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Youth Custody and Community Services in Canada, 1997-98



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Youth Custody and Community Services in Canada, 1997-98

*By Tim Leonard, Cindy Lee Olah and David Dilworth
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Section 1: Introduction

This report is the first public release by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) which focuses on statistical information for young offenders serving a sentence within a custodial facility or the community. The report is based on data collected by the Youth Custody and Community Services (YCCS) survey. For several years, the YCCS has been under development and is now able to collect some youth correctional data from each jurisdiction in Canada (except Saskatchewan). The content of this report provides analysis and data useful in understanding the delivery of correctional services for youth in Canada. With the announcement of the new *Youth Criminal Justice Act* in March 1999, this report will serve as a point of comparison for youth corrections data prior to legislative changes.

Custody and probation counts measure the number of youth who are ordered to serve a sentence and are consequently admitted to the youth correctional system. Data focus on the number of young offenders being sent to custody, the type of offences, the length of disposition, demographics such as age, sex and Aboriginal identity, number of young offenders serving their sentence in the community, the number of releases from youth correctional facilities and the length of sentence served. As such, these data assist youth correctional facilities in fulfilling their mandate and objectives by having a detailed description on the type of young offenders in their facilities. Although the *Young Offenders Act* (YOA) applies to all provinces and territories, it is the decision of the province/territory on how the YOA is implemented. The way in which the provinces and territories administer youth corrections varies across Canada and these data highlight some of these differences. These data will inform the public about the number and characteristics of youth being processed through the youth correctional system.

This report contains youth correctional data from every province and territory except Saskatchewan; however, the level of detailed information varies by jurisdiction. The report is organized as follows:

- Section 2 discusses the YOA and the administration of youth corrections. It provides the context for understanding the YCCS survey's data and its analysis.
- Section 3 presents an analysis of data submitted to the YCCS survey for 1997-98. Analysis focuses on admissions data for each of the main statuses within the youth correctional system: remand, secure custody, open custody and probation.
- Section 4 provides data tables detailing counts and percentage distributions of admissions to remand, custody and probation by age, sex, Aboriginal identity, length of sentence and most serious offence. Data on the number of releases from youth correctional facilities are also presented.
- Appendix A describes the methodology for the YCCS survey including data extraction, derivation of units of count, tabulations, data quality, and survey definitions.

Section 2: Youth Corrections in Context

2.1 Introduction

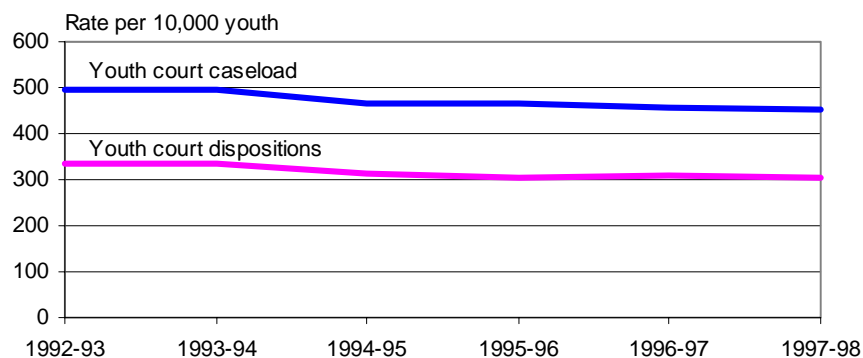
Canadians have become increasingly concerned about the incidence of youth crime in their communities and the ability of the criminal justice system to deal with these offenders. In a recent public opinion poll, nine out of ten Canadians believed that youth crime is increasing (Enviro-nics, 1998). Frequent media accounts of sensationalized youth crimes heighten pressure for government bodies to control the perceived problem of youth crime. Further, public sentiments are not favourable towards young offenders. The same public opinion poll indicated that many feel the *YOA* is too lenient and that youth justice issues should be a high priority for the justice system.

The objective of this report is to respond to the need for information by policy makers and the general public by providing detailed information about young offenders serving a custodial or a community-based period of supervision. Further, this report will fill an information gap for youth correctional administrators across the country. Before presenting the survey data, it is necessary to provide a brief description of youth crime and the *YOA* in order to give context to the analysis of the *YCCS* data in Section 3 and 4.

2.1.1 Is youth crime increasing?

In contrast to the public perception that youth crime is increasing, the fact is that police-reported youth crime has been decreasing in recent years (Kong, 1998). From 1987 until its peak in 1991, the youth crime rate rose 31%. Since 1991, however, the youth crime rate has dropped by 27% to 457 youth charged per 10,000 youth in 1997, the lowest in 10 years. Data from another major sector of the youth criminal justice system, youth court, also reflect decreasing trends. Since 1992-93, the total youth court caseload rate and the youth court disposition rate have declined by 9%. In the last few years these two rates have remained stable (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Youth court caseloads are decreasing



Source: Youth Court Statistics, Catalogue 85-522-XPB, 1992-93 to 1997-98

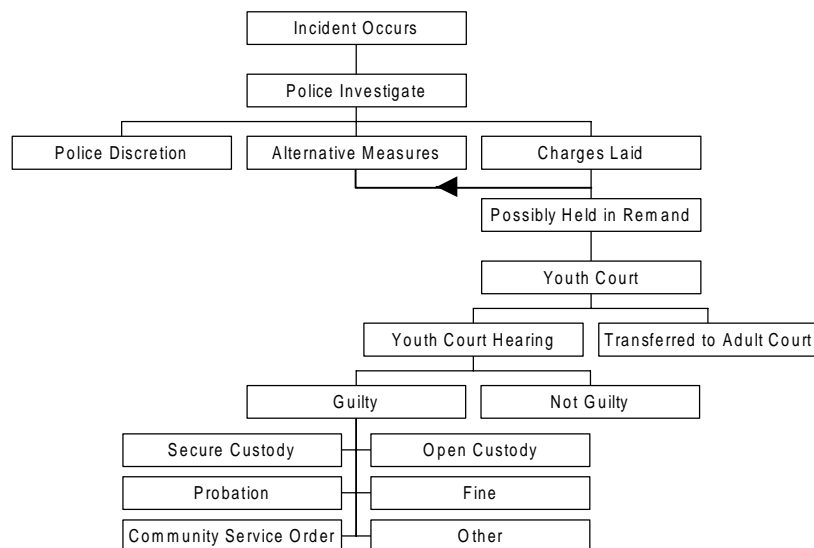
Measuring Youth Crime

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) provides detailed criminal justice information on youth in all three major sectors of the criminal justice system: policing, courts, and corrections. Numerous factors can affect youth crime statistics. Official statistics are not a measure of all youth crime, only of the crime that is reported. There remains an unknown number of offences committed by youth that for one reason or another are unreported to police. Further, a subset of those youth charged with an offence will appear in court, and a subset of those who appear in court will be found guilty and sentenced. Changes in legislation, court or law enforcement policies, changes in school practices (e.g., zero tolerance policies), existence of diversion programs, and changes in public attitude can all affect youth crime statistics. Still, youth crime statistics remain the main objective means of understanding the nature and extent of youth crime.

This report focuses on reporting youth correctional statistics collected from the Youth Custody and Community Services (YCCS) survey. For a discussion on youth crime statistics at all stages of the justice system, refer to the report *A Profile of Youth Justice in Canada* by Stevenson, Tufts, Hendrick and Kowalski, 1998.

2.2 The Youth Justice System

Figure 2: Youth Justice Process Chart



2.2.1 How does the youth justice system work?

The YOA has been in force in Canada since 1984. It prescribes how the youth justice system is to handle youth that come into contact with the law. Under the YOA, a “young offender” is defined as someone 12 years of age or older but under the age of 18 at the time of the offence. If a young person commits an offence and is caught, police can use their discretion whether or not to charge the youth. Through a referral by either the police or the crown attorney, the youth can be held accountable for his/her actions by being diverted from the formal court process and admitted into an Alternative Measures (AM) program. AM includes various programs such as compensation, the performance of community or personal services and/or other measures considered appropriate. If the youth does not

complete AM then the youth may be referred back to the formal judicial process. Data about young offenders participating in AM programs are not included in the YCCS survey.¹

Once charges are laid, the youth can be released with a promise to appear in court or the youth may be held temporarily in remand prior to their court hearing. A youth may be held in remand for any of the following reasons: awaiting trial, awaiting sentencing, or transfer to and from institutions. If the youth is processed by formal means through the court system, a youth court will hear the youth's case. Youth accused have an absolute right to court appointed counsel in the youth system if they do not have legal representation. If the youth pleads guilty or a youth court judge decides that the youth is guilty, the youth will be given a sentence (i.e., disposition) for the offence(s) committed. The youth court judge may give a variety of dispositions ranging from an absolute discharge to secure custody.

2.2.2 The Young Offenders Act and its dispositions

Criminal offences and their penalties are defined in the *Criminal Code of Canada* as well as other federal legislation such as the *YOA* and the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*. Other violations are dealt with under provincial/territorial or municipal legislation. It is the *YOA* that provides the framework and direction for the administration of youth justice in Canada. The *YOA* acknowledges that youth must be held accountable for their actions while maintaining that they have special needs.

Youth found guilty are sentenced pursuant to guidelines prescribed in the *YOA*. If sentenced to custody, offenders are required to serve their disposition in a secure or open custody facility within which individual freedoms and external access are restricted. It is important to note that each jurisdiction is responsible for the administration of youth corrections and, as such, the extent to which young offenders' freedom and privileges are restricted while in custody varies from one jurisdiction to another.

In addition to secure and open custody, the youth custody caseload also includes youth who have been remanded to custody. Youth have a status of remand when they are being detained in custody under a "remand warrant" and are awaiting a further court appearance.

In addition to custodial dispositions, the court may also order that a young offender serve his or her disposition in the community; this initiates a different level of supervision. There are a variety of community-based options available — including probation, community services, personal services, fines, compensation and restitution. Probation dispositions are ordered for a specified period of time and may not exceed two years in length. Additionally, the court may order special conditions such as residing in a specific location, attending school, or refraining from attending a certain place. A combination of custodial and non-custodial dispositions may also be ordered.

2.2.3 Additional options under the Young Offenders Act

Flexibility in custodial dispositions is inherent under the *YOA*. The *YOA* allows for court-ordered dispositions to be reviewed provided certain conditions warrant the review (e.g., evidence that the youth's rehabilitation has progressed significantly to date or that a review is mandatory after one year in sentenced custody). Upon review, the court may transfer the youth from secure to open custody or from custody to probation or to conditional supervision; the youth may have a disposition varied; or, the court may confirm the dispositions and make no change to the offender's status. In addition, the court may release the youth from further obligation if the disposition is non-custodial given that the youth has served at least six months of his or her sentence (unless special circumstances deem otherwise). As a result of the review process, what a youth is given as a disposition is not necessarily what the youth ends up serving (e.g., a one year secure custody disposition could turn into six months secure custody and then six months open custody).

¹ For more information on AM, refer to MacKillop, B., *Alternative Measures in Canada, 1998*.

2.2.4 Changes in legislation

Since its inception in 1984, the *YOA* has undergone a variety of amendments. Some of the changes included increasing the length of custodial sentence imposed in youth court for youth found guilty of murder and making transfers to adult court easier. The *YOA* amendments raised maximum sentences for first-degree and second-degree murder. The maximum sentence length for first-degree murder is ten years (six years in custody and four years on conditional release), and seven years for second-degree murder of which four years are in custody. Prior to the change in legislation, the crown had to prove that transferring a youth to adult court was merited given the seriousness of the charge. As it stands now, the *YOA* permits any youth aged 14 years or older, charged with an indictable offence to be transferred to adult court. The *YOA* also stipulates that 16- and 17-year-olds charged with serious violent offences such as murder or attempted murder are automatically transferred to adult court unless the accused can convince the youth court judge to keep the trial in youth court.

On March 11, 1999, the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada introduced the new *Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)* in the House of Commons. The new act will continue to acknowledge the importance of crime prevention and the special needs of young offenders, while having a new strategy to deal with violent and repeat offenders. The Declaration of Principle of the *YCJA* states that protection of society is the primary objective of the youth justice system and is best achieved through prevention, meaningful consequences for youth crime and rehabilitation (News Release, Department of Justice Canada, 1999). A few of the new *YCJA* provisions that differ from the *YOA* are as follows:

- expand the offences for which a young person convicted of an offence would be presumed to receive an adult sentence from murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and aggravated sexual assault to include a new category of a pattern of serious violent offences;
- lower the age for youth who are presumed to receive an adult sentence for the above offences to include 14- and 15-year-olds;
- permit the publication of names of all youth who receive an adult sentence;
- create a special sentence for serious violent offenders who suffer from mental illness, psychological disorder or emotional disturbance;
- require all periods of custody to be followed by a period of controlled supervision in the community to support safe and effective reintegration; and,
- allow for and encourage the use of a full range of community-based sentences and effective alternatives to the justice system for youth who commit non-violent offences.

2.3 The Youth Custody and Community Services Survey

The data summarized in this report are drawn from the YCCS survey. The objectives of the YCCS survey are to generate data to support management and policy decisions in this area and to inform the public. The YCCS survey collects data on the application of youth dispositions under the *YOA*.

A jurisdiction's ability to provide detailed information to the YCCS survey depends largely on two things, an information system and an interface. One of the uses of the information system is to support the management of the jurisdiction's flow of young offenders in and out of their facilities and community services programs. The information system is also able to provide numerous characteristics on young offenders and the nature of the charge(s) for which they are admitted into supervision. An interface (i.e., a computer program) is built to extract the necessary variables for the YCCS survey. Such interfaces are established and working in the following jurisdictions: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and Alberta. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories have provided data to the YCCS in aggregate form (i.e., the jurisdiction filled in the relevant sections of the tables on behalf of the YCCS). Each of these jurisdictions provided data to varying degrees dependent on their ability to do so. Saskatchewan was the only jurisdiction unable to provide data to the survey.

The YCCS survey covers all levels of supervision relating to a youth serving a disposition either in custody or in the community. The YCCS survey also collects information on youth being held in remand. While remand is not a sentence per se, these youth are part of the youth custody caseload and are thus included in the YCCS survey counts.

The basic unit of count for the YCCS survey is the *admission*. An admission refers to the commencement of uninterrupted supervision by the Provincial/Territorial Director within a specific status. The *first point* at which a youth commences uninterrupted supervision with the youth correctional system is referred to as an *initial entry*.

For the YCCS survey, a new admission is counted each time an offender changes levels of supervision (i.e., status). For example, if a youth went from serving a secure custody sentence to an open custody sentence, this is referred to as a status change and thus also as an admission. A new admission *is not* counted when a youth is transferred from one facility to another, nor when the young offender is placed in a secure custody facility for a period not exceeding 15 days following an administrative transfer from open custody, nor when a youth returns to custody following a temporary absence.

In this report, if a youth is found guilty of multiple offences related to a single incident, only the most serious offence will be reported. For example, if a youth is found guilty and sentenced for committing robbery and having possession of stolen goods, robbery will be regarded as the most serious offence for which the youth was admitted to youth corrections. For the YCCS survey, violent charges are considered to be the most serious followed by drug offences, property offences, other *Criminal Code* offences, offences under the *YOA* and other federal statutes. Specific offences are ordered in terms of seriousness within these categories.

For more detailed information with regards to YCCS survey and its methodology, refer to Appendix A.

Section 3: Youth Custody and Community Services in Canada

HIGHLIGHTS

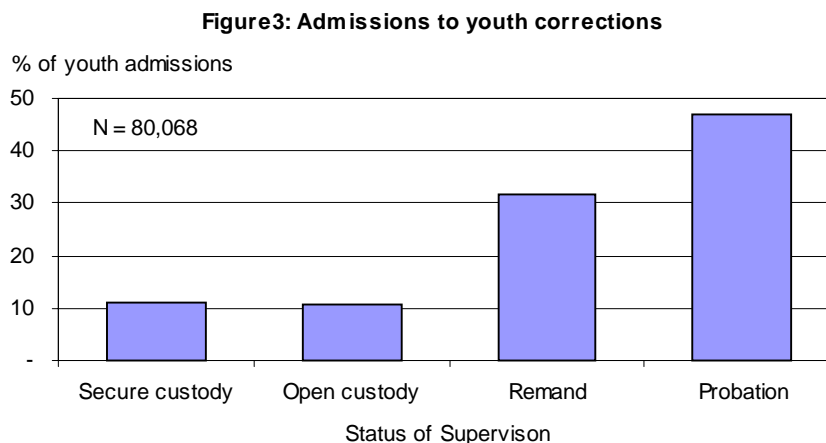
- During 1997-98, over 42,000 admissions to youth custody took place in Canada (excluding Saskatchewan). Six in ten admissions were into a remand facility. Secure and open custody facilities each represented two in ten admissions to youth custody.
- The use of youth custody differs among the provinces and territories. For example, in Quebec and Nova Scotia, the youth custody admission rate was 82 and 96 admissions per 10,000 youth, respectively, compared to the national rate of 182 admissions per 10,000 youth. However, the youth custody admission rate was 2.5 times higher than the national average in the Northwest Territories (490) and four times higher in Yukon (814).
- The three types of custody (remand, secure and open custody) further accentuate differences within the provinces and territories when examining youth custody rates. Manitoba reported one of the highest rates for admissions to remand (186 admissions per 10,000 youth) yet its secure custody admission rate was among the lowest (29 per 10,000). Nova Scotia had the lowest secure custody admission rate at 7 admissions per 10,000 youth — 82% below the national rate of 38 per 10,000. However, Nova Scotia had one of the highest open custody admission rates at 47 admissions per 10,000 youth.
- In 1997-98, probation was by far the most common form of supervision imposed on young offenders. Excluding Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the number of young offenders placed on probation (37,444) was more than double the number of youth admitted to both secure and open custody (16,521).

From those provinces and territories that were able to provide more detailed information:

- Nearly one-half (48%) of all admissions into sentenced custody (secure and open custody) were for property offences, while violent offences accounted for 24%. The remaining admissions were for YOA offences (13%), other *Criminal Code* offences (12%), drug-related offences (2%), and other federal/provincial/municipal offences (1%).
- On average, males tended to be older than females in sentenced custody. For male admissions, seven in ten were aged 16 years old and older compared to only one-half of female admissions.
- Aboriginal youth were over-represented in the youth correctional system. In the provinces/territories where Aboriginal status was known, Aboriginal offenders accounted for one in four admissions to sentenced custody. In these jurisdictions, however, Aboriginal youth comprised only 7% of the general youth population.
- The largest proportion of releases from sentenced custody were for no longer than one month (45%). Only 2% of youth offender releases from either secure or open custody served a sentence of one year or more.

3.1 Admissions

In 1997-98, youth correctional facilities in Canada (excluding Saskatchewan) admitted over 80,000 admissions into custody or probation.² Of these, the largest proportion of admissions were to probation (47%). Six in ten youth admissions were into remand. Secure custody and open custody facilities each reported 11% of the custody admissions each.



Source: Tables 1.1 and 17.1

In 1997-98, youth custody facilities admitted over 42,000 young offender admissions into either remand, secure or open custody, yielding a rate of 182 admissions per 10,000 youth in the population (see Table 1). Although some youths are placed into custody more than once, it is estimated that roughly 2% of the general youth population were admitted into custody in 1997-98. The youth correctional rate in the two territories, Ontario and the Western provinces were higher than the national rate. Quebec's admission rate was only 82 per 10,000, substantially less than the national rate. This finding for Quebec is consistent with other youth justice statistics. When examining the number of youth charged with a federal statute offence, Quebec's rate of youth charged is 85% less than the Canadian average (Stevenson et al., 1998).

Proportionately, in terms of admissions to custody, Ontario was over-represented and Quebec was under-represented. Ontario, which represents over a third (38%) of Canada's youth population (excluding Saskatchewan), reported over one-half (54%) of the total number of young offender admissions to custody (see Table 1). In contrast, Quebec, which represents a quarter of the youth population, had only 11% of youth admissions to custody. This finding is similar to youth courts in 1997-98 where Ontario represented 40%, and Quebec 10%, of the total number of cases heard in youth court (Hendrick, 1999).

² The number of admissions excludes probation admissions in Manitoba. Note that young offenders who started serving more than one supervision status (remand, secure or open custody, or probation) were counted for each admission in 1997-98.

Table 1: Custody admissions by counts, percentages and rates, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Youth Population		Custody Admissions		
	#	%	#	%	Rates per 10,000 youth
Total Reported¹	2,347,900	100	42,624	100	182
Newfoundland	51,900	2	631	1	122
Prince Edward Island	11,800	1	133	--	113
Nova Scotia	76,500	3	736	2	96
New Brunswick	62,600	3	903	2	144
Quebec	580,100	25	4,754	11	82
Ontario	896,500	38	23,032	52	257
Manitoba	96,100	4	2,506	6	261
Alberta	253,900	11	5,143	12	203
British Columbia	308,900	13	4,214	10	136
Yukon	2,800	--	239	1	814
Northwest Territories	6,800	--	333	1	490

Source: Updated Postcensal Estimates at July 1st, Statistics Canada, 1998 and Table 1.1

¹ Saskatchewan was unable to participate in the YCCS survey.

Initial entries into remand, custody and community services

Initial entry statistics measure the number of youth entering the youth correctional system, whereas, admissions statistics measure the number of admissions to each type of supervision. Should a young offender be released from youth corrections and then re-enter the system after re-offending in the same fiscal year, he/she will have two initial entries. In 1997-98, for those jurisdictions that were able to provide data,³ over one-half (52%) of initial entries comprised of a sentence of probation, followed by remand at 24%, and other community services dispositions at 11%. Secure and open custody were responsible for 6% and 7% respectively of the total number of young offenders entering the youth correctional system.

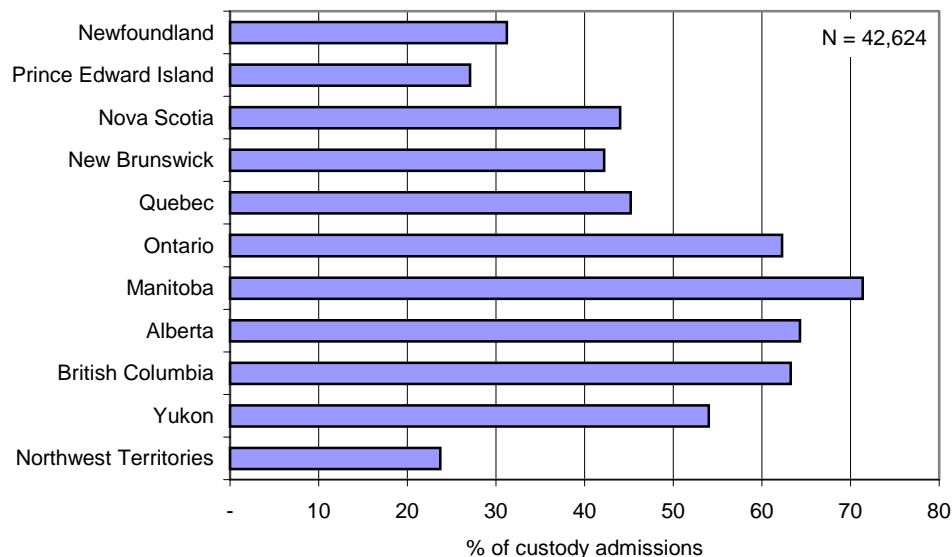
3.2 Remand

A youth can be admitted into remand if the youth is considered to be a danger to society or if there is reason to believe that the youth may not appear for his or her court hearing. When examining 1997-98 remand statistics, two factors are evident, volume and diversity. First, the number of young offenders being admitted into remand accounted for a considerable proportion of the total youth custody admissions (60%). Second, the use of remand differs among jurisdictions. As illustrated in Figure 4, Western Canada reported a greater proportion of admissions to remand than Eastern

³ Currently, some jurisdictions have difficulty in reporting initial entry statistics. Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon were able to provide complete coverage. Ontario could not provide complete coverage for remand and other types of community services. Manitoba could not supply any data on probation or other community services. Nova Scotia was not able to supply data for other types of community services. New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories could not provide any data for initial entry statistics.

Canada. Manitoba had the highest proportion at 71%, while the Northwest Territories had the lowest use of remand at 24%.

Figure 4: Remand admissions by jurisdiction



Source: Table 1.2

In those jurisdictions that were able to report admission data by most serious offence (see Tables 3.1 and 3.2), the highest percentage of youth being admitted into remand were for property offences (39%). Violent offences accounted for 25%, other *Criminal Code* offences for 21% and *YOA* for 10%. Only 4% of offenders were admitted into remand for drug-related offences and provincial/municipal/other federal offences. The type of offences for which young offenders were admitted into remand varied from one jurisdiction to the next. For example, in Prince Edward Island, over one-half of remand admissions were for property offences compared to one-third in British Columbia. Young offenders charged with violent offences represented three in ten admissions to remand in Manitoba compared to one in ten in New Brunswick. *YOA* offences accounted for three in ten admissions to remand in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the highest of all jurisdictions reporting. In Manitoba, only 1% of young offender admissions were admitted to remand because of a *YOA* offence.

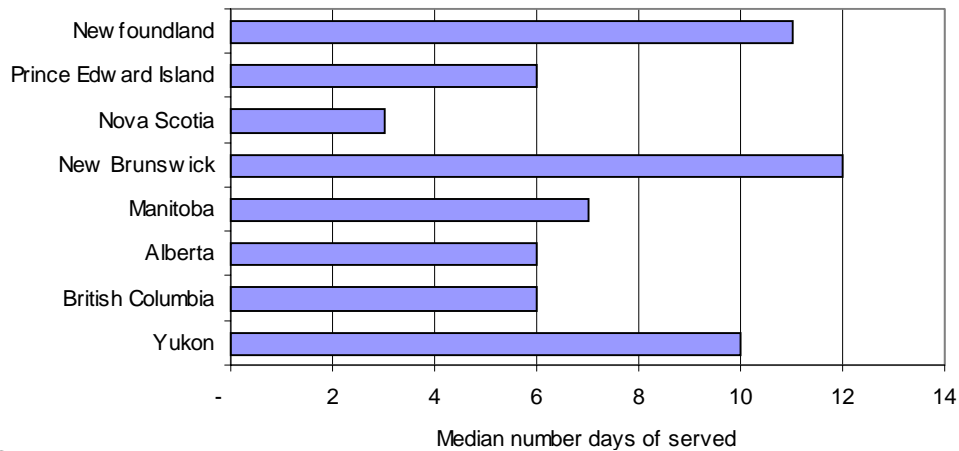
In 1997-98, male youth represented 80% and females 20% of all admissions to remand. The largest proportion of male youth admitted to remand were aged 16 or 17 years old (34% for each age). The largest proportion of female offenders were also 16 years of age (32%), however, a significantly smaller proportion of females were 17 years of age (20%).

The YCCS survey also collects data on Aboriginal status. This information is self-reported and in some jurisdictions there was a large amount of missing data. Aboriginal status was unknown for 28% of remand admissions in those jurisdictions that reported Aboriginal status (see Tables 5.1 and 5.2). In 1997-98, Aboriginal youth were over-represented among youth admitted to remand. Of those jurisdictions where Aboriginal status was known, Aboriginal youth admissions made up 37% of admissions to remand. In comparison, Aboriginal youth in the population of these jurisdictions made up only 7% of youth aged 12 to 17. Of the reporting jurisdictions, Manitoba reported the highest proportion of Aboriginal youth. Seven in ten youth admitted into remand were identified as being Aboriginal whereas only 16% of Manitoba's youth population were Aboriginal.

Another way of examining remand data from the YCCS survey is to examine those youth who are released from remand either into another form of supervision or released from custody. Overall, 84%

of youth admissions in remand were released after serving one month or less. Less than 1% of youth admissions in remand served more than six months. Differences do exist between provinces and the territories in terms of the amount of time spent in remand. The median time served was 12 days in New Brunswick, four times the median of 3 days in Nova Scotia, where offenders had the shortest length of stay in remand (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Releases from remand by time served



Source: Table 6.2

3.3 Sentenced Custody

Under the YOA, a youth court judge can sentence a youth found guilty of an offence to custody for a period not exceeding two years for a single offence and not more than three years for multiple offences except in the case of first-degree or second-degree murder. For first-degree murder, a young offender can receive a period of supervision of up to ten years, up to a maximum of six years in custody. In the case of second-degree murder, the maximum period of supervision is seven years with a limit of four years in custody. The most severe disposition a young offender can receive is a sentence to secure custody, while open custody is a less restrictive form of punishment. With the exclusion of Saskatchewan, in 1997-98, there were a total of 17,238 admissions resulting from a custodial sentence, or 73 admissions for every 10,000 youth in Canada (see Table 2).

At the national level (excluding Saskatchewan), there was a slight difference between the rate of admissions to secure or open custody (38 per 10,000 youth and 36 per 10,000 youth). Substantial differences, however, existed among the jurisdictions. The territories had the highest secure custody rates (Yukon reported 200 admissions per 10,000 youth and the Northwest Territories recorded 138), while Nova Scotia reported the lowest (7) followed by Quebec (23). Although Manitoba had one of the highest rates for admissions to remand (186), its rate for secure custody was one of the lowest among the reporting jurisdictions with only 29 admissions per 10,000 youth.

Admission rates for open custody were again highest in the territories (Northwest Territories reported 235 admissions per 10,000 youth and Yukon 157), while Quebec had the lowest rate (22). Although Nova Scotia had the lowest secure custody rate, its rate of admissions to open custody was one of the highest at 47 per 10,000 youth.

Table 2: Admission rates for sentenced custody, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Rates per 10,000 youth		
	Total Sentenced Custody	Secure Custody	Open Custody
Total¹	73	38	36
Newfoundland	84	44	39
Prince Edward Island	82	40	42
Nova Scotia	54	7	47
New Brunswick	83	51	33
Quebec	45	23	22
Ontario	97	51	46
Manitoba	75	29	46
Alberta	72	41	31
British Columbia	51	27	24
Yukon	357	200	157
Northwest Territories	374	138	235

Source: Table 1.1

¹ Saskatchewan was unable to participate in the YCCS survey.

When examining the different offence categories for which an offender was admitted to custody, little difference existed between admissions to secure custody and open custody. There were, however, differences between sentenced custody and remand. In 1997-98, for those jurisdictions that were able to report by most serious offence, almost one-half (48%) of all admissions to sentenced custody were for property offences. Comparatively, nearly four in ten admissions into remand were for property offences. "Other *Criminal Code*" offences is largely made up of offences that are violations of earlier court orders (e.g., fail to appear and unlawfully at large).⁴ As expected given the reasons why a youth is held in remand, a larger proportion of admissions for remand were for this offence category compared to sentenced custody (21% versus 12%).

In 1997-98, for those jurisdictions reporting, the most common offence for which youth were admitted to sentenced custody was breaking and entering (21%) followed by *YOA* offences (13%) and other *Criminal Code* offences (12%) (see Figure 6). Sexual assault and drug related offences were among the least likely offence categories for which a youth was admitted into sentenced custody.

In 1997-98, female offenders made up fewer than one in five (17%) of the total admissions to open and secure custody. The proportion of female offenders in secure custody (16%) was slightly lower than that in open custody (18%). The most common age for both sexes was 16 years of age, however, there were proportionately more females than males 15 years of age and under, 48% compared to 30%. Conversely, males out-proportioned females for those youth older than 16 (see Figure 7). Little variation existed in terms of age and sex among the jurisdictions.

⁴ Refer to A.5 of Appendix A for a list of offences that are included under "other *Criminal Code*" offences.

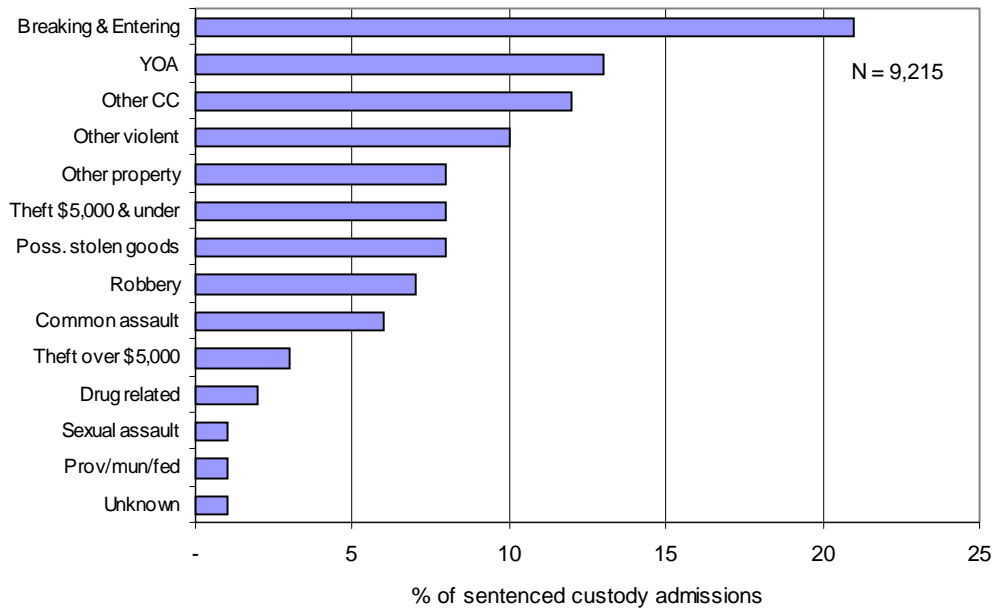
Deciding when to use secure custody

The YOA allows for two different types of sentenced custody that can be given to a young offender as punishment for his or her crime. Of the two different types of custody, secure and open, secure custody is the more restrictive. The following factors are used in determining if a youth should be placed in secure custody under the YOA:

S. 24.1(4) YOA - In deciding whether a young person shall be placed in open or secure custody, the youth court or the provincial director shall take into account the following factors:

- a) That a young person should be placed in a level of custody involving the least degree of containment and restraint, having regard to
 - i) The seriousness of the offence in respect of which the young person was committed to custody and the circumstances in which that offence was committed,
 - ii) The needs and circumstances of the young person, including proximity to family, school, employment and support services,
 - iii) The safety of other young persons in custody, and
 - iv) The interests of society;
- b) That the level of custody should allow for the best possible match of programs to the young person's needs and behaviour, having regard to the findings of any assessment in respect of the young person;
- c) The likelihood of escape if the young person is placed in open custody; and
- d) The recommendations, if any, of the youth court or the provincial director, as the case may be.

Figure 6: Admissions to sentenced custody by most serious offence

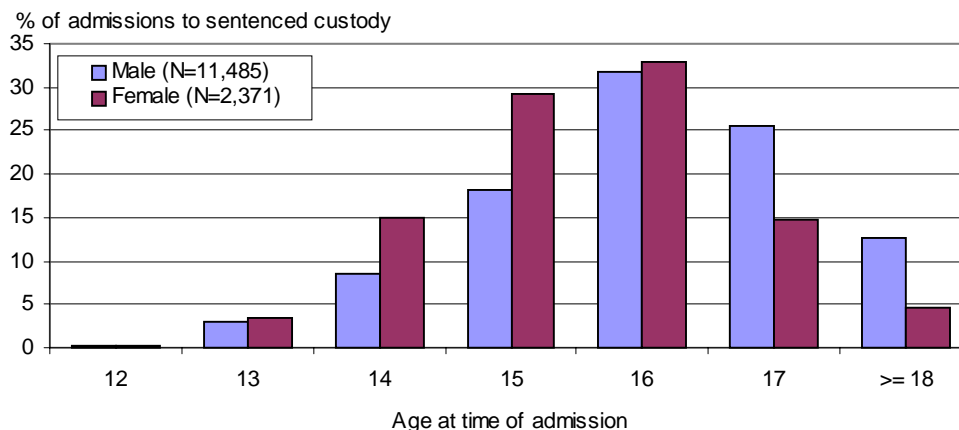


Source: Tables 7.1 and 12.1

As previously stated, Aboriginal youth were over-represented in the youth correctional system. In the provinces/territories where Aboriginal status was known, Aboriginal young offenders accounted for

one in five admissions (18%) to sentenced custody.⁵ In these jurisdictions, Aboriginal youth accounted for 7% of the youth population. The proportion of Aboriginal youth admitted to secure custody (18%) was nearly the same as for admissions to open custody (19%). Proportionately, no differences existed between males or females in terms of Aboriginal status.

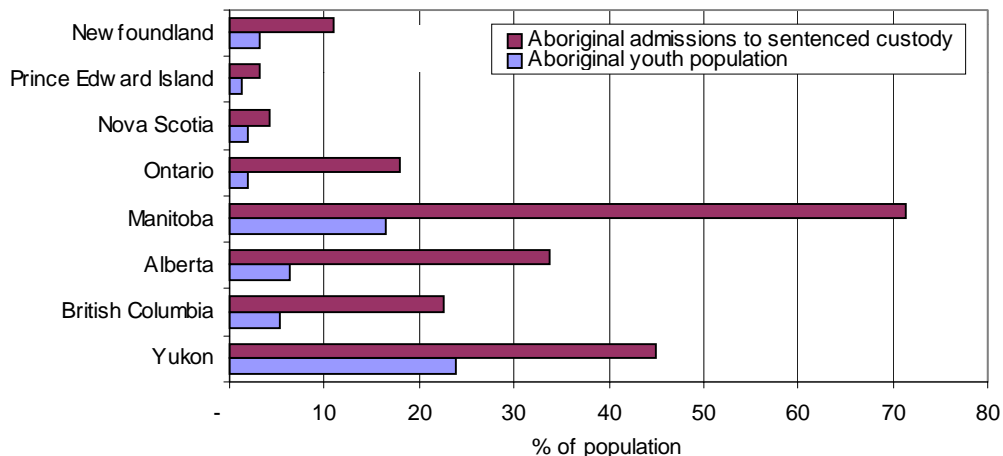
Figure 7: Admissions to sentenced custody by age and sex



Source: Tables 8.1 and 13.1

Seven in ten youth admitted into custody in Manitoba were Aboriginal even though 16% of Manitoba's youth population are Aboriginal. Much lower but still significantly over-represented, Alberta's youth population is 6% Aboriginal but one-third (34%) of Alberta's custody admissions were Aboriginal (see Figure 8).

Figure 8: Aboriginal Peoples by sentenced custody admissions and youth population



*Note: Figure excludes Unknowns.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census: Aboriginal Population and Tables 9.1 and 14.1

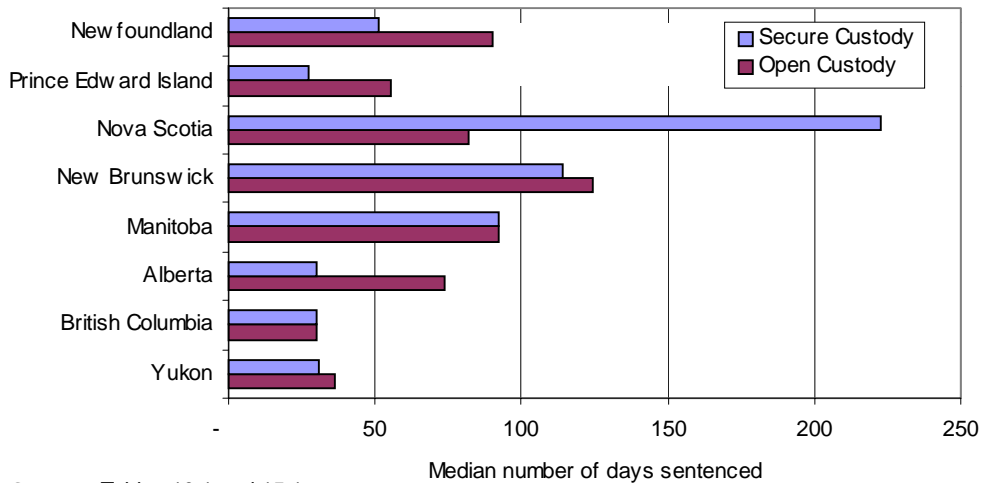
⁵ In those jurisdictions that reported "Aboriginal status," 24% were unknown. This is due to the large amount of unknowns in Ontario (38%).

In 1997-98, the largest proportion of youth admitted to sentenced custody were admitted for a sentence of one month or less (44%). Similarly, the largest proportion of young offenders released from secure or open custody served a period of less than one month (46% and 42%). Despite recent legislative changes to increase the supervision length for certain offences, only 3% of youth admitted to custody were admitted for a period of more than one year for the crimes they committed.

Of the youth admissions to secure custody, 86% were for a period of six months or less. Very few admissions were for a period of more than one year (3%). A great deal of diversity existed among the provinces and territories in terms of sentence length. Over one-half (56%) of British Columbia's admissions to secure custody were for a period of one month or less. Of the admissions to secure custody in Nova Scotia, only 9% were for one month or less. As illustrated in Figure 9, median sentences for secure custody ranged from 27 days in Prince Edward Island to 223 days in Nova Scotia.

As with secure custody, nine out of ten admissions to open custody were for a period of six months or less. Only 1% were admitted to an open custody sentence of more than one year. Overall, the median sentence length for open custody (60 days) was double the median sentence length for secure custody (30 days).⁶ Even though most sentences were for a short duration, New Brunswick reported the highest proportion of longer sentences: one in five (21%) young offenders were admitted for period greater than six months. Comparatively, in Ontario, only 6% of dispositions were greater than six months. Median sentence lengths for open custody ranged from a high of 124 days in New Brunswick to a low of 36 days in Yukon (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Admissions to sentenced custody by sentence length



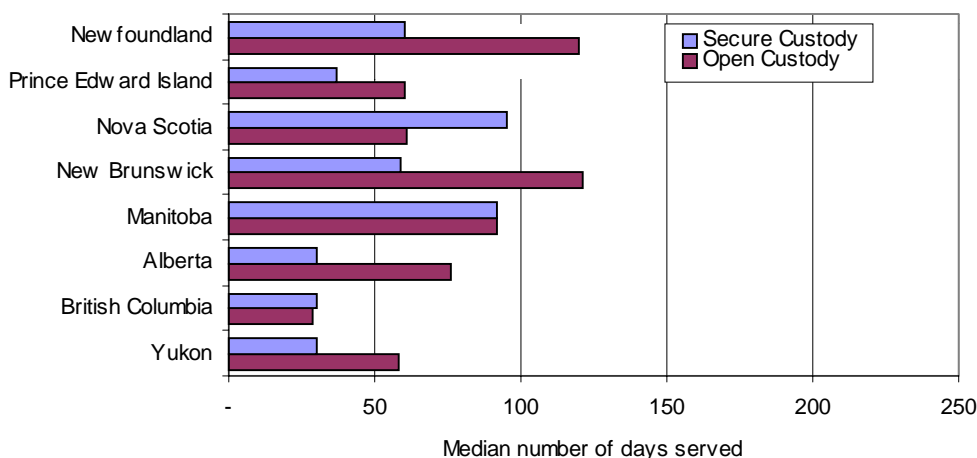
Source: Tables 10.1 and 15.1

When examining sentence lengths, it is important to note that admissions to custody by sentence length and releases from custody by time served are two different types of statistics. When a youth court judge sentences a youth, a period of custody is stipulated. Events such as appeals, reviews, escapes, administration of new dispositions and the like can affect the amount of time served. It is important to note that the median sentence lengths (and actual lengths of stay), presented separately for secure and open custody, underestimate the total length of time sentenced and served by youths in custody, given the frequent combination of open custody following secure custody.

⁶ Only those jurisdictions (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and Alberta) which submitted micro-data were used in determining the overall median sentence lengths.

In 1997-98, for those jurisdictions able to report release data,⁷ as with admissions data, equal proportions of those released were from secure or open custody. Generally, young offenders released from open custody served a longer sentence (a median of 61 days) than those youth being released from secure custody (a median of 30 days). For secure custody, longer periods of incarceration were observed in Nova Scotia and Manitoba (medians of 95 and 92 days, respectively) compared to a shorter period in British Columbia (30 days). For open custody, New Brunswick and Newfoundland had longer incarceration periods (medians of 121 and 120 days, respectively) compared to only 29 days in British Columbia (see Figure 10).

Figure 10: Releases from sentenced custody by time served



Source: Tables 11.1 and 16.1

For most jurisdictions, the median sentence length for admissions to secure and open custody was the same or close to the median sentence length for releases. For Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, however, there were significant differences for secure custody median sentence lengths. In Nova Scotia, the median length for admissions was 223 days compared to 95 days for releases. Similarly in New Brunswick, the median length for admissions was 114 days but was only 59 days for releases. When comparing open custody median sentence lengths, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia had significant differences between admissions and releases. The median length for admissions in Newfoundland was 90 days but actually increased to 120 days for releases. For Nova Scotia, the median length for admissions to open custody was 82 days, while the median length for releases was 61 days.

From the release statistics, it is evident that female young offenders spent less time in custody than males. Six in ten female admissions (60%) released from secure custody spent one month or less in custody compared to 45% of males. The median sentence length for females was 21 days compared to 45 days for males.⁸ For open custody, one-half of all female admissions released served a sentence of one month or less while only 40% of males served the same length. Only one in twenty female admissions released from custody served six months or greater compared to one in ten males. The median sentence length for females was 60 days compared to 90 days for males. The length of sentence that a youth receives may vary between males and females for many reasons (e.g., prior offences, seriousness of the offence, etc.).

⁷ These jurisdictions include Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia.

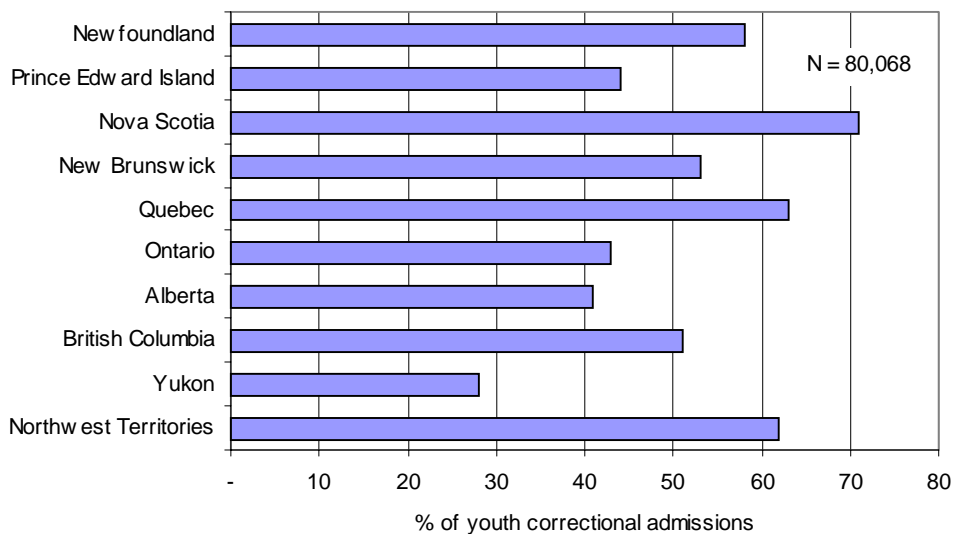
⁸ Only those jurisdictions which submitted micro-data were used in determining the overall median sentence lengths.

3.4 Probation

Probation was by far the most common disposition imposed on young offenders in Canada. For those jurisdictions that supplied probation data,⁹ the number of young offenders placed on probation (37,444) was more than double the number of youth admitted to sentenced custody (17,238).

The use of probation dispositions, like custody, varied across the jurisdictions. Yukon's total admissions to youth corrections included 28% admissions to probation, the lowest of all reporting jurisdictions, while the jurisdiction with the highest usage of probation, Nova Scotia, reported 71%. Quebec had one of the lowest proportions of custody admissions and one of the highest proportions of probation (63%) (See Figure 11).

Figure 11: Probation admissions by jurisdiction

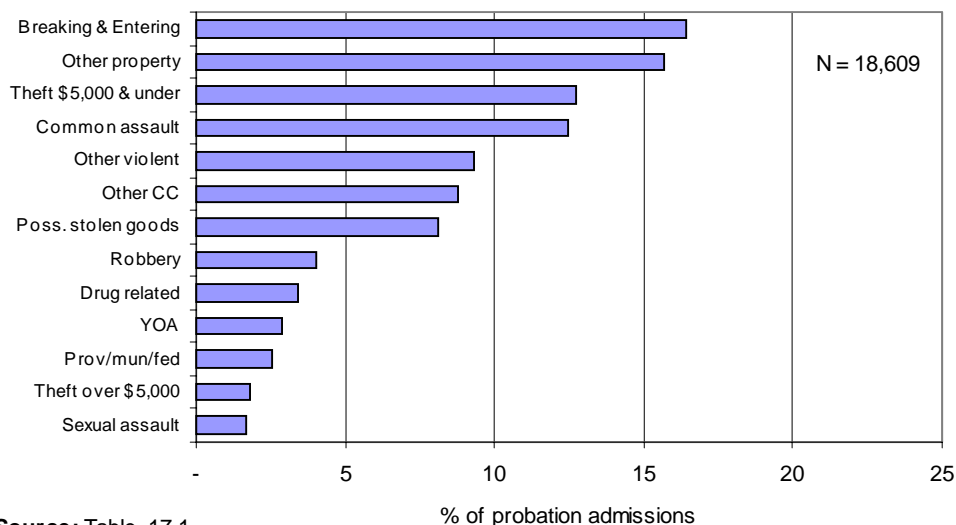


Source: Table 17.1

The types of offences for which young offenders were admitted to probation differ somewhat from those for which youth were admitted to sentenced custody. As with sentenced custody, over one-half (55%) of the admissions to probation were for property offences, while admissions for violent offences were similar to remand and custody, accounting for 27%. However, when examining specific offences, the largest proportions were for breaking and entering (16%), other property (16%), theft \$5,000 and under (13%) and common assault (12%) (see Figure 12). Fewer young offenders were admitted to probation for YOA violations (3%) compared to those admitted to remand (10%) and custody (13%). The proportion of youth admitted to probation for common assault (12%) was nearly double that of any other status type. When looking at the violent offences, it is important to note that an offender is often admitted to probation following a custodial sentence and did not just receive a sentence of probation for the crime he or she committed.

⁹ Probation counts were not available for Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Figure 12: Admissions to probation by most serious offence



The breakdown of male and female young offenders admitted to probation is similar to that of remand and custody. One in five admissions (22%) to probation were female which was slightly higher than the proportion of females admitted into custody (17%). Many of the young offenders admitted to probation were 16 years of age (29%), while 17-year-olds constituted the next largest age group (22%). Similar to those in custody, male probationers were slightly older than female probationers. For males, 64% were 16 years of age or older at the time they started serving their probation term, compared to 53% for females.

The proportion of Aboriginal females on probation (15%) was higher than the proportion of Aboriginal males (10%). There were proportionately fewer Aboriginal youth admitted into probation than into custody. In those jurisdictions where Aboriginal status was known, Aboriginal youth admissions accounted for 11% of admissions to probation compared to 21% of admission into custody.¹⁰

While the maximum probation term allowed under the YOA is two years, the largest proportion (51%) of probationers received a disposition of six months to a year. Further, 31% of young offenders received a probation sentence of one year or more. With the exception of Yukon and British Columbia (276 days and 360 days, respectively), the median sentence length for which offenders were admitted to probation did not vary between jurisdictions (365 days). Few differences existed between males and females in terms of length of probation.

¹⁰ Since Manitoba was not able to provide data on probation admissions, for comparative purposes, Manitoba was excluded for the proportion of Aboriginal youth in custody.

Section 4: Data Tables for the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey

4.1 Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

..	figures not available
-	nil or zero
year	all data are based on the fiscal year unless otherwise expressed

4.2 Jurisdictional Reporting

Every province/territory represents a single jurisdiction in the YCCS survey, except Ontario, which is represented by two jurisdictions in the following data tables. The Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services (Ontario MCSS) is responsible for all young offenders that were between the ages of 12 and 15 at the time of the offence. The Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General and Correctional Services (Ontario MSGCS) has jurisdiction over all young offenders that were 16 or 17 years of age at the time of the offence.

4.3 YCCS Data Tables

The reader is provided with two views of every table. The first view displays the counts for a number of variables in order to describe the admissions and releases in each jurisdiction. The second view shows the percent distribution to assist the reader in their analysis.

It is highly recommended that the reader review Appendix A - YCCS survey methodology to fully understand how the data are collected and their limitations.

Table 1.1: Admissions to Custody, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total	Remand	Secure custody	Open custody
Total admissions	42,624	..	..	..
Total reported	42,624	25,386	8,849	8,389
Newfoundland	631	197	229	205
Prince Edward Island	133	36	47	50
Nova Scotia	736	324	56	356
New Brunswick	903	381	318	204
Quebec	4,754	2,148	1,317	1,289
Ontario	23,032	14,342	4,568	4,122
Ontario MCSS	14,114	9,060	2,039	3,015
Ontario MSGCS	8,918	5,282	2,529	1,107
Manitoba	2,506	1,789	276	441
Alberta	5,143	3,307	1,053	783
British Columbia	4,214	2,653	821	740
Yukon	239	130	70	39
Northwest Territories	333	79	94	160
Total non-reported	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..

Table 1.2: Admissions to Custody, Percent Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total	Remand	Secure custody	Open custody
	#	%	%	%
Total admissions	42,624	..	..	..
Total reported	42,624	60	21	20
Newfoundland	631	31	36	32
Prince Edward Island	133	27	35	38
Nova Scotia	736	44	8	48
New Brunswick	903	42	35	23
Quebec	4,754	45	28	27
Ontario	23,032	62	20	18
Ontario MCSS	14,114	64	14	21
Ontario MSGCS	8,918	59	28	12
Manitoba	2,506	71	11	18
Alberta	5,143	64	20	15
British Columbia	4,214	63	19	18
Yukon	239	54	29	16
Northwest Territories	333	24	28	48
Total non-reported	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..

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

Table 2.1: Releases from Custody, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total	Remand	Secure custody	Open custody
Total releases	28,169	14,071	7,076	7,022
Total reported	23,149	14,071	5,086	3,992
Newfoundland	674	200	244	230
Prince Edward Island	133	34	44	55
Nova Scotia	601	313	27	261
New Brunswick	926	389	320	217
Ontario MSGCS	8,925	5,262	2,535	1,128
Manitoba	2,535	1,812	280	443
Alberta	5,176	3,318	1,057	801
British Columbia	3,929	2,603	513	813
Yukon	250	140	66	44
Total non-reported	5,020	..	1,990	3,030
Quebec	..	..	..	..
Ontario MCSS	5,020	..	1,990	3,030
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..

Table 2.2: Releases from Custody, Percent Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total #	Remand %	Secure custody %	Open custody %
Total releases	28,169	50	25	25
Total reported	23,149	61	22	17
Newfoundland	674	30	36	34
Prince Edward Island	133	50	22	28
Nova Scotia	601	52	4	43
New Brunswick	926	42	35	23
Ontario MSGCS	8,925	59	28	13
Manitoba	2,535	71	11	17
Alberta	5,176	64	20	15
British Columbia	3,929	66	13	21
Yukon	250	59	21	19
Total non-reported	5,020	..	..	..
Quebec	..	..	..	..
Ontario MCSS	5,020	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..

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

REMAND - Admissions and Releases

Table 3.1: Admissions to Remand by Most Serious Offence, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total	Violent offences					Total property offences	B & E
		Total violent offences	Common assault	Sexual assault	Robbery	Other violent		
Total admissions	25,386	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported	13,969	3,468	717	149	1,054	1,548	5,389	1,658
Newfoundland	197	37	15	1	3	18	89	44
Prince Edward Island	36	8	1	-	2	5	19	6
Nova Scotia	324	59	23	3	15	18	108	43
New Brunswick	381	39	22	2	4	11	151	48
Ontario MSGCS	5,282	1,547	247	88	441	771	2,328	727
Manitoba	1,789	537	100	19	179	239	570	188
Alberta	3,307	558	176	10	162	210	1,275	344
British Columbia	2,653	683	133	26	248	276	849	258
Total non-reported	11,417	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	2,148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario MCSS	9,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 3.1: Admissions to Remand by Most Serious Offence, 1997-98 (continued)

Property offences				Other CC	Other offences				Unknown
Theft \$5,000 & under	Theft over \$5,000	Possession stolen goods	Other property		Total other	Drug related	YOA	Provincial/ municipal/ other federal	
..
989	282	1,277	1,183	2,995	1,972	308	1,430	234	145
8	13	5	19	54	17	1	12	4	-
3	1	4	5	4	5	1	3	1	-
42	8	11	4	62	95	2	93	-	-
44	8	21	30	66	125	5	117	3	-
265	57	618	661	1,072	335	212	-	123	-
128	98	73	83	632	50	24	23	3	-
383	64	284	200	809	665	8	563	94	-
116	33	261	181	296	680	55	619	6	145
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Table 3.2: Admissions to Remand by Most Serious Offence, Percent Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total #	Violent offences					Total property offences %	B & E %
		Total violent offences %	Common assault %	Sexual assault %	Robbery %	Other violent %		
Total admissions	25,386	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported	13,969	25	5	1	8	11	39	
Newfoundland	197	19	8	1	2	9	45	
Prince Edward Island	36	22	3	-	6	14	53	
Nova Scotia	324	18	7	1	5	6	33	
New Brunswick	381	10	6	1	1	3	40	
Ontario MSGCS	5,282	29	5	2	8	15	44	
Manitoba	1,789	30	6	1	10	13	32	
Alberta	3,307	17	5	-	5	6	39	
British Columbia	2,653	26	5	1	9	10	32	
Total non-reported	11,417	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	2,148	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario MCSS	9,060	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	79	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Table 3.2: Admissions to Remand by Most Serious Offence, Percent Distribution, 1997-98 (continued)

Property offences				Other CC %	Other offences				Unknown %
Theft \$5,000 & under %	Theft over \$5,000 %	Possession stolen goods %	Other property %		Total other %	Drug related %	YOA %	Provincial/ municipal/ other federal %	
..
7	2	9	8	21	14	2	10	2	1
4	7	3	10	27	9	1	6	2	-
8	3	11	14	11	14	3	8	3	-
13	2	3	1	19	29	1	29	-	-
12	2	6	8	17	33	1	31	1	-
5	1	12	13	20	6	4	-	2	-
7	5	4	5	35	3	1	1	-	-
12	2	9	6	24	20	-	17	3	-
4	1	10	7	11	26	2	23	-	5
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Table 4.1: Admissions to Remand by Age and Sex, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total	Age at time of admission							18+	Unknown
			12	13	14	15	16	17			
Total admissions	Total	25,386
Total reported	Total	13,718	153	575	1,310	2,059	4,762	4,366	493	-	
	Male	10,950	112	401	864	1,478	3,877	3,806	412	-	
	Female	2,768	41	174	446	581	885	560	81	-	
Newfoundland	Total	197	1	12	32	49	47	51	5	-	
	Male	150	-	12	26	34	36	37	5	-	
	Female	47	1	-	6	15	11	14	-	-	
Prince Edward Island	Total	36	-	-	1	8	11	15	1	-	
	Male	31	-	-	1	6	9	14	1	-	
	Female	5	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	
Nova Scotia	Total	324	10	24	49	68	72	90	11	-	
	Male	262	9	19	36	46	61	82	9	-	
	Female	62	1	5	13	22	11	8	2	-	
Ontario MSGCS	Total	5,282	1	2	8	43	2,492	2,435	301	-	
	Male	4,575	1	-	4	37	2,111	2,171	251	-	
	Female	707	-	2	4	6	381	264	50	-	
Manitoba	Total	1,789	45	150	282	386	456	420	50	-	
	Male	1,329	26	94	178	293	349	349	40	-	
	Female	460	19	56	104	93	107	71	10	-	
Alberta	Total	3,307	52	226	507	849	893	740	40	-	
	Male	2,475	43	159	339	600	698	604	32	-	
	Female	832	9	67	168	249	195	136	8	-	
British Columbia	Total	2,653	42	158	419	623	750	580	81	-	
	Male	2,014	33	116	272	431	575	516	71	-	
	Female	639	9	42	147	192	175	64	10	-	
Yukon	Total	130	2	3	12	33	41	35	4	-	
	Male	114	-	1	8	31	38	33	3	-	
	Female	16	2	2	4	2	3	2	1	-	
Total non-reported	Total	11,668	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	Total	381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	2,148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario MCSS	Total	9,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 4.2: Admissions to remand by Age and Sex, Percent Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total #	Age at time of admission							
			12 %	13 %	14 %	15 %	16 %	17 %	18+ %	Unknown %
Total admissions	Total	25,386	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported	Total	13,718	1	4	10	15	35	32	4	-
	Male	10,950	1	4	8	13	35	35	4	-
	Female	2,768	1	6	16	21	32	20	3	-
Newfoundland	Total	197	1	6	16	25	24	26	3	-
	Male	150	-	8	17	23	24	25	3	-
	Female	47	2	-	13	32	23	30	-	-
Prince Edward Island	Total	36	-	-	3	22	31	42	3	-
	Male	31	-	-	3	19	29	45	3	-
	Female	5	-	-	-	40	40	20	-	-
Nova Scotia	Total	324	3	7	15	21	22	28	3	-
	Male	262	3	7	14	18	23	31	3	-
	Female	62	2	8	21	35	18	13	3	-
Ontario MSGCS	Total	5,282	-	-	-	1	47	46	6	-
	Male	4,575	-	-	-	1	46	47	5	-
	Female	707	-	-	1	1	54	37	7	-
Manitoba	Total	1,789	3	8	16	22	25	23	3	-
	Male	1,329	2	7	13	22	26	26	3	-
	Female	460	4	12	23	20	23	15	2	-
Alberta	Total	3,307	2	7	15	26	27	22	1	-
	Male	2,475	2	6	14	24	28	24	1	-
	Female	832	1	8	20	30	23	16	1	-
British Columbia	Total	2,653	2	6	16	23	28	22	3	-
	Male	2,014	2	6	14	21	29	26	4	-
	Female	639	1	7	23	30	27	10	2	-
Yukon	Total	130	2	2	9	25	32	27	3	-
	Male	114	-	1	7	27	33	29	3	-
	Female	16	13	13	25	13	19	13	6	-
Total non-reported	Total	11,668	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	Total	381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	2,148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario MCSS	Total	9,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Table 5.1: Admissions to Remand by Aboriginal Status and Sex, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Unknown
Total admissions	Total	25,386	..	..	..
Total reported	Total	13,718	3,535	6,076	4,107
	Male	10,950	2,599	4,768	3,583
	Female	2,768	936	1,308	524
Newfoundland	Total	197	9	175	13
	Male	150	6	133	11
	Female	47	3	42	2
Prince Edward Island	Total	36	1	29	6
	Male	31	1	26	4
	Female	5	-	3	2
Nova Scotia	Total	324	24	296	4
	Male	262	22	237	3
	Female	62	2	59	1
Ontario MSGCS	Total	5,282	537	672	4,073
	Male	4,575	438	583	3,554
	Female	707	99	89	519
Manitoba	Total	1,789	1,263	523	3
	Male	1,329	891	435	3
	Female	460	372	88	-
Alberta	Total	3,307	1,137	2,170	-
	Male	2,475	833	1,642	-
	Female	832	304	528	-
British Columbia	Total	2,653	515	2,130	8
	Male	2,014	363	1,643	8
	Female	639	152	487	-
Yukon	Total	130	49	81	-
	Male	114	45	69	-
	Female	16	4	12	-
Total non-reported	Total	11,668	..	..	..
New Brunswick	Total	381	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	2,148	..	..	..
Ontario MCSS	Total	9,060	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	79	..	..	..

Table 5.2: Admissions to Remand by Aboriginal Status and Sex, Percent Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total #	Aboriginal %	Non-Aboriginal %	Unknown %
Total admissions	Total	25,386	..	..	..
Total reported	Total	13,718	26	44	30
	Male	10,950	24	44	33
	Female	2,768	34	47	19
Newfoundland	Total	197	5	89	7
	Male	150	4	89	7
	Female	47	6	89	4
Prince Edward Island	Total	36	3	81	17
	Male	31	3	84	13
	Female	5	-	60	40
Nova Scotia	Total	324	7	91	1
	Male	262	8	90	1
	Female	62	3	95	2
Ontario MSGCS	Total	5,282	10	13	77
	Male	4,575	10	13	78
	Female	707	14	13	73
Manitoba	Total	1,789	71	29	-
	Male	1,329	67	33	-
	Female	460	81	19	-
Alberta	Total	3,307	34	66	-
	Male	2,475	34	66	-
	Female	832	37	63	-
British Columbia	Total	2,653	19	80	-
	Male	2,014	18	82	-
	Female	639	24	76	-
Yukon	Total	130	38	62	-
	Male	114	39	61	-
	Female	16	25	75	-
Total non-reported	Total	11,668	..	..	..
New Brunswick	Total	381	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	2,148	..	..	..
Ontario MCSS	Total	9,060	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	79	..	..	..

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

Table 6.1: Releases from Remand by Time Served and Sex, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total	RELEASES Length of time served						Mean (days)	Median (days)
			1 month or less	>1 to 6 months	>6 months to 1 year	>1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Unknown		
Total releases	Total	14,071	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported¹	Total	14,071	11,780	2,179	87	15	7	3	26	6
	Male	11,269	9,254	1,913	80	14	6	2	30	7
	Female	2,802	2,526	266	7	1	1	1	13	5
Newfoundland	Total	200	155	43	-	-	-	2	18	11
	Male	156	118	37	-	-	-	1	20	13
	Female	44	37	6	-	-	-	1	12	5
Prince Edward Island	Total	34	29	5	-	-	-	-	12	6
	Male	30	25	5	-	-	-	-	12	6
	Female	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	7
Nova Scotia	Total	313	276	37	-	-	-	-	11	3
	Male	251	223	28	-	-	-	-	10	3
	Female	62	53	9	-	-	-	-	12	4
New Brunswick	Total	389	332	56	-	1	-	-	16	12
	Male	325	275	49	-	1	-	-	17	12
	Female	64	57	7	-	-	-	-	14	11
Ontario MSGCS	Total	5,262	4,295	914	42	9	2	-	21	6
	Male	4,561	3,673	839	39	9	1	-	22	6
	Female	701	622	75	3	-	1	-	14	4
Manitoba	Total	1,812	1,394	383	31	4	-	-	26	7
	Male	1,350	1,000	318	28	4	-	-	30	8
	Female	462	394	65	3	-	-	-	17	6
Alberta	Total	3,318	2,917	389	5	1	5	1	26	6
	Male	2,493	2,144	338	5	-	5	1	31	6
	Female	825	773	51	-	1	-	-	11	5
British Columbia	Total	2,603	2,284	312	7	-	-	-	14	6
	Male	1,984	1,709	269	6	-	-	-	15	7
	Female	619	575	43	1	-	-	-	11	5
Yukon	Total	140	98	40	2	-	-	-	32	10
	Male	119	87	30	2	-	-	-	31	9
	Female	21	11	10	-	-	-	-	41	22
Total non-reported	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario MCSS	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

¹ The mean and medians for total reported are based on only those jurisdictions that submitted micro data: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta.

Table 6.2: Releases from Remand by Time Served and Sex, Percent Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total #	RELEASES Length of time served						Mean (days) #	Median (days) #
			1 month or less %	>1 to 6 months %	>6 months to 1 year %	>1 to 2 years %	More than 2 years %	Unknown %		
Total releases	Total	14,071	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported¹	Total	14,071	84	15	1	-	-	-	26	6
	Male	11,269	82	17	1	-	-	-	30	7
	Female	2,802	90	9	-	-	-	-	13	5
Newfoundland	Total	200	78	22	-	-	-	1	18	11
	Male	156	76	24	-	-	-	1	20	13
	Female	44	84	14	-	-	-	2	12	5
Prince Edward Island	Total	34	85	15	-	-	-	-	12	6
	Male	30	83	17	-	-	-	-	12	6
	Female	4	100	-	-	-	-	-	8	7
Nova Scotia	Total	313	88	12	-	-	-	-	11	3
	Male	251	89	11	-	-	-	-	10	3
	Female	62	85	15	-	-	-	-	12	4
New Brunswick	Total	389	85	14	-	-	-	-	16	12
	Male	325	85	15	-	-	-	-	17	12
	Female	64	89	11	-	-	-	-	14	11
Ontario MSGCS	Total	5,262	82	17	1	-	-	-	21	6
	Male	4,561	81	18	1	-	-	-	22	6
	Female	701	89	11	-	-	-	-	14	4
Manitoba	Total	1,812	77	21	2	-	-	-	26	7
	Male	1,350	74	24	2	-	-	-	30	8
	Female	462	85	14	1	-	-	-	17	6
Alberta	Total	3,318	88	12	-	-	-	-	26	6
	Male	2,493	86	14	-	-	-	-	31	6
	Female	825	94	6	-	-	-	-	11	5
British Columbia	Total	2,603	88	12	-	-	-	-	14	6
	Male	1,984	86	14	-	-	-	-	15	7
	Female	619	93	7	-	-	-	-	11	5
Yukon	Total	140	70	29	1	-	-	-	32	10
	Male	119	73	25	2	-	-	-	31	9
	Female	21	52	48	-	-	-	-	41	22
Total non-reported	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario MCSS	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

¹ The mean and medians for total reported are based on only those jurisdictions that submitted micro data: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta.

**SECURE CUSTODY - Admissions and
Releases**

Table 7.1: Admissions to Secure Custody by Most Serious Offence, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total	Violent offences					Total property offences	B & E
		Total violent offences	Common assault	Sexual assault	Robbery	Other violent		
Total admissions	8,849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported	5,329	1,265	285	54	365	561	2,532	1,126
Newfoundland	229	48	21	8	5	14	125	62
Prince Edward Island	47	11	2	1	-	8	19	9
Nova Scotia	56	8	4	-	1	3	29	14
New Brunswick	318	26	11	1	3	11	127	66
Ontario MSGCS	2,529	678	136	23	212	307	1,401	655
Manitoba	276	99	10	5	30	54	109	44
Alberta	1,053	202	59	12	50	81	447	177
British Columbia	821	193	42	4	64	83	275	99
Total non-reported	3,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	1,317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario MCSS	2,039	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 7.1: Admissions to Secure Custody by Most Serious Offence, 1997-98 (continued)

Property offences				Other CC	Other offences				Unknown
Theft \$5,000 & under	Theft over \$5,000	Possession stolen goods	Other property		Total other	Drug related	YOA	Provincial/ municipal/ other federal	
..
388	131	404	483	693	836	121	623	92	3
31	5	7	20	33	23	3	19	1	-
8	-	-	2	7	7	-	7	-	3
7	2	4	2	12	7	2	5	-	-
26	9	10	16	56	109	2	85	22	-
154	49	222	321	307	143	86	-	57	-
11	16	24	14	48	20	2	18	-	-
107	26	73	64	171	233	7	215	11	-
44	24	64	44	59	294	19	274	1	-
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Table 7.2: Admissions to Secure Custody by Most Serious Offence, Percent Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total #	Violent offences					Total property offences %	B & E %
		Total violent offences %	Common assault %	Sexual assault %	Robbery %	Other violent %		
Total admissions	8,849	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported	5,329	24	5	1	7	11	48	
Newfoundland	229	21	9	3	2	6	55	
Prince Edward Island	47	23	4	2	-	17	40	
Nova Scotia	56	14	7	-	2	5	52	
New Brunswick	318	8	3	-	1	3	40	
Ontario MSGCS	2,529	27	5	1	8	12	55	
Manitoba	276	36	4	2	11	20	39	
Alberta	1,053	19	6	1	5	8	42	
British Columbia	821	24	5	-	8	10	33	
Total non-reported	3,520	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	1,317	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario MCSS	2,039	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	94	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Table 7.2: Admissions to Secure Custody by Most Serious Offence, Percent Distribution, 1997-98 (continued)

Property offences				Other CC	Other offences				Unknown
Theft \$5,000 & under	Theft over \$5,000	Possession stolen goods	Other property		Total other	Drug related	YOA	Provincial/municipal/other federal	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
..
7	2	8	9	13	16	2	12	2	-
14	2	3	9	14	10	1	8	-	-
17	-	-	4	15	15	-	15	-	6
13	4	7	4	21	13	4	9	-	-
8	3	3	5	18	34	1	27	7	-
6	2	9	13	12	6	3	-	2	-
4	6	9	5	17	7	1	7	-	-
10	2	7	6	16	22	1	20	1	-
5	3	8	5	7	36	2	33	-	-
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Table 8.1: Admissions to Secure Custody by Age and Sex, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total	Age at time of admission							18+	Unknown
			12	13	14	15	16	17			
Total admissions	Total	8,849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported	Total	7,120	14	153	567	1,284	2,485	1,931	686	-	
	Male	6,008	11	124	424	976	2,090	1,747	636	-	
	Female	1,112	3	29	143	308	395	184	50	-	
Newfoundland	Total	229	1	4	36	45	49	73	21	-	
	Male	200	1	4	30	38	41	65	21	-	
	Female	29	-	-	6	7	8	8	-	-	
Prince Edward Island	Total	47	-	1	1	9	17	13	6	-	
	Male	40	-	1	1	7	13	12	6	-	
	Female	7	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	
Nova Scotia	Total	56	1	-	1	4	6	11	33	-	
	Male	51	1	-	1	3	6	10	30	-	
	Female	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	
Ontario	Total	4,568	3	77	280	772	1,766	1,256	414	-	
	Male	3,883	3	62	207	599	1,491	1,137	384	-	
	Female	685	-	15	73	173	275	119	30	-	
Ontario MCSS	Total	2,039	3	73	258	683	829	165	28	-	
	Male	1,628	3	59	190	519	683	147	27	-	
	Female	411	-	14	68	164	146	18	1	-	
Ontario MSGCS	Total	2,529	-	4	22	89	937	1,091	386	-	
	Male	2,255	-	3	17	80	808	990	357	-	
	Female	274	-	1	5	9	129	101	29	-	
Manitoba	Total	276	-	11	21	43	85	76	40	-	
	Male	237	-	7	13	37	78	65	37	-	
	Female	39	-	4	8	6	7	11	3	-	
Alberta	Total	1,053	6	37	121	216	307	277	89	-	
	Male	863	4	29	93	164	244	249	80	-	
	Female	190	2	8	28	52	63	28	9	-	
British Columbia	Total	821	3	23	101	183	235	201	75	-	
	Male	671	2	21	74	119	199	186	70	-	
	Female	150	1	2	27	64	36	15	5	-	
Yukon	Total	70	-	-	6	12	20	24	8	-	
	Male	63	-	-	5	9	18	23	8	-	
	Female	7	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	
Total non-reported	Total	1,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	Total	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	1,317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 8.2: Admissions to Secure Custody by Age and Sex, Percent Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total #	Age at time of admission							Unknown %
			12 %	13 %	14 %	15 %	16 %	17 %	18+ %	
Total admissions	Total	8,849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported	Total	7,120	-	2	8	18	35	27	10	-
	Male	6,008	-	2	7	16	35	29	11	-
	Female	1,112	-	3	13	28	36	17	4	-
Newfoundland	Total	229	-	2	16	20	21	32	9	-
	Male	200	1	2	15	19	21	33	11	-
	Female	29	-	-	21	24	28	28	-	-
Prince Edward Island	Total	47	-	2	2	19	36	28	13	-
	Male	40	-	3	3	18	33	30	15	-
	Female	7	-	-	-	29	57	14	-	-
Nova Scotia	Total	56	2	-	2	7	11	20	59	-
	Male	51	2	-	2	6	12	20	59	-
	Female	5	-	-	-	20	-	20	60	-
Ontario	Total	4,568	-	2	6	17	39	27	9	-
	Male	3,883	-	2	5	15	38	29	10	-
	Female	685	-	2	11	25	40	17	4	-
Ontario MCSS	Total	2,039	-	4	13	33	41	8	1	-
	Male	1,628	-	4	12	32	42	9	2	-
	Female	411	-	3	17	40	36	4	-	-
Ontario MSGCS	Total	2,529	-	-	1	4	37	43	15	-
	Male	2,255	-	-	1	4	36	44	16	-
	Female	274	-	-	2	3	47	37	11	-
Manitoba	Total	276	-	4	8	16	31	28	14	-
	Male	237	-	3	5	16	33	27	16	-
	Female	39	-	10	21	15	18	28	8	-
Alberta	Total	1,053	1	4	11	21	29	26	8	-
	Male	863	-	3	11	19	28	29	9	-
	Female	190	1	4	15	27	33	15	5	-
British Columbia	Total	821	-	3	12	22	29	24	9	-
	Male	671	-	3	11	18	30	28	10	-
	Female	150	1	1	18	43	24	10	3	-
Yukon	Total	70	-	-	9	17	29	34	11	-
	Male	63	-	-	8	14	29	37	13	-
	Female	7	-	-	14	43	29	14	-	-
Total non-reported	Total	1,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	Total	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	1,317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Table 9.1: Admissions to Secure Custody by Aboriginal Status and Sex, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Unknown
Total admissions	Total	8,849	..	..	..
Total reported	Total	7,120	1,284	3,714	2,122
	Male	6,008	1,056	3,067	1,885
	Female	1,112	228	647	237
Newfoundland	Total	229	12	195	22
	Male	200	11	168	21
	Female	29	1	27	1
Prince Edward Island	Total	47	3	43	1
	Male	40	3	37	-
	Female	7	-	6	1
Nova Scotia	Total	56	3	50	3
	Male	51	3	45	3
	Female	5	-	5	-
Ontario	Total	4,568	549	1,927	2,092
	Male	3,883	448	1,578	1,857
	Female	685	101	349	235
Ontario MCSS	Total	2,039	222	1,585	232
	Male	1,628	174	1,280	174
	Female	411	48	305	58
Ontario MSGCS	Total	2,529	327	342	1,860
	Male	2,255	274	298	1,683
	Female	274	53	44	177
Manitoba	Total	276	203	71	2
	Male	237	173	62	2
	Female	39	30	9	-
Alberta	Total	1,053	327	725	1
	Male	863	267	595	1
	Female	190	60	130	-
British Columbia	Total	821	157	663	1
	Male	671	122	548	1
	Female	150	35	115	-
Yukon	Total	70	30	40	-
	Male	63	29	34	-
	Female	7	1	6	-
Total non-reported	Total	1,729	..	..	..
New Brunswick	Total	318	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	1,317	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	94	..	..	..

Table 9.2: Admissions to Secure Custody by Aboriginal Status and Sex, Percent Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total #	Aboriginal %	Non-Aboriginal %	Unknown %
Total admissions	Total	8,849	..	..	..
Total reported	Total	7,120	18	52	30
	Male	6,008	18	51	31
	Female	1,112	21	58	21
Newfoundland	Total	229	5	85	10
	Male	200	6	84	11
	Female	29	3	93	3
Prince Edward Island	Total	47	6	91	2
	Male	40	8	93	-
	Female	7	-	86	14
Nova Scotia	Total	56	5	89	5
	Male	51	6	88	6
	Female	5	-	100	-
Ontario	Total	4,568	12	42	46
	Male	3,883	12	41	48
	Female	685	15	51	34
Ontario MCSS	Total	2,039	11	78	11
	Male	1,628	11	79	11
	Female	411	12	74	14
Ontario MSGCS	Total	2,529	13	14	74
	Male	2,255	12	13	75
	Female	274	19	16	65
Manitoba	Total	276	74	26	1
	Male	237	73	26	1
	Female	39	77	23	-
Alberta	Total	1,053	31	69	-
	Male	863	31	69	-
	Female	190	32	68	-
British Columbia	Total	821	19	81	-
	Male	671	18	82	-
	Female	150	23	77	-
Yukon	Total	70	43	57	-
	Male	63	46	54	-
	Female	7	14	86	-
Total non-reported	Total	1,729	..	..	..
New Brunswick	Total	318	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	1,317	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	94	..	..	..

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

Table 10.1: Admissions to Secure Custody by Sentence Length, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total	ADMISSIONS Sentence length						Mean (days)	Median (days)
		1 month or less	>1 to 6 months	>6 months to 1 year	>1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Unknown		
Total admissions	8,849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported¹	7,438	3,419	3,004	731	248	35	1	82	30
Newfoundland	229	98	109	15	7	-	-	90	51
Prince Edward Island	47	26	19	1	-	-	1	53	27
Nova Scotia	56	5	21	16	10	4	-	282	223
New Brunswick	318	89	123	61	37	8	-	172	114
Ontario	4,568	2,009	1,919	481	143	16	-	..	..
Ontario MCSS	2,039	1,094	822	100	22	1	-	..	..
Ontario MSGCS	2,529	915	1,097	381	121	15	-	121	61
Manitoba	276	66	154	40	11	5	-	149	92
Alberta	1,053	624	349	63	17	-	-	64	30
British Columbia	821	463	286	48	22	2	-	78	30
Yukon	70	39	24	6	1	-	-	68	31
Total non-reported	1,411	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	1,317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

¹ The mean and medians for total reported are based on only those jurisdictions that submitted micro data: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta.

Table 10.2: Admissions to Secure Custody by Sentence Length, Percentage Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total #	ADMISSIONS Sentence length						Unknown %	Mean (days) #	Median (days) #
		1 month or less %	>1 to 6 months %	>6 months to 1 year %	>1 to 2 years %	More than 2 years %				
Total admissions	8,849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported¹	7,438	46	40	10	3	-	-	82	30	
Newfoundland	229	43	48	7	3	-	-	90	51	
Prince Edward Island	47	55	40	2	-	-	2	53	27	
Nova Scotia	56	9	38	29	18	7	-	282	223	
New Brunswick	318	28	39	19	12	3	-	172	114	
Ontario	4,568	44	42	11	3	-	-	..	..
Ontario MCSS	2,039	54	40	5	1	-	-	..	..
Ontario MSGCS	2,529	36	43	15	5	1	-	121	61	
Manitoba	276	24	56	14	4	2	-	149	92	
Alberta	1,053	59	33	6	2	-	-	64	30	
British Columbia	821	56	35	6	3	-	-	78	30	
Yukon	70	56	34	9	1	-	-	68	31	
Total non-reported	1,411	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	1,317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

¹ The mean and medians for total reported are based on only those jurisdictions that submitted micro data: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta.

Table 11.1: Releases from Secure Custody by Time Served and Sex, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total	RELEASES Length of time served						Mean (days)	Median (days)
			1 month or less	>1 to 6 months	>6 months to 1 year	>1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Unknown		
Total releases	Total	7,076	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported¹	Total	7,076	3,361	2,909	591	176	37	2	85	40
	Male	6,000	2,712	2,530	556	163	37	2	93	45
	Female	1,076	649	379	35	13	-	-	48	21
Newfoundland	Total	244	99	114	25	4	-	2	91	60
	Male	206	84	93	23	4	-	2	92	60
	Female	38	15	21	2	-	-	-	84	75
Prince Edward Island	Total	44	21	21	1	1	-	-	76	37
	Male	37	18	17	1	1	-	-	79	34
	Female	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	58	44
Nova Scotia	Total	27	6	19	2	-	-	-	94	95
	Male	25	6	17	2	-	-	-	92	91
	Female	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	118	-
New Brunswick	Total	320	138	135	36	11	-	-	91	59
	Male	277	118	114	34	11	-	-	95	59
	Female	43	20	21	2	-	-	-	66	35
Ontario	Total	4,525	2,086	1,916	376	117	30	-	..	..
	Male	3,867	1,719	1,659	350	109	30	-	..	..
	Female	658	367	257	26	8	-	-	..	..
Ontario MCSS	Total	1,990	1,088	782	94	22	4	-	..	..
	Male	1,597	851	637	86	19	4	-	..	..
	Female	393	237	145	8	3	-	-	..	..
Ontario MSGCS	Total	2,535	998	1,134	282	95	26	-	108	59
	Male	2,270	868	1,022	264	90	26	-	112	59
	Female	265	130	112	18	5	-	-	74	39
Manitoba	Total	280	65	152	41	18	4	-	153	92
	Male	245	50	133	41	17	4	-	163	122
	Female	35	15	19	-	1	-	-	81	61
Alberta	Total	1,057	606	366	64	18	3	-	67	30
	Male	871	461	329	62	16	3	-	73	30
	Female	186	145	37	2	2	-	-	35	14
British Columbia	Total	513	299	165	43	6	-	-	78	30
	Male	412	220	148	40	4	-	-	68	29
	Female	101	79	17	3	2	-	-	42	14
Yukon	Total	66	41	21	3	1	-	-	55	30
	Male	60	36	20	3	1	-	-	58	30
	Female	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	23	20
Total non-reported	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

¹ The mean and medians for total reported are based on only those jurisdictions that submitted micro data: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta.

Table 11.2: Releases from Secure Custody by Time Served and Sex, Percentage Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total #	RELEASES Length of time served						Mean (days) #	Median (days) #
			1 month or less %	>1 to 6 months %	>6 months to 1 year %	>1 to 2 years %	More than 2 years %	Unknown %		
Total releases	Total	7,076	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported¹	Total	7,076	47	41	8	2	1	-	85	40
	Male	6,000	45	42	9	3	1	-	93	45
	Female	1,076	60	35	3	1	-	-	48	21
Newfoundland	Total	244	41	47	10	2	-	1	91	60
	Male	206	41	45	11	2	-	1	92	60
	Female	38	39	55	5	-	-	-	84	75
Prince Edward Island	Total	44	48	48	2	2	-	-	76	37
	Male	37	49	46	3	3	-	-	79	34
	Female	7	43	57	-	-	-	-	58	44
Nova Scotia	Total	27	22	70	7	-	-	-	94	95
	Male	25	24	68	8	-	-	-	92	91
	Female	2	-	100	-	-	-	-	118	-
New Brunswick	Total	320	43	42	11	3	-	-	91	59
	Male	277	43	41	12	4	-	-	95	59
	Female	43	47	49	5	-	-	-	66	35
Ontario	Total	4,525	46	42	8	3	1	-	..	..
	Male	3,867	44	43	9	3	1	-	..	..
	Female	658	56	39	4	1	-	-	..	..
Ontario MCSS	Total	1,990	55	39	5	1	-	-	..	..
	Male	1,597	53	40	5	1	-	-	..	..
	Female	393	60	37	2	1	-	-	..	..
Ontario MSGCS	Total	2,535	39	45	11	4	1	-	108	59
	Male	2,270	38	45	12	4	1	-	112	59
	Female	265	49	42	7	2	-	-	74	39
Manitoba	Total	280	23	54	15	6	1	-	153	92
	Male	245	20	54	17	7	2	-	163	122
	Female	35	43	54	-	3	-	-	81	61
Alberta	Total	1,057	57	35	6	2	-	-	67	30
	Male	871	53	38	7	2	-	-	73	30
	Female	186	78	20	1	1	-	-	35	14
British Columbia	Total	513	58	32	8	1	-	-	78	30
	Male	412	53	36	10	1	-	-	68	29
	Female	101	78	17	3	2	-	-	42	14
Yukon	Total	66	62	32	5	2	-	-	55	30
	Male	60	60	33	5	2	-	-	58	30
	Female	6	83	-	-	-	-	-	23	20
Total non-reported	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

¹The mean and medians for total reported are based on only those jurisdictions that submitted micro data: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta.

**OPEN CUSTODY - Admissions and
Releases**

Table 12.1: Admissions to Open Custody by Most Serious Offence, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total	Violent offences					Total property offences	B & E
		Total violent offences	Common assault	Sexual assault	Robbery	Other violent		
Total admissions	8,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported	3,886	917	256	60	257	344	1,898	834
Newfoundland	205	27	12	2	4	9	119	65
Prince Edward Island	50	5	2	-	-	3	29	6
Nova Scotia	356	54	32	6	5	11	140	60
New Brunswick	204	23	13	1	2	7	90	35
Ontario MSGCS	1,107	308	66	20	94	128	634	271
Manitoba	441	169	42	5	61	61	193	92
Alberta	783	189	55	16	41	77	411	189
British Columbia	740	142	34	10	50	48	282	116
Total non-reported	4,503	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	1,289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario MCSS	3,015	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 12.1: Admissions to Open Custody by Most Serious Offence, 1997-98 (continued)

Property offences				Other CC	Other offences				Unknown
Theft \$5,000 & under	Theft over \$5,000	Possession stolen goods	Other property		Total other	Drug related	YOA	Provincial/ municipal/ other federal	
..
342	114	309	299	397	619	53	553	13	55
27	2	6	19	12	19	3	15	1	28
13	-	1	9	2	7	-	7	-	7
44	13	17	6	68	94	7	87	-	-
26	2	10	17	14	77	8	68	1	-
85	23	99	156	139	26	16	-	10	-
28	27	29	17	53	26	4	22	-	-
83	24	75	40	61	102	3	98	1	20
36	23	72	35	48	268	12	256	-	-
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Table 12.2: Admissions to Open Custody by Most Serious Offence, Percentage Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total #	Violent offences					Total property offences %	B & E %
		Total violent offences %	Common assault %	Sexual assault %	Robbery %	Other violent %		
Total admissions	8,389	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported	3,886	24	7	2	7	9	49	
Newfoundland	205	13	6	1	2	4	58	
Prince Edward Island	50	10	4	-	-	6	58	
Nova Scotia	356	15	9	2	1	3	39	
New Brunswick	204	11	6	-	1	3	44	
Ontario MSGCS	1,107	28	6	2	8	12	57	
Manitoba	441	38	10	1	14	14	44	
Alberta	783	24	7	2	5	10	52	
British Columbia	740	19	5	1	7	6	38	
Total non-reported	4,503	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	1,289	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario MCSS	3,015	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	160	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Table 12.2: Admissions to Open Custody by Most Serious Offence, Percentage Distribution, 1997-98 (continued)

Property offences				Other CC	Other offences				Unknown
Theft \$5,000 & under	Theft over \$5,000	Possession stolen goods	Other property		Total other	Drug related	YOA	Provincial/municipal/other federal	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
..
9	3	8	8	10	16	1	14	-	1
13	1	3	9	6	9	1	7	-	14
26	-	2	18	4	14	-	14	-	14
12	4	5	2	19	26	2	24	-	-
13	1	5	8	7	37	4	33	-	-
8	2	9	14	13	2	1	-	1	-
6	6	7	4	12	6	1	5	-	-
11	3	10	5	8	13	-	13	-	3
5	3	10	5	6	36	2	35	-	-
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Table 13.1: Admissions to Open Custody by Age and Sex, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total	Age at time of admission							Unknown
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	
Total admissions	Total	8,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported	Total	6,736	25	271	781	1,548	2,052	1,407	651	1
	Male	5,477	22	217	569	1,168	1,658	1,242	601	-
	Female	1,259	3	54	212	380	394	165	50	1
Newfoundland	Total	205	1	7	27	41	51	61	17	-
	Male	173	1	6	23	33	40	55	15	-
	Female	32	-	1	4	8	11	6	2	-
Prince Edward Island	Total	50	-	-	6	8	13	20	3	-
	Male	42	-	-	5	7	9	18	3	-
	Female	8	-	-	1	1	4	2	-	-
Nova Scotia	Total	356	6	25	47	72	85	90	31	-
	Male	299	6	23	38	51	71	80	30	-
	Female	57	-	2	9	21	14	10	1	-
Ontario	Total	4,122	9	159	470	979	1,366	712	427	-
	Male	3,285	7	127	327	709	1,086	630	399	-
	Female	837	2	32	143	270	280	82	28	-
Ontario MCSS	Total	3,015	9	159	470	975	1,126	247	29	-
	Male	2,299	7	127	327	705	892	217	24	-
	Female	716	2	32	143	270	234	30	5	-
Ontario MSGCS	Total	1,107	-	-	-	4	240	465	398	-
	Male	986	-	-	-	4	194	413	375	-
	Female	121	-	-	-	-	46	52	23	-
Manitoba	Total	441	2	21	47	86	107	123	55	-
	Male	368	2	13	33	70	94	107	49	-
	Female	73	-	8	14	16	13	16	6	-
Alberta	Total	783	4	33	85	185	226	185	65	-
	Male	668	4	27	71	156	188	164	58	-
	Female	115	-	6	14	29	38	21	7	-
British Columbia	Total	740	3	26	97	168	196	198	51	1
	Male	604	2	21	71	133	162	170	45	-
	Female	136	1	5	26	35	34	28	6	1
Yukon	Total	39	-	-	2	9	8	18	2	-
	Male	38	-	-	1	9	8	18	2	-
	Female	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-reported	Total	1,653	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	Total	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	1,289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 13.2: Admissions to Open Custody by Age and Sex, Percentage Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total #	Age at time of admission							Unknown %
			12 %	13 %	14 %	15 %	16 %	17 %	18+ %	
Total admissions	Total	8,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported	Total	6,736	-	4	12	23	30	21	10	1
	Male	5,477	-	4	10	21	30	23	11	-
	Female	1,259	-	4	17	30	31	13	4	1
Newfoundland	Total	205	-	3	13	20	25	30	8	-
	Male	173	1	3	13	19	23	32	9	-
	Female	32	-	3	13	25	34	19	6	-
Prince Edward Island	Total	50	-	-	12	16	26	40	6	-
	Male	42	-	-	12	17	21	43	7	-
	Female	8	-	-	13	13	50	25	-	-
Nova Scotia	Total	356	2	7	13	20	24	25	9	-
	Male	299	2	8	13	17	24	27	10	-
	Female	57	-	4	16	37	25	18	2	-
Ontario	Total	4,122	-	4	11	24	33	17	10	-
	Male	3,285	-	4	10	22	33	19	12	-
	Female	837	-	4	17	32	33	10	3	-
Ontario MCSS	Total	3,015	-	5	16	32	37	8	1	-
	Male	2,299	-	6	14	31	39	9	1	-
	Female	716	-	4	20	38	33	4	1	-
Ontario MSGCS	Total	1,107	-	-	-	-	22	42	36	-
	Male	986	-	-	-	-	20	42	38	-
	Female	121	-	-	-	-	38	43	19	-
Manitoba	Total	441	-	5	11	20	24	28	12	-
	Male	368	1	4	9	19	26	29	13	-
	Female	73	-	11	19	22	18	22	8	-
Alberta	Total	783	1	4	11	24	29	24	8	-
	Male	668	1	4	11	23	28	25	9	-
	Female	115	-	5	12	25	33	18	6	-
British Columbia	Total	740	-	4	13	23	26	27	7	-
	Male	604	-	3	12	22	27	28	7	-
	Female	136	1	4	19	26	25	21	4	1
Yukon	Total	39	-	-	5	23	21	46	5	-
	Male	38	-	-	3	24	21	47	5	-
	Female	1	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-reported	Total	1,653	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	Total	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	1,289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Table 14.1: Admissions to Open Custody by Aboriginal Status and Sex, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Unknown
Total admissions	Total	8,389	..	..	..
Total reported	Total	6,736	1,277	4,219	1,240
	Male	5,477	999	3,422	1,056
	Female	1,259	278	797	184
Newfoundland	Total	205	31	152	22
	Male	173	21	132	20
	Female	32	10	20	2
Prince Edward Island	Total	50	-	49	1
	Male	42	-	42	-
	Female	8	-	7	1
Nova Scotia	Total	356	14	336	6
	Male	299	13	281	5
	Female	57	1	55	1
Ontario	Total	4,122	421	2,493	1,208
	Male	3,285	305	1,952	1,028
	Female	837	116	541	180
Ontario MCSS	Total	3,015	297	2,288	430
	Male	2,299	203	1,770	326
	Female	716	94	518	104
Ontario MSGCS	Total	1,107	124	205	778
	Male	986	102	182	702
	Female	121	22	23	76
Manitoba	Total	441	306	134	1
	Male	368	245	122	1
	Female	73	61	12	-
Alberta	Total	783	291	492	-
	Male	668	250	418	-
	Female	115	41	74	-
British Columbia	Total	740	195	543	2
	Male	604	146	456	2
	Female	136	49	87	-
Yukon	Total	39	19	20	-
	Male	38	19	19	-
	Female	1	-	1	-
Total non-reported	Total	1,653	..	..	..
New Brunswick	Total	204	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	1,289	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	160	..	..	..

Table 14.2: Admissions to Open Custody by Aboriginal Status and Sex, Percentage Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total #	Aboriginal %	Non-Aboriginal %	Unknown %
Total admissions	Total	8,389	..	..	..
Total reported	Total	6,736	19	63	18
	Male	5,477	18	62	19
	Female	1,259	22	63	15
Newfoundland	Total	205	15	74	11
	Male	173	12	76	12
	Female	32	31	63	6
Prince Edward Island	Total	50	-	98	2
	Male	42	-	100	-
	Female	8	-	88	13
Nova Scotia	Total	356	4	94	2
	Male	299	4	94	2
	Female	57	2	96	2
Ontario	Total	4,122	10	60	29
	Male	3,285	9	77	14
	Female	837	14	65	22
Ontario MCSS	Total	3,015	10	76	14
	Male	2,299	9	77	14
	Female	716	13	72	15
Ontario MSGCS	Total	1,107	11	19	70
	Male	986	10	18	71
	Female	121	18	19	63
Manitoba	Total	441	69	30	-
	Male	368	67	33	-
	Female	73	84	16	-
Alberta	Total	783	37	63	-
	Male	668	37	63	-
	Female	115	36	64	-
British Columbia	Total	740	26	73	-
	Male	604	24	75	-
	Female	136	36	64	-
Yukon	Total	39	49	51	-
	Male	38	50	50	-
	Female	1	-	100	-
Total non-reported	Total	1,653	..	..	..
New Brunswick	Total	204	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	1,289	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	160	..	..	..

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

Table 15.1: Admissions to Open Custody by Sentence Length, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total	ADMISSIONS Sentence length						Mean (days)	Median (days)
		1 month or less	>1 to 6 months	>6 months to 1 year	>1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Unknown		
Total admissions	8,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported¹	6,940	2,905	3,464	496	66	8	1	103	90
Newfoundland	205	43	132	27	3	-	-	118	90
Prince Edward Island	50	21	26	2	-	-	1	62	55
Nova Scotia	356	100	195	47	13	1	-	118	82
New Brunswick	204	21	139	39	5	-	-	148	124
Ontario	4,122	1,937	1,916	231	31	7	-	..	..
Ontario MCSS	3,015	1,500	1,378	130	7	-	-	..	..
Ontario MSGCS	1,107	437	538	101	24	7	-	98	60
Manitoba	441	81	286	65	9	-	-	130	92
Alberta	783	239	480	63	1	-	-	87	74
British Columbia	740	444	272	20	4	-	-	56	30
Yukon	39	19	18	2	-	-	-	56	36
Total non-reported	1,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	1,289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

¹ The mean and medians for total reported are based on only those jurisdictions that submitted micro data: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta.

Table 15.2: Admissions to Open Custody by Sentence Length, Percentage Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total #	ADMISSIONS Sentence length						Mean (days) #	Median (days) #
		1 month or less %	>1 to 6 months %	>6 months to 1 year %	>1 to 2 years %	More than 2 years %	Unknown %		
Total admissions	8,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported¹	6,940	42	50	7	1	-	-	103	90
Newfoundland	205	21	64	13	1	-	-	118	90
Prince Edward Island	50	42	52	4	-	-	2	62	55
Nova Scotia	356	28	55	13	4	-	-	118	82
New Brunswick	204	10	68	19	2	-	-	148	124
Ontario	4,122	47	46	6	1	-	-	..	..
Ontario MCSS	3,015	50	46	4	-	-	-	..	..
Ontario MSGCS	1,107	39	49	9	2	1	-	98	60
Manitoba	441	18	65	15	2	-	-	130	92
Alberta	783	31	61	8	-	-	-	87	74
British Columbia	740	60	37	3	1	-	-	56	30
Yukon	39	49	46	5	-	-	-	56	36
Total non-reported	1,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	1,289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

¹ The mean and medians for total reported are based on only those jurisdictions that submitted micro data: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta.

Table 16.1: Releases from Open Custody by Time Served and Sex, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total	RELEASES Length of time served					Unknown	Mean (days)	Median (days)
			1 month or less	>1 to 6 months	>6 months to 1 year	>1 to 2 years	More than 2 years			
Total releases	Total	7,021	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported¹	Total	7,021	2,923	3,469	532	84	13	-	110	90
	Male	5,733	2,273	2,890	477	81	12	-	115	90
	Female	1,288	650	579	55	3	1	-	81	60
Newfoundland	Total	230	45	145	34	6	-	-	127	120
	Male	191	36	117	32	6	-	-	134	120
	Female	39	9	28	2	-	-	-	90	90
Prince Edward Island	Total	55	20	29	5	1	-	-	93	60
	Male	44	16	23	5	-	-	-	90	73
	Female	11	4	6	-	1	-	-	106	50
Nova Scotia	Total	261	80	169	12	-	-	-	77	61
	Male	220	63	147	10	-	-	-	78	61
	Female	41	17	22	2	-	-	-	70	62
New Brunswick	Total	217	23	142	44	7	1	-	148	121
	Male	179	19	117	36	6	1	-	148	121
	Female	38	4	25	8	1	-	-	150	122
Ontario	Total	4,158	1,949	1,941	220	37	11	-	..	..
	Male	3,323	1,506	1,576	195	36	10	-	..	..
	Female	835	443	365	25	1	1	-	..	..
Ontario MCSS	Total	3,030	1,503	1,393	125	8	1	-	..	..
	Male	2,329	1,110	1,102	108	8	1	-	..	..
	Female	701	393	291	17	-	-	-	..	..
Ontario MSGCS	Total	1,128	446	548	95	29	10	-	97	60
	Male	994	396	474	87	28	9	-	98	60
	Female	134	50	74	8	1	1	-	92	54
Manitoba	Total	443	81	282	68	12	-	-	132	92
	Male	379	58	249	60	12	-	-	137	120
	Female	64	23	33	8	-	-	-	99	74
Alberta	Total	801	241	472	78	9	1	-	95	76
	Male	693	196	414	73	9	1	-	100	90
	Female	108	45	58	5	-	-	-	64	56
British Columbia	Total	812	466	266	68	12	-	-	64	29
	Male	662	361	226	63	12	-	-	70	29
	Female	150	105	40	5	-	-	-	38	19
Yukon	Total	44	18	23	3	-	-	-	71	58
	Male	42	18	21	3	-	-	-	70	51
	Female	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	77	77
Total non-reported	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

¹The mean and medians for total reported are based on only those jurisdictions that submitted micro data: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta.

Table 16.2: Releases from Open Custody by Time Served and Sex, Percentage Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total #	RELEASES Length of time served						Mean (days) #	Median (days) #
			1 month or less %	>1 to 6 months %	>6 months to 1 year %	>1 to 2 years %	More than 2 years %	Unknown %		
Total releases	Total	7,021	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported¹	Total	7,021	42	49	8	1	-	-	110	90
	Male	5,733	40	50	8	1	-	-	115	90
	Female	1,288	50	45	4	-	-	-	81	60
Newfoundland	Total	230	20	63	15	3	-	-	127	120
	Male	191	19	61	17	3	-	-	134	120
	Female	39	23	72	5	-	-	-	90	90
Prince Edward Island	Total	55	36	53	9	2	-	-	93	60
	Male	44	36	52	11	-	-	-	90	73
	Female	11	36	55	-	9	-	-	106	50
Nova Scotia	Total	261	31	65	5	-	-	-	77	61
	Male	220	29	67	5	-	-	-	78	61
	Female	41	41	54	5	-	-	-	70	62
New Brunswick	Total	217	11	65	20	3	-	-	148	121
	Male	179	11	65	20	3	1	-	148	121
	Female	38	11	66	21	3	-	-	150	122
Ontario	Total	4,158	47	47	5	1	-	-	..	..
	Male	3,323	45	47	6	1	-	-	..	..
	Female	835	53	44	3	-	-	-	..	..
Ontario MCSS	Total	3,030	50	46	4	-	-	-	..	..
	Male	2,329	48	47	5	-	-	-	..	..
	Female	701	56	42	2	-	-	-	..	..
Ontario MSGCS	Total	1,128	40	49	8	3	1	-	97	60
	Male	994	40	48	9	3	1	-	98	60
	Female	134	37	55	6	1	1	-	92	54
Manitoba	Total	443	18	64	15	3	-	-	132	92
	Male	379	15	66	16	3	-	-	137	120
	Female	64	36	52	13	-	-	-	99	74
Alberta	Total	801	30	59	10	1	-	-	95	76
	Male	693	28	60	11	1	-	-	100	90
	Female	108	42	54	5	-	-	-	64	56
British Columbia	Total	812	57	33	8	1	-	-	64	29
	Male	662	55	34	10	2	-	-	70	29
	Female	150	70	27	3	-	-	-	38	19
Yukon	Total	44	41	52	7	-	-	-	71	58
	Male	42	43	50	7	-	-	-	70	51
	Female	2	-	100	-	-	-	-	77	77
Total non-reported	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

¹ The mean and medians for total reported are based on only those jurisdictions that submitted micro data: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta.

PROBATION - Admissions

Table 17.1: Admissions to Probation by Most Serious Offence, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total	Violent offences					Total property offences	B & E
		Total violent offences	Common assault	Sexual assault	Robbery	Other violent		
Total admissions	37,444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported	18,609	5,106	2,316	310	746	1,734	10,198	3,054
Newfoundland	886	187	109	18	7	53	455	176
Prince Edward Island	103	25	10	4	1	10	56	16
Nova Scotia ¹	1,792	378	237	35	15	91	770	244
New Brunswick	1,019	208	138	16	3	51	583	168
Ontario MSGCS	6,878	2,057	836	93	329	799	4,052	1,150
Alberta	3,507	1,072	457	82	144	389	1,980	716
British Columbia	4,424	1,179	529	62	247	341	2,302	584
Total non-reported	18,835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	7,958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario MCSS	10,238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

¹ In Nova Scotia, of the 446 admissions for "Other property", 420 were theft-related.

Table 17.1: Admissions to Probation by Most Serious Offence, 1997-98 (continued)

Property offences				Other CC	Other offences				Unknown
Theft 5000 & under	Theft over \$5,000	Possession stolen goods	Other property		Total other	Drug related	YOA	Provincial/ municipal/ other federal	
..
2,374	342	1,506	2,922	1,631	1,651	631	541	479	23
102	14	26	137	64	163	13	25	125	17
22	-	1	17	19	3	-	3	-	-
..	..	80	446	318	326	55	147	124	-
194	6	40	175	118	110	45	59	6	-
911	123	658	1,210	355	414	351	-	63	-
548	79	254	383	212	240	37	126	77	3
597	120	447	554	545	395	130	181	84	3
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Table 17.2: Admissions to Probation by Most Serious Offence, Percentage Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Total #	Violent offences					Total property offences %	B & E %
		Total violent offences %	Common assault %	Sexual assault %	Robbery %	Other violent %		
Total admissions	37,444	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported	18,609	27	12	2	4	9	55	
Newfoundland	886	21	12	2	1	6	51	
Prince Edward Island	103	24	10	4	1	10	54	
Nova Scotia ¹	1,792	21	13	2	1	5	43	
New Brunswick	1,019	20	14	2	-	5	57	
Ontario MSGCS	6,878	30	12	1	5	12	59	
Alberta	3,507	31	13	2	4	11	56	
British Columbia	4,424	27	12	1	6	8	52	
Total non-reported	18,835	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	7,958	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario MCSS	10,238	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	548	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

¹ In Nova Scotia, of the 446 admissions for "Other property", 420 were theft-related.

Table 17.2: Admissions to Probation by Most Serious Offence, Percentage Distribution, 1997-98 (continued)

Property offences				Other CC	Other offences				Unknown
Theft 5000 & under	Theft over \$5,000	Possession stolen goods	Other property		Total other	Drug related	YOA	Provincial/ municipal/ other federal	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
..
13	2	8	16	9	9	3	3	3	-
12	2	3	15	7	18	1	3	14	2
21	-	1	17	18	3	-	3	-	-
..	..	4	25	18	18	3	8	7	-
19	1	4	17	12	11	4	6	1	-
13	2	10	18	5	6	5	-	1	-
16	2	7	11	6	7	1	4	2	-
13	3	10	13	12	9	3	4	2	-
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Table 18.1: Admissions to Probation by Age and Sex, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total	Age at time of admission							Unknown
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	
Total admissions	Total	37,444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported	Total	28,938	322	1,580	3,512	5,809	8,358	6,472	2,884	1
	Male	22,604	265	1,209	2,533	4,212	6,488	5,391	2,505	1
	Female	6,334	57	371	979	1,597	1,870	1,081	379	-
Newfoundland	Total	886	21	83	145	188	196	170	83	-
	Male	726	19	65	112	149	155	151	75	-
	Female	160	2	18	33	39	41	19	8	-
Prince Edward Island	Total	103	2	4	10	12	34	29	12	-
	Male	80	2	3	6	11	27	21	10	-
	Female	23	-	1	4	1	7	8	2	-
Nova Scotia	Total	1,792	34	124	252	402	341	393	246	-
	Male	1,470	30	103	189	305	281	338	224	-
	Female	322	4	21	63	97	60	55	22	-
New Brunswick	Total	1,019	14	55	123	207	251	264	105	-
	Male	817	12	46	91	153	214	213	88	-
	Female	202	2	9	32	54	37	51	17	-
Ontario	Total	17,116	116	809	1,840	3,340	5,529	3,696	1,785	1
	Male	13,341	94	613	1,348	2,404	4,285	3,067	1,529	1
	Female	3,775	22	196	492	936	1,244	629	256	-
Ontario MCSS	Total	10,238	116	807	1,838	3,265	3,437	697	78	-
	Male	7,683	94	611	1,347	2,347	2,645	570	69	-
	Female	2,555	22	196	491	918	792	127	9	-
Ontario MSGCS	Total	6,878	-	2	2	75	2,092	2,999	1,707	1
	Male	5,658	-	2	1	57	1,640	2,497	1,460	1
	Female	1,220	-	-	1	18	452	502	247	-
Alberta	Total	3,507	75	254	496	669	818	798	397	-
	Male	2,712	58	193	360	478	618	664	341	-
	Female	795	17	61	136	191	200	134	56	-
British Columbia	Total	4,424	59	247	634	969	1,168	1,098	249	-
	Male	3,396	49	182	419	699	893	921	233	-
	Female	1,028	10	65	215	270	275	177	16	-
Yukon	Total	91	1	4	12	22	21	24	7	-
	Male	62	1	4	8	13	15	16	5	-
	Female	29	-	-	4	9	6	8	2	-
Total non-reported	Total	8,506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	7,958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 18.2: Admissions to Probation by Age and Sex, Percentage Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total #	Age at time of admission							
			12 %	13 %	14 %	15 %	16 %	17 %	18+ %	Unknown %
Total admissions	Total	37,444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported	Total	28,938	1	5	12	20	29	22	10	-
	Male	22,604	1	5	11	19	29	24	11	-
	Female	6,334	1	6	15	25	30	17	6	-
Newfoundland	Total	886	2	9	16	21	22	19	9	-
	Male	726	3	9	15	21	21	21	10	-
	Female	160	1	11	21	24	26	12	5	-
Prince Edward Island	Total	103	2	4	10	12	33	28	12	-
	Male	80	3	4	8	14	34	26	13	-
	Female	23	-	4	17	4	30	35	9	-
Nova Scotia	Total	1,792	2	7	14	22	19	22	14	-
	Male	1,470	2	7	13	21	19	23	15	-
	Female	322	1	7	20	30	19	17	7	-
New Brunswick	Total	1,019	1	5	12	20	25	26	10	-
	Male	817	1	6	11	19	26	26	11	-
	Female	202	1	4	16	27	18	25	8	-
Ontario	Total	17,116	1	5	11	20	32	22	10	-
	Male	13,341	1	5	10	18	32	23	11	-
	Female	3,775	1	5	13	25	33	17	7	-
Ontario MCSS	Total	10,238	1	8	18	32	34	7	1	-
	Male	7,683	1	8	18	31	34	7	1	-
	Female	2,555	1	8	19	36	31	5	-	-
Ontario MSGCS	Total	6,878	-	-	-	1	30	44	25	-
	Male	5,658	-	-	-	1	29	44	26	-
	Female	1,220	-	-	-	1	37	41	20	-
Alberta	Total	3,507	2	7	14	19	23	23	11	-
	Male	2,712	2	7	13	18	23	24	13	-
	Female	795	2	8	17	24	25	17	7	-
British Columbia	Total	4,424	1	6	14	22	26	25	6	-
	Male	3,396	1	5	12	21	26	27	7	-
	Female	1,028	1	6	21	26	27	17	2	-
Yukon	Total	91	1	4	13	24	23	26	8	-
	Male	62	2	6	13	21	24	26	8	-
	Female	29	-	-	14	31	21	28	7	-
Total non-reported	Total	8,506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	7,958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Table 19.1: Admissions to Probation by Aboriginal Status and Sex, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Unknown
Total admissions	Total	37,444	..	..	..
Total reported	Total	28,938	3,191	18,565	7,182
	Male	22,604	2,269	14,548	5,787
	Female	6,334	922	4,017	1,395
Newfoundland	Total	886	53	798	35
	Male	726	37	662	27
	Female	160	16	136	8
Prince Edward Island	Total	103	1	58	44
	Male	80	1	50	29
	Female	23	-	8	15
Nova Scotia	Total	1,792	74	1,673	45
	Male	1,470	57	1,373	40
	Female	322	17	300	5
New Brunswick	Total	1,019	88	848	83
	Male	817	60	689	68
	Female	202	28	159	15
Ontario	Total	17,116	1,308	9,069	6,739
	Male	13,341	901	6,991	5,449
	Female	3,775	407	2,078	1,290
Ontario MCSS	Total	10,238	727	8,153	1,358
	Male	7,683	455	6,238	990
	Female	2,555	272	1,915	368
Ontario MSGCS	Total	6,878	581	916	5,381
	Male	5,658	446	753	4,459
	Female	1,220	135	163	922
Alberta	Total	3,507	876	2,592	39
	Male	2,712	637	2,050	25
	Female	795	239	542	14
British Columbia	Total	4,424	755	3,472	197
	Male	3,396	554	2,693	149
	Female	1,028	201	779	48
Yukon	Total	91	36	55	-
	Male	62	22	40	-
	Female	29	14	15	-
Total non-reported	Total	8,506	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	7,958	..	..	..
Manitoba	Total	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	548	..	..	..

Table 19.2: Admissions to Probation by Aboriginal Status and Sex, Percentage Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total #	Aboriginal %	Non-Aboriginal %	Unknown %
Total admissions	Total	37,444	..	..	..
Total reported	Total	28,938	11	64	25
	Male	22,604	10	64	26
	Female	6,334	15	63	22
Newfoundland	Total	886	6	90	4
	Male	726	5	91	4
	Female	160	10	85	5
Prince Edward Island	Total	103	1	56	43
	Male	80	1	63	36
	Female	23	-	35	65
Nova Scotia	Total	1,792	4	93	3
	Male	1,470	4	93	3
	Female	322	5	93	2
New Brunswick	Total	1,019	9	83	8
	Male	817	7	84	8
	Female	202	14	79	7
Ontario	Total	17,116	8	53	39
	Male	13,341	7	52	41
	Female	3,775	11	55	34
Ontario MCSS	Total	10,238	7	80	13
	Male	7,683	6	81	13
	Female	2,555	11	75	14
Ontario MSGCS	Total	6,878	8	13	78
	Male	5,658	8	13	79
	Female	1,220	11	13	76
Alberta	Total	3,507	25	74	1
	Male	2,712	23	76	1
	Female	795	30	68	2
British Columbia	Total	4,424	17	78	4
	Male	3,396	16	79	4
	Female	1,028	20	76	5
Yukon	Total	91	40	60	-
	Male	62	35	65	-
	Female	29	48	52	-
Total non-reported	Total	8,506	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	7,958	..	..	..
Manitoba	Total	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	548	..	..	..

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

Table 20.1: Admissions to Probation by Sentence Length and Sex, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total	ADMISSIONS Sentence length					Unknown ¹	Mean (days)	Median (days)
			3 months or less	>3 to 6 months	>6 months to 1 year	>1 to 2 years	More than 2 years			
Total admissions	Total	37,444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported²	Total	28,938	878	4,165	14,721	7,883	1,123	168	334	365
	Male	22,604	661	2,980	11,314	6,526	994	129	344	365
	Female	6,334	217	1,185	3,407	1,357	129	39	299	308
Newfoundland	Total	886	21	140	432	120	173	-	414	365
	Male	726	20	105	350	93	158	-	424	365
	Female	160	1	35	82	27	15	-	370	365
Prince Edward Island	Total	103	3	7	50	28	10	5	444	365
	Male	80	2	7	34	23	9	5	457	365
	Female	23	1	-	16	5	1	-	402	365
Nova Scotia	Total	1,792	101	465	852	369	5	-	337	365
	Male	1,470	77	358	699	332	4	-	347	365
	Female	322	24	107	153	37	1	-	291	274
New Brunswick	Total	1,019	50	254	549	104	62	-	330	365
	Male	817	44	190	435	89	59	-	338	365
	Female	202	6	64	114	15	3	-	300	365
Ontario	Total	17,116	398	1,488	8,994	5,564	670	2	..	..
	Male	13,341	291	1,035	6,864	4,570	581	-	..	..
	Female	3,775	107	453	2,130	994	89	2	..	..
Ontario MCSS	Total	10,238	289	1,017	5,788	3,130	14	-	..	..
	Male	7,683	204	680	4,262	2,524	13	-	..	..
	Female	2,555	85	337	1,526	606	1	-	..	..
Ontario MSGCS	Total	6,878	109	471	3,206	2,434	656	2	476	365
	Male	5,658	87	355	2,602	2,046	568	-	483	365
	Female	1,220	22	116	604	388	88	2	447	365
Alberta	Total	3,507	222	799	1,616	529	180	161	310	365
	Male	2,712	167	573	1,250	438	160	124	319	365
	Female	795	55	226	366	91	20	37	281	270
British Columbia	Total	4,424	69	999	2,186	1,150	20	-	364	360
	Male	3,396	51	704	1,655	966	20	-	428	365
	Female	1,028	18	295	531	184	-	-	371	365
Yukon	Total	91	14	13	42	19	3	-	313	276
	Male	62	9	8	27	15	3	-	339	366
	Female	29	5	5	15	4	-	-	259	272
Total non-reported	Total	8,506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	7,958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

¹ Unknown includes "Other" category.

² The mean and medians for total reported are based on only those jurisdictions that submitted micro data: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta.

Table 20.2: Admissions to Probation by Sentence Length and Sex, Percentage Distribution, 1997-98

Jurisdiction	Sex	Total #	ADMISSIONS Sentence length					Unknown ¹ %	Mean (days) #	Median (days) #
			3 months or less %	>3 to 6 months %	>6 months to 1 year %	>1 to 2 years %	More than 2 years %			
Total admissions	Total	37,444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reported²	Total	28,938	3	14	51	27	4	1	334	365
	Male	22,604	3	13	50	29	4	1	344	365
	Female	6,334	3	19	54	21	2	1	299	308
Newfoundland	Total	886	2	16	49	14	20	-	414	365
	Male	726	3	14	48	13	22	-	424	365
	Female	160	1	22	51	17	9	-	370	365
Prince Edward Island	Total	103	3	7	49	27	10	5	444	365
	Male	80	3	9	43	29	11	6	457	365
	Female	23	4	-	70	22	4	-	402	365
Nova Scotia	Total	1,792	6	26	48	21	-	-	337	365
	Male	1,470	5	24	48	23	-	-	347	365
	Female	322	7	33	48	11	-	-	291	274
New Brunswick	Total	1,019	5	25	54	10	6	-	330	365
	Male	817	5	23	53	11	7	-	338	365
	Female	202	3	32	56	7	1	-	300	365
Ontario	Total	17,116	2	9	53	33	4	-	..	..
	Male	13,341	2	9	55	33	-	-	..	..
	Female	3,775	3	13	60	24	-	-	..	..
Ontario MCSS	Total	10,238	3	10	57	31	-	-	..	..
	Male	7,683	3	9	55	33	-	-	..	..
	Female	2,555	3	13	60	24	-	-	..	..
Ontario MSGCS	Total	6,878	2	7	47	35	10	-	476	365
	Male	5,658	2	6	46	36	10	-	483	365
	Female	1,220	2	10	50	32	7	-	447	365
Alberta	Total	3,507	6	23	46	15	5	5	310	365
	Male	2,712	6	21	46	16	6	5	319	365
	Female	795	7	28	46	11	3	5	281	270
British Columbia	Total	4,424	2	23	49	26	-	-	318	360
	Male	3,396	2	21	49	28	1	-	327	360
	Female	1,028	2	29	52	18	-	-	291	270
Yukon	Total	91	15	14	46	21	3	-	313	276
	Male	62	15	13	44	24	5	-	339	366
	Female	29	17	17	52	14	-	-	259	272
Total non-reported	Total	8,506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	Total	7,958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	Total	548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

¹ Unknown includes "Other" category.

² The mean and medians for total reported are based on only those jurisdictions that submitted micro data: New foundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta.

Appendix A: Methodology

It is recommended that the reader review sections A.1 to A.8 to acquire an understanding of how the YCCS processing is done.

A.1 The YCCS Survey

The YCCS survey is a micro data survey, conducted annually by fiscal year (April 1st to March 31st). Data are extracted in late May or early June for the previous fiscal year. The YCCS survey is organized according to five distinct record types: Youth, Charge, Disposition, Event and Review.

1. Youth records contain personal characteristics such as age, sex, Aboriginal Status, education and employment status, primary language and living arrangement.
2. Charge records track each statute for which at least one disposition was ordered, the court location and the type of proceeding (e.g., summary or indictable offence).
3. Disposition records capture sentences ordered by the court, including the type of disposition ordered, the disposition commencement and completion dates, the length of time or amount of disposition to be served and the name of the facility upon admission. In addition, each disposition is linked to the charge record for which the youth court ordered the sentence.
4. Event records capture information on all occurrences that have taken place since the youth has been under the supervision of the provincial/territorial director. Such events affect the disposition the youth is serving. Events include judicial interim (bail) releases, temporary releases, releases for treatment or court appearances, transfers to adult court, administrative transfers to secure custody, transfers in or out of the province/territory, escapes and appeals. The duration of each event is also captured.
5. Review records capture information on dispositions that are reviewed by the youth court. Such records include information on the type of review (e.g., mandatory or optional), the date of the review, the grounds for review, and the source of the review application (e.g., young offender, provincial/territorial director, lawyer).

In order to process the data and add the youth data to the database, there must be at least one Youth, Charge and Disposition record. In addition, each Charge record must have at least one Disposition record linked to it, although it may have more than one. Event and Review records are not mandatory and their availability varies among jurisdictions.

The fields Record Type, Jurisdiction ID, Youth ID, and File Commencement Date are mandatory fields and must appear on all YCCS records. In addition, the field Statute is mandatory on the Charge record and Disposition Type is mandatory on the Disposition record. If an Event record is generated, then Event Type is mandatory. All other fields are non-mandatory.

All YCCS records are linked according to a unique identification number which includes specific key data elements such as the youth's identification number (Youth ID), the date the youth commenced a period of uninterrupted supervision (File Commencement Date) and the jurisdiction supervising the young offender (Jurisdiction ID). The unique identification number is for record-linkage purposes only. Inclusion of this number *does not* enable YCCS survey staff to identify a specific individual by name. There are several other linkages (e.g., disposition to charge record, event to disposition record) which facilitate data interpretation. See "A.6 Record Linkage" for more information.

A.2 Reporting Period Parameters

YCCS survey data are extracted and tabulated for youth who are "active" during a specified reporting period (e.g., fiscal year) in accordance with user-defined parameters. A youth will be deemed active under the following circumstances:

1. the youth commenced a disposition in a previous reporting period, is *servicing a disposition(s) within the current reporting period*, and will still be active in the *subsequent reporting period*;
2. the youth commenced a disposition in a *previous reporting period* and has completed all dispositions *within the current reporting period*;
3. the youth commenced serving a disposition(s) *within the current reporting period* and will continue serving a disposition(s) into the *subsequent reporting period*; and,
4. the youth commenced and completed all dispositions *within the current reporting period*.

Data are therefore extracted for those young offenders commencing a new term or completing an existing term of uninterrupted custody or probation. Data are also extracted for those youth whose status changed during the reporting period (e.g., completion of secure custody and commencement of open custody).

A.3 Survey Methodology and Data Processing

YCCS survey data are extracted from jurisdictional operating systems via interfaces that have been developed pursuant to the National Data Requirements. Data generated from YCCS interfaces are compared to similar statistics tabulated in the jurisdictions through their operating system or other local data sources. These data are then verified by the jurisdiction. Year over year comparisons are done to further the verification process.

YCCS interface data are extracted onto tape, cartridge or diskette based on a specific reporting period and transmitted to the CCJS. Upon their receipt, the data are processed through a series of statistical programs. Edits that detect errors may result in the record being rejected. If a record is rejected, then all the data for the particular offender are rejected. Otherwise, the record will be accepted and processing will continue.

Edited data are loaded onto the YCCS database while, rejected data are written to a "reject" file for further processing. Data on the reject file are corrected through batch and manual editing and then integrated into the database. Once all data have been loaded onto the database, the YCCS admission and release counts are tabulated.

A set of data extract programs read the database and collate the required offender histories in an extract file. Separate tabulation programs assemble the units of count according to the desired characteristics for analysis. Several tables are drawn from each extract file. Additionally, special runs may be made against the database if the specific desired information goes beyond that addressed through existing tabulation programs. Once the table programs have been executed and the data compiled, each jurisdiction is asked to verify the data.

A.4 Units of Count

As indicated, the YCCS survey unit of count is the young offender's admission to, or release from, custody or community services. The units of count are tabulated by characteristics according to analytical requirements and include age, sex and Aboriginal Identity and may be cross-tabulated by sentence length and by most serious offence.

Standard rules have been created and implemented in the tabulation programs. For all admissions, the series of dispositions must represent uninterrupted time and must have a valid disposition commencement date. Temporary re-coding (imputation) occurs so that aggregate sentences can be calculated and dispositions can be sorted to determine consecutive or concurrent terms in custody. This re-coding is done by temporarily transferring information from the court-ordered disposition effective dates, expiry dates and the amount of the disposition into a file containing information on dispositions where the amount of compliance or date of compliance is not known. The transferring of information occurs so that sentence lengths associated with an "uninterrupted period of time" can be calculated.

The calculation of admission and release counts is based on whether a youth was active during a specific reporting period. Excluded are young offenders serving consecutive sentences of the same status type where the offender was originally admitted prior to the reporting period. If, however, the offender was admitted to a consecutive disposition but with a different status, then the new admission is counted and the prior disposition is not counted (it would have been counted during the previous reporting period). Releases are counted according to the reporting period in which they occurred.

The following are examples of calculations of admissions and releases by specific status. The examples demonstrate how court-ordered dispositions are tabulated within the same reporting period:

e.g., secure custody + secure custody + open custody (all consecutive)

1 admission to secure custody
1 release from secure custody
1 admission to open custody

The second secure custody disposition is not counted as a new admission because the young offender did not change status.

e.g., secure + open + secure (all consecutive)

1 admission to secure custody
1 release from secure custody
1 admission to open custody
1 release from open custody
1 admission to secure custody

e.g., remand + secure + open + probation + remand (all consecutive)

1 admission to remand
1 release from remand
1 admission to secure custody
1 release from secure custody
1 admission to open custody
1 release from open custody
1 admission to probation
1 admission to remand for violation of probation order

Several YCCS tables present units of count according to the aggregate sentence length upon admission. The amount of time to be served is calculated by establishing the amount of uninterrupted time ordered less the amount of time already served within each status. An admission can only be calculated if the disposition has a valid disposition commencement date. If a disposition has not commenced because it is to be served consecutively with another disposition, the disposition compliance date is temporarily re-coded using the court-ordered date in order to determine the scheduled occurrence in time. If the disposition ordered represents a period of uninterrupted time in the same status, the amount is aggregated to determine aggregate time to be served. Admissions to concurrent dispositions are only counted if the admissions are different status types. Concurrent dispositions of the same status are only counted once.

A.5 Most Serious Offence

Several YCCS tables present admissions according to the most serious offence for which the individual was admitted. Calculation of the Most Serious Offence (MSO) is performed through the Youth Court Survey (YCS) Offence Library. The Offence Library categorizes breaches of the *Criminal Code* and other legislation such as the *Young Offenders Act*, into specific offence types. To determine the MSO, all charge records related to a particular young offender are reviewed and subsequently compared against the Offence Library. The charges are categorized according to the type of offence to which they have been mapped. If there is more than one offence with equal severity, the corresponding dispositions are then reviewed. If the dispositions are also of equal severity, then one of the offences is chosen at random and mapped against the Offence Library. The MSO categories are ranked as follows:

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 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 disposition, and contempt against youth court. The YOA is primarily concerned with the process for dealing with youth accused of crime. However, youth can be charged under the YOA usually when they fail to comply with a court-ordered disposition.
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 Act*.

A.6 Record Linkage

YCCS survey records are linked to each youth via the jurisdiction identifier and the unique personal youth identification number. As noted, none of the extracted YCCS data elements, including the

personal identification number, enable YCCS survey staff to identify specific individuals. The other field common to all record types is the file commencement date. The file commencement date represents the start of a continuous period of time under the supervision of the provincial/territorial director of youth corrections. In general, the file commencement date is a derived field based on identifying the earliest date within a set of relevant dates. If the offender completes his/her continuous time and subsequently re-enters supervision, then the offender will retain the same personal identifier but receive a new file commencement date. Should a young offender be released from youth corrections and then re-enter the system after re-offending, his/her new charge(s) and disposition(s) will be treated by YCCS survey staff as a new case for the same offender.

The charge sequence number is maintained on both the Charge and Disposition records for the purpose of linking the disposition to the charge. Separate Disposition records are tracked using the disposition sequence number, which is also maintained where available, on the Event and Review records. The use of sequence numbers facilitates linking records back to the disposition in jurisdictions where the link can be maintained.

A.7 YCCS Statement of Data Quality

The measurement and assessment of data quality is a complex undertaking. There are several dimensions to the concept of quality, many potential sources of error and often no comprehensive measures of data quality.

Issues of data quality in the YCCS survey must be addressed at the provincial and territorial level as well as within the CCJS. Errors arising in the original recording, coding, keying and transmission of data are difficult to measure and assess. Most of the jurisdictional computer systems incorporate basic editing routines to ensure that data fall into acceptable ranges for quantitative data. In some jurisdictions, look-up tables are used to validate the criminal code offence data. These actions certainly reduce the number of incoming errors to the CCJS but they do not entirely eliminate the errors. Random errors are more difficult to locate and correct compared to the systematic type errors. This last type of error can usually be corrected within the CCJS and feedback is given to the jurisdictions for correction.

Errors in the YCCS are detected using several strategies. Data incoming to the CCJS are reviewed for the amount of change from one year to the next for the same jurisdiction (where possible). Ratios can be calculated to verify that basic relationships are not dramatically changing over time. For example, the ratio of males to females in some tables should be fairly consistent over time.

Data quality of the different record types is an important consideration. Currently, published YCCS data are taken from the youth, charge, and disposition records. Data quality is presently insufficient on the event and the review records to publish.

The CCJS has conducted a review of data quality using YCCS data from 1993-94. The summary report concentrates on the validity of coding of each variable on the five record types. For some variables, the amount of data appearing in the published tables is a fraction of the total possible. Data are missing for a variety of reasons. In some variables, the data element is simply not collected by a jurisdiction or it is collected but not available for use in the YCCS survey. Additional data can also be missing because of invalid responses or codes. Where possible, feedback is given to the jurisdictions in order to improve data quality procedures and processes. Little statistical imputation methodology is currently used to handle missing or inconsistent data. Only when the disposition commencement date is missing, is it imputed from the date the court ordered the disposition to take effect.

YCCS survey staff contact individual jurisdictions regarding problems discovered after initial data processing with the objective to increase the useable amount of data for publication. In some cases, the errors are quickly fixed (a re-coding is done). In other situations, the errors are more difficult to

correct with the result being that data from the jurisdiction may not be included in the publication. Table footnotes indicate jurisdictional reporting difficulties.

A.8 Survey Definitions

Admission: Occurs when a young offender commences a period of uninterrupted time in remand, custody or probation.

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.

Aboriginal Status: Indicates whether the youth is Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal and, if Aboriginal, whether the youth is registered under the *Indian Act*. Please note that this variable is self-reported and data availability varies among jurisdictions.

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

Alternative Measures: Actions other than judicial proceedings used to deal with a young person alleged to have committed an offence. Participants in alternative measures may or may not have been charged by police.

Concurrent Sentences: Two or more sentences ordered by the youth court that are served at the same time. The length of the sentence is determined by the longest sentence imposed.

Consecutive Sentences: Two or more sentences ordered by the youth court that are served one immediately after the other.

Custody: A sentence that requires the young offender to spend time in a designated correctional facility, either in secure custody or open custody. In addition, the YCCS survey recognizes remand as a custody status, not as a disposition as ordered in court.

Disposition/Sentence: A youth court orders a disposition/sentence upon finding a young person guilty of an offence. The type 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.

Event: Events occurring during a youth's uninterrupted time under supervision which may include judicial interim releases (bail release), temporary releases and releases for treatment or court appearances, administrative transfers, transfers to adult court, transfers into or out of the jurisdiction, appeals (decision or dispositions), and death.

Initial Entry: A term used to describe when a young offender is initially admitted to the youth correctional system (regardless of supervision status).

Most Serious Offence: The YCCS survey categorizes "most serious offence" 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.

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. A youth may also be held on remand to protect the public.

Reporting Period: The subject time period (e.g., fiscal year) 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 director of youth corrections (e.g., serving a disposition).

Review: Procedure under the YOA whereby a youth's dispositions are re-assessed. Custody dispositions of greater than one year in duration must be reviewed after the offender has served the first year.

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.

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.

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