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MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Adult correctional services, 1993-94** 2
 Between 1989-90 and 1994-95, the average inmate population in Canadian jails rose 12.5%.
 During the same period, the number of offenders supervised in the community increased 37.2%.
- **Adoption of technology in manufacturing, 1993** 4
 Plants in Canadian industries, especially larger ones, have adopted computer-based advanced technologies extensively. However, the impact of this new industrial revolution varies widely.

OTHER RELEASES

- Post-censal population estimates for census divisions and census metropolitan areas,
 July 1, 1994 6
- Steel primary forms, week ending February 25, 1995 6
- Selected business services industries, 1993-94 6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 8



MAJOR RELEASES

Adult correctional services 1993-94

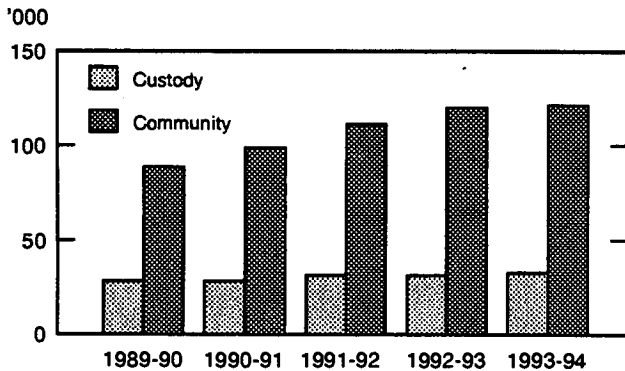
In 1993-94, a total of 154,106 persons were under the daily supervision of federal and provincial correctional services. This caseload was 31.1% higher than in 1989-90, and 1.9% higher than in 1992-93.

The institutional caseload in 1993-94 was 21.3% of the total with 32,803 inmates, including those in custody and those on remand awaiting judicial decision. The inmate population rose 12.5% in the last four years. There was an average of 14,251 sentenced offenders in provincial custody during 1993-94, which represents a 9.7% increase since 1989-90. Federal offender counts have risen steadily from 11,415 in 1989-90 to 13,322 in 1993-94, representing a 16.7% increase.

Note to users

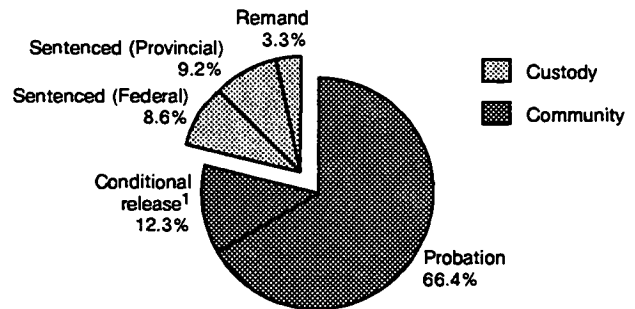
The data in this release were taken from the adult correctional services survey. The Canadian correctional system is divided into two distinct administrative sectors. The federal sector is responsible for all offenders serving a sentence of two years or more, while the provincial sector provides services to probationers and inmates serving a sentence of less than two years. Federally sentenced inmates awaiting the expiration of the 30-day appeal period are held in provincial facilities and are included in provincial inmate counts prior to being transferred to a federal penitentiary. Federally sentenced offenders who have served two-thirds of their sentence may be released into the community on statutory release.

Between 1989-90 and 1993-94, the average count of offenders in federal and provincial custody increased by 12.5% and counts in the community increased by 37.2%.



A total of 121,403 offenders, 78.7% of the entire caseload, were under community supervision in 1993-94. This population increased three times faster (37.2%) than the custodial caseload during the same four-year period. The majority of these offenders (84.3%) were on probation; the remainder were on parole or statutory release. During 1993-94 the average monthly count of adults on probation was 102,402, representing a 40.2% increase since 1989-90.

In 1993-94, 21.3% of the correctional caseload were in custody, and 78.7% were in community based programs



¹ Excludes federal offenders on temporary absences.

Offenders in the provincial systems made up 86.7% of the overall caseload in 1993-94, having increased 33.3% from 1989-90. The federal population, 13.3% of the caseload, rose at less than half the provincial rate, at 14.7% over the same period.

Slight increase in correctional expenditures over last four years

Operating expenditures on corrections rose 14.3% between 1989-90 and 1993-94. In 1989-90, the combined federal and provincial total was \$1.64 billion. By 1993-94 it had risen to \$1.88 billion. But when inflation is taken into account (using 1989-90 dollars as a base), the increase is only 1%. The 1993-94 operating expenditures were actually 1.5% lower than the previous year, when adjusted for inflation.

Average annual cost per inmate in Canada

	1989-90	1993-94
		\$
Canada	42,171	41,727
Newfoundland	47,213	46,370
Prince Edward Island	40,500	36,332
Nova Scotia	42,880	41,543
New Brunswick	30,711	27,514
Québec	35,011	37,964
Ontario	40,584	48,016
Manitoba	32,003	37,077
Saskatchewan	27,437	32,273
Alberta	31,083	26,755
British Columbia	38,880	41,424
Yukon	42,012	63,090
Northwest Territories	37,007	38,577
Federal	50,655	43,939

Federal expenditures in 1993-94 were \$882 million, representing a four-year increase of 9.4%, or an inflation adjusted drop of 3.3%. Provincial expenditures increased 19.0%, or an inflation adjusted increase of 5.2% during this period.

The number of people behind bars in the federal and provincial systems was only 21.3% of the total correctional caseload in 1993-94, yet they consumed 78.2% of total expenditures. On average, it cost \$41,727 annually to serve each offender's personal and rehabilitative needs in both the federal and provincial systems. The annual cost in the federal system, which is responsible for offenders serving longer terms, was slightly higher than the average at \$43,939. The provincial/territorial average was \$40,216 per offender annually. When adjusted for inflation, these costs have dropped in the past four years, by 23.3% federally and 3.1% provincially.

Offenders in the community, in contrast to those behind bars, made up 78.7% of the total caseload and consumed only 9.9% of correctional budgets. Headquarters and central services accounted for a further 10.1% of the budget. The remaining 1.8% was spent operating the federal and three provincial parole boards.

More detailed information can be found in *Adult correctional services in Canada, 1993-94* (85-211, \$32), released December 16, 1994. Also available are *The use of community corrections in Canada 1993-94* (*Juristat* vol.15, no. 4, \$5/\$60) and *Correctional services in Canada: highlights for 1993-94* (*Juristat* vol. 15, no. 5, \$5/\$60). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023 or toll-free: 1-800-387-2231). ■

Adoption of technology in manufacturing

1993

Canadian industries, especially larger ones, have adopted computer-based advanced technologies extensively. By 1993, plants using at least one form of advanced technology accounted for 81% of domestic manufacturing shipments. Some 59% of shipments originated in plants that were using five or more technologies.

Nevertheless, the impact of this revolution has been uneven. Many industries use sophisticated technology widely in communications and design work. But high-tech hasn't caught on nearly as much when it comes to fabrication and assembly processes.

Most high-tech used in inspection and communications

Computers, in particular personal computers, have radically changed the manufacturing process. Cheap processing power, large storage capacities and efficient networking capabilities have allowed both large and small plants to join this high-tech revolution.

In 1993, plants using technologies for inspection and communications accounted for the largest percentage of manufacturing shipments (73%). Inspection and communications covers such developments as local area networks (LANs), inter-company computer networks, programmable controllers, computers used for control on the factory floor, and automated sensor equipment.

Engineering and design technology followed in second place. Plants using a technology from this group accounted for 63% of shipments.

In contrast, manufacturers have been slower to apply sophisticated technologies in their fabrication and assembly processes. Those technologies would include high-tech tools such as "pick-and-place" robots which move objects from one place to another. Plants using an advanced technology from fabrication and assembly account for only 46% of manufacturing shipments, ranking that technology fourth out of the six functional groups.

The trend toward multiple technology use in Canadian industry is expected to gain strength. Projections show that by the end of 1995, plants that have adopted 10 or more advanced technologies will account for half (49%) of all manufacturing shipments, up from a third (32%) in 1993.

Note to users

This study examines the extent to which Canadian industry has adopted high technology. The data come from Statistics Canada's 1993 innovation and advanced technology survey of 4,174 establishments - 2,857 large and 1,317 small.

The study lists 22 forms of advanced technology, ranging from robots to inter-company computer networks to totally automated production. They were divided into six functional technology groups: design and engineering, fabrication and assembly, automated material handling, inspection and communications, manufacturing information systems, and integration and control.

Plants were asked to indicate whether they were currently using such technology, and if not, whether they planned to use it within two years. Other questions concerned applications of the technology and cost.

Future reports will discuss innovation and its characteristics, and problems and benefits that industries encounter when they adopt advanced technology.

By contrast, the number of plants using at least one technology will grow only marginally. This shows that the growth in high-tech will result from an increase in the number of technologies that plants will adopt, rather than from an increase in the number of plants using high-tech.

The highest rates of growth since 1989 were recorded in inspection and communications technology, and design and engineering, the latter mainly a result of the meteoric rise of computer-aided design and engineering.

Projections show future growth will be highest in inspection and communications, and integration and control equipment. One example of integration and control technology is a totally automated factory, where all activities, from start to finish, are co-ordinated by computer.

Biggest companies make most use of high-tech

The use of advanced technology increases with plant size. Plants with more than 500 employees are three times as likely to adopt five or more technologies than smaller plants (those with fewer than 20 employees). Only large plants combine technologies from different areas to any extent.

Sectors making the most use of high-tech are primary metals, where 65% of shipments come from plants with 10 or more technologies, followed by electrical and electronic products (62%), and transportation (51%).

Industries in Ontario are most likely to use at least one technology (86%), followed by the Prairies (77%), Quebec (76%), British Columbia (66%) and the Atlantic provinces (65%). The ranking is much the same for the use of 10 or more technologies.

The publication *Technology adoption in Canadian manufacturing* (88-512, \$43), is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release contact David Sabourin (613-951-3735), Micro-Economics Analysis Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Postcensal population estimates for census divisions and census metropolitan areas

July 1, 1994

The post-censal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas as of July 1, 1994, as well as final post-censal estimates for July 1, 1991 and 1992 and updated data for 1993, are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6190 to 6201 and 6230 to 6241.

These data may be obtained by contacting Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division, or the nearest Regional Reference Centre. For information on methodology, call Rosemary Bender (613-951-2324).

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 2 257 117 tonnes, a 12.8% increase from 2 000 694 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Selected business services industries

1993-94 (preliminary)

Preliminary data for 1993-94 for selected business services industries are now available showing total revenue, the percentage distribution of revenue by source and by client base, and expenses by type.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Pagnutti (613-951-2195), Services, Science and Technology Division.

Steel primary forms

Week ending February 25, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 25, 1995 totalled 298 306 tonnes, up 6.9% from the week-earlier 279 116 tonnes and up 15.1% from the year-earlier 259 188 tonnes.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and vegetable production, February 1995
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: \$26/\$104; United States: US\$32/US\$125;
other countries: US\$37/US\$146)

Direct selling in Canada, fiscal year ended
March 31, 1994 (1993)
Catalogue number 63-218
(Canada: \$24; United States: US\$29; other countries:
US\$34)

Juristat service bulletin – The use of community
corrections in Canada: 1993-94, vol. 15, no. 4
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: \$5/\$60; United States: US\$6/US\$72; other
countries: US\$7/US\$84)

Juristat service bulletin – Correctional services in
Canada: highlights for 1993-94, vol. 15, no. 5
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: \$5/\$60; United States: US\$6/US\$72; other
countries: US\$7/US\$84)

Technology adoption in Canadian manufacturing,
1993
Catalogue number 88-512
(Canada: \$43; United States: US\$52; other countries:
US\$61)

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Simplify your data search with the *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1994* (11-204E, \$15; United States: US\$18; other countries: US\$21).
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