

# The Daily

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## Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, December 8, 2009**

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In 2008/2009, Canada's incarceration rate increased 1% over the previous year, driven largely by the continued increase in the number of adults held in remand in provincial/territorial jails while awaiting trial or sentencing. It was the fourth consecutive annual increase in the rate.	
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## Releases

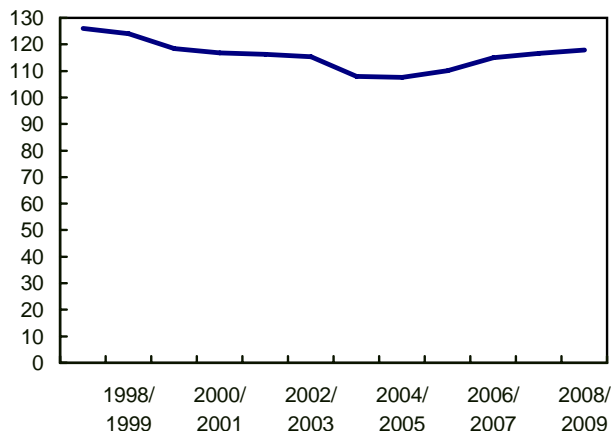
### Adult and youth correctional services: Key indicators

2008/2009 (correction)

In 2008/2009, Canada's incarceration rate increased 1% over the previous year, driven largely by the continued increase in the number of adults held in remand in provincial/territorial jails while awaiting trial or sentencing.

#### Canada's incarceration rate moving upwards

per 100,000 total population



**Notes:** Includes adults and youth in sentenced custody, remand and other temporary detention. Excludes Prince Edward Island and Nunavut in order to make comparisons with previous years.

**Correction:** On any given day in 2008/2009, an average of 37,234 adults and 1,898 youth aged 12 to 17 were in custody in Canada, for a total of 39,132 inmates. This resulted in an incarceration rate of 117 people in custody for every 100,000 people in Canada.

It was the fourth consecutive annual increase in the incarceration rate. The four increases followed a decade of steady declines attributable to a decrease

#### Note to readers

Data in this release were collected by the Corrections Key Indicator Report (CKIR) survey for adults and youth. Data are based on daily counts of adults and youth in custodial facilities and monthly counts of offenders under community supervision. These data are collected by correctional officials and reported to Statistics Canada by way of the CKIR. Data are reported on a fiscal year basis, which spans from April 1 to March 31.

Offenders who serve a sentence of less than two years are the responsibility of provincial and territorial governments, as are those held in remand (that is, in custody awaiting trial or sentencing) or other temporary detention (e.g., immigration hold). Incarcerated people are those serving a custodial sentence and those in remand or other temporary detention. Adults serving a conditional sentence are not considered to be incarcerated.

The total incarceration rate is the average daily number of all incarcerated adults and youth for every 100,000 people in the total population. It is an internationally recognized measure commonly used to provide information about trends in imprisonment and to make comparisons among countries regarding the use of custody. When speaking of adults and youth separately, rates are based on 100,000 adults aged 18 and older and 10,000 youth aged 12 to 17.

The analysis of long-term trends for the overall incarceration rate and adult custody excludes Prince Edward Island and Nunavut as a result of missing data for certain years.

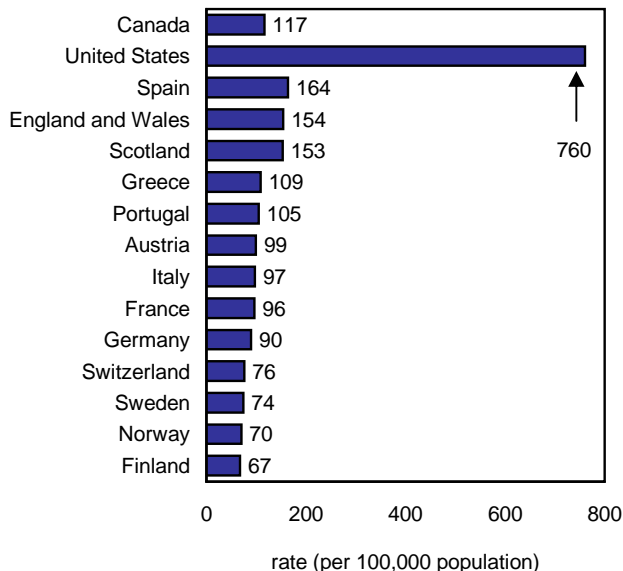
References to incarceration rates from countries other than Canada are based on data from World Prison Brief, prepared by King's College London. The rate for Canada is based on data for the fiscal year 2008/2009, and the rate for the United States is based on the calendar year 2008 and excludes youth. The data for other countries are based on the most recent data published by World Prison Brief, and reference years range from between 2008 and 2009. These rates are based on each country's total population and include, with the exception of the United States, the total number of adults and youth in custody. In Canada, a youth is considered to be aged between 12 and 17. The definition of youth may vary from one country to another.

The analysis of long-term trends in counts of adults in the community serving conditional sentences excludes Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut as a result of missing data for certain years.

in the number of youth and federal offenders held in custody.

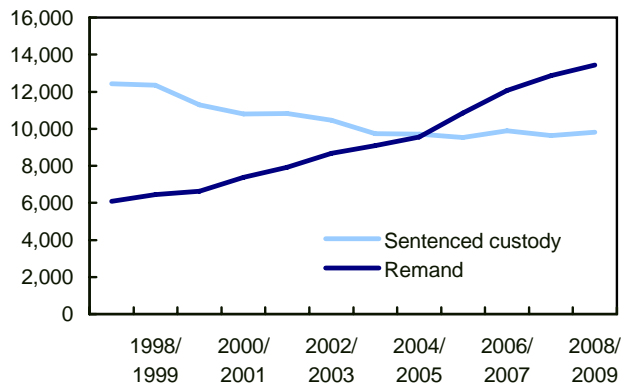
Canada's incarceration rate has tended to be higher than those in most Western European countries, yet far lower than that of the United States.

### International incarceration rates



### Since 2005/2006, adults in remand on any given day outnumber adults serving a sentence in provincial/territorial custody<sup>1,2</sup>

average daily number of adults in provincial/territorial custody



1. Federal inmates are excluded.

2. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Yukon and Nunavut in order to make comparisons with previous years.

### Upward trend of adults held while awaiting trial or sentencing continues

On any given day in 2008/2009, just over 13,500 adults were being held in remand, up 4% from the previous year. This continued an upward trend that began in the mid-1990s. The number of adults held in remand has doubled during the past decade.

All provinces and territories, except Prince Edward Island and Quebec, contributed to the increase in remanded adults in 2008/2009.

The more than 13,500 adults held in remand outnumbered the roughly 10,000 adults who were serving a sentence in a provincial or territorial jail.

On the whole, adults held in remand have outnumbered those serving a provincial/territorial sentence at the national level since 2005/2006. However, this was not the case in all provinces and territories. In 2008/2009, 57% of adults held in provincial/territorial custody were in remand. Remanded inmates outnumbered sentenced inmates in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

### Number of adults in federal prisons remains stable

After rising for four consecutive years, the number of offenders in federal prisons on any given day remained stable in 2008/2009 at about 13,300.

Federal offenders, those serving sentences of two years or more, continued to account for about 4 in 10 adults in custody.

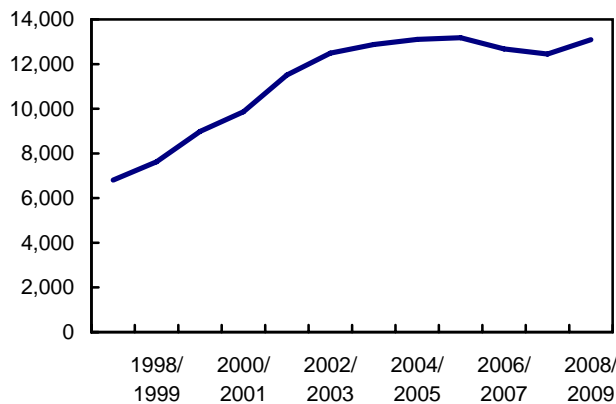
## Adults serving conditional sentences in the community on the rise

**Correction:** At the end of any given month in 2008/2009, there were 13,506 adults serving a conditional sentence in the community, up 5% from the previous year.

Since the introduction of this sentencing option in 1996, the average number of adults serving a conditional sentence has increased annually, except in 2006/2007 and 2007/2008.

### Number of adults on conditional sentences has generally increased from 1997/1998 to 2008/2009<sup>1</sup>

average month-end number



1. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Northwest Territories and Nuvavut in order to make comparisons with previous years.

A conditional sentence is a sentence of less than two years that is served in the community and can be subject to strict conditions. Upon breach of these conditions, the remainder of the sentence could be served in custody. Since conditional sentences are served in the community, they are not included in the incarceration rates.

## Number of youth in sentenced custody continues to decrease

On any given day in 2008/2009, 899 youth aged 12 to 17 were in sentenced custody, down 8% from the previous year and 42% from 2003/2004, the year the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) was introduced.

The YCJA was intended in part to serve as a means to divert youth who commit non-violent and minor offences away from the court system through the use of extrajudicial measures. Examples of such measures include police warnings, referrals to community programs and Crown cautions.

The greatest decrease in the number of youth in sentenced custody occurred in 2003/2004. However, the number had been declining annually since 1995/1996.

### Youth in remand outnumber those in sentenced custody

The number of youth held in remand while awaiting trial or sentencing declined 3% to 981 in 2008/2009, the first drop in three years. Despite this decline, youth in remand outnumbered those being held in sentenced custody for the second consecutive year.

In 2008/2009, 52% of all young people held in custody on any given day were in remand.

At the end of any given month in 2008/2009, 18,012 youth were on probation. Young people on probation continued to account for the majority of youth under correctional supervision, and the number remained stable from the previous year.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 251-0004 to 251-0006 and 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, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023; fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

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## Average daily count of adults in custody

	2008/2009	2007/2008 to 2008/2009	2008/2009	2007/2008 to 2008/2009	2008/2009	2007/2008 to 2008/2009
	Sentenced custody		Remand		Total actual-in count <sup>1</sup>	Adult incarceration rate
	number	% change	number	% change	number	per 100,000 adults % change
Newfoundland and Labrador	186	-7	96	20	282	68 0
Prince Edward Island	71	-18	16	0	92	83 -15
Nova Scotia	180	4	240	7	449	59 5
New Brunswick	278	14	133	4	431	71 9
Quebec	2,466	3	2,021	-1	4,486	72 0
Ontario	2,802	-4	5,809	3	8,855	87 -1
Manitoba	510	4	1,133	6	1,642	177 4
Saskatchewan	869	7	573	4	1,453	187 4
Alberta (correction)	1,089	8	1,796	8	2,885	104 5
British Columbia	1,267	3	1,546	9	2,843	81 4
Yukon	31	13	..	..	79	303 10
Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup>	171	4	92	16	264	843 8
Nunavut	78	..	53	..	131	684 ..
Federal	13,343	0	..	..	13,343	51 -1
<b>Total (correction)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>23,340</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13,507</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37,234</b>	<b>141 1</b>

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Includes other temporary detention.

2. Sentenced and remand counts include residents of Nunavut held under an exchange agreement.

3. Percent changes for the "Total" category exclude data for Nunavut in order to make comparisons with 2007/2008.

## Average daily count of youth in custody

	2008/2009	2007/2008 to 2008/2009	2008/2009	2007/2008 to 2008/2009	2008/2009	2007/2008 to 2008/2009
	Sentenced custody		Remand		Total actual-in count <sup>1</sup>	Youth incarceration rate
	number	% change	number	% change	number	per 10,000 youth aged 12 to 17 % change
Newfoundland and Labrador	21	-15	6	-18	27	7 -13
Prince Edward Island	6	-12	1	-25	7	6 -12
Nova Scotia	31	-24	25	-12	60	9 -14
New Brunswick	38	2	14	-9	53	10 0
Quebec	137	-1	80	8	217	4 4
Ontario	285	-20	411	-8	696	7 -12
Manitoba	82	4	176	8	270	26 6
Saskatchewan	141	5	89	-7	230	26 2
Alberta	80	-7	99	-1	179	6 -3
British Columbia	64	-1	74	3	138	4 2
Yukon	2	27	2	-11	4	16 13
Northwest Territories	10	6	5	-12	15	35 0
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>899</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>7 -4</b>

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Includes provincial director remand.

2. Percent changes for the "Total" category exclude data for Nunavut in order to make comparisons with previous years.

## Spending on research and development 2009 (intentions)

Total spending on research and development (R&D) in Canada is expected to amount to \$29.9 billion in 2009. This is an anticipated 1.2% increase over the previous year, according to preliminary data collected to-date for 2008.

Spending by the business enterprise sector is expected to increase 1% to \$16.1 billion, accounting for 54% of total R&D expenditures.

The higher education sector continues to rank in second place, with anticipated spending at \$10.4 billion, representing 35% of the total.

In terms of R&D funding, the business enterprise sector is expected to provide \$14.2 billion in R&D funds, up 1% from 2008. This will represent nearly one-half (48%) of total R&D funding.

The federal government, the second largest source of funding, anticipates its funding to rise 2.2% to \$5.7 billion.

**Note:** Provincial R&D spending data are available for 2007.

Starting with this publication release, data on the national capital regions of Ontario and Quebec are included with their respective provincial data. This revision has been made back to 1988 in the appropriate CANSIM tables.

**Available on CANSIM: table 358-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 4201, 4204, 4208, 4209, 4210, 4212 and 5109.**

The publication *Gross Domestic Expenditures on Research and Development in Canada (GERD) and the Provinces*, national estimates for 1998 to 2009 and provincial estimates for 2003 to 2007, Vol. 2, no. 1 (88-221-X, free), is now available from the *Key resources* module of our website, under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Michael Lynch (613-951-2201; [michael.lynch@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:michael.lynch@statcan.gc.ca)) or Cindy Carter (613-951-1856; [cindy.carter@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:cindy.carter@statcan.gc.ca)), Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division.

## Research and development spending intentions

	2008	2009	2008 to 2009
	\$ millions		% change
<b>Total, performing sector</b>	<b>29,487</b>	<b>29,854</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Business enterprises	15,980	16,146	1.0
Higher education	10,310	10,413	1.0
Federal government	2,605	2,692	3.3
Provincial government and provincial research organizations	405	409	1.0
Private non-profit	188	194	3.2
<b>Total, funding sector</b>	<b>29,487</b>	<b>29,854</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Business enterprises	14,034	14,172	1.0
Higher education	4,629	4,675	1.0
Federal government	5,594	5,718	2.2
Provincial government and provincial research organizations	1,495	1,513	1.2
Private non-profit	981	993	1.2
Foreign	2,754	2,783	1.1

**Note:** Components may not add up to totals due to rounding.



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## **Farm product prices**

October 2009

Prices received by farmers in October for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, potatoes, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products are now available.

The Quebec oats price in October was \$129.00 per metric tonne, down 6% from September and 36% from October 2008 when the price was \$202.00.

The October feeder cattle price for Alberta was \$69.87 per hundredweight, down 8% from September and 3% from October 2008 when the price was \$72.11.

Farm commodity prices are now available on CANSIM. Prices for over 35 commodities are available by province, some series going back 20 years.

**Available on CANSIM: table 002-0043.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3436.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nickeisha Patterson (613-951-3249; fax: 613-951-3868; [nickeisha.patterson@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:nickeisha.patterson@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## **Canadian Community Health Survey: Rapid response on sleep apnea and osteoporosis**

2009

Sleep apnea rapid response data from the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) January/February 2009 collection period are now available.

Osteoporosis rapid response data are also now available from the CCHS March/April 2009 collection period.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; [hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca)), Health Statistics Division. ■

## New products and studies

**Building Permits**, October 2009, Vol. 53, no. 10  
Catalogue number **64-001-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Gross Domestic Expenditures on Research and Development in Canada (GERD) and the Provinces**, national estimates for 1998 to 2009 and provincial estimates for 2003 to 2007, Vol. 2, no. 1  
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