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Adult correctional statistics in Canada, 2013/2014

by Correctional Services Program



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Adult correctional statistics in Canada, 2013/2014

by Correctional Services Program

In Canada, the administration of adult correctional services is a shared responsibility between the federal and provincial/territorial governments. The federal system 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 (i.e. parole or statutory release). The provincial/territorial system is 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.

This *Juristat* Bulletin provides an overview of the operation of adult correctional services in Canada for the 2013/2014 fiscal year, focusing on two main measures of correctional services: average daily counts and admissions. Average counts provide a snapshot of the correctional population and represent the number of adults in custody or under community supervision on any given day.¹ Admissions describe the movement of adults from the time they enter correctional services until they leave. An admission is counted each time an individual begins or moves to a new type of custody or community supervision. Therefore the same person will be counted as many times as his/her legal status has changed (e.g., going from remand to sentenced custody and then to probation).² A third measure—initial entry—is also presented. It represents the number of adults that begin a period of supervision in correctional services during the year.

Data for this Bulletin come from three different surveys. The Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report provides information on average daily counts. The Adult Correctional Services (ACS) survey and the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) are the source of admissions data. With the exception of Alberta, all provinces and territories as well as Correctional Service Canada (federal corrections) provided data in 2013/2014.³ Average count data for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are limited to custody counts, meaning community and overall average counts are available for 10 rather than 12 jurisdictions.

Fewer adults are being supervised by the correctional system

In 2013/2014, on any given day, there were on average 139,337 adult offenders being supervised in either provincial/territorial or federal correctional services.⁴ In the 10 reporting provinces and territories for which both custody and community data were available, there were a total of 116,442 adult

offenders in either custody or a community program on a given day. This represents a rate of 492 offenders per 100,000 adult population, a decrease of 4% from the previous year and a decline of 12% compared to five years earlier (Table 1). In addition, on a typical day, there were 22,895 adult offenders in the federal correctional system. This represented a rate of 81 per 100,000 adult population, a figure that was down 3% from the previous year. However, compared to 2009/2010, the federal rate was up (4%).⁵

More than 8 in 10 adults under correctional supervision in the provinces and territories in 2013/2014 were in the community (82%) and the remaining 18% were in custody.⁶

Incarceration rate is down but there is variation across the country

In 2013/2014, there were 36,845 adults in custody on an average day, with 21,704 of those adults in provincial/territorial custody⁷ and 15,141 in federal custody⁸ (Table 1). This translates into a provincial/territorial incarceration rate of 87 offenders per 100,000 adult population, a decrease of 3% from the previous year. The federal incarceration rate moved in the opposite direction, increasing by 3% from the previous year to 54 offenders per 100,000 adult population.

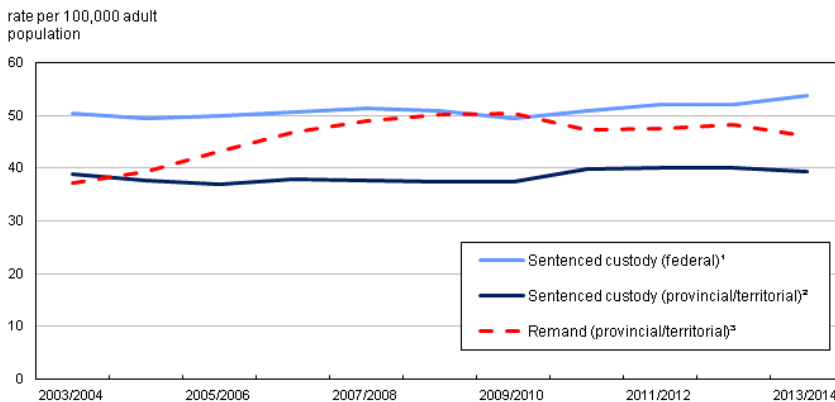
The decline in the provincial/territorial incarceration rate was not uniform across the country. The rate declined in 5 of the 12 reporting provinces and territories.

In the provinces, the highest rate of incarceration was reported by Manitoba at 242 per 100,000 adult population, while British Columbia recorded the lowest incarceration rate (65 per 100,000 adult population).

More adults are in remand than in sentenced custody

In 2013/2014, on an average day, there were 11,493 adults in remand (in custody awaiting trial or sentencing) and 9,889 in sentenced custody in the 12 reporting provinces and territories (Table 2). For the last 10 years, the remand population has consistently exceeded the sentenced population (Chart 1). Adults in remand accounted for 54% of the custodial population in 2013/2014.⁹

Chart 1
Average rate of adults in custody, by 12 jurisdictions, 2003/2004 to 2013/2014



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.
 3. Remand is the detention of a person in custody while awaiting a further court appearance. These persons have not been sentenced and can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they won't appear for their court date, danger to themselves and/or others, risk to re-offend). Remand is the responsibility of provincial/territorial correctional services.
Note: Remand and sentenced custody rates at the provincial and territorial level exclude Prince Edward Island and Alberta due to the unavailability of data for part of the period covered. Rates are calculated per 100,000 adult population (18 years and over) 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, 2013/2014.

In 5 of the 12 reporting jurisdictions, there were more offenders being held in remand than in sentenced custody in 2013/2014. Nova Scotia had the highest proportion of its custodial population in remand (66% of the total), while Prince Edward Island had the lowest proportion, at 18%.

Probation is the most common form of community supervision

On any given day in 2013/2014, in the 10 provinces and territories for which community data were reported, there was an average of 95,680 adult offenders being supervised through community programs such as probation and conditional sentences (Table 1). As well, Correctional Service Canada supervised an average of 7,754 offenders per day on day parole, full parole, or statutory release.

In provincial/territorial corrections, probation is by far the most common supervision program. On average, there were 84,905 adult offenders on probation on any given day in 2013/2014, representing 89% of the community population and 73% of all adults under correctional supervision in the provinces and territories (Table 2).

In provincial/territorial corrections, the rate of adult offenders being supervised¹⁰ in the community stood at 404 adults per 100,000 population in 2013/2014 (Table 1). This represented a decrease of 5% from the previous year. The rate of federal offenders in community supervision declined 13% to a rate of 27 adults per 100,000 population.

Text box 1

Canada's incarceration rate is similar to the majority of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries

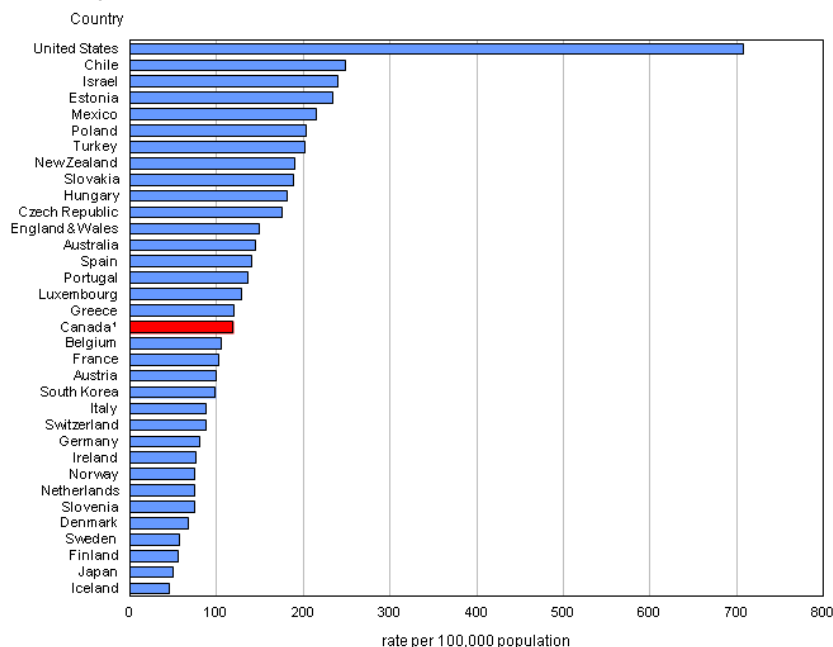
In 2013/2014, there were on average 37,864 offenders, both adult and youth, in custody on any given day in Canada, representing an overall incarceration rate of 118 persons in custody¹ per 100,000 population. This represented a decline of 1% from the previous year.

Among the countries of the OECD, Canada's incarceration rate ranks in the middle. The United States had the highest incarceration rate (707 persons in custody per 100,000 population) while Iceland reported the lowest incarceration rate (45 persons in custody per 100,000 population). Canada's rate was about one-sixth that of the United States, but higher than that of many European countries of similar social and economic development.

1 For jurisdictions that could not provide 2013/2014 data, an estimate was used to produce the overall incarceration rate for Canada.

Text box 1 chart

International incarceration rates, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries



1. For jurisdictions that could not provide 2013/2014 data, an estimate was used to produce the overall incarceration rate for Canada.

Note: Excludes young offenders 12 to 17 years of age in Quebec due to the unavailability of data for the period covered. The methodology used for counting sentenced inmates can vary among countries. These counts represent data accessed on January 26, 2015 from the International Centre for Prison Studies (www.prisonstudies.org/world-prison-brief), with the exception of data from Canada. The reference year can be different from the year indicated for Canada. For this reason, data are presented for information only and caution is recommended when making comparisons. Rates are based on the total number of incarcerated individuals (including those in remand), both youth and adults, and are calculated using the total population. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has 34 member countries whose mission it is to promote policies to improve the socio-economic well-being of people throughout the world.

Source: Fair, H. and Walsley, R. *World Prison Brief (January 2015)*, International Centre for Prison Studies; Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Corrections Key Indicator Report, 2013/2014.

Number of admissions to adult correctional services declining

Admissions measure the number of times an adult moves from one type of correctional supervision to another. In 2013/2014, admissions to federal and provincial/territorial adult correctional services in the 12 reporting provinces and territories totalled about 341,800¹¹ (Table 3). This represented a decrease of 3% from the previous year and 6% from five years earlier. Almost 95% of all admissions were to provincial/territorial corrections.

Among the reporting jurisdictions,¹² the majority reported a decrease in their total number of admissions in 2013/2014, both in custody (-3%) and in community admissions (-2%). The largest overall decreases (-8%) were recorded by Ontario and New Brunswick. In contrast, Nunavut recorded the largest increase (+9%) (Table 3).

Text box 2

Status of adults on initial entry¹ into correctional services

In 2013/2014, there were 99,383 adults that entered the correctional system in the six reporting provinces. This was down 6% from the previous year. Ontario reported the largest decrease (-9%) and Saskatchewan reported the only increase (3%) from 2012/2013 (Text box 2 table).

Remand was the most common point at which adults entered the correctional system in New Brunswick (34% of initial entries), Nova Scotia (38%), Saskatchewan (41%), and Ontario (50%). The commencement of bail supervision was the most common point of initial entry in British Columbia (53%), one of only two reporting provinces that supervise bail. Probation was the most common initial status in Newfoundland and Labrador (41%).

- 1 An initial entry represents the first point at which an adult commences uninterrupted 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.

Males account for the majority of admissions to adult correctional services

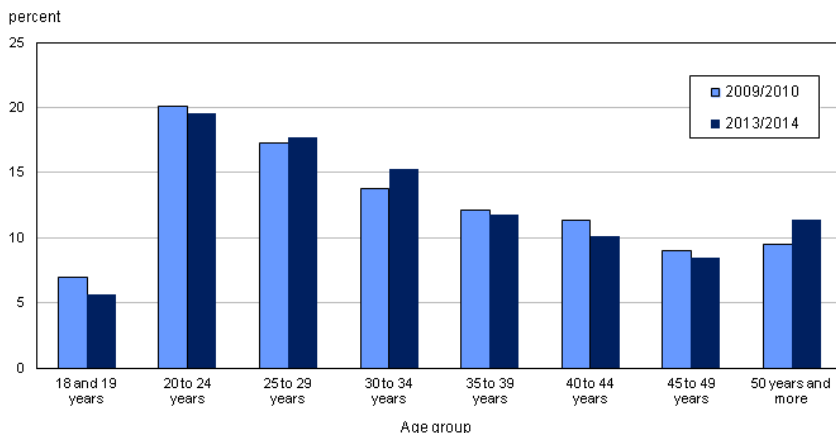
The characteristics (sex, age and aboriginal status) of adults involved in correctional services are available for the admissions data collected through the ACS and ICSS. This means that the same person may be represented several times in the data as they move from one type of correctional supervision to another.

In 2013/2014, men represented the majority (85%) of persons admitted to provincial and territorial correctional services. While accounting for 15% of overall admissions, women made up for a smaller share of admissions to custody (13%) than to community supervision (20%) (Table 4). Further, women made up an even smaller share of admissions to sentenced custody, 11% in the provinces and territories and 6% federally.

Most admissions involve younger adults

In 2013/2014, adults under 35 years old accounted for 58% of admissions to provincial/territorial corrections (Chart 2). This was unchanged from five years earlier. Young adults are overrepresented in admissions to adult correctional services given that individuals between 18 and 34 years of age represent 29% of the Canadian population.¹³ A similar trend is also true for custodial admissions to federal correctional services where the majority (53%) of adults admitted were under 35 years of age.

Chart 2
Percentage of adult correctional services admissions in the provinces and territories by age groups, 2009/2010 and 2013/2014



Note: Excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey 2013/2014.

Aboriginal adults account for one in four admissions to provincial/territorial correctional services

Aboriginal adults¹⁴ are overrepresented in admissions to provincial/territorial correctional services, as they accounted for nearly one-quarter (24%) of admissions¹⁵ in 2013/2014 while representing 3% of the Canadian adult population¹⁶ (Table 4). Aboriginal adults to federal correctional services represented 20% of admissions to sentenced custody in 2013/2014.

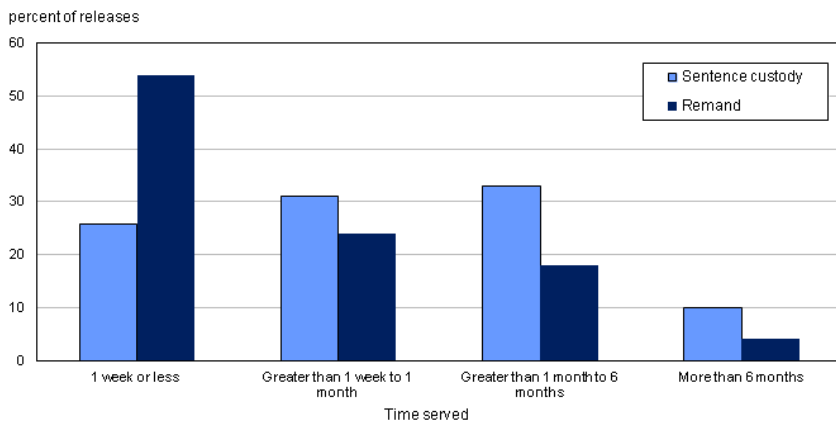
Aboriginal people made up 26% of total custodial admissions in the provinces and territories in 2013/2014. This was higher than for admissions to community supervision, where Aboriginal people accounted for 23% of total community admissions.

Aboriginal females accounted for a higher proportion of female admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody (36%) than did Aboriginal males for male admissions (25%).

Most adults spend one month or less in provincial/territorial custody

About one-quarter (26%) of offenders released from provincial/territorial sentenced custody in the 12 reporting jurisdictions in 2013/2014 served a term of one week or less, and more than half (57%) were held for terms of one month or less¹⁷ (Chart 3). In comparison in 2009/2010 when the proportion of offenders serving one week or less was higher (28%) and the proportion of offenders serving terms of 1 month or more was lower (44% compared to 46% in 2013/2014).

Chart 3
Time served by adult offenders released from sentence custody and remand from provincial and territorial custody, 2013/2014



Note: Excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey 2013/2014.

The length of time spent in remand tends to be short. More than half (54%) of adult offenders released from remand in 2013/2014 were held for one week or less and more than three-quarters (78%) were held for one month or less (Chart 3).

Operating expenditures for adult correctional services reached more than \$4 billion in 2013/2014

In 2013/2014, operating expenditures for correctional services in Canada totalled \$4.6 billion, an increase of 5% from the previous year after adjusting for inflation. Total operating expenditures for correctional services, which include money spent on wages and salaries, professional services, training, and travel, was equivalent to \$130 for each person in the Canadian population. Of this amount, two-thirds (\$69) was spent for federal correctional services, with the remainder being spent for provincial and territorial correctional services (Table 5).

The costs for federal adult correctional services are typically higher than the provincial and territorial system. On average, in 2013/2014, institutional expenditures amounted to about \$298 per day for federal offenders, compared to about \$196 per day per provincial and territorial offenders (Table 5).

Survey descriptions

The **Adult Correctional Services (ACS) Survey** collects aggregate data on the number and case 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 2013/2014: Prince Edward Island, Quebec, 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 2013/2014: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Correctional Service Canada.

The **Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report** provides data that are used to calculate average counts of adults under correctional supervision. Usually, correctional officials perform daily counts of inmates in their facilities and monthly counts of offenders under community supervision. 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 2013/2014 for data on community supervision); Alberta (2012/2013 to 2013/2014 all data); and, the Northwest Territories (2003/2004 to 2007/2008 for data on community supervision).

Notes

¹ Usually, correctional officials perform daily counts of inmates in their facilities and monthly counts of offenders under community supervision. These are used to calculate the annual average daily custody counts, average monthly community counts and average daily inmate cost.

- 2 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. Admissions therefore represent the number of entries of persons, during a fiscal year, to remand, sentenced custody or a community supervision program, regardless of the previous legal status. These data are administrative data. Even though surveys try to standardize the way the data are reported, limitations due to differences in jurisdictional operations can restrict uniform application of the definitions in some situations. As well, CCJS survey definitions can differ from what is used by individual provincial, territorial or federal correctional services. Therefore, caution is required when making comparisons between jurisdictions.
- 3 With the exception of expenditure figures, Alberta was unable to provide data in 2013/2014 due to information system redevelopment. As well, there are some other gaps in coverage for certain jurisdictions and years. See data sources for more detail.
- 4 Reporting jurisdictions in 2013/2014 for the Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report include Correctional Service Canada and all provinces and territories with the exception of all Alberta data and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for community supervision data only. The overall reported counts include only those jurisdictions for which both custody and community data were available.
- 5 The percent change in the rate of total correctional services from 2009/2010 to 2013/2014 excludes Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta.
- 6 Analysis of data excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta due to the unavailability of data. Figures may not add up due to rounding.
- 7 Average counts for custody data exclude Alberta due to the unavailability of data.
- 8 As of 2013/2014, federal offenders on temporary absences are counted in custody counts rather than in community counts. Comparisons to previous years should be made with caution.
- 9 This refers to sentence and remand populations only. It does not include those held on other temporary detention.
- 10 Average counts and rate for community data exclude Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta due to the unavailability of data.
- 11 Analysis of data excludes Alberta for 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 due to the unavailability of data.
- 12 Reporting jurisdictions in 2013/2014 for the Adult Correctional Services Survey and the Integrated Correctional Services Survey include Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Correctional Service Canada.
- 13 Source: Populations are based upon July 1st, 2014 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
- 14 The term "Aboriginal identity" designates individuals who reported being an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit), and/or those who reported *Registered* or *Treaty Indian Status*, which is, registered, under the Indian Act of Canada, and/or those who reported membership in a First Nation or Indian Band.
- 15 Analysis of data excludes unknowns by Aboriginal identity.
- 16 Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey and Census, 2011.
- 17 A "release" signifies the end of a particular legal status. It does not necessarily mean the end of the offender's involvement with correctional services. An offender may for example, be released from sentenced custody to supervision in a community program such as probation.
- 18 Expenditure data were adjusted for inflation using the all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for 2012 and 2013 (CANSIM table 326-0021).
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Textbox 2 table

Initial entry of adults into correctional services, by type of supervision and by province, 2013/2014

Type of correctional supervision	Newfoundland & Labrador			Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Ontario			Saskatchewan			British Columbia			Total correctional services ¹		
	number	percent	percent change in the number from 2012/2013	number	percent	percent change in the number from 2012/2013	number	percent	percent change in the number from 2012/2013	number	percent	percent change in the number from 2012/2013	number	percent	percent change in the number from 2012/2013	number	percent	percent change in the number from 2012/2013	number	percent	percent change in the number from 2012/2013
Custody	784	40	-2	2,566	52	3	2,503	63	-10	38,402	65	-10	5,908	57	4	4,892	26	-5	55,055	55	-7
Remand	416	21	0	1,896	38	6	1,361	34	-10	29,965	50	-9	4,219	41	4	3,069	16	-6	40,926	41	-7
Sentenced custody	250	13	-4	428	9	-11	866	22	-14	4,016	7	-10	1,206	12	-7	555	3	-3	7,321	7	-9
Intermittent sentences	103	5	-6	242	5	12	83	2	-44	2,434	4	-5	215	2	36	197	1	19	3,274	3	-2
Other temporary detention	15	1	15	..	...	-100	193	5	58	1,987	3	-15	268	3	48	1,071	6	-8	3,534	4	-7
Community supervision	1,152	60	-5	2,411	48	-6	1,467	37	-4	20,974	35	-8	4,462	43	1	13,862	74	-3	44,328	45	-5
Probation	797	41	-8	1,845	37	-7	1,105	28	-1	18,201	31	-8	2,501	24	-1	3,117	17	-4	27,566	28	-7
Conditional sentences	355	18	1	566	11	-5	362	9	-13	2,773	5	-11	856	8	-5	882	5	-13	5,794	6	-10
Bail supervision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,105	11	13	9,863	53	-1	10,968	11	0
Total correctional supervision	1,936	100	-4	4,977	100	-2	3,970	100	-8	59,376	100	-9	10,370	100	3	18,754	100	-3	99,383	100	-6

... not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

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

Note: Excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data. Figures may not add up due to rounding. An initial entry represents the first point at which an adult commences uninterrupted 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, 2013/2014.



Table 1
Average counts of adults in correctional services, by jurisdiction, 2013/2014

Jurisdiction	Custody ¹		Percent change in incarceration rate from 2012/2013 to 2013/2014	Community supervision ²		Percent change in community supervision rate from 2012/2013 to 2013/2014	Total correctional services		Percent change in total rate from 2012/2013 to 2013/2014	Percent change in total rate from 2009/2010 to 2013/2014 ⁴
	number	rate ³		number	rate ³		number	rate ³		
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁵	286	66	3	1,736	400	-6	2,022	467	-5	...
Prince Edward Island	118	101	5	884	757	3	1,002	858	3	16
Nova Scotia	524	68	7	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
New Brunswick	419	68	-1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Quebec	5,180	78	2	14,107	213	-1	19,287	291	-1	-7
Ontario	8,253	76	-8	51,073	471	-7	59,326	547	-7	-17
Manitoba	2,370	242	-4	7,816	800	1	10,187	1,042	0	15
Saskatchewan	1,672	195	1	5,327	621	-2	6,999	816	-2	-4
British Columbia	2,428	65	-4	13,036	348	-4	15,464	413	-4	-15
Yukon	81	278	-21	355	1,213	10	436	1,491	2	5
Northwest Territories	245	755	5	411	1,265	-16	656	2,019	-10	-11
Nunavut	128	563	6	934	4,115	-7	1,062	4,677	-5	-18
Provinces and territories - total⁶	21,704	87	-3	95,680	404	-5	116,442	492	-4	-12
Federal⁷	15,141	54	3	7,754	27	-13	22,895	81	-3	4

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

¹ Total custody includes sentenced custody, 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. Excludes other types of community supervision and inmates on temporary absence.

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

⁴ The percent change in the rate of total correctional services from 2009/2010 to 2013/2014 excludes Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta.

⁵ The average count of adults under community supervision were not available from Newfoundland and Labrador in 2009/2010. As such, the percent change in the rate of adults under correctional services from 2009/2010 to 2013/2014 cannot be calculated.

⁶ The total number and rate of adults in correctional services in 2013/2014 excludes adults in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Alberta. The percent change from 2012/2013 to 2013/2014 excludes New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Alberta. The percent change from 2009/2010 to 2013/2014 excludes Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Alberta.

⁷ As of 2013/2014, federal offenders on temporary absences are counted in custody counts rather than in community counts. Comparisons to previous years should be made with caution.

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, 2013/2014.



Table 2
Average counts of adults under correctional supervision, by type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2013/2014

Jurisdiction	Sentenced custody			Remand			Probation		
	number	rate ¹	Change in rate from 2012/2013	number	rate ¹	Change in rate from 2012/2013	number	rate ¹	Change in rate from 2012/2013
Newfoundland and Labrador	196	45	-6	91	21	30	1,578	364	-5
Prince Edward Island	93	80	7	21	18	2	876	750	3
Nova Scotia	172	22	9	331	43	6	..	...	...
New Brunswick	283	46	2	136	22	-6	..	...	...
Quebec	2,814	42	3	2,365	36	0	10,848	163	0
Ontario	2,981	27	-10	5,006	46	-7	47,702	440	-6
Manitoba	888	91	6	1,482	152	-9	7,043	721	1
Saskatchewan	1,062	124	2	610	71	0	4,089	477	-1
British Columbia	1,148	31	-4	1,252	33	-4	11,197	299	-3
Yukon	34	115	-18	48	163	-23	317	1,083	8
Northwest Territories	151	466	2	94	289	11	384	1,181	-18
Nunavut	67	295	21	58	254	-8	872	3,838	-7
Provinces and territories - total¹	9,889	39	-2	11,493	46	-4	84,905	358	-4
Federal²	15,141	54	3	..	...	...	..	...	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

¹ Provinces and territories - total rate excludes Alberta for sentenced, remand and total custody; and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta for probation and total community supervision. Rates are calculated per 100,000 adult population (18 years and over) using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Rates may not match those previously published in other reports.

² As of 2013/2014, federal offenders on temporary absences are counted in custody counts rather than in community counts. Comparisons to previous years should be made with caution.

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, 2013/2014.



Table 3 Admissions to adult correctional services by type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2013/2014

Jurisdiction	Custody				Change from 2012/2013	Community supervision				Change from 2012/2013	Total correctional supervision	
	Sentenced custody	Remand	Other temporary custody ¹	Total		Probation	Conditional sentences	Other ²	Total		Total	Change from 2012/2013
	number				percent	number				percent	number	percent
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,085	719	97	1,901	0	1,427	436	..	1,863	-4	3,764	-2
Prince Edward Island	562	216	1	779	-3	912	19	189	1,120	0	1,899	-1
Nova Scotia	2,053	3,093	257	5,403	-1	2,863	771	1,170	4,804	-7	10,207	-4
New Brunswick	2,278	2,054	467	4,799	-8	1,677	488	422	2,587	-8	7,386	-8
Quebec	9,752	30,556	3,253	43,561	2	9,295	3,016	11,070	23,381	4	66,942	3
Ontario	27,724	48,328	4,648	80,700	-9	31,501	4,271	359	36,131	-7	116,831	-8
Manitoba	6,316	13,123	7,643	27,082	-1	8,166	1,196	2,063	11,425	3	38,507	0
Saskatchewan	4,501	6,862	314	11,677	3	4,113	1,547	4,306	9,966	1	21,643	2
British Columbia	9,010	12,155	1,283	22,448	-1	9,447	2,660	18,937	31,044	-1	53,492	-1
Yukon	240	475	20	735	-9	322	88	727	1,137	0	1,872	-4
Northwest Territories	522	459	..	981	-6	342	56	43	441	-9	1,422	-7
Nunavut	561	472	..	1,033	19	353	75	523	951	0	1,984	9
Provincial and territorial - total	64,604	118,512	17,983	201,099	-4	70,418	14,623	39,809	124,850	-2	325,949	-3
Federal ³	5,207	...	2,991	8,198	0	..	..	7,660	7,660	3	15,858	1
Total - all jurisdictions	69,811	118,512	20,974	209,297	-3	70,418	14,623	47,469	132,510	-2	341,807	-3

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

¹ Other temporary custody includes for example, immigration holds, material witness, police lock-ups.

² Other community programs includes for example, community service orders, provincial paroles (Quebec and Ontario), fine option programs, bail supervision and restitution orders. Due to limitations and 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 and full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release.

Note: Admissions represent movement from one legal status to another. For instance an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody is counted as one admission to remand and one to sentenced custody. Excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data for the period covered.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2013/2014.



Table 4
Admissions to adult correctional services, by characteristic of persons admitted, type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2013/2014

Jurisdiction	Custody		Community		Total correctional supervision	
	Female	Aboriginal	Female	Aboriginal	Female	Aboriginal
	percent					
Newfoundland and Labrador	11	23	22	22	17	22
Prince Edward Island	15	2	23	4	20	3
Nova Scotia	12	11	22	7	17	8
New Brunswick	15	9	23	8	18	9
Quebec	10	3	16	5	12	5
Ontario	13	12	19	10	15	11
Manitoba	19	77	26	56	21	64
Saskatchewan	12	79	23	71	17	74
British Columbia	11	33	20	25	16	27
Yukon	13	75	24	55	20	59
Northwest Territories	6	90	23	84	11	87
Nunavut	6	100	19	100	12	100
Provincial and territorial total	13	26	20	23	15	24

Note: Admissions represent movement from one legal status to another. For instance an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody is counted as one admission to remand and one to sentenced custody. The calculation of percentages excludes admissions for which the information was unknown. Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2013/2014.



Table 5
Operating expenditures of the adult correctional system by jurisdiction, 2013/2014

Jurisdiction	Administration and central services	Custody	Community supervision	National and Provincial Parole Board	Total ¹	Change from 2012/2013 ²	Average daily inmate cost in 2013/2014 ³	Per capita cost in 2013/2014 ⁴
	thousand of dollars					percent	dollars	
Newfoundland and Labrador	430	27,565	4,537	...	32,532	-5.8	263.82	61.77
Prince Edward Island	443	7,944	1,344	...	9,731	0.0	184.23	67.00
Nova Scotia	4,545	38,826	7,867	...	51,238	1.4	203.00	54.46
New Brunswick	1,228	27,945	3,745	...	32,918	-1.3	182.72	43.54
Quebec	11,385	352,147	71,079	4,783	439,394	2.0	186.27	53.88
Ontario	44,594	595,941	114,124	2,394	757,053	-0.1	197.83	55.92
Manitoba	2,942	167,633	19,951	...	190,526	6.7	193.77	150.61
Saskatchewan	6,973	96,841	15,185	...	118,999	10.5	158.68	107.37
Alberta ⁵	4,439	166,146	39,249	...	209,834	16.5	...	52.13
British Columbia	9,355	176,666	53,234	...	239,256	7.5	199.35	52.22
Yukon	640	10,570	1,764	...	12,974	-1.0	356.38	353.52
Northwest Territories	1,350	25,074	4,107	...	30,531	-0.9	280.10	701.26
Nunavut	5,768	26,374	2,514	...	34,656	19.4	565.63	973.74
Provincial and territorial total⁶	94,092	1,719,672	338,701	7,176	2,159,641	3.9	196.10	61.43
Federal ⁷	..	1,455,221	124,168	50,400	2,422,320	6.7	298.07	68.90
Total - all jurisdictions⁶	..	..	..	57,576	4,581,961	5.3	238.00	130.32

... not applicable

- ¹ Due to rounding, the total could be slightly different from the sum of expenditures by sector. For federal expenditures, total includes unknown operating expenditures.
- ² Excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data for part of the period covered. The percent change is calculated in constant dollars according to the all-items Consumer Price Index for 2012 and 2013 (CANSIM table 326-0021).
- ³ 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.
- ⁴ Per capita cost is the total operating expenditures on correctional services, divided by the total population on July 1, 2013. 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.
- ⁵ The average count of adults were not available in Alberta for 2013/2014. As such, the average daily inmate cost in 2013/2014 cannot be calculated.
- ⁶ The average daily inmate costs for the provincial and territorial total and the Total - all jurisdictions excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data.
- ⁷ Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) expenditures for 2013/2014 include CORCAN (a special operating agency of CSC). Comparisons to previous years should be made with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2013/2014.