



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 11, 2006

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## Releases

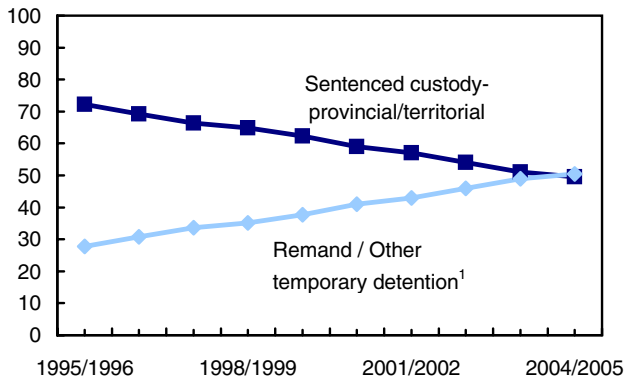
### Adult correctional services

2004/2005

The composition of adults in custody in provincial and territorial jails has shifted dramatically during the past decade as the number of adults held in remand or other temporary detention increased and those in sentenced custody declined.

#### Adults held in remand or other temporary detention accounted for half of all adults in provincial/territorial custody in 2004/2005

Proportion (%)



1. Due to missing data for some years, other temporary detention data (i.e. immigration holds or parole suspensions) from British Columbia and Manitoba have been excluded.

For the first time, the number of adults held on remand or other temporary detention and the number of sentenced offenders were virtually equal. On an average day in 2004/2005, roughly 9,800 adults were being held in sentenced custody in provincial or territorial jails. At the same time, just over 9,900 were being held on remand or another form of temporary detention.

In contrast, 10 years earlier, the number of adults on remand accounted for only 28% of the total in custody. The remaining 72% were serving a custodial sentence.

The increasing trend in remand dates back to the mid-1980s. Remand counts in 2004/2005 were 30% higher than they were five years earlier and 83% higher than in 1995/1996.

In contrast, the number of sentenced offenders in provincial/territorial jails has been on the decline. The

#### Note to readers

This release is based on the annual Juristat Adult Correctional Services in Canada, which provides data on the characteristics of the adult correctional population and the delivery of correctional services.

Two basic indicators describe the use of correctional services: the average count of offenders imprisoned or serving a sentence in the community at a given point in time, and the number of annual admissions to correctional facilities or to community supervision programs.

Counts of inmates in custody or serving a sentence in the community provide a snapshot of the correctional population on any given day and are used to calculate an annual average count. Managers in correctional services use average counts as a key operational measure for the utilization of services, such as bed space in institutions.

Admissions data are collected when an offender enters an institution or community supervision program, and describe and measure the caseload in correctional agencies over time. While aggregate admissions include all persons passing through the correctional system, they do not indicate the number of unique individuals in the correctional system. The same person can be included several times in the admission counts where the individual moves from one type of correctional service to another (e.g. from remand to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system in the same year.

average number of sentenced offenders was nearly 11% below what it was in 2000/2001, and 31% below the level a decade earlier.

One important factor in this change in the composition of the custodial population is the increasing amount of time served in remand. In 2004/2005, more than half of all adults remanded in custody (54%) were held for less than a week, compared with 66% a decade earlier. At the same time, the proportion that served between one week and one month rose from 20% to 25%, and the proportion that spent more than a month in remand rose from 14% to 21%.

A number of other factors may also account for the shifting composition in the custodial population. For example, changes in bail practices and policies could affect the probability of bail being denied in many jurisdictions, thereby increasing the remand population.

Cases in Canada's adult criminal courts have also become more complex and are taking more time to resolve, increasing the length of stay for adults in remand while they await trial and/or sentencing.

The introduction of the conditional sentence as a sentencing option has also been a factor in the shift in composition of adult offenders. Some offenders who would have otherwise been admitted to sentenced

custody served a conditional sentence in the community instead.

### **Slight decline in correctional system average counts**

On an average day in 2004/2005, 152,600 adults were under the supervision of federal, provincial and territorial correctional service agencies, a 1% decline from the previous year.

Four out of five of these adults, about 120,500, were being supervised in the community. Of these, the vast majority (82%) were on probation, 12% were on conditional sentences and 6% were on parole or statutory release.

The remaining 20 %, about 32,100, were in a federal penitentiary or in a provincial or territorial jail. Of this total, 38%, were in federal custody while 31% were held in provincial/territorial custody. Adults in remand awaiting trial or sentencing represented 30% of Canada's incarcerated adults.

### **Admissions to correctional services remain stable**

Overall in 2004/2005, there were just over 357,200 admissions to correctional services, unchanged from the previous year. Nearly 248,600 admissions, or 7 out of every 10, were to some form of custody, while the remainder, about 108,600, were to community supervision.

More than one-third of all admissions to correctional supervision were for remand or other temporary detention in the provincial/territorial correctional system.

Over the past decade, total admissions to remand and other temporary detention have been climbing steadily. Admissions to remand rose 14% from 1995/1996, while admissions to other temporary detention increased 21%. At the same time, the number of admissions to sentenced custody fell by about one-third.

Women represented 10% of admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody, 5% of admissions to federal custody, 11% of admissions to remand, and 17% of probation and conditional sentence admissions.

Aboriginal women represented nearly one-third of all women sentenced to provincial/territorial custody

in 2004/2005, while Aboriginal men accounted for one-fifth of all men sentenced to custody in the provinces and territories.

Roughly 108,600, or 30% of all offenders, were admitted to correctional supervision in the community in 2004/2005, up 3% from the previous year.

Admissions to a conditional sentence increased by 2% from 2003/2004, while admissions to probation were up 4%, the first annual gain in the number of probation admissions since 2001/2002.

### **Conditional sentences for drug offences receive longest supervision orders**

Conditional sentence admissions for drug offences received the longest conditional sentence orders in 2004/2005, according to data from five provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

More than one-third (36%) of all conditional sentence admissions for drug offences carried a conditional sentence term of 18 months or more. This was roughly twice the proportion of those admitted for a violent offence (18%) or property offence (15%).

### **One-third of offenders return to correctional services within two years**

Nearly one in three (31%) offenders released from correctional services in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan in 2002/2003 returned to correctional services within two years of their release.

Rates of return to correctional supervision were higher for men (32%) than for women (23%), and almost half of all Aboriginal adults were re-involved in correctional services (45%) compared to less than one-third of non-Aboriginal adults (29%).

### **Increase in spending on correctional services**

Spending on correctional services totalled \$2.8 billion in 2004/2005. Taking inflation into account, total expenditures were up 2% from the previous year.

The federal system accounted for just over half (54%) of expenditures, with the remaining 46% going to provincial/territorial systems. Custodial services accounted for just over \$2 billion, or 71% of total spending, while close to \$382 million, or 14% of the total, went to community supervision. The remaining expenditures were for headquarters and central services and for provincial and federal parole boards.

The average daily cost of housing an inmate in a federal penitentiary in 2004/2005 was \$259.05, compared with an average of \$141.78 per inmate at the provincial/territorial level. This difference is the result of a number of factors, including higher levels of security and programming required in the federal system as well as higher costs associated with federally-sentenced female offenders and long-term offenders.

At the provincial/territorial level, spending on custodial services has risen 2% since 2000/2001. In contrast, the cost of delivering community corrections in the provinces and territories rose by more than 12% during the same period.

This increase can be attributed, in part, to an increase in the population of community supervision

offenders with a conditional sentence who require more intensive supervision.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 251-0001 to 251-0007.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3306.**

The publication *Juristat: Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2004/2005*, Vol. 26, no. 5 (85-002-XIE; free) is now available on our website. From the module *Publications*, choose *Free Internet publications*, then *Justice*. A paper version (85-002-XPE, \$11/\$100) is also available. See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also available. From the *Summary tables* module of Statistics Canada's website, choose *Subject*, then *Justice*.

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

### Composition of average counts of the adult correctional population

	2003/2004		2004/2005		2003/2004 to 2004/2005 % change
	number	% of total	number	% of total	
<b>Custodial supervision</b>					
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	9,863 <sup>r</sup>	6.4	9,830	6.4	-0.3
Remand	9,163 <sup>r</sup>	5.9	9,640	6.3	5.2
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial	342 <sup>r</sup>	0.2	346	0.2	1.3
Total Provincial/territorial custody	19,368 <sup>r</sup>	12.5	19,816	13.0	2.3
Federal custody, sentenced	12,380 <sup>r</sup>	8.0	12,301	8.1	-0.6
<b>Total custodial supervision</b>	<b>31,747<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>32,117</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Community supervision</b>					
Probation	100,993	65.4	98,805	64.7	-2.2
Provincial parole	885	0.6	810	0.5	-8.5
Conditional sentences	13,632	8.8	13,931	9.1	2.2
Total provincial community supervision	115,510	74.8	113,546	74.4	-1.7
Federal Community releases (CSC) <sup>1</sup>	7,094 <sup>r</sup>	4.6	6,954	4.6	-2.0
<b>Total community supervision</b>	<b>122,604<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>120,500</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
<b>Total correctional services</b>	<b>154,351<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>152,618</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-1.1</b>

<sup>r</sup> revised

1. This category represents movement from custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial/territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded. CSC denotes Correctional Service of Canada.

**Note:** Totals may not add due to rounding. Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.

**Composition of admissions to the adult correctional population**

	2003/2004		2004/2005		2003/2004 to 2004/2005
	number	% of total <sup>1</sup>	number	% of total <sup>1</sup>	% change
<b>Custodial Supervision:</b>					
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	81,123 <sup>f</sup>	22.8	79,193	22.2	-2.4
Remand	123,990 <sup>f</sup>	34.8	125,871	35.2	1.5
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial	38,176 <sup>f</sup>	10.7	35,722	10.0	-6.4
Total provincial/territorial custody	243,289 <sup>f</sup>	68.3	240,786	67.4	-1.0
Federal custody, sentenced	7,562 <sup>f</sup>	2.1	7,826	2.2	3.5
<b>Total custodial supervision</b>	<b>250,851<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>248,612</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>Community Supervision:</b>					
Probation	77,606 <sup>f</sup>	21.8	80,561	22.6	3.8
Provincial parole	1,860	0.5	1,755	0.5	-5.6
Conditional sentences	18,603 <sup>f</sup>	5.2	18,916	5.3	1.7
Total provincial community supervision	98,069 <sup>f</sup>	27.5	101,232	28.3	3.2
Federal Community releases (CSC) <sup>2</sup>	7,397 <sup>f</sup>	2.1	7,326	2.1	-1.0
<b>Total community supervision</b>	<b>105,466<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>108,558</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Total correctional services</b>	<b>356,317<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>357,170</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>

<sup>f</sup> revised

1. Excludes Prince Edward Island due to missing data.

2. This category represents movement from custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial/territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded. CSC denotes Correctional Service of Canada.

**Note:** Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.



## New Housing Price Index

August 2006

The cost of new housing rose substantially in August, largely as a result of significant gains in Alberta. The New Housing Price Index was up 1.5% in August to 145.7 (1997=100), eclipsing the 1.1% increase registered in July. Compared to one year ago, contractors' selling prices increased 12.1%.

Prices advanced in 16 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed. Edmonton posted the largest monthly increase (+6.8%), followed by Calgary (+3.5%), Vancouver (+2.5%) and London (+1.7%). In Edmonton and Calgary, increased costs for construction materials, steeper trade labour rates and higher land costs combined with strong demand to push up the prices of new homes. Vancouver and London experienced strong markets for new housing as well.

### New Housing Price Indexes (1997=100)

	August 2006	August 2005 to August 2006 % change	July to August 2006
<b>Canada total</b>	<b>145.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
House only	155.7	12.9	1.6
Land only	125.8	9.9	1.3
St. John's	131.9	5.1	0.1
Halifax	130.7	2.3	0.0
Charlottetown	117.6	2.2	0.1
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton	113.5	3.8	0.3
Québec	142.5	4.3	0.0
Montréal	148.6	4.7	0.5
Ottawa-Gatineau	160.3	3.4	0.5
Toronto and Oshawa	138.4	3.8	0.4
Hamilton	144.1	6.6	0.5
St. Catharines-Nia- gara	145.4	5.6	0.4
Kitchener	137.1	3.5	0.0
London	134.1	5.7	1.7
Windsor	106.0	0.2	0.0
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury and Thunder Bay	102.1	1.7	0.8
Winnipeg	145.6	9.3	0.2
Regina	156.2	9.5	0.3
Saskatoon	138.1	9.5	0.0
Calgary	234.5	60.6	3.5
Edmonton	190.8	37.8	6.8
Vancouver	114.8	7.9	2.5
Victoria	118.2	1.7	0.7

**Note:** View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

Other noteworthy gains were observed in Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury and Thunder Bay (+0.8%) and Victoria (+0.7%) where builders stated that construction materials (drywall, heating and siding), labour costs

and lot values contributed to the increases. Elsewhere, new home prices rose in St. John's, Charlottetown, Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton, Montréal, Ottawa-Gatineau, Toronto and Oshawa, Hamilton, St. Catharines-Niagara, Winnipeg and Regina. Land prices rose in 11 of the 16 metropolitan areas showing increases.

Five metropolitan areas registered no monthly change. There were no decreases in August.

Calgary (+60.6%) once again posted the largest 12 month increase for new homes. Edmonton was next (+37.8%) followed by Regina (+9.5%), Saskatoon (+9.5%) and Winnipeg (+9.3%).

**Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.**

The second quarter 2006 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XIE, free) will be available soon.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-1539; [prices-prix@statcan.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.ca)) or Randy Sterns (613-951-8183; [randy.sterns@statcan.ca](mailto:randy.sterns@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

## Commercial Software Price Index

August 2006

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. The CSPI for August was 68.1 (2001=100), a decrease of 0.4% from July.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

**Available on CANSIM: table 331-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.**

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; [prices-prix@statcan.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Neil Killips (613-951-5722; [neil.killips@statcan.ca](mailto:neil.killips@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

## New products

**The Canadian Productivity Review: The 2001 to 2004 Revisions of the Canada-U.S. Labour Productivity in the Business Sector**, no. 3  
Catalogue number 15-206-XIE  
(free).

**Juristat**, Vol. 26, no. 5  
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE  
(free).

**Juristat**, Vol. 26, no. 5  
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE (\$11/\$100).

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

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997  
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**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 4.1 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 relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow nominal growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

- **High-waged index, May 1997** 3
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