Public Safety Canada | Sécurité publique Canada

ARCHIVED - Archiving Content

ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

Archived Content

Information identified as archived is provided for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It is not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards and has not been altered or updated since it was archived. Please contact us to request a format other than those available.

Contenu archivé

L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un autre format, veuillez communiquer avec nous.

This document is archival in nature and is intended for those who wish to consult archival documents made available from the collection of Public Safety Canada.

Some of these documents are available in only one official language. Translation, to be provided by Public Safety Canada, is available upon request.

Le présent document a une valeur archivistique et fait partie des documents d'archives rendus disponibles par Sécurité publique Canada à ceux qui souhaitent consulter ces documents issus de sa collection.

Certains de ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans une langue officielle. Sécurité publique Canada fournira une traduction sur demande.

Canada

Juristat
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 85-002-XPE, Vol. 24, no. 2

Youth Court Statistics, 2002/03

by Paul Robinson[1]

Highlights

- In 2002/03, youth courts in Canada processed 84,600 cases, involving 205,100 charges.
- Five offences accounted for just over half of the total youth court caseload in 2002/03. These were theft (15%), failure to comply with a disposition, *Young Offenders Act* (12%), common assault (11%), break and enter (9%) and possession of stolen property (7%).
- Half (53%) of the cases before youth courts involved older youth, aged 16 and 17. Youth aged 15 were involved in 21% of cases while younger adolescents aged 12 to 14 accounted for 24% of cases. The remaining 2% were adults charged under the *Young Offenders Act* or the age was unknown.
- Two-thirds (68%) of youth court cases were concluded within 4 months. Five percent of cases lasted longer than a year.
- Sixty percent of cases heard in youth court resulted in a finding of guilt in 2002/03.
- Probation was the most serious sentence in 57% of all guilty cases while custody (secure and open) was the most serious sentence 27% of the time.
- When multiple sentences in cases are taken into consideration, probation was ordered in 70% of guilty cases in 2002/03.
- In 2002/03, the mean length for probation sentences was one year (375 days). Custodial sentences tended to be much shorter, with a mean sentence length of 68 days for secure custody and 66 days for open custody.
- Total cases processed in youth court have decreased 20% between 1991/92 and 2002/03, primarily due to the steady decline in the number of *Crimes against property* cases. Over the twelve-year period beginning in 1991/92, the number of *Crimes against property* cases has dropped 47%.

1. *Analyst, Courts Program.*

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada
Canada

Ordering and subscription information

All prices exclude sales tax

This product, Catalogue no. 85-002-XPE, is published as a standard printed publication at a price of CDN $11.00 per issue and CDN $100.00 for a one-year subscription.

ISSN 0715-271X

The following additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada:

	Single issue	Annual subscription
United States	CDN $ 6.00	CDN $ 78.00
Other countries	CDN $ 10.00	CDN $ 130.00

This product is also available in electronic format on the Statistics Canada Internet site as Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE at a price of CDN $9.00 per issue and CDN $75.00 for a one-year subscription. To obtain single issues or to subscribe, visit our Web site at **www.statcan.ca**, and select Products and Services.

ISSN 1209-6393

March 2004

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada.

© Minister of Industry, 2004

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission from Licence Services, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses and governments. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner and in the official language of their choice. To this end, the agency has developed standards of service which its employees observe in serving its clients. To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American national Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

Introduction

Providing effective treatment and rehabilitation of young offenders, and ensuring community safety are primary objectives of the youth justice system. The *Young Offenders Act* (*YOA*), proclaimed in 1984, introduced rights for adolescents previously guaranteed to adults only. It recognized the special needs that youth have as a result of their varying levels of maturity, the necessity for youth to accept responsibility for unlawful action and the right of society to protection from illegal behaviour. Seventeen years later, new legislation was introduced to reform Canada's youth justice system and provide clearer legislative direction on youth crime. Having received Royal Assent in February, 2002, the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (*YCJA*) replaced the *Young Offenders Act* on April 1, 2003.[2]

This *Juristat* presents data obtained from the Youth Court Survey (YCS) which is conducted by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) in collaboration with provincial and territorial government departments responsible for youth courts. The YCS collects data from youth courts on persons aged 12 to 17 at the time of the offence, who appear in court for federal statute offences. Federal statute offences include offences against the *Criminal Code*, *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (*CDSA*), *Young Offenders Act (YOA*), and all *Other federal statute* offences. All youth courts in Canada have reported to the YCS since fiscal year 1991/92.

This *Juristat* will be the last Youth Court Statistics *Juristat* in which all youth court cases are processed exclusively under the *YOA* (see **box 6)**.

As not all youth crime is reported to police and not all youth in conflict with the law proceed to court, the YCS focuses on the court process and the response to youth crime rather than the prevalence of youth criminal activity.[3] Therefore these data should not be used as an indicator of total youth criminal activity.

Cases Heard in Youth Court

Youth courts in Canada processed 84,600 cases involving 205,100 charges in 2002/03. The large majority of cases (81%) had a *Criminal Code* charge as the most serious offence in the case.[4] The types of cases processed in youth courts most often involved *Crimes against property* (38%) and *Crimes against the person* (27%) **(Table 1)**. Less frequent were cases involving offences under the *Young Offenders Act (YOA)* (12%), offences against the *Administration of Justice* (9%), *Drug-related* offences (7%), *Other Criminal Code* offences (5%), *Criminal Code Traffic* (1%), and *Other federal statute* offences (less than 1%).[5]

Five offences accounted for over half of the total caseload

A small number of offences accounted for a large proportion of the caseload **(Figure 1)**. Together, the five most frequent offences represented over half (54%) of the caseload.

Three of the five most frequent offences were *Crimes against property*: theft accounted for 15% of the total caseload, while break and enter accounted for 9% and possession of stolen property for 7%. The other most frequent types of cases before youth

2. *For further information on the YCJA, consult Justice Canada's "YCJA Explained" website at http://canada.justice.gc.ca/en/ps/yj/repository/.*
3. *For further information about charges laid by the police, see Wallace, M., (2003).*
4. *For analytical purposes, when a case has more than one charge, it is necessary to decide which charge will be used to represent the case. If the case includes a finding of guilt, that charge will always be considered the most serious. The most serious offence in a case with multiple guilty findings is determined based on the type of offence and the sentences imposed. See the methodology section for more details.*
5. *Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.*

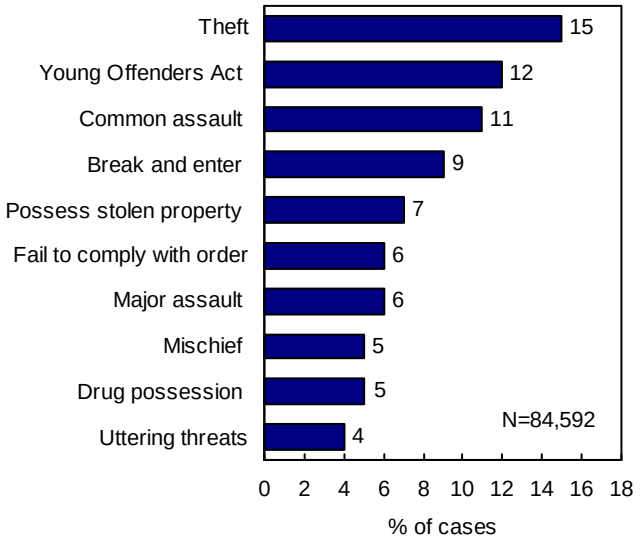
Text box 1

Youth and Youth Crime in Context

• Population - 2002[6]	• Total Canadian population was 31.4 million with 2.5 million youth aged 12 to 17 years (8% of total) • Over the next decade, using an assumption of medium growth, the youth population aged 14 to 17 is expected to increase slightly until 2006 and then decline.
• Persons charged by police in 2002[7]	• 496,594 adults and youths were charged with federal offences, excluding traffic crimes. • 99,000 (20%) of these were youth.
• Cases processed in youth court, 2002/03	• 84,592 cases were heard in youth courts in 2002/03. • This represents a decrease of 20% from 1991/92.
• Convictions in youth court, 2002/03	• 50,433 cases (60%) resulted in a conviction in 2002/03. • The conviction rate has been stable since 1991/92, ranging between 60% (1991/92 and 2002/03) and 64% (1998/99).

Figure 1

Five offences accounted for the majority of the youth court caseload in 2002/03



Note: *YOA offences are primarily the failure to comply with a disposition.*
Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

courts involved failure to comply with a disposition under the *YOA* (12%) and common assault (11%).[8]

Common assaults most frequent crime against the person

Common assault cases accounted for 40% of all *Crimes against the person* followed by major assault (22%), uttering threats (14%), robbery (13%) and sexual assault (5%). Homicide (which includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide), and attempted murder together accounted for a very small proportion of *Crimes against the person* cases heard in youth courts (less than 1%). There were 44 cases of homicide and 43 cases of attempted murder in 2002/03 in which a young person was the accused.

Demographic Characteristics of Youths Appearing in Court

Half of youth court cases involved 16- and 17-year olds

Sixteen- and 17-year-olds appear more often in youth court than younger accused.[9] In 2002/03, 16-year-olds accounted for 25% of cases and 17-year-olds made up 28%. Cases involving drug offences implicated a high proportion of older youth, with 16- and 17-year-olds comprising 71% of *Drug-related* offence cases in 2002/03. Accused persons aged 15 appeared in 21% of all cases, while those aged 12, 13, and 14 showed proportionally less involvement, accounting for 3%, 7% and 14% of cases, respectively **(Table 2)**.

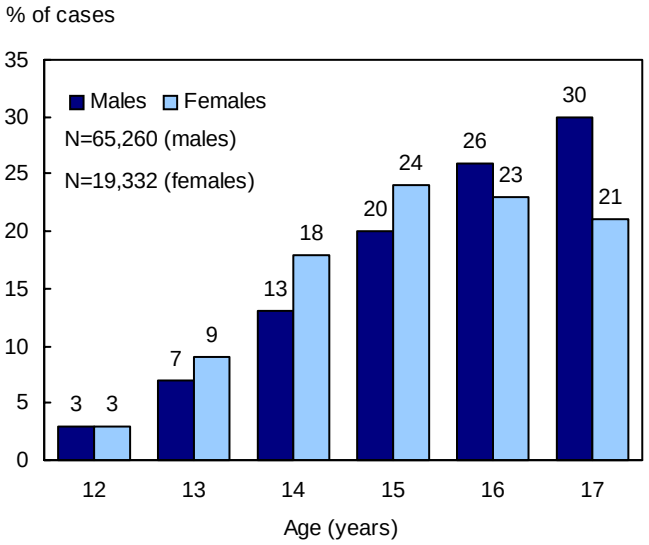
Males accounted for eight in ten cases

Males accounted for 77% of youth court cases and they predominated in all age groups. While the proportion of cases against males increased with age, cases against 15-year-old females accounted for the largest proportion of cases against females (24%). Males aged 17 years accounted for 30% of all male cases **(Figure 2)**.

6. *Postcensal estimates as of July 1st, 2002, Demography Division, Census and Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Canada*
7. *Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 2002, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada*
8. *There are three levels of assault in the Criminal Code: Assault Level 1, s.266, Assault Level II, s.267, Assault Level III, s.268. Common assault (Assault Level I) is the least serious of the three types of assault in the Criminal Code. A common assault has been committed when an individual intentionally applies force or threatens to apply force to another person, without that person's consent. Common assault includes pushing, slapping, punching, and face-to-face verbal threats. Major assault includes the higher levels of assault in the Criminal Code: assault with a weapon (Assault Level II), aggravated assault (Assault Level III), and other assaults (e.g. unlawfully causing bodily harm, s.269, assaulting a police officer, s. 270).*
9. *Age represents the offender's age in years on the day the offence was alleged to have been committed.*

Figure 2

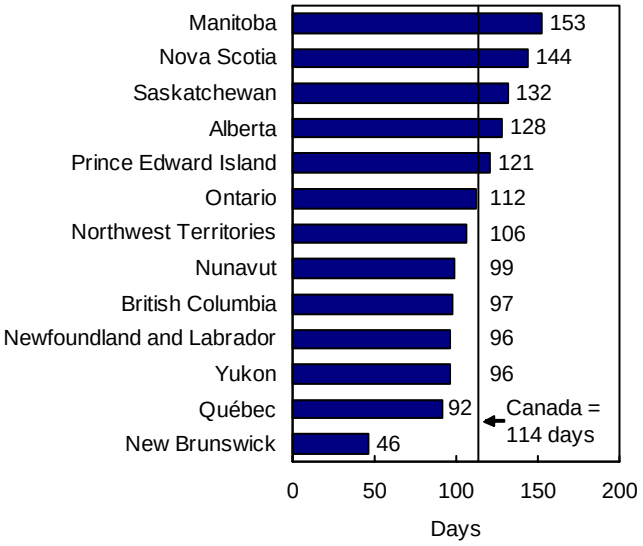
Proportion of caseload increased with age for males but declined for females after age 15, 2002/03



Note: *Excludes 1,377 cases (1.6%) where the offender was older than 17 or the age was unknown.*
Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Figure 3

Mean elapsed time for case processing from first to last court appearance in youth courts, 2002/03



Notes: *The mean represents the average value of all the data in the set. Caution should be used in making comparisons between the provinces and territories, as many factors can affect the elapsed time of a case. For instance, the use of pre-charge screening, the number of trial versus non-trial cases, complexity of cases, the seriousness of offences being prosecuted, issues related to the co-ordination and availability of various participants within the criminal justice process, lawyers' decisions on the most appropriate course of action for their clients, and accused failing to appear in courts may have an impact on the average elapsed time of cases.*
Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Case Processing

Elapsed time to process a case

In 2002/03, almost seven out of every ten cases (68%) were processed in four months or less (from the time of the youth's first court appearance to the date of decision or sentencing), with 5% of cases taking longer than a year. In fact, 16% of cases were completed at the first court appearance. The mean elapsed time from first to last court appearance for all cases was 114 days. Manitoba had the longest mean elapsed time at 153 days, followed by Nova Scotia (144 days), Saskatchewan (132 days), and Alberta (128 days). New Brunswick had the shortest mean elapsed time (46 days) **(Figure 3)**.

In 2002/03, 49% of cases involved only one charge, 23% had two charges, 10% had three charges and 18% had more than three charges. Multiple charge cases took an average of 122 days to complete, compared to 105 days for single charge cases.

Crimes against the person cases tended to take longer to complete, with a mean completion time of 147 days. The shortest case completions were in cases where the most serious offence was against the *Administration of Justice*, with a mean completion time of 80 days.

Text box 2

Mean and Median

Mean and median are measures of central tendency. While the mean is an average value of all the data in the set, the median represents the midpoint of a sorted data set, where exactly half the dataset are above and half are below the midpoint.[10]

The median may be influenced by data sets that are not normally distributed, such as sentencing which clusters around a number of specific time intervals or dollar amounts. For example, custody sentences are typically imposed for periods of weeks or months (e.g., 15 days, 30 days, 45 days, 180 days, etc.). The movement of the median value from one cluster to another may indicate a large increase or decrease in sentencing trends when other measures of central tendency indicate a more subtle change. In addition, the trend line of median values may indicate stability when the change in sentencing patterns are too small to cause the movement of the median value from one sentencing cluster to another. The mean is less affected by the clustering of observations in a data set. However, the mean can be affected by the presence of extreme values.

Because the mean and median are subject to different influences, both the mean and median values have been presented in sentence length tables at the end of this *Juristat* to provide a more complete picture of sentencing in youth courts.

10. *For further details, see Statistics Canada, 2003. "Measures of central tendency." About Statistics: Power from Data! www.statcan.ca.*

Overview of Case Outcomes

Six out of ten cases result in conviction

Cases resulting in a conviction (finding of guilt) accounted for 60% of cases disposed in youth court in 2002/03 **(Table 3)**.[11] Twenty-seven percent of cases were withdrawn or dismissed. Proceedings were stayed in 12% of cases, and 1% resulted in an acquittal **(Figure 4)**.[12]

Text box 3

Transfers to Adult Court

Revisions to the *YOA* in 1995 allowed for a presumed transfer to adult court for the most serious violent crime cases, unless the accused could prove that the case should be heard by a youth court. This provision applies to murder (first or second degree), manslaughter, attempted murder and aggravated sexual assault. For these offences, the onus is on the accused to make an application to have the case heard in youth court. For other crimes, the Crown or defence counsel may apply for transfer to adult court. The condition stipulated in the Act for these transfers specifies a minimum age requirement of 14 years. Thirty cases were transferred to adult court in 2002/03 (less than 0.1% of total cases). The majority of cases transferred to adult court involved *Crimes against the person* (17 cases). Transfers to adult court are not an option under the *YCJA*. The most serious offences will be eligible for adult sentencing under this new legislation, but the sanctions will be imposed by a Youth Court judge.

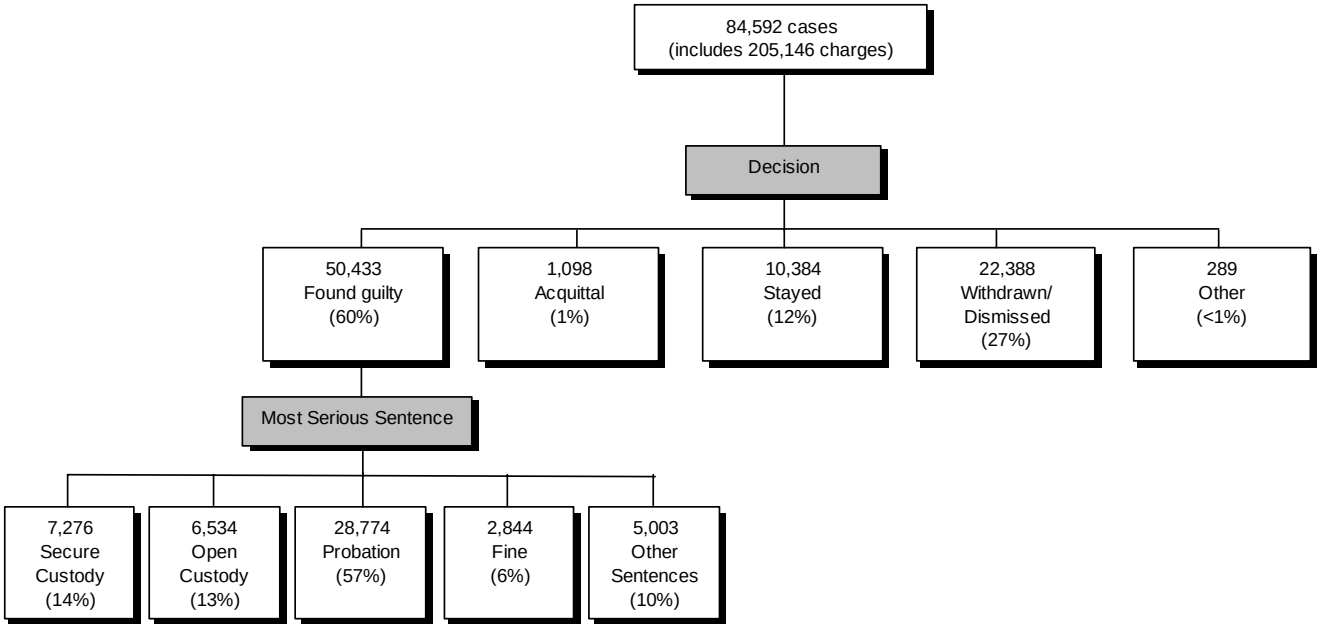
The proportion of guilty cases varies considerably from one jurisdiction to another

The proportion of cases resulting in a conviction ranged from 34% in Yukon to 86% in New Brunswick **(Table 3)**. Conviction rates in all other jurisdictions ranged between 53% and 70%. There are several possible factors that influence variations in conviction rates.[13] First, some jurisdictions use diversion programs to a greater extent which may reduce the number and types of cases that proceed to court. Second, the use of stays and withdrawals varies across the country. Cases that are stayed or withdrawn are often indicative of charges set aside pending completion of alternative measures or diversion programs, or the systematic use of these decisions for administrative purposes. For example, 64% of cases were stayed or withdrawn in the Yukon, compared with 13% in New Brunswick. Third, the use of pre-charge screening by the

11. Cases found guilty includes cases that have been discharged absolutely or on conditions following the finding of guilt.
12. The Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) replaced the Young Offenders Act on April 1, 2003 and the YCS will begin reporting on cases completed and sentenced under the YCJA in 2003/04.
13. The conviction rate is the proportion of total cases with a finding of guilt.

Figure 4

Youth court processing of federal statute cases, 2002/03



Notes:
Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.
Found guilty decisions include absolute and conditional discharges.
Other decisions include transfers to another jurisdiction, cases where the accused was found to be unfit to stand trial, not guilty by reason of insanity, and transfer to adult court.
The most serious sentence is determined by the effect that the sentence has on the young person. Sentences are ordered from most to least serious as follows: secure custody, open custody, probation, fine, compensation, pay purchaser, compensation in kind, community service order, restitution, prohibition/seizure/forfeiture, other sentences, conditional discharge and absolute discharge.
Other sentences include compensation, pay purchaser, compensation in kind, restitution, prohibition, seizure or forfeiture, conditional discharge, absolute discharge or some other sentence.
Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Crown, which occurs in New Brunswick, Québec, and British Columbia, may also affect the percentage of convictions through increased vetting of charges.

The proportion of guilty verdicts also varied among offence categories.[14] Cases involving *Criminal Code Traffic* offences had the highest proportion of convictions (68%), while *Drug-related* offence cases recorded the lowest proportion (48%).

Text box 4

Decisions in Youth Court

The decision categories in this report are as follows:

- ***Found guilty*** includes guilty (convicted) of the charged offence, of an included offence, of an attempt of the charged offence, of an attempt of an included offence, or a plea of guilt. This category also includes cases where an absolute or conditional discharge has been granted.
- ***Acquittal*** means that the accused has been found not guilty of the charges presented before the youth court.
- ***Stay*** involves a stay of proceedings, where a charge or charges are suspended, and the Crown may recommence court proceedings at a later date.
- ***Withdrawn or dismissed*** refer to cases where all charges were withdrawn by the Crown or dismissed by the court.
- ***Other decisions*** include cases that were transferred to adult court, transferred to another jurisdiction, the accused was found to be unfit to stand trial, or not criminally responsible due to mental disorder.

Sentencing in Youth Court - *YOA*

Judges consider a number of factors in sentencing, including the type of offence committed, the circumstances in which the offence was committed and the criminal history of the offender. In the case of a custody sentence, "the protection of society" and "the needs and circumstances of the young person" are also considered by the court before imposing a custodial sentence.[15]

In the analysis of sentencing data, this report primarily presents findings in terms of all sentences that convicted youth receive for the most serious offence in the case, that is, accounting for multiple sentences ordered for the same charge (referred to as 'type of sentence' within this document). In order to provide contextual information in certain areas, analysis based on the most serious sentence in a case is also presented. In cases with more than one sentence, the most serious sentence is determined by the effect that the sentence has on a young person.[16]

Probation is the most serious sentence in over half of convicted youth cases

In 2002/03, probation was the most serious sentence in over one-half of cases with convictions (57%). Secure custody was the next most serious sentence (14%), followed by open custody (13%), "other" sentences (10%) and fines (6%) **(Figure 4)**. Probation was the most serious sentence in the majority of guilty cases for *Crimes against the person* (67%), *Crimes against property* (64%), and *Other Criminal Code* offences (63%).

Text box 5

Principal Sentencing Options in youth courts

The main types of sanctions that can be imposed by a youth court under section 20 of the *YOA* include the following:

Custody: A custody sentence can be secure or open. Secure custody sentences are served in a youth facility, which provides secure containment or restraint of young persons. Open custody sentences are served in group homes or community residential facilities, where youths can have some interaction with the community. The maximum length for secure or open custody sentences is generally two years. However, this sentence can be three years if the crime would normally carry a maximum penalty of life imprisonment in adult court. In addition, the most serious crimes carry higher sentences. First-degree murder carries a maximum custodial sentence of six years, the longest under the *YOA*, followed by four years of conditional supervision. Second-degree murder carries a maximum four-year custodial term followed by three years of conditional supervision.[17]

Probation: A young offender sentenced to a term of probation remains in the community, but is subject to a number of conditions for the duration of the probation order. Some conditions are compulsory and apply to all offenders on probation. These include keeping the peace and appearing before the court when required to do so. The optional conditions vary from case to case, and can include a curfew, reporting to a probation officer, and attending school. The maximum length for a probation order is two years.

Fine: When a fine is imposed, the offender is ordered to pay a specific dollar amount to the court. The maximum amount a youth can be fined under the *YOA* is $1,000.

Community Service: A community service order requires the youth to perform unpaid work for the community. The maximum length of a community service order is 240 hours with a maximum term of completion of twelve months.

Other sanctions: In addition, the courts can choose a variety of other sentencing options including compensation, pay purchaser, compensation in kind, restitution, prohibition, seizure or forfeiture, conditional discharge, or absolute discharge.

Sentence review: The length of sentence ordered by the court may be subject to revision under conditions stipulated in the *YOA*. The court must review all custodial sentences after one year and may reduce the term or type of disposition at that time. Otherwise, the initial sentence ordered is to be served. There is no provision for parole or statutory release in the *YOA*. Sentences are subject to review upon request by the parent or young offender, although permission must be granted by the court if less than six months have been served. The principal correctional service administrator (Provincial Director) may ask the court for a review hearing if a revision to the sentence would be in the youth's best interest.

Probation very likely for violent offences in combination with custody

Convicted cases can have more than one sentence and when accounting for multiple sentences, probation was ordered in 70% of all convicted cases, in 2002/03, far more than any other type of sentence **(Table 4)**. Community service was the second most frequently ordered sentence (27% of convicted cases).

14. For cases with two or more guilty charges, see "Counting procedures for cases with more than one charge" in the methodology section for more information on how the representative charge for the case is selected.

15. Young Offenders Act section 24, subsection 1.

16. Unless "most serious sentence" is expressly noted, sentencing data are presented in terms of "type of sentence" (i.e., accounting for multiple sentences in a case). See the Methodology section for further information on the selection of the most serious sentence for a case.

17. Conditional supervision orders represent the community based portion of a custody and supervision order for convicted presumptive offences. Under a conditional supervision order the young offender must keep the peace, appear in youth court as required, report to the provincial director immediately upon release from custody, inform the provincial director if questioned or charged by police, report to police as required, report any address changes, comply with the instructions of the provincial director, and is prohibited from possessing any weapons.

Open custody and secure custody were each imposed in 14% of convicted cases. Other sanctions such as compensation, restitution, and conditional or absolute discharges were ordered in nearly one-third (31%) of guilty cases.[18]

Probation was ordered most frequently for convicted youth cases involving *Crimes against the person* (86%) followed by *Crimes against property* (76%) and *Other Criminal Code* offences such as weapons, prostitution and disturbing the peace (75%) **(Table 4)**. A lower proportion of convicted cases involving offences against the *Administration of Justice* resulted in a probation sentence (43%).

Although probation was most frequently ordered for *Crimes against the person*, it was often ordered in combination with some form of custody. For example, probation was ordered in all of the convicted youth cases involving attempted murder. However, 64% of these cases also received sentences to secure custody, and 14% to open custody.

Probation was also frequently ordered in convicted youth cases involving other sexual offences (96%), sexual assault (94%), robbery (89%) and major assault (88%). Some of these cases would additionally have been ordered to serve a custodial sentence, as 25% of convicted robbery cases received a sentence to secure custody, and 25% to open custody, followed by major assault (17% secure custody, 15% open), other sexual offences (13% secure, 14% open), and sexual assault (12% secure, 13% open).

Most probation terms are 12 months or less

Under the *YOA*, youth courts may sentence a young offender to probation for a maximum of two years. In 2002/03, the mean sentence length for probation sentences was one year (375 days) **(Table 12)**.[19] Seventeen percent of cases with a probation sentence were for a period of 6 months or less, 58% ranged from greater than 6 months to 12 months, and 25% were for more than 12 months.

Custodial sentences most prevalent for violent crimes and offences against the Administration of Justice

The use of custody orders is most prevalent for serious violent offences under *Crimes against the person* **(Table 4),** and *Administration of Justice* offences. For example, in 2002/03, 74% of convicted homicide cases resulted in a sentence of secure custody and 16% in open custody. As previously mentioned, convicted cases involving attempted murder and robbery also frequently received a custodial sentence.

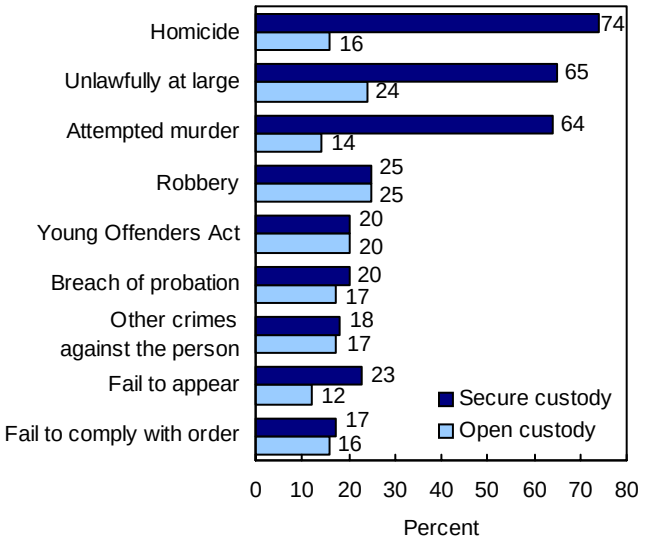
In addition, many of the convicted *Administration of Justice* offences also had a relatively high proportion of cases sentenced to custody, including unlawfully at large, breach of probation, failure to comply with an order, and failure to appear in court **(Figure 5)**.

The use of custody varies widely across Canada

The use of secure custody ranged from 2% of cases with convictions in Nova Scotia to 26% in Newfoundland and Labrador **(Table 5)**. The proportion of cases with convictions resulting in open custody was highest in Nova Scotia (31%) and lowest in Alberta (6%). This variation in the use of custody may reflect the influence of several factors. For example, the severity of offences being sentenced can vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, rates of recidivism can be different, and the mix of available custodial facilities can vary.

Figure 5

Custody most prevalent sentence for serious violent crimes and offences against the *Administration of Justice*, 2002/03



Note: *The mean represents the average value of all the data in the set.*
Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Half of custodial sentences are less than one month

In 2002/03, 55% of cases resulting in custody (open and secure) were for terms of less than one month. Twenty-six percent were for terms of 1 to 3 months, 13% were for greater than 3 months and up to a 6 month term, and 6% were for terms longer than 6 months.[20] The mean sentence length was 68 days for secure custody and 66 days for open custody.[21]

Fines and other types of sentences used most frequently for traffic offences

Fines and 'other' sentences were imposed most often in case convictions involving *Criminal Code Traffic* offences, with 49% of these cases receiving a fine, and 76% receiving some type of sentence other than custody, probation, fine or community service. Within this category, impaired driving cases had the highest proportion of fines imposed (70%) **(Table 4)**. The mean fine amount was $211.

18. *Cases can have more than one sentence. Therefore, sanctions are not mutually exclusive and will not add to 100%.*
19. *For more data on sentencing please see supplementary tables 9 to 12 at the end of this report.*
20. *The YCS cannot distinguish between consecutive and concurrent sentences and does not include sentencing revisions made under review by the court. In multiple sentence cases, for example, the sentence length may be underestimated because of the assumption of concurrent sentences for all charges and may not reflect actual time ordered.*
21. *For more data on sentencing please see supplementary tables 9 to 12 at the end of this report.*

Text box 6

Legislative changes from *YCJA*

The *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) replaced the *Young Offenders Act* on April 1, 2003 and the Youth Court Survey (YCS) will begin reporting on cases completed and sentenced under the YCJA in 2003/4. The implementation of the Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) will bring a number of changes to youth courts which will be reflected in future YCS reports. Some of these changes include the greater use of extrajudicial measures, reforms to address the overuse of custody, new types of youth sentences, and adult sentencing in youth courts.

Extrajudicial measures: One of the objectives of the *YCJA* is to reduce the use of youth courts for less serious, non-violent offences by promoting extrajudicial measures. Examples of less serious offences include four of the six most frequent offences involving youth: theft under $5,000, Young Offenders Act offences (e.g., failure to comply with a disposition), possession of stolen property, and failure to comply with order. Extrajudicial measures include informal warnings by police officers, police cautions, referrals to community programs, Crown cautions, and extrajudicial sanctions. While the *YOA* allowed for the use of alternative measures (which is the equivalent of extrajudicial sanctions under the *YCJA*), the *YCJA* provides clearer legislative direction. The *YCJA* articulates more extrajudicial options, and clarifies the principles and objectives of their use.

Overuse of custody: Another main objective of the *YCJA* is to reduce the use of custody, especially for non-violent offences. The *YCJA* clearly defines the purposes and principles of youth sentencing, which reinforces the importance of non-custodial sentencing alternatives. The *YCJA* generally limits the use of custody to violent offences and to youths who have failed to comply with non-custodial sentences, and to indictable offences where an adult would be liable to more than two years imprisonment or where a youth has had a history of guilty findings under the *YCJA* or *YOA*. A custodial sentence can also be imposed for an indictable offence with two years imprisonment or less if, because of aggravating circumstances, a non-custodial sentence would not hold the youth accountable.

New youth sentences: The *YCJA* provides a number of new non-custodial and custodial sentences to allow the youth court flexibility in identifying the most appropriate and effective sentence for each young offender. New non-custodial sentences include reprimands, intensive support and supervision program orders, and attendance orders.[22] The new custodial sentences are deferred custody and supervision and intensive rehabilitative custody and supervision orders.[23]

All cases sentenced to custody under the *YCJA* will have a supervision component.[24] For most offences, the supervision period can be up to half as long as the custodial period, and the periods combined must not exceed the maximum sentence length specified in the *YCJA*. However, if the youth is convicted of manslaughter, attempted murder, or aggravated sexual assault, or is given an intensive rehabilitative custody and supervision order, the lengths of the custody period and supervision period is up to the discretion of the youth court, as long as the two periods combined is not greater than the maximum sentence length. In these cases, the Crown may make an application in youth court before the custody period expires to extend custody if there are reasonable grounds the youth will commit a serious violent offence before the expiry of the youth sentence. The maximum lengths of custody and supervision orders for first and second degree murder remain unchanged from the *YOA*.

Adult sentencing: The *YCJA* does not provide for transfers of youths to adult court. However, youth courts may impose an adult sentence on a young offender in the exceptional case when the youth sentence for a given offence would not hold the youth accountable for his or her criminal conduct. Under the current provisions of the *YCJA*, an adult sentence can only be considered if the offence committed carries a maximum sentence of more than two years in adult court and the youth was 14 years or older when the offence was committed. Jurisdictions have the option of raising the minimum age to 16 years, so the second criteria may vary. For youth who are charged with murder (first or second degree), manslaughter, attempted murder, and aggravated sexual assault and for youth who have committed a violent offence and have been found guilty on at least two other occasions of serious violent offences, the presumption is that adult sentencing will apply, and the burden is on the convicted youth to show a youth sentence would be more appropriate. For all other cases, the presumption is that youth sentencing will apply.[25]

Trends

Total number of cases heard in youth court down significantly from 1991/92

Total cases processed in youth court have decreased 20% between 1991/92 and 2002/03, primarily due to the steady decline in the number of *Crimes against property* cases.[26]

Youth court cases related to *Criminal Code* offences decreased 29% between 1991/92 and 2002/03. Of the *Criminal Code* offence categories, the largest decrease is in *Crimes against property* (-47%), which has declined every year since 1991/92 **(Figure 6)**. Only *Crimes against the person* has shown an increase (25%) since 1991/92. Most *Criminal Code* offences have decreased, the main exception being uttering threats (169%). The *Criminal Code* offence groups with the largest decreases since 1991/92 relate to *Crimes against property*: break and enter (-53%), fraud (-52%), theft (-48%), and possession of stolen property (-47%).

Other Federal Statute cases were up 65% during the twelve year period, constituting 19% of the total number of cases in 2002/03, but only 9% of total cases in 1991/92. A number of offence groups under the *Other Federal Statute* category increased over the twelve-year period, including drug possession, which has increased every year since 1991/92 and more than tripled since 1991/92, drug trafficking cases, which have more than doubled, and failure to comply with a disposition, *YOA* (up 35%).

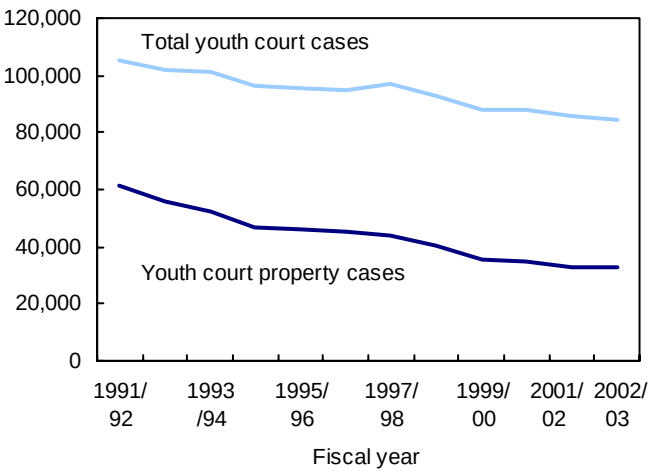
Rate of youth charged by police decreased slightly

Youth court caseloads reflect police charging practices. That is, the composition and distribution of offences appearing in youth court are largely determined by the incidents that come to the attention of the police and result in formal charges. However, due to post-charge alternative measures programs and pre-court diversion programs, some young persons are diverted away from further exposure in the criminal justice system. In 2002, the rate of youth per 100,000 aged 12 to 17

22. *Reprimands are formal rebukes given by the Youth Court judge, and are usually in the form of lecture. Intensive support and supervision program orders allow for more monitoring of a youth than a probation order, without putting the youth into custody. Attendance orders require the youth to attend a program specified to address the young person's needs. A pilot attendance centre program has already been set up in Ontario.*
23. *Deferred custody and supervision sentences allow the youth to serve his or her sentence in the community under a number of conditions. A breach of conditions may lead to the youth spending the rest of the sentence in custody, however the conditions may also be reviewed and modified by the court. Intensive rehabilitative custody and supervision orders are intended to provide treatment to youths suffering from mental or psychological disorders.*
24. *Under the YOA, custody and supervision was only used in sentences for first and second degree murder.*
25. *Despite these provisions for 'presumption', the Quebec Court of Appeal has held that the presumption provisions of the YCJA are invalid. Therefore, rather than relying on presumption, many jurisdictions are giving notice when seeking an adult sentence for a youth accused of committing and offence. Amendments to this effect are pending.*
26. *This section highlights youth court trends over the twelve year period from 1991/92, the first year for which national data are available for the YCS, to the current year, 2002/03.*

Figure 6

The number of Crimes against property cases continued to decrease in 2002/03



Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

charged with criminal offences dropped 3% from 2001, the first decrease in three years,[27] while the youth court case rate in 2002/03 declined 2% from 2001/02.

Comparisons among the provinces and territories

Differences across the country in the reporting of criminal incidents to police, in procedures and eligibility requirements for police diversion and alternative measures programs, and differences in provincial policy directing Crown discretion will influence the volume and characteristics of cases heard in youth courts. For example, Alternative Measures programs, intended to be alternatives to formal judicial proceedings for youth, differ among the jurisdictions with regard to eligibility criteria (e.g., they may be restricted to first-time offenders), timing (i.e., pre-charge or post-charge) and coverage (e.g., they commonly involve less serious crimes only). Pre-charge screening by the Crown is mandatory in New Brunswick, Québec and British Columbia. Processes such as these serve to keep less serious cases out of the court system and reduce court workload. These factors should be considered when making inter-jurisdictional comparisons.

The national rate of youth court cases shows a gradual decline from 464 cases per 10,000 youth in 1991/92 to 338 in 2002/03. Generally steady declines over the past five years were found in Manitoba (-37%), Yukon (-33%), Nova Scotia (-28%), British Columbia (-24%) and Alberta (-22%). In most other jurisdictions, however, the rate tended to fluctuate annually with no discernible pattern. With the exception of Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories, the youth court case rates were lower in 2002/03 for all jurisdictions than in 1998/99. Québec had the lowest rate of youth appearing in court (156 per 10,000 youth).

Proportion of cases found guilty stable since 1991/92

Six in ten youth court cases were found guilty in 2002/03, the same as the proportion found guilty in 1991/92 (60%), and down 4 percentage points from a high of 64% in 1998/99.

In each of the last five years, the proportion convicted has decreased. Much of the decrease comes from *Crimes against property*, where convictions have fallen each year from 64% in 1998/99 to 58% in 2002/03. For example, the conviction rates for theft, break and enter and possession of stolen property have declined by 12%, 5% and 6% respectively. By comparison, the proportion convicted of *Crimes against the person* (62% in 2002/03) has fallen only 1 percentage point during the last five years.

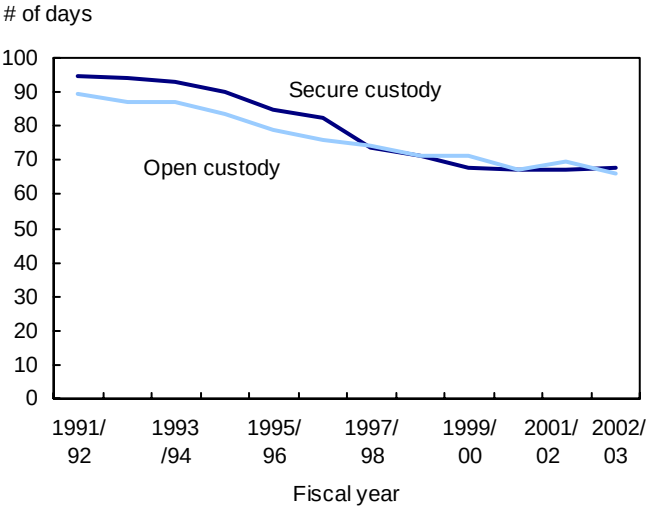
Length of secure and open custody sentences down

The mean sentence length of secure and open custody has been getting shorter **(Figure 7)**. In 1991/92, the mean length of secure custody was 95 days. For the next eight years, the mean sentence length for secure custody declined; however, in the last four years, from 1999/00 to 2002/03, the mean sentence length has remained stable, fluctuating between 67 and 68 days.

The mean length of sentence to open custody has also been getting shorter. In 1991/92, the average open custody sentence was 90 days, compared to 71 days in 1998/99 and 66 days in 2002/03.

Figure 7

Average length of custodial sentences in youth courts getting shorter



Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

27. For further information on the rate of youth charged by police, see Wallace, M., (2003), and Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 252-0014.

In contrast to custody, youth probation sentences are getting longer, moving from a mean of 316 days in 1991/92 to 363 days in 1998/99 and 375 days in 2002/03. The mean fine amount is also getting higher. Despite some minor fluctuations, the average fine imposed on youth increased from $151 in 1991/92 to $211 in 2002/03[28].

Methodology

The Youth Court Survey (YCS) is a census of *Criminal Code* and *Other Federal Statute* offences heard in youth court for persons aged 12 to 17 years (up to the 18th birthday) at the time of the offence. Every effort is made by survey respondents and the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) to ensure complete survey coverage.

Primary unit of analysis

The primary unit of analysis is the case, defined as one or more charges against a young person disposed of on the same day. The YCS adopted the Adult Criminal Court Survey definition of a case during the 2001/02 reference year, in an effort to make the two surveys more consistent. Previously, case counts for the YCS were based on those charges against a young person that had the same day of first appearance.

This change has produced case counts that are slightly lower than those previously released in *Juristats* prior to the 2001/02 reference period and other YCS reports. However, trend data presented in this *Juristat* are based on the new definition to ensure data comparability.

Counting procedures for cases with more than one charge

Since a case is identified by a single charge, in cases with more than one charge it is necessary to determine the charge that will represent the case. In multiple-charge cases, the "most serious decision" rule is applied. Decisions are ranked from the most to least serious as follows: transfer to adult court; guilty; other decision (e.g. not fit to stand trial); stay of proceedings; charge withdrawn; or transfer to other jurisdiction; and not guilty or charged dismissed. In cases where two or more offences have resulted in the same decision (e.g., guilty), the "most serious offence" rule is applied. All charges are ranked according to a seriousness scale based on the average length of prison sentence imposed on convicted charges between 1994/95 and 2000/01. If two charges have equal results according to this criterion, information about the sentence type (e.g., prison, probation, and fine) is considered. If the representative charge for the case still cannot be determined, the magnitude of the sentence is considered.

The most serious sentence is determined by the effect that the sentence has on the young person. Sentences are ordered from most to least significant as follows: secure custody, open custody, probation, fine, compensation, pay purchaser (a dollar amount paid back to the innocent purchaser of stolen goods), compensation in kind, community service order, restitution, prohibition/seizure/forfeiture, other sentences, conditional discharge and absolute discharge.

Factors influencing comparability of youth court statistics among jurisdictions

The reader is advised that the use of the decisions 'stay' and 'withdrawn' for administrative purposes (e.g., to reduce charges or to correct details on an information) varies by jurisdiction. To terminate and recommence a case for administrative purposes has been found to inflate the total number of cases reported to the YCS. Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon are most affected by this practice. Consequently the reader is encouraged, where possible, to analyze cases with guilty findings to increase comparability among the jurisdictions.

Differences in data over time and across jurisdictions result from a number of factors that reflect how the *YOA* has been implemented. Pre-court screening procedures may affect the number of youth appearing in court. The Crown Attorney, for example, may decide not to proceed with a charge, or the initial charge may be changed. A youth may also be diverted from the court process into an Alternative Measures program (either before or after police lay charges), a police or Crown diversion program.

Alternative Measures (AM) programs are generally reserved for first-time offenders and are often limited to specific types of less serious offences, although young offenders committing more serious offences can be considered for acceptance in the program in most jurisdictions. Except for New Brunswick, Ontario and Yukon, all AM programs are combined pre-and post-charge programs where the preferences, and the general practices, are to refer youth at the pre-charge stage (i.e., before charges are laid). In New Brunswick, the AM program operates at the pre-charge stage only. In Ontario, youth are only referred to AM programs at the post-charge stage (i.e., after charges are laid). In Yukon, the general practice is to refer youth to the AM program at the post-charge stage, although, on occasion, they may be referred at the pre-charge stage. Alternative measures cases are excluded from YCS data either in the jurisdiction or at CCJS, if they are identified. Nevertheless, differences in procedures and eligibility requirements of these programs influence the volume and characteristics of cases heard in youth courts.

28. Fine amounts are given in current dollars.

Table 1

Youth Court Charges and Cases, Canada, 2002/03

	Charges		Cases	
Offence group	#	%	#	%
Total Offences	**205,146**	**100.0**	**84,592**	**100.0**
Crimes Against the Person	**37,633**	**18.3**	**22,462**	**26.6**
Homicide	48	0.0	44	0.1
Attempted murder	76	0.0	43	0.1
Robbery	4,775	2.3	2,932	3.5
Sexual assault	2,188	1.1	1,115	1.3
Other sexual offences	1,218	0.6	566	0.7
Major assault	7,693	3.8	*4,935*	*5.8*
Common assault	13,934	6.8	8,968	10.6
Uttering threats	6,240	3.0	3,244	3.8
Criminal harassment	442	0.2	208	0.2
Other crimes against persons	1,019	0.5	407	0.5
Crimes Against Property	**75,060**	**36.6**	**32,465**	**38.4**
Theft	27,539	13.4	12,913	15.3
Break and enter	14,023	6.8	7,415	8.8
Fraud	3,885	1.9	1,411	1.7
Mischief	14,221	6.9	4,247	5.0
Possess stolen property	14,571	7.1	6,039	7.1
Other property crimes	821	0.4	440	0.5
Administration of Justice	**28,057**	**13.7**	**7,790**	**9.2**
Fail to appear	3,010	1.5	1,044	1.2
Breach of probation	877	0.4	249	0.3
Unlawfully at large	1,729	0.8	1,153	1.4
Fail to comply with order	21,684	10.6	4,996	5.9
Other admin. justice	757	0.4	348	0.4
Other *Criminal Code*	**13,680**	**6.7**	**4,267**	**5.0**
Weapons	4,944	2.4	1,539	1.8
Prostitution	78	0.0	25	0.0
Disturbing the peace	916	0.4	384	0.5
Residual Criminal Code	7,742	3.8	2,319	2.7
Total *Criminal Code* (excluding traffic)	**154,430**	**75.3**	**66,984**	**79.2**
***Criminal Code* Traffic**	**3,464**	**1.7**	**1,225**	**1.4**
Impaired driving	1,653	0.8	658	0.8
Other Criminal Code traffic	1,811	0.9	567	0.7
Total *Criminal Code*	**157,894**	**77.0**	**68,209**	**80.6**
Other Federal Statute Total	**47,252**	**23.0**	**16,383**	**19.4**
Drug possession	6,905	3.4	4,137	4.9
Drug trafficking	2,992	1.5	1,770	2.1
Young Offenders Act	37,143	18.1	10,325	12.2
Residual federal statutes	212	0.1	151	0.2

Notes: *Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.*
Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 2

Cases Heard in Youth Court by Offence Category and Age of Accused, Canada, 2002/03

Offence Category	Total cases	Age of accused															
		12		13		14		15		16		17		Other	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Offences	84,592	2,459	2.9	6,144	7.3	11,757	13.9	17,672	20.9	21,400	25.3	23,783	28.1	1,377	1.6
Crimes Against the Person	22,462	1,047	4.7	2,232	9.9	3,473	15.5	4,873	21.7	5,174	23.0	5374	23.9	289	1.3
Crimes Against Property	32,465	1,101	3.4	2,638	8.1	5,056	15.6	6,906	21.3	8,138	25.1	8,288	25.5	338	1.0
Administration of Justice	7,790	125	1.6	453	5.8	1,024	13.1	1,618	20.8	2,020	25.9	2,336	30.0	214	2.7
Other *Criminal Code* Offences	4,267	85	2.0	231	5.4	458	10.7	804	18.8	1,221	28.6	1,417	33.2	51	1.2
Criminal Code Traffic	1,225	7	0.6	7	0.6	41	3.3	93	7.6	309	25.2	763	62.3	5	0.4
Drug Offences	5,907	28	0.5	144	2.4	462	7.8	1,045	17.7	1,750	29.6	2,423	41.0	55	0.9
Young Offenders Act	10,325	66	0.6	434	4.2	1,230	11.9	2,310	22.4	2,742	26.6	3,119	30.2	424	4.1
Other Federal Statutes	151	0	0.0	5	3.3	13	8.6	23	15.2	46	30.5	63	41.7	1	0.7

Notes: *Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.*
Age of accused is at the time of offence.
Other age group includes cases where the offender was older than 17 at the time of the offence (i.e., YOA section 26 and 50) or the age was unknown.
Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 3

Cases before Youth Courts by Type of Decision, Provinces and Territories, 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Total Cases	Decision									
		Found guilty		Acquittal		Stayed		Withdrawn/ Dismissed		Other	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Canada	**84,592**	**50,433**	**59.6**	**1,098**	**1.3**	**10,384**	**12.3**	**22,388**	**26.5**	**289**	**0.3**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,699	1,078	63.4	0	0.0	118	6.9	496	29.2	7	0.4
Prince Edward Island	300	194	64.7	2	0.7	77	25.7	27	9.0	0	0.0
Nova Scotia	2,213	1,290	58.3	53	2.4	0	0.0	862	39.0	8	0.4
New Brunswick	1,708	1,466	85.8	15	0.9	0	0.0	219	12.8	8	0.5
Quebec	8,534	5,986	70.1	580	6.8	845	9.9	1,066	12.5	57	0.7
Ontario	38,584	21,689	56.2	143	0.4	3,830	9.9	12,850	33.3	72	0.2
Manitoba	4,050	2,468	60.9	42	1.0	1,523	37.6	9	0.2	8	0.2
Saskatchewan	7,749	4,101	52.9	42	0.5	1,118	14.4	2,473	31.9	15	0.2
Alberta	11,362	6,965	61.3	101	0.9	144	1.3	4,077	35.9	75	0.7
British Columbia	7,494	4,679	62.4	119	1.6	2,625	35.0	34	0.5	37	0.5
Yukon	210	72	34.3	1	0.5	60	28.6	75	35.7	2	1.0
Northwest Territories	443	283	63.9	0	0.0	14	3.2	146	33.0	0	0.0
Nunavut	246	162	65.9	0	0.0	30	12.2	54	22.0	0	0.0

Notes: *Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.*
Found guilty decisions include absolute and conditional discharges.
Other decisions include transferred to adult court, transferred to another province/territory, unfit to stand trial and not guilty by reason of insanity.
1. In Newfoundland and Labrador, the terms 'acquittal' and 'dismissed' are used interchangeably.
Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 4

Youth Court Cases with Convictions by Type of Sentence, Canada, 2002/03

Most serious offence	Total convicted cases	Type of sentence for most serious offence											
		Secure custody		Open custody		Probation		Fine		Community Service		Other	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Offences	**50,433**	**7,278**	**14.4**	**7,049**	**14.0**	**35,356**	**70.1**	**3,449**	**6.8**	**13,674**	**27.1**	**15,699**	**31.1**
Crimes Against the Person	**13,946**	**1,996**	**14.3**	**1,966**	**14.1**	**11,933**	**85.6**	**257**	**1.8**	**3,425**	**24.6**	**4,906**	**35.2**
Homicide	19	14	73.7	3	15.8	10	52.6	0	0.0	1	5.3	12	63.2
Attempted murder	14	9	64.3	2	14.3	14	100.0	0	0.0	2	14.3	12	85.7
Robbery	1,833	451	24.6	458	25.0	1,637	89.3	15	0.8	486	26.5	898	49.0
Sexual assault	658	82	12.5	88	13.4	617	93.8	3	0.5	107	16.3	229	34.8
Other sexual offences	258	33	12.8	35	13.6	247	95.7	0	0.0	31	12.0	66	25.6
Major assault	3,113	537	17.3	482	15.5	2,741	88.1	56	1.8	809	26.0	1,257	40.4
Common assault	5,916	579	9.8	586	9.9	4,898	82.8	146	2.5	1,574	26.6	1,822	30.8
Uttering threats	1,829	246	13.4	271	14.8	1,507	82.4	29	1.6	333	18.2	490	26.8
Criminal harassment	121	12	9.9	10	8.3	105	86.8	3	2.5	36	29.8	43	35.5
Other crimes against persons	185	33	17.8	31	16.8	157	84.9	5	2.7	46	24.9	77	41.6
Crimes Against Property	**18,863**	**2,114**	**11.2**	**2,485**	**13.2**	**14,417**	**76.4**	**917**	**4.9**	**6,318**	**33.5**	**6,084**	**32.3**
Theft	7,352	661	9.0	863	11.7	5,254	71.5	514	7.0	2,483	33.8	2,413	32.8
Break and enter	5,210	788	15.1	942	18.1	4,443	85.3	67	1.3	1,815	34.8	1,429	27.4
Fraud	866	84	9.7	94	10.9	659	76.1	47	5.4	271	31.3	351	40.5
Mischief	2,231	114	5.1	111	5.0	1,632	73.2	137	6.1	818	36.7	1,010	45.3
Possess stolen property	2,948	440	14.9	445	15.1	2,197	74.5	149	5.1	825	28.0	805	27.3
Other property crimes	256	27	10.5	30	11.7	232	90.6	3	1.2	106	41.4	76	29.7
Administration of Justice	**4,444**	**1,269**	**28.6**	**758**	**17.1**	**1,926**	**43.3**	**366**	**8.2**	**617**	**13.9**	**756**	**17.0**
Fail to appear	488	110	22.5	58	11.9	223	45.7	63	12.9	73	15.0	82	16.8
Breach of probation	88	18	20.5	15	17.0	48	54.5	8	9.1	25	28.4	10	11.4
Unlawfully at large	1,023	663	64.8	242	23.7	182	17.8	6	0.6	29	2.8	43	4.2
Fail to comply with order	2,623	457	17.4	429	16.4	1,310	49.9	266	10.1	421	16.1	555	21.2
Other admin. justice	222	21	9.5	14	6.3	163	73.4	23	10.4	69	31.1	66	29.7
Other *Criminal Code*	**2,295**	**255**	**11.1**	**230**	**10.0**	**1,714**	**74.7**	**144**	**6.3**	**586**	**25.5**	**876**	**38.2**
Weapons	848	83	9.8	72	8.5	670	79.0	35	4.1	191	22.5	454	53.5
Prostitution	16	6	37.5	1	6.3	11	68.8	1	6.3	1	6.3	4	25.0
Disturbing the peace	215	6	2.8	3	1.4	141	65.6	35	16.3	67	31.2	80	37.2
Residual Criminal Code	1,216	160	13.2	154	12.7	892	73.4	73	6.0	327	26.9	338	27.8
Total *Criminal Code* (excluding traffic)	**39,548**	**5,634**	**14.2**	**5,439**	**13.8**	**29,990**	**75.8**	**1,684**	**4.3**	**10,946**	**27.7**	**12,622**	**31.9**
***Criminal Code* Traffic**	**833**	**42**	**5.0**	**49**	**5.9**	**386**	**46.3**	**410**	**49.2**	**185**	**22.2**	**634**	**76.1**
Impaired driving	494	1	0.2	5	1.0	138	27.9	344	69.6	103	20.9	436	88.3
Other Criminal Code traffic	339	41	12.1	44	13.0	248	73.2	66	19.5	82	24.2	198	58.4
Total *Criminal Code*	**40,381**	**5,676**	**14.1**	**5,488**	**13.6**	**30,376**	**75.2**	**2,094**	**5.2**	**11,131**	**27.6**	**13,256**	**32.8**
Other Federal Statute Total	**10,052**	**1,602**	**15.9**	**1,561**	**15.5**	**4,980**	**49.5**	**1,355**	**13.5**	**2,543**	**25.3**	**2,443**	**24.3**
Drug possession	1,764	48	2.7	41	2.3	1,037	58.8	361	20.5	502	28.5	816	46.3
Drug trafficking	1,081	111	10.3	93	8.6	879	81.3	108	10.0	457	42.3	571	52.8
Young Offenders Act	7,110	1,443	20.3	1,427	20.1	3,038	42.7	829	11.7	1,567	22.0	1,036	14.6
Other federal statutes	97	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	26.8	57	58.8	17	17.5	20	20.6

Notes: *The sentence types presented are not mutually exclusive and will not add to 100.*

Other sentences include absolute discharge, restitution, prohibition, seizure, forfeiture, compensation, pay purchaser, essays, apologies, counseling programs and conditional discharge.

Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 5

Sentences in Youth Courts, Provinces and Territories, 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Total convicted cases	Type of sentence: Secure custody #	Secure custody %	Open custody #	Open custody %	Probation #	Probation %	Fine #	Fine %	Community Service #	Community Service %	Other #	Other %
Canada	**50,433**	**7,278**	**14.4**	**7,049**	**14.0**	**35,356**	**70.1**	**3,449**	**6.8**	**13,674**	**27.1**	**15,699**	**31.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,078	282	26.2	153	14.2	755	70.0	36	3.3	202	18.7	211	19.6
Prince Edward Island	194	39	20.1	42	21.6	141	72.7	21	10.8	0	0.0	69	35.6
Nova Scotia	1,290	24	1.9	393	30.5	930	72.1	91	7.1	354	27.4	224	17.4
New Brunswick	1,466	235	16.0	202	13.8	984	67.1	94	6.4	0	0.0	286	19.5
Quebec	5,986	819	13.7	515	8.6	4,405	73.6	257	4.3	2,785	46.5	2,480	41.4
Ontario	21,689	3,031	14.0	3,398	15.7	17,272	79.6	857	4.0	5,376	24.8	6,156	28.4
Manitoba	2,468	277	11.2	422	17.1	1,537	62.3	217	8.8	546	22.1	1,518	61.5
Saskatchewan	4,101	873	21.3	458	11.2	2,365	57.7	215	5.2	1,268	30.9	680	16.6
Alberta	6,965	1,038	14.9	405	5.8	3,152	45.3	1,404	20.2	1,582	22.7	2,578	37.0
British Columbia	4,679	563	12.0	953	20.4	3,479	74.4	218	4.7	1,389	29.7	1,303	27.8
Yukon	72	18	25.0	18	25.0	29	40.3	1	1.4	10	13.9	23	31.9
Northwest Territories	283	53	18.7	63	22.3	172	60.8	36	12.7	96	33.9	61	21.6
Nunavut	162	26	16.0	27	16.7	135	83.3	2	1.2	66	40.7	110	67.9

Notes: *The sentence types presented are not mutually exclusive and will not add to 100.*
Other sentences include absolute discharge, restitution, prohibition, seizure, forfeiture, compensation, pay purchaser, essays, apologies, counselling programs and conditional discharge.

Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 6

Cases heard in Youth Courts, Canada, 1998/99 to 2002/03

Offence category		1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	% change from 1998/99 to 2002/03	% change from 1991/92 to 2002/03
Total cases	number	92,867	87,600	87,617	85,640	84,592		
	% change in the number of cases*	-4.4	-5.7	0.0	-2.3	-1.2	-8.9	-19.8
Crimes against the person	number	23,204	22,432	22,674	22,510	22,462		
	% change in the number of cases*	1.2	-3.3	1.1	-0.7	-0.2	-3.2	25.4
Crimes against property	number	40,148	35,518	34,694	33,086	32,465		
	% change in the number of cases*	-8.2	-11.5	-2.3	-4.6	-1.9	-19.1	-46.9
Administration of Justice	number	8,154	7,551	7,917	7,698	7,790		
	% change in the number of cases*	-4.0	-7.4	4.8	-2.8	1.2	-4.5	-3.7
Other *Criminal Code* offences	number	4,791	4,566	4,506	4,525	4,267		
	% change in the number of cases*	-6.4	-4.7	-1.3	0.4	-5.7	-10.9	-35.3
***Criminal Code* Traffic**	number	1,240	1,238	1,166	1,211	1,225		
	% change in the number of cases*	-12.1	-0.2	-5.8	3.9	1.2	-1.2	-35.8
Drug-related offences	number	4,300	4,956	5,767	6,058	5,907		
	% change in the number of cases*	5.6	15.3	16.4	5.0	-2.5	37.4	207.7
***YOA* offences**	number	10,916	11,217	10,766	10,414	10,325		
	% change in the number of cases*	-2.0	2.8	-4.0	-3.3	-0.9	-5.4	34.6
Residual federal statute offences	number	114	122	127	138	151		
	% change in the number of cases*	-52.9	7.0	4.1	8.7	9.4	32.5	-51.9

** refers to the previous year.*

Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 7

Cases before Youth Courts, Rate per 10,000 Youths, Canada and Provinces, 1998/99 to 2002/03

	Rate of cases per 10,000 youths					% change 2001/02 to 2002/03	% change 1998/99 to 2002/03	% change 1991/92 to 2002/03
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03			
Canada	**379**	**357**	**357**	**347**	**338**	**-2**	**-11**	**-27**
Newfoundland and Labrador	370	324	323	379	386	2	4	-6
Prince Edward Island	246	238	145	244	241	-1	-2	-44
Nova Scotia	404	366	359	339	290	-14	-28	-32
New Brunswick	300	338	309	306	287	-6	-4	-10
Quebec	188	188	175	184	156	-15	-17	-8
Ontario	419	386	419	399	400	0	-4	-23
Manitoba	632	521	493	466	401	-14	-37	-42
Saskatchewan	682	746	761	789	818	4	20	-4
Alberta	535	474	452	433	419	-3	-22	-49
British Columbia	306	303	252	220	233	6	-24	-51
Yukon	1,114	970	965	769	748	-3	-33	-38
Northwest Territories	889	903	692	883	1,061	20	…	…
Nunavut	…	386	659	644	675	5	…	…

… not applicable

Notes: *Due to the creation of Nunavut from the Northwest Territories, data collected prior to 1999/00 cannot be compared to data collected after that date for these jurisdictions. Reliable data are not available for the first year of reporting in Nunavut.*

Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 8

Decisions in Youth Courts, Canada, 1998/99 to 2002/03

Year		Total cases	Type of decision				
			Guilty	Acquitted	Stay	Withdrawn / dismissed	Other
1998/99	No. of cases	92,867	59,385	1,334	10,233	21,505	410
	% of total cases	100.0	63.9	1.4	11.0	23.2	0.4
1999/00	No. of cases	87,600	55,534	1,163	9,921	20,482	500
	% of total cases	100.0	63.4	1.3	11.3	23.4	0.6
2000/01	No. of cases	87,617	53,283	1,186	10,282	22,511	355
	% of total cases	100.0	60.8	1.4	11.7	25.7	0.4
2001/02	No. of cases	85,640	51,952	1,132	10,114	22,024	418
	% of total cases	100.0	60.7	1.3	11.8	25.7	0.5
2002/03	No. of cases	84,592	50,433	1,098	10,384	22,388	289
	% of total cases	100.0	59.6	1.3	12.3	26.5	0.3

Notes: *Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.*

Other decisions include transfers to adult court, transfers to another jurisdiction, unfit to stand trial and not guilty by reason of insanity.

Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 9

Youth Case Convictions, by Type of Sentence for Most Serious Offence, Canada, 1998/99 to 2002/03

			Type of sentence for most serious offence											
		Total convicted	Secure custody		Open custody		Probation		Fine		Community Service		Other	
Year	Offence category	cases	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1998/99	Total offences	59,385	8,855	14.9	9,637	16.2	38,285	64.5	4,700	7.9	17,926	30.2	15,796	26.6
	Crimes Against the Person	14,675	2,221	15.1	2,545	17.3	11,457	78.1	428	2.9	4,147	28.3	3,784	25.8
	Crimes Against Property	25,719	3,066	11.9	3,790	14.7	18,094	70.4	1,485	5.8	9,249	36.0	7,454	29.0
	Administration of Justice	4,965	1,611	32.4	1,053	21.2	1,750	35.2	422	8.5	728	14.7	1,152	23.2
	Other *Criminal Code*	2,678	292	10.9	304	11.4	1,845	68.9	224	8.4	772	28.8	761	28.4
	Criminal Code Traffic	897	37	4.1	49	5.5	338	37.7	513	57.2	170	19.0	677	75.5
	Drug Offences	2,686	189	7.0	217	8.1	1,697	63.2	533	19.8	1,004	37.4	712	26.5
	YOA	7,680	1,439	18.7	1,679	21.9	3,086	40.2	1,031	13.4	1,842	24.0	1,252	16.3
	Other Federal Statutes	85	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	21.2	64	75.3	14	16.5	4	4.7
1999/00	Total offences	55,534	8,102	14.6	8,509	15.3	35,554	64.0	4,484	8.1	15,922	28.7	21,228	38.2
	Crimes Against the Person	13,939	1,971	14.1	2,211	15.9	11,002	78.9	393	2.8	3,771	27.1	6,248	44.8
	Crimes Against Property	22,695	2,769	12.2	3,102	13.7	15,792	69.6	1,313	5.8	7,694	33.9	8,988	39.6
	Administration of Justice	4,476	1,359	30.4	956	21.4	1,600	35.7	407	9.1	652	14.6	1,179	26.3
	Other *Criminal Code*	2,567	255	9.9	276	10.8	1,702	66.3	247	9.6	697	27.2	1,200	46.7
	Criminal Code Traffic	914	56	6.1	47	5.1	331	36.2	517	56.6	205	22.4	702	76.8
	Drug Offences	2,994	184	6.1	235	7.8	1,959	65.4	577	19.3	1,079	36.0	1,206	40.3
	YOA	7,867	1,507	19.2	1,681	21.4	3,147	40.0	974	12.4	1,806	23.0	1,694	21.5
	Other Federal Statutes	82	1	1.2	1	1.2	21	25.6	56	68.3	18	22.0	11	13.4
2000/01	Total offences	53,283	7,978	15.0	8,269	15.5	34,435	64.6	3,984	7.5	14,398	27.0	13,608	25.5
	Crimes Against the Person	13,729	2,010	14.6	2,218	16.2	10,735	78.2	310	2.3	3,339	24.3	3,777	27.5
	Crimes Against Property	20,908	2,505	12.0	2,907	13.9	14,793	70.8	1,139	5.4	6,754	32.3	5,717	27.3
	Administration of Justice	4,591	1,440	31.4	908	19.8	1,772	38.6	376	8.2	614	13.4	635	13.8
	Other *Criminal Code*	2,458	312	12.7	280	11.4	1,646	67.0	189	7.7	584	23.8	820	33.4
	Criminal Code Traffic	796	40	5.0	49	6.2	301	37.8	419	52.6	183	23.0	600	75.4
	Drug Offences	3,252	205	6.3	222	6.8	2,197	67.6	573	17.6	1,142	35.1	1,154	35.5
	YOA	7,461	1,466	19.6	1,685	22.6	2,971	39.8	924	12.4	1,760	23.6	889	11.9
	Other Federal Statutes	88	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	22.7	54	61.4	22	25.0	16	18.2
2001/02	Total offences	51,952	7,720	14.9	7,339	14.1	34,083	65.6	3,719	7.2	14,223	27.4	15,973	30.7
	Crimes Against the Person	13,798	1,969	14.3	2,005	14.5	10,935	79.3	289	2.1	3,426	24.8	4,578	33.2
	Crimes Against Property	19,779	2,414	12.2	2,541	12.8	14,197	71.8	987	5.0	6,507	32.9	6,376	32.2
	Administration of Justice	4,489	1,335	29.7	857	19.1	1,709	38.1	385	8.6	659	14.7	867	19.3
	Other *Criminal Code*	2,534	297	11.7	240	9.5	1,758	69.4	188	7.4	685	27.0	896	35.4
	Criminal Code Traffic	859	59	6.9	48	5.6	370	43.1	417	48.5	185	21.5	628	73.1
	Drug Offences	3,290	182	5.5	186	5.7	2,174	66.1	557	16.9	1,143	34.7	1,465	44.5
	YOA	7,112	1,463	20.6	1,462	20.6	2,919	41.0	842	11.8	1,594	22.4	1,152	16.2
	Other Federal Statutes	91	1	1.1	0	0.0	21	23.1	54	59.3	24	26.4	11	12.1
2002/03	Total offences	50,433	7,278	14.4	7,049	14.0	35,356	70.1	3,449	6.8	13,674	27.1	15,699	31.1
	Crimes Against the Person	13,946	1,996	14.3	1,966	14.1	11,933	85.6	257	1.8	3,425	24.6	4,906	35.2
	Crimes Against Property	18,863	2,114	11.2	2,485	13.2	14,417	76.4	917	4.9	6,318	33.5	6,084	32.3
	Administration of Justice	4,444	1,269	28.6	758	17.1	1,926	43.3	366	8.2	617	13.9	756	17.0
	Other *Criminal Code*	2,295	255	11.1	230	10.0	1,714	74.7	144	6.3	586	25.5	876	38.2
	Criminal Code Traffic	833	42	5.0	49	5.9	386	46.3	410	49.2	185	22.2	634	76.1
	Drug Offences	2,845	159	5.6	134	4.7	1,916	67.3	469	16.5	959	33.7	1,387	48.8
	YOA	7,110	1,443	20.3	1,427	20.1	3,038	42.7	829	11.7	1,567	22.0	1,036	14.6
	Other Federal Statutes	97	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	26.8	57	58.8	17	17.5	20	20.6

Notes: *The sentence types presented are not mutually exclusive and will not add to 100.*
Other sentences include absolute discharge, restitution, prohibition, seizure, forfeiture, compensation, pay purchaser, essays, apologies, counselling programs and conditional discharge.

Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 10

Mean and Median Length of Secure Custody Sentence, Canada, 1998/99 to 2002/03

	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
Most serious offence	Mean (days)	Median (days)	Mean (days)	Median (days)	Mean (days)	Median (days)	Mean (days)	Median (days)	Mean (days)	Median (days)
Total Offences	**71**	**30**	**68**	**30**	**67**	**30**	**67**	**30**	**68**	**30**
Crimes Against the Person	**111**	**60**	**107**	**60**	**106**	**52**	**110**	**60**	**114**	**60**
Homicide	539	480	704	525	777	780	1,404	1,080	825	725
Attempted murder	582	540	380	363	263	150	377	315	378	360
Robbery	160	120	165	120	177	90	185	120	189	150
Sexual assault	248	180	204	180	173	149	161	90	183	105
Other sexual offences	197	120	156	90	149	90	165	150	189	180
Major assault	101	60	91	60	105	60	101	60	109	60
Common assault	54	30	51	30	50	30	54	30	49	30
Uttering threats	68	35	62	30	65	30	65	30	47	30
Criminal harassment	65	30	47	30	100	60	64	75	52	23
Other crimes against persons	148	90	165	105	161	90	194	180	206	180
Crimes Against Property	**82**	**60**	**78**	**54**	**79**	**45**	**75**	**42**	**74**	**40**
Theft	56	30	58	30	52	30	60	30	50	30
Break and enter	108	90	104	90	112	90	101	72	98	68
Fraud	61	30	54	30	61	30	53	30	77	38
Mischief	50	30	42	21	48	20	40	20	45	21
Possess stolen property	70	45	69	30	69	45	66	40	70	32
Other property crimes	131	75	132	90	145	120	82	83	96	45
Administration of Justice	**35**	**24**	**34**	**21**	**32**	**20**	**33**	**20**	**34**	**21**
Fail to appear	28	15	22	15	20	11	18	7	25	11
Breach of probation	32	15	30	14	21	18	22	11	10	2
Unlawfully at large	42	30	43	30	42	30	43	30	43	30
Fail to comply with order	21	10	21	10	20	10	21	9	24	10
Other admin. justice	32	30	44	30	38	30	47	30	31	5
Other *Criminal Code*	**69**	**31**	**66**	**30**	**68**	**30**	**61**	**30**	**69**	**30**
Weapons	63	42	63	39	58	30	54	30	59	30
Prostitution	188	38	113	60	31	31	30	30	171	76
Disturbing the peace	79	79	10	10	17	15	10	2	22	5
Residual Criminal Code	67	30	66	30	75	30	66	30	72	30
Total *Criminal Code* (excluding traffic)	**80**	**30**	**77**	**30**	**76**	**30**	**76**	**30**	**79**	**30**
***Criminal Code* Traffic**	**127**	**90**	**110**	**90**	**85**	**60**	**110**	**90**	**83**	**60**
Impaired driving	420	420	87	38	39	10	37	7	1	1
Other Criminal Code traffic	119	90	114	90	94	60	122	90	85	60
Total *Criminal Code*	**80**	**31**	**78**	**30**	**76**	**30**	**77**	**30**	**79**	**30**
Other Federal Statute Total	**33**	**15**	**33**	**14**	**33**	**15**	**31**	**15**	**29**	**14**
Drug possession	25	7	31	9	30	12	27	7	26	7
Drug trafficking	86	60	104	90	91	60	73	45	78	30
Young Offenders Act	28	15	26	14	27	14	27	15	25	14
Other federal statutes	…	…	11	11	…	…	1	1	…	…

... not applicable

Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 11

Mean and Median Length of Open Custody Sentence, Canada, 1998/99 to 2002/03

	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
Most serious offence	Mean (days)	Median (days)	Mean (days)	Median (days)	Mean (days)	Median (days)	Mean (days)	Median (days)	Mean (days)	Median (days)
Total Offences	**71**	**42**	**71**	**40**	**67**	**30**	**70**	**36**	**66**	**30**
Crimes Against the Person	**92**	**60**	**93**	**60**	**89**	**60**	**93**	**60**	**90**	**60**
Homicide	143	120	300	300	475	363	203	203	580	360
Attempted murder	18	18	90	90	150	113	380	360	450	450
Robbery	127	90	127	90	123	90	127	90	128	90
Sexual assault	164	120	182	150	151	120	190	135	192	180
Other sexual offences	179	180	151	90	129	120	155	120	161	120
Major assault	89	60	85	60	88	60	85	60	83	60
Common assault	60	30	61	30	58	30	58	30	59	30
Uttering threats	73	45	75	60	73	60	68	30	54	30
Criminal harassment	58	54	57	30	88	38	107	30	100	90
Other crimes against persons	115	90	125	90	123	90	147	120	107	90
Crimes Against Property	**81**	**60**	**83**	**60**	**76**	**60**	**80**	**60**	**73**	**60**
Theft	64	35	60	30	56	30	63	30	58	30
Break and enter	103	90	110	90	99	90	101	90	94	90
Fraud	65	53	73	50	53	30	76	45	59	43
Mischief	45	30	53	30	60	30	53	30	49	30
Possess stolen property	67	60	69	60	67	59	71	60	65	45
Other property crimes	108	90	78	60	120	90	96	90	118	90
Administration of Justice	**33**	**21**	**36**	**21**	**35**	**21**	**36**	**30**	**33**	**30**
Fail to appear	41	30	30	15	39	28	44	30	40	30
Breach of probation	33	21	28	30	30	30	44	30	17	14
Unlawfully at large	30	21	34	25	33	21	35	30	30	30
Fail to comply with order	32	15	39	20	35	21	35	21	34	21
Other admin. justice	63	30	40	30	63	60	60	30	32	30
Other *Criminal Code*	**72**	**45**	**76**	**60**	**74**	**45**	**75**	**60**	**74**	**60**
Weapons	71	58	74	55	69	48	73	60	69	30
Prostitution	26	30	31	31	25	30	120	120	180	180
Disturbing the peace	29	19	22	22	8	8	58	31	120	90
Residual Criminal Code	74	45	78	60	78	45	76	60	75	60
Total *Criminal Code* (excluding traffic)	**78**	**60**	**79**	**60**	**75**	**45**	**78**	**60**	**74**	**45**
***Criminal Code* Traffic**	**114**	**90**	**85**	**45**	**98**	**60**	**91**	**60**	**84**	**60**
Impaired driving	210	225	145	180	70	60	30	30	74	90
Other Criminal Code traffic	105	90	75	45	100	60	92	60	85	60
Total *Criminal Code*	**78**	**60**	**79**	**60**	**75**	**45**	**78**	**60**	**74**	**45**
Other Federal Statute Total	**43**	**30**	**43**	**30**	**42**	**30**	**43**	**30**	**38**	**21**
Drug possession	36	10	19	10	27	12	52	15	48	10
Drug trafficking	75	45	87	60	79	60	80	60	92	60
Young Offenders Act	40	30	39	30	39	30	39	30	34	21
Other federal statutes	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...

... not applicable

Source: *Youth Court Survey, Candian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 12

Mean and Median Length of Probation Sentence, Canada, 1998/99 to 2002/03

	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
Most serious offence	Mean (days)	Median (days)	Mean (days)	Median (days)	Mean (days)	Median (days)	Mean (days)	Median (days)	Mean (days)	Median (days)
Total Offences	**363**	**360**	**362**	**360**	**367**	**360**	**368**	**360**	**375**	**360**
Crimes Against the Person	**395**	**360**	**395**	**360**	**400**	**360**	**402**	**360**	**410**	**360**
Homicide	610	540	395	360	693	725	450	360	553	630
Attempted murder	523	630	410	375	545	540	458	360	489	405
Robbery	429	360	424	360	441	360	436	360	455	360
Sexual assault	523	540	530	540	539	540	519	540	534	540
Other sexual offences	549	540	534	540	563	540	545	540	574	540
Major assault	408	360	398	360	408	360	408	360	419	360
Common assault	356	360	359	360	361	360	367	360	368	360
Uttering threats	382	360	393	360	393	360	391	360	405	360
Criminal harassment	395	360	367	360	361	360	367	360	388	360
Other crimes against persons	401	360	426	360	410	360	423	360	441	360
Crimes Against Property	**360**	**360**	**358**	**360**	**362**	**360**	**362**	**360**	**369**	**360**
Theft	334	360	331	360	340	360	338	360	350	360
Break and enter	395	360	396	360	395	360	393	360	401	360
Fraud	372	360	367	360	372	360	378	360	378	360
Mischief	314	360	320	360	326	360	323	360	327	360
Possess stolen property	362	360	362	360	365	360	373	360	371	360
Other property crimes	413	360	405	360	444	360	433	360	428	360
Administration of Justice	**340**	**360**	**342**	**360**	**354**	**360**	**351**	**360**	**351**	**360**
Fail to appear	348	360	363	360	348	360	343	360	329	360
Breach of probation	332	360	364	360	395	360	345	360	374	360
Unlawfully at large	350	360	356	360	374	360	372	360	389	360
Fail to comply with order	336	360	328	360	343	360	345	360	347	360
Other admin. justice	345	360	385	360	385	360	381	360	364	360
Other *Criminal Code*	**352**	**360**	**351**	**360**	**361**	**360**	**360**	**360**	**365**	**360**
Weapons	364	360	372	360	379	360	367	360	373	360
Prostitution	304	360	357	360	267	360	440	450	319	270
Disturbing the peace	296	300	266	210	282	270	280	360	311	360
Residual Criminal Code	356	360	349	360	361	360	369	360	368	360
Total *Criminal Code* (excluding traffic)	**371**	**360**	**370**	**360**	**376**	**360**	**376**	**360**	**384**	**360**
***Criminal Code* Traffic**	**373**	**360**	**384**	**360**	**382**	**360**	**378**	**360**	**394**	**360**
Impaired driving	339	360	345	360	352	360	331	360	338	360
Other Criminal Code traffic	413	360	423	360	408	360	411	360	425	360
Total *Criminal Code*	**371**	**360**	**371**	**360**	**376**	**360**	**376**	**360**	**384**	**360**
Other Federal Statute Total	**312**	**360**	**312**	**360**	**316**	**360**	**321**	**360**	**318**	**360**
Drug possession	290	351	288	360	292	360	294	360	290	360
Drug trafficking	353	360	359	360	365	360	357	360	368	360
Young Offenders Act	307	360	303	360	307	360	318	360	314	360
Other federal statutes	302	360	341	360	248	270	301	210	257	225

Source: *Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

For further information, please contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 19th floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6 at (613) 951-9023 or call toll-free 1 800 387-2231. To order a publication, you may telephone (613) 951-7277 or fax (613) 951-1584 or visit the Internet: infostats@statcan.ca. You may also call 1 800 267-6677 (Canada and United States) toll-free. If you order by telephone, written confirmation is not required.

Recent Juristat releases

Catalogue no. 85-002-XPE

2001

Vol. 21, no. 11 Crime Comparisons between Canada and the United States

Vol. 21, no. 12 Youth Custody and Community Services in Canada, 1999/00

2002

Vol. 22, no. 1 Case Processing in Criminal Courts, 1999/00

Vol. 22, no. 2 Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2000/01

Vol. 22, no. 3 Youth Court Statistics, 2000/01

Vol. 22, no. 4 Criminal Victimization: An International Perspective

Vol. 22, no. 5 National Trends in Intimate Partner Homicides, 1974-2000

Vol. 22, no. 6 Crime Statistics in Canada, 2001

Vol. 22, no. 7 Homicide in Canada, 2001

Vol. 22, no. 8 Youth Custody and Community Services in Canada, 2000/01

Vol. 22, no. 9 Pilot Analysis of Recidivism Among Convicted Youth and Young Adults - 1999/00

Vol. 22, no. 10 Adult Correctional Services in Canada 2000/01

Vol. 22, no. 11 Justice Spending in Canada, 2000/01

2003

Vol. 23, no. 1 Motor Vehicle Theft in Canada – 2001

Vol. 23, no. 2 Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2001/2002

Vol. 23, no. 3 Youth Court Statistics, 2001/02

Vol. 23, no. 4 Canada's Shelters for Abused Women, 2001/02

Vol. 23, no. 5 Crime Statistics in Canada, 2002

Vol. 23, no. 6 Sexual Offences in Canada

Vol. 23, no. 7 Custodial Remand in Canada, 1986/87 to 2000/01

Vol. 23, no. 8 Homicide in Canada, 2002

Vol. 23, no. 9 Impaired driving and other traffic offences - 2002

Vol. 23 no. 10 Adult criminal court statistics, 2002/03

Vol. 23 no. 11 Adult correctional services in Canada, 2001/02

2004

Vol. 24 no. 1 Trends in Drug Offences and the Role of Alcohol and Drugs in Crime