

**Amendment to Jurisdictional Review of
Custody Trends
by Offender Characteristics**

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September 2021

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**Prepared by the:
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**Prepared for:
Saskatchewan Ministry of Corrections, Policing and Public Safety**

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Amendment to Jurisdictional Review of Custody Trends by Offender Characteristics dated June 29, 2021

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The data values for Saskatchewan adult remand admissions by age band, gender, and ethnicity for 2000/2001 obtained through Statistics Canada data table 35-10-0017-01;

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tb11/en/tv.action?pid=3510001701> have been determined to be in error relative to the Ministry of Corrections, Public Safety and Policing's data for that fiscal year. As such, the following amendments to the report have been made:

1. Table 2 on p. 6 2000/2001 values for All Provinces Remand Admissions have been updated based upon the Ministry remand admissions values from Saskatchewan, and the % Change value updated i.e., subtraction of the difference value from the 2000/2001 Statistics Canada value.

Table 2. All Provinces Remand Admissions

	2000/2001	2018/2019	% Change
Age			
18 to 19 years	9,983	5,500	-45%
20 to 24 years	20,953	21,084	+0.63%
25 to 29 years	16,310	26,391	+62%
30 to 34 years	17,384	25,116	+44%
35 to 39 years	16,955	20,222	+19%
40 to 44 years	11,467	12,903	+12%
45 to 49 years	6,163	9,152	+48%
50 years and over	5,966	12,827	+115%
Gender			
Male	95,107	113,082	+19%
Female	10,774	20,150	+87%
Ethnicity			
Indigenous	16,036	40,442	+152%
Non-Indigenous	88,317	92,391	+5%

2. On p. 7 the **Ethnicity** section is updated to “The number of Indigenous individuals admitted to remand custody has increased over the period from 2000/2001 to 2018/2019 (+152%). In 2005/2006, a notable increase over the previous year was reported for total remand admissions (see Figure A-3), with the number of Indigenous individuals admitted to custody increasing by +45%, compared to a +20% increase in non-Indigenous remand custody admissions. This upward increase was maintained in non-Indigenous remand admissions until 2007/2008, after which it has generally trended downwards toward numbers more reminiscent of 2000/2001 to 2004/2005. However, as noted, this is not the case for

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admissions of Indigenous-identifying individuals, which continued to increase until 2011/2012. This was followed by a reduction in remand admissions until 2015/2016.”.

3. Table 6 on p. 11 2000/2001 values for Saskatchewan Admissions to Remand have been updated based upon the Ministry remand admissions values from Saskatchewan, and the % Change value updated.

Table 6. Saskatchewan Admissions to Remand

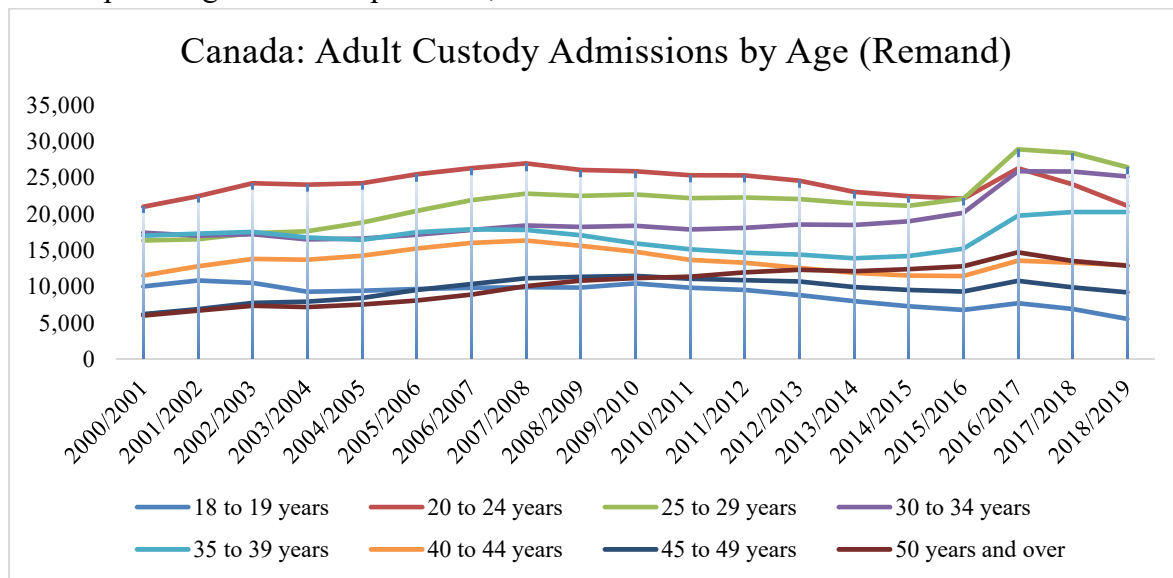
	2000/2001	2018/2019	% Change
Age			
18-19 years	668	576	-14%
20 to 24 years	1,319	1,662	+26%
25 to 29 years	942	1,898	+101%
30 to 34 years	792	1,637	+107%
35 to 39 years	721	1,165	+62%
40 to 44 years	415	696	+68%
45 to 49 years	191	336	+76%
50 years and over	188	395	+110%
Median Age on Admission	28	30	+7%
Gender			
Male	4,840	6,814	+41%
Female	407	1,549	+281%
Ethnicity			
Indigenous	3,831	6,308	+65%
Non-Indigenous	1,139	1,907	+67%

4. On p. 11 the **Age**. section, is updated to “There was an increase in remand admissions between 2000/2001 and 2018/2019 for all age groups with the exception of 18-19 year olds (see Table 6). These increases in some of the older age groups seem to have contributed to the increase in the median age on admission by 2-years. The most populous admission group in 2000/2001 was the 20-24 year olds and the least populous group was those 50 years and older. The most populous admission group in 2018/2019 had changed to those 25-29 years of age and the least populous group was the 45-49 year olds.”.
5. On p. 11 the **Gender**. section is updated to “Over the past 20-years, there has been an overall increase in the remand admissions for both males and females (see Table 6). However, relative to males, female remand admissions had a steady but stark increase between 2000/2001 and 2018/2019, with a notable increase beginning in 2013/2014.”.
6. On p. 11 the **Ethnicity**. section is updated to “Overall, both groups (e.g., Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons) experienced an increase in remand admissions between 2000/2001 and 2018/2019. While there was an increase for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous

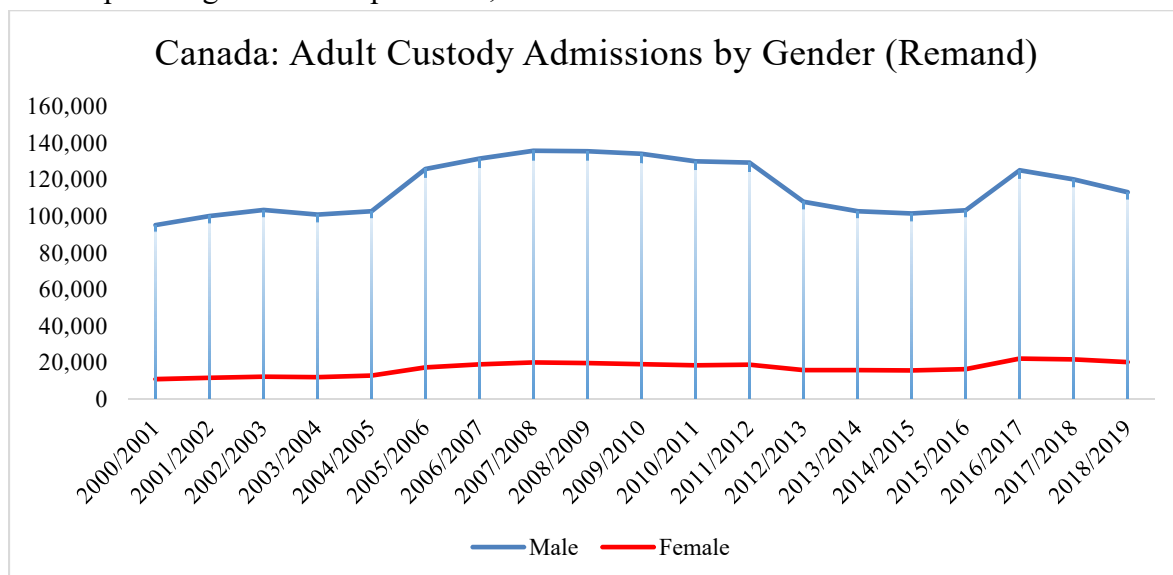
individuals, Indigenous arrestees still had substantially more remand admissions than non-Indigenous individuals.”.

7. On p. 24 bullet #3 is updated to “Indigenous remand and sentenced admissions increased for all jurisdictions³. In fact, over the past 20 years, Indigenous admissions have been increasing for remand and sentenced in the majority of jurisdictions even when there has been a decrease in non-Indigenous admissions in the jurisdiction. This trend has important implications for the continued overrepresentation of Indigenous individuals in Canada’s incarcerated population.”.

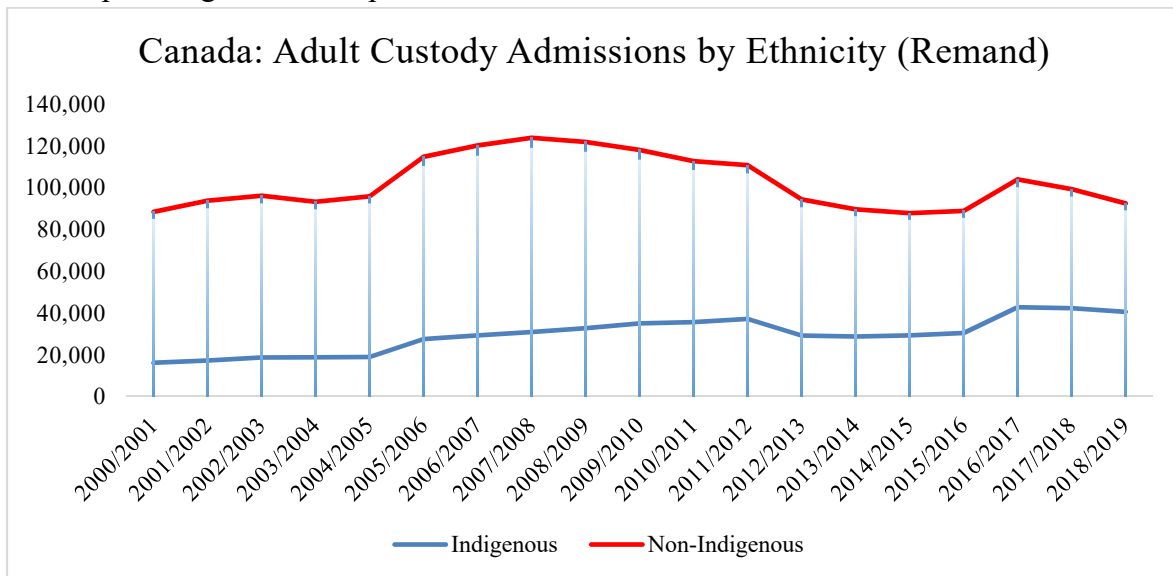
8. On p. 27 Figure A-1 is updated to,



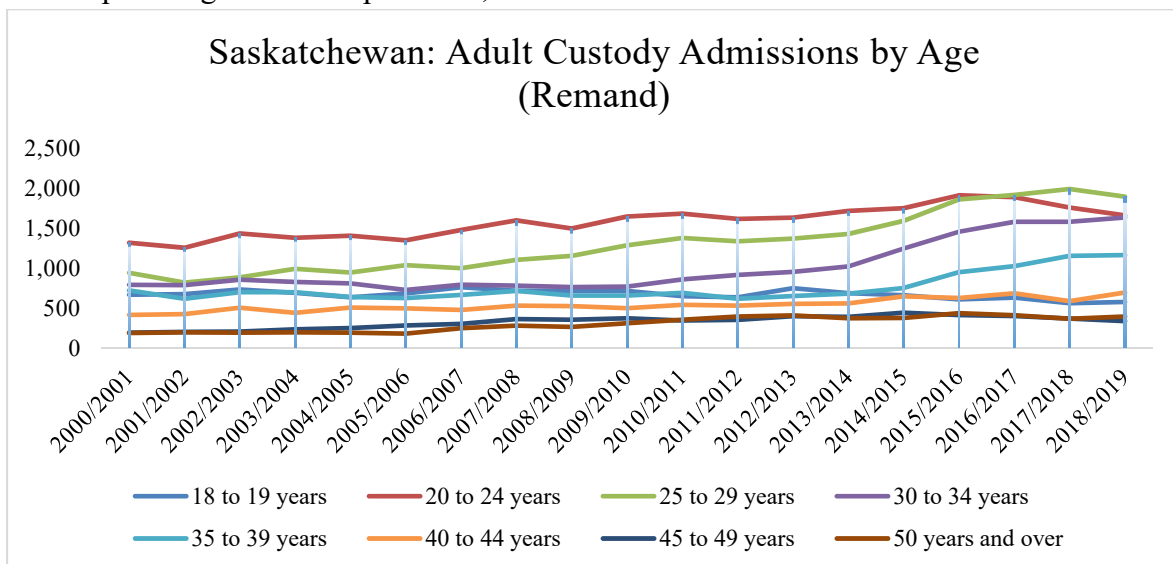
9. On p. 27 Figure A-2 is updated to,



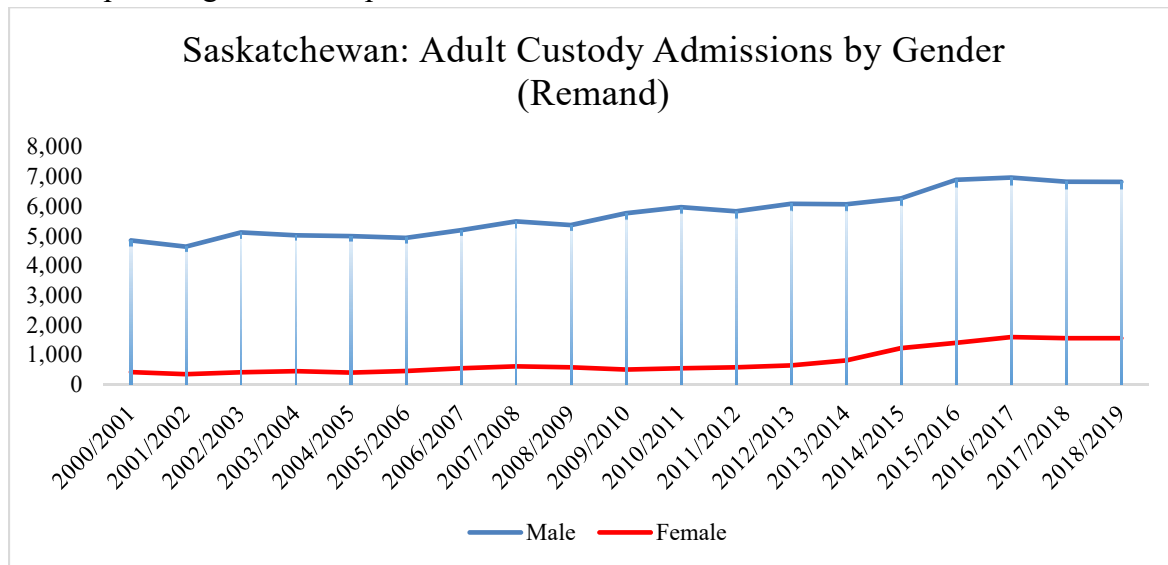
10. On p. 28 Figure A-3 is updated to,



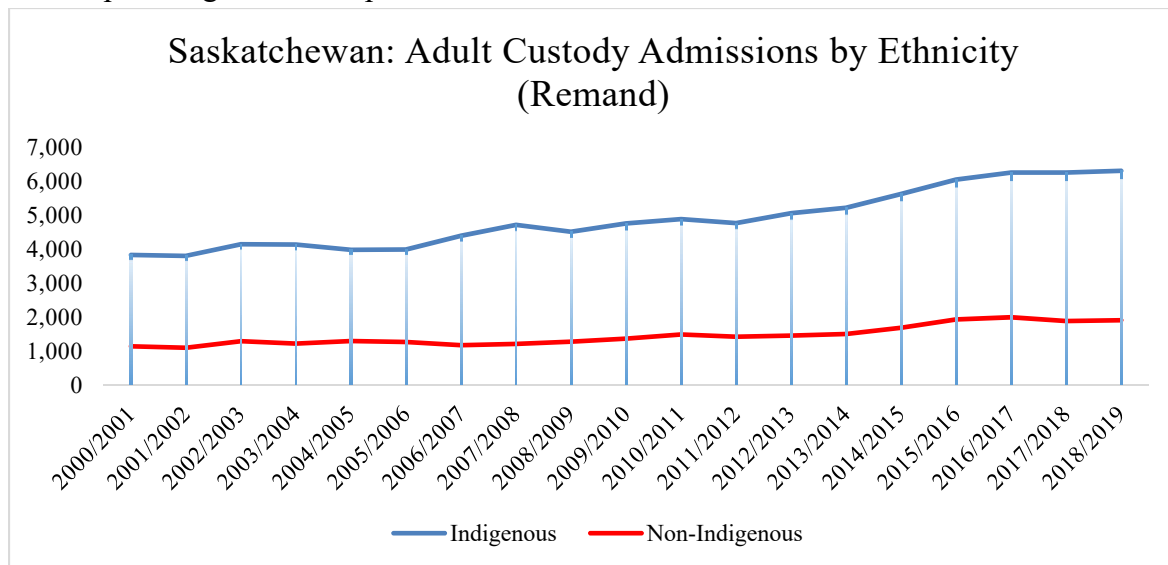
11. On p. 42 Figure F-1 is updated to,



12. On p. 42 Figure F-2 is updated to,

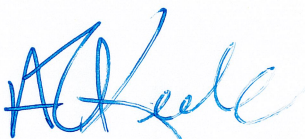


13. On p. 43 Figure F-3 is updated to,



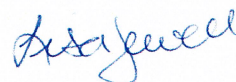
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A. Ross Keele
Director, Research Excellence in Corrections
Research and Implementation Branch



September 28, 2021

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September 28, 2021