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Adult and youth correctional statistics in Canada, 2016/2017

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This article was updated June, 29th, 2018. The change affected a data point in the “Adults who are an Aboriginal person are overrepresented in the correctional system” section. In the first bullet point, the estimate of “about 5%” was changed to a more precise figure of “4.1%”.

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Adult and youth correctional statistics in Canada, 2016/2017

by Jamil Malakieh

In Canada, the administration of correctional services is a shared responsibility between the federal and 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). The provincial and territorial correctional services programs are responsible for adults serving custodial sentences that are less than two years, those who are being held while awaiting trial or sentencing (remand), as well as offenders serving community sentences, such as probation. 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 for 2016/2017. The use of correctional services is described in this article using three measures: average counts, initial entry, and admissions. 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. Initial entry represents the number of individuals entering the corrections system for a period of supervision. Admissions are counted each time an individual begins or moves to a new type of custody or community supervision. The same person can be included several times in the admissions counts whenever the individual moves from one type of legal status to another thereby providing an indication of the flow of persons through the correctional system (see Text box 1).

The data for this article come from the Adult Correctional Services Survey, the Youth Correctional 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.

Adult correctional services

Rate of adults in correctional services continues to decline

- In 2016/2017, there were, on average, 117,645 adult offenders supervised in either a custody or community program on a given day in the 11 reporting provinces and territories.¹ This represents a rate of 422 offenders per 100,000 adult population, a decline of 3% from the previous year, and a decrease of 17% from 2012/2013 (Table 1).
- Correctional Service Canada supervised an average of 23,006 adult offenders in a custody or a community program in 2016/2017, representing a rate of 79 offenders per 100,000 adult population, a decrease of 1% from the previous year, and a decline of 6% from five years earlier (Table 1).
- The declines in the rate of adults under correctional supervision over the most recent five-year period, are comparable to the trend in police-reported data which show that the rate of adults charged by police decreased 7% between 2012 and 2016.² In the shorter term, the results are more difficult to compare because of the time lag between the various stages of the justice process. In particular, the rate of adults charged by police increased in both 2015 and 2016, while the rate of adults in correctional services decreased every year from 2012/2013 to 2016/2017.
- In 2016/2017, 8 of the 11 reporting provinces and territories saw a decline in the total correctional services rate compared to 2015/2016. Prince Edward Island had the largest decrease at -11%, followed by Alberta at -8% (Table 1).
- As with previous years, the majority (79%) of adults in provincial and territorial correctional services in 2016/2017 were supervised in the community (Table 1).

Adult incarceration rate declines slightly

- On an average day in 2016/2017, there were, 39,873 adults in custody including provincial/territorial and federal custody. This translates into an adult incarceration rate of 136 adults per 100,000 adult population, a 2% decrease from 2015/2016 and a 4% decrease from 2012/2013. The incarceration rate has been declining steadily since 2012/2013, with the exception of a slight increase in rate from 2014/2015 to 2015/2016. There were, a total of 25,448 adults in provincial and territorial custody and 14,425 in federal custody on an average day in 2016/2017 (Table 1).
- The incarceration rate for adults decreased in seven provinces and territories, with Yukon marking the largest decrease (-12%) from the previous year (Table 1).
- The adult incarceration rate varied considerably among provinces; Manitoba recorded the highest incarceration rate of 240 per 100,000 adult population, while Nova Scotia recorded the lowest at 62 per 100,000 adult population. The three territories recorded the highest incarceration rates. They had a large number of incarcerated adults relative to their small overall adult populations (Table 1).

Gap between remanded and provincial/territorial sentenced population increases

- Provincial and territorial correctional services programs face challenges providing services, such as rehabilitation and housing, for an increasing proportion of remanded individuals because of uncertainty regarding their length of stay.³ There can also be increased costs associated with the security and transportation requirements of remanded offenders as-well as many other challenges⁴ (see Text box 2).
- The total number of adults in remand (awaiting trial or sentencing) has exceeded the provincial/territorial adult sentenced custody population since 2004/2005.
- On a typical day in 2016/2017, adults in remand outnumbered those in sentenced custody by a ratio of 1.5 to 1 in the provinces and territories.⁵ The ratio of adults in remand versus those in sentenced custody has been increasing since 2013/2014, when it was 1.2 to 1. The widening of this gap reflects both an increase in the remand population and a decrease in the sentenced population. The average number of adults in remand in 2016/2017 increased 3% when compared to the previous year and increased 7% when compared to 2012/2013. In contrast, the average number of offenders in sentenced custody in the provinces and territories decreased 4% compared to 2015/2016 and was down 13% from 2012/2013 (Chart 1).
- In 2016/2017, 8 of 13 jurisdictions had a higher proportion of remanded offenders versus those in sentenced custody: Alberta (72%), Ontario (70%), Manitoba (68%), British Columbia (65%), Nova Scotia (60%), Northwest Territories (57%), Yukon (56%) and Nunavut (53%) (Table 2).
- Despite the overall trend, the rate of remand decreased in 3 of the 13 jurisdictions: Yukon (-21%), Quebec (-4%) and Ontario (-1%) (Table 2).

Most adults enter correctional services in remand

- An initial entry represents the first point at which an adult commences an uninterrupted period of supervision within the adult correctional system. In 2016/2017, there were 97,044 initial entries into the adult correctional system in the six reporting jurisdictions.⁶ This was up 1% from the previous year. Initial entries into custody were down 2%, but they were up 6% for community supervision (Table 3).
- Remand made up the largest proportion of total initial entries at 41% among the six reporting jurisdictions in 2016/2017, and probation was next at 27%. Although only two of the reporting jurisdictions (Saskatchewan and British Columbia) supervise bail, bail accounted for 12% of initial entries (Table 3).

Admissions to adult correctional services increase slightly

- An admission is counted each time an individual begins any type of custody or community supervision program. In 2016/2017, there were 402,780 admissions to provincial and territorial adult correctional services and 14,750 admissions to federal corrections for a total of 417,530 admissions. The total number of admissions was up 2% compared to the previous year. Provincial and territorial admissions increased 2%, while federal admissions were down 2% (Table 4).
- Admissions to custody increased by 1% among the provinces and territories, while admissions to community supervision increased by 3% in 2016/2017. The largest overall decrease in correctional supervision was recorded by Yukon (-8%). In contrast, Nunavut recorded the largest relative increase (+21%) which can be attributed to a large increase in community admissions (Table 4).
- Federal admissions to custody (sentenced custody and other temporary detention) decreased by 5% while community supervision was unchanged (Table 4).

Males and younger adults are overrepresented in custody admissions

- In 2016/2017, males accounted for 83% of adult admissions to correctional services in the provinces and territories. Males made up a slightly larger proportion of custody admissions, accounting for 86% of custody admissions in the provinces and territories versus 79% of community supervision admissions. For federal corrections males account for 92% of custody and community admissions (Table 5).
- Adults under 35 years of age made up a large proportion (59% provincial/territorial and 53% federal) of custodial admissions in 2016/2017 (Chart 2). These adults are overrepresented given that individuals between 18 and 34 years of age represent 23% of the adult population aged 18 and older.⁷

Adults who are an Aboriginal person are overrepresented in the correctional system

- The *Criminal Code* mandates that all sanctions other than imprisonment are to be considered with particular attention to the circumstances of Aboriginal offenders.⁸ In 2016/2017, Aboriginal adults accounted for 28% of admissions to provincial/territorial correctional services and 27% for federal correctional services, while representing 4.1% of the Canadian adult population (Table 5).⁹ In comparison to 2006/2007, the proportion of admissions of Aboriginal peoples to correctional services was 21%¹⁰ for provincial and territorial correctional services and 19% for federal correctional services.

- Aboriginal adults accounted for 30% of admissions to custody and 25% of admissions to community supervision among the provinces and territories in 2016/2017. Aboriginal adults accounted for 27% of admissions to custody and 26% of admissions to community supervision in federal correctional services (Table 5).
- The proportion of Aboriginal admissions to adult custody has been trending upwards for over 10 years. It has increased steadily from 2006/2007 when it was 21%¹¹ for provincial and territorial correctional services and 20% for federal correctional services.
- Among the provinces, Aboriginal adults made up the greatest proportion of admissions to custody in Manitoba (74%) and Saskatchewan (76%). These two provinces also have the highest proportion of Aboriginal adults among their provincial populations at 15% for Manitoba, and 14% for Saskatchewan.
- Aboriginal males accounted for 28% of admissions to custody in the province and territories, whereas non-Aboriginal males accounted for 72%, in 2016/2017. Aboriginal females made up a greater proportion of custody admissions than their male counterparts, accounting for 43% of admissions, while non-Aboriginal females accounted for 57% (Table 6).

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

- The length of time offenders spend in provincial and territorial custody tends to be short. In 2016/2017, just over half (52%) of adults released from remand were held for one week or less and around three-quarters (76%) were held for one month or less (Chart 3).
- For adults released from sentenced custody in 2016/2017, 30% were there for one week or less, while 59% spent one month or less in custody, from the 10 reporting provinces and territories. These figures were unchanged from 2015/2016 (Chart 3).

Little change in operating expenditures for adult corrections

- In 2016/2017, operating expenditures for adult correctional services in Canada totaled over \$4.7 billion, a 1% increase from the previous year after adjusting for inflation.
- Total operating expenditures for correctional services was equivalent to \$130 for each person in the Canadian population. Of this amount, a little less than half (\$62) was spent on federal correctional services, with the remainder spent on provincial and territorial correctional services (Table 7).
- In the provincial and territorial system, custodial services accounted for 81% of all correctional expenditures in 2016/2017 (Table 7), even though the custodial population accounted for 22% of the correctional services population (Table 1). Community supervision expenditures accounted for 15% of total expenditures (Table 7).
- The costs for keeping adults in custody are typically higher for the federal system. On average, in 2016/2017, institutional expenditures amounted to around \$288 per day for federal offenders, or \$105,286 per year, compared with \$213 per day for provincial and territorial offenders, or \$77,639 per year (Table 7).

Youth correctional services

Rate of youth in correctional services continues to decline

- 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.
- In 2016/2017, there were, on an average day, 7,616 youth supervised in custody or a community program in the 10 reporting jurisdictions.¹² This represents a rate of 44 per 10,000 youth population, a 10% decrease from the previous year and a 37% decrease from 2012/2013 (Table 8).
- All 10 reporting jurisdictions noted a decline in the total correctional rate (Table 9). Alberta had the largest decrease among the provinces at 25%, while Northwest Territories had the largest decrease among the territories at 47% (Table 9).
- The declines are similar to what is found in police-reported data where the rate of youth charged by police decreased 27% between 2012 and 2016.¹³
- As with previous years, the large majority (89%) of youth in the 10 reporting jurisdictions were under community supervision on an average day in 2016/2017 (Table 9).

Youth incarceration rate continues to decline

- On an average day in 2016/2017, there were 897 youth in custody in the 12 reporting jurisdictions,¹⁴ representing a rate of 5 per 10,000 youth population, a 12% decrease from the previous year and a 33% decrease from 2012/2013 (Table 8). The incarceration rate decreased for 9 of the 12 reporting jurisdictions, with Yukon reporting the largest decrease of 59% (Table 9).

- British Columbia had the lowest incarceration rate at 2 per 10,000 youth population, while Manitoba had the highest rate at 22 per 10,000 youth (Table 9).

Majority of youth continue to 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 corrections system. Under the *YCJA*, the youth criminal justice system supports crime prevention by referring young persons to community programs or agencies when appropriate to address offending behaviour.¹⁵
- In 2016/2017, there were 5,937 youth that began a period of supervision in correctional services in the eight reporting jurisdictions,¹⁶ an 8% decrease from the previous year and a 44% decrease from 2012/2013 (Table 10). Among those entering the corrections system, 68% began their period of supervision in the community (Table 10). This was virtually unchanged from the previous year.

Youth admissions to correctional services decline

- In 2016/2017, the total number of youth admissions to correctional services among the 10 reporting jurisdictions totalled 19,069.¹⁷ This was a decrease of 10% when compared to 2015/2016. Admissions to community supervision decreased by 11% while admissions to custody decreased by 8% (Table 11).
- There were decreases in total admissions for 6 of the 9 reporting jurisdictions in 2016/2017.¹⁸ Nunavut had the largest increase in total admissions at 80%, whereas Yukon had the largest decrease in admissions at 52% (Table 11). It is important to note that the number of youth admissions within the territories are small. As a result, small changes in the count can lead to large year-over-year percentage changes.

Males and older youth account for the majority of youth admissions

- In 2016/2017, over three-quarters (76%) of youth admitted into correctional services were male. Female youth accounted for 24% of custody admissions and 24% of community supervision admissions, virtually unchanged from 2012/2013 (Table 12).
- The majority (55%) of youth admissions to correctional services in 2016/2017 involved youth aged 16 and 17 at the time of admission. This was particularly true for custody admissions where 16- and 17-year-olds accounted for 59% of admissions, while the proportion for community admissions was lower at 51%. Youth aged 12 and 13 accounted for 4% of admissions to correctional services (Table 12).
- Females account for a greater proportion of admissions to correctional services at younger ages. In 2016/2017 females aged 12 and 13, represented 35% of admissions for that age. This proportion decreased with each following year, reaching 21% by age 17 (Chart 4).

Aboriginal youth continue to be overrepresented in the correctional system

- Aboriginal youth accounted for 46% of admissions to correctional services in 2016/2017,¹⁹ while representing 8% of the Canadian youth population (Table 12).²⁰ For the jurisdictions who have reported consistently over time the proportion of Aboriginal youth admissions to correctional services went from 21% in 2006/2007 to 35% in 2015/2016 and reached 37% in 2016/2017.²¹
- Aboriginal youth are overrepresented in both custody and community supervision, making up 50% of custody admissions and 42% of community admissions (Table 12).
- Aboriginal male youth accounted for 47% of male youth admissions to custody in the provinces and territories in 2016/2017. As with adults, Aboriginal females made up a greater proportion of custody admissions among youth relative to their male counterparts, accounting 60% of admissions, while non-Aboriginal females accounted for 40% in 2016/2017 (Table 13).

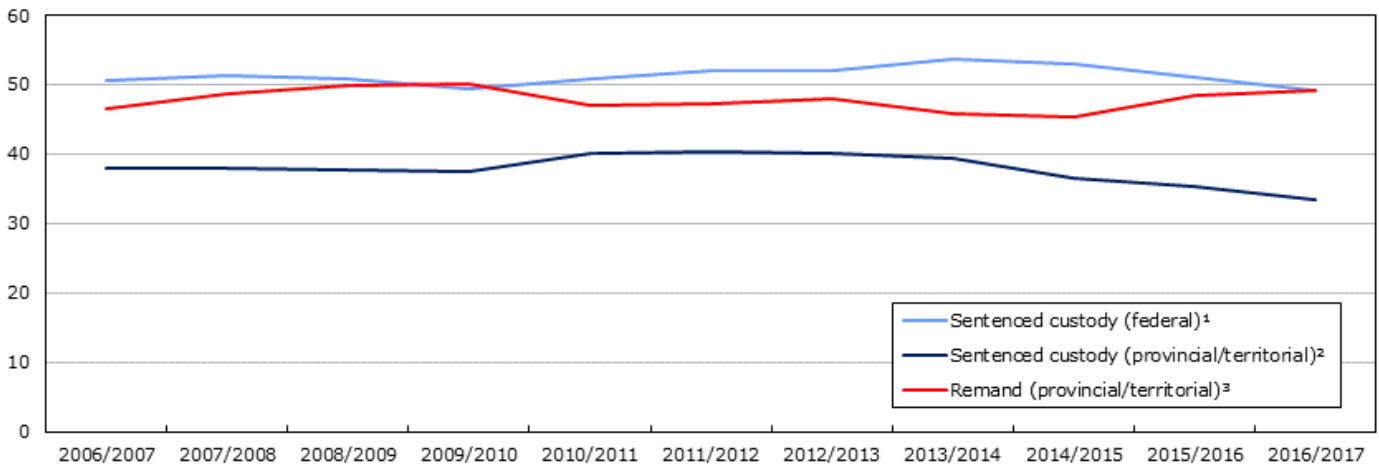
Time spent under correctional supervision continues to be short

- Youth tend to be supervised in correctional services for short periods of time. In 2016/2017, the majority (78%) of youth released from pre-trial detention in the 8 reporting jurisdictions were there for one month or less (Chart 5).
- For youth released from sentenced custody in 2016/2017, 41% were there for one month or less and 90% spent six months or less (Chart 5). These figures are similar to those from 2012/2013, when 45% were there for one month or less and 91% spent six month or less.
- Overall, females tend to be under correctional supervision for shorter periods of time than males. In 2016/2017, 85% of female youth released from pre-trial detention were released after one month or less compared to 76% of male youth. Similarly, for sentenced custody, 59% of females were released after one month or less, compared to 37% of males.

Charts

Chart 1
Average daily rate of adults in custody, 2006/2007 to 2016/2017

rate per 100,000 adult population



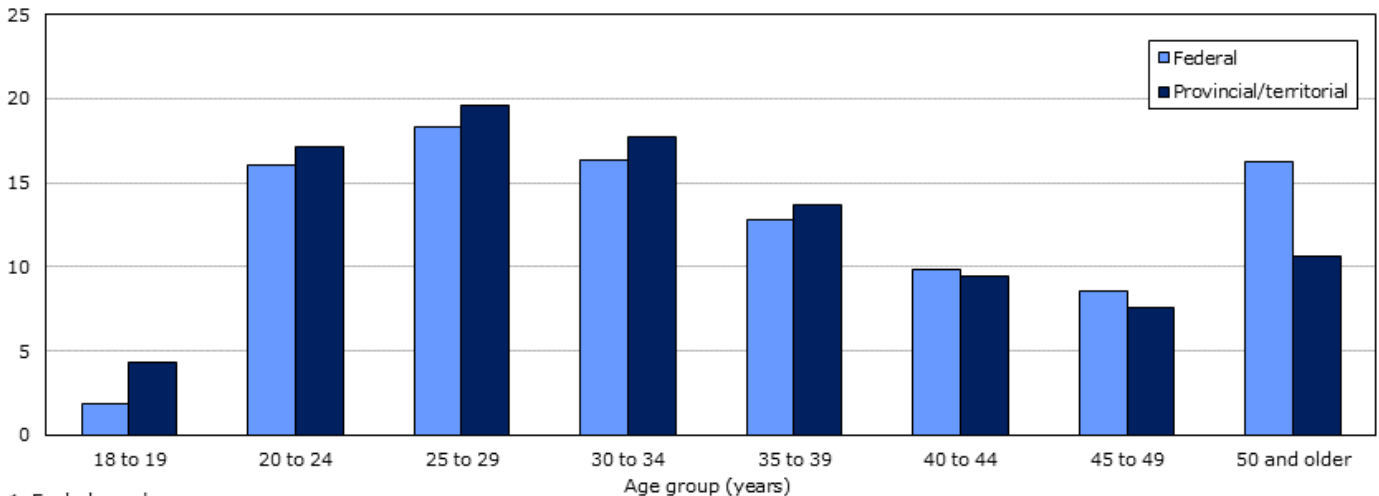
1. Sentenced custody is the detention of offenders convicted of a crime in a federal (two years or more) facility.
2. Sentenced custody is the detention of offenders convicted of a crime in a provincial/territorial (less than two years) facility. Sentenced custody counts for the provinces and territories include offenders on intermittent sentences.
3. 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. Rates are calculated per 100,000 adult population (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.

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

Chart 2
Adult admissions to federal and provincial/territorial custody, by age group, 2016/2017

percent of admissions¹



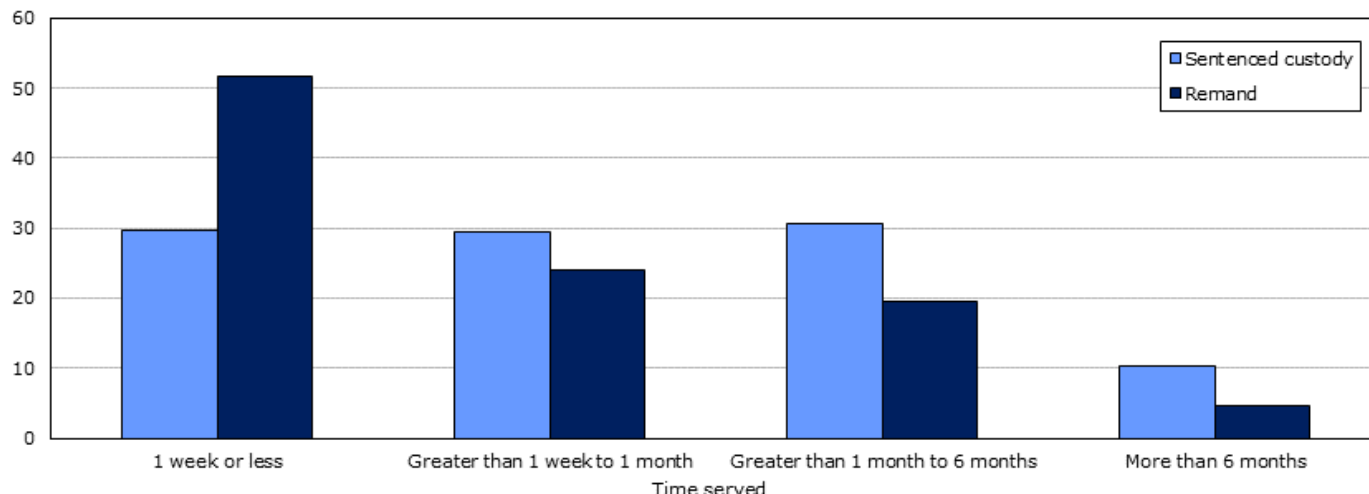
1. Excludes unknown age.

Note: Age represents the age of the person at the time of admission.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, Integrated Correctional Services Survey and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2016/2017.

Chart 3
Releases from adult provincial/territorial custody, by time served, 2016/2017

percent of releases¹



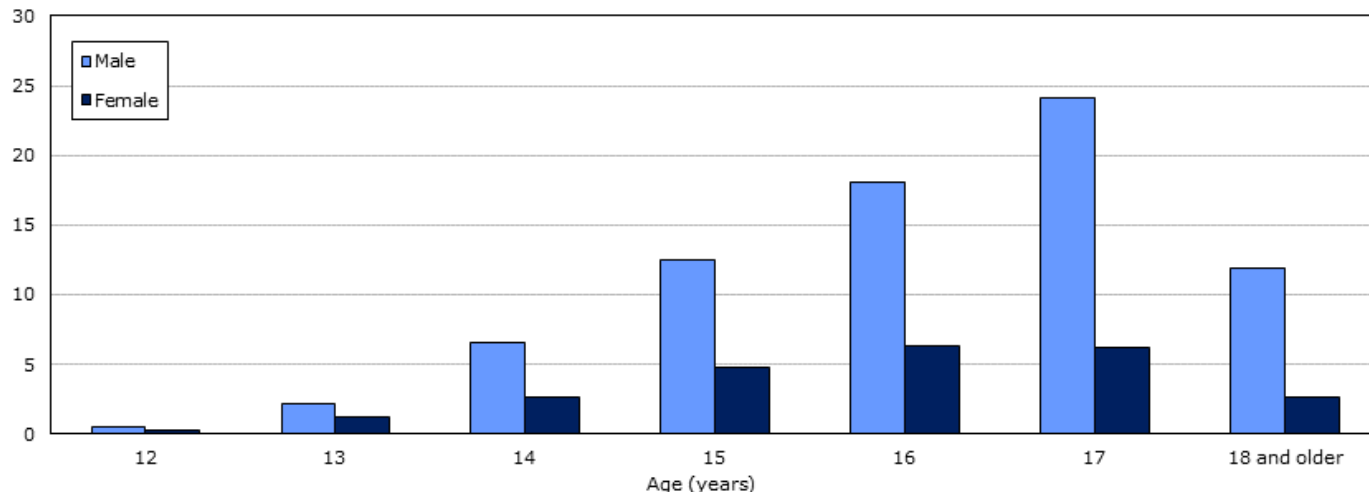
1. Excludes unknown length of stay.

Note: Excludes Alberta and British Columbia due to the unavailability of data.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, Integrated Correctional Services Survey and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2016/2017.

Chart 4
Youth admissions to correctional services, by sex and age, selected jurisdictions, 2016/2017

percent of admissions¹



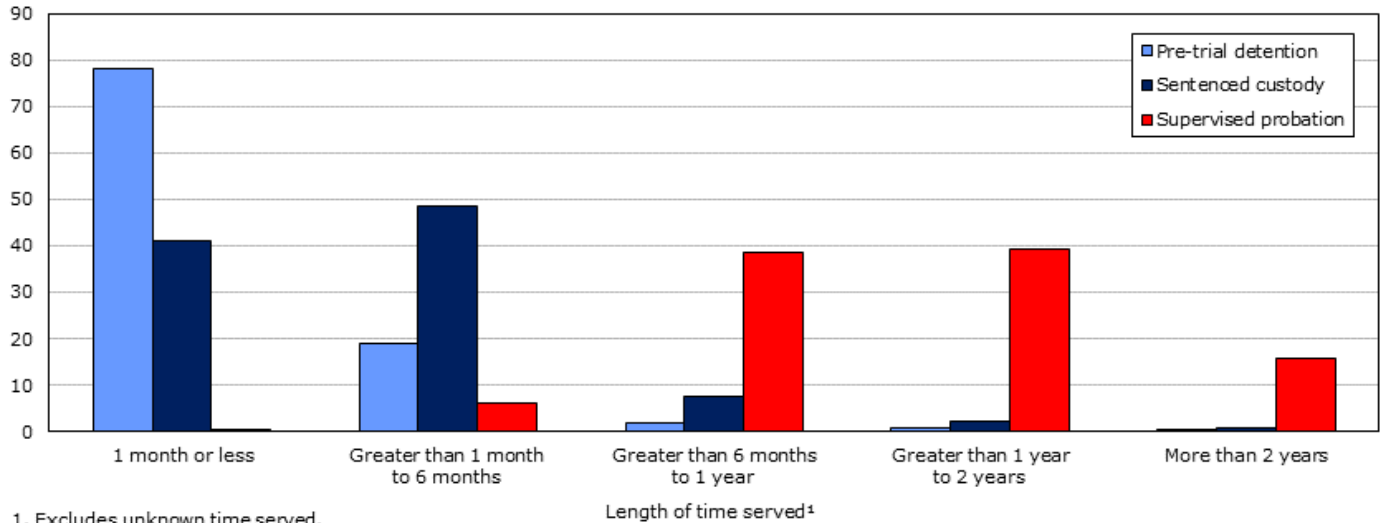
1. The calculation of percentages excludes admissions for which the information was unknown.

Note: Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta 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.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Integrated Correctional Services Survey and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2016/2017.

Chart 5
Youth time served, by legal hold status, eight jurisdictions, 2016/2017

percent of releases



1. Excludes unknown time served.

Note: Excludes Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. 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.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and Integrated Correctional Services Survey, 2016/2017.

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 for 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 within the corrections 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 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 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 (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 (12 to 17 years old). 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.

Not all provinces and territories reported complete data for 2016/2017. Jurisdictions excluded from particular analyses due to non-reporting are noted throughout the article, and include the following:

Adult

- Average counts data for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (community supervision and total correctional services).
- Initial entry data for Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Youth

- Quebec data.
- Average counts data for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (community supervision and total correctional services).
- Initial entry data for Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Prince Edward Island (community supervision and total correctional services).
- Admissions data for Nova Scotia and Alberta.

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 count can lead to large year-over-year percentage changes.

Text box 2 Conditions of bail

In Canada, persons who are arrested and accused of a crime can either be released by police or held for a bail hearing. Following the bail hearing, the court may order that the accused be remanded (held in custody while awaiting further processing) in a correctional facility or released on bail. According to the Criminal Code, persons charged with a criminal offence should be released on bail unless the Crown can provide justification that detention is necessary.²² It also states that typically, “the accused be released on his giving an undertaking without conditions.” Conditions can however be imposed on those accused who are released on bail to ensure good conduct, ensure attendance at court and maintain the integrity of any ongoing investigations. These conditions, if breached, can lead to additional charges against the accused person.

Bail supervision operates differently across the country. In Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, bail is supervised by provincial and territorial correctional services programs. In the rest of the country, it is typically community-based agencies that supervise bail.

Until recently, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) corrections surveys did not collect information on conditions of bail. However, this is changing with a new survey that CCJS is implementing—the Canadian Correctional Services Survey. At this time, initial data on adult bail conditions are available from British Columbia and Alberta.

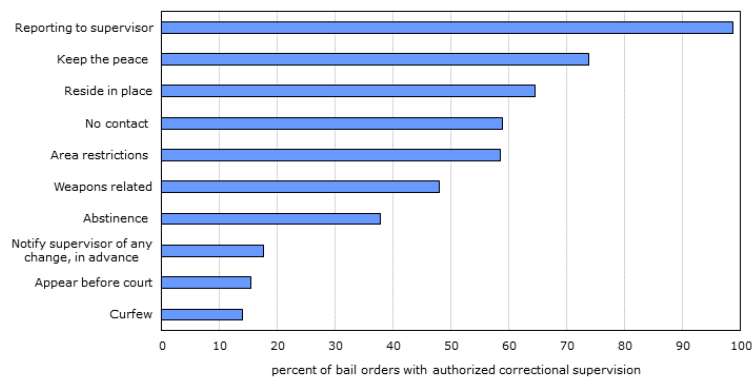
Adult accused in British Columbia

In 2016/2017, there were a total of 42,943 bail orders for adults supervised by correctional services in British Columbia. An average of seven conditions were imposed for each bail order. The most common condition was “reporting to supervisor” (99% of bail orders). This is expected given correctional services are supervising the order. “Keep the peace and be of good behavior” was the second most common type of condition, being present in 74% of reported bail orders while “reside in place” was the third at 65%.

Adult accused in Alberta

In Alberta, there were a total of 13,749 bail orders for adults supervised by correctional services in 2016/2017. An average of 8 conditions were imposed for each bail order. The most common condition was also “reporting to supervisor” (99% of bail orders). This is expected once again given correctional services are supervising the order. “Reside in place” was the second most common type of condition, being present in 65% of reported bail orders while “keep the peace and be of good behavior” was the third at 63%.

Ten most common condition types for bail, British Columbia, 2016/2017

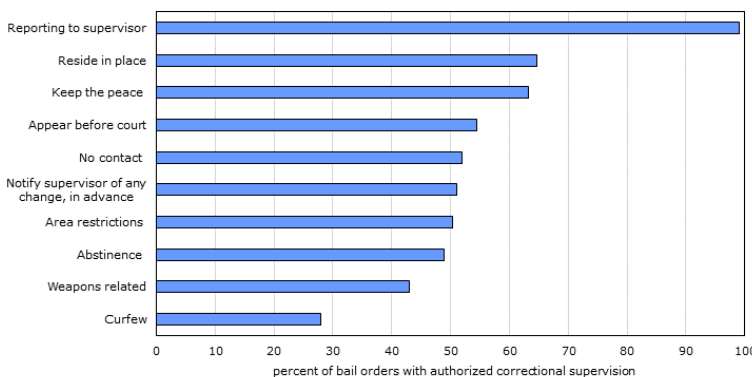


Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2016/2017.

Conditions	Number	Percent
Reporting to supervisor	42,363	99
Keep the peace	31,653	74
Reside in place	27,715	65
No contact	25,266	59
Area restrictions	25,118	58
Weapons related	20,546	48
Abstinence	16,246	38
Notify supervisor of any change, in advance	7,573	18
Appear before court	6,616	15
Curfew	5,996	14
Total number of bail orders	42,943	...

... not applicable
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2016/2017.

Ten most common condition types for bail, Alberta, 2016/2017



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2016/2017.

Conditions	Number	Percent
Reporting to supervisor	13,611	99
Reside in place	8,895	65
Keep the peace	8,692	63
Appear before court	7,482	54
No contact	7,154	52
Notify supervisor of any change, in advance	7,025	51
Area restrictions	6,926	50
Abstinence	6,719	49
Weapons related	5,906	43
Curfew	3,836	28
Total number of bail orders	13,749	...

... not applicable
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2016/2017.

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 within 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 *YCJA*, 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 selected 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 or adult 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 2016/2017: Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

The **Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report** 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 **Youth Corrections Key Indicator Report** 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); the Northwest Territories (2004/2005 to 2007/2008 for data on community supervision).

The **Youth Custody and Community Services Survey (YCCS)** collects aggregate data on the number and characteristics (e.g., age, sex, Aboriginal identity) of youth admissions to and releases from youth correctional services. The following jurisdictions reported survey data in 2016/2017: 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., age, sex, 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 2016/2017: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Correctional Service 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, sex, 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 2016/2017: Saskatchewan, Alberta (adults only) and British Columbia.

Notes

1. The provincial and territorial average daily count total excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick due to unavailability of community data.
2. The rate of adults charged by police represents the number of adults charged per 100,000 population aged 18 years and older collected as part of the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. 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.
3. John Howard Society of Ontario. 2007. *Remand in Ontario. Second Report to the Board, Standing Committee on Prison Conditions in Ontario*. December 1, 2007. p. 6-7.
4. Johnson, S. 2003. "Custodial remand in Canada, 1986/1987 to 2000/2001." *Juristat*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 85-002-X.
5. The figures presented here for Chart 1 exclude Alberta and will therefore not correspond with the figures in Table 2.
6. Based on the reporting provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.
7. Population counts are based upon July 1st, 2017 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 18 years of age and older.
8. *Criminal Code*, s. 718.2 (e). Aboriginal identity is determined via self-identification within Canadian correctional services.

9. Population counts are based upon July 1st, 2017 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 18 years of age and older.
10. Excludes Prince Edward Island and Northwest Territories due to unavailability of data.
11. Excludes Prince Edward Island due to unavailability of data.
12. Excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec due to unavailability of data.
13. 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. See “Police-reported crime statistics, 2016.” *Juristat*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 85-002-X. 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.
14. Excludes Quebec due to unavailability of data.
15. *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, S.C. 2002, c .1, section 3(1)(a)(iii).
16. Excludes Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta due to unavailability of data. Prince Edward Island is also excluded due to unavailability of community data.
17. Excludes Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta due to unavailability of data.
18. 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.
19. Excludes Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta due to unavailability of data.
20. Population counts are based upon July 1st, 2017 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 12 to 17 years of age.
21. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta due to unavailability of data.
22. *Criminal Code*, C-46, s. 515.1.

Detailed data tables

Table 1
Average daily counts of adults in correctional services, by type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2016/2017

Jurisdiction	Custody ¹			Community supervision ²			Total correctional services ³			
	number	rate ⁴	percent change in rate from 2015/2016	number	rate ⁴	percent change in rate from 2015/2016 ⁵	number	rate ⁴	percent change in rate from 2015/2016 ³	percent change in rate from 2012/2013 ³
Newfoundland and Labrador	345	78	-5	1,562	356	-4	1,907	434	-4	-14
Prince Edward Island	79	66	-7	746	620	-11	826	686	-11	-17
Nova Scotia	489	62	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	449	72	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	5,068	75	-1	13,474	198	-2	18,542	273	-1	-8
Ontario	7,699	68	-5	43,074	382	-4	50,773	450	-4	-23
Manitoba	2,454	240	-1	7,166	702	-2	9,620	943	-2	-10
Saskatchewan	1,900	214	3	5,378	606	-1	7,278	820	0	-3
Alberta	3,826	115	3	7,706	232	-13	11,532	347	-8	-19
British Columbia	2,734	70	1	12,553	321	2	15,287	391	2	-7
Yukon	83	279	-12	359	1,203	7	443	1,483	3	1
Northwest Territories	184	552	-3	385	1,155	-1	568	1,707	-2	-24
Nunavut	138	577	0	732	3,069	-5	869	3,646	-4	-29
Total—provinces and territories⁵	25,448	87	-1	93,135	334	-4	117,645	422	-3	-17
Federal⁶	14,425	49	-3	8,581	29	3	23,006	79	-1	-6
Total—all jurisdictions	39,873	136	-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Total custody includes sentenced custody (including intermittent sentences), 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 2016/2017 excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The percent change in total rate from 2015/2016 to 2016/2017 excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

3. The total number and rate of adults in correctional services in 2016/2017 excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. For this reason, total custody plus total community supervision do not sum to the total correctional services. The percent change in total rate from 2015/2016 to 2016/2017 and 2012/2013 to 2016/2017 excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

4. Rates are calculated per 100,000 adult population (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.

5. The percent change in the community supervision rate and total correctional services from 2015/2016 to 2016/2017 excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

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

Note: Counts are based on the average number of adults in correctional services on any given day. Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report, 2016/2017.

Table 2
Average daily counts of adults under correctional supervision, by type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2016/2017

Jurisdiction	Remand			Sentenced custody ¹			Probation		
	number	rate ²	percent change in rate from 2015/2016	number	rate ²	percent change in rate from 2015/2016	number	rate ²	percent change in rate from 2015/2016 ³
Newfoundland and Labrador	162	37	8	182	42	-14	1,459	332	-3
Prince Edward Island	18	15	13	58	48	-13	738	613	-12
Nova Scotia	279	36	5	183	23	-6	..	...	...
New Brunswick	203	33	5	245	39	-2	..	...	...
Quebec	2,287	34	-4	2,781	41	1	11,230	165	1
Ontario	5,254	47	-1	2,288	20	-11	40,824	362	-3
Manitoba	1,664	163	2	790	77	-6	6,702	657	-1
Saskatchewan	885	100	13	1,015	114	-4	4,217	475	-2
Alberta	2,682	81	7	1,036	31	-2	6,939	209	-12
British Columbia	1,758	45	7	953	24	-8	11,511	295	3
Yukon	47	157	-21	37	123	3	320	1,070	6
Northwest Territories	105	316	10	78	235	-16	361	1,085	-5
Nunavut	71	299	6	62	261	-8	679	2,848	-5
Total—provinces and territories⁴	15,417	53	2	9,710	33	-5	84,978	305	-2
Federal⁵	...	...	...	14,425	49	-3	...	...	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

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

2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 adult population (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. The percent change in total rate from 2015/2016 to 2016/2017 excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick due to the unavailability of data.

4. The provincial and territorial probation data exclude Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

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

Note: Counts are based on the average number of adults in correctional services on any given day. Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report, 2016/2017.

Table 3
Initial entry of adults into correctional services, by type of supervision, selected jurisdictions 2016/2017

Type of correctional supervision	Total—Reporting jurisdictions ¹		percent change in the number from 2015/2016 ²
	number	percent	
Custody	53,026	55	-2
Remand	39,964	41	-1
Sentenced custody	6,327	7	-6
Intermittent sentences	3,221	3	1
Other temporary detention ³	3,514	4	-5
Community supervision	44,018	45	6
Probation	26,211	27	4
Conditional sentences	4,686	5	4
Bail supervision ⁴	11,513	12	-4
Other community supervision ⁵	1,608	2	...
Total correctional services	97,044	100	1

... not applicable

1. Total correctional services is based on the reporting provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

2. The percent change in the number from 2015/2016 to 2016/2017 excludes Saskatchewan due to the unavailability of data.

3. 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.

4. Of the reporting jurisdictions, only Saskatchewan and British Columbia supervise bail.

5. Other community supervision includes recognizance peace bonds, alternative measures and community service orders from British Columbia and Saskatchewan. This information is not currently available from other jurisdictions.

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding. An initial entry represents the first point at which a person commences an uninterrupted period of supervision within the adult correctional system. Each adult entering the system is only counted once during their period of involvement with corrections, regardless of any change in legal status.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Integrated Correctional Services Survey and Canadian Correctional Services Survey 2016/2017.

Table 4
Admissions to adult correctional services, by type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2016/2017

Jurisdiction	Custody				Total percent change from 2015/2016 ²	Community supervision				Total correctional services		
	Sentenced custody	Remand	Other temporary custody ¹	Total		Probation	Conditional sentences	Other ³	Total	Total percent change from 2015/2016 ²	Total	Total percent change from 2015/2016 ²
Newfoundland and Labrador	977	981	92	2,050	1	1,323	379	0	1,702	-3	3,752	-1
Prince Edward Island	484	186	0	670	1	706	25	159	890	-2	1,560	-1
Nova Scotia	1,642	2,881	218	4,741	-6	2,607	643	1,104	4,354	-6	9,095	-6
New Brunswick	2,514	2,223	515	5,252	4	1,595	520	230	2,345	0	7,597	3
Quebec	11,467	28,625	3,573	43,665	1	9,852	1,816	13,355	25,023	10	68,688	4
Ontario	22,951	46,910	4,803	74,664	-1	28,400	3,524	349	32,273	3	106,937	0
Manitoba	7,114	14,375	7,385	28,874	4	7,819	898	1,522	10,239	0	39,113	3
Saskatchewan	4,595	8,547	250	13,392	2	5,003	1,485	3,627	10,115	3	23,507	2
Alberta	20,544	26,172	1,778	48,494	...	10,026	972	19,594	30,592	...	79,086	...
British Columbia	11,279	15,011	1,474	27,764	5	9,018	1,964	19,603	30,585	-1	58,349	2
Yukon	118	379	7	504	-29	320	95	836	1,251	4	1,755	-8
Northwest Territories	412	614	0	1,026	-1	342	49	137	528	13	1,554	3
Nunavut	446	444	..	890	4	99	30	768	897	44	1,787	21
Total—provinces and territories	84,543	147,348	20,095	251,986	1	77,110	12,400	61,284	150,794	3	402,780	2
Federal⁴	4,959	...	2,311	7,270	-5	...	...	7,480	7,480	0	14,750	-2
Total—all jurisdictions	89,502	147,348	22,406	259,256	1	77,110	12,400	68,764	158,274	3	417,530	2

... not available for a specific reference period

... 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. Provincial and territorial total percent change does not include Alberta in order to compare to 2015/2016 data.

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

4. 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: 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, 2016/2017.

Table 5
Admissions to adult correctional services, by characteristic of persons admitted, type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2016/2017

Jurisdiction	Custody		Community supervision		Total correctional supervision	
	Female	Aboriginal	Female	Aboriginal	Female	Aboriginal
	percent					
Newfoundland and Labrador	12	25	25	23	18	24
Prince Edward Island	14	3	25	5	20	4
Nova Scotia	13	10	23	7	18	8
New Brunswick	15	10	22	10	17	10
Quebec	11	5	18	7	14	6
Ontario	13	12	19	10	15	12
Manitoba	20	74	27	58	22	70
Saskatchewan	18	76	24	73	21	75
Alberta	17	42	26	27	21	36
British Columbia	11	32	19	27	15	30
Yukon	12	64	19	51	17	55
Northwest Territories	8	88	16	86	11	87
Nunavut	6	100	13	100	9	100
Total—provinces and territories	14	30	21	25	17	28
Federal	8	27	8	26	8	27

Note: 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. The calculation of percentages excludes admissions for which the information was unknown.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, Integrated Correctional Services Survey and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2016/2017.

Table 6
Admissions to adult custody, by Aboriginal identity, sex and jurisdiction, 2006/2007 and 2016/2017

Jurisdiction	2016/2017				2006/2007			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
	percent ^{1, 2}							
Newfoundland and Labrador	26	74	24	76	21	79	20	80
Prince Edward Island	3	97	3	97	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	9	91	18	82	8	92	8	92
New Brunswick	9	91	17	83	9	91	17	83
Quebec	5	95	8	92	3	97	3	97
Ontario	11	89	18	82	8	92	12	88
Manitoba	72	28	82	18	62	38	74	26
Saskatchewan	74	26	85	15	78	22	88	12
Alberta	39	61	55	45	34	66	51	49
British Columbia	30	70	47	53	20	80	29	71
Yukon	65	35	56	44	71	29	77	23
Northwest Territories	88	12	94	6	90	10	96	4
Nunavut	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
Total—all jurisdictions	28	72	43	57	20	80	28	72

... not applicable

1. The percent of total represents a proportion of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal admissions by sex.

2. Percent excludes unknown Aboriginal identity and unknown sex.

Note: Custody admissions include sentenced custody (including intermittent sentences), remand and other temporary detention. 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, 2016/2017.

Table 7
Operating expenditures of the adult correctional system, by jurisdiction, 2016/2017

Jurisdiction	Admin- stration and central services	Custody	Community supervision	National and Provincial Parole Boards	Other federal expend- itures ¹	Total ²	Change from 2015/2016 ³	Average daily inmate cost in 2016/2017 ⁴	Per capita cost in 2016/2017 ⁵
Newfoundland and Labrador	229	31,777	4,333	..	...	36,339	-4	253	69
Prince Edward Island	440	8,595	1,393	..	...	10,428	1	297	70
Nova Scotia	4,809	43,671	8,381	..	...	56,861	-3	245	60
New Brunswick	1,456	32,908	4,242	..	...	38,606	2	201	51
Quebec	10,920	406,600	76,126	4,769	...	498,415	2	220	60
Ontario	45,410	659,818	116,249	2,263	...	823,739	-1	235	59
Manitoba	3,887	183,065	22,138	..	...	209,090	1	204	159
Saskatchewan	5,825	114,956	22,394	..	...	143,176	8	166	124
Alberta	8,753	201,172	41,431	..	...	251,356	4	144	59
British Columbia	13,389	226,599	55,719	..	...	295,707	10	227	62
Yukon	553	11,147	2,299	..	...	13,999	2	366	373
Northwest Territories	1,192	25,600	4,034	..	...	30,826	-6	382	693
Nunavut	4,101	29,813	3,437	..	...	37,351	-2	594	1007
Total—provinces and territories	100,965	1,975,723	362,176	7,032	...	2,455,894	2	213	67
Federal⁶	...	1,377,473	146,511	46,800	685,063	2,255,848	0	288	62
Total—all jurisdictions	...	3,353,196	508,687	53,832	...	4,701,741	1	240	130

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Other federal expenditures include "Internal Services" (\$290,678,805) and "Correctional Interventions" (\$394,384,156).

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 2015 and 2016.

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. Correctional Service of Canada (Federal) expenditures for 2016/2017 include CORCAN (a special operating agency of CSC).

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, Integrated Correctional Services Survey and Canadian Correctional Services Survey, 2016/2017.

Table 8
Average daily counts of youth in correctional services, selected jurisdictions, 2016/2017

Type of correctional supervision	2016/2017		Percent change in rate	Percent change in rate
	number	rate ¹	from 2015/2016	from 2012/2013
Total custody²	897	5	-12	-33
Pre-trial detention ³	520	3	-10	-25
Sentenced custody	356	2	-15	-43
Provincial Director remand ⁴	21	0	-7	-15
Total community supervision^{2, 5}	6,719	39	-11	-38
Probation	6,025	35	-10	-39
Intensive support and supervision ⁶	213	1	-20	-38
Deferred custody and supervision ⁷	191	1	-26	-34
Community portion of custody sentence ⁸	289	2	-10	-25
Total correctional services^{2, 5}	7,616	44	-10	-37

1. Rates are calculated per 10,000 youth population (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.

2. Excludes Quebec due to unavailability of data.

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

4. Provincial Director remand is the detention of a youth in custody following the breach of a community supervision condition pursuant to a warrant issued by the Provincial Director.

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

6. Similar to probation, an intensive support and supervision order 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 or her behaviour. This is an "opt-in" sanction under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)*, meaning that provinces and territories may choose not to implement this option, taking into consideration available resources.

7. A deferred custody and supervision order allows a young person who would otherwise be sentenced to custody to serve the sentence in the community under a number of conditions. Similar to the conditional sentence of imprisonment for adults, violation of conditions may result in the young person being sent to custody.

8. The *Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)* stipulates that the final one-third of most custody sentences shall be served under community supervision.

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding and exclusions.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Corrections Key Indicator Report, 2016/2017.

Table 9
Average daily counts of youth in correctional services, by type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2016/2017

Jurisdiction	Total custody ^{1, 2}			Total community services ^{1, 3, 4}			Total correctional services ^{1, 3}		
	number	rate ⁵	percent	number	rate ⁵	percent	number	rate ⁵	percent
			change			change			change
			in rate from			in rate from			in rate from
			2015/2016			2015/2016			2015/2016
Newfoundland and Labrador	10	3	-6	193	61	-4	203	64	-5
Prince Edward Island	4	4	-39	66	67	-8	70	71	-11
Nova Scotia	23	4	-21	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	16	3	-40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario	292	3	-13	2,629	29	-8	2,921	32	-9
Manitoba	216	22	-8	1,278	130	-6	1,494	152	-7
Saskatchewan	156	19	1	977	118	-4	1,133	137	-3
Alberta	114	4	-23	1,007	36	-25	1,121	40	-25
British Columbia	53	2	-19	490	17	-14	543	18	-14
Yukon	3	12	-59	25	104	3	28	115	-11
Northwest Territories	5	16	32	18	61	-54	23	76	-47
Nunavut	7	18	37	35	93	-18	42	111	-12
Total—all jurisdictions	897	5	-12	6,719	39	-11	7,577	44	-11

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Excludes Quebec 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 (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.

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Corrections Key Indicator Report, 2016/2017.

Table 10
Initial entry of youth into correctional services, by type of supervision, selected jurisdictions, 2016/2017

Type of correctional supervision	Total—All jurisdictions ¹			
	number	percent	percent change in the number from 2015/2016 ²	percent change in the number from 2012/2013 ²
Custody	1,903	32	-5	-38
Pre-trial detention	1,834	31	-4	-37
Sentenced custody	69	1	-31	-54
Secure custody and supervision	31	1	-21	-46
Open custody and supervision	38	1	-38	-60
Community supervision	4,034	68	-9	-47
Probation	2,771	47	-6	-49
Deferred custody and supervision	78	1	6	-50
Intensive support and supervision	19	0	-10	46
Other community ³	1,166	20	-17	-41
Total correctional services	5,937	100	-8	-44

1. Provincial/territorial values exclude Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, and Alberta 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: 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, 2016/2017.

Table 11
Admissions of youth to correctional services, by type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2016/2017

Jurisdiction	Total custody ¹		Total community supervision ²		Total correctional services	
	number	percent change from 2015/2016	number	percent change from 2015/2016	number	percent change from 2015/2016
Newfoundland and Labrador	81	-23	158	-7	239	-13
Prince Edward Island	37	-36	141	-28	178	-30
New Brunswick	197	-35	285	-31	482	-32
Ontario	3,290	-4	3,144	-7	6,434	-5
Manitoba	2,536	-3	1,797	5	4,333	0
Saskatchewan	1,721	..	2,398	..	4,119	..
British Columbia	873	-17	2,174	-23	3,047	-22
Yukon	45	-54	34	-48	79	-52
Northwest Territories	38	46	41	17	79	30
Nunavut	39	63	40	100	79	80
Total—all jurisdictions³	8,857	-8	10,212	-11	19,069	-10

.. not available for a specific reference period

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

Note: 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, 2016/2017.

Table 12
Admissions of youth to correctional services, by characteristics of the person admitted and type of supervision program, selected jurisdictions, 2016/2017

Selected characteristics	Total custody ¹		Total community supervision ²		Total correctional services	
	number	percent ³	number	percent ³	number	percent ³
Sex						
Male	6,706	76	7,745	76	14,451	76
Female	2,151	24	2,445	24	4,596	24
Age						
12 years	63	1	72	1	135	1
13 years	312	4	344	3	656	3
14 years	875	10	887	9	1,762	9
15 years	1,696	19	1,611	16	3,307	17
16 years	2,350	27	2,317	23	4,667	24
17 years	2,914	33	2,871	28	5,785	30
18 years and older	647	7	2,110	21	2,757	14
Aboriginal identity						
Aboriginal	4,306	50	3,956	42	8,262	46
Non-Aboriginal	4,247	50	5,358	58	9,605	54
Total—all jurisdictions⁴	8,857	100	10,212	100	19,069	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. Percentages exclude unknowns.

4. Excludes Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta due to unavailability of data. Total includes total admissions with unknowns.

Note: 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. Include in charts and tables where applicable. 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, 2016/2017.

Table 13
Admissions of youth to custody, by Aboriginal identity, sex and jurisdiction, 2016/2017

Jurisdiction	2016/2017				2006/2007			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
	percent ¹							
Newfoundland and Labrador	6	94	0	100	3	97	4	96
Prince Edward Island	13	88	0	100	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	10	90	7	93
New Brunswick	11	89	15	85	7	93	7	93
Ontario	10	90	15	85	8	92	11	89
Manitoba	81	19	82	18	80	20	88	12
Saskatchewan	92	8	98	2	70	30	86	14
Alberta	...	...	...	...	35	65	46	54
British Columbia	44	56	60	40	34	66	32	68
Yukon	74	26	100	0	72	28	92	8
Northwest Territories	94	6	60	40	91	9	100	0
Nunavut	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
Total—all jurisdictions	47	53	60	40	25	75	29	71

... not applicable

1. The calculation of percentages excludes admissions for which the information was unknown.

Note: 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, 2016/2017.