

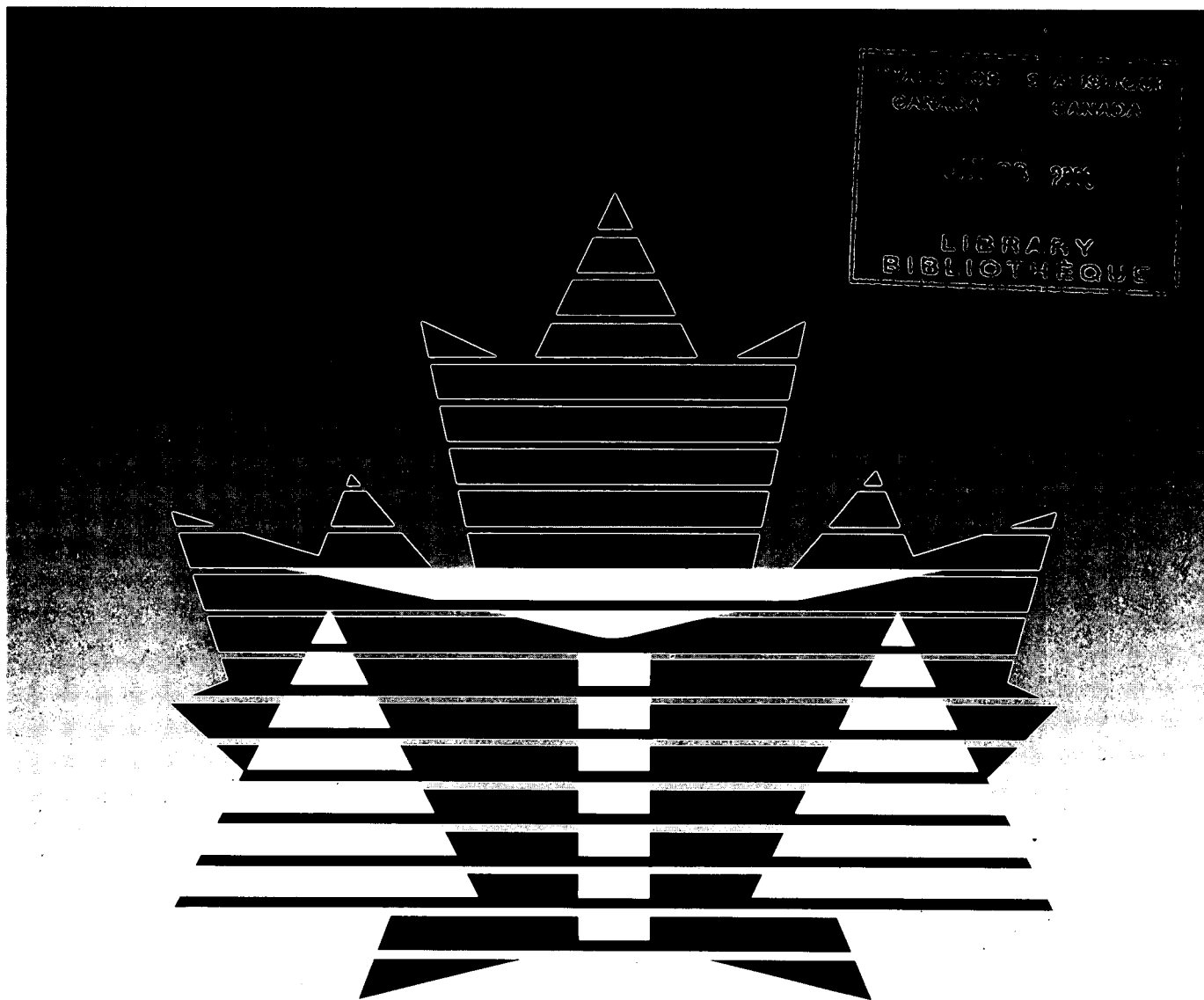


# Youth Custody in Canada, 1991-92

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Canadian Centre  
for Justice Statistics

Centre canadien  
de la statistique juridique



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada



## Youth Custody in Canada, 1991-92<sup>1</sup>

### Highlights

- \* In 1991-92, the average daily count of youths in custodial facilities across Canada was 4,417, a slight increase of 2% over 1990-91.
- \* Custodial dispositions were ordered in youth courts in about one-third (30%) of cases resulting in convictions across Canada.
- \* Of those youths held in custody, 37% were held in secure custody, 44% in open custody, and 19% were on remand.
- \* The proportion of youths with guilty findings, receiving custodial dispositions varied across jurisdictions, ranging from 47% in the Yukon to 21% in Alberta.
- \* Males accounted for 93% of all youths sentenced to secure custody and 88% of youths sentenced to open custody.

### I. Introduction

This report profiles youth custody in Canada, with a focus upon trends of secure and open custodial dispositions. Caseload data, from all youth courts in Canada, have been collected through the Youth Court Survey (YCS), in collaboration with provincial and territorial government departments responsible for youth courts. Survey coverage in Ontario and British Columbia was incomplete for 1991-92, representing 85% of each province's caseload. Data on young offender corrections in Canada were taken from the Young Offender Key Indicator Report (Y-KIR). Both surveys are conducted by the Youth Justice Program of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS).

The unit of analysis for the first part of this report is the case, which is defined as one or more charges laid against a young person, first presented in youth court on the same date. YCS records are retained in master charge files, organized by fiscal year based on the date of disposition. A case file is created by linking persons records (accused identifier code, sex and date of birth) and the same court code and date of first appearance.

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<sup>1</sup> By Tracey Leesti, Analyst, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Corrections Program

As case counts are categorized by most serious disposition, less serious dispositions are under-represented. The seriousness of a disposition is determined by the effect it has on a young person. Dispositions are ordered from most to least serious as follows: secure custody; detention for treatment; open custody; probation; fine; compensation; pay purchaser; compensation in kind; community service order; restitution; prohibition, seizure, or forfeiture; other dispositions (e.g., letters of apology); and, absolute discharge.

## II. Custodial Dispositions Ordered in Youth Courts, 1991-92

Under the *Young Offenders Act (YOA)*, there are two types of custodial dispositions: secure and open. A secure custody disposition, pursuant to s.20(1)(k) and s.24.1(1), commits the offender to a facility designated for the secure detention of young persons. This includes facilities with perimeter security features in which youths are under constant observation. An open custody disposition commits the young offender to a community residential centre, group home, child care institution, forest or wilderness camp, or similar facility.

Disposition counts refer only to cases in which the most serious decision is a finding of guilt. Of the 116,397 youth court cases reported to the YCS in 1991-92, almost two-thirds (65%) had a guilty verdict (this also includes cases where the accused plead guilty). Almost one-third of all cases found guilty in youth courts received a custodial disposition; 17% received an open custody disposition, while 13% received secure custody.

In 1991-92, males were involved in 82% of all cases, and in 84% of cases resulting in a guilty finding. In addition, 93% of all youths sentenced to secure custody, and 88% of those sentenced to open custody were male. A notable proportion of all cases receiving secure custody (60%) or open custody (48%) involved males 16 or 17 years of age (Table 1).

In 1991-92, over half of all cases with guilty findings involved youths aged 16 or 17 years (53%)<sup>2</sup>. These same offenders were more likely to receive a term of secure custody than were youths under 16 years of age (see box on the next page). In 1991-92, 16% of 16 and 17 year olds were sentenced to secure custody, compared with 11% of 14 and 15 year olds and 4% of 12 and 13 year olds. However, differences by age were less apparent in the case of open custody, with 14 and 15 year olds receiving the highest proportion of orders (18%) (Table 1).

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<sup>2</sup> This age is the age of the youth at the time of the offence. The youth will actually be somewhat older on the date of disposition.

### *Limits to the Use of Secure Custody According to the YOA*

The *Young Offenders Act* limits the use of secure custody through ss. 24.1(3) and 24.1(4). Section 24.1(3) applies to young persons who were of 14 years of age at the time the offence was committed. This section states that a youth may receive custody when

- (a) the offence is one for which an adult would be liable to imprisonment for five years or more;
- (b) the offence is an offence under section 26 of this Act in relation to a disposition under paragraph 20(1)(j), an offence under section 144 (prison breach) or subsection 145(1) (escape or being at large without excuse) of the *Criminal Code* or an attempt to commit any such offence; or
- (c) the offence is an indictable offence and the young person was
  - (i) within twelve months prior to the commission of the offence, found guilty of an offence for which an adult would be liable to imprisonment for five years or more, or adjudged to have committed a delinquency under the *Juvenile Delinquents Act*, chapter J-3 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1970, in respect of such offence, or
  - (ii) at any time prior to the commission of the offence, committed to secure custody with respect to a previous offence, or committed to custody in a place or facility for the secure containment or restraint of a child, within the meaning of the *Juvenile Delinquents Act*...with respect to a delinquency under that Act.

A slightly more restrictive Section 24.1(4) applies to young persons who were under the age of 14 years at the time the offence was committed. This section states that a youth may receive custody only when

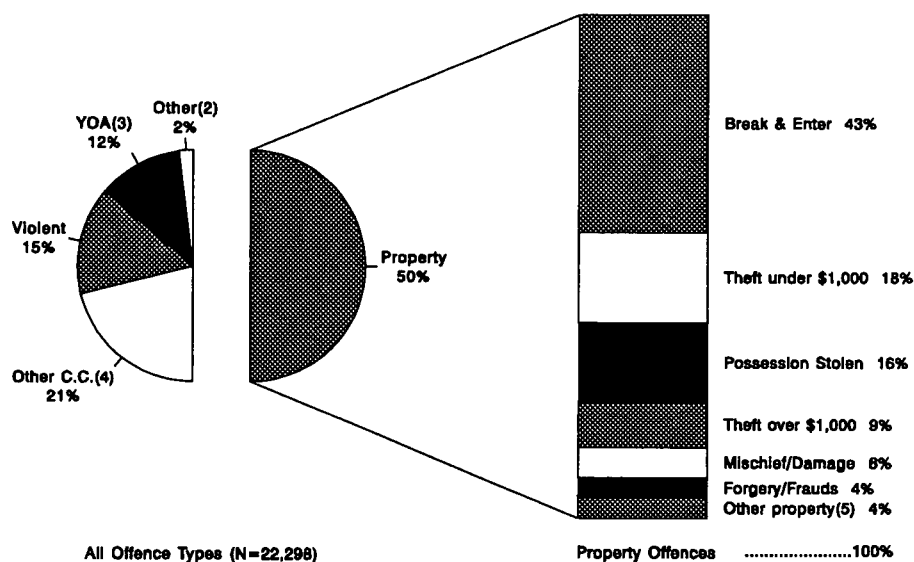
- (a) the offence is one for which an adult would be liable to life imprisonment;
- (b) the offence is one for which an adult would be liable to imprisonment for five years or more and the young person was at any time prior to the commission of the offence found guilty of an offence for which an adult would be liable to imprisonment for five years or more or adjudged to have committed a delinquency under the *Juvenile Delinquents Act*...in respect of such offence; or
- (c) the offence is an offence under section 26 of this Act in relation to a disposition under paragraph 20(1)(j), an offence under section 144 (prison breach) or subsection 145(1) (escape or being at large without excuse) of the *Criminal Code* or an attempt to commit any such offence.



### *Distribution of Offence Categories for Custodial Dispositions*

In 1991-92, half of all custodial dispositions handed down in youth courts were for property offences (50%), most often for break and enter offences (Figure 1). "Other" *Criminal Code* offences (21%), in particular failure to appear, accounted for the next highest proportion of custodial dispositions ordered. Violent offences comprised 15% of all custodial dispositions ordered, with minor assault being the most common offence in this category. *Young Offenders Act* offences accounted for 12% of custodial dispositions, with the most common offence in this category being wilful failure/refusal to comply with a disposition. *Narcotic Control Act* offences, *Food and Drugs Act* offences, and "other federal statute" offences were associated with the remaining 2% of custodial dispositions ordered in youth courts across Canada (Table 2).

**Figure 1**  
Distribution of Custodial Dispositions  
by Offence Type, Canada(1), 1991-92



- (1) YCS data for Ontario and British Columbia represent 85% of the total caseload in each jurisdiction.
- (2) "Other" offences include: NCA offences; FDA offences; and, "other federal statute" offences.
- (3) YOA offences include: failure to comply with a disposition; failure to comply with an undertaking; contempt against youth court; and, assist, interfere and other YOA dispositions.
- (4) Other Criminal Code includes: impaired operation of a motor vehicle; escape custody; unlawfully at large; failure to appear; failure to comply; attempts, accessories and conspiracy; disorderly conduct/nuisances; and other Criminal Code offences.
- (5) "Other" property offences include: arson; motor vehicle theft; and, other thefts.

Source: Youth Court Survey, 1991-92.

### *Custodial Dispositions Ordered by Offence Type*

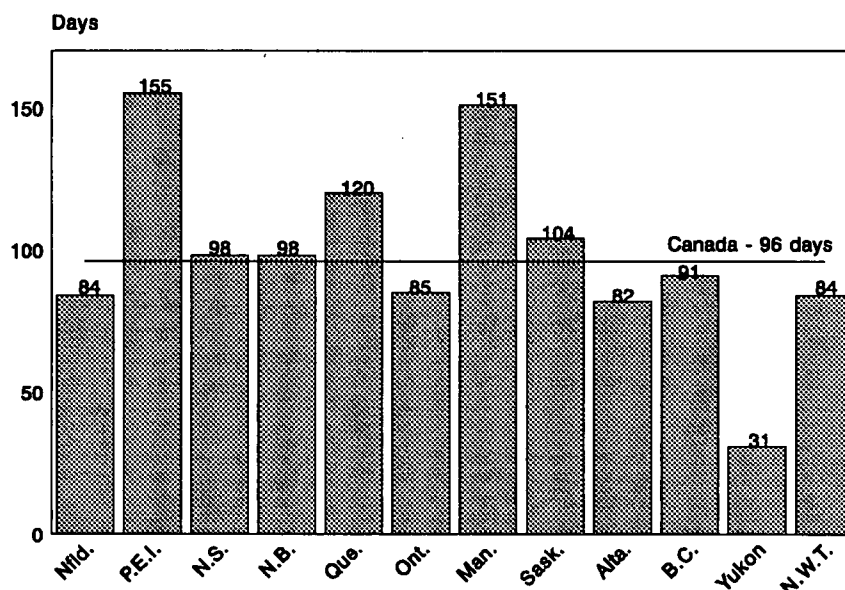
Secure or open custody orders were the most serious dispositions in about one-third (30%) of all cases resulting in convictions in 1991-92. Custody was by far the most common disposition ordered in the small number of cases involving offences such as murder (91% or 10 of 11 cases) and attempted murder (95% or 18 of 19). Two-thirds of all aggravated assaults received custody orders, while one-third of assault with weapon offences received terms of custody, and just over one-fifth of all minor assaults received custody (Table 2).

Custody was also ordered frequently in cases involving offences such as: being unlawfully at large (90%); escape from custody (86%); robbery (56%); trafficking, import, export narcotics (43%); failure to appear (39%); break and enter (38%); and, theft over \$1,000 (38%).

### *Custodial Dispositions Ordered by Jurisdiction and Length of Custodial Disposition*

A higher proportion of custodial dispositions were ordered in the Yukon (46%) and Prince Edward Island (43%) than, for example, in British Columbia and Alberta (21%) (Table 3). Looking at the mean disposition length for all offence types in 1991-92, however, while the Yukon had the highest proportion of custodial dispositions, it also had the shortest average custodial disposition length (31 days). Prince Edward Island (155 days) and Manitoba (151 days) had the longest average disposition lengths (Figure 2).

**Figure 2**  
Mean Custodial Disposition Length for All Offence  
Types by Province/Territory, 1991-92

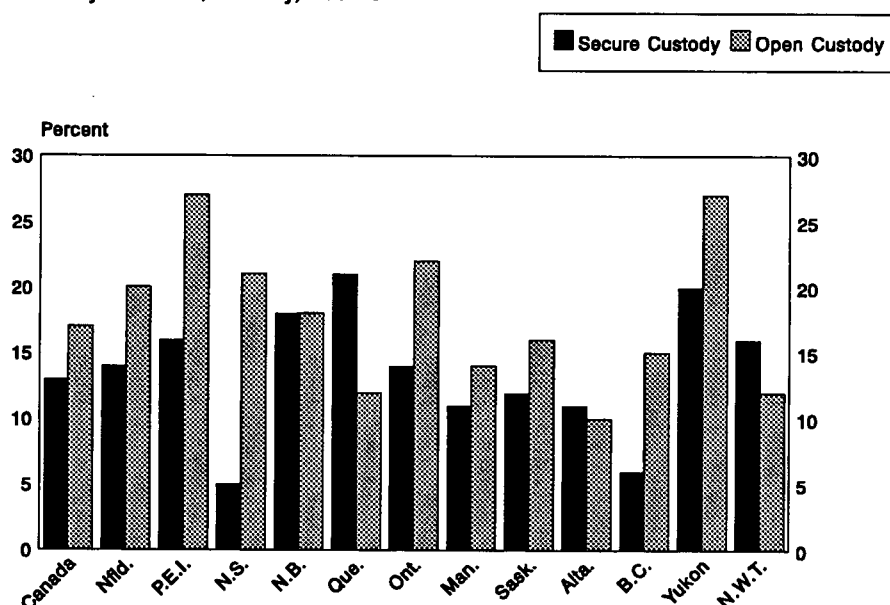


**Note:** YCS data for Ontario and British Columbia represent 85% of the total caseload in each jurisdiction. Custodial dispositions refer to secure and open custody.

**Source:** Youth Court Survey, 1991-92.

When considering the proportion of secure versus open custody ordered in 1991-92, youth courts across Canada ordered a slightly higher proportion of open custody dispositions (17%) than secure custody dispositions (13%) (Table 3). This pattern of higher proportions of open than secure custodial dispositions was evident, for example, in Nova Scotia (21% open versus 5% secure), Ontario (22% open versus 14% secure), and British Columbia (15% open versus 6% secure). A higher proportion of secure than open custody was ordered in Quebec (21% secure versus 12% open), Alberta (11% secure versus 10% open), and the Northwest Territories (15% secure versus 12% open) (Figure 3).

**Figure 3**  
Distribution of Cases Receiving Custodial  
Dispositions by Province/Territory, 1991-92



*Note:* YCS data for Ontario and British Columbia represent 85% of the total caseload in each jurisdiction. Custodial dispositions refer to secure and open custody.

*Source:* Youth Court Survey, 1991-92.

### ***Length of Custodial Disposition by Offence***

Under the YOA, youth courts may sentence a youth found guilty of an offence to secure or open custody for no longer than 3 years for the most serious offences or for multiple serious offences<sup>3</sup>. The average secure custodial disposition length was highest for murder and manslaughter (2 years, 3 months), attempted murder (1 year, 8 months), and other violent offences (10 months, 16 days). For open custody, the average disposition length was highest for murder (1 year, 11 months), and attempted murder (1 year, 1 month). The two largest categories of property offences, break and enter and theft under \$1,000, received average secure custody disposition lengths of 4 months, 16 days; and 2 months, 10 days respectively. The average open custody disposition length was very similar for these offences (Table 2).

<sup>3</sup> On May 15, 1992, an amendment to the *Young Offenders Act* and the *Criminal Code* (c.11, S.C. 1992), came into force, increasing the maximum sentence imposed in youth courts for murder to five years.



### III. Trends in Custodial Dispositions Ordered in Youth Courts from 1986-87 to 1991-92

As mentioned earlier, YCS data for Ontario and British Columbia represent approximately 85% of the caseload in each jurisdiction. As a result, data for both Ontario and British Columbia are *excluded* from the analysis of trends over time. Due to collection problems in the earlier years of the survey, data from the Northwest Territories are also excluded from analyses which look at trends over time.

Between 1986-87 and 1991-92, there has been a 35% increase in the number of cases heard in youth courts across selected jurisdictions, and a 26% increase in the number of cases resulting in a finding of guilt. However, the proportion of cases receiving a guilty verdict has remained the same over the years, with approximately three-quarters (74%) of all cases resulting in guilty findings.

#### *Custodial Dispositions Ordered Over Time*

Between 1986-87 and 1991-92, there has been a 41% increase in the number of cases receiving custody as a most serious disposition. However, there has been little change in custody as a proportion of all dispositions ordered by youth courts. In 1991-92, excluding Ontario and British Columbia, youth courts ordered a slightly higher proportion of secure (14%) and open (14%) custody dispositions than they had in 1986-87 (12% secure, 12% open).

Between 1986-87 and 1991-92, the proportion of secure custody dispositions ordered by youth courts has changed very little, except in the Yukon, where secure custody dispositions increased from 9% of total dispositions in 1986-87 to 19% in 1991-92 (Table 3).

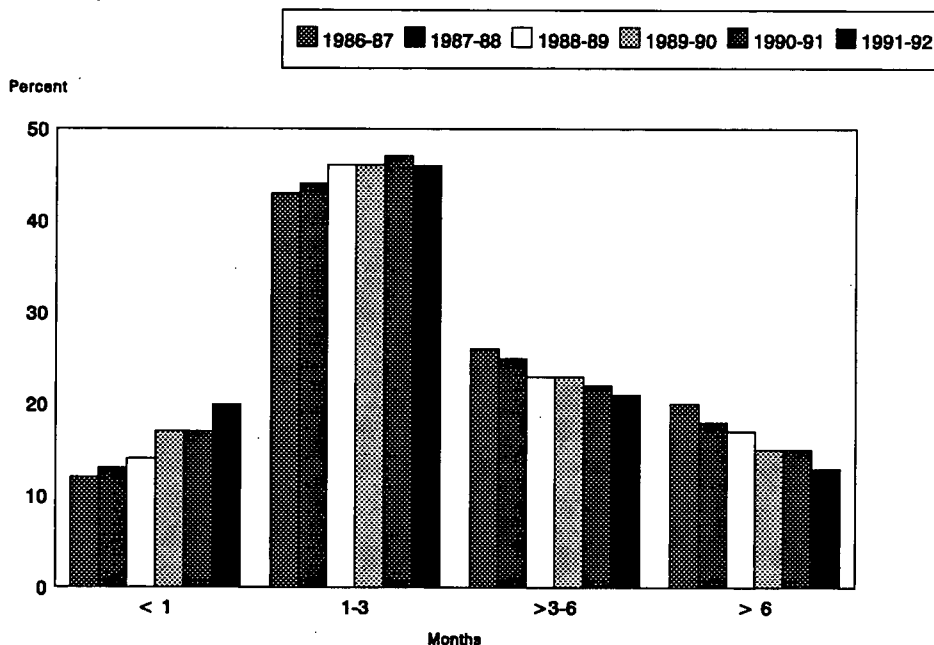
Over the years, the Atlantic provinces have shown increases in the proportion of cases receiving open custody dispositions. Open custody, as a proportion of total dispositions, increased from 9% to 20% in Newfoundland; from 18% to 27% in Prince Edward Island; from 10% to 18% in New Brunswick; and, from 12% to 21% in Nova Scotia.

While there has been very little change in the proportion of males (14%) and females (5%) receiving secure custody dispositions since 1986-87, the proportions ordered to open custody have increased. In 1986-87, 13% of all males, and 7% of all females found guilty in youth courts received a disposition of open custody. By 1991-92, these proportions had increased to 18% and 12%, respectively.

### *Length of Custodial Dispositions*

Although the pattern of custodial dispositions ordered by youth courts over the years has varied only slightly since 1986-87, generally, there has been a trend toward shorter terms for custodial dispositions (Figure 4).

**Figure 4**  
Distribution of Cases Found Guilty by Sentence Length for  
Custodial Dispositions, Canada, 1986-87 to 1991-92



*Note:* Data exclude Ontario and the Northwest Territories. YCS data for British Columbia represent 85% of the total caseload for that jurisdiction. Custodial dispositions refer to secure and open custody.

*Source:* Youth Court Survey, 1986-87 to 1991-92.

This pattern is consistent when secure and open custody dispositions are examined separately. The proportion of cases receiving a secure custody disposition of 3 months or less increased from 57% in 1986-87 to 67% in 1991-92, while the proportion receiving secure custody for more than 6 months decreased from 22% in 1986-87 to 15% in 1991-92 (excluding only Ontario and Northwest Territories) (Table 4).

In 1986-87, 55% of youths sentenced to open custody received a term of 3 months or less, compared with 66% in 1991-92. Those receiving an open custody disposition of more than 6 months decreased from 16% in 1986-87 to 10% in 1991-92. Sentencing information reported to the YCS does not include a consecutive/concurrent indicator in cases involving multiple terms of the same disposition type; as a result, sentence lengths in multiple disposition cases may be underestimated.

## **Recidivism**

Prior record is one of the "legal" factors that potentially affects the decisions made and the dispositions ordered by youth justice system personnel. An earlier **Juristat** on recidivism in youth courts, released by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) indicated that, in 1990-91, in every jurisdiction for which recidivism data were available, the likelihood that a young offender would receive a custodial disposition increases with the number of prior convictions. In addition, although prior record was associated with the severity of the disposition, the number of prior convictions was not related to the length of custodial terms, especially open custody. For more information on this topic, please refer to **Juristat**, Volume 12, No. 2, "Recidivism in Youth Courts, 1990-91", February, 1992.

## **IV. Young Persons in Custodial Facilities**

In this report, "average daily institutional count" data available from the Youth Key Indicator Report, are "actual-in" counts<sup>4</sup> as opposed to "on-register" counts of young offenders in each jurisdiction. These data are presented by custody status: "secure custody sentenced"; "open custody sentenced"; and, "remand". In 1991-92, the average daily in-count of custodial facilities across Canada was 4,417 young offenders (Table 5)<sup>5</sup>, a slight increase of 2% over 1990-91. This number includes young offenders in secure custody (37%), open custody (44%), and remand status (19%).

### ***Number of Youths in Custodial Facilities***

The number of youths actually in custodial facilities in Canada has increased slightly over time. In 1991-92, excluding remand, 3,572 youths were held in custody, up 7% from 1986-87. While the number of youths in custodial facilities has not changed by much over the past six years, the number of youths sentenced to custody, as reported in the YCS section, increased by 40%. The fact that custody "in-counts" remained relatively stable while the number sentenced to custody increased may be due to the fact that the lengths of custodial dispositions handed down over the six years have decreased. More frequent, but shorter sentences have become the trend.

In 1991-92, 1,633 youths were held in secure custody facilities, slightly less than half (46%) of all youths in custody. The number of youths in secure custody has remained consistent over the past six years, with the exception of 1988-89, which showed a slight decline (5%). The number of youths in open custody fluctuated, but has recorded an overall increase of 13%.

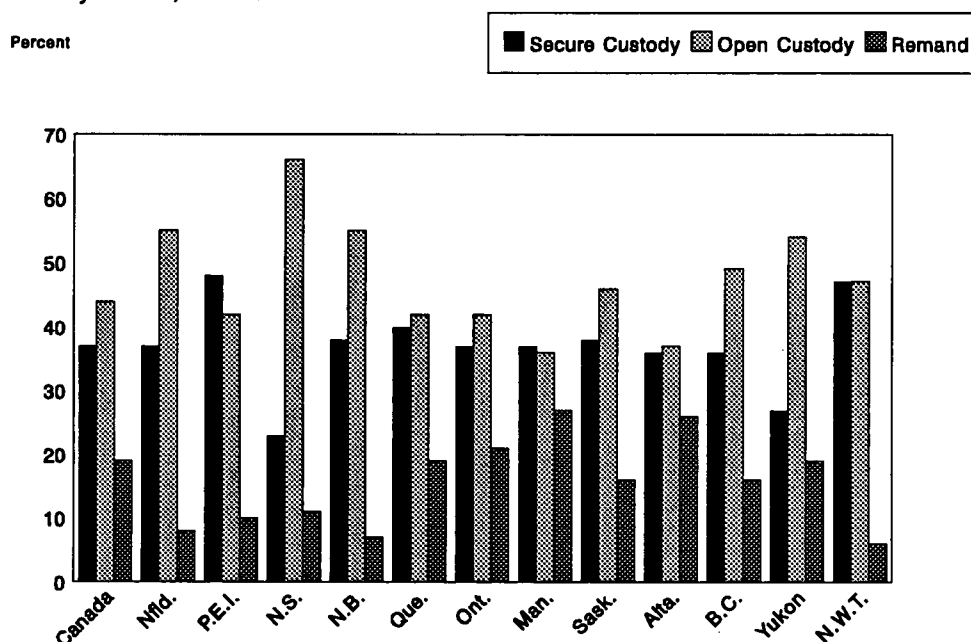
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<sup>4</sup> Includes all youths on remand and temporary detention, sentenced offenders and other young offenders who are legally required to be at a facility, and are present at the time the count is taken.

<sup>5</sup> Annual custodial counts are calculated from monthly counts based on average daily counts.

The number of youths in secure and open custodial facilities has not been stable in all jurisdictions since 1986-87. For example, in Nova Scotia, while the number in open custody facilities increased gradually (40%) over the six years, the number in secure custody facilities remained stable until 1990-91 and then dropped 30% in 1991-92. In New Brunswick and Ontario, the secure custody counts showed slight changes between 1986-87 and 1991-92; the open custody counts increased by 153% and 30%, respectively. In Manitoba and Alberta, the secure custody counts increased (7% and 36%, respectively) between 1986-87 and 1991-92; the open custody counts dropped (20% and 25%). In British Columbia, the secure custody count decreased (31%), while the open custody count increased slightly (8%) (Table 5).

**Figure 5**  
Average Daily Count of Young Offenders  
by Custody Status, 1991-92



Note: See Table 5 footnotes (page 18).

Source: Youth Key Indicator Report, September, 1992.

Within each jurisdiction, the proportional breakdown of young offenders in secure custody, open custody and remand varied in 1991-92. For example, based on the average daily counts for young offenders, Nova Scotia had 23% in secure custody, 66% in open custody, and 11% on remand, while Manitoba had 37% in secure custody, 36% in open custody, and 27% in remand (Figure 5)

### ***Rates of Youth in Custodial Facilities per 10,000 Youth Population***

Between 1986-87 and 1991-92, youth custody rates in Canada have remained stable, with approximately 16 youths per 10,000 youth population in custodial facilities (Table 5). Generally, within most provinces, the custody rate has remained relatively stable over the past six years. The most notable change in custody rates occurred in the Territories. The Yukon and Northwest Territories had the lowest estimated youth populations in 1991 (2,200 and 5,500 respectively) and the highest rates of youth custody. However, the rates in both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are decreasing. In 1991, Quebec had the second highest estimated youth population of 557,200 youths, and the lowest rate of youth in custody (Table 5). In 1991-92, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick (both 30 per 10,000), and Prince Edward Island (29 per 10,000) reported the highest rates of custody among the provinces. While the actual number of youths in custody in Newfoundland has decreased by 14% from 1986-87, the custody rate has, in fact, remained stable (21 per 10,000 youth population) due to a 14% drop in Newfoundland's youth population (from 68,000<sup>6</sup> in 1987 to 60,000 in 1992).

### ***Number of Youths on Remand***

Between 1986-87 and 1991-92, there has been a 23% increase in the total number of youths on remand across Canada. The number of youths on remand increased in all provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia. For example, during this period, the number of youths on remand increased by 34% in Alberta, 31% in Ontario, and 19% in Quebec. In 1991-92, as a proportion of total "actual-in" custody, the western provinces generally had a higher proportion of youths on remand than the eastern provinces (Figure 5).

### ***Number of Youths on Probation***

The change in the number of youths on probation in Canada between 1986-87 and 1991-92 cannot be calculated due to gaps in the Y-KIR survey coverage. However, in provinces for which data are available, the number of youths on probation has increased. For example, in Newfoundland, the number of youths on probation increased by 16%, from 1,144 youths in 1986-87 to 1,329 youths in 1991-92 (Table 6). In New Brunswick, between 1988-89 (the first year of reported probation counts) and 1990-91, the number of youths on probation remained fairly stable. However, this number increased by 16% in 1991-92. In Quebec, after an 18% drop in the number of youths on probation (from 2,404 youths in 1986-87 to 1,975 youths 1987-88), the probation count subsequently increased by 44% in 1988-89, after which the count remained fairly stable. Between 1990-91 and 1991-92 in Ontario, the probation count for young offenders, as reported by the Y-KIR survey, increased by 28% (from 11,864 to 15,145). The remainder of the provinces generally recorded gradual increases in the number of youths in probation over the past six years.

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<sup>6</sup> Post-Censal Estimates, Demography Division, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Statistics Canada.

## **V. Methodology**

### ***Youth Court Survey (YCS)***

The Youth Court Survey (YCS) is intended to be a census of *Criminal Code* and other federal statute offences heard in youth court for youths aged 12 to 17 (up to the 18th birthday) at the time of the offence. In April 1984, 12 became the minimum age requirement for criminal responsibility under the *Young Offenders Act (YOA)*. However, it was not until April 1985 that the maximum age of 17 (up to the 18th birthday) was established in all provinces and territories. One of the objectives of this report is to describe changes over time, and so comparable data must be used (i.e., youths must be defined by the same minimum and maximum age limits). Due to changes in the upper and lower age limits, data from the first year of the YCS, 1984-85, cannot be directly compared with 1991-92 data. The same is true for 1985-86 data, which may refer to cases with charges laid in the previous year. Thus, the base year for all analyses in this report is 1986-87.

Records are retained in master charge files, organized by fiscal year based on the date of disposition. A "case" file is created by linking "persons" records (accused identifier code, sex and date of birth) and the same court code and date of first appearance. The tabulations in this report are derived from the case file.

The YCS collects data from all youth courts in Canada. Some participating jurisdictions may be under-reporting. The jurisdictions notify the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) of reporting problems. Ontario data are included in this 1991-92 report with approximately 85% coverage of the province. Similarly, YCS data for British Columbia represent approximately 85% of the provincial caseload for 1991-92.

Differences in data over time and across jurisdictions result from a number of factors that reflect how the *Young Offenders Act (YOA)* has been implemented. Pre-court screening procedures may affect the number of youths appearing in court. The Crown Attorney, for example, may decide not to proceed with a charge, or the initial charge may be changed. A youth may also be diverted from the court process into a program such as Alternative Measures or a police diversion program. Differences in procedures and eligibility requirements of these programs across the jurisdictions may also influence the volume and characteristics of cases heard in youth courts. Consequently, these data should be considered indicative rather than definitive and their analysis is limited to general comparison.

### ***Young Offender Key Indicator Report (Y-KIR)***

The Young Offender Key Indicator Report presents the average daily counts of young offenders in secure and open custody, and on remand. These data are presented monthly, by fiscal year. The data for the monthly average daily counts are calculated by dividing the total days stay for all secure and open correctional institutions within the jurisdiction by the number of days in the month. Annual counts are calculated by averaging the monthly counts.

### ***For Further Information***

For further information, please contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or toll-free at 1-800-387-2231) or contact the Youth Justice Program (613-951-6647), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 19th Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.



**Table 1 – Number and Distribution of Cases Heard by Youth Courts by Type of Custodial Disposition, Age and Sex of the Accused, 1991–92**  
**Tableau 1 – Nombre et répartition de causes entendues devant les tribunaux de la jeunesse, selon le genre de garde, l'âge et le sexe de l'accusé, 1991–1992**

Age/Âge (1)		Cases Found Guilty Causes avec verdict de culpabilité		Secure Custody Garde en milieu fermé		Open Custody Garde en milieu ouvert	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	T	75,143	100%	9,720	13%	12,578	17%
	M	63,156	100%	9,014	14%	11,110	18%
	F	11,987	100%	706	6%	1,468	12%
<b>12</b>	T	1,985	100%	39	2%	236	12%
	M	1,596	100%	34	2%	194	12%
	F	389	100%	5	1%	42	11%
<b>13</b>	T	5,473	100%	284	5%	814	15%
	M	4,303	100%	246	6%	661	15%
	F	1,170	100%	38	3%	153	13%
<b>14</b>	T	10,770	100%	1,011	9%	1,819	17%
	M	8,439	100%	882	10%	1,484	18%
	F	2,331	100%	129	6%	335	14%
<b>15</b>	T	15,881	100%	2,014	13%	2,916	18%
	M	13,001	100%	1,816	14%	2,530	19%
	F	2,880	100%	198	7%	386	13%
<b>16</b>	T	19,093	100%	2,763	14%	3,409	18%
	M	16,405	100%	2,604	16%	3,119	19%
	F	2,688	100%	159	6%	290	11%
<b>17</b>	T	20,510	100%	3,386	17%	3,158	15%
	M	18,202	100%	3,226	18%	2,928	16%
	F	2,308	100%	160	7%	230	10%
<b>&gt; 17</b>	T	668	100%	121	18%	47	7%
	M	572	100%	113	20%	37	6%
	F	96	100%	8	8%	10	10%
<b>Unknown Inconnu</b>	T	763	100%	102	13%	179	23%
	M	638	100%	93	15%	157	25%
	F	125	100%	9	7%	22	18%

- Nil or zero
- néant ou zéro
- Too small to be expressed
- nombres infimes

(1) Age is the age at the time the most significant charge was committed.  
L'âge est relié à la date de l'accusation la plus importante.

Note: YCS data for Ontario and British Columbia represent 85% of the total caseload in each jurisdiction.

Nota: Les données de l'ETJ rapportées pour l'Ontario et la Colombie-Britannique représentent 85% du volume des causes pour chacun de ces secteurs de compétence.

Source: Youth Court Survey, 1991–92.

Source: l'Enquête sur les tribunaux de la jeunesse, 1986–1987 à 1991–1992.



**Table 2 – Number of Cases(1) with Guilty Findings by Type of Custodial Disposition, Type of Offence, and Mean Duration of Disposition, 1991–92**

**Tableau 2 – Nombre de causes(1) qui se sont soldées par une déclaration de culpabilité, selon le genre de garde, le genre d'infraction et la durée moyenne de la peine, 1991–1992**

Offences	Total Dispositions		Secure Custody Order			Open Custody Order			Genre d'infraction
	Total des décisions		Garde en milieu fermé			Garde en milieu ouvert			
	No.		No.	Mean		No.	Mean		
	nbre	%	nbre	%	Durée moyenne	nbre	%	Durée moyenne	
TOTAL OFFENCES	75,143	100%	9,720	13%	100	12,578	17%	93	TOTAL DES INFRACTIONS
Violent Offences	11,828	100%	1,577	13%	161	1,873	16%	112	Crimes de violence
Murder	11	100%	6	55%	785	4	36%	708	Meurtre
Manslaughter	14	100%	7	50%	836	2	14%	360	Homocide involontaire coupable
Attempted Murder	19	100%	12	63%	593	6	32%	370	Tentative de meurtre
Sexual Assault	869	100%	125	14%	220	167	19%	168	Agression sexuelle
Aggravated Assault	127	100%	54	43%	307	30	24%	182	Voies de fait graves
Assault with a Weapon	1,895	100%	292	15%	115	325	17%	113	Voies de fait armées
Minor Assault	5,560	100%	430	8%	70	753	14%	73	Voies de fait mineures
Other Assault(2)	295	100%	41	14%	98	43	15%	74	Autres voies de fait(2)
Robbery	1,297	100%	412	32%	233	306	24%	155	Vol qualifié
Weapon/Firearm/Explosive	1,384	100%	148	11%	86	174	13%	100	Arme/arme à feu/explosif
Other Violent	357	100%	50	14%	316	63	18%	163	Autres crimes de violence
Property Offences	42,867	100%	4,524	11%	113	6,574	15%	105	Crimes contre la propriété
Break and Enter	12,593	100%	2,230	18%	136	2,574	20%	130	Introduction par effraction
Arson	205	100%	29	14%	127	45	22%	179	Crime d'incendie
Theft over \$1,000	2,690	100%	481	18%	112	536	20%	118	Vol de plus de 1 000 \$
Theft under \$1,000	13,631	100%	555	4%	70	1,454	11%	76	Vol de moins de 1 000 \$
Fraud/Forgery	1,729	100%	162	9%	121	228	13%	85	Fraude/faux
Possession of Stolen Property	6,085	100%	729	12%	85	1,049	17%	92	Possession de biens volés
Mischief/Damages	4,138	100%	236	6%	85	440	11%	88	Méfait/dommages
Theft Other	1,796	100%	102	6%	76	248	14%	89	Autre vol
Other Criminal Code Offences	12,102	100%	2,238	18%	60	2,482	21%	61	Autres infractions au Code criminel
Impaired Operation of Vehicle	1,065	100%	26	2%	130	44	4%	65	Conduite avec facultés affaiblies
Escape Custody	1,056	100%	647	61%	57	267	25%	44	Évasion
Unlawfully at Large	1,038	100%	543	52%	48	397	38%	36	En liberté sans excuse
Failure to Appear	5,125	100%	669	13%	54	1,316	26%	64	Défaut de comparaître
Attempt/Accessory/Conspiracy	580	100%	95	16%	111	89	15%	122	Tentative/complot/complice
Disorderly Conduct/Nuisances	811	100%	18	2%	65	59	7%	53	Inconduite/nuisance
Other Criminal Code	2,427	100%	240	10%	82	310	13%	79	Autres infractions au Code criminel
Narcotic Control Act Offences	1,347	100%	189	14%	77	191	14%	125	Infractions à la Loi sur les stupéfiants
Traffic/Import/Export	475	100%	115	24%	112	89	19%	107	Trafic/importation/exportation
Possession	869	100%	74	9%	41	101	12%	59	Possession
Cultivation	3	100%	-	-	-	1	33%	210	Culture
Food and Drugs Act Offences	102	100%	13	13%	98	13	13%	69	Infractions à la Loi sur les aliments et drogues
Young Offenders Act Offences	6,654	100%	1,177	18%	47	1,444	22%	65	Infractions à la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants
Other Federal Statute Offences	243	100%	2	1%	105	1	--	1	Infractions aux autres lois fédérales

- Nil or zero
- Néant ou zéro
- Too small to be expressed
- Nombres infimes

1. YCS data for Ontario and British Columbia represent 85% of the total caseload in each jurisdiction.

1. Les données de l'ETJ rapportées pour l'Ontario et la Colombie-Britannique représentent 85% du volume des causes pour chacun de ces secteurs de compétence.

2. Other assault category includes all other types of assault (eg., assaulting a peace officer).

2. Les autres voies de fait désignent tous les autres genres de voies (par exemple, voies de fait sur un policier).

Source: Youth Court Survey, 1991–92.

Source: l'Enquête sur les tribunaux de la jeunesse, 1991–1992.

**Table 3 — Cases Heard in Youth Courts and Found Guilty, by Custodial Disposition, 1986–87 to 1991–92**  
**Tableau 3 — Causes entendues devant les tribunaux de la jeunesse et qui se sont soldées par une déclaration de culpabilité, selon le genre de garde, 1986–1987 à 1991–1992**

Jurisdiction Secteur de compétence		Total Cases Total des causes		Total Guilty Total coupable		Secure Custody Milieu fermé		Open Custody Milieu ouvert	
		No. nbre.	%	No. nbre.	%	No. nbre.	%	No. nbre.	%
Newfoundland Terre-Neuve	1986–87	2,405		2,210	100%	340	15%	192	9%
	1987–88	2,292		2,007	100%	259	13%	167	8%
	1988–89	2,136		1,857	100%	274	15%	169	9%
	1989–90	2,253		1,964	100%	267	14%	218	11%
	1990–91	2,379		2,002	100%	278	14%	276	14%
	<b>1991–92</b>	<b>2,850</b>		<b>2,482</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>20%</b>
Prince Edward Island île-du-Prince-Édouard	1986–87	308		287	100%	45	16%	51	18%
	1987–88	358		329	100%	51	16%	49	15%
	1988–89	371		334	100%	32	10%	48	14%
	1989–90	518		481	100%	98	20%	67	14%
	1990–91	470		432	100%	60	14%	65	15%
	<b>1991–92</b>	<b>576</b>		<b>529</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>27%</b>
Nova Scotia Nouvelle-Écosse	1986–87	3,110		2,645	100%	207	8%	318	12%
	1987–88	3,084		2,546	100%	222	9%	353	14%
	1988–89	2,806		2,272	100%	172	8%	417	18%
	1989–90	2,868		2,288	100%	168	7%	447	20%
	1990–91	2,906		2,275	100%	145	6%	465	20%
	<b>1991–92</b>	<b>3,511</b>		<b>2,764</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>21%</b>
New Brunswick Nouveau-Brunswick	1986–87	1,846		1,687	100%	285	17%	161	10%
	1987–88	2,144		1,937	100%	375	19%	217	11%
	1988–89	2,185		1,991	100%	339	17%	262	13%
	1989–90	2,245		2,050	100%	376	18%	292	14%
	1990–91	2,347		2,130	100%	390	18%	318	15%
	<b>1991–92</b>	<b>2,401</b>		<b>2,141</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>18%</b>
Québec	1986–87	8,047		6,912	100%	1,213	18%	807	12%
	1987–88	7,621		6,510	100%	1,201	18%	804	12%
	1988–89	7,500		6,251	100%	1,204	19%	716	11%
	1989–90	7,994		6,635	100%	1,244	19%	874	13%
	1990–91	8,447		7,008	100%	1,250	18%	847	12%
	<b>1991–92</b>	<b>9,872</b>		<b>8,159</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>12%</b>
Ontario	1986–91	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>1991–92(1)</b>	<b>48,854</b>		<b>25,924</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,676</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>5,661</b>	<b>22%</b>
Manitoba	1986–87	6,222		3,659	100%	387	11%	526	14%
	1987–88	7,451		4,162	100%	390	9%	545	13%
	1988–89	5,936		3,623	100%	392	11%	603	17%
	1989–90	6,351		3,703	100%	418	11%	501	14%
	1990–91	6,939		4,077	100%	482	12%	634	16%
	<b>1991–92</b>	<b>7,716</b>		<b>4,434</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>14%</b>

Jurisdiction Secteur de compétence		Total Cases Total des causes		Total Guilty Total coupable		Secure Custody Milieu fermé		Open Custody Milieu ouvert	
		No. nbre.	%	No. nbre.	%	No. nbre.	%	No. nbre.	%
Saskatchewan	1986-87	5,306		4,059	100%	442	11%	563	14%
	1987-88	6,199		4,841	100%	628	13%	730	15%
	1988-89	6,465		4,926	100%	576	12%	788	16%
	1989-90	7,339		5,438	100%	540	10%	882	16%
	1990-91	7,686		5,734	100%	674	12%	850	15%
	1991-92	8,927		6,410	100%	750	12%	1,033	16%
Alberta	1986-87	13,786		10,990	100%	1,066	10%	1,346	12%
	1987-88	14,035		11,092	100%	958	9%	1,325	12%
	1988-89	15,590		11,990	100%	1,120	9%	1,362	11%
	1989-90	15,700		12,257	100%	1,250	10%	1,381	11%
	1990-91	16,971		13,046	100%	1,381	11%	1,387	11%
	1991-92	19,573		13,905	100%	1,584	11%	1,367	10%
British Columbia Colombie-Britannique	1986-87	10,765		8,068	100%	857	11%	882	11%
	1987-88	11,109		8,208	100%	865	11%	1,030	13%
	1988-89	10,473		7,600	100%	666	9%	1,070	14%
	1989-90	11,360		8,017	100%	745	9%	1,153	14%
	1990-91	10,937		7,524	100%	693	9%	1,065	14%
	1991-92(1)	11,204		7,765	100%	438	6%	1,199	15%
Yukon	1986-87	217		156	100%	14	9%	30	19%
	1987-88	295		219	100%	18	8%	52	24%
	1988-89	357		286	100%	26	9%	59	21%
	1989-90	435		300	100%	12	4%	80	27%
	1990-91	298		198	100%	23	12%	54	27%
	1991-92	342		197	100%	38	19%	54	27%
Northwest Territories Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1986-87	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	1987-88	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	1988-89	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	1989-90	701		578	100%	81	14%	129	22%
	1990-91	721		589	100%	92	16%	108	18%
	1991-92	571		433	100%	67	15%	52	12%
CANADA TOTAL TOTAL CANADA (2)	1986-87	52,012		40,673	100%	4,856	12%	4,876	12%
	1987-88	54,588		41,851	100%	4,967	12%	5,272	13%
	1988-89	53,819		41,130	100%	4,801	12%	5,494	13%
	1989-90	57,063		43,133	100%	5,118	12%	5,895	14%
	1990-91	59,380		44,426	100%	5,376	12%	5,961	13%
	1991-92	115,826		74,710	100%	9,653	13%	12,526	17%
	1991-92(3)	66,972		48,786	100%	5,977	12%	6,865	14%

(1) Data for Ontario and British Columbia represent 85% of the total caseload in each jurisdiction.

(2) Les données de l'ETJ rapportées pour l'Ontario et la Colombie-Britannique représentent 85% du volume des causes pour chacun de ces secteurs de compétence.

(3) Canada totals exclude the Northwest Territories for 1989-90 to 1991-92.

(4) Les totaux du Canada excluent les Territoires du Nord-Ouest de 1989-90 à 1991-92.

(5) In order to compare 1991-92 Canada totals to previous years, this 1991-92 Canada total excludes Ontario data.

(6) Afin de comparer les données nationales de 1991-1992 par rapport aux années précédentes, les données de l'Ontario sont exclues de ce total.

.. Figures not available  
.. nombres indisponibles





Table 4 – Cases Heard in Youth Courts by Sentence Length for Type of Custodial Disposition, 1986–87 to 1991–92  
 Tableau 4 – Causes entendues devant les tribunaux de la jeunesse, selon la durée de la sentence et selon le genre de garde, 1986–1987 à 1991–1992

Type of Custody Genre de la garde	Canada											
	1986–87		1987–88		1988–89		1989–90		1990–91		1991–92	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Secure Custody</b> <b>Garde en milieu fermé</b>												
Total	4,856	100%	4,967	100%	4,801	100%	5,199	100%	5,468	100%	9,720	100%
<1 Month/Mois	805	17%	849	17%	906	19%	1,175	23%	1,174	21%	2,555	26%
1–3 Months/Mois	1,958	40%	2,060	41%	2,035	42%	2,137	41%	2,428	44%	4,315	44%
4–6 Months/Mois	1,065	22%	1,064	21%	983	20%	998	19%	1,007	18%	1,642	17%
7–12 Months/Mois	803	17%	741	15%	675	14%	670	13%	641	12%	888	9%
13–24 Months/Mois	195	4%	219	4%	189	4%	203	4%	182	3%	287	3%
> 24 Months/Mois	30	1%	34	1%	13	—	16	—	36	1%	33	—
<b>Open Custody</b> <b>Garde en milieu ouvert</b>												
Total	4,876	100%	5,272	100%	5,494	100%	6,024	100%	6,069	100%	12,578	100%
<1 Month/Mois	570	12%	810	15%	843	15%	1,146	19%	1,120	18%	2,493	20%
1–3 Months/Mois	2,074	43%	2,320	44%	2,540	46%	2,751	46%	2,851	47%	6,064	48%
4–6 Months/Mois	1,419	29%	1,375	26%	1,347	25%	1,453	24%	1,376	23%	2,852	23%
7–12 Months/Mois	704	14%	654	12%	668	12%	609	10%	630	10%	1,050	8%
13–24 Months/Mois	99	2%	101	2%	84	2%	58	1%	81	1%	108	1%
> 24 Months/Mois	10	—	12	—	12	—	7	—	11	—	11	—

— Nil or zero

— néant ou zéro

— Too small to be expressed

— nombres infimes

(1) In order to compare 1991–92 Canada totals to previous years, this 1991–92 Canada total excludes Ontario data.

(1) Afin de comparer les données nationales de 1991–1992 avec les années précédentes, les données de l'Ontario sont exclues de ce total.

Source: Youth Court Survey, 1986–87 to 1991–92

Source: l'Enquête sur les tribunaux de la jeunesse, 1986–1987 à 1991–1992

**Table 5 – Average Daily Counts of Young Offenders by Custody Status, 1986–87 to 1991–92(1)**  
**Tableau 5 – Comptes quotidiens moyens des jeunes contrevenants selon le statut de la détention, 1986–1987 à 1991–1992(1)**

		Sentenced – Condamnés					Remand/ temporary detention	Actual in (3)
Jurisdiction		Secure Custody	Open Custody	Total Custody	% Change from Previous Year	Custody Rate per 10,000 Youth(2)		
Secteur de compétence		Milieu fermé	Milieu ouvert	Total	% de variation par rapport à l'année précédente	Taux de garde pour 10,000 jeunes(2)	Prévenus/ détention provisoire	Compte réel (3)
Newfoundland & Labrador Terre-Neuve et Labrador (4)	1986–87	61	85	146	...	21	6	152
	1987–88	51	81	132	–10	19	5	137
	1988–89	43	74	117	–11	18	6	123
	1989–90	42	42	84	–28	13	6	90
	1990–91	43	45	88	5	14	9	97
	1991–92	51	75	126	43	21	10	136
Prince Edward Island Île-du-Prince-Édouard (5)	1986–87	5	14	19	...	15	3	22
	1987–88	10	18	28	47	23	3	31
	1988–89	9	9	18	–36	15	2	20
	1989–90	23	13	36	100	29	3	39
	1990–91	18	14	32	–11	27	2	34
	1991–92	18	16	34	6	29	4	38
Nova Scotia Nouvelle-Écosse	1986–87	50	68	118	...	14	9	127
	1987–88	49	72	121	3	15	12	133
	1988–89	41	75	116	–4	14	12	128
	1989–90	47	80	127	9	16	13	140
	1990–91	47	89	136	7	18	17	153
	1991–92	33	95	128	–6	17	16	144
New Brunswick Nouveau-Brunswick (6)	1986–87	90	47	137	...	19	5	142
	1987–88	87	66	153	12	21	7	160
	1988–89	70	81	151	–1	21	9	160
	1989–90	74	105	179	19	26	9	188
	1990–91	74	101	175	–2	26	10	185
	1991–92	82	119	201	15	30	16	217
Québec	1986–87	239	265	504	...	9	91	595
	1987–88	238	239	477	–5	9	91	568
	1988–89	226	227	453	–5	8	93	546
	1989–90	229	235	464	2	9	102	566
	1990–91	219	222	441	–5	8	94	535
	1991–92	228	241	469	6	8	108	577
Ontario	1986–87	675	609	1,284	...	16	294	1,578
	1987–88	679	688	1,367	6	17	289	1,656
	1988–89	648	663	1,311	–4	17	324	1,635
	1989–90	736	698	1,434	9	19	396	1,830
	1990–91	763	750	1,513	6	20	379	1,892
	1991–92	689	791	1,480	–2	19	385	1,865
Manitoba	1986–87	96	127	223	...	23	78	301
	1987–88	88	119	207	–7	21	90	297
	1988–89	79	112	191	–8	20	90	281
	1989–90	87	93	180	–6	19	72	252
	1990–91	86	99	185	3	20	75	260
	1991–92	103	102	205	11	22	77	282
Saskatchewan (7)	1986–87	104	121	225	...	24	44	269
	1987–88	133	145	278	24	30	39	317
	1988–89	130	132	262	–6	28	35	297
	1989–90	125	127	252	–4	28	39	291
	1990–91	119	142	261	4	29	52	313
	1991–92	121	145	266	2	30	51	317

Note: See footnotes on page 18.

Note: Veuillez vous référer aux notes de la page 20.

Source: Young Offender Key Indicator Report, September 1992.

Source: Rapport des indicateurs clés des jeunes contrevenants, septembre 1992.

Table 5 – conc.  
Tableau 5 – fin

		Sentenced – Condamnés						
Jurisdiction		Secure Custody	Open Custody	Total Custody	% Change from Previous Year	Custody Rate per 10,000 Youth(2)	Remand/temporary detention	Actual In (3)
Secteur de compétence		Milieu fermé	Milieu ouvert	Total	% de variation par rapport à l'année précédente	Taux de garde pour 10,000 jeunes(2)	Prévenus/détention provisoire	Compte réel (3)
Alberta	1986–87	128	240	368	...	17	94	462
	1987–88	132	217	349	–5	17	106	455
	1988–89	143	211	354	1	17	121	475
	1989–90	146	188	334	–6	16	123	457
	1990–91	169	166	335	0	16	122	457
	1991–92	174	179	353	5	17	126	479
British Columbia Colombie-Britannique (8)	1986–87	156	135	291	...	12	47	338
	1987–88	142	150	292	0	12	38	330
	1988–89	137	141	278	–5	12	41	319
	1989–90	122	137	259	–7	11	44	303
	1990–91	129	133	262	1	11	52	314
	1991–92	108	146	254	–3	10	47	301
Yukon	1986–87	7	10	17	...	74	2	19
	1987–88	6	9	15	–12	64	2	17
	1988–89	4	9	13	–13	59	6	19
	1989–90	3	9	12	–8	59	4	16
	1990–91	4	10	14	17	72	4	18
	1991–92	4	7	11	–21	50	3	14
Northwest Territories Territoires du Nord-Ouest (9)	1986–87	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
	1987–88	30	32	62	...	99	..	62
	1988–89	27	39	66	6	107	..	66
	1989–90	21	35	56	–15	99	3	59
	1990–91	19	40	59	5	104	2	61
	1991–92	23	23	46	–22	84	3	49
CANADA TOTAL	1986–87	1,609	1,720	3,329	...	15	685	4,014
TOTAL CANADA (10)	1987–88	1,645	1,835	3,480	5	16	682	4,162
	1988–89	1,555	1,773	3,328	–4	15	738	4,066
	1989–90	1,654	1,761	3,415	3	16	813	4,228
	1990–91	1,691	1,811	3,502	3	16	817	4,319
	1991–92	1,633	1,939	3,572	2	16	845	4,417

.. Not available  
.. non disponible  
... Not applicable  
... sans objet

- (1) Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals found in Y–KIR publication. Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre aux totaux indiqués dans la publication RIC–JC.
- (2) This rate includes secure and open custody counts only. Ce taux comprend uniquement les comptes relatifs à la garde en milieu fermé et en milieu ouvert.
- (3) Actual in counts include secure custody, open custody, and remand/temporary detention. Les compte réels d'adolescents placés sous garde se rapportent à ceux placés en milieu fermé, en milieu ouvert et en détention provisoire.
- (4) Newfoundland & Labrador – Open custody counts for fiscal years 1986–87 to 1988–89 are estimates. Terre–Neuve et le Labrador – Les chiffres qui se rapportent aux exercices financiers de 1986–1987 à 1988–1989 sont des estimations.
- (5) Prince Edward Island – For the months July to December 1988, the Prince Edward Island Youth Courts were almost entirely closed awaiting a Supreme Court ruling on the authority of Youth Court in Prince Edward Island. During this period, counts were lower than might usually be expected. L'île–du–Prince–Edouard – Pour les mois de juillet à décembre 1988, les tribunaux de la jeunesse de l'île–du–Prince–Edouard ont été presque entièrement fermés en attente du jugement de la Cour suprême du Canada sur l'autorité des tribunaux de la jeunesse pour l'île–du–Prince–Edouard. Pour cette période, les données sont moindres qu'elles devraient être normalement.
- (6) New Brunswick – Secure custody counts are daily counts; open custody counts are weekly counts. Nouveau–Brunswick – Les comptes portant sur la garde en milieu fermé sont établis sur une base quotidienne et les comptes portant sur la garde en milieu ouvert sont établis sur une base hebdomadaire.
- (7) Saskatchewan – Young offenders on temporary absences are included in the actual–in count. Saskatchewan – Les jeunes contrevenants en congé provisoire sont inclus dans le compte réel.
- (8) British Columbia – As of October 1991, open custody data include youths placed in community based residential centres. Colombie–Britannique – À partir d'octobre 1991, les données relatives à la garde en milieu ouvert incluent les adolescents placés en centres résidentiels locaux.
- (9) Northwest Territories – Totals for Northwest Territory young offenders cover only the first six months of the 1990–91 fiscal year. Territoires du Nord–Ouest – Les totaux relatifs aux jeunes contrevenants des Territoires du Nord–Ouest couvrent seulement les six premiers mois de l'exercice financier 1990–1991.
- (10) Canada Actual–In – For 1987–88 to 1988–89 includes the Northwest Territories for "sentenced secure", "sentenced open", and "total" counts only. Total Canada – Pour 1987–1988 à 1988–1989, inclut les Territoires du Nord–Ouest seulement pour les comptes relatifs aux «condamnés en milieu fermé», aux «condamnés en milieu ouvert» et au «total».

Source: Young Offender Key Indicator Report, September 1992.

Source: Rapport des indicateurs clés des jeunes contrevenants, septembre 1992.



**Table 6 – Month-End Probation Counts of Young Offenders, 1986-87 to 1991-92 (1)**  
**Tableau 6 – Comptes des probationnaires en fin de mois, 1986-1987 à 1991-1992 (1)**

Jurisdiction		Total Supervised	% Change from Previous Year
Secteur de compétence		Total avec suivi	Variation en % par rapport à l'année précédente
Newfoundland & Labrador Terre-Neuve et Labrador	1986-87	1,144	...
	1987-88	1,203	5%
	1988-89	1,164	-3%
	1989-90	1,177	1%
	1990-91	1,209	3%
	1991-92	1,326	10%
Prince Edward Island Île-du-Prince-Édouard (2)	1986-87	275	...
	1987-88	277	1%
	1988-89	261	-6%
	1989-90	327	25%
	1990-91	368	13%
	1991-92	425	15%
Nova Scotia Nouvelle-Écosse	1986-87	1,184	...
	1987-88	1,303	10%
	1988-89	1,181	-9%
	1989-90	1,153	-2%
	1990-91	1,186	3%
	1991-92	1,334	12%
New Brunswick Nouveau-Brunswick (3)	1986-87	..	..
	1987-88	..	..
	1988-89	887	...
	1989-90	829	-7%
	1990-91	877	6%
	1991-92	1,020	16%
Québec	1986-87	2,404	...
	1987-88	1,975	-18%
	1988-89	2,836	44%
	1989-90	2,531	-11%
	1990-91	2,623	4%
	1991-92	2,875	10%
Ontario (4)	1986-87	5,972	...
	1987-88	7,338	23%
	1988-89	7,064	-4%
	1989-90	6,556	-7%
	1990-91	11,864	...
	1991-92	15,145	28%
Manitoba	1986-87	1,199	...
	1987-88	1,386	16%
	1988-89	1,448	4%
	1989-90	1,386	-4%
	1990-91	1,395	1%
	1991-92	1,496	7%

Jurisdiction		Total Supervised	% Change from Previous Year
Secteur de compétence		Total avec suivi	Variation en % par rapport à l'année précédente
Saskatchewan	1986-87	1,568	...
	1987-88	1,499	-4%
	1988-89	1,453	-3%
	1989-90	1,503	3%
	1990-91	1,610	7%
	1991-92	1,705	6%
Alberta	1986-87	2,724	...
	1987-88	2,529	-7%
	1988-89	2,730	8%
	1989-90	2,584	-5%
	1990-91	2,597	1%
	1991-92	2,871	11%
British Columbia Colombie-Britannique (5)	1986-87	3,741	...
	1987-88	3,882	4%
	1988-89	3,785	-2%
	1989-90	3,799	-
	1990-91	3,733	-2%
	1991-92	3,989	7%
Yukon	1986-87	77	...
	1987-88	89	16%
	1988-89	104	17%
	1989-90	90	-13%
	1990-91	64	-29%
	1991-92	72	13%
Northwest Territories Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1986-87	..	..
	1987-88	..	..
	1988-89	..	..
	1989-90	..	..
	1990-91	..	..
	1991-92	..	..
CANADA TOTAL TOTAL CANADA (6)	1986-87	20,288	..
	1987-88	21,481	..
	1988-89	22,913	..
	1989-90	21,935	..
	1990-91	27,526	..
	1991-92	32,258	..

.. Nil or zero / néant ou zéro

... Not available / indisponible

... Not applicable / sans objet

(1) Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals found in Y-KIR report. Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre aux totaux indiqués.

(2) Prince Edward Island - Data include alternative measures. L'Île-du-Prince-Édouard - Les données se rapportent également aux mesures de rechange.

(3) New Brunswick - Probation counts are monthly counts. Nouveau Brunswick - Les compte des probationnaires sont comptés mensuellement.

(4) Ontario - Totals prior to 1990-91 include young offenders aged 16-17 only. Ontario - Les données précédant 1990-1991 se rapportent uniquement aux jeunes âgés de 16 à 17 ans.

(5) British Columbia - Due to the implementation of the Probation Records System, the supervised probation caseload does not include custody orders as previously reported prior to April 1991. Colombie-Britannique - Suite à l'implantation du «Probation Records System», le volume des cas de probation avec suivi n'inclut pas les ordonnances de garde, alors qu'avant avril 1991, les chiffres déclarés incluaient ces cas.

(6) Canada Total - Data do not include New Brunswick for 1986-87 and 1987-88; 12 to 15 year olds in Ontario prior to 1990-91; and the Northwest Territories for all years. Due to gaps in survey coverage, yearly percentage change for Canada totals is not applicable in most years. Total Canada - Les données n'incluent pas le Nouveau-Brunswick en 1986-1987 et en 1987-1988; les 12 à 15 ans en Ontario pour les années précédant 1990-1991 et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest pour toutes ces années. En raison des différences observées quant à la couverture de l'enquête pour certaines années, le pourcentage de variation par rapport à l'année précédente pour le total du Canada ainsi que pour les taux ne sont pas appropriés pour la plupart des années.

Source: Young Offender Key Indicator Report, September 1992.

Source: Rapport des indicateurs clés des jeunes contrevenants, septembre 1992.

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