



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 1, 2005

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## Releases

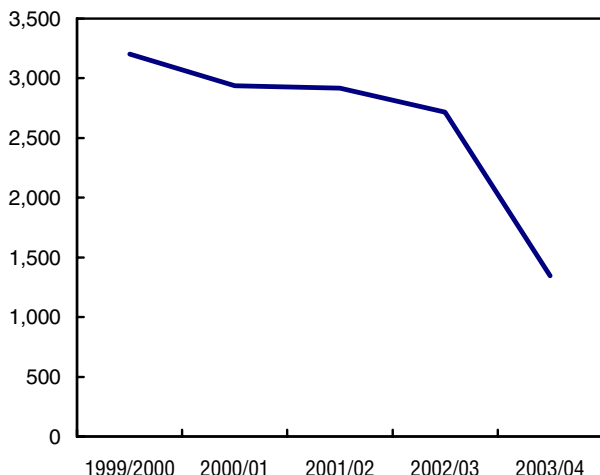
### Youth correctional services: Key indicators

2003/04

The number of young people in sentenced custody decreased by half, and the numbers on remand and probation have been reduced considerably since the introduction of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

#### Average daily count of youths in sentenced custody in Canada decreases

Average daily count



On average, 1,340 young persons were in sentenced custody on any given day in Canada in 2003/04. This included 720 young persons in secure custody and 620 in open custody.

In contrast, during the previous fiscal year, about 2,720 young persons, on average, were in sentenced custody on any given day, 1,260 in secure custody and 1,460 in open custody.

Average daily counts of young persons in sentenced custody declined as fewer young persons were given custody sentences by the courts. Sentenced custody includes all young persons who have been sentenced to incarceration by a court and who are serving that sentence in custody, either secure or open. Sentenced custody does not include young persons sentenced to Deferred Custody and Supervision or those serving the last portion of their custody sentence in the community under the new provisions of the YCJA.

#### Note to readers

Youth custody and community corrections key indicators used to be released in the Juristat titled Youth Custody and Community Services in Canada (85-002-XIE).

Average counts for sentenced custody, remand and probation in 2003/04 include all jurisdictions except the Northwest Territories, where probation counts are not available. Due to missing data in previous years, exclusions have been made in the analysis of 2003/04 compared to earlier years. Ontario data are excluded from remand, probation counts and all rates. Nunavut and Northwest Territories are excluded from probation counts and rates.

#### Youth Criminal Justice Act

The Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) came into effect on April 1, 2003 to replace its predecessor of 19 years, the Young Offender's Act (YOA).

The YCJA is one element of a broader structure of reform to the youth justice system in Canada titled the Youth Justice Renewal Initiative (YJRI). Beginning in 1998, the YJRI introduced several measures to address the limitations of the YOA including increased federal funding to the provinces and territories, the development of new community programs and infrastructures, and increased public awareness and education in an effort to promote the rehabilitation and reintegration of young persons into the community.

One of the objectives of the YCJA is to reduce the use of incarceration, reserving its use for only the most serious offences. Instead, the YCJA directs the increased use of community-based and non-custodial alternatives, which focus on the rehabilitation of young persons.

The YCJA requires that young persons sentenced to custody serve the final portion of the custody sentence under supervision in the community. The YCJA also introduced new sentences for young persons, including Deferred Custody and Supervision and Intensive Support and Supervision Programs, which are supervised in the community.

Although similar sentences are specified in the legislation pre- and post-YCJA, the implementation of the new legislation and the introduction of new sentences have had an impact on the manner in which some caseloads are administered. Therefore, comparisons between 2003/04 and previous years should be made with caution.

#### Decline in numbers on remand, probation

The average number of young persons aged 12 to 17 held on remand and supervised on probation also declined since the introduction of the YCJA, but to a lesser extent than sentenced custody.

In 2003/04 there was an average of 740 young persons held on remand on any given day in Canada. Compared to 2002/03, remand counts were down 8%.

Remand custody includes all persons who have not yet been sentenced, but who are being held in custody while awaiting trial or sentencing.

On any given day in 2003/04, there were about 21,330 young persons on probation. Compared to 2002/03, probation counts were down almost 20%.

### Incarceration down in all provinces and territories

All jurisdictions experienced large declines in their average daily sentenced custody counts during 2003/04.

Decreases in sentenced custody ranged from a 68% decline in Ontario to a 24% decline in Saskatchewan.

### Average daily count of young persons in sentenced custody

Jurisdiction	2002/03	2003/04	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador	93	45	-52
Prince Edward Island	14	6	-57
Nova Scotia	105	57	-46
New Brunswick	97	61	-37
Quebec	310	213	-31
Ontario <sup>1</sup>	1,262	410	-68
Manitoba	152	104	-32
Saskatchewan	246	188	-24
Alberta	229	142	-38
British Columbia	152	90	-41
Yukon	5	3	-40
Northwest Territories	41	22	-46
Nunavut	10	5	-50

1. For 2002/03, sentenced custody includes estimated counts for Ontario 12 to 15 year olds.

Remand counts also fell in nine jurisdictions, but to a lesser extent than sentenced custody. Of these, the largest declines were in Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island, where remands fell 33% in both provinces. The smallest decline was in British Columbia (-8%).

The decline in the number of young persons on probation occurred in all jurisdictions, ranging from a 29% decrease in British Columbia to an 8% decrease in Nova Scotia.

The YCJA's emphasis on pre-court diversion and the reduced use of incarceration has had an impact on the use of youth corrections, with its focus on community alternatives, either pre- or post-court.

### Incarceration, probation rates decline

The incarceration rate is the average daily number of young persons in custody per 10,000 youths aged 12 to 17 in the population, while the probation rate is the number of young persons on probation per 10,000 youths. These statistics describe the level of incarceration or probation supervision in relation to the number of young persons in the population, and permit comparisons over time by taking into account changes in the size of the Canadian population of young persons.

During the previous decade, the incarceration and probation rates have been declining as the rates of

young persons being charged by police and convicted by the courts were dropping.

The incarceration rate of young persons was 8.2 in 2003/04. With the large decline in the number of young persons in custody, the incarceration rate fell 29% from the previous year.

In 2003/04 the probation rate was 84.4 young persons on probation per 10,000 young persons in the population. Compared to 2002/03, the probation rate was 20% lower.

### Youth incarceration and probation rates (selected years)

Year	Incarceration rate <sup>1</sup> rate per 10,000 youth	Probation rate <sup>2</sup>
1994/95	19.6	122.7
1998/99	16.6	130.4
2002/03	12.4	109.1
2003/04	8.8	87.7
2003/04 <sup>3</sup>	8.2	84.4

1. Incarceration rates exclude Ontario due to the unavailability of data.

2. Probation rates exclude Ontario, Northwest Territories and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.

3. Incarceration rate includes Ontario and probation rate includes Ontario and Nunavut for 2003/04.

### Expanded community supervision under the YCJA

The YCJA introduced a number of new sentences, including Deferred Custody and Supervision and the Intensive Support and Supervision Programs (ISSPs). Although the new sentences began to be used soon after the implementation of the YCJA, the last three months (January to March 2004) of the 2003/04 fiscal year are more reflective of the frequency of their actual use in the correctional system.

These new sentences, which place emphasis on community supervision, will have had an effect on the number of young persons in sentenced custody. Some young persons who previously would have been in sentenced custody are now being supervised in the community.

Deferred Custody and Supervision allows a young person to serve a custody sentence in the community under a number of strict conditions. As in the case of conditional sentences for adults, any breach of conditions may result in the young person being sent to custody. All jurisdictions except Nova Scotia, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories were able to report on Deferred Custody and Supervision in 2003/04.

During the last three months of the fiscal year 2003/04 (January to March 2004), there were on average, about 400 young persons being supervised in the community on Deferred Custody and Supervision.

The ISSP provides closer monitoring and support than traditional probation. This is an optional program

currently used in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon were able to report on ISSP for 2003/04. During the last three months of the fiscal year 2003/04, there were 190 young people on ISSPs on any given day in these jurisdictions.

The YCJA also introduced a mandatory final community supervision portion to all custody sentences. All jurisdictions except Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories were able to report on the community portion of a custody sentence in 2003/04.

During the last three months of 2003/04, there were 300 young persons in the community on any given day, serving the community portion of their custody sentence.

The implementation of the YCJA has resulted in a large decline in the number of youth supervised

in correctional services, particularly in custody but also in the community. Remands now represent a larger proportion of young persons in custody, while community sentences now include more intensive supervision.

**Available on CANSIM: table 251-0008.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3313.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, please contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023; fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

## Residential construction investment

Third quarter 2005

The total value of residential construction investment was \$20.3 billion in the third quarter, up 3.2% from the third quarter of 2004. This growth rate, the lowest since the first quarter of 1999, reflects a moderate slowdown in residential construction.

Total residential construction investment since the beginning of 2005 was \$54.8 billion, 5.8% more than the total for the first nine months of 2004.

Spending on new housing construction totalled \$10.5 billion in the third quarter, up 2.2% from the same period in 2004. A sharp increase in investment in new apartments/condominiums (+15.1% to \$2.2 billion) more than offset a decline in investment in new single-family homes, which fell 2.5% to \$6.7 billion.

The substantial rise in spending on apartment/condominium construction is attributable to an increase in housing starts and an increase in the average price per unit.

The drop in investment in new single-family homes is due to a shift in demand toward more affordable housing units (multiple dwellings). This is the first time since the first quarter of 1999 that construction spending on new single-family homes has decreased relative to the previous year.

However, overall housing demand continues to be bolstered by factors such as low mortgage rates and their positive impact on affordability, and high employment levels.

Spending on renovations, the second-largest component of residential construction investment, totalled \$7.9 billion in the third quarter, up 5.7% from the same period in 2004. This component benefited from the heavy activity in the resale market. Acquisition costs edged down 1.5% to \$1.9 billion.

At the provincial level, Alberta (+22.2%) and British Columbia (+12.3%) posted much larger gains than the other provinces as a result of significant increases in all three components of residential construction investment. Quebec had the largest decline (in dollar terms) due to a substantial drop in spending on new housing construction.

**Note:** Residential construction investment is divided into three main components. The first is new housing construction, which includes single dwellings,

semi-detached dwellings, row housing and apartments, cottages, mobile homes and additional housing units created from non-residential buildings or other types of residential structures (conversions). The second component of residential construction investment (renovations) includes alterations and improvements in existing dwellings. The third component is acquisition costs, which refers to the value of services relating to the sale of new dwellings. These costs include sales tax, land development and service charges, as well as record-processing fees for mortgage insurance and the associated premiums.

## Residential construction investment

Provinces/territories	Third quarter 2004	Third quarter 2005	Third quarter 2004 to third quarter 2005
	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>19,702.5</b>	<b>20,324.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	331.7	304.9	-8.1
Prince Edward Island	75.1	82.2	9.5
Nova Scotia	485.1	519.4	7.1
New Brunswick	425.6	397.1	-6.7
Quebec	4,770.1	4,527.6	-5.1
Ontario	7,968.0	8,012.2	0.6
Manitoba	481.2	495.6	3.0
Saskatchewan	331.7	360.2	8.6
Alberta	2,169.4	2,650.5	22.2
British Columbia	2,575.6	2,892.6	12.3
Yukon	41.2	38.7	-6.1
Northwest Territories	29.0	23.7	-18.2
Nunavut	18.9	19.5	3.2

**Note:** Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

Because ownership transfer costs are not included in the investment totals presented in this release and in CANSIM table 026-0013, the figures here do not match the figures published in the National economic accounts (CANSIM table 380-0010).

**Available on CANSIM: table 026-0013.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5016.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025; [bdp\\_information@statcan.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

## Investment in non-residential building

Third quarter 2005 (revised)

Following the release of the national economic and financial accounts for the third quarter of 2005, revised estimates of the investment in non-residential building for the third quarter of 2005 are now available.

Estimates have also been revised for the first and second quarter of 2005. For more information, consult *The Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review* (13-010-XIE, free).

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5014.

To order data, contact Patrick Lemire (613-951-6321; [bdp\\_information@statcan.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.ca)). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Valérie Gaudreault (613-951-1165), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

## Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

September 2005 (preliminary)

Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons production fell 5.5% in September compared with September 2004. Crude oil exports, which accounted for 63.6% of total production, declined 2.9% compared with the same period last year. This decrease in production was attributed to a shutdown of the Terra Nova oil field in September for planned maintenance, and lower synthetic oil production in Alberta compared with last year.

The year-to-date production of crude oil was down 5.3% over the same period last year, while crude oil exports also declined 4.4%.

Marketable natural gas production advanced 6.2% over the same period last year. Exports of natural gas also increased 2.7% over September 2004. However, domestic sales declined 13.4%, largely as a result of a 16.0% drop in industrial sales from the same month last year.

## Crude oil and natural gas

	September 2004	September 2005	September 2004 to September 2005
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	12 121.4	11 449.4	-5.5
Exports	7 492.4	7 277.3	-2.9
Imports <sup>2</sup>	4 711.6	4 399.4	-6.6
Refinery receipts	9 359.6	8 619.7	-7.9
	millions of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	13 094.4	13 907.8	6.2
Exports	8 329.1	8 556.0	2.7
Domestic sales <sup>4</sup>	4 288.9	3 715.2	-13.4
	January to September 2004		January to September 2005
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	112 322.7	106 367.6	-5.3
Exports	70 906.6	67 760.3	-4.4
Imports <sup>2</sup>	41 266.8	39 879.2	-3.4
Refinery receipts	83 396.6	79 900.0	-4.2
	millions of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	124 263.6	126 207.6	1.6
Exports	77 731.8	79 341.6	2.1
Domestic sales <sup>4</sup>	52 138.7	50 960.7	-2.3

1. Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.
2. Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.
3. Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.
4. Includes direct sales.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to September 2005 inclusive. At the national and provincial level detailed information is available on CANSIM for crude oil (126-0001) up to July 2005 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to April 2005 inclusive.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## **Financing of small- and medium-sized enterprises**

2004

Data from the 2004 Survey of Financing of Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises are now available. They present qualitative information on financing requests of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SME) and authorisations by credit suppliers. SME are defined as having fewer than 500 full-time equivalent employees and less than \$50 million in annual revenue. The tables are available by industry groupings and regions.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2941.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Klaus Kostenbauer, (1-877-792-9270; 613-951-2904; [klaus.kostenbauer@statcan.ca](mailto:klaus.kostenbauer@statcan.ca)), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

## **Coal and coke statistics**

September 2005

Data on coal and coke are now available for September.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0016.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2003 and 2147.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## **Electric power statistics**

September 2005

Data on electric power are now available for September.

**Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## New products

**Imports by Country**, January to September 2005,  
Vol. 62, no. 3  
Catalogue number 65-006-XMB (\$67/\$221).

**All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.**

**Imports by Country**, January to September 2005,  
Vol. 62, no. 3  
Catalogue number 65-006-XPB (\$133/\$441).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997  
For release at 9:30 a.m.



**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 10 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

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November 2005

Subject	Reference period	Release date
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<b>Aircraft movement statistics</b>	October 2005	November 18, 2005
<b>Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports</b>	September 2005	November 24, 2005
<b>Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports</b>	July 2005	November 17, 2005
<b>Apartment Building Construction Price Index</b>	Third quarter 2005	November 18, 2005
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<b>Innovation in Selected Transportation Industries: Results from the Survey of Innovation</b>	2003	November 2, 2005
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<b>International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey: Building on our competencies</b>	2003	November 30, 2005
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<b>Retail trade</b>	September 2005	November 21, 2005
<b>Sawmills and planing mills</b>	September 2005	November 28, 2005
<b>Shipments of solid fuel burning heating products</b>	Third quarter 2005	November 15, 2005
<b>Steel pipe and tubing</b>	September 2005	November 17, 2005
<b>Steel primary forms, weekly data</b>	Week ending October 29, 2005	November 4, 2005
	Week ending November 5, 2005	November 14, 2005
	Week ending November 12, 2005	November 21, 2005
	Week ending November 19, 2005	November 25, 2005
<b>Steel wire and specified wire products</b>	September 2005	November 15, 2005
<b>Stocks of frozen and chilled meats</b>	November 2005	November 24, 2005

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Subject	Reference period	Release date
<b>Stocks of frozen poultry meat</b>	November 1, 2005	November 18, 2005
<b>Study: A decade-long look at registered apprentices</b>	1992 to 2002	November 22, 2005
<b>Study: Buying into business-to-business sales online</b>	2004	November 16, 2005
<b>Study: Canadian Persian Gulf cohort</b>	2005	November 3, 2005
<b>Study: Family earnings instability</b>	1986 to 1991 and 1996 to 2001	November 2, 2005
<b>Study: Insomnia</b>	2002	November 16, 2005
<b>Study: Referrals and convictions in youth and criminal courts</b>	2003	November 21, 2005
<b>Study: Socio-economic status and obesity in children</b>	2000/01	November 4, 2005
<b>Study: Trade credit in Canadian firms</b>	1988 to 1998	November 4, 2005
<b>Study: Trends in foreign investment and foreign control</b>	1960 to 2000	November 18, 2005
<b>Study: Youth and the labour market</b>	1997 to 2004	November 23, 2005
<b>Study: Zero tillage on Canadian farms</b>	1996 to 2003	November 21, 2005
<b>Survey of Intellectual Property Commercialization in the Higher Education Sector</b>	2003	November 3, 2005
<b>Telecommunications statistics</b>	Second quarter 2005	November 8, 2005
<b>The supply and disposition of refined petroleum products</b>	July 2005	November 25, 2005
<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	September 2005	November 17, 2005
<b>Travel Price Index</b>	Third quarter 2005	November 16, 2005
<b>Traveller accommodation services price indexes</b>	Third quarter 2005	November 1, 2005
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	September 2005	November 18, 2005