



Juristat

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 85-002-XPE, Vol. 24, no. 9



Youth Custody and Community Services in Canada, 2002/03

by Julie Reitano

Highlights

- On any given day in 2002/03, there was an average of approximately 29,400 youths (aged 12 to 17) either in custody or under supervised probation in Canada among reporting jurisdictions. Most of the youth correctional population was in supervised probation (90%), with 7% in sentenced custody and 3% on remand status awaiting a court appearance or sentencing.
- The total rate of youths in correctional services including remand, sentenced custody and probation was 121 per 10,000 youth population, a decrease of 5% from 2001/02.
- The youth incarceration rate in 2002/03 was 13 per 10,000 youth population, a decrease of 5% from the previous year and a decline of one-third from 1993/94. This decline has been driven by decreases in sentenced custody.
- In 2002/03, there was an average daily count of about 850 youths in remand; 1,070 in secure custody and 1,060 in open custody. Youth on remand represented just over one-quarter (28%) of all youth in custody in 2002/03, up from 18% in 1993/94.
- Month-end supervised probation counts increased slightly in 2002/03, where on average approximately 26,400 youths were on supervised probation. The supervised probation rate was 109 per 10,000 youth population, a decrease of 17% since its peak in 1997/98.
- In 2002/03, there were approximately 23,900 youth admissions to custody. Remand admissions represented 61% of youth custodial admissions, with secure custody accounting for 19% and open custody for 18%.
- Time served by youth in remand is generally short – just over half of all remanded youth were released within one week. Nearly six in ten of young offenders in secure custody (57%) and 40% in open custody were released after one month or less.
- While Aboriginal youth accounted for 44% admissions to remand, 46% of sentenced custody admissions and 32% of probation admissions in jurisdictions providing these data in 2002/03, they account for approximately 8% of the youth in population for these jurisdictions.



Ordering and subscription information

All prices exclude sales tax

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

ISSN 0715-271X

The following additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada:

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

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

ISSN 1209-6393

October 2004

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada.

© Minister of Industry, 2004

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

Note of appreciation

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

Standards of service to the public

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

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



Introduction

This *Juristat* provides an overview of the youth correctional population (12- to 17-year-olds) in Canada for 2002/03¹. The data in this report represent the final full year of youth corrections activity under the *Young Offenders Act*, as the new *Youth Criminal Justice Act* came into effect on April 1, 2003. The information in this *Juristat* describes trends in average counts and admissions to youth corrections.

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

Custody is the most serious sentence that youths may receive, either secure or open. Secure custody refers to facilities designated for secure restraint. Open custody generally refers to facilities such as residential centres or group homes where restrictions on movements are less severe². Due to differences in policies and programs across provincial and territorial government departments responsible for youth justice administration, there is variation in the level of restrictions in secure and open custody across Canada.

Community-based programs such as probation often include placing a number of conditions on the young offender for a specified period of time – up to two years. Probation orders are sometimes given in combination with other sanctions and at a minimum require the offender to keep the peace, be of good behaviour and appear before the court as required. Optional conditions may include a curfew, reporting to a probation officer, and attending school³.

Youth may also be remanded to custody (temporary detention) on the basis of a decision by a judge that the youth poses a danger to society, that there may be a risk of failure to appear for court hearings or for any other just cause, and where the detention is necessary to maintain confidence in the administration of justice (Section 515 (10) of the Criminal Code). In general, most youth in custody under a “remand warrant” are awaiting a court hearing or sentencing and, as such, are held in this status for relatively short periods of time.

Box 1:

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

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

In 2002/03, there was a daily average of about 29,400⁴ youths either in custody or on supervised probation among reporting jurisdictions. This represents a decrease of 4% from 2001/02 among jurisdictions reporting in both years. The vast majority of youth are in supervised probation. In 2002/03, there were, on average, 26,400 (90%)

1. Excludes Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds due to the unavailability of data.

2. Excerpts from Sanders, 2000.

3. Excerpts from Sanders, 2000.

4. Remand and sentenced custody counts exclude Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds and probation counts exclude Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

**Box 2:
Jurisdictional Comparisons**

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

Due to the unavailability of data, Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds are excluded from the analysis of average daily counts for remand, secure and open custody as well as month-end probation counts. In addition, due to systematic differences in the characteristics of 16- to 17-year-olds compared to younger youths, admission and release characteristics of Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds have been omitted from national totals. These data have, however been footnoted in the provincial/territorial rate tables in order to show the trend of this subgroup in Ontario. Data for Ontario 16- and 17-year-olds, however, have been included in the reporting of admission counts and average counts. The Ontario data should not, however, be compared to rates in other jurisdictions because 16- and 17-year-olds have considerably higher involvement rates in correctional services than do 12- to 15-year-olds. For this reason, Ontario has been excluded from the reporting of national rates. The Northwest Territories and Nunavut have also been excluded from the analysis of month-end probation counts due to the unavailability of data.

In previous years, the analysis of data on probation and custody counts and the production of national youth rates have excluded Quebec because of the unavailability of data from 1996/97 to 2001/02. Average daily counts data are now available for Quebec back to 1996/97. In this report, the time series of national custody and probation rates have been revised to include the Quebec data and are now considerably lower than in previous years because of the relatively low incarceration and probation rates in Quebec compared to the rest of Canada.

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

youths on probation, 2,130 (7%) in sentenced custody and 850 (3%) in remand. In comparison to the previous year, decreases occurred in remand (6%), sentenced custody (7%) and probation (4%) (Table 1).

The number of youths in the correctional system on an average day has decreased (6%) since 1993/94, when there were 31,200⁵ youths. The total rate of youths in correctional services including remand, sentenced custody and probation was 121 per 10,000 youth population, a decrease of 5% from 2001/02 and 12% from 1993/94. However, the average disposition program profile of corrections has changed. The number of youths in sentenced custody in 2002/03 (2,130) was 35% lower than in 1993/94 (3,260). In comparison, the number of youths on supervised probation (26,400) in 2002/03 decreased 3% over this period (Table 1); and conversely, the number of youths in remand increased 21% during this ten year period.

The increased use of remand has been identified as an important operational concern within both youth and adult correctional services in Canada. In a more detailed examination of the

issue of remand, Johnson (2003) discusses several factors that may contribute to increased remand caseloads. These include increased levels of violent crime compared to non-violent crime, longer court processing times, the use of 'time-served' sentences and increases in the duration of remand.

Trends in youth correctional counts, 1993/94 to 2002/03

The overall youth incarceration rate⁶ in 2002/03 was 12.5 per 10,000 youth population, a slight decline (-5%) compared to 2001/02 (13.2) and 33% lower than in 1993/94 (18.7) (Table 3). This decline has taken place in most jurisdictions and is due to decreases in the number of youth sentenced both to open and secure custody. Over this ten year period, the largest declines in incarceration rates occurred in Prince Edward Island (-69%), Alberta (-57%), British Columbia (-49%) and New Brunswick (-44%).

Sentenced custody rates are declining

The sentenced custody rate was just over 10 per 10,000 youth in 2002/03, a 4% decline from 2001/02 and down 38% from 1993/94 when the rate was 15 per 10,000 youth population.

Secure custody and open custody each represent approximately one half of the sentenced custody count. These proportions have remained relatively unchanged over the past 10 years.

In 2002/03, the rate of youth in secure custody (5 per 10,000 youth) was slightly lower than in 2001/02 and 36% lower than in 1993/94 (Table 4). Among the provinces in 2002/03, Saskatchewan reported the highest secure custody rate (16) while British Columbia reported the lowest rate (2).

Open custody rates and trends are similar to those of secure custody. In 2002/03, the open custody rate (5 per 10,000 youth) was down slightly from 2001/02 and down 39% compared with the 1993/94 rate (Table 4). Among the provinces in 2002/03, Newfoundland and Labrador reported the highest rate (12) while Quebec reported the lowest rate (2).

Remand rate declined in 2002/03

In 2002/03, the remand⁷ rate decreased 11% from the previous year (Table 4). As a result of the larger decline in the sentenced custody population, over the past decade, 28% of youths in custody in 2002/03 were on remand status compared to 18% in 1993/94. The rate of remand varied considerably among the provinces in 2002/03. Among the provinces, Manitoba reported the highest remand rates (10 per 10,000 youth population), while Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia reported the lowest (2). Approximately half of reporting jurisdictions experienced decreases in the rate of remand since 1993/94, while increases have occurred in Newfoundland & Labrador, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.

5. Remand and sentenced custody counts exclude Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds and probation counts exclude Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
6. The youth incarceration rate is based on the total average daily population in secure or open custody or on remand against the total population aged 12- to 17-years.
7. Excludes Ontario due to the unavailability of data.

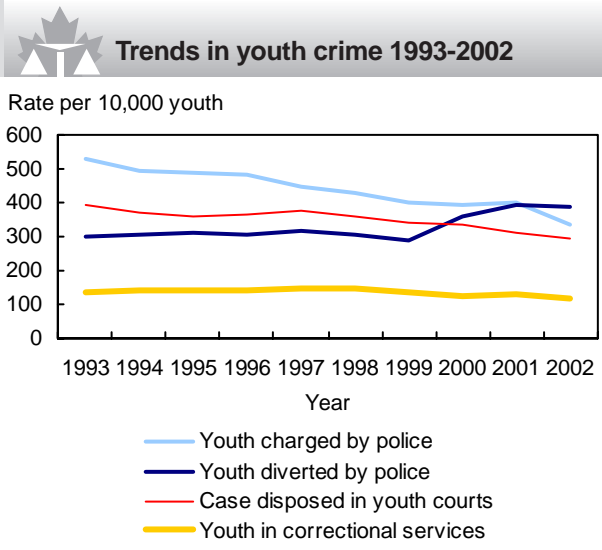
Supervised probation decreased slightly in 2002/03

The average month-end count of young offenders on supervised probation in 2002/03 was approximately 26,400⁸. In comparison to the previous year, supervised probation counts decreased or remained stable in all reporting jurisdictions with the exception of New Brunswick, which increased 6%. Over the last ten years, there has been an overall trend of decreasing counts for the majority of jurisdictions with the exception of Quebec, where supervised probation has jumped by 60% and in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where supervised probation has increased by 28% and 4%, respectively (Table 5).

The probation rate in 2002/03 was 109 youth per 10,000 youth population, a decline of 5% from 2001/02 (Table 6). Probation rates have fluctuated over the last ten years, ranging from a peak of 132 per 10,000 youth population in 1997/98 to its current low of 109 in 2002/03. The highest rates in supervised probation among the provinces and territories in 2002/03 were in Manitoba (204), Saskatchewan (193) and Newfoundland and Labrador (185), while British Columbia (75), Quebec (94) and Alberta (95) reported the lowest rates (Table 6). Seven out of ten provinces and territories⁹ reported declines in probation rates since 1993/94 with the largest declines reported by Prince Edward Island (70%), Yukon (65%), British Columbia (47%) and Nova Scotia (36%).

Box 3 Trends in Youth Crime

Police reported crime statistics show that between 1993 and 2002 the rate of youths charged by police dropped 36%. In 2002, youths were charged at a rate of 337 per 10,000 youth in Canada (Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 2002)¹. While the rate of youth charged with property crimes decreased consistently during this period, the rate of youth charged with violent crimes increased 7%. Youth can be formally charged or dealt with by other means (youth cleared otherwise). For example, the police may have used discretion, the complainant did not want to lay a charge or the youth was involved in other incidents. In contrast to the declining rate of youths charged, the rate of youth cleared otherwise reported by police increased by approximately one-fourth from 1999 to 2001 after remaining stable throughout the 1990's. In 2002, the rate of youth cleared otherwise was 387 per 10,000 youth, a decline of 2% from the previous year (Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 2002). Consistent with the overall trend in youth charged rates, the rate of cases processed in youth court declined by 16% from 1993/94 to 2002/03 (Youth Court Survey, 2003)¹, and the rate of youth in correctional services declined 11% (Corrections Key Indicator Report, 2002/03).



1. Due to the unavailability of data from the Corrections Key Indicator Report, New Brunswick, Ontario, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey and the Youth Court Survey in order to ensure comparability. The Uniform Crime Reporting Survey is based on a calendar year while the Youth Court Survey and the Key Indicator Report are based on a fiscal year. The youth in correctional services rate is the average counts of remand, sentenced custody (secure and open custody) and supervised probation (per 10,000 youth population).

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

Admissions to youth correctional services

The Youth Custody and Community Services Survey counts a correctional admission each time a young offender commences a particular custody status or a term of probation, including changes from one status to another (e.g., the same youth held during trial in remand custody who then begins a sentence of secure custody would have two admissions). Each admission is tabulated according to the most serious offence (MSO). As some youth are being held for multiple offences, less serious offences tend to be under-represented in these statistics. For more information on the most serious offence refer to the Glossary at the end of this report.

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

In 2002/03, there were approximately 26,200¹⁰ probation admissions, representing more than half (52%)¹¹ of admissions to youth correctional services (Table 7). Remand totaled 14,600¹² admissions, secure custody 4,840 and open custody 4,530 (Tables 7 & 8).

Probation admissions decreased in 2002/03

In 2002/03, probation admissions were down 7% from 2001/02. Nevertheless, there is considerable variability among reporting jurisdictions over this period. Prince Edward Island (+3%) and Saskatchewan (+5%) experienced increases, while the remaining eight reporting jurisdictions¹³ reported decreases ranging from 4% to 28% (Table 7).

The majority of youth custodial admissions are to remand

In 2002/03, remand admissions represented approximately six in ten admissions to custody (Table 8). Remand accounted for three-quarters (77%) of custodial admissions in Manitoba, and nearly two-thirds of admissions to custody in Alberta, Yukon

8. Excludes Ontario 12- to 15-year olds, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.
 9. Excludes Ontario, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.
 10. Excludes Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.
 11. Excludes Ontario, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.
 12. Excludes Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds and Saskatchewan due to the unavailability of data.
 13. Ontario has been excluded from the discussion due to the unavailability of 12- to 15-year-olds data.

and British Columbia (62 to 64% in each). In contrast, 18% of custodial admissions in the Northwest Territories and 34% in New Brunswick were to remand.

There were approximately 9,370 admissions to secure and open custody in 2002/03 (Table 8). In comparison with the previous year, admissions to secure custody decreased 5% and open custody admissions declined 6%. Although there was an overall decrease in custodial admissions, Newfoundland & Labrador, Manitoba, and Yukon reported increases.

Most serious offences

Property offences account for the majority of admissions to correctional services

In 2002/03, property offences accounted for the highest proportion (34%) of custody admissions (remand, secure and open custody) among the nine jurisdictions that reported these data¹⁴. Violent offences accounted for 30% of custodial admissions, while 'Other Criminal Code' offences (e.g. failure to appear and disorderly conduct) accounted for 13% and other statute offences which also include YOA offences (failure to comply) and drug-related offences represented 23% of custody admissions.

Property offences represented the highest proportion of custodial admissions for most jurisdictions with the exceptions of Nova Scotia, where other criminal code offences such as failure to appear in court were more common than all other statute offences; Manitoba, where violent offences were more prevalent than property offences; and, British Columbia where other statute offences such as drug-related offences and YOA offences were more common than either violent and property offences¹⁵.

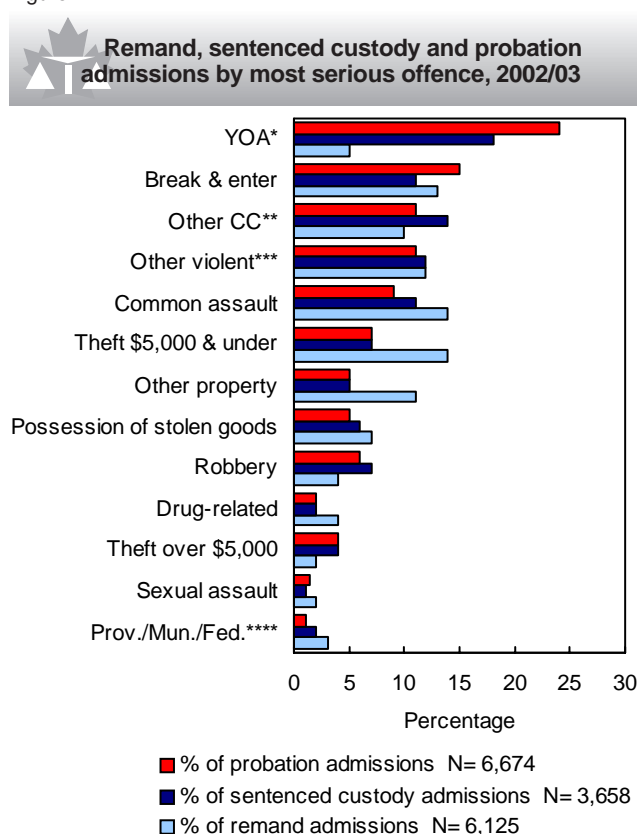
Overall, 33% and 31% of remand admissions were related to property offences and violent offences, respectively, followed by 'Other Criminal Code' offences (14%) and other statute offences (22%) (Table 9).

The largest proportions of remand admissions for violent offences were reported in Manitoba (58%), the Northwest Territories (41%) and Nunavut (30%). In British Columbia, 40% of youths were remanded for other statute offences (i.e. drug-related offences, YOA offences and municipal/provincial/federal offences), while in Nova Scotia, 'Other Criminal Code' offences such as failure to appear and disorderly conduct accounted for 43% of their remand admissions (Table 9).

Offence data for probation are available for six jurisdictions¹⁶. Overall, 46% of probation admissions were for property offences. Violent offences accounted for 32% of probation admissions, while other types of 'Criminal Code' offences accounted for 10%; and YOA offences (failure to comply) accounted for 5%; drug-related offences, 4%; and other statute offences accounted for 3% (Figure 1 and Table 9).

Many jurisdictions have policies that limit the use of alternative measures to cases involving less serious crimes. Most alternative measure cases¹⁷ are for non-violent crimes: 57%

Figure 1



Note: Due to the unavailability of data remand and sentenced custody excludes New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. Probation data exclude New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Percent totals may not add due to rounding. YCCS units of count for Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador have been tabulated from micro-data based on standardized definitions that may differ from those being applied locally. In Alberta, there are substantial methodological differences such that these statistics cannot be produced by Alberta Correctional Service. Accordingly, caution should be used when comparing statistics for these jurisdictions against similar statistics having been generated by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

- * YOA (Young Offenders Act) includes offences such as failure to comply with a disposition and contempt against youth court.
- ** Other CC includes offences such as failure to appear and disorderly conduct.
- *** Other violent includes offences such as murder, manslaughter, attempted murder, aggravated assault and other assaults.
- **** Prov./Mun./Fed. includes offences such as provincial/territorial traffic violations, municipal by-law violations and other federal statutes offences of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act.

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

14. Reporting jurisdictions include Newfoundland & Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
15. Please note that admissions are calculated according to the most serious offence and, as such, less serious offences are under-represented.
16. Probation admissions data by most serious offences include Newfoundland & Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon.
17. Alternative measures data by most serious offences include Newfoundland & Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

of alternative measure agreements in 2002/03 were for property offences and 19% were for 'Other Criminal Code' offences. Alternative measures agreements accounted for 12% of violent offences and 11% of other statute offences (Table 9).

Box 4
Alternative measures in Canada

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

The involvement of a youth in an alternative measures program is contingent upon the youth acknowledging responsibility for the offence and agreeing to enter into the program. There were approximately 24,500 cases that resulted in alternative measures agreements among the ten reporting jurisdictions in 2002/03, an increase of 8% from 2001/02¹⁸ (Table 10).

The participation rate (the number of cases reaching agreement per 10,000 youth population) of alternative measures increased 8% from 2001/02 but has declined 9% since 1998/99. The rate among the jurisdictions ranged from 100 per 10,000 youth in Newfoundland and Labrador to 401 per 10,000 youth in the Northwest Territories in 2002/03¹⁹ (Table 11).

Alternative measures programs can include community service, personal service or restitution to a victim, apologies and educational or training programs. In 2002/03, community service was the most frequent type of alternative measure administered by reporting jurisdictions (30%), followed by an apology to victim (17%) and social skills improvement (15%)²⁰.

Youth are considered successful in alternative measures once all terms and conditions of the agreement have been satisfied. In 2002/03, 86% of youth in reporting jurisdictions successfully completed all measures stated within their agreements²¹. If a youth fails to complete the alternative measures program successfully, the case is returned to the Crown who may close the case (take no further action), consider another term in alternative measures or choose to proceed with prosecution of the case.

Releases

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

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

In comparison to sentenced custody, time spent in remand is generally short. In 2002/03²², just over half (54%) of youth remand releases occurred within one week of admission, 30% spent between one week and one month in remand custody, and 15% were held between one to six months (Table 12).

Box 5
Sentence Length

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

Nearly six in ten releases from secure custody occurred within one month of admission

In 2002/03, secure custody releases occurred within one month of admission 57% of the time²³; whereas, time served in open custody is somewhat longer, with 40% serving a period of less than one month²⁴ (Table 13).

Approximately one-third of young offender probation orders exceed one year

In 2002/03, nearly half (48%) of youth probationers served terms of 6 months to one year. Probation admissions for terms between one to two years represented 26% of admissions and terms longer than two years represented 3%²⁵ (Table 14). Length of time served on probation has been fairly consistent from year to year.

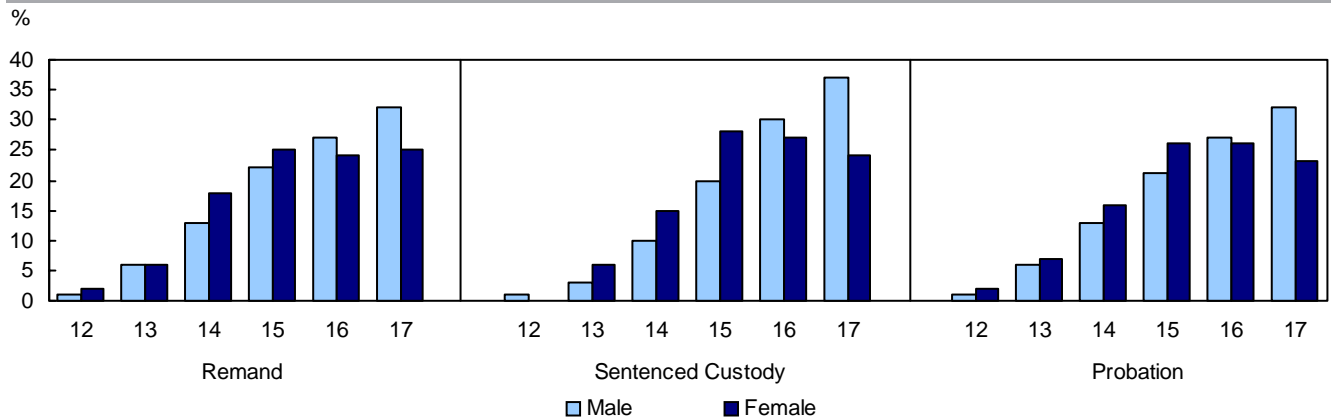
Characteristics of Young Offenders in Correctional Services

As with adults, the majority of youths involved in crime are male. Three-quarters (75%) of youth charged with a Criminal Code offence in 2002 were male and 25% were female (UCR, 2002). Similarly, approximately eight in ten youth court cases and admissions to correctional services involved males in 2002/03. The proportion of males varies only slightly by correctional program. In 2002/03, 80% of secure custody and 84% of open custody admissions were males, compared to 76% of remand or probation admissions. Males account for a lower proportion of participants in alternative measures compared to other correctional programs (66%).

18. Excludes Nova Scotia, Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds, British Columbia and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.
19. Excludes Nova Scotia, Ontario, British Columbia and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.
20. Reporting jurisdictions include Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.
21. Excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.
22. Excludes New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds and Saskatchewan due to the unavailability of data.
23. Excludes New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan due to the unavailability of data.
24. Excludes New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan due to the unavailability of data.
25. Although a particular probation order may not exceed 2 years according to the YOA, some offenders may be bound by more than one probation order where the aggregate total exceeds 2 years.

Figure 2

Male youth in custody and probation are generally older than female youth, 2002/03



Note: Due to the unavailability of data, remand excludes New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan; sentenced custody excludes New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario; probation excludes New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. YCCS units of count for Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador have been tabulated from micro-data based on standardized definitions that may differ from those being applied locally. In Alberta, there are substantial methodological differences such that these statistics cannot be produced by Alberta Correctional Service. Accordingly, caution should be used when comparing statistics for these jurisdictions against similar statistics having been generated by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

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

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

Males in custody tend to be older than females (Figure 2). In 2002/03, 58% of male youths remanded were aged 16 years or older compared to 49% of females²⁶. Similarly, 67% of male sentenced custody offenders were aged 16 or older, compared with 51% of female sentenced custody offenders²⁷. With respect to probation²⁸, 59% of males were 16 years and older whereas 49% of females were in that age category (Figure 2). Offenders aged 16 and older accounted for 70% of male alternative measures²⁹ admissions compared to 30% of female admissions.

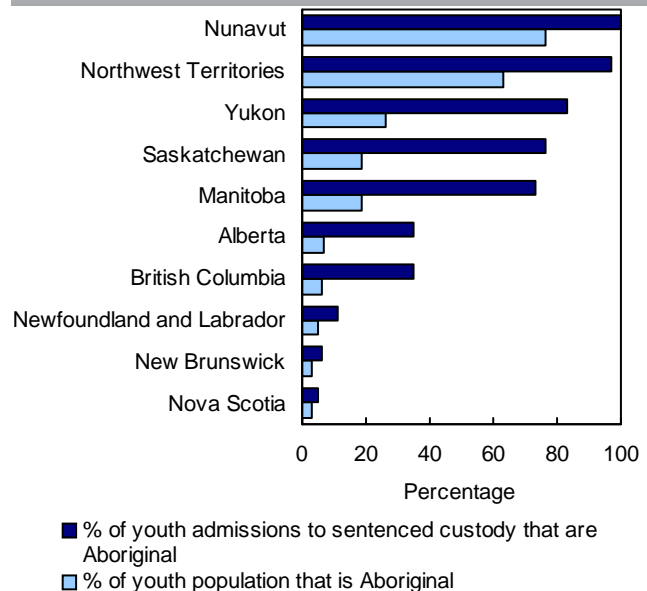
Aboriginal youth over-represented in youth correctional services

Aboriginal youth are disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system. While Aboriginal youth accounted for 44% of admissions to remand³⁰, 46% of sentenced custody³¹ admissions and 32% of probation³² admissions, and 21% of alternative measure cases reaching agreement³³ in 2002/03, they account for approximately 8% of the youth population (according to the 2001 Census of Population)³⁴. This over-representation is particularly evident in Western Canada and the Territories where Aboriginal populations are larger (Figure 3).

26. Excludes New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan due to the unavailability of data.
 27. Excludes New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario due to the unavailability of data.
 28. Excludes New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.
 29. Excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.
 30. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan due to the unavailability of data.
 31. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario due to the unavailability of data.
 32. Excludes Quebec, Ontario, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.
 33. Includes Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.
 34. Statistics Canada 2001 Census: Aboriginal Population.

Figure 3

Aboriginal¹ youth are over-represented in open and secure custody, 2002/03



Note: Due to the unavailability of data, Quebec and Ontario have been excluded. Prince Edward Island data has been suppressed from the analysis on Aboriginal admissions due to low counts. YCCS units of count for Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador have been tabulated from micro-data based on standardized definitions that may differ from those being applied locally. In Alberta, there are substantial methodological differences such that these statistics cannot be produced by Alberta Correctional Service. Accordingly, caution should be used when comparing statistics for these jurisdictions against similar statistics having been generated by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

1. Aboriginal includes North American, Metis and Inuit registered under the Indian Act and those that are non-registered.

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

Methodology

This *Juristat* contains data collected from three different sources, the Youth Custody and Community Services (YCCS) survey, Alternative Measures (AM) survey, and the Key Indicator Report. The YCCS survey maintains both micro and aggregate level data, which are collected by provincial and territorial agencies responsible for the delivery of youth corrections and young offender programs. These data have been collected annually on a fiscal year basis (April 1 to March 31) since the 1997/98 reference year. In 2002/03, Newfoundland and Labrador and Alberta provided case-specific information to the YCCS (i.e., micro-level data) that were then used to generate the aggregate-level admission counts reported in this *Juristat*. These respondents represent roughly 13% of the national caseload. The remainder of reporting jurisdictions provided aggregate counts³⁵. Because of the limited coverage provided by the case-specific component of the YCCS survey, analysis in this report has been limited to aggregated data.

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

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

Unit of analysis

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

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

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

The Alternative Measures (AM) survey is conducted in conjunction with the YCCS survey. The AM survey collects aggregate data on the administration of alternative measures in Canada. The unit of analysis that is used for the Alternative Measures survey is the case. A case refers to one person's activity in the Alternative Measures program for one incident. An incident is a specific event wherein a person is alleged to have committed one or more related offences. "Related" refers to a sequence of criminal actions that occur at the same location or where one action led to the occurrence of another. The focus of this survey is on cases for which an agreement for alternative measures has been reached (i.e., when a person agrees to participate in the alternative measures process³⁶) according to the conditions and obligations contained therein. The processes and compilation of AM data are identical to those of the YCCS aggregate survey.

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

Glossary of Terms

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

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

35. Includes Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

36. Alternative measures programs include supervision (i.e. personal service), formal caution letter, community service, personal services to victim, counseling, apologies, restitution and/or compensation to victims, educational programs, charitable donations, essay or presentation, referrals to specialized services, and social skills improvement course.

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

Alternative measures:

The following are official alternative measures:

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

Age: Refers to the age of the offender at the time of admission into a youth facility or community program. For alternative measure programs age is derived as the difference between the last day of the month for which the count is taken and the date of birth. A young person can start a measure when a youth remains active in the measure at age 18 or older.

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

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

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

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

- a) Custodial dispositions: include secure custody and open custody; and
- b) Community service dispositions: include probation, community service order, personal service order, compensation, restitution, pay purchaser, fine, prohibition/seizure/forfeiture, and other dispositions deemed appropriate.

Month-end probation count: Data are an indication of the number of young offenders on supervised probation at the end of the month.

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

1. **Violent offences:** include offences such as murder, attempted murder, sexual assault, aggravated assault, common assault, robbery, kidnapping, and extortion. Violent offences involve the use or threatened use of violence against a person. Robbery is considered a violent offence because unlike other theft offences, it involves the use or threat of violence.
2. **Drug-related offences:** include offences under the *Controlled Drugs and Substance Act* such as importing/exporting narcotics, trafficking in narcotics, possession of narcotics, cultivation, trafficking in drugs, and possession of drugs.
3. **Property offences:** include offences such as break and enter, theft, arson, motor vehicle theft, fraud, possession of stolen property, and mischief. Property offences involve unlawful acts to gain property, but do not involve the use or threat of violence against the person.
4. **Other Criminal Code offences:** include offences such as prostitution, impaired operation of a motor vehicle, escape custody, failure to appear, disorderly conduct, soliciting, and offences against the administration of justice.
5. **YOA offences:** include offences such as failure to comply with a court ordered disposition, and contempt against youth court.
6. **Provincial/Territorial, Municipal and Other Federal offences:** include offences such as provincial liquor offences, provincial/territorial traffic violations, violations of municipal by-laws, and violations of other federal statutes such as offences under the *Income Tax Act* and *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.

Most Serious Offence (The Alternative Measures Survey):

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

- 1) **Against Person:** Major: Assault (Level 1 (physical and sexual); robbery; criminal negligence.
- 2) **Against Person:** Minor: possession of weapons; carrying concealed weapons.
- 3) **Narcotics:** Minor: possession.
- 4) **Against Property:** Major: Theft over \$5,000: take motor vehicle without consent; break and enter; arson.
- 5) **Against Property:** Minor: criminal breach of trust: theft of credit card; possession of stolen property; fraud; forgery; mischief.
- 6) **Other Criminal Code:** Trespassing; vagrancy; dangerous operation of motor vehicle; corrupting morals; impaired driving possession of break and enter tools, indecent telephone calls.
- 7) **Young Offenders Act:** Failure to comply.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sentenced custody/counts: Refers to both secure and open custody.

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

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

Youth cleared otherwise: An incident is cleared "otherwise" when the police have identified at least one accused and there is sufficient evidence to lay a charge in connection with the incident, but the accused is processed by other means. This could occur for a number of reasons: the police may have used discretion and decided not to lay a charge, the complainant did not want police to lay a charge or the accused was involved in other incidents.

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

Bibliography


JOHNSON, S. (2003). "Custodial Remand in Canada 1986/87 to 2000/01". *Juristat*, Catalogue no. 85-002 Vol. 23, No. 7. Ottawa, Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

SANDERS, T. (2000). "Sentencing of Young Offenders in Canada, 1998/99". *Juristat*, Catalogue no. 85-002 XPE, Vol. 20, No. 7. Ottawa, Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

ROBINSON, P. (2004). "Youth Court Statistics, 2002/03". *Juristat*, Catalogue no. 85-002 XIE, Vol. 24, No. 2. Ottawa, Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

WALLACE, M. (2003). "Crime Statistics in Canada, 2002". *Juristat*, Catalogue no. 85-002 XIE, Vol. 23, No. 5. Ottawa, Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Table 1


Program distribution of average daily counts of youth in corrections, 1993/94, 2001/02 and 2002/03

	1993/94 ¹		2001/02 ²		2002/03 ³		% change from 1993/94 to 2002/03	% change from 2001/02 to 2002/03
	Average daily count	% of total correctional count	Average daily count	% of total correctional count	Average daily count	% of total correctional count		
Total Correctional	31,156	100	30,035	100	29,418	100	-6	-2
Remand	703	2	907	3	849	3	21	-6
<i>Sentenced Custody</i>	3,256	10	2,294	8	2,131	7	-35	-7
Secure Custody	1,625	5	1,156	4	1,067	4	-34	-8
Open Custody	1,631	5	1,138	4	1,064	4	-35	-7
<i>Total Custody</i>	3,959	13	3,201	11	2,980	10	-25	-7
Probation	27,197	87	26,834	89	26,438	90	-3	-1

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

1. Due to the unavailability of data, Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds have been excluded.

2. Due to the unavailability of data, Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds have been excluded. Probation data excludes the Northwest Territories.

3. Due to the unavailability of data, Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds have been excluded. Probation data excludes the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

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

Table 2


Average daily count of young offenders on remand and sentenced custody by jurisdiction, 1993/94, 2001/02 and 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Remand			Secure custody				Open custody							
	Average daily count			% change in average daily counts		Average daily count			% change in average daily counts		Average daily count		% change in average daily counts		
	1993/94	2001/02	2002/03	1993/94 to 2002/03	2001/02 to 2002/03	1993/94	2001/02	2002/03	1993/94 to 2002/03	2001/02 to 2002/03	1993/94	2001/02	2002/03	1993/94 to 2002/03	2001/02 to 2002/03
Total¹	515	538	481	-7	-11	1,095	746	723	-34	-3	1,191	780	735	-38	-6
Newfoundland & Labrador	8	12	13	63	8	66	38	42	-36	11	71	49	51	-28	4
Prince Edward Island	3	2	2	-33	0	23	8	7	-70	-13	22	6	6	-73	0
Nova Scotia	15	25	22	47	-12	47	20	21	-55	5	97	74	85	-12	15
New Brunswick	14	11	10	-29	-9	83	55	45	-46	-18	113	63	52	-54	-17
Quebec	119	98	84	-29	-14	245	191	192	-22	1	227	127	121	-47	-5
Manitoba	77	109	104	35	-5	97	65	61	-37	-6	101	88	91	-10	3
Saskatchewan	45	95	73	62	-23	140	138	145	4	5	132	102	101	-23	-1
Alberta	151	110	96	-36	-13	251	130	123	-51	-5	224	124	106	-53	-15
British Columbia	76	67	67	-12	0	115	78	68	-41	-13	169	111	85	-50	-23
Yukon	2	1	1	-50	0	4	2	1	-75	-50	2	4	4	100	0
Northwest Territories ²	5	6	4	...	-33	24	19	13	...	-32	33	30	28	...	-7
Nunavut	...	2	5	...	150	...	2	5	...	150	...	2	5	...	150
Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds	188	369	368	96	0	530	410	344	-35	-16	440	358	329	-25	-8

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals. Due to the unavailability of data, Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds have been excluded. Data for Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds have been included in order to show the trend of this sub-group in Ontario. The Ontario data should not be compared to other jurisdictions because 16- to 17-year-olds have considerably higher involvement rates in correctional services than do 12- to 15-year-olds. For this reason, Ontario has been excluded from the reporting of national counts.

... not applicable

1. National figures excludes Ontario for all reference years.

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

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

Table 3

Jurisdiction	Incarceration rate ¹									
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Total²	18.7	19.6	18.8	18.0	17.2	16.6	15.4	14.3	13.4	12.5
Newfoundland & Labrador	24.8	26.9	26.0	28.1	24.0	22.9	21.4	20.6	22.1	24.2
Prince Edward Island	39.6	30.1	29.1	33.0	23.1	18.8	17.9	14.8	13.9	12.2
Nova Scotia	20.9	22.5	22.9	23.0	19.5	19.5	18.0	18.4	15.9	17.0
New Brunswick	32.3	31.3	31.4	31.1	25.6	23.2	23.5	24.1	21.5	18.1
Quebec	10.0	11.2	10.5	8.8	9.6	9.1	8.7	8.1	7.7	7.2
Manitoba	29.1	31.6	30.1	32.8	32.5	31.0	30.1	27.9	26.4	25.5
Saskatchewan	33.9	36.9	36.9	37.3	39.6	41.0	36.2	35.6	35.3	34.1
Alberta	27.2	27.0	24.4	22.3	18.9	17.8	16.4	14.4	13.5	11.8
British Columbia	13.1	14.2	13.5	13.0	12.2	11.2	10.2	9.1	7.9	6.7
Yukon	32.5	48.5	56.4	56.2	63.6	50.4	46.8	30.5	24.3	21.1
Northwest Territories ³	95.5	185.7	142.9	157.3	174.4	110.7	157.0	134.1	136.0	109.4
Nunavut ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	35.4	16.8	37.9
Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds	41.8	41.7	40.3	40.3	40.3	39.6	36.7	37.0	35.1	31.7

Note: Due to the unavailability of data, Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds has been excluded for all years. Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds have been included in the provincial/territorial rate tables in order to show the trend of this sub-group in Ontario. The Ontario data should not be compared to rates in other jurisdictions because 16- to 17-year-olds have considerably higher involvement rates in correctional services than do 12- to 15-year-olds. For this reason, Ontario has been excluded from the reporting of national rates.

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

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

2. National figures excludes Ontario for all reference years.

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

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

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

Table 4

Jurisdiction	Remand ¹			Secure custody ¹			Open custody ¹		
	1993/94	2001/02	2002/03	1993/94	2001/02	2002/03	1993/94	2001/02	2002/03
Total²	3.4	3.5	3.1	7.3	4.9	4.7	7.9	5.1	4.8
Newfoundland & Labrador	1.4	2.7	3.0	11.3	8.5	9.7	12.2	10.9	11.7
Prince Edward Island	2.5	1.6	1.6	19.4	6.6	5.7	18.6	4.9	4.9
Nova Scotia	2.0	3.3	2.9	6.2	2.7	2.8	12.8	9.9	11.3
New Brunswick	2.1	1.8	1.7	12.7	9.2	7.6	17.3	10.5	8.8
Quebec	2.0	1.8	1.5	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.9	2.3	2.2
Manitoba	8.2	11.0	10.4	10.3	6.5	6.1	10.7	8.8	9.1
Saskatchewan	4.8	10.0	7.8	14.9	14.6	15.5	14.1	10.8	10.8
Alberta	6.6	4.1	3.5	10.9	4.8	4.5	9.8	4.6	3.9
British Columbia	2.8	2.1	2.1	4.2	2.4	2.1	6.2	3.4	2.6
Yukon	8.1	3.5	3.5	16.3	6.9	3.5	8.1	13.9	14.1
Northwest Territories ³	7.7	14.8	9.7	37.0	47.0	31.6	50.8	74.2	68.0
Nunavut	...	5.6	13.5	...	5.6	13.5	...	5.6	13.5
Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds	6.8	11.4	11.2	19.1	12.7	10.5	15.9	11.1	10.0

Note: Due to the unavailability of data, Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds have been excluded for all years. Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds have been included in the provincial/territorial rate tables in order to show the trend of this sub-group in Ontario. The Ontario data should not be compared to rates in other jurisdictions because 16- to 17-year-olds have considerably higher involvement rates in correctional services than do 12- to 15-year-olds. For this reason, Ontario has been excluded from the reporting of national rates.

.. not applicable

1. The rates are average daily counts of remand, secure and open custody per 10,000 youth population.

2. National rates excludes Ontario for all reference years.

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

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

Table 5



Average month-end counts of young offenders on probation by jurisdiction, 1993/94, 2001/02 and 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Probation				
	Average month-end count			% change of average month-end counts	
	1993/94	2001/02	2002/03	1993/94 to 2002/03	2001/02 to 2002/03
Total	27,197	26,834	26,438	-1¹	-1²
Newfoundland & Labrador	1,395	818	802	-43	-2
Prince Edward Island	490	157	151	-69	-4
Nova Scotia	1,376	961	875	-36	-9
New Brunswick	1,124	789	836	-26	6
Quebec	3,214	5,444	5,136	60	-6
Manitoba	1,594	2,042	2,045	28	0
Saskatchewan	1,735	1,804	1,805	4	0
Alberta	2,923	2,756	2,619	-10	-5
British Columbia ³	3,923	2,670 ^r	2,444	-38	-8
Yukon	81	46	33	-59	-28
Northwest Territories	429	..	..	...	...
Nunavut	...	16	..	...	...
Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds	8,913	9,331	9,692	9	4

Note: Due to the unavailability of data, Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds have been excluded. Data for Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds have been included in order to show the trend of this subgroup in Ontario. The Ontario data should not be compared to other jurisdictions because 16- to 17-year-olds have considerably higher involvement rates in correctional services than do 12- to 15-year-olds. For this reason, Ontario has been excluded from the reporting of national figures. The Northwest Territories for 2001/02 and 2002/03 and Nunavut for 2002/03 have also been excluded due to the unavailability of data.

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

^r revised

1. Excludes the Northwest Territories for 1993/94 due to comparability issues.

2. Excludes Nunavut for 2001/02 due to comparability issues.

3. Due to system changes in 1999/00, British Columbia does not have historically comparable data before April 2000. Data for 2001/02 have been revised.

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

Table 6



Youth probation rates per 10,000 youth population by jurisdiction, 1993/94 to 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Probation rate ¹									
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Total²	121.8	124.7	130.3	128.1	132.0	130.4	122.8	112.2	114.2	109.1
Newfoundland & Labrador	238.9	222.3	230.9	240.3	226.1	217.5	201.1	184.4	182.7	184.5
Prince Edward Island	413.3	396.8	311.6	266.1	249.1	222.3	166.9	144.3	128.6	122.6
Nova Scotia	181.7	192.7	212.5	198.0	188.6	178.1	167.8	147.3	128.2	116.5
New Brunswick	172.1	182.7	197.6	188.5	187.0	167.0	155.1	..	131.7	141.3
Quebec	54.5	56.2	61.6	59.7	85.0	87.3	89.6	88.8	100.4	93.8
Manitoba	169.2	186.6	207.6	212.1	197.5	206.8	196.6	202.1	205.3	203.7
Saskatchewan	184.9	169.9	174.2	182.8	194.5	208.6	203.9	188.8	190.3	192.7
Alberta	127.4	128.8	134.8	134.4	127.2	122.6	110.3	106.7	101.9	95.4
British Columbia ³	143.0	153.9	152.2	144.0	134.9	128.0	110.7	84.9	81.9	75.2
Yukon	329.1	323.4	436.3	473.9	445.1	379.6	321.2	227.0	159.6	116.0
Northwest Territories ⁴	660.5	1,282.4	785.9	784.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.8	..
Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds	321.8	320.9	235.0	307.6	308.5	306.6	288.1	282.5	288.6	294.8

Note: Due to the unavailability of data, Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds has been excluded for all years. Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds have been included in the provincial/territorial rate tables in order to show the trend of this sub-group in Ontario. The Ontario data should not be compared to rates in other jurisdictions because 16- to 17-year-olds have considerably higher involvement rates in correctional services than do 12- to 15-year-olds. For this reason, Ontario has been excluded from the reporting of national rates.

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. The probation rate is the averaged month-end counts of probation per 10,000 youth population.

2. Due to the unavailability of data, probation excludes Ontario for all reference years; the Northwest Territories from 1997/98 to 2002/03; New Brunswick for 2000/01, and Nunavut for 1999/00, 2000/01 and 2002/03.

3. Due to system changes in 1999/00, British Columbia does not have historically comparable data before April 2000. The 1999/00 data cannot be compared to 2000/01 data.

4. Data from 1993/94 to 1996/97 includes Nunavut data. Due to the unavailability of data the Northwest Territories have been excluded from 1997/98 to 2002/03.

5. Nunavut data for 1999/00, 2000/01 and 2002/03 are unavailable. Prior to the creation of Nunavut in 1999, data for this territory are included as part of the Northwest Territories.

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

Table 7



Youth probation admissions, 2001/02 to 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Probation ¹			% of probation admissions in relation to youth correctional services, 2002/03 ²
	2001/02	2002/03	% change	
Total	28,229	26,222	-7	52
Newfoundland and Labrador	590	490	-17	44
Prince Edward Island	134	138	3	53
Nova Scotia	1,151	1,101	-4	68
New Brunswick	797	686	-14	56
Quebec	8,556	8,092	-5	71
Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds ³	7,877	7,963	1	46
Manitoba	1,316	1,087	-17	30
Saskatchewan	1,640	1,715	5	...
Alberta	2,954	2,632	-11	43
British Columbia	3,171	2,281	-28	48
Yukon	43	37	-14	32
Northwest Territories	..	..	...	...
Nunavut	..	..	...	...

Note: YCCS units of count for Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador have been tabulated from micro-data based on standardized definitions that may differ from those being applied locally. In Alberta, there are substantial methodological differences such that these statistics cannot be produced by Alberta Correctional Service. Accordingly, caution should be used when comparing statistics for these jurisdictions against similar statistics having been generated by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Probation counts for all reference years excludes Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

2. Percentage of probation admissions in relation to youth correctional services excludes Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

3. Due to the unavailability of data, Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds have been excluded for all reference years.

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

Table 8


Youth custodial admissions, 2001/02 to 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Remand ¹			Secure custody ²			Open custody ²			Total custody ³		
	2001/02	2002/03	% change	2001/02	2002/03	% change	2001/02	2002/03	% change	2001/02	2002/03	% change
Total	15,359	14,566	-5	5,090	4,840	-5	4,829	4,527	-6	25,278	23,933	-5
Newfoundland and Labrador	224	285	27	168	201	20	152	148	-3	544	634	17
Prince Edward Island	54	43	-20	37	37	0	36	41	14	127	121	-5
Nova Scotia	388	205	-47	30	33	10	287	282	-2	705	520	-26
New Brunswick	195	179	-8	235	196	-17	166	159	-4	596	534	-10
Quebec	2,212	1,676	-24	1,023	876	-14	921	696	-24	4,156	3,248	-22
Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds ⁴	6,554	6,368	-3	1,725	1,601	-7	1,469	1,507	3	9,748	9,476	-3
Manitoba	1,602	1,966	23	166	223	34	267	364	36	2,035	2,553	25
Saskatchewan	..	..	...	261	309	18	325	347	7	..	..	...
Alberta	2,353	2,225	-5	897	845	-6	510	389	-24	3,760	3,459	-8
British Columbia	1,610	1,522	-5	458	448	-2	546	485	-11	2,614	2,455	-6
Yukon	43	50	16	19	11	-42	14	18	29	76	79	4
Northwest Territories	39	27	-31	37	48	30	79	73	-8	155	148	-5
Nunavut	85	20	-76	34	12	-65	57	18	-68	176	50	-72

Note: YCCS units of count for Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador have been tabulated from micro-data based on standardized definitions that may differ from those being applied locally. In Alberta, there are substantial methodological differences such that these statistics cannot be produced by Alberta Correctional Service. Accordingly, caution should be used when comparing statistics for these jurisdictions against similar statistics having been generated by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

.. not available for any specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Remand counts for both years exclude Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds, and Saskatchewan.

2. Sentenced custody counts for both years exclude Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds.

3. Total custody counts for Saskatchewan have not been calculated because of the unavailability of remand data; however, Saskatchewan admissions data for secure and open custody have been included in the national total.

4. Due to the unavailability of data, Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds have been excluded for all reference years.

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

Table 9

Distribution of youth admissions to remand, sentenced custody, probation and alternative measures by most serious offence and jurisdiction, 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Remand				Sentenced custody (secure and open)				Probation				Alternative Measures			
	Violent ¹	Property ²	Other 'criminal code' ³	Other offences ⁴	Violent ¹	Property ²	Other 'criminal code' ³	Other offences ⁴	Violent ¹	Property ²	Other 'criminal code' ³	Other offences ⁴	Violent ⁵	Property ⁶	Other 'criminal code' ⁷	Other offences ⁸
%																
Total⁹	31	33	14	22	28	35	11	26	32	46	10	13	12	57	19	11
Newfoundland and Labrador	16	26	27	30	20	44	19	16	25	44	9	22	30	47	2	20
Prince Edward Island	14	47	21	19	19	54	5	22	30	52	9	9	16	65	13	6
Nova Scotia	20	19	43	18	21	27	29	23	27	37	16	19	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	58	41	0	2	61	37	0	1	..	..	..	..	7	70	15	7
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	52	31	7
Alberta	17	35	23	25	24	39	14	22	33	50	7	10	12	60	20	7
British Columbia	27	23	10	40	18	24	5	52	36	44	10	10	..	..	..	..
Yukon	24	48	16	12	10	34	31	24	16	62	0	22	16	68	5	11
Northwest Territories	41	41	7	11	36	48	9	7	..	..	..	..	12	68	16	4
Nunavut	30	60	5	5	40	43	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds	28	35	31	6	27	41	27	5	29	48	12	11	..	..	..	..

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100%. YCCS units of count for Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador have been tabulated from micro-data based on standardized definitions that may differ from those being applied locally. In Alberta, there are substantial methodological differences such that these statistics cannot be produced by Alberta Correctional Service. Accordingly, caution should be used when comparing statistics for these jurisdictions against similar statistics having been generated by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

.. not available for any specific reference period

1. Violent offences include offences such as murder, attempted murder, sexual assault, aggravated assault, common assault, robbery, kidnapping, and extortion.

2. Property offences include offences such as break and enter, theft, arson, motor vehicle theft, fraud, possession of stolen property, and mischief.

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

4. Other offences include drug-related offences, YOA, and provincial/municipal/other federal offences.

5. Violent offences for alternative measures include offences such as assault (Level 1: physical and sexual), robbery, criminal negligence, possession of weapons and carrying concealed weapons.

6. Property offences for alternative measures include offences such as theft over \$5,000, motor vehicle theft, break and enter, arson, criminal breach of trust, theft of credit card, possession of stolen property, fraud, forgery, mischief.

7. Other 'Criminal Code' for alternative measures includes mischief, disturbing the peace and other 'Criminal Code' offences.

8. Other offences for alternative measures include drug offences, other federal statutes and other.

9. Due to the unavailability of data, remand, sentenced custody, probation and alternative measures excludes Ontario.

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

Table 10


Youth participation in alternative measures by jurisdiction, 1998/99 to 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Alternative measures					% change 1998/99 to 2002/03	% change 2001/02 to 2002/03
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03		
Newfoundland and Labrador	502	577	537	496	424	-16	-15
Prince Edward Island	187	127	106	170	133	-29	-22
Nova Scotia	1,010	..	..	..	..	...	...
New Brunswick	726	..	..	587	618	-15	5
Quebec	9,279	9,162	9,126	9,287	10,427	12	12
Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds	2,070	2,114	1,936	2,019	2,117	2	5
Manitoba	1,509	1,866	1,509	1,658	1,182	-22	-29
Saskatchewan ¹	1,796	1,415	2,312	2,380	2,637	47	11
Alberta ²	10,014	..	..	5,966	6,706	-33	12
British Columbia	2,003	..	..	..	..	...	...
Yukon	42	44	50	68	91	117	34
Northwest Territories ³	105	..	..	118	170	62	44
Nunavut ⁴	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
Total⁵	29,243	15,305	15,576	22,749	24,505	-7⁶	8⁶

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Caution should be exercised when making comparisons between 2000/01 data and previous years data because of changes in data collection procedures in Saskatchewan.

2. Alberta was unable to report complete data in 1999/00 and 2000/01.

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


4. Due to the creation of Nunavut on April 1, 1999, Nunavut data is not available prior to 1999.

5. The total for Canada excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut for 1999/00 and 2000/01; and Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and Nunavut for 2001/02 and 2002/03.

6. Due to the unavailability of data, Nova Scotia, Ontario 12-to 15-year-olds, British Columbia, and Nunavut have been excluded.

Source: Alternative Measures Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 11



Youth in alternative measures per 10,000 youth population by jurisdiction, 1998/99 to 2002/03

Rate of alternative measures

Jurisdiction	Rate of alternative measures					% change 1998/99 to 2002/03	% change 2001/02 to 2002/03
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03		
Newfoundland and Labrador	101	120	115	111	100	-1	-10
Prince Edward Island	153	103	87	139	133	-13	-4
Nova Scotia	134	..	..	..	..	...	...
New Brunswick	117	..	..	98	106	-9	8
Quebec	165	167	168	171	187	13	9
Manitoba	154	189	153	167	117	-24	-30
Saskatchewan ¹	185	146	241	251	285	54	14
Alberta ²	384	..	..	221	244	-36	10
British Columbia	63	..	..	..	..	...	...
Yukon	141	147	169	236	315	123	33
Northwest Territories ³	264	..	..	292	401	52	37
Nunavut ⁴	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
Total⁵	158	304	322	282	299	-9⁶	8⁶
Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds	69	69	62	62	65	-6	5

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Caution should be exercised when making comparisons between 2000/01 data and previous years data because of changes in data collection procedures in Saskatchewan.

2. Alberta was unable to report complete data in 1999/00 and 2000/01.

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


4. Due to the creation of Nunavut on April 1, 1999, Nunavut data is not available prior to 1999.

5. The rate for Canada excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut for 1999/00 and 2000/01; and Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and Nunavut for 2001/02 and 2002/03.

6. Due to the unavailability of data Nova Scotia, Ontario, British Columbia, and Nunavut have been excluded.

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

Table 12



Releases from remand by time served and jurisdiction, 2002/03

Remand time served (%)

Jurisdiction	Remand time served (%)				
	Total (N)	1 week or less	> 1 week to 1 month	> 1 to 6 months	> 6 months
Total¹	6,218	54	30	15	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	288	50	34	16	1
Prince Edward Island	43	44	40	16	0
Nova Scotia	190	67	16	17	0
New Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	1,710	53	24	23	0
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta	2,278	54	32	13	0
British Columbia	1,607	57	34	8	0
Yukon	52	62	35	4	0
Northwest Territories	27	15	33	44	7
Nunavut	23	9	48	30	13
Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds	6,358	48	29	21	2

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100%. YCGS units of count for Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador have been tabulated from micro-data based on standardized definitions that may differ from those being applied locally. In Alberta, there are substantial methodological differences such that these statistics cannot be produced by Alberta Correctional Service. Accordingly, caution should be used when comparing statistics for these jurisdictions against similar statistics having been generated by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

.. not available for any specific reference period

1. Due to the unavailability of data, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan have been excluded.

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

Table 13



Releases from secure and open custody by time served and jurisdiction, 2002/03

Jurisdiction	Secure custody (%)				Open custody (%)			
	Total (N)	1 month or less	> 1 to 6 months	> 6 months to 1 year and greater	Total (N)	1 month or less	> 1 to 6 months	> 6 months to 1 year and greater
Total ¹	1,896	57	36	7	2,010	40	50	10
Newfoundland and Labrador	190	47	45	8	164	26	62	13
Prince Edward Island	28	57	39	4	38	26	74	0
Nova Scotia	17	6	94	0	219	47	43	10
New Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	150	27	61	12	280	27	61	11
Saskatchewan	180	..	..	..	218	..	..	..
Alberta	891	65	28	7	441	28	59	13
British Columbia	362	59	36	5	541	62	32	6
Yukon	12	58	25	16	20	45	45	10
Northwest Territories	52	40	50	10	66	17	70	14
Nunavut	14	29	50	21	23	26	52	22
Ontario 16- to 17-year-olds	1,455	48	39	13	1,497	34	52	14

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100%. YCCS units of count for Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador have been tabulated from micro-data based on standardized definitions that may differ from those being applied locally. In Alberta, there are substantial methodological differences such that these statistics cannot be produced by Alberta Correctional Service. Accordingly, caution should be used when comparing statistics for these jurisdictions against similar statistics having been generated by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

.. not available for any specific reference period

¹. Due to the unavailability of data, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario have been excluded.

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

Table 14



Percentage of admissions to probation by aggregate sentence length¹, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Admissions by sentence length	2000/01 ²	2001/02 ³	2002/03 ²
Total	9,762	9,056	7,512
6 months or less	25	22	24
More than 6 months to 1 year	48	48	48
More than 1 year to 2 years	23	25	26
Greater than 2 years ⁴	4	4	3

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100%. YCCS units of count for Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador have been tabulated from micro-data based on standardized definitions that may differ from those being applied locally. In Alberta, there are substantial methodological differences such that these statistics cannot be produced by Alberta Correctional Service. Accordingly, caution should be used when comparing statistics for these jurisdictions against similar statistics having been generated by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

1. Aggregate sentence length refers to the aggregate sentence or total amount of days a young person is ordered to serve. The specific amount of days must be for an uninterrupted period of time during which the youth is under the authority of the Provincial/Territorial Director.

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

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

4. Although a particular probation order may not exceed 2 years according to the YOA, some offenders may be bound by more than one probation order where the aggregate total exceeds 2 years.

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

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

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

Recent Juristat releases

Catalogue no. 85-002-XPE

2002

- Vol. 22, no. 4 Criminal Victimization: An International Perspective
- Vol. 22, no. 5 National Trends in Intimate Partner Homicides, 1974-2000
- Vol. 22, no. 6 Crime Statistics in Canada, 2001
- Vol. 22, no. 7 Homicide in Canada, 2001
- Vol. 22, no. 8 Youth Custody and Community Services in Canada, 2000/01
- Vol. 22, no. 9 Pilot Analysis of Recidivism Among Convicted Youth and Young Adults - 1999/00
- Vol. 22, no. 10 Adult Correctional Services in Canada 2000/01
- Vol. 22, no. 11 Justice Spending in Canada, 2000/01

2003

- Vol. 23, no. 1 Motor Vehicle Theft in Canada – 2001
- Vol. 23, no. 2 Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2001/2002
- Vol. 23, no. 3 Youth Court Statistics, 2001/02
- Vol. 23, no. 4 Canada's Shelters for Abused Women, 2001/02
- Vol. 23, no. 5 Crime Statistics in Canada, 2002
- Vol. 23, no. 6 Sexual Offences in Canada
- Vol. 23, no. 7 Custodial Remand in Canada, 1986/87 to 2000/01
- Vol. 23, no. 8 Homicide in Canada, 2002
- Vol. 23, no. 9 Impaired driving and other traffic offences - 2002
- Vol. 23 no. 10 Adult criminal court statistics, 2002/03
- Vol. 23 no. 11 Adult correctional services in Canada, 2001/02

2004

- Vol. 24 no. 1 Trends in Drug Offences and the Role of Alcohol and Drugs in Crime
- Vol. 24 no. 2 Youth Court Statistics, 2002/03
- Vol. 24 no. 3 Youth Custody and Community Services in Canada, 2001/02
- Vol. 24 no. 4 Hate Crime in Canada
- Vol. 24 no. 5 Breaking and Entering in Canada - 2002
- Vol. 24 no. 6 Crime Statistics in Canada, 2003
- Vol. 24 no. 7 Private Security and Public Policing in Canada, 2001
- Vol. 24 no. 8 Homicide in Canada, 2003