters of admissions to custody in Manitoba (75%) and Saskatchewan (74%) (Table 4). These two provinces also had the highest proportion of Aboriginal adults among their provincial populations, with 15% for Manitoba and 14% for Saskatchewan.²³
- In 2017/2018, Aboriginal males accounted for 28% of male admissions to custody in the provinces and territories. Aboriginal females made up a greater proportion of custody admissions than their male counterparts, accounting for 42% of female admissions, while non-Aboriginal females accounted for 57%. In comparison to 2007/2008, the number of admissions of Aboriginal males to provincial/territorial custody increased 28% while the number of admissions of Aboriginal females increased 66% in the provinces and territories (Table 5).
- Compared to 2007/2008, admissions of Aboriginal males increased the most in British Columbia (+83%, from 3,932 to 7,181), Quebec (+69%, from 1,128 to 1,903) and Manitoba (+60% from 10,651 to 17,066) in 2017/2018. Admissions of Aboriginal females increased the most in Quebec (+219%, from 127 to 405), Manitoba (+139%, from 2,182 to 5,214), New Brunswick (+128%, from 67 to 153) and Saskatchewan (+106%, from 924 to 1,900) (Table 5).
- For the province of Saskatchewan, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) now has the capacity to report the number of unique persons²⁴ (as opposed to admissions which is previously reported in this publication) who have entered custody in order to get a more accurate indication of the proportion of people who come into contact with custodial services. The number of unique persons who have entered custody is defined as the count of individuals entering into custody during a specific time period. Persons are counted only once regardless of their number of contacts with custody within the referenced time period.
- In Saskatchewan, among adults over a three year period, the number of unique Aboriginal females who entered custody has increased from 1,008 in 2015/16 to 1,098 in 2017/2018, which represents an increase of 9% over this period. In contrast, the number of unique non-Aboriginal females who entered custody over the same period has increased from 166 to 233, which represents an increase of 40%. The number of unique females of unknown Aboriginal identity decreased 64%, from 47 to 17.²⁵
- For adult males in Saskatchewan, over a three year period, the number of unique Aboriginal males who entered custody has decreased from 4,137 in 2015/16 to 4,080 in 2017/2018, which represents a decrease of 1% over this period. In contrast, the number of unique non-Aboriginal males who entered custody during the same period has decreased from 1,621 to 1,492, which represents a decrease of 8%. The number of unique males of unknown Aboriginal identity decrease 19%, from 296 to 241.²⁶

Younger male adults are overrepresented in custody admissions

- In 2017/2018, males accounted for 85% of adult admissions to provincial/territorial custody and 92% of adult admissions to federal custody (Chart 3; Chart 4).
- Overall, males aged 20 to 39 years made up a large proportion (58% of provincial/territorial and 59% of federal) of custodial admissions in 2017/2018 (Chart 3; Chart 4). In comparison to the number of adults charged by police, males aged 20 to 39 years accounted for 51% of adults charged in 2017.²⁷ These adults are overrepresented given that they represent 17% of the adult population aged 18 years and older.²⁸
- Females aged 20 to 39 years made up a much smaller proportion (11% of provincial/territorial and 5% of federal) of custodial admissions in 2017/2018, in comparison to male counterparts (Chart 3; Chart 4). Females aged 20 to 39 who were charged by police in 2017 accounted for 15% of all adults charged.²⁹

Majority of adults spend less than a month in provincial and territorial custody

- In 2017/2018, about half (51%) of adults released from remand were held for one week or less and three-quarters (75%) were held for one month or less.³⁰
- For adults released from sentenced custody in 2017/2018 in the 11 reporting provinces and territories, 31% had served one week or less, while 60% had served one month or less.³¹

- Females tend to spend less time in remand and sentenced custody than their male counterparts. In 2017/2018, 83% of females released from remand were held for one month or less compared to 74% of males. For sentenced custody, 68% of females were held for one month or less compared to 59% of males (Chart 5). Among those accused of police-reported crime in 2017, 25% of females were accused of violent crime compared to 28% of males (Savage 2019).

Operating expenditures increased in adult correctional services

- In 2017/2018, operating expenditures for adult correctional services in Canada totaled over \$5 billion,³² a 7% increase from the previous year after adjusting for inflation (Table 6).
- Per capita expenditures were \$70 for provincial/territorial correctional services, and \$68 for federal correctional services (Table 6).
- Custodial services expenditures totaled over \$2 billion accounting for 81% of correctional expenditures from reporting provinces and territories in 2017/2018 (Table 6). Meanwhile, community supervision expenditures totaled over \$360 million, accounting for 14% of total expenditures (Table 6).
- The costs for keeping adults in custody are typically higher for the federal system. On average, in 2017/2018, custodial services expenditures amounted to around \$330 per day per federal offender, or \$120,571 annually, compared to \$233 per day for provincial/territorial offenders, or \$84,915 annually (Table 6).

Youth correctional services

In Canada, the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA), enacted in 2003, is the legislation that governs how youth aged 12 to 17 years are to be dealt with by the Canadian justice system. The *Act* provides for a separate youth justice system based on the principle of diminished moral blameworthiness or culpability of youth.

Rate of youth in correctional services continues to decline

- In 2017/2018, on average per day there were, 7,052 youth supervised in custody or a community program in the nine reporting jurisdictions.³³ This represented a rate of 41 youth per 10,000 population, a 7% decrease from the previous year and a 34% decrease from 2013/2014 (Table 7).
- Compared to the previous year, eight of the nine reporting jurisdictions³⁴ with available data for 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 noted a decline in the overall correctional rate. Prince Edward Island had the largest decrease among the provinces (-20%). British Columbia (-14%) and Alberta (-11%) also had notable decreases, whereas Saskatchewan noted no change. Nunavut had the largest decrease among the territories (-21%) (Table 7).
- The national rate of youth charged by police has also decreased in recent years, with a 21% decrease between 2013 and 2017 (Allen 2018).³⁵
- As with previous years, the large majority (89%) of youth correctional population in the nine reporting jurisdictions³⁶ were under community supervision on an average day in 2017/2018 (Table 7).

Youth incarceration rate continues to decline

- In 2017/2018, there were 792 youth in custody on average per day in the 11 reporting jurisdictions,³⁷ representing a rate of 4 youth per 10,000 population, a 12% (Table 7) decrease from the previous year and a 29% decrease from 2013/2014.³⁸
- In 2017/2018, the youth incarceration rate fell from the previous year in 9 of the 11 reporting jurisdictions with available data. Among the provinces, the largest declines were seen in Alberta (-21%), followed by Saskatchewan (-15%), Manitoba (-14%) and New Brunswick (-11%). The incarceration rate also fell in Nunavut (-48%) and the Northwest Territories (-13%) compared to the previous year (Table 7).
- In 2017/2018, the highest youth incarceration rates were seen in Manitoba (19 youth per 10,000 population), Saskatchewan (16 youth per 10,000 population), Northwest Territories (14 youth per 10,000 population) and Nunavut (9 youth per 10,000 population). In each of the remaining provinces, the incarceration rate was less than 5 youth per 10,000 population (Table 7).

Majority of youth enter correctional services under community supervision

Initial entry measures the number of youth commencing an uninterrupted period of correctional supervision and provides an indication of new workload entering the correctional system. Under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, the youth criminal justice system supports crime prevention by referring young persons to community programs or agencies when appropriate to address offending behaviour.

- In 2017/2018, there were 5,640 youth that began a period of supervision in correctional services in the seven reporting jurisdictions. This represented a 5% decrease from the previous year and a 32% decrease from 2013/2014 (Table 8).³⁹
- The majority of youth entered correctional services under community supervision. In 2017/2018, 71% of initial entries were to community supervision in the reporting jurisdictions, a decrease of 1% from the previous year. These youth were primarily entering a period of probation (47% of all initial entries) or other community supervision (22% of all

initial entries), which includes non-residential programs, fine options, orders for restitution, compensation or other community or personal services, and other sentences deemed appropriate by the youth justice court (Table 8).

- The remaining 29% of initial entries for youth in the reporting jurisdictions in 2017/2018 were into custody (predominantly pre-trial detention, at 28% of all initial entries). This represented a decrease of 13% from the previous year and a 25% decrease from five years prior (Table 8).

Youth admissions to correctional services decline

In contrast to an initial entry, which measures an uninterrupted period of correctional supervision, admissions are counted each time a person begins any period of supervision in a correctional institution or in the community. The same person may be included several times in the admission counts when moving from one correctional program to another (e.g., from remand or pre-trial detention to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system later in the same year.

- In 2017/2018, the number of youth admissions to correctional services among the nine reporting jurisdictions totalled 16,664.⁴⁰ This was a decrease of 12% compared to 2016/2017. Admissions to community supervision decreased by 9% while admissions to custody decreased by 16%, between 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 (Table 9).
- In 2017/2018, there were decreases in total youth admissions for seven of the nine jurisdictions with available data⁴¹ compared to the previous year.⁴² Among the provinces, Prince Edward Island (-25%), Manitoba (-17%), Saskatchewan (-14%) and Ontario (-14%) had large decreases in the number of admissions to correctional services compared to 2016/2017 (Table 9).
- Nunavut had the largest decrease in total admissions (-51%), whereas the Northwest Territories had the largest increase in admissions (+32%) in 2017/2018 (Table 9). It is important to note that the number of youth admissions in the territories is small. As a result, small changes in the count can lead to large year-over-year percentage changes.

Aboriginal youth continue to be overrepresented in the correctional system

- The *Youth Criminal Justice Act* states that measures taken against young persons who commit offences should respond to the particular needs of aboriginal youth. This provision for youth seeks to counteract overrepresentation of aboriginal youth in custody. In 2017/2018, Aboriginal youth made up 43% of admissions to correctional services in the nine reporting jurisdictions,⁴³ while representing about 8% of the Canadian youth population (Table 10).⁴⁴
- For the eight jurisdictions that have reported consistently over time, the proportion of Aboriginal youth admissions to correctional services has risen from 26% in 2007/2008 to 43% in 2017/2018.⁴⁵
- Aboriginal youth are overrepresented in both custody and community supervision, making up 48% of custody admissions and 39% of community admissions in 2017/2018 in the reporting jurisdictions (Table 10).

Males and older youth account for the majority of youth admissions

- In 2017/2018 in the reporting provinces and territories,⁴⁶ over three-quarters (76%) of youth admitted into correctional services were male. Male youth accounted for 76% of custody admissions and 76% of community supervision admissions (Table 10). These proportions were virtually unchanged from 2016/2017.
- The majority (54%) of youth admissions to correctional services in 2017/2018 involved youth aged 16 to 17 years at the time of admission. Youth of this age range accounted for an even larger proportion of custody admissions (60%), while they represented just under half (49%) of community admissions (Table 10).
- In 2017/2018, males aged 16 to 17 years accounted for 42% of total youth admissions to correctional services. In comparison, females of the same age group represented 12% of youth admissions (Chart 6).

Time spent in custody is brief among youth

- Youth are typically supervised in correctional services for short periods of time. In 2017/2018, the majority (78%) of youth released from pre-trial detention in the six reporting jurisdictions⁴⁷ had been there for one month or less (Chart 7). For youth released from sentenced custody in 2017/2018, 40% had been there for one month or less while 89% had spent six months or less in custody.
- The youth on probation tended to be supervised for longer periods of time, with 94% being supervised for more than six months (Chart 7).

Text box 1

Corrections surveys concepts and coverage

Average counts provide a snapshot of the adult or youth corrections population and represent the number of youth or adults in custody or under community supervision on any given day. Usually, corrections officials perform daily counts of persons in their facilities and month-end counts of those under community supervision. These are used to calculate the annual average daily custody and community counts used in this article.

Initial entry represents the first point at which a youth or adult commences an uninterrupted period of supervision in the correctional system. Each person is counted only once during their period of involvement with correctional services, regardless of subsequent changes in legal status. Initial entry provides an indication of new workload entering correctional services.

Admissions are counted each time a person begins any period of supervision in a correctional institution or in the community. These data describe and measure the flow of persons through correctional services over time. The same person may be included several times in the admission counts where he/she moves from one correctional program to another (e.g., from remand or pre-trial detention to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system later in the same year. Admissions therefore represent the number of entries of persons during a fiscal year to pre-trial detention, sentenced custody or a community supervision program, regardless of the previous legal status.

The adult incarceration rate represents the average number of adults in custody per day for every 100,000 individuals in the adult population (aged 18 years and older). It includes adults in sentenced custody, remand and other temporary detention.

The youth incarceration rate represents the average number of youth in secure or open custody per day for every 10,000 individuals in the youth population (aged 12 to 17 years). It includes youth in sentenced custody, youth in Provincial Director Remand being held following the breach of a community supervision condition, youth in pre-trial detention awaiting trial or sentencing, and youth in other temporary detention.

Changes in rates are calculated using unrounded numbers and therefore may not be equivalent to the change of the presented figures.

Jurisdictions excluded from particular analyses due to non-reporting are noted throughout the article. The provinces and territories that did not report complete data for 2017/2018 are as follows:

Adult

- Average counts data exclude Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon (community supervision and total correctional services).

Youth

- Average counts, initial entries and admissions data exclude Quebec.
- Average counts data exclude Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (community supervision and total correctional services).
- Initial entry data exclude Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta, Yukon and Prince Edward Island (community supervision and total correctional services).
- Admissions data exclude Nova Scotia, Alberta and Yukon.

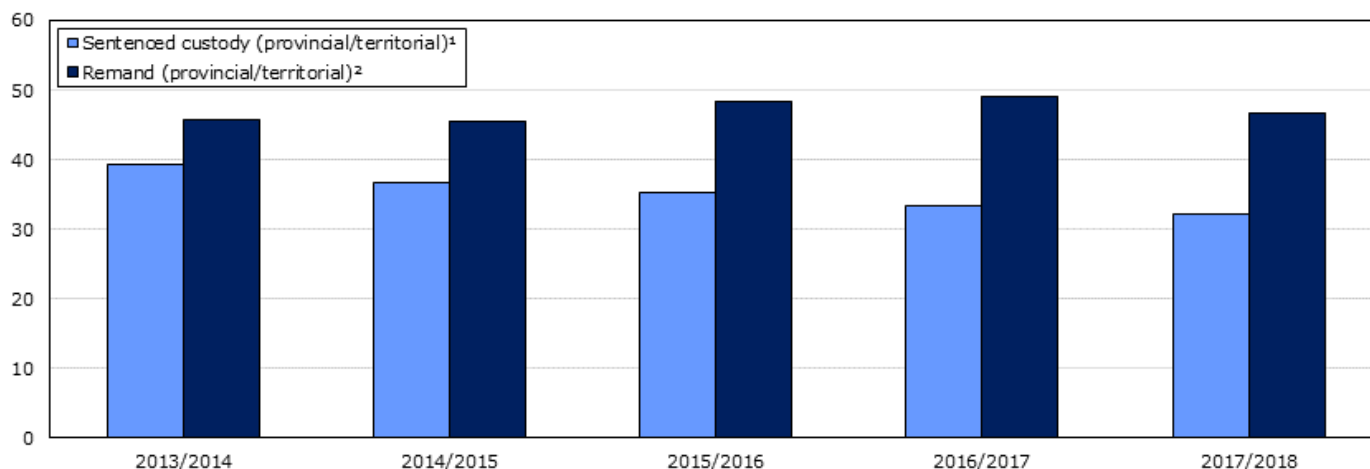
These data are administrative and jurisdictions are asked to provide data in a standardized way following certain definitions; however, limitations due to differences in jurisdictional operations can restrict uniform application of the definitions in some situations. Therefore, caution is required when making comparisons between jurisdictions.

It should be noted that some of the jurisdictional counts presented in this analysis, particularly those for youth in custody, are small. As a result, small changes in the counts can lead to large year-over-year percentage changes.

Charts

Chart 1
Average daily rate of adults in provincial/territorial custody, 2013/2014 to 2017/2018

rate per 100,000 adult population



1. Sentenced custody is the detention of offenders convicted of a crime in a provincial/territorial (less than two years) facility. Sentenced custody counts for the provinces and territories include offenders on intermittent sentences.

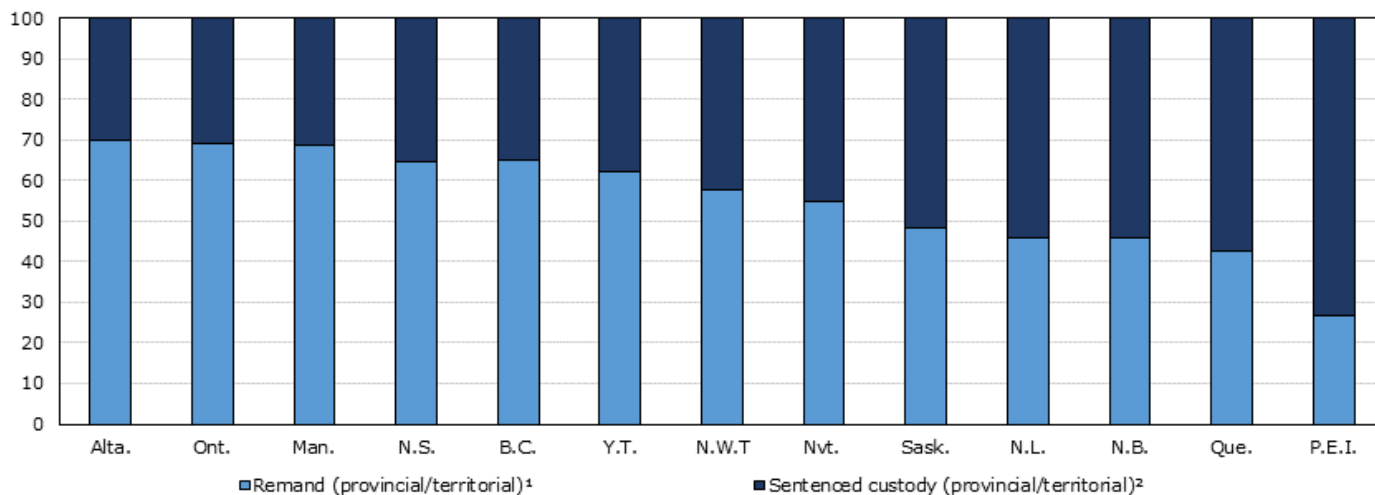
2. Remand is the detention of a person in custody while awaiting a further court appearance. Remand is the responsibility of provincial/territorial correctional services.

Note: Remand and sentenced custody rates at the provincial and territorial level exclude Alberta due to the unavailability of data for part of the period covered (2013/2014). Rates are calculated per 100,000 adult population (aged 18 years and older) using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Rates may not match those previously published in other reports. Figures presented are rounded but changes in rates are calculated using the unrounded figures.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report.

Chart 2
Proportion of adult average daily counts to remand and sentenced custody, 2017/2018

percent of average daily counts



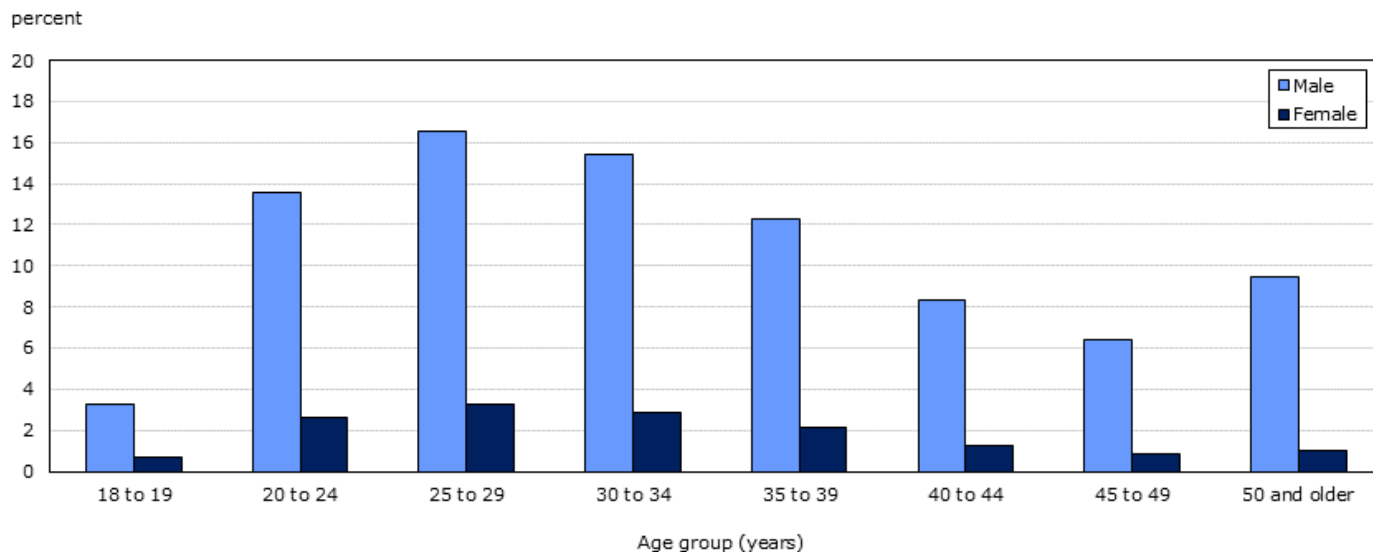
1. Remand is the detention of a person in custody while awaiting a further court appearance. Remand is the responsibility of provincial/territorial correctional services.

2. Sentenced custody counts for the provinces and territories include offenders on intermittent sentences (when in) and offenders serving federal sentences where applicable.

Note: Additional data are available on Statistics Canada tables 35-10-0154 and 35-10-0155. Counts are based on the average number of adults in correctional services per day. The figures presented consist of the proportion of adults in remand or sentenced custody, and excludes those on other temporary detention. Figures may not add up due to rounding.

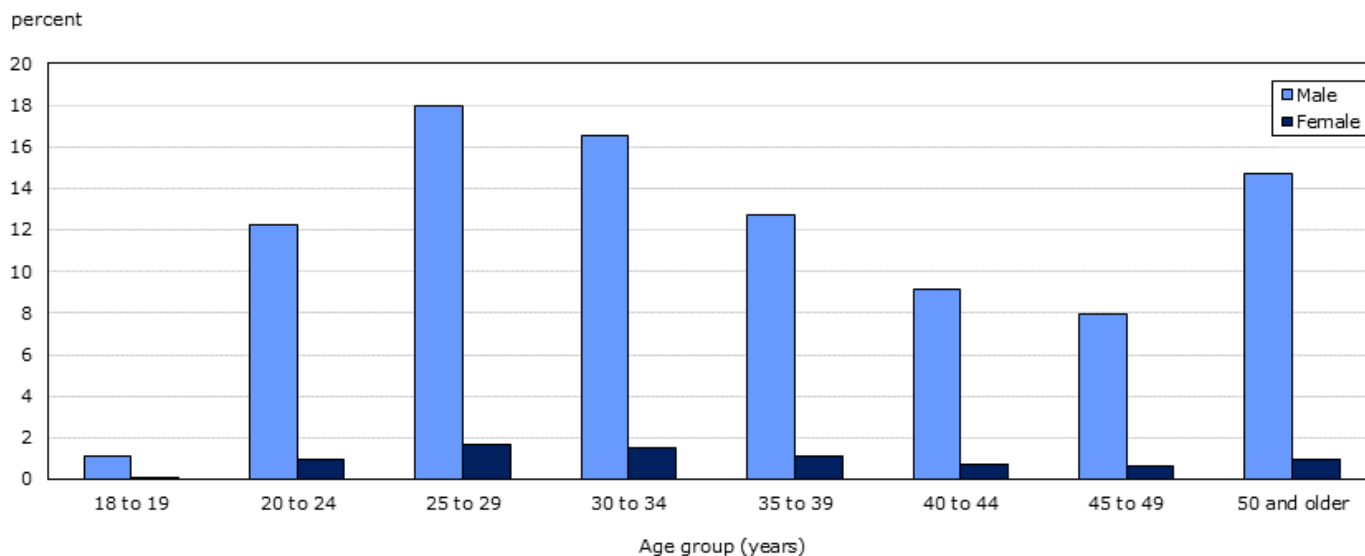
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report, 2017/2018.

Chart 3
Adult provincial/territorial admissions to custody, by age group and sex, 2017/2018



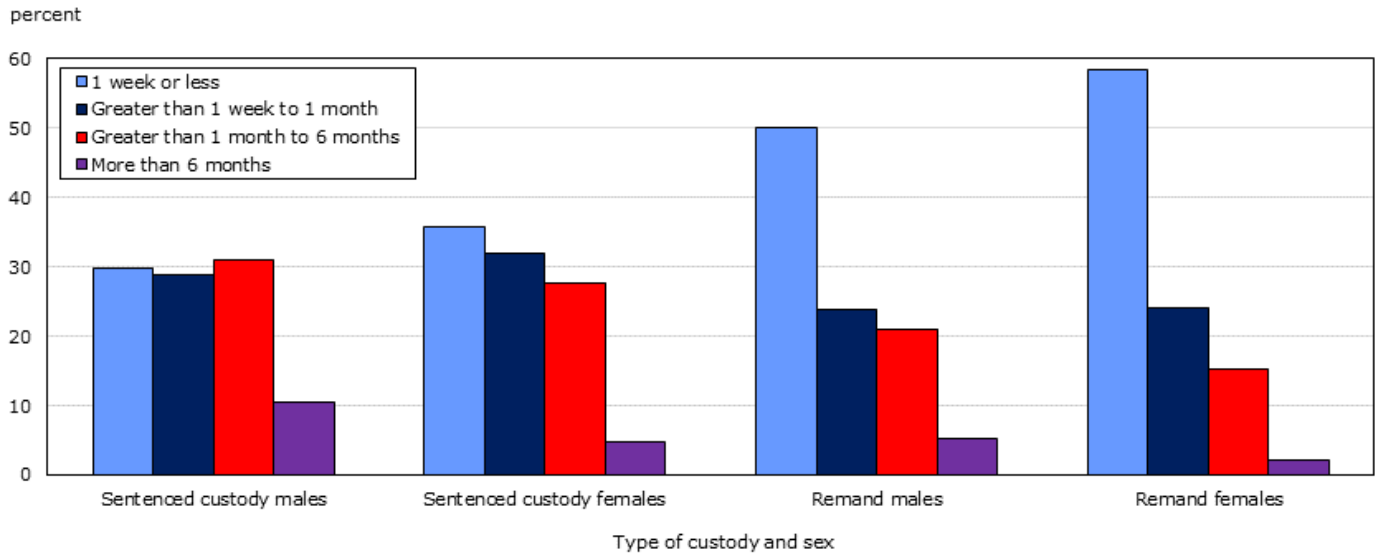
Note: Additional data are available on Statistics Canada tables 35-10-0015 and 35-10-0017. Age represents the age of the person at the time of admission. Admissions for Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics surveys are counted each time a person begins any period of supervision in a correctional institution or in the community. These data describe and measure the flow of persons through correctional services over time. The same person may be included several times in the admission counts where he/she moves from one correctional program to another (e.g., from remand to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system later in the same year. Excludes admissions of unknown sex or age.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, Integrated Correctional Services Survey and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2017/2018.

Chart 4
Adult federal admissions to custody, by age group and sex, 2017/2018



Note: Additional data are available on Statistics Canada table 35-10-0022. Age represents the age of the person at the time of admission. Excludes admissions of unknown sex or age.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, Integrated Correctional Services Survey and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2017/2018.

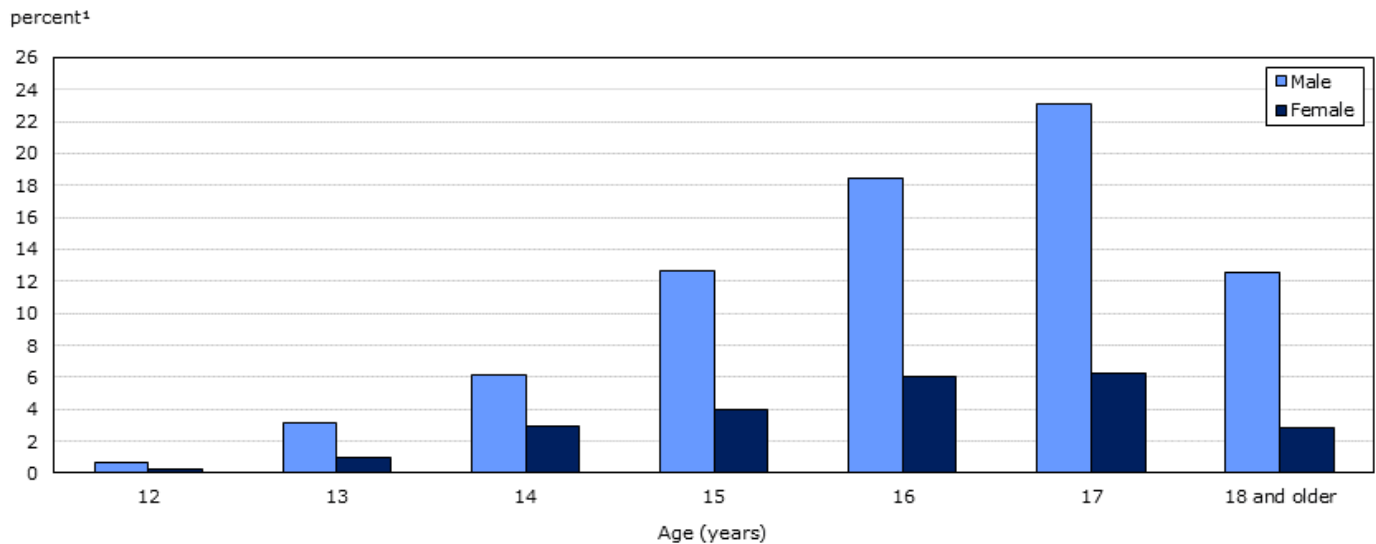
Chart 5
Releases from adult provincial/territorial custody, by type of custody, sex and time served, 2017/2018



Note: Excludes Alberta and British Columbia due to the unavailability of data. Releases of unknown length of stay are excluded. Additional data are available on Statistics Canada table 35-10-0024.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, Integrated Correctional Services Survey and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2017/2018.

Chart 6
Youth admissions to correctional services, by sex and age, 2017/2018

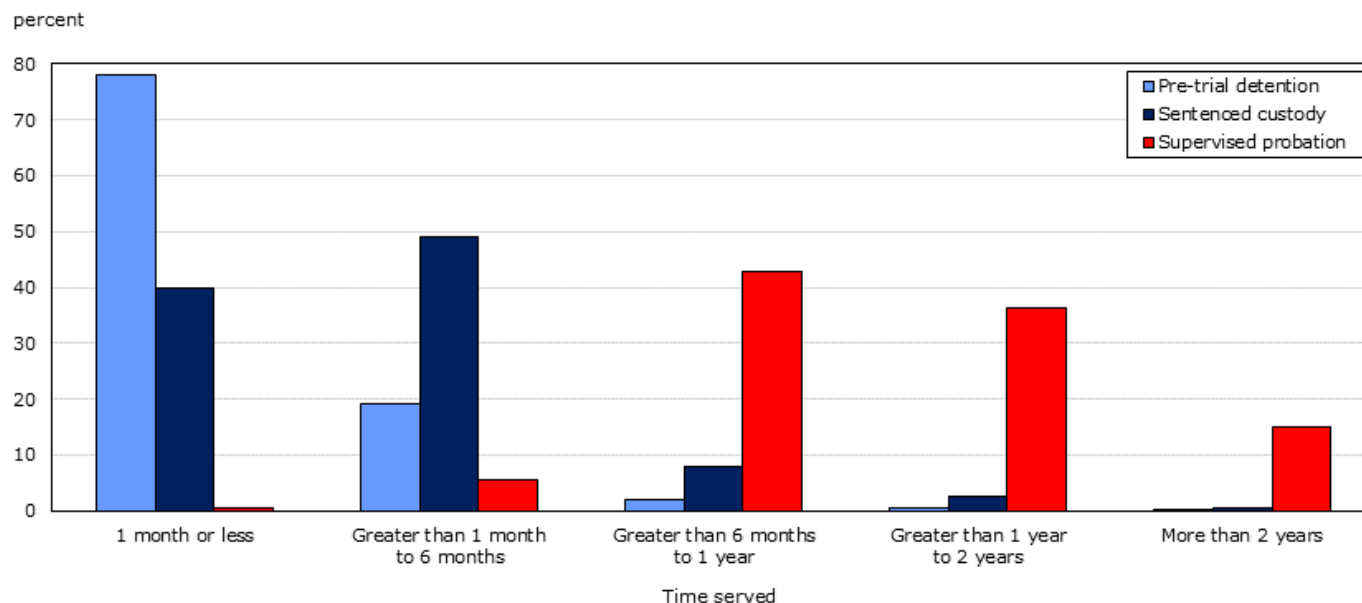


1. The calculation of percentages excludes admissions for age and sex that were unknown.

Note: Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta and Yukon are excluded due to the unavailability of data. Admissions for Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics surveys are counted each time a person begins any period of supervision in a correctional institution or in the community. These data describe and measure the flow of persons through correctional services over time. The same person may be included several times in the admission counts where he/she moves from one correctional program to another (e.g., from pre-trial detention to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system later in the same year. Additional data are available in Statistics Canada table 35-10-0006.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Integrated Correctional Services Survey and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2017/2018.

Chart 7
Youth time served, by legal hold status, 2017/2018



Note: Excludes unknown time served. Excludes Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon due to the unavailability of data. Releases represent the end of a legal status in correctional services and do not necessarily represent the end of supervision by correctional services. The same person can be included several times in the release counts where the individual moves from one type of legal status to another (e.g., from pre-trial detention to sentenced custody and then to community services). As such, releases represent the number of movements within a fiscal year out of pre-trial detention, sentenced custody and the community statuses regardless of the individual's preceding or following legal status. Additional data are available on Statistics Canada tables 35-10-0009 and 35-10-0012.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and Integrated Correctional Services Survey, 2017/2018.

Key terminology and definitions

Community portion of custody sentence: This is the portion of the young person's custody sentence (intensive rehabilitative custody and conditional supervision, custody and conditional supervision, or custody and community supervision) that must be served in the community under supervision. The *Youth Criminal Justice Act* stipulates that the final one-third of most custody sentences shall be served under community supervision.

Conditional sentences: This is an adult sentencing option where the person is given a conditional sentence of imprisonment that is served in the community. According to the terms of the conditional sentence, the offender will serve the term of imprisonment in the community provided that he/she abides by conditions imposed by the court as part of the conditional sentence order. If the offender violates these conditions, he/she may be sent to prison to serve the balance of that sentence.

Deferred custody and supervision: Similar to a conditional sentence with adult sentencing, deferred custody is a community-based alternative to a custodial sentence for youth. Under a deferred custody order, the young person will serve his/her sentence in the community under a set of strict conditions. If these conditions are not followed, the young person may be sent to custody to serve the balance of that sentence.

Intensive support and supervision: Similar to probation, an intensive support and supervision order is a youth sentencing option that is served in the community under conditions, but provides closer monitoring and support than a probation order to assist the young person in changing his/her behavior. This is an "opt-in" sanction under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, meaning that provinces and territories may choose not to implement this option.

Intermittent sentences: This refers to an adult sentence to custody which is to be served periodically over an extended period of time (e.g., weekend only or select days of the week).

Pre-trial detention: This is the temporary detention of a youth in custody, while awaiting trial or sentencing.

Probation: A common type of community-based sentence, where the young person or adult is placed under the supervision of a probation officer or other designated person. There are mandatory conditions (e.g., keep the peace) and there may be optional conditions that are put in place for the duration of the probation order.

Provincial Director Remand: When a young person is serving the community portion of a custody and supervision order or a deferred custody and supervision order, and the provincial director has reasonable grounds to believe that the young person has breached, or is about to breach, a condition of the young person's conditional supervision, the provincial director

may issue a warrant of apprehension to suspend the conditional supervision and remand the young person in an appropriate youth facility.

Remand: Remand is the detention of an adult temporarily in custody, while awaiting trial or sentencing.

Sentenced custody (youth): Youth being held in sentenced custody can be held in secure or open facilities.

Secure custody: A facility is considered “secure” when youth offenders are detained by security devices, including those facilities which operate with full perimeter security features and/or where youth are under constant observation. The extent to which facilities are “secure” varies across jurisdictions.

Open custody: A facility is considered “open” when there is minimal use of security devices or perimeter security. The extent to which facilities are “open” varies across jurisdictions. Open custody facilities include community residential centres, group homes, childcare institutions, forest or wilderness camps, etc.

Survey description

The **Adult Correctional Services Survey (ACS)** collects aggregate data on the number and characteristics (e.g., sex, age group, Aboriginal identity, length of time served) of admissions to and releases from adult correctional services. The following jurisdictions responded to the ACS in 2017/2018: Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

The **Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report (CKIR-A)** collects aggregate data on average daily custody counts and month-end supervised community corrections counts in the provincial/territorial and federal adult systems. The following exclusions are noted for historical data: Newfoundland and Labrador (2009/2010 for data on community supervision), Prince Edward Island (2005/2006), Nova Scotia (2006/2007 to 2015/2016 for data on community supervision), Alberta (2013/2014 all data and 2014/2015 for data on community supervision) and the Northwest Territories (2003/2004 to 2007/2008 for data on community supervision). The following jurisdictions responded to the CKIR-A in 2017/2018: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

The **Youth Corrections Key Indicator Report (CKIR-Y)** collects aggregate data on average daily custody counts and month-end supervised community corrections counts for youth under correctional supervision. The following exclusions are noted for historical data: Prince Edward Island (2005/2006 for data on community supervision), Nova Scotia (2006/2007 to 2015/2016 for data on community supervision), New Brunswick (2004/2005 to 2015/2016 for data on community supervision), Quebec (2011/2012 to 2015/2016), Alberta (2013/2014 for data on both custody and community supervision and 2014/2015 for data on community supervision) and the Northwest Territories (2004/2005 to 2007/2008 for data on community supervision). The following jurisdictions responded to the CKIR-Y in 2017/2018: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

The **Youth Custody and Community Services Survey (YCCS)** collects aggregate data on the number and characteristics (e.g., sex, age, Aboriginal identity) of youth admissions to and releases from correctional services. The following jurisdictions reported survey data in 2017/2018: Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

The **Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS)** collects microdata on adults and youth under the responsibility of the federal and provincial/territorial correctional systems. Data include socio-demographic characteristics (e.g., sex, age, Aboriginal identity) as well as information pertaining to correctional supervision, including admissions and releases by legal hold status (e.g., remand, sentenced, probation). The following jurisdictions responded to the ICSS in 2017/2018: Newfoundland and Labrador (adults only), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Correctional Service of Canada.

The **Canadian Correctional Services Survey (CCSS)** was designed as a replacement for the ICSS. It also collects microdata on adults and youth under the responsibility of the federal and provincial/territorial correctional systems. Data include socio-demographic characteristics (e.g., age, Aboriginal identity) as well as information pertaining to correctional supervision, including admissions and releases by legal hold status (e.g., remand, sentenced, probation). The following jurisdictions responded to the CCSS in 2017/2018: Newfoundland and Labrador (youth only) Saskatchewan, Alberta (adults only) and British Columbia.

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Notes

1. The information in this article comes from the Adult Correctional Services Survey, the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, the Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Youth, the Integrated Correctional Services Survey and the Canadian Correctional Services Survey. Data coverage for these surveys for some years is incomplete. Exclusions are noted where applicable.
2. Incarceration rate comparison between 2013/2014 and 2017/2018 excludes Alberta. Provincial/territorial average daily count and incarceration rate (Statistics Canada table 35-10-0154) and Federal average daily count and incarceration rate (Statistics Canada table 35-10-0155).
3. Includes Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.
4. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.
5. In this article, population counts are based upon July 1st, 2017 estimates provided by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Population projections are used to ensure comparability and consistency across years. Adult population includes persons aged 18 years and older.
6. Excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data in 2013/2014 reference period.
7. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.
8. The rate of adults in sentenced custody decreased in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia between 2016/2017 and 2017/2018.
9. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Alberta.
10. Excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon due to the unavailability of data.
11. Average counts and rates for community data exclude Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon due to the unavailability of data.
12. Excludes Alberta due to unavailability of data in 2013/2014.
13. Expressed as a proportion of the total community population (probation population/community supervision population).
14. Expressed as a proportion of the total correctional population (probation population/total correctional population).
15. Average counts and rates for community data exclude Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon due to the unavailability of data.

16. The rate of adults on probation increased in Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.
17. Probation data for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon were unavailable for 2017/2018.
18. Adult admissions to total correctional services decreased in Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon between 2016/2017 and 2017/2018.
19. "Aboriginal identity" refers to persons under correctional supervision who identified with the Aboriginal peoples of Canada. This includes those who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada), and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band.
20. For more information regarding historical socio-economic, cultural and political factors which have contributed to overrepresentation of Aboriginal persons in the criminal justice system see Rudin 2005 and Chartrand and Horn 2016.
21. In this article, population counts are based upon July 1st estimates provided by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Population projections are used to ensure comparability and consistency across years. Adult population includes persons aged 18 years and older.
22. The proportion of Aboriginal admissions was unknown in Prince Edward Island.
23. Population counts are based upon July 1st estimates provided by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. The decision to use population projections is based on comparability concerns and to ensure consistency across years. Adult population includes persons aged 18 years and older.
24. "Unique persons" describes individuals who have entered custody within the reporting period. Each individual is counted only once regardless of subsequent contact with correctional services including changes in status (e.g., from remand or pre-trial detention to sentenced custody) and time spent in custody.
25. Number of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females who have entered custody within the 2015/2016 and 2017/2018 fiscal years. Canadian Correctional Services Survey. Custom tabulation.
26. Number of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal males who have entered custody within the 2015/2016 and 2017/2018 fiscal years. Canadian Correctional Services Survey. Custom tabulation.
27. Number of adults (aged 18 years of age or more) charged by police. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2), Custom Tabulation.
28. Population counts are based upon July 1st estimates provided by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. The decision to use population projections is based on comparability concerns and to ensure consistency across years. Adult population includes persons aged 18 years and older.
29. Number of adults (aged 18 years of age and older) charged by police. Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2), Custom Tabulation.
30. Excludes Alberta and British Columbia due to unavailability of data.
31. Excludes Alberta and British Columbia due to unavailability of data.
32. This section excludes Nunavut due to unavailability of expenditure data.
33. Excludes Quebec and Yukon due to unavailability of correctional data. Excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick due to unavailability of community data.
34. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Princes Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
35. The rate of youth charged by police represents the rate of actual incidents per 100,000 population aged 12 to 17 years as part of the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2) (Statistics Canada table 35-10-0177). Caution is recommended when interpreting comparisons between correctional data and data from other sectors of the criminal justice system (i.e., police and courts). There is no single unit of count (i.e., admissions, incidents, offences, charges, cases or persons) which is defined consistently across the major sectors of the justice system. There are also lags of time between the various stages of the justice process which make comparisons difficult.
36. Excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Yukon due to unavailability of data.
37. Excludes Quebec and Yukon due to unavailability of data.
38. Comparisons to 2013/2014 exclude Quebec, Alberta and Yukon due to unavailability of data.
39. Excludes Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and Yukon due to unavailability of data. Prince Edward Island is also excluded due to unavailability of community data.
40. Excludes Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta and Yukon due to unavailability of data.
41. Includes Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Nunavut.

42. Excludes Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta due to unavailability of data. The jurisdictional counts presented in this analysis are small. As a result, small changes in the count can lead to large year-over-year percentage changes.

43. Excludes Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta and Yukon due to unavailability of data.

44. Population counts are based upon July 1st estimates provided by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. The decision to use population projections is based on comparability concerns and to ensure consistency across years. Youth includes persons aged 12 to 17 years. Figure excludes Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta and Yukon due to unavailability of youth corrections data.

45. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta and Yukon due to unavailability of data.

46. Excludes Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta and Yukon due to unavailability of data.

47. Excludes Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia and Yukon due to unavailability of data.

Detailed data tables

Table 1
Average daily counts of adults in correctional services, by type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2017/2018

Jurisdiction	Custody ¹			Community supervision ²			Total correctional services			
	number	rate ³	percent change in rate from 2016/2017	number	rate ³	percent change in rate from 2016/2017	number	rate ³	percent change in rate from 2016/2017	percent change in rate from 2013/2014
Newfoundland and Labrador	342	78	0	1,552	354	0	1,894	432	0	-7
Prince Edward Island	88	72	9	705	575	-7	793	646	-6	-25
Nova Scotia	470	59	-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	472	76	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	4,836	71	-5	14,305	209	5	19,141	280	2	-4
Ontario	7,474	65	-5	43,010	374	-2	50,483	439	-2	-20
Manitoba	2,400	231	-4	7,053	680	-3	9,453	911	-3	-13
Saskatchewan ⁴	1,861	207	-3	5,975	665	10	7,836	873	6	7
Alberta	3,707	111	-4	8,649	258	11	12,356	369	6	..
British Columbia ⁵	2,621	66	-5	12,580	317	-1	15,200	383	-2	-7
Yukon	59	191	-30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	176	527	-4	356	1,065	-7	533	1,592	-6	-21
Nunavut	152	621	7	720	2,948	-4	871	3,569	-2	-24
Total—Provinces and territories⁶	24,657	83	-4	94,904	337	1	118,560	420	0	-13
Federal⁷	14,129	48	-3	9,043	31	4	23,172	78	-1	-4
Total—All jurisdictions	38,786	131	-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Total custody includes sentenced custody (including intermittent sentences when in), remand and other temporary detention.

2. Total community supervision includes probation, conditional sentences, provincial parole, full parole, day parole, statutory release and long-term supervision. The data exclude other types of community supervision and inmates on temporary absence. The total number and rate of adults in community supervision in 2017/2018 excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The percent change in total rate from 2016/2017 to 2017/2018 and 2013/2014 to 2017/2018 excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

3. Rates are calculated per 100,000 adult population (aged 18 years and older) using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Rates may not match those previously published in other reports.

4. In 2017/2018, Saskatchewan adult custody and community counts were compiled from a new source, the Canadian Correctional Services Survey. Some changes from previous years may be due to this transition.

5. In British Columbia, prior to 2017/2018, in a dual status situation where an offender had a conditional sentence and was on probation at month-end, the offender was counted under "conditional sentence." From 2017/2018, this was reversed, and the offender is counted as on "probation." Care should be taken in making annual comparisons of conditional sentence or probation counts that cross the 2017/2018 fiscal year.

6. Total custody plus total community supervision do not sum to the total correctional services due to unavailability of community data from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon in 2017/2018. The percent change in the total (provinces and territories) community supervision rate from 2016/2017 to 2017/2018 excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon due to unavailability of data. The percent change in total correctional services rate from 2016/2017 to 2017/2018 excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon due to the unavailability of data. The percent change in total correctional services rate from 2013/2014 to 2017/2018 excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and Yukon due to the unavailability of data.

7. As of 2013/2014, federal offenders on temporary absences are counted in custody counts rather than in community counts.

Note: Additional data are available on Statistics Canada tables 35-10-0154 and 35-10-0155. Counts are based on the average number of adults in correctional services per day. Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2017/2018.

Table 2
Average daily counts of adults under correctional supervision, by type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2017/2018

Jurisdiction	Remand			Sentenced custody ¹			Probation		
	number	rate ²	percent change in rate from 2016/2017	number	rate ²	percent change in rate from 2016/2017	number	rate ²	percent change in rate from 2016/2017
Newfoundland and Labrador	157	36	-3	185	42	2	1,452	331	0
Prince Edward Island	23	18	23	62	51	6	705	574	-6
Nova Scotia	289	37	3	158	20	-14	..	..	...
New Brunswick	216	35	6	256	41	4	..	..	...
Quebec	2,065	30	-10	2,770	40	-1	12,041	176	6
Ontario	5,082	44	-5	2,260	20	-3	40,675	354	-2
Manitoba	1,653	159	-2	747	72	-7	6,693	645	-2
Saskatchewan ³	897	100	0	963	107	-6	5,011	558	17
Alberta	2,518	75	-7	1,074	32	3	7,932	237	13
British Columbia ⁴	1,692	43	-5	903	23	-7	11,826	298	1
Yukon	37	119	-22	22	72	-40	..	..	...
Northwest Territories	102	305	-3	74	222	-5	334	998	-7
Nunavut	81	333	11	67	274	5	673	2,756	-4
Total—Provinces and territories⁵	14,812	50	-5	9,543	32	-3	87,342	310	2
Federal⁶	...	...	...	14,129	48	-3	...	...	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Sentenced custody counts for the provinces and territories include offenders on intermittent sentences (when in) and offenders serving federal sentences where applicable.

2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 adult population (aged 18 years and older) using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Rates for probation exclude Nova Scotia and New Brunswick due to the unavailability of data.

3. In 2017/2018, Saskatchewan adult custody and community counts were compiled from a new source, the Canadian Correctional Services Survey. Some changes from previous years may be due to this transition.

4. In British Columbia, prior to 2017/2018, in a dual status situation where an offender had a conditional sentence and was on probation at month-end, the offender was counted under "conditional sentence." From 2017/2018, this was reversed, and the offender is counted as on "probation." Care should be taken in making annual comparisons of conditional sentence or probation counts that cross the 2017/2018 fiscal year.

5. The provincial/territorial probation data, including percent change in rate from 2016/2017 to 2017/2018, exclude Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Yukon due to unavailability of data.

6. As of 2013/2014, federal offenders on temporary absences are counted in custody counts rather than in community counts.

Note: Additional data are available on Statistics Canada tables 35-10-0154 and 35-10-0155. Counts are based on the average number of adults in correctional services on per day. Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2017/2018.

Table 3
Admissions to adult correctional services, by type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2017/2018

Jurisdiction	Custody				Community supervision					Total correctional services			
	Sentenced custody	Remand number	Other temporary custody ¹	Total	Total percent change from 2016/2017		Probation	Conditional sentences		Total	Total percent change from 2016/2017		
					percent	number		number	percent		number	percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador	938	891	102	1,931	-6		1,367	387	0	1,754	3	3,685	-2
Prince Edward Island	481	196	3	680	1		752	19	147	918	3	1,598	2
Nova Scotia	1,586	3,034	192	4,812	1		2,598	647	1,180	4,425	2	9,237	2
New Brunswick	2,464	2,350	676	5,490	5		1,524	486	173	2,183	-7	7,673	1
Quebec	12,682	29,140	3,558	45,380	4		10,388	1,822	14,318	26,528	6	71,908	5
Ontario	20,729	43,646	4,815	69,190	-7		26,896	3,462	494	30,852	-4	100,042	-6
Manitoba	7,333	14,781	7,677	29,791	3		7,987	689	1,341	10,017	-2	39,808	2
Saskatchewan	4,660	8,374	270	13,304	-1		5,115	1,571	3,896	10,582	5	23,886	2
Alberta	16,716	23,914	1,863	42,493	-12		8,548	1,000	21,621	31,169	2	73,662	-7
British Columbia	10,534	14,089	1,353	25,976	-6		8,656	1,898	18,587	29,141	-5	55,117	-6
Yukon	162	308	6	476	-6		271	77	701	1,049	-16	1,525	-13
Northwest Territories	356	717	0	1,073	5		339	54	203	596	13	1,669	7
Nunavut	415	567	0	982	10		135	50	715	900	0	1,882	5
Total—Provinces and territories	79,056	142,007	20,515	241,578	-4		74,576	12,162	63,376	150,114	0	391,692	-3
Federal³	5,099	...	2,246	7,345	1		...	...	7,125	7,125	-5	14,470	-2
Total—All jurisdictions	84,155	142,007	22,761	248,923	-4		74,576	12,162	70,501	157,239	-1	406,162	-3

... not applicable

1. Other temporary detention includes persons who are being held in provincial/territorial correctional institutions for lock-ups, parole violations or suspensions, immigration holds, and those who are temporarily detained without warrants of any type.

2. Other community supervision for the provinces and territories includes, for example, community service orders, provincial parole (Quebec and Ontario), fine option programs, bail supervision and restitution orders. Due to differences among jurisdictional programs, inter-jurisdictional comparisons of the data should be made with caution.

3. Federal sentenced custody includes warrant of committal admissions. Revocations of conditional release are included under other temporary custody. Federal community supervision includes provincial/territorial (except Quebec and Ontario) and federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release.

Note: Additional data are available on Statistics Canada tables 35-10-0014 and 35-10-0022. An admission is counted each time a person begins any type of custody or community supervision program. The same person can be included several times in the admissions count where the individual moves from one type of legal status to another or re-enters the system in the same year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, Integrated Correctional Services Survey and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2017/2018.

Table 4
Admissions to adult custody, by Aboriginal identity, jurisdiction, 2007/2008 and 2017/2018

Jurisdiction	2017/2018						2007/2008					
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Unknown Aboriginal identity		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Unknown Aboriginal identity	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	405	21	1,526	79	0	0	348	21	1,329	79	0	0
Prince Edward Island	32	5	641	94	7	1	...	...	...	...	970	100
Nova Scotia	266	6	4,306	89	240	5	450	8	5,105	91	58	1
New Brunswick	553	10	4,933	90	4	0	445	8	4,872	92	7	0
Quebec	2,308	5	43,072	95	0	0	1,255	3	39,042	96	511	1
Ontario ¹	8,456	12	60,734	88	0	0	9,699	9	94,885	91	0	0
Manitoba	22,280	75	7,511	25	0	0	12,835	65	6,931	35	0	0
Saskatchewan	9,902	74	3,052	23	350	3	7,525	78	1,887	20	232	2
Alberta	17,614	41	24,268	57	611	1	14,398	36	25,258	64	0	0
British Columbia	8,420	32	17,471	67	85	0	4,819	20	19,097	78	524	2
Yukon	296	62	180	38	0	0	500	76	154	24	0	0
Northwest Territories	920	86	131	12	22	2	747	86	118	14	7	1
Nunavut	940	96	0	0	42	4	712	96	0	0	31	4
Total—												
Provinces and territories	72,392	30	167,825	69	1,361	1	53,733	21	198,678	78	2,340	1
Federal	2,109	29	5,236	71	0	0	1,740	20	6,826	80	0	0

... not applicable

1. In this jurisdiction, a substantial proportion of individuals were initially classified as "unknown" Aboriginal identity as a result of administrative limitations. Based on discussions with representatives of this jurisdiction, individuals with "unknown" Aboriginal identity were subsequently included for reporting purposes in the "non-Aboriginal" counts since it was believed that such a re-classification more accurately reflected the true status of this group.

Note: Custody admissions include sentenced custody (including intermittent sentences), remand and other temporary detention. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. Additional data are available on Statistics Canada tables 35-10-0015, 35-10-0016, 35-10-0019 and 35-10-0020. An admission is counted each time a person begins any type of custody or community supervision program. The same person can be included several times in the admissions count where the individual moves from one type of legal status to another or re-enters the system in the same year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, Integrated Correctional Services Survey and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2017/2018.

Table 5
Admissions to adult custody, by sex, Aboriginal identity and jurisdiction, 2017/2018

Jurisdiction	Male								
	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Unknown Aboriginal identity		
	#	%	percent change in number from 2007/2008	#	%	percent change in number from 2007/2008	#	%	percent change in number from 2007/2008
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	359	21	15	1,329	79	7	0	0	...
Prince Edward Island	23	4	...	548	95	...	6	1	-99
Nova Scotia	214	5	-44	3,487	89	-23	201	5	279
New Brunswick	400	9	6	4,149	91	-6	3	0	-57
Quebec	1,903	5	69	38,193	95	9	0	0	...
Ontario ¹	6,822	11	-14	53,119	89	-36	0	0	...
Manitoba	17,066	72	60	6,500	28	5	0	0	...
Saskatchewan	8,000	73	21	2,655	24	49	332	3	66
Alberta	13,456	38	17	21,032	60	-7	469	1	...
British Columbia	7,181	31	83	16,011	69	-6	77	0	-83
Yukon	269	62	-39	166	38	19	0	0	...
Northwest Territories	846	86	23	123	12	8	20	2	186
Nunavut	875	96	30	0	0	...	40	4	33
Total—Provinces and territories	57,414	28	28	147,312	72	-17	1,148	1	-45
Federal	1,884	28	18	4,897	72	-25	0	0	...

Jurisdiction	Female								
	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Unknown Aboriginal identity		
	#	%	percent change in number from 2007/2008	#	%	percent change in number from 2007/2008	#	%	percent change in number from 2007/2008
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	44	18	33	195	82	153	0	0	...
Prince Edward Island	9	9	...	93	90	...	1	1	-99
Nova Scotia	41	6	-38	573	88	15	36	6	800
New Brunswick	153	16	128	784	84	66	1	0	...
Quebec	405	8	219	4,879	92	26	0	0	...
Ontario ¹	1,634	18	-6	7,615	82	-33	0	0	...
Manitoba	5,214	84	139	1,011	16	35	0	0	...
Saskatchewan	1,900	82	106	396	17	277	18	1	-42
Alberta	4,158	55	46	3,236	43	17	142	2	...
British Columbia	1,239	46	40	1,460	54	-29	8	0	-89
Yukon	27	66	-56	14	34	0	0	0	...
Northwest Territories	74	88	30	8	10	100	2	2	...
Nunavut	65	97	67	0	0	...	2	3	100
Total—Provinces and territories	14,963	42	66	20,264	57	-8	210	1	-13
Federal	225	40	51	339	60	7	0	0	...

... not applicable

1. In this jurisdiction, a substantial proportion of individuals were initially classified as "unknown" Aboriginal identity as a result of administrative limitations. Based on discussions with representatives of this jurisdiction, individuals with "unknown" Aboriginal identity were subsequently included for reporting purposes in the "non-Aboriginal" counts since it was believed that such a re-classification more accurately reflected the true status of this group.

Note: Custody admissions include sentenced custody (including intermittent sentences), remand and other temporary detention. Information excludes data for which sex was unknown, which account for less than 1% of total admissions. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. Additional data are available on Statistics Canada tables 35-10-0015, 35-10-0016, 35-10-0019 and 35-10-0020. An admission is counted each time a person begins any type of custody or community supervision program. The same person can be included several times in the admissions count where the individual moves from one type of legal status to another or re-enters the system in the same year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, Integrated Correctional Services Survey and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2017/2018.

Table 6
Operating expenditures of the adult correctional system, by jurisdiction, 2017/2018

Jurisdiction	Administration and central services	Custody	Community supervision	National and provincial parole boards	Other federal expenditures ¹	Total ²	Percent change in total from 2016/2017 ³	Average daily inmate cost in 2017/2018 ⁴	Per capita cost in 2017/2018 ⁵
	thousands of dollars						percent	dollars	
Newfoundland and Labrador	161	33,374	4,185	...	...	37,719	1	267	71
Prince Edward Island	510	8,778	1,436	...	...	10,724	1	273	71
Nova Scotia	4,895	46,428	8,200	...	...	59,523	3	271	62
New Brunswick	791	34,310	3,979	...	...	39,080	-1	199	51
Quebec	11,291	443,273	81,476	5,056	...	541,096	7	251	64
Ontario	49,195	721,269	117,330	2,819	...	890,612	6	264	63
Manitoba	3,716	187,954	24,439	...	...	216,108	2	215	162
Saskatchewan	6,712	119,437	21,761	...	...	147,910	2	176	127
Alberta	8,987	203,196	41,208	...	...	253,392	-1	150	59
British Columbia	15,545	243,914	56,341	...	...	315,800	5	255	66
Yukon	608	10,964	1,917	...	...	13,489	-5	507	351
Northwest Territories	1,465	28,018	4,644	...	...	34,128	9	435	767
Total—Provinces and territories⁶	103,877	2,080,915	366,916	7,874	...	2,559,582	5	233	70
Federal⁷	...	1,532,527	152,653	47,700	757,307	2,490,188	9	330	68
Total—All jurisdictions	...	3,613,442	519,570	55,574	...	5,049,770	7	268	...

... not applicable

1. Other federal expenditures include "Internal services" (\$320,122,025) and "Correctional interventions" (\$437,185,087).

2. Due to rounding, the total could be slightly different from the sum of expenditures by sector. For federal expenditures, total includes unknown operating expenditure types.

3. The percentage change is calculated in constant dollars according to the all-items Consumer Price Index for 2016 and 2017 (Statistics Canada table 18-10-0005).

4. Average daily inmate cost is derived based on the institutional operating costs (custody) and the actual-in count (which represents persons held in custody under sentence, remand or who are otherwise legally required to be in custody and who are present at the time the count is taken) provided via the Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults.

5. Per capita cost is the total operating expenditures on correctional services, divided by the total population using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Total operating expenditures exclude capital expenditures. Methods of calculating expenditures may differ from one jurisdiction to another. Costs may also vary according to number of offenders admitted and the length of sentences. Therefore, caution should be exercised when comparing per capita costs from one jurisdiction to another.

6. Total excludes Nunavut due to unavailability of expenditure data.

7. Correctional Service of Canada (federal) expenditures for 2017/2018 include CORCAN (a special operating agency of Correction Services of Canada).

Note: Additional data are available on Statistics Canada table 35-10-0013. Data for Nunavut are not available for 2017/2018.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2017/2018.

Table 7
Average daily counts of youth in correctional services, by type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2017/2018

Jurisdiction	Total custody ^{1, 2}			Total community services ^{1, 3, 4}			Total correctional services ^{1, 3}			
	number	rate ⁵	percent change in rate from 2016/2017	number	rate ⁵	percent change in rate from 2016/2017	number	rate ⁵	percent change in rate from 2016/2017	percent change in rate from 2013/2014
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁶	11	3	12	176	56	-8	187	59	-7	-29
Prince Edward Island	4	4	2	52	53	-21	56	57	-20	-54
Nova Scotia	22	4	-3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	15	3	-11	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	275	3	-6	2,478	27	-6	2,753	30	-6	-42
Manitoba	185	19	-14	1,204	123	-6	1,389	141	-7	-28
Saskatchewan ⁷	133	16	-15	1,007	121	2	1,140	137	0	-10
Alberta	91	3	-21	914	32	-10	1,005	35	-11	...
British Columbia	49	2	-6	417	14	-15	467	16	-14	-41
Northwest Territories	4	14	-13	17	55	-9	21	69	-10	-46
Nunavut	4	9	-48	30	78	-16	34	87	-21	-38
lo	792	4	-12	6,296	36	-6	7,052	41	-7	-34

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Excludes Quebec and Yukon due to unavailability of data.

2. Includes pre-trial detention, sentenced custody and Provincial Director Remand.

3. Excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick due to unavailability of data.

4. Includes probation, deferred custody and supervision, intensive support and supervision and community portions of custody sentences.

5. Rates are calculated per 10,000 youth population (aged 12 to 17 years) using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Rates may not match those previously published in other reports.

6. In 2017/2018, Newfoundland and Labrador youth custody and community counts were compiled from a new source, the Canadian Correctional Services Survey. Some changes from previous years may be due to this transition.

7. In 2017/2018, Saskatchewan youth custody and community counts were compiled from a new source, the Canadian Correctional Services Survey. Some changes from previous years may be due to this transition.

Note: Additional data are available on Statistics Canada table 35-10-0003. Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Corrections Key Indicator Report and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2017/2018.

Table 8
Initial entry of youth into correctional services, by type of supervision, selected jurisdictions, 2017/2018

Type of correctional supervision	Total—Initial entries ¹			
	number	percent	percent change in the number from 2016/2017	percent change in the number from 2013/2014 ²
Custody	1,652	29	-13	-25
Pre-trial detention	1,583	28	-13	-25
Sentenced custody	69	1	0	-30
Secure custody and supervision	31	1	0	-24
Open custody and supervision	38	1	0	-35
Community supervision	3,988	71	-1	-35
Probation	2,649	47	-4	-38
Deferred custody and supervision	93	2	22	-18
Intensive support and supervision	27	0	42	59
Other community ³	1,219	22	5	-29
Total correctional services	5,640	100	-5	-32

1 Values exclude Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and Yukon due to unavailability of data. Prince Edward Island is also excluded due to unavailability of community data.

2. Saskatchewan is excluded from the percentage change calculation due to unavailability of data.

3. Other community includes sentences other than custody or probation, specifically, non-residential program, fine options, orders for restitution, compensation or other community or personal services, and other sentences deemed appropriate by the youth justice court.

Note: Additional data are available on Statistics Canada table 35-10-0004. Initial entry represents the first point at which a youth commences uninterrupted supervision within the youth corrections system. Each person is counted only once during their period of involvement with correctional services, regardless of subsequent changes in legal status. Figures may not add up due to rounding and exclusions.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Integrated Correctional Services Survey and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2017/2018.

Table 9
Admissions of youth to correctional services, by type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2017/2018

Jurisdiction	Total custody ¹		Total community supervision ²		Total correctional services	
	number	percent change from 2016/2017	number	percent change from 2016/2017	number	percent change from 2016/2017
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	65	-20	192	22	257	8
Prince Edward Island	24	-35	110	-22	134	-25
New Brunswick	212	8	261	-8	473	-2
Ontario	2,741	-17	2,797	-11	5,538	-14
Manitoba	2,058	-19	1,542	-14	3,600	-17
Saskatchewan	1,413	-18	2,136	-11	3,549	-14
British Columbia	778	-11	2,192	1	2,970	-3
Northwest Territories	57	50	47	15	104	32
Nunavut	13	-67	26	-35	39	-51
Total—All jurisdictions⁴	7,361	-16	9,303	-9	16,664	-12

1. Includes pre-trial detention, Provincial Director Remand and sentenced custody.

2. Includes probation, deferred custody and supervision, intensive support and supervision and community portions of custody sentences.

3. In 2017/2018, Newfoundland and Labrador youth justice began reporting to a new survey, the Canadian Correctional Services Survey (CCSS). The range of documents accepted by the CCSS is broader than the previous survey, the Integrated Correctional Services Survey, and includes data on conditional discharges, personal service orders, compensation orders and prohibition orders. Much of the increase in admissions in 2017/2018 can be attributable to this methodology change.

4. Excludes Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta and Yukon due to unavailability of data.

Note: Additional data are available on Statistics Canada table 35-10-0005. An admission is counted each time a person begins any type of custody or community supervision program. The same person can be included several times in the admissions count where the individual moves from one type of legal status to another or re-enters the system in the same year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Integrated Correctional Services Survey and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2017/2018.

Table 10
Admissions of youth to correctional services, by characteristics of the person admitted and type of supervision program, selected jurisdictions, 2017/2018

Selected characteristics	Total custody ¹		Total community supervision ²		Total correctional services	
	number	percent of total ³	number	percent of total ³	number	percent of total ³
Age						
12 years	69	1	87	1	156	1
13 years	293	4	393	4	686	4
14 years	723	10	794	9	1,517	9
15 years	1,309	18	1,466	16	2,775	17
16 years	2,020	27	2,066	22	4,086	25
17 years	2,397	33	2,480	27	4,877	29
18 years and older	549	7	2,014	22	2,563	15
Unknown age	1	0	3	0	4	0
Sex						
Male	5,625	76	7,113	76	12,738	76
Female	1,732	24	2,169	23	3,901	23
Unknown sex	4	0	21	0	25	0
Aboriginal identity						
Aboriginal	3,541	48	3,653	39	7,194	43
Non-Aboriginal	3,621	49	5,009	54	8,630	52
Unknown	199	3	641	7	840	5
Total—All jurisdictions⁴	7,361	100	9,303	100	16,664	100

1. Includes pre-trial detention, sentenced custody and Provincial Director Remand.

2. Includes probation, deferred custody and supervision, intensive support and supervision and community portions of custody sentences.

3. Total includes admissions for which Aboriginal identity, sex and age were unknown.

4. Excludes Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta and Yukon due to unavailability of data.

Note: Additional data are available on Statistics Canada tables 35-10-0006 and 35-10-0007. An admission is counted each time a person begins any type of custody or community supervision program. The same person can be included several times in the admissions count where the individual moves from one type of legal status to another or re-enters the system in the same year. Age represents the age of the person at the time of admission. Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Integrated Correctional Services Survey and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2017/2018.