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Youth Custody and Community Services in Canada, 2001/02

by Julie Marinelli

Highlights

- On any given day in 2001/02, there was an average of approximately 34,850 youths either in custody or under supervised probation in Canada. Most of the youth correctional population were in supervised probation (90%) with 8% in sentenced custody and 2% in remand.
- The total rate of youths in correctional services including remand, sentenced custody and probation was 191 per 10,000 youth population, unchanged from 2000/01.
- The youth incarceration rate in 2001/02 was 21 per 10,000 youth population, a decrease of 9% from the previous year and a decline of 28% from its peak in 1994/95. This decline has been primarily driven by decreases in sentenced custody.
- In 2001/02, there was a daily average of 820 youths in remand; 1,200 in secure custody and 1,400 in open custody. Youth on remand represented one-quarter (24%) of all youth in custody in 2001/02 up 14% from 1992/93.
- Supervised probation increased slightly in 2001/02, where on an average month-end, approximately 31,400 youths were on supervised probation. The supervised probation rate was 163 per 10,000 youth population, a decrease of 15% since its peak in 1997/98.
- In 2001/02, there were approximately 30,500 youth admissions to custody. Remand admissions represented 50% of youth custodial admissions, with open and secure custody each accounting for about one quarter.
- Time served by youth in remand is generally short – half of all remanded youth were released within one week. Half of young offenders in secure custody (54%) and 44% in open custody were released after one month or less.
- While Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 5% of the youth population in Canada, they accounted for 25% admissions to remand, 22% of sentenced custody admissions and 17% of probation admissions in 2001/02.

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Introduction

This *Juristat* provides an overview of the youth correctional population (12 to 17 year-olds) in Canada for 2001/02. The data in this report represents youth corrections activity under the *Young Offenders Act*, as the new *Youth Criminal Justice Act* came into effect on April 1, 2003. The information in this *Juristat* describes the caseload (average counts) of the youth correctional system over a ten year period (1992/93 to 2001/02) and case-flow of youth corrections admissions for 2001/02.

The administration of the youth justice system is the responsibility of the provinces and territories. Youth correctional supervision programs include secure and open custody, custodial remand and community-based programs such as probation and community service and are administered under the authority of the provincial/territorial agencies responsible for youth corrections.

Custody is the most serious sentence that may be used against young offenders and may be either secure or open. Secure custody refers to facilities designated for secure restraint. Open custody generally refers to facilities such as residential centres or group homes where restrictions on movements are less severe.[1] Due to differences in policies and programs across provincial and territorial government departments responsible for youth justice administration there is variation in the level of restrictions in secure and open custody across Canada.

Community-based programs such as probation often include placing a number of conditions on the young offender for a specified period of time – up to two years. Probation orders, are sometimes given in combination with other sanctions, and contain a number of mandatory conditions that require the offender to keep the peace, be of good behaviour and appear before the court as required. Optional conditions may include a curfew, reporting to a probation officer, and attending school.[2]

Youth may be remanded to custody (temporary detention) based on a youth court decision that the youth poses a danger to society, that there may be a chance that the youth may not appear for their court hearing or for any other just cause, and where the detention is necessary to maintain confidence in the administration of justice. In general, most youth in custody under a "remand warrant" are awaiting a court hearing or sentencing and, as such, are held in this status for relatively short periods of time.

Box 1

This *Juristat* examines youth corrections data which are drawn from three sources. 1) The Corrections Key Indicator Report (KIR) collects average daily counts of youths in custody (remand, secure custody and open custody) and month-end probation counts. These data also form the basis for calculating incarceration and probation rates based on the number of youth in the population. 2) The Youth Custody and Community Services (YCCS) survey describes the number of admissions of youth to custody and probation according to the nature of the offence, the length of disposition ordered by the court and releases from correctional services by actual time served, as well as the characteristics of the youth. 3) The Alternative Measures (AM) survey collects data on the number of youth reaching an agreement to participate in an Alternative Measures Program according to the type of alternative measures agreement, the program outcome as well as the characteristics of the youth. Refer to Methodology section for more detail.

1. *Excerpts from Sanders, 2000.*
2. *Excerpts from Sanders, 2000.*

Box 2

Jurisdictional Comparisons

When examining the data contained in this *Juristat* and the differences between jurisdictions, it is important to consider that these results in part reflect the differences in the administration of youth justice across Canada. Factors that contribute to differences include the varying use of informal and formal diversion measures (i.e. alternative measures) across jurisdictions. Such diversion methods have an impact on both the court case-flow as well as intakes to correctional facilities and programs.

Data on remands for Ontario 12 to15 year-olds are unavailable, and therefore, the calculation of remand rates and total custody and correctional system rates excludes all Ontario data for 12 to 15 year-olds. Sentenced custody (open and secure) and probation rates include Ontario 12 to 15 year-olds.

Due to the unavailability of data Quebec is excluded from the analysis on average daily counts for remand, secure and open custody as well as month-end probation counts. The Northwest Territories has also been excluded from the analysis on month-end probation counts due to the unavailability of data.

As the data are drawn from the local information systems, they also reflect local case management practices as well as differences in the way the information is maintained in jurisdictional case management systems. Consequently, the reader is advised to consider table notes and to use caution in making direct comparisons between jurisdictions and with prior years.

The number of youths in corrections has increased slightly over the past 10 years

In 2001/02, there was a daily average of approximately 34,850[3] youths either in custody or on supervised probation among reporting jurisdictions. This represented a slight increase of 3% from 2000/01 among jurisdictions reporting both years. In 2001/02, the majority of youth (31,400) were in supervised probation, followed by 2,600 in sentenced custody and 820 in remand. In comparison to the previous year, increases occurred in probation (1%) (Table 4) and remand (2%) while sentenced custody decreased 7% (Table 2).

The total number of youths in the correctional system on an average day has increased minimally (1%), since 1992/93 when there were 34,500[4] youths. However, the average disposition/program profile of corrections has changed. The number of youths in sentenced custody in 2001/02 (2,600) was 21% lower than in 1992/93 (3,300). In comparison, the number of youths on supervised probation (31,400) in 2001/02 increased 3% over this period (Table 1).

Conversely, the number of youths in remand increased 54% during this ten year period. The increased use of remand has been identified as an important operational concern within correctional services in Canada, particularly in the adult system. In a more detailed examination of the issue of remands, Johnson[5] discusses several factors that may be contributing to the increased remand caseloads among adults. These include increased levels of violent crime compared to non-violent crime, longer court processing times, the use of "time-served" sentences and increases in the duration of remand.

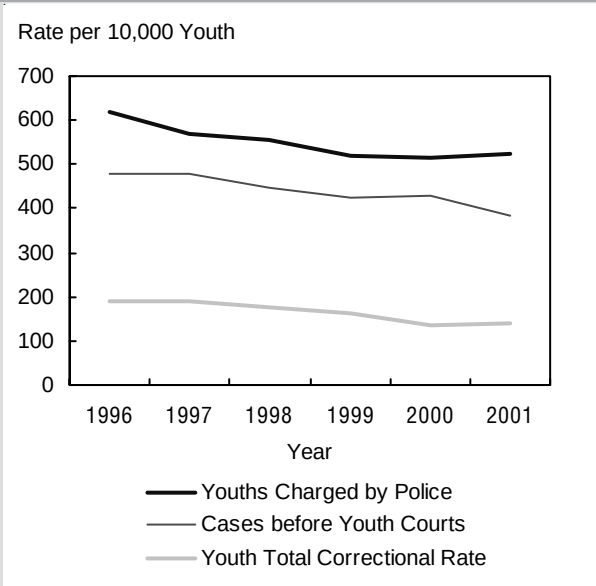
3. *Excludes the following jurisdictions due to the unavailability of data. Remand counts excludes all of Quebec and Ontario 12 to 15 year-olds; sentenced custody counts exclude Quebec and probation counts exclude Quebec and the Northwest Territories.*
4. *Excludes the following jurisdictions due to the unavailability of data. Remand counts excludes all of Quebec, Ontario 12 to 15 year-olds; sentenced custody and probation count excludes Quebec. Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999, therefore data for years prior to 1999 are unavailable.*
5. *Johnson, S. 2003. "Custodial Remand in Canada."* Juristat. *23, 7. Catalogue no. 85-002-X1E. Ottawa. Statistics Canada.*

Box 3

Trends in Youth Crime

Police reported crime statistics show that since 1991 the rate of youths charged by police has dropped by 34%. In 2001, youths were charged at a rate of 414 youths per 10,000 in Canada (Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 2002). While the rate of youth property crime decreased consistently during this period of time, the youth crime rate for violent crimes increased 13% from 1991 to 2001. Consistent with the overall trend in police rates, the rate of cases processed in youth court declined by 10% from 1996/97 to 2001/02 (Youth Court Survey, 2003). Throughout these years, 54% of cases with convictions ended with a probation order as the most serious sentence, while 28% ended in custody.

Trends in Youth Crime, 1996-2001



Note: *Due to the unavailability of data from the Youth Key Indicator Report the following jurisdictions have been excluded for the corresponding years in order to ensure comparability.*

1) Data for 1996 excludes Quebec, Ontario and Nunavut.
2) Data for 1997 to 1999 excludes Quebec, Ontario, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
3) Data for 2000 excludes New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
4) Data for 2001 excludes Quebec, Ontario and the Northwest Territories.

The total youth correctional rate is the average daily counts of remand, sentenced custody and supervised probation (per 10,000 youth population).

Sources: *Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Corrections Key Indicator Report and the Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics and Population Estimates: Demography Division, Statistics Canada.*

Analysis of rates permits an examination of trends taking into account changes in the population. While the youth correctional population has decreased slightly between 1992/93 and 2001/02, the overall youth population in Canada has increased 7% over this period. As a result, the rate of involvement of youths in the corrections system has dropped from 226 youths per 10,000 youth population in 1992/93 to 191 in 2001/02, a decrease of 15%.

Trends in youth correctional counts, 1992/93 to 2001/02

The overall youth incarceration rate[6] in 2001/02 was 21 per 10,000 youth population, a decline of 9% compared to 2000/01 and 23% lower than in 1992/93 (27). The incarceration rate increased between 1992/93 to 1994/95 when it reached its peak of 29 per 10,000 youth population, and has dropped each year thereafter (Table 3). This decline has taken place in most jurisdictions and is due to decreases in the number of youth in sentenced (open and secure) custody.

Sentenced custody rates are declining

The sentenced custody rate was 14 per 10,000 youth in 2001/02, a 7% decline from 2000/01 and down 33% from its peak in 1994/95 when the rate was 21 youth per 10,000 youth population. The decline in sentenced custody has occurred in both secure and open custody. Secure custody accounted for slightly less than half (46%) of the sentenced custody count, while open custody comprised the remaining 54%. These proportions have remained relatively unchanged over the past 10 years.

In 2001/02, there were 6 youth per 10,000 in a secure facility, a decline of 5% from the previous year and a decline of 30% from 1992/93 (Table 4). The secure custody rate peaked in 1993/94 at 10 youth per 10,000 youth population. Among the provinces in 2001/02, Saskatchewan reported the highest rate (15) while Nova Scotia and British Columbia both reported the lowest rate (3).

Open custody trends are similar to those of secure custody. In 2001/02, the open custody rate was 7 youth per 10,000, down 11% from 2000/01 and down 29% over the past ten years (Table 4). The open custody rate has been on a downward trend since its peak in 1996/97 at 12 youth per 10,000 youth population. Among the provinces, Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick reported the highest rates (11) while British Columbia reported the lowest rate (4).

Remand rate increased slightly in 2001/02

Increases in remand counts since 1992/93 have partly offset the decline in the sentenced custody population (Table 2). In 2001/02, the remand[7] rate was 6 youth per 10,000, an increase of 2% from the previous year and 40% higher than in 1992/93 (Table 4). In relation to the custodial population, remand comprised 24% of youths in custody in 2001/02 compared to 14% in 1992/93. The rate of remand varied considerably among the provinces in 2001/02. Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported the highest remand incarceration rates[8] (11 and 10 youth per 10,000 youth population, respectively), while Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia reported the lowest (2). Most provinces and territories reported increases in the remand rate since 1992/93, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Alberta and Yukon.

Supervised probation has increased slightly in 2001/02

The average month-end count of young offenders on supervised probation in 2001/02 was approximately 31,400[9]. In comparison to the previous year, supervised probation decreased in all reporting jurisdictions with the exception of Ontario and Manitoba which increased 3% and 2% respectively. Over the last ten years, the overall trend has been decreasing for the majority of all jurisdictions with the exception of Ontario and Manitoba where supervised probation has substantially increased by 20% and 40% respectively (Table 5).

The probation rate in 2001/02 was 163 youth per 10,000 youth population, a decline of 1% from 2000/01. Probation rates have fluctuated substantially over the last ten years, (Table 6), with a peak of 191 youth per 10,000 youth population in 1997/98 and a low of 163 in 2001/02. However, the overall trend has been downward, declining 15% from its peak in 1997/98. The highest rates in supervised probation among the provinces and territories in 2001/02 were found in Ontario (205 youth per 10,000 youth population), Manitoba (204), Saskatchewan (190) and Newfoundland and Labrador (182), while Nunavut reported the lowest rate (46) (Table 6). Seven out of ten provinces reported declines in probation rates over the past ten years with the largest declines reported by Prince Edward Island (69%), Yukon (52%), British Columbia (41%), Nova Scotia (30%), Newfoundland and Labrador and Alberta (22% each) and New Brunswick (14%).

Box 4

Youth Criminal Justice Act

The *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) came into effect on April 1, 2003. This legislation replaces the *Young Offenders Act.* The new legislation focuses on four core principles that clearly identify the objectives of the youth justice system in Canada. They are as follows:

- Protection of society is the paramount objective of the youth justice system, which is best achieved through prevention, meaningful consequences for youth crime and rehabilitation;
- Young people should be treated separately from adults under criminal law in a separate youth justice system that emphasizes fair and proportionate accountability, keeping in mind the dependency and level of development and maturity of youth. A separate youth justice system also includes special due process protections for youth as well as rehabilitation and reintegration;
- Measures to address youth crime must: hold the offender accountable; address the offending behaviour of the youth; reinforce respect for social values; encourage repair of the harm done to victims and the community; respect gender, ethnic, cultural and linguistic differences; involve the family, community and other agencies; and be responsive to the circumstances of youth with special requirements; and
- Parents and victims have a constructive role to play in the youth justice system, should be kept informed and encouraged to participate. (Department of Justice Canada, 2003)

Admissions to youth correctional services

The Youth Custody and Community Services Survey counts a correctional admission each time a young offender commences a particular custody status or a term of probation, including changes from one status to another (e.g., one youth held during trial in remand custody and then begins a sentence of secure

6. *The youth incarceration rate is based on the total average daily population in secure or open custody or on remand against the total population aged 12 to 17 years.*
7. *Remand count data excludes Ontario 12 to 15 year-olds and Quebec, due to the unavailability of data.*
8. *Ontario has been excluded from the discussion due to the unavailability of 12 to 15 year-old remand data.*
9. *Supervised probation month-end counts exclude Quebec and the Northwest Territories due to the unavailability of data.*

custody results in two admissions). Each admission is tabulated according to one offence - the most serious offence (MSO), although it is possible that a youth is being held for multiple offences related to a single admission. Therefore, less serious offences tend to be under-represented in these statistics. For more information, refer to the Methodology section at the end of this report.

Probation admissions represent the majority of admissions to youth correctional services in Canada

In 2001/02, there were approximately 38,300 probation admissions followed by remand admissions (15,400[10]) and sentenced custody admissions (15,100) (Table 7), divided between open custody and secure custody.

Half of youth custodial admissions are to remand

In 2001/02, there were approximately 15,400[11] remand admissions in 11 jurisdictions, accounting for the half of admissions to custody (50%) among these jurisdictions (Table 7). Where full coverage is available, remand accounted for 79% of admissions in Manitoba, 63% in Alberta and 62% in British Columbia. In contrast, 25% of custodial admissions in the Northwest Territories and 33% in New Brunswick were admissions to remand.

There were 15,100 admissions to secure and open custody (49% and 51% respectively) (Table 7). In comparison to the previous year, total admissions to secure custody increased 6%, while open custody admissions declined 3%. Although there was an overall increase in secure custody admissions, most jurisdictions experienced a decrease with only Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Alberta showing increases. In open custody, only Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Nunavut had increases with all remaining jurisdictions having decreases.

Probation admissions increased in 2001/02

In 2001/02, there were 38,300[12] probation admissions, an increase of 5% from the previous year. Probation admissions in 2001/02 represented more than half (56%)[13] of the provincial and territorial correctional caseload (Table 7). The trend in probation admissions has remained relatively stable over the past four years. Although probation admissions have increased from 2000/01, there was considerable variability among reporting jurisdictions. New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan experienced increases ranging from 8 to 11%, while the remaining six reporting jurisdictions reported decreases ranging from 5 to 25% (Table 7).

Most serious offences

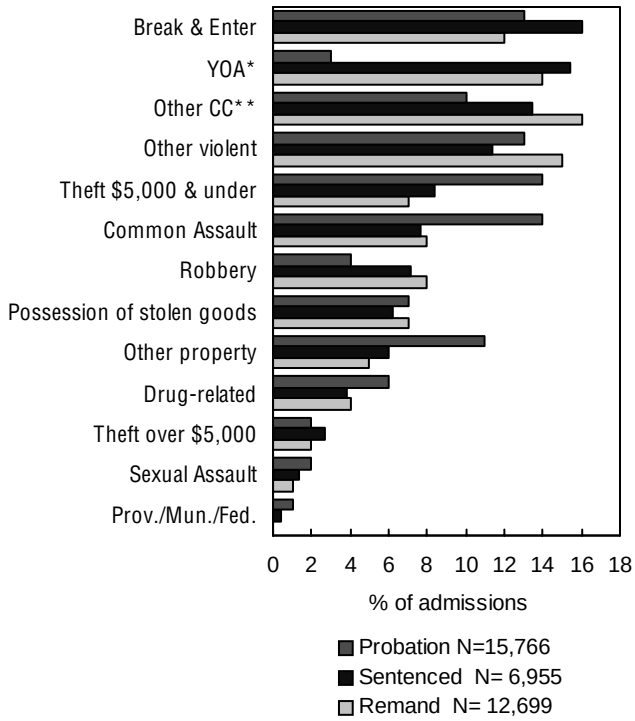
Property offences account for the majority of custody admissions

In 2001/02, property offences accounted for the highest proportion (36%) of custody admissions (remand, secure and open custody) among the nine jurisdictions that report these data[14]. This was the case for most jurisdictions with the exception of Manitoba where violent offences were more prevalent than property offences and British Columbia where other offences such as drug related offences, and YOA offences were more common than both violent and property offences[15].

Remand admissions were most likely to be related to either a violent or property offence, 31% each (Figure 1). However, remand admissions vary considerably by jurisdiction. The largest proportion of remand admissions were for violent

Figure 1

Remand, Sentenced Custody and Probation Admissions by Most Serious Offence, 2001/02



Note: *Due to the unavailability of data remand and sentenced custody (open and secure custody) excludes New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario 12 to 15 year-olds, Saskatchewan and Yukon. Probation data excludes Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario 12 to 15 year-olds, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Percent totals may not add due to rounding.*

** YOA includes offences such as failure to comply with a disposition and contempt against youth court.*

*** Other CC includes offences such as failure to appear and disorderly conduct.*

Source: *Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

10. *Excludes Ontario 12 to 15 year-olds and Saskatchewan due to the unavailability of data.*
11. *Excludes Ontario 12 to 15 year-olds and Saskatchewan due to the unavailability of data.*
12. *Excludes the Northwest Territories and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.*
13. *Excludes Ontario 12 to 15 year-olds and Saskatchewan for remand; the Northwest Territories and Nunavut for probation, due to the unavailability of data.*
14. *These nine jurisdictions are Newfoundland & Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario 16 to 17 year-olds, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.*
15. *Please note that admissions are calculated according to the most serious offence and, as such, less serious offences are under-represented.*

offences in Manitoba (60%), the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (47% each). In comparison, admissions to remand were most common for property offences in Nunavut (42%), Prince Edward Island (41%), Newfoundland and Labrador and Manitoba (38% each), Ontario 16 to 17 year-olds (36%) and Alberta (33%). In British Columbia, 39% of youths were remanded for other offences (i.e. drug related offences, YOA offences and municipal/provincial/federal offences) while in Nova Scotia, 'Other Criminal Code' offences such as failure to appear and disorderly conduct accounted for 30% of their admissions (Table 8).

Offence data for probation are available for six jurisdictions.[16] Overall, the most frequent offence type was property offences (47%), the only exception being Yukon, where violent offences were most prevalent (51%). Overall, violent offences accounted for 32% of probation admissions; other types of Criminal Code offences (e.g. failure to appear and disorderly conduct), 10%; YOA offences (failure to comply), 3%; drug-related offences, 7%; and other offences, 1% (Figure 1).

Violent offences account for 32% of probation admissions and 28% of sentenced custody admissions. One third of sentenced custody admissions, 37% of remand admissions and 21% of probation admissions were for YOA and other Criminal Code offences such as failure to appear and disorderly conduct (Table 8).

Many jurisdictions have policies that limit the use of alternative measures in more serious crimes. Most alternative measure cases are for non-violent crimes: 64% of alternative measure admissions in 2001/02 were for property offences. Compared to other dispositions, only a small proportion of alternative measures admissions were for violent (10%) and other offences (7%) (Table 8).

Releases

One-half of remand releases occurred within one week of admission

A youth may be released from remand for a number of reasons that include: a transfer into another form of supervision (i.e., open custody, secure custody, probation), a court finding of not guilty, or alternatively, a court finding of guilty where the court has considered the time spent in remand as sufficient punishment for the crime (time served).

In 2001/02, among nine reporting jurisdictions[19], half (50%) of youth remand releases occurred within one week of admission, 30% spent between one week and one month in custody on remand, 19% served between one to six months, and one percent of remand releases took place after a period of more than 6 months (Table 11).

Since 1997/98, time spent on remand has increased (Table 12). In 1997/98, 56% of youths were released after serving 1 week or less in custody compared to 50% in 2001/02. The proportion of youths released after one to 6 months increased from 15% in 1997/98 to 19% in 2001/02 and the proportion of youth released after 6 months or more also increased slightly.

Box 5

Alternative measures in Canada

Alternative Measures refer to formalized programs through which persons who would otherwise proceed to court are dealt with via non-judicial, community-based alternatives. Alternative Measures include programs which have been authorized by the Attorney General in a province or territory that may be offered at the pre-charge stage, the post-charge stage, or both. Pursuant to the *Young Offenders Act* (YOA) these programs are designed to balance society's right to protection against the needs of youth in contact with the law.

The involvement of a youth in an alternative measures program depends upon the youth acknowledging participation in the incident and agreeing to enter into the program. There were approximately 26,100 cases that resulted in alternative measures agreements among the reporting jurisdictions in 2001/02. This represents an increase of 1% from 2000/01 among the seven jurisdictions reporting both years. The number of alternative measures cases reaching agreement in 2001/02 is 18% lower than in 1997/98 in ten jurisdictions where data are available (Table 9).

The participation rate of alternative measures increased 1% from 2000/01 and declined 18% since 1997/98. The rate among the ten[17] reporting jurisdictions ranged from 57 per 10,000 youth in Ontario to 288 per 10,000 youth in the Northwest Territories in 2001/02 (Table 10). Over the five years, there have been no consistent national trends however there have been jurisdictional fluctuations over this period.

There is considerable flexibility in the decision to establish alternative measures and the way in which the program will be offered. Typical programs include community service, personal service or restitution to a victim, apologies or educational sessions. In 2001/02, community service was the most frequent type of alternative measure administered by reporting jurisdictions (27%), followed by an apology (16%) and social skills improvement (12%).

Youth are considered successful in alternative measures once all terms and conditions of the agreement have been satisfied. In 2001/02, 77% of youth in reporting jurisdictions successfully completed all measures stated within their agreements[18]. Consequently, if a youth fails to complete the alternative measures program successfully, the case is returned to the Crown who may close the case (take no further action), consider another term in alternative measures or choose to proceed with prosecution of the case.

Box 6

Youth Criminal Justice Act: Extrajudicial Measures

Alternative Measures have been removed and incorporated into the extrajudicial measures scheme under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. The YCJA recognizes a broader range of diversionary measures. Extrajudicial measures are set out in the YCJA according to the following principles:

- extrajudicial measures are an effective way to address youth crime;
- extrajudicial measures allow for effective and timely interventions focused on correcting offending behaviour, and;
- extrajudicial measures are presumed to be adequate to hold a young person accountable for his or her offending behaviour if the young person has committed a non-violent offence and has not previously been found guilty of an offence.

Specifically, the YCJA includes warnings, police and crown cautions, referrals and extrajudicial sanctions. Extrajudicial sanctions are comparable to the current alternative measures.

The YCJA also states that extrajudicial measures be designed to provide an effective and timely response to offending behaviour outside the bounds of judicial measures. In addition, the YCJA encourages the youth and the victim/community to be involved in the design and implementation of the programs and participate in the decisions related to accountability and reparation.

16. *Probation admissions data by most serious offences includes data from Newfoundland & Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario 16 to 17 year-olds, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon.*
17. *Excludes Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.*
18. *Excludes Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, British Columbia and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.*
19. *Excludes New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario 12 to 15 year-olds and Saskatchewan due to the unavailability of data.*

Box 7

Sentence Length

When examining sentence lengths, it is important to distinguish between sentence lengths on admission and those on release. While a youth court judge stipulates the period of custody, events such as appeals, reviews, escapes, and the administration of additional sentences may influence the amount of time served. In addition, correctional service officials may move the young offender from secure custody to open custody, in compliance with jurisdictional procedures. Time served on release may differ from time ordered at sentencing for these reasons.

Five in ten releases from sentenced custody occurred within one month of admission

In 2001/02, there were 12,600 releases from sentenced custody of which 5,900 were secure custody releases and 6,700 were open custody releases among the ten jurisdictions reporting these data (Table 13). Where full coverage is available[20] in 2001/02, 54% of secure custody releases occurred within one month of admission or less. Time served in open custody is somewhat longer, with 44% serving a period of one month or less.

One-third of young offender probation orders exceed one year

In 2001/02, slightly more than half (53%) of youth probationers served terms of 6 months to one year. Probation admissions for terms between one to two years represented 31% and terms longer than two years represented 3% (Table 14). Length of time served on probation has been fairly consistent from year to year.

Characteristics of Young Offenders in Correctional Services

As with adults, the majority of youths involved in crime are male. Over three-quarters (76%) of youth charged with a Criminal Code offence in 2001 were male and 24% were female (UCR, 2001). Similarly, approximately eight in ten youth court cases and admissions to correctional services involved males in 2001/02. The proportion of males varies only slightly by correctional program. In 2001/02, 83% of secure custody, and 80% in open custody admissions were males compared to 77% remand or probation admissions. Males account for a lower proportion of participants in Alternative Measures compared to other correctional programs.

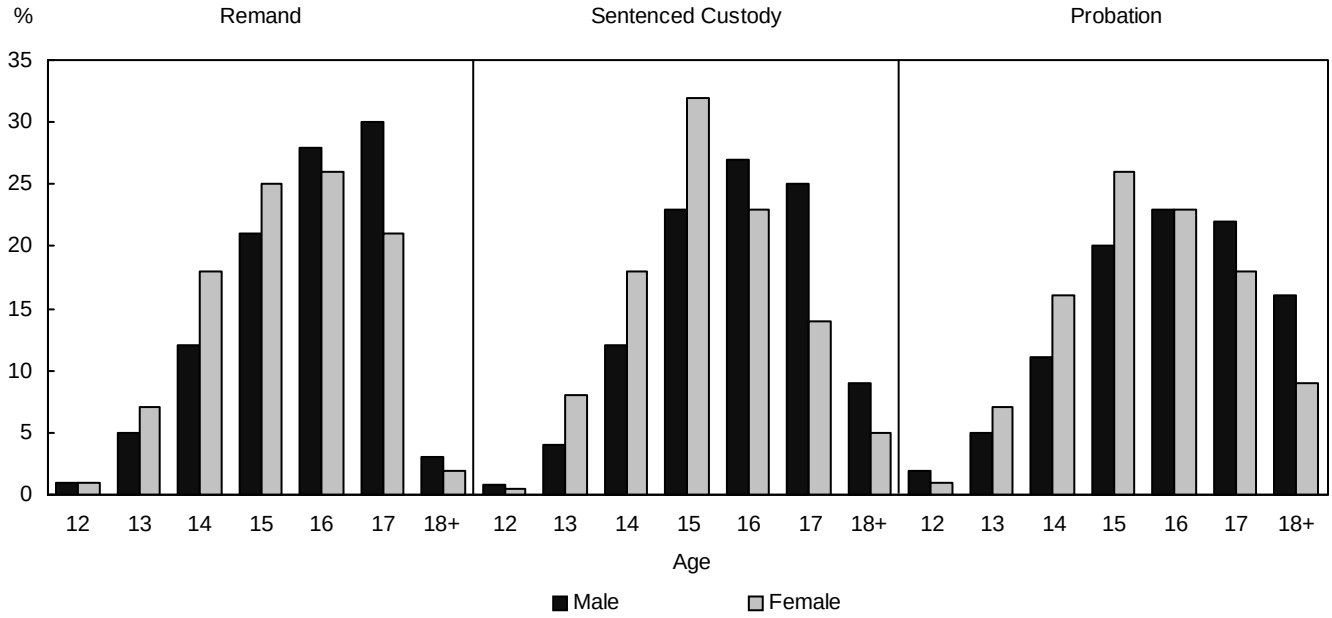
Male youths admitted to custody, probation and alternative measures tend to be older than females

Males in custody tend to be older than females (Figure 2). In 2001/02, 60% of male youths remanded were aged 16 years or older compared to 49% of females[21]. Similarly, 61% of male sentenced custody offenders were aged 16 or older, compared with 42% of female sentenced custody offenders[22]. With respect to probation, 62% of males were 16 years and older whereas 50% of females were that age (Figure 2). Offenders aged 16 and older accounted for 69% of male alternative measures admissions compared to 31% of female admissions.

20. Excludes New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan due to the unavailability of data.
21. Excludes New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario 12 to 15 year-olds, and Saskatchewan due to the unavailability of data.
22. Excludes New Brunswick and Quebec due to the unavailability of data.

Figure 2

Male youth in custody and probation are generally older than female youth, 2001/02



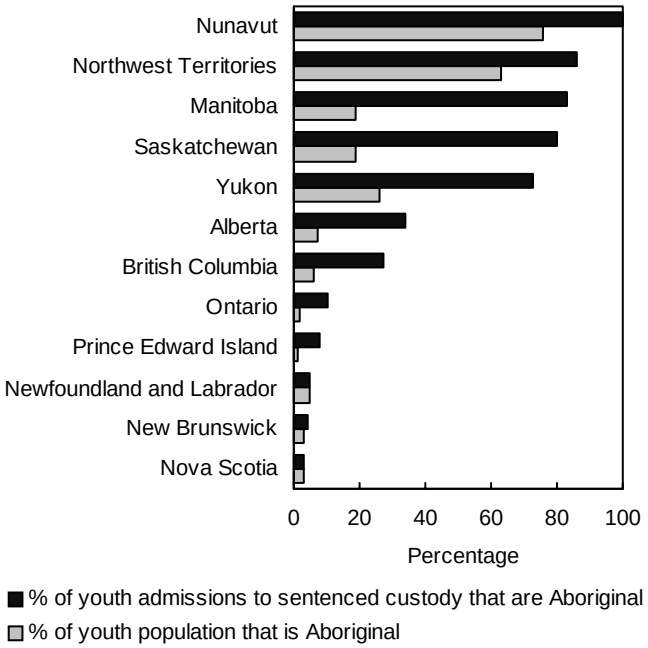
Note: *Due to the unavailability of data, remand excludes Quebec, Ontario 12 to 15 year-olds, and Saskatchewan; sentenced custody excludes New Brunswick and Quebec; probation excludes Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.*
Source: *Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Aboriginal youth over-represented in youth correctional services

Aboriginal youth are disproportionately represented at all points in the criminal justice system. While Aboriginal youth constituted 5% of the youth population (according to the 2001 Census Population), they accounted for approximately one in four admissions to remand (25%) and 22% of sentenced custody admissions in 2001/02. This over-representation is particularly evident in Western Canada and the Territories where Aboriginal populations are larger (Figure 3). Over-representation is even more pronounced for female Aboriginal youth. Of the total admissions for females, Aboriginal youth females constituted 32% of remand admissions and 25% of admissions to sentenced custody. Male aboriginal youth accounted for 23% of remand admissions and 21% of sentenced custody admissions.

Figure 3

Aboriginal youth are over-represented in open and secure custody, 2001/02



Note: *Due to the unavailability of data Quebec has been excluded. Aboriginal includes North American, Métis and Inuit registered under the Indian Act and those that are non-registered.*

Source: *Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics and Statistics Canada 2001 Census: Aboriginal population.*

In 2001/02, Aboriginal youth accounted for 17% of probation[23] admissions and 16% of alternative measures cases[24]. However, Aboriginal youth accounted for 25% of remand, 23% of secure custody and 22% of open custody.

Methodology

This *Juristat* contains data collected from three different sources, the Youth Custody and Community Services (YCCS) survey, Alternative Measures (AM) survey, and the Key Indicator Report. The YCCS survey maintains both micro and aggregate level data, which are collected by provincial and territorial agencies responsible for the delivery of youth corrections and young offender programs. These data are collected annually on a fiscal year basis (April 1 to March 31). These data have been available since 1997/98. In 2001/02, Newfoundland and Labrador and Alberta provided case-specific information to the YCCS (i.e., micro-level data) that were then used to generate the aggregate level admission counts reported in this *Juristat*. These respondents represent roughly 13% of the national caseload. The remainder of reporting jurisdictions provided aggregate counts[25]. Because of the limited coverage provided by the case-specific survey, analysis in this report has been limited to aggregated data.

Jurisdictions providing aggregate data complete a set of standard data tables, which are used to compile national data on admissions and releases. Micro-data, on the other hand, are extracted directly from provincial operational systems, through the use of system interface programs. The interface programs are designed to extract specific data elements and values identified in the survey's National Data Requirements developed by provincial/territorial and federal members of the National Justice Statistics Initiative. Micro-data reported by the jurisdictions are centrally processed, edited, and loaded onto the YCCS database. These data are used to generate admission counts which are tabulated in the aggregate standard data tables. YCCS units of count for Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador have been tabulated from micro-data based on standardized definitions that may differ from those being applied locally. For example, while overall totals for Alberta program admissions are generally consistent with those generated by the YCCS process, there are substantial differences in their breakdown according to most serious offence such that these statistics cannot be reproduced by Alberta Correctional Service. Accordingly, caution should be used when comparing statistics for these jurisdictions against similar statistics that have been generated locally.

It is important to note that for both aggregate and micro level respondents, once the data are processed and compiled into standard data tables, these data are analyzed and returned to the jurisdictions for final verification. The participation of jurisdictions in the survey process is vital to ensuring data quality and understanding the differences in provincial and territorial youth justice/correctional systems.

23. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Quebec, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.

24. Excludes Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.

25. Includes Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Box 8

Unit of analysis

Admissions data measure the movement of young offenders through admissions to different types of supervision. The following example provides an illustration of how admissions for one young offender are tabulated by the YCCS survey. Where a youth has been denied judicial interim release and held in remand until he or she was sentenced to serve a term of secure custody, followed by a term of open custody and probation, the YCCS counts:
e.g. remand + secure + open + probation (all served consecutively)

Admissions: 1 admission to remand
1 admission to secure custody
1 admission to open custody
1 admission to probation

Youth transferred from one facility to another while still under the same level of supervision are not counted as a new admission. As well, new admission counts exclude young offenders placed in secure custody as transfers from open custody facilities. These "administrative" transfers are for a short period of time, not to exceed 15 days, and are authorized by a senior correctional official. In addition, youth returning from a period of temporary absence are not included as a new admission.

The Alternative Measures (AM) survey is conducted in conjunction with the YCCS survey. The AM survey collects aggregate data on the administration of alternative measures in Canada. The unit of analysis that is used for the Alternative Measures survey is the case. A case refers to one person's activity in the Alternative Measures program for one incident. An incident is a specific event wherein a person is alleged to have committed one or more related offences. "Related" refers to a sequence of criminal actions that occur at the same location or where one action led to the occurrence of another. The focus of this survey is on cases for which an agreement for alternative measures has been reached (i.e., when a person agrees to participate in the alternative measures process) according to the conditions and obligations contained therein. The processes and compilation of AM data are identical to those of the YCCS survey.

Data from the Key Indicator Report measure the average counts of youth in custody (remand, secure, and open) and on probation. The data are collected annually on a fiscal year basis (April 1 to March 31). Jurisdictions submit monthly counts in aggregate format. Average counts include all youth on remand and temporary detention, sentenced offenders and other young offenders who are legally required to be at a youth correctional facility and are present at the time the count is taken by correctional facility officials. Average counts for young offenders on probation include young offenders on supervised probation at the end of the month.

Glossary of Terms

Youth Key Indicators

Actual-in counts – Includes all youths on remand and temporary detention, sentenced offenders and other young offenders who are legally required to be at a facility and are present at the time the count is taken.

Calculation of rates of incarceration – Rates of incarceration for "actual-in" counts for youth are calculated for each jurisdiction using the population at risk. That is, the provincial/territorial population aged 12 to 17 years. For those jurisdictions with split responsibilities, rates of incarceration reflect the respective population at risk. It should be noted that some jurisdictions may hold persons up to 20 years of age, if the offender was charged/sentenced while less than 18 years old, but has since reached the age of a legal adult. The average count for the month is divided by the Canadian youth population, then the result is multiplied by 10,000 to obtain the rate per 10,000 youths.

Monthly average daily count calculation – The data for monthly average daily counts are calculated by dividing the total days (or total "bed" days) for all correctional institutions within the jurisdiction by the number of days in the month.

Month-end probation count – Data are an indication of the current monthly caseload of young offenders on supervised probation.

Remand/temporary detention counts – Includes only those youths detained in custody under a Remand Warrant who are awaiting a further court appearance, and are not presently serving any type of sentence.

Sentenced counts – Includes all youths in custody under a Warrant of Committal serving a provincial/territorial or federal sentence, as well as those persons who have been sentenced on one charge but who are awaiting the completion of court hearings on another charge. Also includes youths that have completed a custodial sentence and have been returned to custody following a breach of conditions of any other sentence order.

Supervised probation – Includes all youths who must, as a condition of a probation order "report to and be under the supervision of a probation officer or other person designated by the court".

Youth Custody and Community Services

Aboriginal Status: Indicates whether the youth is Aboriginal. Aboriginal status includes North American, Métis and Inuit registered under the *Indian Act* and those that are non-registered. Please note that this variable is self-reported and data availability varies among jurisdictions.

Admission: Refers to the youth's commencement of an uninterrupted period of supervision by the Provincial/Territorial Director within a specific status (i.e., remand, secure and open custody and probation). For the YCCS survey, a new admission is counted each time an offender changes status.

Admission Facility: The facility to which a young offender is admitted into custody. Please note that the YCCS survey does not track facilities beyond the admitting facility (e.g., administrative and other transfers) unless the offender's status changes. When comparing jurisdictions, please note the following:

a) facilities may be secure or open custody facilities according to the local designation, the level of supervision, and the extent to which the youths are detained through security measures;

b) secure facilities in some jurisdictions may be comparable to open facilities in others and vice versa; and

c) in some jurisdictions, secure custody, open custody and remand are all dealt with at the same facility.

Age: Refers to the age of the offender at the time of admission into a youth facility or community program.

Custody: A status that requires the young offender to spend time in a designated correctional facility, either in secure custody, open custody or remand as ordered by the youth court.

Disposition: A youth court orders a disposition upon finding a young person guilty of an offence. The types of dispositions include the following:

a) Custodial dispositions: include secure custody and open custody; and

b) Community service dispositions: include probation, community service order, personal service order, compensation, restitution, pay purchaser, fine, prohibition/seizure/forfeiture, other disposition deemed appropriate.

Initial Entry: Refers to the point or type of supervision that a youth first enters the youth corrections system regardless of supervision status.

Most Serious Offence: The YCCS survey categorizes "most serious offence" (MSO) according to the offence classification scheme currently being used by the Youth Court Survey. Offence types are categorized from most to least serious, as follows: violent, drug related, property, other *Criminal Code*, *YOA*, and provincial/municipal or other federal offences. The MSO categories include the following:

1. ***Violent offences***: include offences such as murder, attempted murder, sexual assault, aggravated assault, common assault, robbery, kidnapping, and extortion. Violent offences involve the use or threatened use of violence against a person. Robbery is considered a violent offence because unlike other theft offences, it involves the use or threat of violence.

2. ***Drug related offences***: include offences under the *Controlled Drugs and Substance Act* such as importing/exporting narcotics, trafficking in narcotics, possession of narcotics, cultivation, trafficking in drugs, and possession of drugs.

3. ***Property offences***: include offences such as break and enter, theft, arson, motor vehicle theft, fraud, possession of stolen property, and mischief. Property offences involve unlawful acts to gain property, but do not involve the use or threat of violence against the person.

4. ***Other Criminal Code offences****:* include offences such as prostitution, impaired operation of a motor vehicle, escape custody, failure to appear, disorderly conduct, soliciting, and offences against the administration of justice.

5. ***YOA offences***: include offences such as failure to comply with a court ordered disposition, and contempt against youth court.

6. ***Provincial/Territorial, Municipal and Other Federal offences***: include offences such as provincial liquor offences, provincial/territorial traffic violations, violations of municipal by-laws, and violations of other federal statutes such as offences under the *Income Tax Act* and *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.

Open custody: The *Young Offenders Act* defines open custody as "custody in (a) a community residential centre, group home, childcare institution, or forest or wilderness camp or (b) any like place or facility". A facility is considered "open" when there is minimal use of security devices or perimeter security. The extent to which facilities are "open" varies across jurisdictions.

Probation: A common type of community-based disposition, where the offender is placed under the supervision of a probation officer or other designated person. This includes both supervised and unsupervised probation.

Release: Refers to the completion of an uninterrupted period of supervision by the Provincial/Territorial Director within a specific status (i.e., remand, secure and open custody and probation). For the YCCS survey, a new release is counted each time an offender changes status.

Remand: To hold a young person temporarily in custody, pursuant to a Remand Warrant, while awaiting trial or sentencing, or prior to commencement of a custodial disposition.

Reporting Period: The time period (e.g., fiscal year – April 1 to March 31) during which a youth must be active in order to be extracted for YCCS survey purposes. A youth is active if he/she is under the supervision of the Provincial/Territorial Director of youth corrections (e.g., serving a disposition).

Secure Custody: Under the *Young Offenders Act* a facility is considered secure when youths are detained by security devices, including those which operate with full perimeter security features and/or where youths are under constant observation. The extent to which facilities are "secure" varies across jurisdictions.

Sentence Length: This refers to the aggregate sentence or total amount of days a young person is ordered to serve under the *Young Offenders Act*. The specific amount of days must be for an uninterrupted period of time during which the youth is under the authority of the Provincial/Territorial Director. For multiple ***custodial sentences*** (i.e., secure and open custody), if dispositions are concurrent then the sentence length is the longest sentence; if the dispositions are consecutive then the sentence length is the sum of all custodial sentences; and if dispositions are both concurrent and consecutive then the aggregate sentence is the sum of both types as calculated above.

Sentenced Custody: Refers to both secure and open custody

Status of Supervision: The status in which the young offender is serving a sentenced disposition (e.g., secure custody, open custody, probation or other community service) as ordered by a youth court or is held temporarily in remand before a court hearing.

Time Served: Refers to the aggregate time served or total amount of days a young person spent in custody upon completion of an uninterrupted period of time during which time the youth was under the authority of the Provincial/ Territorial Director.

Young Offender: A person who is twelve years of age or older, but less than eighteen years of age, at the time of committing an offence.

Alternative Measures

Age: Derived as the difference between the last day of the month for which the count is taken and the date of birth. A young person can start a measure when 17 years old and remain active in the measure at age 18 or older.

Alternative Measures:

The following are official alternative measures:

- Supervision (i.e., other than community service, personal services).
- Community Service
- Personal Services to Victim (e.g., mediation programs)
- Compensation
- Counselling
- Educational Program (e.g., voluntary police class)
- Apology (verbal or written)
- Charitable Donations
- Other Alternative Measures

Case Authorized: An authorized case refers to a case for which the young person has received final authorization for Alternative Measures from the Crown, and Provincial Director and/or Special Committees.

Case Closed Agreement(s) Closed: Refers to a case that reached agreement and was closed. One case may have had more than one agreement and all agreements must be closed for that case to be closed.

Case Reaching Agreement(s): Refers to a case for which the young person has agreed to participate in Alternative Measures. A case may have more than one agreement reached at the same time.

Case Outcome: Refers to the outcome of each case that reached agreement and was closed. One outcome is counted for each case reaching agreement. Outcome is counted as either completed successfully, partially successful, not successful or not stated.

Most Serious Offence (MSO): Refers to the seriousness of an offence according to the type of offence and its potential impact on the young person.

One MSO is counted for each case reaching agreement. In a case where there is only one offence, that offence is the most serious. In a case where there is more than one offence, the MSO is determined by the most serious offence found within the following offence severity scale, ordered from most to least serious offence groups. The MSO category includes the following:

Alternative measures offence severity scale:

1) ***Against Person***: Major: Assault (Level 1 (physical and sexual); robbery; criminal negligence.

2) ***Against Person***: Minor: possession of weapons; carrying concealed weapons.

3) ***Narcotics***: Minor: possession.

4) ***Against Property***: Major: Theft over $5,000: take motor vehicle without consent; break and enter; arson.

5) ***Against Property***: Minor: criminal breach of trust: theft of credit card; possession of stolen property; fraud; forgery; mischief.

6) ***Other Criminal Code***: Trespassing; vagrancy; dangerous operation of motor vehicle; corrupting morals; impaired driving possession of break and enter tools, indecent telephone calls.

7) ***Young Offenders Act***: Failure to comply.

8) ***Other Federal Statutes***

Participation in Alternative Measures: Refers to the average number of cases that were active at any point during the month. The total number of cases in AM may be greater than the total number of cases reaching agreement because the young person may be active in more than one measure at the same time.

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Table 1

Proportion of Average Daily Counts of Youth in Corrections, 1992/93 and 2001/02

	1992/93[1]		2001/02[2]		
	Average Daily Count	% of Total Correctional Count	Average Daily Count	% of Total Correctional Count	% change from 1992/93 to 2001/02
Total Correctional	**34,491**	**100**	**34,848**	**100**	**1**
Remand	534	2	821	2	54
Sentenced Custody	3,330	10	2,625	8	-21
Secure Custody	1,556	5	1,216	3	-22
Open Custody	1,774	5	1,409	4	-21
Total Custody	3,864	11	3,446	10	-11
Probation	30,627	89	31,402	90	3

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

1. *Due to the unavailability of data, remand excludes Ontario (12 to 15 year olds) and Quebec; secure and open custody and probation excludes Quebec.*
2. *Due to the unavailability of data, remand excludes Ontario (12 to 15 year olds) and Quebec; secure and open custody excludes Quebec and probation excludes Quebec and the Northwest Territories.*

Source: *Corrections Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 2

Average Number of Young Offenders on Remand and Sentenced Custody by Jurisdiction, 1992/93, 2000/01 and 2001/02

	Remand[1]					Secure Custody[2]					Open Custody[2]				
	Average Daily Count			% Change of Average Daily Counts		Average Daily Count			% Change of Average Daily Counts		Average Daily Count			% Change of Average Daily Counts	
Jurisdiction	1992/93	2000/01	2001/02	1992/93 to 2001/02	2000/01 to 2001/02	1992/93	2000/01	2001/02	1992/93 to 2001/02	2000/01 to 2001/02	1992/93	2000/01	2001/02	1992/93 to 2001/02	2000/01 to 2001/02
Total	**534**	**801**	**821**	**53**	**2**	**1,556**	**1,253**	**1,216**	**-22**	**-3**	**1,774**	**1,564**	**1,409**	**-21**	**-10**
Newfoundland and Labrador	13	15	12	-8	-20	68	33	38	-44	15	77	48	49	-36	2
Prince Edward Island	3	3	2	-33	-33	28	5	8	-71	60	19	10	6	-68	-40
Nova Scotia	16	21	25	56	19	40	20	20	-50	0	108	97	74	-31	-24
New Brunswick	14	15	11	-21	-27	86	48	55	-36	15	100	84	63	-37	-25
Quebec	.	.	.	…	…	.	.	.	…	…	.	.	.	…	…
Ontario	191	357	368	93	3	788	684	655	-17	-4	868	810	737	-15	-9
Manitoba	52	104	109	110	5	77	67	65	-16	-3	101	105	88	-13	-16
Saskatchewan	43	79	95	121	20	129	161	138	7	-14	119	101	102	-14	1
Alberta	140	119	110	-21	-8	209	131	130	-38	-1	194	136	124	-36	-9
British Columbia	54	78	76	41	-3	106	83	82	-23	-1	156	128	128	-18	0
Yukon	3	3	1	-67	-67	4	2	2	-50	0	3	5	4	33	-20
Northwest Territories[3]	5	2	6	…	200	21	16	19	…	19	29	36	30	…	-17
Nunavut	.	5	5	…	0	.	4	4	…	0	.	4	4	…	0

Note: *Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.*

. *not available for any reference period*

… *not applicable*

1. *Due to the unavailability of data, remand excludes Ontario 12 to 15 year olds and Quebec.*
2. *Due to the unavailability of data, secure and open custody excludes Quebec.*
3. *Northwest Territories data prior to 1999/00 may not be compared with the current year due to the creation of Nunavut on April 1, 1999. Therefore caution is advised when making comparisons.*

Source: *Corrections Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 3

Youth Incarceration Rates per 10,000 Youth Population by Jurisdiction, 1992/93 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Incarceration Rate[1]									
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Total*	**26.7**	**28.3**	**28.8**	**27.7**	**27.5**	**26.1**	**25.0**	**23.5**	**22.7**	**20.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	26.4	24.8	26.9	26.0	28.1	24.2	23.0	21.4	20.7	22.0
Prince Edward Island	42.8	39.6	30.0	29.0	32.9	22.9	18.8	17.9	14.8	13.6
Nova Scotia	21.3	20.9	22.5	22.9	23.0	19.4	19.3	17.7	18.1	15.6
New Brunswick	30.2	32.3	31.2	31.4	31.1	25.7	23.3	23.6	24.3	21.6
Quebec	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ontario[2]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Manitoba	24.3	29.1	31.6	30.1	32.8	32.5	31.1	30.2	27.9	26.3
Saskatchewan	31.4	33.9	36.9	36.9	37.2	39.6	41.2	36.6	35.8	35.3
Alberta	24.2	27.2	26.9	24.4	22.3	18.8	17.8	16.4	14.5	13.6
British Columbia	11.9	13.1	14.1	13.5	13.0	12.2	11.3	10.3	9.2	9.1
Yukon	40.5	32.2	48.1	56.1	55.9	62.6	49.2	47.3	32.2	25.0
Northwest Territories[3]	85.1	95.8	137.2	142.5	157.1	98.6	80.7	157.8	133.6	132.9
Nunavut[4]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	..	37.0	37.6

Note: *The total youth incarceration rate is overestimated due to the exclusion of Ontario 12 to 15 year olds data for all corresponding reference years.*

.. not available for a specific reference period

… not applicable

** National figures exclude Ontario 12 to 15 year olds and Quebec for all reference years.*

1. The incarceration rate is the average daily counts of remand, secure and open custody per 10,000 youth population.

2. Data available only for Ontario 16-17 year olds. The partial Ontario incarceration rate overestimated the overall Ontario rate, therefore it has been only included in the total incarceration rate for Canada.

3. Northwest Territories data prior to 1999/00 may not be compared with the current year due to the creation of Nunavut on April 1, 1999. Therefore caution is advised when making comparisons.

4. Nunavut data for 1999/00 are unavailable. Prior to the creation of Nunavut on April 1, 1999, data for this territory are included as part of the Northwest Territories. Therefore caution is advised when making comparisons.

Source: *Corrections Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics; and Population Estimates, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.*

Table 4

Young Offenders on Remand, Secure and Open Custody per 10,000 Youth Population by Jurisdiction, 1992/93 and 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Remand			Secure Custody			Open Custody		
	Rate[1]		% Change of Average Daily Rates	Rate[1]		% Change of Average Daily Rates	Rate[1]		% Change of Average Daily Rates
	1992/93	2001/02	1992/93 to 2001/02	1992/93	2001/02	1992/93 to 2001/02	1992/93	2001/02	1992/93 to 2001/02
Total[2]	**4.5**	**6.3**	**40**	**9.0**	**6.3**	**-30**	**10.3**	**7.3**	**-29**
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.2	2.7	24	11.4	8.4	-26	12.9	10.9	-16
Prince Edward Island	2.5	1.6	-35	23.5	6.5	-72	16.0	4.9	-69
Nova Scotia	2.1	3.3	57	5.2	2.6	-50	14.1	9.7	-31
New Brunswick	2.1	1.8	-13	12.9	9.2	-29	15.0	10.5	-30
Quebec	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ontario[3]	6.8	11.7	72	9.6	6.9	-28	10.6	7.8	-26
Manitoba	5.5	10.9	99	8.1	6.5	-20	10.7	8.8	-18
Saskatchewan	4.6	10.0	116	13.9	14.5	4	12.8	10.7	-16
Alberta	6.2	4.1	-34	9.3	4.9	-47	8.6	4.6	-47
British Columbia	2.0	2.4	17	4.0	2.6	-35	5.9	4.0	-32
Yukon	12.2	3.4	-72	16.2	6.9	-57	12.2	13.8	13
Northwest Territories[4]	7.9	14.6	…	33.1	46.3	…	45.7	73.2	…
Nunavut	…	14.4	…	…	11.6	…	…	9.8	…

Note: *Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.*

… not applicable

1. Rate per 10,000 youth population.

2. Due to the unavailability of data Quebec has been excluded for both years.

3. Due to the unavailability of data, Ontario 12 to 15 year olds have been excluded from the remand rates.

4. Northwest Territories data prior to 1999/00 may not be compared with the current year due to the creation of Nunavut on April 1, 1999. Therefore caution is advised when making comparisons.

Source: *Corrections Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 5

Average Month-End Counts of Young Offenders on Probation by Jurisdiction, 1992/93, 2000/01 and 2001/02

	Probation				
	Average Month-End Count			% Change of Average Month-End Counts	
Jurisdiction	1992/93	2000/01	2001/02	1992/93 to 2001/02	2000/01 to 2001/02
Total[1]	**30,627**	**30,357**	**31,402**	**3[2]**	**1[3]**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,397	858	818	-41	-5
Prince Edward Island	485	176	157	-68	-11
Nova Scotia	1,372	1,105	961	-30	-13
New Brunswick	1,028	..	789	-23	…
Quebec	.	.	.	…	…
Ontario	16,079	18,737	19,343	20	3
Manitoba	1,456	1,998	2,042	40	2
Saskatchewan	1,769	1,810	1,804	2	0
Alberta	2,962	2,852	2,756	-7	-3
British Columbia[4]	3,877	2,754 r	2,670 r	-31	-3
Yukon	81	67	46	-43	-31
Northwest Territories	121	..	..	…	…
Nunavut	.	..	16	…	…

Note: *Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.*

. not available for any reference period

.. not available for a specific reference period

… not applicable

r revised

1. Due to the unavailability of data Ontario 12 to 15 year olds and Quebec; all years and the Northwest Territories for 2001/02 have been excluded.

2. Excludes the Northwest Territories for 1992/93 and Nunavut for 2001/02 due to comparability issues.

3. Excludes New Brunswick and Nunavut for 2001/02 due to comparability issues.

4. Due to system changes in 1999/00, British Columbia does not have historically comparable data before April 2000. The 1999/00 data cannot be compared to 2000/01 data. Data for 2000/01 and 2001/02 have been revised.

Source: *Corrections Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 6

Youth Probation Rates per 10,000 Youth Population by Jurisdiction, 1992/93 to 2001/02

	Probation Rate[1]									
Jurisdiction	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Total[2]	**177.9**	**181.8**	**185.1**	**173.5**	**169.9**	**191.2**	**177.7**	**177.3**	**164.7**	**162.7**
Newfoundland and Labrador	233.4	238.9	222.3	230.9	240.3	227.6	219.0	202.3	185.6	181.9
Prince Edward Island	407.2	412.8	396.4	311.2	266.0	247.3	221.0	165.9	143.1	127.0
Nova Scotia	179.6	181.7	192.8	212.6	198.0	187.7	176.5	165.4	145.1	126.2
New Brunswick	154.2	171.9	182.5	197.5	188.3	187.9	167.8	161.4	…	131.8
Quebec	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ontario[3]	196.1	200.4	203.3	…	…	224.2	199.9	214.8	201.1	204.8
Manitoba	153.8	169.0	186.4	207.6	212.0	197.5	207.1	197.1	201.8	204.1
Saskatchewan	190.8	184.8	169.8	174.2	182.8	194.4	209.6	205.6	189.9	190.0
Alberta	131.9	127.1	128.6	134.6	134.3	126.4	122.4	110.4	107.1	102.9
British Columbia[4]	146.0	142.8	153.7	152.1	143.8	134.8	128.9	112.1	86.3 r	85.8 r
Yukon	328.2	326.1	320.8	433.5	471.5	444.3	378.6	322.7	225.9	157.2
Northwest Territories[5]	190.7	662.7	947.7	783.7	783.0	…	…	…	…	…
Nunavut[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	46.0

… not applicable
r revised
1. The probation rate is the averaged month-end counts of probation per 10,000 youth population.
2. Due to the unavailability of data, probation excludes Quebec for all years; New Brunswick, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut for 2000/01; and the Northwest Territories for 2001/02.
3. Due to the unavailability of data, Ontario 12 to 15 year olds for 1995/96 and 1996/97 have been excluded.
4. Due to system changes in 1999/00, British Columbia does not have historically comparable data before April 2000. The 1999/00 data cannot be compared to 2000/01 data.
5. Data from 1992/93 to 1996/97 includes Nunavut data. Due to the unavailability of data the Northwest Territories have been excluded from 1997/98 to 2001/02.
6. Nunavut data for 1999/00 and 2000/01 are unavailable. Prior to the creation of Nunavut in 1999, data for this territory are included as part of the Northwest Territories.
***Source:** Corrections Key Indicator Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics; Population Estimates, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.*

Table 7

Youth Correctional Service Admissions, 2000/01 and 2001/02

	Remand[1]			Secure Custody			Open Custody			Probation[2]		
	2000/01	2001/02	% change	2000/01	2001/02	% change	2000/01	2001/02	% change	2000/01	2001/02	% change
Total[3]	**15,055**	**15,359**	**2**	**6,958**	**7,385**	**6**	**7,951**	**7,702**	**-3**	**36,509**	**38,261**	**5**
Total[4]	9,362	8,805	-6	6,958	7,385	6	7,951	7,702	-3	36,509	38,261	5
Newfoundland and Labrador	211	224	6	183	168	-8	146	152	4	627	590	-6
Prince Edward Island	47	54	15	33	37	12	21	36	71	154	134	-13
Nova Scotia	303	388	28	25	30	20	344	287	-17	1,290	1,151	-11
New Brunswick	194	195	1	221	235	6	190	166	-13	718	797	11
Quebec	2,021	2,212	9	1,111	1,023	-8	933	921	-1	7,867	8,556	9
Ontario[5]	5,693	6,554	15	3,359	4,020	20	4,259	4,342	2	16,634	17,909	8
Manitoba	2,077	1,602	-23	168	166	-1	310	267	-14	1,183	1,316	11
Saskatchewan	..	..	...	285	261	-8	329	325	-1	1,507	1,640	9
Alberta	2,406	2,353	-2	845	897	6	584	510	-13	3,139	2,954	-6
British Columbia	1,946	1,610	-17	560	458	-18	649	546	-16	3,333	3,171	-5
Yukon	63	43	-32	26	19	-27	27	14	-48	57	43	-25
Northwest Territories	39	39	0	96	37	-61	110	79	-28	..	..	...
Nunavut	55	85	55	46	34	-26	49	57	16	..	..	...

Note: *YCCS units of count for Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador have been tabulated from micro-data based on standardized definitions that may differ from those being applied locally. For example, while overall totals for Alberta program admissions are generally consistent with those generated by the YCCS process, there are substantial differences in their breakdown according to most serious offence such that these statistics cannot be reproduced by Alberta Correctional Services. Accordingly, caution should be used when comparing statistics for these jurisdictions against similar statistics having been generated by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.*

.. not available for a specific reference period
... not applicable
1. Remand counts in 2001/02 exclude Ontario 12 to 15 year olds, and Saskatchewan; the percent change over the previous year for total admissions excludes these jurisdictions.
2. Probation counts in 2001/02 exclude the Northwest Territories and Nunavut; the percent change over the previous year also excludes these jurisdictions.
3. Total represents all jurisdictions where data are available.
4. Total that represents all jurisdictions, excluding those who were unable to provide data.
5. Ontario provided partial remand data for youths 16 to 17 years of age.
Source: *Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 8

Distribution of Youth Admissions to Remand, Sentenced Custody, Probation and Alternative Measures by Most Serious Offence and Jurisdiction, 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Remand				Sentenced Custody (Secure and Open)				Probation				Alternative Measures			
	Violent	Property	Other 'Criminal Code'[1]	Other Offences[2]	Violent	Property	Other 'Criminal Code'[1]	Other Offences[2]	Violent	Property	Other 'Criminal Code'[1]	Other Offences[2]	Violent	Property	Other 'Criminal Code'[3]	Other Offences[4]
								%								
Total	**31**	**31**	**14**	**23**	**28**	**39**	**13**	**20**	**32**	**47**	**10**	**11**	**10**	**64**	**19**	**7**
Newfoundland and Labrador	22	38	24	15	23	48	15	15	25	45	13	17	24	52	1	22
Prince Edward Island	22	41	13	24	21	51	3	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	24	24	30	22	20	33	21	26	23	38	19	20	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	58	15	11
Quebec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario[5]	33	36	17	14	29	43	16	12	33	49	9	9	5	77	14	2
Manitoba	60	38	0	0	62	37	0	1	..	..	..	..	3	65	25	6
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	52	30	7
Alberta	17	33	23	27	21	42	15	22	31	50	8	11	12	60	20	7
British Columbia	29	23	9	39	21	23	6	51	36	42	11	11	..	..	..	..
Yukon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	37	2	9	15	40	0	45
Northwest Territories	47	32	11	11	36	51	7	6	..	..	..	..	14	42	19	25
Nunavut	47	42	4	7	23	57	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: *Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100%.*
.. not available for a specific reference period
1. Other 'Criminal Code' offences include offences such as failure to appear and disorderly conduct.
2. Other offences include drug related offences, YOA, and provincial/municipal/other federal offences.
3. Other 'Criminal Code' for alternative measures includes mischief, disturbing the peace and other 'Criminal Code' offences.
4. Other offences for alternative measures include drug offences, other federal statutes and other.
5. Due to the unavailability of data, remand, sentenced custody and probation exclude Ontario 12 to 15 year olds and alternative measures data excludes Ontario 16 to 17 year olds.
Source: *Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 9

Youth Participation in Alternative Measures by Jurisdiction, 1997/98 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Number of Cases Reaching Agreement in Alternative Measures						
	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	% change 2000/01 to 2001/02	% change 1997/98 to 2001/02
Newfoundland and Labrador	780	502	577	537	496	-8	-36
Prince Edward Island	180	187	127	106	170	60	-6
Nova Scotia	1,182	1,010	..	..	..	…	…
New Brunswick	718	726	..	..	587	…	-18
Quebec	9,683	9,279	9,162	9,126	9,287	2	-4
Ontario	7,294	6,000	6,037	5,508	5,354	-3	-27
Manitoba	1,934	1,509	1,866	1,509	1,658	10	-14
Saskatchewan[1]	1,731	1,796	1,415	2,312	2,380	3	37
Alberta[2]	9,111	10,014	5,223	5,892	5,966	…	-35
British Columbia	..	2,003	..	..	..	…	…
Yukon	47	42	44	50	68	36	45
Northwest Territories[3]	212	105	..	..	118	…	…
Nunavut[4]	.	.	..	..	..	…	…
Total[5]	**32,872**	**33,173**	**19,228**	**19,148**	**26,084**	**1[6]**	**-18[7]**

. not available for any reference period
.. not available for a specific reference period
… not applicable
1. Due to data fluctuations for alternative measures cases in Saskatchewan, caution should be exercised when making comparisons between 2000/01 data and previous years data because of changes in their data collection procedures that occurred in that year.
2. Alberta reported partial data for 1999/00 and 2000/01. Therefore caution should be made when making comparisons between 1998/99 to 2001/02.
3. Northwest Territories data prior to 1999/00 may not be compared with the current year due to the creation of Nunavut on April 1, 1999. Therefore caution is advised when making comparisons.
4. Due to the creation of Nunavut on April 1, 1999, Nunavut data is not available prior to 1999.
5. The total for Canada excludes British Columbia for 1997/98; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut for 1999/00 and 2000/01; and Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and Nunavut for 2001/02.
6. Due to the unavailability of data Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded.
7. Due to the unavailability of data Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Nunavut have been excluded.
Source: *Alternative Measures Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 10

Rate per 10,000 Youth Population for Youth in Alternative Measures by Jurisdiction, 1997/98 to 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Rate per 10,000 youth population						
	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	% change 2000/01 to 2001/02	% change 1997/98 to 2001/02
Newfoundland and Labrador	150	101	120	115	110	-4	-26
Prince Edward Island	153	155	103	86	138	61	-10
Nova Scotia	155	134	…	…	…	…	…
New Brunswick	115	117	…	…	98	…	-15
Quebec	167	165	167	169	172	2	3
Ontario	81	66	66	59	57	-5	-30
Manitoba	201	155	190	153	166	9	-17
Saskatchewan[1]	179	186	147	242	251	3	40
Alberta[2]	359	384	176	183	223	…	-38
British Columbia	…	63	…	…	…	…	…
Yukon	168	140	148	168	235	40	40
Northwest Territories[3]	312	150	…	…	288	…	…
Nunavut[4]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Total[5]	**134**	**135**	**112**	**111**	**126**	**1[6]**	**-19[7]**

… not applicable
1. *Due to data fluctuations for alternative measures cases in Saskatchewan, caution should be exercised when making comparisons between 2000/01 data and previous years data because of changes in their data collection procedures.*
2. *Alberta reported partial data for 1999/00 and 2000/01. Therefore caution should be made when making comparisons between 1998/99 to 2001/02.*
3. *Northwest Territories data prior to 1999/00 may not be compared with the current year due to the creation of Nunavut on April 1, 1999. Therefore caution is advised when making comparisons.*
4. *Due to the creation of Nunavut on April 1, 1999, Nunavut data is not available prior to 1999.*
5. *The rate for Canada excludes British Columbia for 1997/98; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut for 1999/00 and 2000/01; and Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and Nunavut for 2001/02.*
6. *Due to the unavailability of data Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded.*
7. *Due to the unavailability of data Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Nunavut have been excluded.*

Source: *Alternative Measures Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics; Population Estimates, Demography Divisions, Statistics Canada.*

Table 11

Releases from Remand by Time Served and Jurisdiction, 2001/02

Jurisdiction	Total (N)	Remand by Time Served (%)			
		1 week or less	> 1 week to 1 month	> 1 to 6 months	> 6 months to 1 year or greater
Total[1]	13,172	50	30	19	1
Newfoundland and Labrador	229	44	39	15	1
Prince Edward Island	54	48	44	7	0
Nova Scotia	350	77	16	7	0
New Brunswick	..	…	…	…	…
Quebec	..	…	…	…	…
Ontario	6,670	46	30	21	1
Manitoba	1,669	51	23	25	1
Saskatchewan	..	…	…	…	…
Alberta	2,363	54	32	14	0
British Columbia	1,674	55	32	13	0
Yukon	42	52	40	7	0
Northwest Territories	36	8	25	67	0
Nunavut	85	21	36	35	7

Note: *Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100%.*
.. not available for a specific reference period
… n'ayant pas lieu de figurer
1. *Due to the unavailability of data, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario 12-15 year olds and Saskatchewan have been excluded.*

Source: *Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 12

Duration of Remand for Youth, 1997/98 to 2001/02

		Duration of Remand								
		Total	1 week or less		> 1 week to 1 month		> 1 to 6 months		> 6 months to more than 2 years	
	Year	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Releases	1997/98[1]	14,068	7,851	56	3,929	28	2,179	15	109	0.8
	1998/99[2]	12,870	6,761	53	3,756	29	2,242	17	111	0.9
	1999/00[3]	10,422	5,401	52	3,238	31	1,718	16	65	0.6
	2000/01[4]	13,475	7,069	52	3,933	29	2,356	17	117	0.9
	2001/02[5]	13,172	6,576	50	3,925	30	2,493	19	178	1.4

Note: *Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100%.*
1. Due to the unavailability of data Quebec, Ontario 12 to 15 year-olds, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded.
2. Due to the unavailability of data Quebec, Ontario 12 to 15 year-olds, Saskatchewan and Nunavut have been excluded.
3. Due to the unavailability of data New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario 12 to 15 year-olds, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nunavut have been excluded.
4. Due to the unavailability of data Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario 12 to 15 year-olds and Saskatchewan have been excluded.
5. Due to the unavailability of data New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario 12 to 15 year-olds and Saskatchewan have been excluded.
Source: *Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 13

Releases from Secure and Open Custody by Time Served and Jurisdiction, 2001/02

	Durations by Time Served							
	Secure custody (%)				Open custody (%)			
Jurisdiction	Total (N)	1 month or less	> 1 to 6 months	> 6 months to 1 year and greater	Total (N)	1 month or less	> 1 to 6 months	> 6 months to 1 year and greater
Total	**5,925**	**54**	**37**	**9**	**6,719**	**44**	**47**	**9**
Newfoundland and Labrador	153	52	39	9	141	28	57	16
Prince Edward Island	35	37	43	20	40	28	73	0
Nova Scotia	8	13	50	38	195	38	52	10
New Brunswick	..	…	…	…	..	…	…	…
Quebec	..	…	…	…	..	…	…	…
Ontario	4,074	54	37	9	4,535	47	45	9
Manitoba	170	27	56	16	289	26	61	13
Saskatchewan	144	..	..	..	196	…	…	…
Alberta	885	65	29	6	534	31	59	10
British Columbia	370	56	38	6	637	59	36	6
Yukon	20	65	30	5	16	6	75	19
Northwest Territories	35	11	60	29	79	15	62	23
Nunavut	31	6	52	42	57	23	51	26

Note: *Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100%.*
.. not available for any specific reference period
… not applicable
Source: *Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

Table 14

Percentage of Admissions to Probation by Sentence Length, 1997/98 to 2001/02

Admissions by sentence length	Year				
	1997/98[1]	1998/99[1]	1999/00[2]	2000/01[3]	2001/02[3]
Total	29,256	27,833	24,989	26,238	26,965
6 months or less	18	17	16	14	14
More than 6 months to 1 year	51	51	54	45	53
More than 1 year to 2 years	27	26	27	36	31
Greater than 2 years	4	6	2	6	3

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

1. Due to the unavailability of data Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the Northwest Territories have been excluded.

2. Due to the unavailability of data New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded.

3. Due to the unavailability of data New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded.

Source: *Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

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