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## **Adult correctional statistics in Canada, 2014/2015**

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- <sup>r</sup> revised
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# Adult correctional statistics in Canada, 2014/2015

by Julie Reitano

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* article provides an overview of adult correctional services in Canada for 2014/2015. It presents three indicators that describe the use of correctional services: average daily counts, admissions and initial entry. Average counts provide a snapshot of the adult corrections population on any given day; initial entry provides an indication of the number of adults entering the corrections system during the year; and admissions measure the flow of adults through the system by counting adults each time they begin or move to a new type of custody or community supervision (see Text box 1).

Data for this article come from three correctional services surveys. The Adult Correctional Services Survey and the Integrated Correctional Services Survey 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 2014/2015.<sup>1</sup> The Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report provides information on average daily counts. Average count data for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta are limited to custody counts.

## Highlights

### Rate of adults being supervised by the correctional system continues to decline

- On any given day in 2014/2015, in the 10 reporting provinces and territories for which both custody and community data were available, there were a total of 110,521 adult offenders in either custody or a community program (Table 1).<sup>2</sup> This represents a rate of 461 offenders per 100,000 adult population, a decrease of 6% from the previous year and a decline of 16% compared to five years earlier.
- On a typical day in the federal correctional system in 2014/2015, there were 23,062 adult offenders being supervised. This represents a rate of 81 per 100,000 adult population, a decline of 1% from the previous year and down 3% compared to 2010/2011.
- More than 8 in 10 adults under correctional supervision in the provinces and territories in 2014/2015 were in the community (82%) and the remaining 18% were in custody.<sup>3</sup>

### Adult incarceration rate is down

- In 2014/2015, there were 39,623 adults in custody on an average day, with 24,455 of those adults in provincial/territorial custody and 15,168 in federal custody<sup>4</sup> (Table 1). The adult incarceration rate for Canada, which represents the average number of adults in custody (sentenced custody, remand and other temporary detention) per day for every 100,000 adults in the population, was 138 offenders per 100,000 adults.
- The provincial/territorial adult incarceration rate was 85 offenders per 100,000 adult population in 2014/2015, down 4% from the previous year.<sup>5</sup> The federal incarceration rate was also lower, declining 1% from the previous year to 53 offenders per 100,000 adult population.
- The decline in the provincial/territorial adult incarceration rate was fairly consistent across the country; the rate declined in 10 of the 12 reporting provinces and territories.<sup>6</sup> The rate in Newfoundland and Labrador increased 10% while that for Saskatchewan remained unchanged in comparison to the previous year.
- In the provinces, Manitoba recorded the highest adult incarceration rate at 240 per 100,000 adult population, while British Columbia recorded the lowest (63 per 100,000 adult population).

### Remand counts continue to outnumber sentenced population

- In 2014/2015, on any given day, there were 13,650 adults held in remand, awaiting trial or sentencing, and 10,364 adults in sentenced custody in the provinces and territories (Table 2).
- Over the last decade, the remand population has consistently exceeded the sentenced population (Chart 1) with adults in remand accounting for 57% of the custodial population in 2014/2015.<sup>7</sup>
- Among the provinces, Nova Scotia and Alberta had the highest proportion of their custodial populations<sup>8</sup> in remand (68% and 67% respectively), while Prince Edward Island had the lowest proportion (16%).
- The total number of adults in remand in 2014/2015 was 39% higher than in 2004/2005. All provinces and territories have experienced increases, however, the largest increases were noted in Nova Scotia, the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Alberta.

### Most adults under community supervision are on probation

- On any given day in 2014/2015, in the 10 provinces and territories for which community data were reported, there was an average of 90,271 adult offenders being supervised through community programs such as probation and conditional sentences (Table 1). As well, Correctional Service Canada supervised an average of 7,895 offenders per day on day parole, full parole, or statutory release.
- In provincial and territorial corrections, probation is by far the most common supervision program. On average, there were 80,705 adult offenders on probation on any given day in 2014/2015, representing 89% of the population of offenders under supervision in the community and 73% of all adults under correctional supervision in the 10 reporting provinces and territories (Table 2).<sup>9</sup>
- The rate of adult offenders being supervised<sup>10</sup> in the community in the provinces and territories stood at 376 adults per 100,000 population in 2014/2015 (Table 1). This represented a decrease of 7% from the previous year. The rate of federal offenders in community supervision was unchanged at a rate of 28 adults per 100,000 population.

### Remand is the first point of contact for many adults entering adult corrections

- Initial entry measures the number of adults commencing a period of correctional supervision and provides an indication of new workload entering the corrections system. In 2014/2015, there were 94,480 initial entries of adults into correctional services in the six reporting jurisdictions (Table 3).<sup>11</sup> This was down 5% from the previous year. Ontario reported the largest decrease (-8%) and Saskatchewan reported the only increase (+3%) from 2013/2014.
- Remand was the most common point at which adults entered the correctional system in Ontario (51% of initial entries), Saskatchewan (42%), and New Brunswick (36%).
- Probation was the most common initial entry point in Newfoundland and Labrador (38%).
- In Nova Scotia, remand and probation were equally the most common points of entry into the correctional system (38% each).
- The commencement of bail supervision was the most common point of initial entry in British Columbia (54%), one of only two reporting provinces that supervise bail.

### Admissions to adult correctional services continue to decline

- Admissions measure the number of times an adult moves from one type of correctional supervision to another. In 2014/2015, there were 331,968 admissions to federal and provincial/territorial adult correctional services in the 12 reporting provinces and territories (Table 4).<sup>12</sup> This represented a decrease of 3% from the previous year and 7% from five years earlier. Over 95% of all admissions were to provincial/territorial corrections (see Text box 2).
- Admissions to both custody and community supervision registered a decline in 2014/2015; -2% for custodial admissions and -4% for community admissions. Among the reporting jurisdictions,<sup>13</sup> the largest overall decrease (-12%) was recorded by the Northwest Territories. In contrast, Saskatchewan recorded the largest increase (+5%) (Table 4).

### Women account for a small proportion of admissions to adult correctional services

- In 2014/2015, women accounted for 15% of overall correctional admissions to provincial/territorial correctional services.<sup>14</sup> They accounted for a higher proportion of community admissions (20%) than custody admissions (13%) (Table 5).
- Women made up a small share of admissions to both remand and sentenced custody in the provinces and territories, 13% and 11%, respectively and 7% federally.

### Younger adults account for the majority of admissions to correctional services

- In 2014/2015, adults under 35 years old accounted for 58% of admissions to provincial/territorial corrections (Chart 2).<sup>15</sup> This was unchanged from five years earlier.
- The findings for custodial admissions to federal correctional services were similar with the majority (54%) of adults admitted being under 35 years of age.
- Young adults are overrepresented in admissions to adult correctional services given that individuals between 18 and 34 years of age represent 20% of the Canadian adult population.<sup>16</sup>

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

- Aboriginal adults<sup>17</sup> are overrepresented in admissions to provincial/territorial correctional services, as they accounted for one-quarter (25%) of admissions<sup>18</sup> in 2014/2015 while representing about 3% of the Canadian adult population<sup>19</sup> (Table 5). The findings for custodial admissions (26%) were similar to community admissions (24%) in the provinces and territories.
- With regard to federal correctional services, Aboriginal adults accounted for 22% of admissions to sentenced custody in 2014/2015.

- The overrepresentation of Aboriginal adults was more pronounced for females than males. Aboriginal females accounted for 38% of female admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody, while the comparable figure for Aboriginal males was 24%. In the federal correctional services, Aboriginal females represented 31% while Aboriginal males accounted for 22% of admissions to sentenced custody.

#### **Time spent in provincial/territorial custody continues to be short**

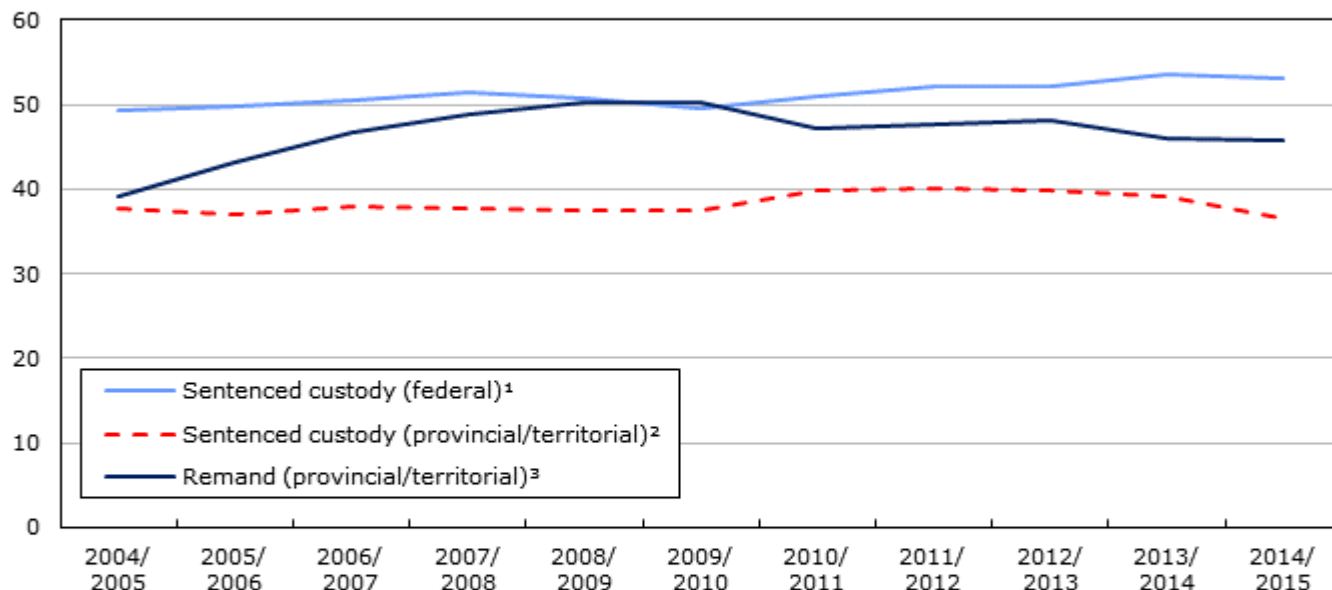
- The length of time spent in custody tends to be short. In 2014/2015, more than half (53%) of adult offenders released<sup>20</sup> from remand in the 12 reporting provinces and territories were held for one week or less and more than three-quarters (78%) were held for one month or less (Chart 3).<sup>21</sup>
- In 2014/2015, 28% of adult offenders released from provincial/territorial sentenced custody served a term of one week or less, and about six in ten adult offenders (59%) were held for terms of one month or less (Chart 3).
- The distribution of time spent in sentenced custody for 2014/2015 was very similar to five years earlier, although the proportion of offenders spending one week or less was somewhat lower (26%) in 2010/2011.

#### **Operating expenditures for adult correctional services reached more than \$4 billion in 2014/2015**

- In 2014/2015, adult correctional services operating expenditures in Canada totalled over \$4.6 billion, a slight decline of 0.7% from the previous year after adjusting for inflation.<sup>22</sup>
- Slightly more than half (52%) of all correctional service expenditures in 2014/2015 were in the federal system, while the remaining 48% were in the provincial and territorial systems. In the provincial/territorial system, custodial services accounted for 80% of all correctional expenditures while community supervision services accounted for 15% (Table 6).
- Total operating expenditures<sup>23</sup> for correctional services was equivalent to \$130 for each person in the Canadian population. Of this amount, a little over half (\$68) was spent for federal correctional services, with the remainder being spent for provincial and territorial correctional services.
- The costs for keeping adults in custody are typically higher for the federal system. On average, in 2014/2015, institutional expenditures amounted to about \$302 per day for federal offenders, compared to about \$199 per day for provincial and territorial offenders (Table 6).

**Chart 1**  
**Average rate of adults in custody, 2004/2005 to 2014/2015**

rate per 100,000 adult population

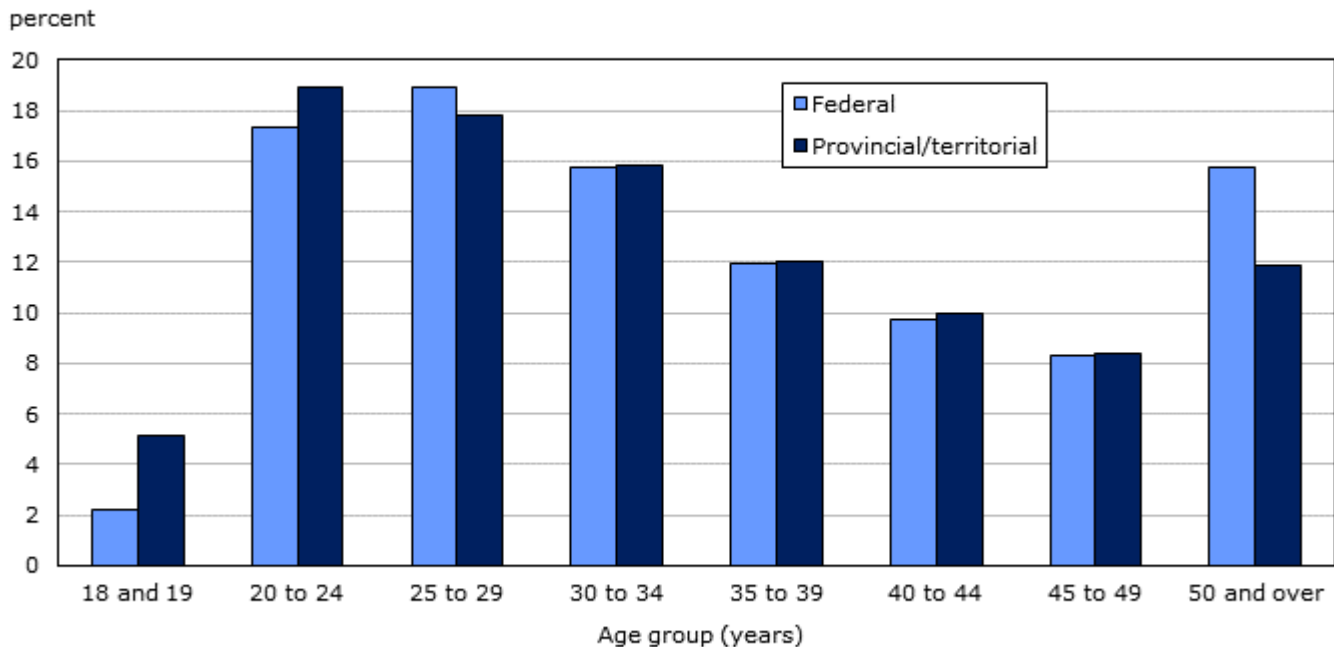


1. Sentenced custody is the detention of offenders convicted of a crime in a federal (two years or more) facility.
2. Sentenced custody is the detention of offenders convicted of a crime in a provincial/territorial (less than two years) facility. Sentenced custody counts for the provinces and territories include offenders on intermittent sentences.
3. Remand is the detention of a person in custody while awaiting a further court appearance. 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, 2014/2015.

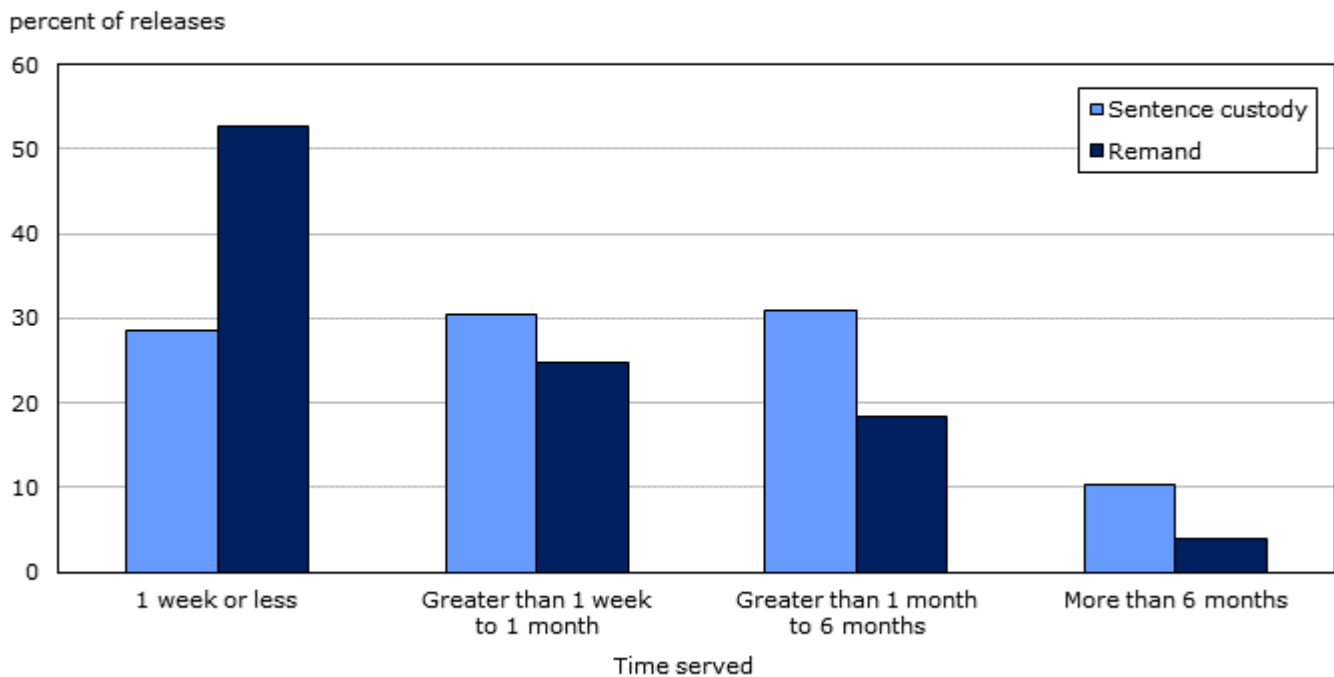
**Chart 2**  
**Percentage of adult admissions to correctional services, by age group, 2014/2015**



**Note:** Provincial and territorial total excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2014/2015.

**Chart 3**  
**Percentage of releases from adult provincial/territorial custody, by time served, 2014/2015**



**Note:** Excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2014/2015.

**Text box 1****Average counts, initial entry and admissions**

Average counts provide a snapshot of the adult correctional population and represent the number of adults in custody or under community supervision on any given day. Corrections officials typically perform daily counts of adults in their facilities and monthly counts of adults under community supervision. These are used to calculate the annual average daily custody and community counts as well as average daily inmate costs.

Initial entry represents the first point at which an adult commences an uninterrupted period of supervision within the adult corrections system. Each person is counted only once during his or her period of involvement with correctional services, regardless of subsequent changes in legal status.

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. Although the correctional services surveys report according to nationally agreed upon, standardized concepts and definitions, limitations in jurisdictional comparability exist due to differences in their operations which can affect the uniform application of the definitions. Therefore, caution is required when making comparisons between jurisdictions.

**Text box 2****Characteristics of adult offenders admitted to correctional services**

The characteristics (sex, age and Aboriginal identity) of adults involved in correctional services are available for the admissions data. Given the method by which admissions are counted, the same person may be represented several times in the data as he or she moves from one type of correctional supervision to another. As a result, caution should be used when interpreting the survey results for age, sex and Aboriginal status of adults under correctional supervision.

**Survey description**

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 2014/2015: 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 2014/2015: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Correctional Service Canada.

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 2014/2015 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).



## Notes

1. With the exception of expenditure figures, Alberta was unable to provide Adult Correctional Services Survey data in 2014/2015 due to information system redevelopment. As well, there are some other gaps in coverage for certain jurisdictions and years. See 'Survey description' for more detail.
2. Reporting jurisdictions in 2014/2015 for the Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report include Correctional Service Canada and all provinces and territories with the exception of community supervision data for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta. The overall reported counts include only those jurisdictions for which both custody and community data were available.
3. Analysis of data excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta due to the unavailability of data.
4. Federal offenders on temporary absences are counted in custody counts rather than in community counts. Comparisons to previous years should be made with caution.
5. The incarceration rate for 2014/2015 includes Alberta. The percentage change from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015 excludes Alberta.
6. Data for Alberta for 2013/2014 are not available.
7. This refers to sentence and remand populations only. It does not include those held on other temporary detention.
8. Analysis of data excludes "other temporary detention" such as immigration hold, material witness and police lock-up, which accounted for less than 2% of those in custody in 2014/2015.
9. Average counts and rates for community data exclude Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta due to the unavailability of data.
10. Average counts and rates for community data exclude Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta due to the unavailability of data.
11. Initial entry data are based on the following reporting provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.
12. Analysis of data excludes Alberta for 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 due to the unavailability of data.
13. With the exception of Alberta, all jurisdictions reported admissions data to the Adult Correctional Services Survey or the Integrated Correctional Services Survey in 2014/2015.
14. Analysis of data excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data.
15. Analysis of data excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data.
16. Source: Populations are based upon July 1st, 2015 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Excludes Alberta population due to the unavailability of Adult Correctional Services Survey data for 2014/2015.
17. 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.
18. Analysis of data excludes unknowns by Aboriginal identity and Alberta due to the unavailability of data.
19. Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey and Census, 2011.
20. 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.
21. Analysis of data excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data.
22. Expenditure data were adjusted for inflation using the all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for 2013 and 2014 (CANSIM table 326-0021).
23. Operating expenditures include money spent on wages and salaries, professional services, training, and travel.

## Detailed data tables

**Table 1**  
**Average counts of adults in correctional services, by jurisdiction, 2014/2015**

Jurisdiction	Custody <sup>1</sup>		Percent change in incarceration rate from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015 <sup>5</sup>	Community supervision <sup>2</sup>		Percent change in community supervision rate from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015 <sup>6</sup>	Total correctional services <sup>3</sup>		Percent change in total rate from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015 <sup>3</sup>	Percent change in total rate from 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 <sup>3</sup>
	number	rate <sup>4</sup>		number	rate <sup>4</sup>		number	rate <sup>4</sup>		
Newfoundland and Labrador	314	72	10	1,647	379	-5	1,960	451	-3	-13
Prince Edward Island	105	89	-12	875	742	-2	979	831	-3	0
Nova Scotia	506	65	-4	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
New Brunswick	408	66	-3	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Quebec	5,179	77	-1	13,713	205	-4	18,892	282	-3	-7
Ontario	7,785	71	-7	46,802	425	-10	54,587	496	-9	-23
Manitoba	2,387	240	-1	7,515	757	-5	9,902	997	-4	3
Saskatchewan	1,702	195	0	5,540	636	2	7,241	832	2	-6
Alberta	3,291	102	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
British Columbia	2,404	63	-2	12,530	330	-5	14,934	393	-5	-18
Yukon	76	261	-7	361	1,236	1	437	1,497	0	8
Northwest Territories	174	533	-29	443	1,355	8	617	1,888	-6	-28
Nunavut	125	534	-6	846	3,624	-13	971	4,158	-12	-21
<b>Provincial and territorial total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>24,455</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>90,271</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>110,521</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-16</b>
<b>Federal<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>15,168</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>7,895</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,062</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,623</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

.. 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 excludes other types of community supervision and inmates on temporary absence. Community supervision data excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta due to the unavailability of data.

3. The total number and rate of adults in correctional services in 2014/2015 excludes adults in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta. For this reason, total custody plus total community supervision do not sum to the total correctional services. The percent change in total rate from 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta.

4. 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.

5. The percent change in the incarceration rate from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015 excludes Alberta. The percent change in total rate from 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta.

6. The percent change in the community supervision rate from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015 excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick 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, 2014/2015.

**Table 2**  
**Average counts of adults under correctional supervision, by type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2014/2015**

Jurisdiction	Sentenced custody <sup>1</sup>			Remand			Probation		
	number	rate <sup>2</sup>	percent change in rate from 2013/2014	number	rate <sup>2</sup>	percent change in rate from 2013/2014	number	rate <sup>2</sup>	percent change in rate from 2013/2014
Newfoundland and Labrador	213	49	9	100	23	11	1,491	343	-5
Prince Edward Island	84	72	-10	17	14	-21	866	735	-2
Nova Scotia	156	20	-10	328	42	-1	..	...	...
New Brunswick	261	42	-8	147	24	8	..	...	...
Quebec	2,826	42	0	2,353	35	-1	10,702	160	-2
Ontario	2,675	24	-11	4,862	44	-4	43,948	400	-9
Manitoba	845	85	-6	1,542	155	2	6,827	688	-5
Saskatchewan	1,038	119	-4	664	76	7	4,329	497	4
Alberta	1,056	33	...	2,101	65	...	..	...	...
British Columbia	1,012	27	-13	1,361	36	7	11,008	290	-3
Yukon	31	108	-7	45	153	-7	328	1,125	3
Northwest Territories	99	302	-35	75	230	-20	421	1,287	10
Nunavut	67	288	-4	55	234	-9	785	3,363	-13
<b>Provincial and territorial total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>10,364</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>13,650</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>80,705</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>-6</b>
<b>Federal<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>15,168</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

.. 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 over) using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

3. The provincial and territorial probation data excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta. Percentage change in rate from 2013/2014 excludes Alberta for sentenced custody and remand.

4. 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, 2014/2015.

**Table 3**  
**Initial entry of adults into correctional services, by type of supervision and by province, 2014/2015**

Type of correctional supervision	Newfoundland & Labrador			Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Ontario		
	#	%	percent change in number from 2013/2014	#	%	percent change in number from 2013/2014	#	%	percent change in number from 2013/2014	#	%	percent change in number from 2013/2014
<b>Custody</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,443</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36,117</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-6</b>
Remand	425	22	2	1,805	38	-5	1,399	36	3	28,238	51	-6
Sentenced custody	283	15	13	433	9	1	835	21	-4	3,735	7	-7
Intermittent sentences	89	5	-14	203	4	-16	111	3	34	2,308	4	-5
Other temporary detention <sup>1</sup>	20	1	33	2	0	..	187	5	-3	1,836	3	-8
<b>Community supervision</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>18,768</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-11</b>
Probation	729	38	-9	1,789	38	-3	1,001	26	-9	16,521	30	-9
Conditional sentences	360	19	1	468	10	-17	383	10	6	2,247	4	-19
Bail supervision	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
<b>Total correctional supervision</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>3,916</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>54,885</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-8</b>

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 3 — continued**  
**Initial entry of adults into correctional services, by type of supervision and by province, 2014/2015**

Type of correctional supervision	Saskatchewan			British Columbia			Total correctional services <sup>2</sup>		
	#	%	percent change in number from 2013/2014	#	%	percent change in number from 2013/2014	#	%	percent change in number from 2013/2014
<b>Custody</b>	<b>6,084</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4,973</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>52,966</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>-4</b>
Remand	4,462	42	6	3,064	17	0	39,393	42	-4
Sentenced custody	1,086	10	-10	525	3	-5	6,897	7	-6
Intermittent sentences	248	2	15	183	1	-7	3,142	3	-4
Other temporary detention <sup>1</sup>	288	3	7	1,201	7	12	3,534	4	0
<b>Community supervision</b>	<b>4,622</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13,394</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>41,514</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-6</b>
Probation	2,541	24	2	2,731	15	-12	25,312	27	-8
Conditional sentences	798	7	-7	667	4	-24	4,923	5	-15
Bail supervision	1,283	12	16	9,996	54	1	11,279	12	3
<b>Total correctional supervision</b>	<b>10,706</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18,367</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>94,480</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-5</b>

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Other temporary detention include 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. 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, 2014/2015.

**Table 4**  
**Admissions to adult correctional services, by type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2014/2015**

Jurisdiction	Custody					Community supervision				Total correctional supervision		
	Sentenced custody	Remand	Other temporary custody <sup>1</sup>	Total	Change from 2013/2014	Probation	Conditional sentences	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total	Change from 2013/2014	Total	Change from 2013/2014
	number				percent	number			percent	number	percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,131	764	86	1,981	4	1,392	458	..	1,850	-1	3,831	2
Prince Edward Island	547	207	..	754	-3	854	20	167	1,041	-7	1,795	-5
Nova Scotia	1,837	2,995	247	5,079	-6	2,687	645	1,296	4,628	-4	9,707	-5
New Brunswick	2,306	1,987	443	4,736	-1	1,588	500	311	2,399	-7	7,135	-3
Quebec	10,290	30,106	3,447	43,843	1	9,168	2,457	11,736	23,361	0	67,204	0
Ontario	24,845	46,259	4,553	75,657	-6	28,455	3,544	380	32,379	-10	108,036	-8
Manitoba	6,229	12,717	7,458	26,404	-3	8,023	977	1,850	10,850	-5	37,254	-3
Saskatchewan	4,401	7,476	316	12,193	4	4,408	1,548	4,631	10,587	6	22,780	5
British Columbia	9,546	13,290	1,402	24,238	8	8,808	2,242	19,108	30,158	-3	54,396	2
Yukon	256	423	12	691	-6	288	65	641	994	-13	1,685	-10
Northwest Territories	374	440	..	814	-17	312	35	84	431	-2	1,245	-12
Nunavut	517	547	..	1,064	3	145	40	624	809	-15	1,873	-6
<b>Provincial and territorial total</b>	<b>62,279</b>	<b>117,211</b>	<b>17,964</b>	<b>197,454</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>66,128</b>	<b>12,531</b>	<b>40,828</b>	<b>119,487</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>316,941</b>	<b>-3</b>
<b>Federal<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>4,849</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>7,565</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7,462</b>	<b>7,462</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>15,027</b>	<b>-5</b>
<b>Total—all jurisdictions</b>	<b>67,128</b>	<b>117,211</b>	<b>20,680</b>	<b>205,019</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>66,128</b>	<b>12,531</b>	<b>48,290</b>	<b>126,949</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>331,968</b>	<b>-3</b>

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

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

2. Other community 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. Admissions data excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2014/2015.

**Table 5**  
**Admissions to adult correctional services, by characteristic of persons admitted, type of supervision and jurisdiction, 2014/2015**

Jurisdiction	Custody		Community		Total correctional supervision	
	Female	Aboriginal	Female	Aboriginal	Female	Aboriginal
			percent			
Newfoundland and Labrador	11	30	21	25	16	27
Prince Edward Island	17	4	24	4	21	4
Nova Scotia	13	11	21	7	17	9
New Brunswick	13	11	23	10	16	10
Quebec	11	5	17	6	13	5
Ontario	12	13	19	11	14	12
Manitoba	18	72	26	57	20	68
Saskatchewan	15	77	24	70	19	74
British Columbia	11	31	19	27	15	29
Yukon	14	71	22	58	19	63
Northwest Territories	6	86	19	90	11	88
Nunavut	4	100	16	100	9	100
<b>Provincial and territorial total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Federal</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	...	...	...	...

... not applicable

**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. Excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data. Figures may not add up due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2014/2015.

**Table 6**  
**Operating expenditures of the adult correctional system, by jurisdiction, 2014/2015**

Jurisdiction	Administration and central services	Custody	Community supervision	National and Provincial Parole Board	Total <sup>1</sup>	Change from 2013/2014 <sup>2</sup>	Average daily inmate cost in 2014/2015 <sup>3</sup>	Per capita cost in 2014/2015 <sup>4</sup>
	thousands of dollars					percent	dollars	
Newfoundland and Labrador	391	30,121	4,221	...	34,733	4.8	263.03	65.91
Prince Edward Island	468	8,169	1,356	...	9,992	1.0	213.63	68.31
Nova Scotia	4,943	35,246	8,260	...	48,449	-7.1	190.81	51.40
New Brunswick	1,313	30,879	3,895	...	36,088	8.0	207.21	47.87
Quebec	11,111	380,596	70,887	4,635	467,229	4.9	201.35	56.88
Ontario	53,910	619,237	114,175	2,309	789,632	1.9	217.92	57.73
Manitoba	2,916	168,454	19,365	...	190,735	-1.7	193.35	148.77
Saskatchewan	5,599	103,043	15,920	...	124,562	2.2	165.92	110.68
Alberta	4,861	146,363	28,663	...	179,887	-16.4	121.84	43.64
British Columbia	11,122	186,886	54,165	...	252,173	4.3	213.01	54.45
Yukon	384	10,491	2,270	...	13,146	0.0	377.56	360.05
Northwest Territories	1,184	25,165	3,260	...	29,608	-4.7	396.04	678.73
Nunavut	5,551	27,222	3,019	...	35,792	2.0	597.85	978.33
<b>Provincial and territorial total</b>	<b>103,753</b>	<b>1,771,873</b>	<b>329,455</b>	<b>6,944</b>	<b>2,212,026</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>198.50</b>	<b>62.24</b>
<b>Federal<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,492,366</b>	<b>125,591</b>	<b>50,122</b>	<b>2,424,744</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>301.94</b>	<b>68.22</b>
<b>Total—all jurisdictions</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>57,067</b>	<b>4,636,770</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>238.10</b>	<b>130.46</b>

.. not available for a specific reference period

... 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. The percentage change is calculated in constant dollars according to the all-items Consumer Price Index for 2013 and 2014 (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, 2014. 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. Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) expenditures for 2014/2015 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, 2014/2015.