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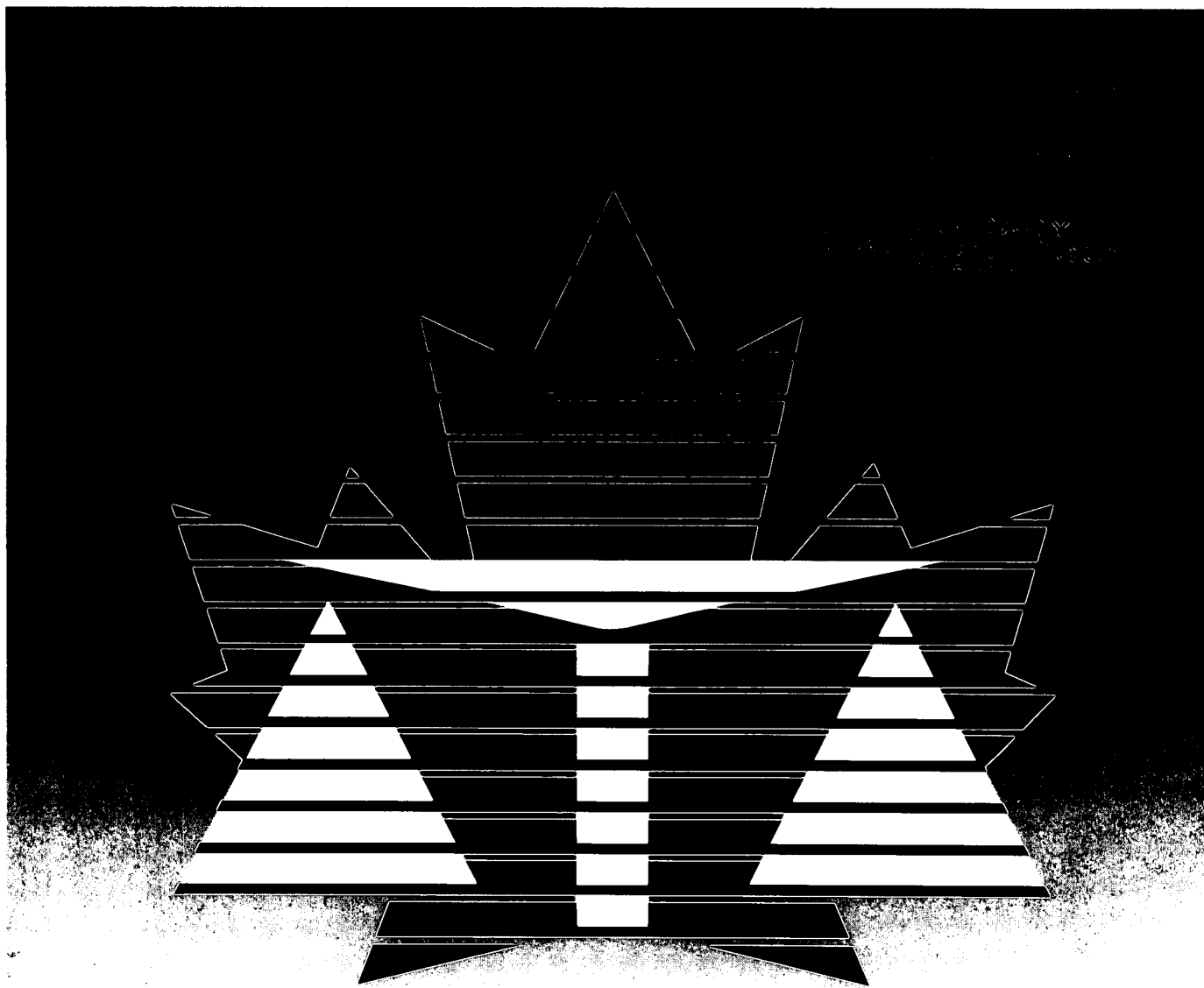


# Offences Against the Administration of Youth Justice in Canada

May 1993

Canadian Centre  
for Justice Statistics

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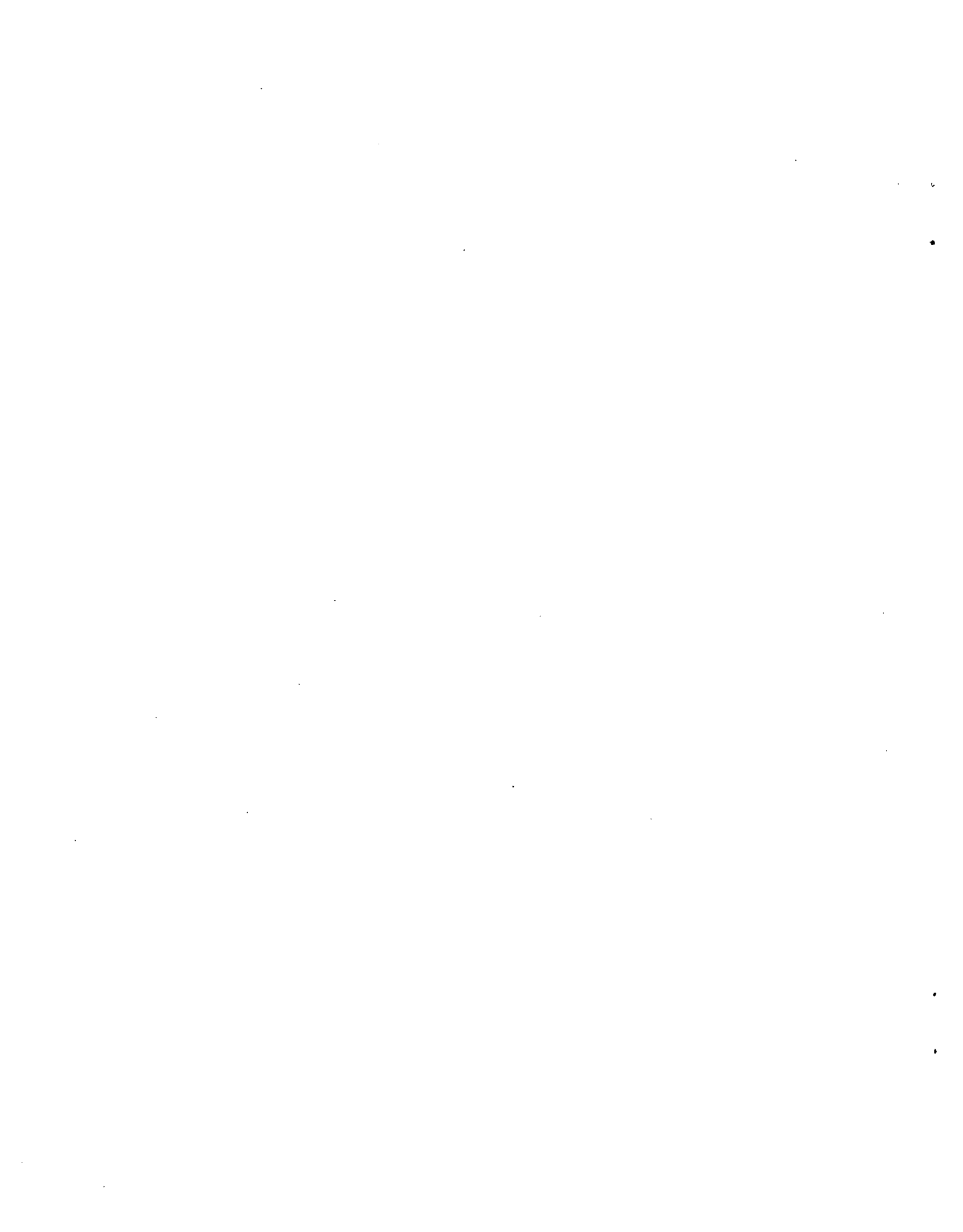
Canada



**Offences Against the Administration  
of Youth Justice in Canada**

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## Offences Against the Administration of Youth Justice in Canada

### Highlights

- \* In 1991-92, the youth courts of Canada<sup>1</sup> heard over 30,000 cases (26% of all cases) involving at least one offence against the administration of youth justice. Over 80% of these cases involved failure to comply with a disposition or failure to appear in court.
- \* The majority of crimes against the administration of justice involved males (81%) of which 56% were 16 or 17 years old.
- \* 63% of cases involving offences against the administration of justice resulted in findings of guilt.
- \* Custodial dispositions (47%) were the most common dispositions ordered in cases involving offences against the administration of justice.
- \* The average length of custodial dispositions was slightly over two months for both secure and open custody.
- \* Between 1987-88 to 1991-92, the number of cases (excluding Ontario, British Columbia and Northwest Territories) involving offences against the administration of justice almost doubled: from 9,440 in 1987-88 to 17,007 in 1991-92.

### Introduction

Offences against the administration of youth justice represent a growing concern for the youth justice managers in Canada with these offences involved in 26% of all youth court caseload in 1991-92, and growth that almost doubled over the past four years. This report will focus on this phenomenon and provide an overview of these offences.

This report examines offences against the administration of justice heard in youth courts: the nature and extent of these offences, trends over time, court decisions and dispositions as well as some demographic characteristics of the youths involved. For this analysis, offences against the administration of justice include: the Criminal Code offences of escaping lawful custody, unlawfully at large, failure to appear, breach of recognizance, failure to comply with a probation order, other offences against the administration of justice<sup>2</sup> and the *Young Offenders Act* offences

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<sup>1</sup> YCS data for Ontario and British Columbia represent only 85% of their respective provincial caseloads.

<sup>2</sup> Other offences against the administration of justice comprise offences such as obstruction of justice, bribery of judicial officers, disobeying a statute, disobeying order of court, perjury, fabricating evidence, etc.

of failure to comply with a disposition, failure to comply with undertaking, contempt against youth court and assisting/interfere/other.

Administration of justice offences may occur at different stages of the judicial process. Some of these offences occur before a disposition is rendered. This is the case for the pre-disposition offences: failure to appear (CCC); breach of recognizance (CCC); failure to comply with an undertaking (YOA); contempt against youth court (YOA); and, other offences against the administration of justice (CCC). These types of offences are then more likely to be associated with another offence in a case. Other administration of justice offences occur after a disposition has been rendered: this is the case for escaping lawful custody<sup>3</sup> (CCC); unlawfully at large (CCC); failure to comply with a probation order (CCC); assist/interfere/other (YOA); and, failure to comply with a disposition<sup>4</sup> (YOA). All Criminal Code and Young Offenders Act section codes for these administration of justice offences are listed in Annex A.

In cooperation with provincial and territorial governments responsible for youth courts, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) collects information on young persons involved in Canada's justice system. The data used in this report are drawn from the Youth Court Survey (YCS).

The YCS collects data from youth courts on persons appearing on federal statute offences who were 12 to 17 years old (up to the 18th birthday) at the time of the offence. Occasionally, individuals younger than 12 years old, or older than 17 years are brought to youth courts for administration of justice offences; these cases are included in the counts reported in this report. Federal statute offences in this report include Criminal Code Offences, drug offences, and other federal statute offences including offences under the *Young Offenders Act (YOA)*.

The unit of analysis used in this report is the case, which is defined as one or more charges laid against a young person, first presented in a youth court on the same date. Case counts are normally categorized by most serious offence for reporting purposes. This means that less serious offences in multiple offence cases are under-represented. However, to ensure that administration of justice offences were not omitted from this analysis, cases were not categorized by most serious charge. This analysis considers every case in which there was at least one offence against the administration of justice. Since this methodology is different from the methodology used in previous YCS data reports, caution is advised when comparing these counts to previous offence counts.

It is important to note that 1991-92 data for Ontario and British Columbia represent only about 85% of their respective provincial caseloads. Data from both provinces are included in all

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<sup>3</sup> Although infrequent, escaping lawful custody may occur while under remand. For the purpose of this analysis, it will be considered as a post-disposition offence.

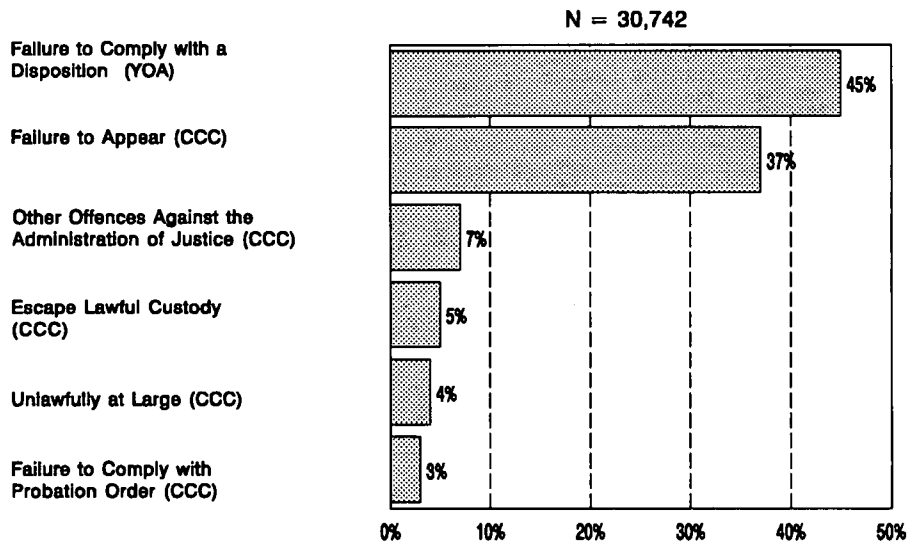
<sup>4</sup> Failure to comply with a disposition (Sect. 26, YOA) relates to non-custody dispositions ordered under the authority of the YOA.

Canada totals for 1991-92, but are excluded from analyses which look at trends over time.

### Overview of Cases Involving Offences Against The Administration of Justice

In 1991-92, the youth courts of Canada heard 30,742 cases (26% of all cases) involving at least one offence against the administration of justice. Among these offences, failure to comply with a disposition (YOA) was the most common (45%), followed by the Criminal Code offence of failure to appear (37%). These two offences accounted for more than 80% of all cases involving administration of justice offences and 21% of all caseload handled by the youth courts of Canada. As well, other offences against administration of justice comprised 7% of the administration of justice caseload, in addition to escaping custody (5%), unlawfully at large (4%) and failure to comply with a probation order (3%)<sup>5</sup>.

**Figure 1: Distribution of Young Offender Cases Involving Offences Against the Administration of Justice, Canada, 1991-92**

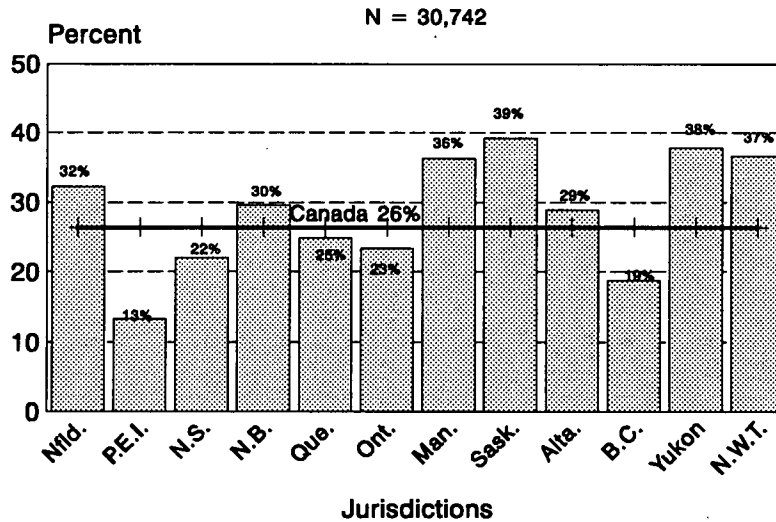


Note: YCS data for Ontario and British Columbia represent only 85% of their respective provincial caseloads.

In 1991-92, four jurisdictions reported offences against the administration of justice as involved in more than a third of their respective caseloads: Saskatchewan (39%); Yukon (38%); the Northwest Territories (37%); and Manitoba (36%). Prince Edward Island and British Columbia had the smallest proportions with 13% and 19% respectively.

<sup>5</sup> Percentages do not total 100% due to rounding.

**Figure 2: Distribution of Youth Court Cases Involving Offences Against the Administration of Justice, by Jurisdiction, 1991-92**



Note: YCS data for Ontario and British Columbia represent only 85% of their respective provincial caseloads.

Except for Ontario, failure to comply with a disposition (YOA) was the most common offence, ranging from 44% of cases in Alberta to 71% in New Brunswick. In Ontario, failure to appear (50%) was the most prevalent offence (See Table 1).

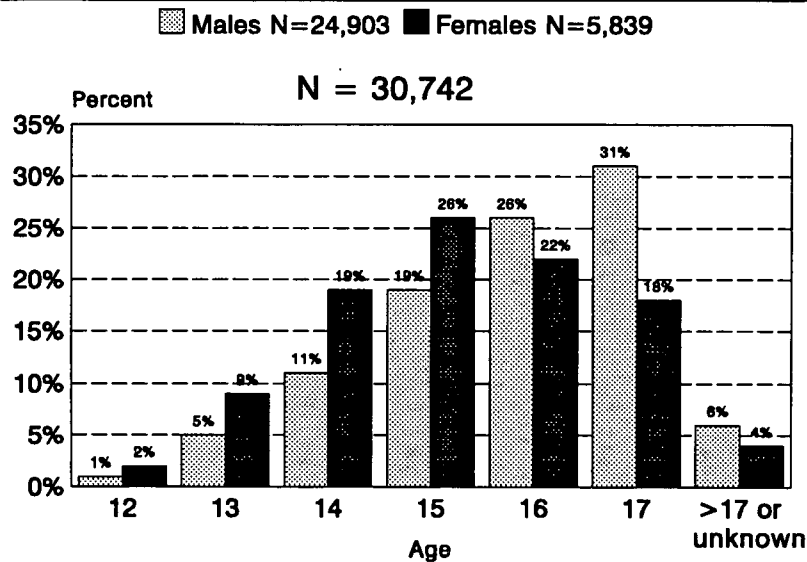
Since 1987-88, the number of cases involving offences against the administration of justice in Canada has almost doubled: from 9,440 in 1987-88 to 17,007 in 1991-92 (excluding Ontario, British Columbia and Northwest Territories). The largest year to year increase (24%) was between 1990-91 and 1991-92. In contrast, overall caseload (all federal offences) increased by only 28% between 1987-88 and 1991-92.

### Age and Gender

In 1991-92, 81% of offences against the administration of justice involved males of which 56% were 16 or 17 years old, while 19% were 15 years old and 18% were younger than 15. In contrast, the female caseload is younger with 40% in the 16 to 17 year old category, 26% of the cases falling in the 15 year old age group and 30% under 15 years of age (See Figure 3 and Table 3). The age and gender proportions approximate those found in the overall caseload for 1991-92.



**Figure 3: Distribution of Young Offender Cases Involving Offences Against the Administration of Justice, by Age and Sex, 1991-92**



Note: YCS data for Ontario and British Columbia represent only 85% of their respective provincial caseloads.

For both sexes, failure to comply with a disposition (YOA) was the most common offence against the administration of justice, with 45% of cases involving males and 42% involving females. The offence failure to appear was also very common, representing 40% of the cases involving females and 36% involving males.

### Decisions

The decisions reported for multiple charge cases are based on the most serious decisions within the cases. Decisions are ranked in the following order from most to least serious: transfer to adult court; guilty (plea or finding); stay of proceedings; charge withdrawn; not guilty; charge dismissed; and other decisions (i.e. not fit to stand trial).

In 1991-92, 19,476 cases (63%) involving offences against the administration of justice resulted in findings of guilt. Proceedings were withdrawn in 24% and stayed in 9% of cases. Less than 1% were found not guilty. These proportions are comparable to those found in overall caseload: 65% with a guilty decision; 23% withdrawn; 7% stayed; and 1% not guilty.

Among offences against the administration of justice, unlawfully at large (87%) and escape custody (84%) were more likely to result in findings of guilt, while failure to comply with a probation order (41%) was least likely to result in a finding of guilt. Charges were withdrawn in 41% of cases involving failure to comply and in 35% of cases involving failure to appear (See Table 4).

offences and 18% of unlawfully at large offences.

For the 76% of the failure to comply with a disposition cases where a prior offence was identified, over 50% were related originally to property offences. An additional 31% of identified cases were linked to prior administration of justice offences while 13% were linked to violent offences. Escaping lawful custody offences were linked to prior break and enter offences in 20% of identified cases, 46% for administration of justice offences and 10% for violent offences. Similarly, 21% of unlawfully at large cases were linked to prior break and enter offences, 45% were linked to prior administration of justice offences and 11% to violent offences (See Table 7).

Post-disposition administration of justice offences are also associated with offences committed while under a disposition order (e.g. an individual fails to comply with a disposition order and, in addition, commits a break and enter). This occurs in approximately 50% of cases involving administration of justice offences. Within identified associations, 26% of failure to comply with a disposition offences were related to break and enter offences, 25% to theft under \$1000 offences and 20% to possession of stolen goods offences. In addition, 35% of these offences were related to other administration of justice offences and 10% to assault offences (See Table 6 - Related Offences). These distributions are based on a comparison of mutually exclusive totals and offence categories which are not mutually exclusive (i.e. an administration of justice offence may be associated with one or more offences in the same case).

## Methodology

The Youth Court Survey (YCS) is intended to be a census of all *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.

Some jurisdictions may be under-reporting. However, the jurisdictions generally notify the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) of reporting problems.

For those jurisdictions that report manually, survey forms covering charges laid against young persons are completed by court personnel. These jurisdictions mail the completed forms directly to the CCJS for processing, while others forward the data on tape. At the CCJS, all records are submitted to an automated edit system. For records that fail edit checks, field values are checked against the original form or are reported to the originating court location for correction. Telephone follow-ups are made to the courts or to central collection points. Corrected data are re-submitted to the edit procedure.

Records are retained in master charge files organized by fiscal year based on the date of disposition. Two additional files are derived from this master charge file: a "person" file is created by linking records based on the accused identifier code, sex and date of birth, and 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.

Cases counts are normally categorized by the most serious offence and most serious disposition. This means that less serious offences in multiple charge cases are under-represented. To ensure that administration of justice offences were not under-represented in this analysis, cases were not categorized by the most serious charge. Instead, every case involving at least one offence against the administration of justice was included for analysis. Since this methodology is different from the methodology used in previous YCS data reports, caution is advised when comparing these counts to other offence counts.

In April 1984, 12 became the minimum age requirement for charges 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. When describing changes over time, 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. As well, 1986-87 data are excluded from the analyses because of the September 1986 amendment to the YOA which made failure to comply with a disposition an offence. Prior to the amendment, failure to comply with a disposition offences resulted in reviews which were not captured by the Youth Court Survey. Thus, the base year for all analyses in this report is 1987-88.

Ontario data are included in this 1991-92 report with approximately 85% coverage of the province. Similarly, YCS data for British Columbia represent 85% of the caseload in that jurisdiction 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 may affect the number of youths appearing in court. For example, a youth may be diverted from the court process into a program such as Alternative Measures or a police diversion program. The Crown Attorney may also decide not to proceed with a charge, or the initial charge may be changed to a different one. Differences in procedures and eligibility requirements of these programs across the jurisdictions may also have some influence on the volume and characteristics of cases heard in youth courts. Consequently, these data should be considered indicative rather than definitive and their analysis limited to general comparisons.

### **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 (613-951-6611), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 19th Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

**Annex A****Offences Against the Administration of Youth Justice**

The following list displays the offence groups used in the analyses of offences against the administration of justice as compiled by the Youth Court Survey (CCJS).

<u>Criminal Code of Canada (RSC 1985)</u>	<b>Section</b>
Failure to Appear	145(2)-(5)
Other Administration of Justice Offences	119-134, 136-143, 486, 487.2, 517, 539, 542, 545, 605, 648, 649
Escaping Lawful Custody	144, 145(1)(a), 146, 147, 148
Unlawfully at Large	145(1)(b)
Breach of Recognizance	811
Failure to Comply with a Probation Order	740
<u>Young Offenders Act (RSC 1885)</u>	
Failure to Comply with a Disposition	26
Failure to Comply with an Undertaking	7.2
Contempt of Court	47
Assist/Interfere/Other	50

**Table 1 : Young Offender Cases Involving Offences Against the Administration of Justice  
By Jurisdictions, 1991 – 92<sup>1</sup>**

Offences	Canada	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	BC	Yukon	NWT
<b>All Federal Offences</b>	116,397 100%	2,850 2%	576 --	3,511 3%	2,401 2%	9,872 8%	48,854 42%	7,716 7%	8,927 8%	19,573 17%	11,204 10%	342 --	571 --
<b>Total – Offences against the administration of justice</b>	30,742 100%	920 3%	77 --	772 3%	712 2%	2,453 8%	11,425 37%	2,791 9%	3,495 11%	5,658 18%	2,101 7%	129 --	209 1%
<b>Total – Offences against the administration of justice</b>	30,742	920	77	772	712	2,453	11,425	2,791	3,495	5,658	2,101	129	209
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Failure to appear (CCC)</b>	11,282	22%	18%	12%	8%	16%	50%	35%	35%	39%	17%	27%	27%
<b>Against administration of justice (CCC)</b>	2,178	4%	8%	9%	5%	9%	7%	4%	7%	7%	10%	6%	0%
<b>Escaping lawful custody (CCC)</b>	1,445	9%	--	5%	3%	12%	5%	2%	5%	2%	2%	5%	1%
<b>Unlawfully at large (CCC)</b>	1,309	2%	1%	1%	12%	3%	3%	5%	5%	7%	1%	6%	2%
<b>Failure to comply – probation (CCC)</b>	778	1%	13%	4%	1%	1%	4%	3%	1%	1%	1%	9%	3%
<b>Breach of recognizance (CCC)</b>	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Failure to comply with a disposition (YOA)</b>	13,711	61%	60%	69%	71%	59%	30%	51%	47%	44%	69%	47%	66%
<b>Failure to comply with undertaking (YOA)</b>	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Assist/Interfere/Other (YOA)</b>	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Contempt against your court (YOA)</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Youth Court Survey. '–' nil '---' too small to express

1: YCS data for Ontario and British Columbia represent only 85% of their respective caseloads. The cases selected include at least one offence against the administration of justice.

**Table 2 : Percentage Change in Young Offender Cases Involving Offences  
Against the Administration of Justice<sup>1</sup>, by Jurisdiction, 1987-88 to 1991-92**

Jurisdictions	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Newfoundland	392 -	478 22%	549 15%	689 26%	920 34%
Prince Edward Island	39 -	30 -23%	71 137%	73 3%	77 5%
Nova Scotia	491 -	495 1%	532 7%	471 -11%	772 64%
New Brunswick	437 -	525 20%	535 2%	592 11%	712 20%
Quebec	1,197 -	1,382 15%	1,544 12%	1,875 21%	2,453 31%
Manitoba	2,016 -	1,817 -10%	2,140 18%	2,437 14%	2,791 15%
Saskatchewan	1,913 -	2,026 6%	2,431 20%	2,889 19%	3,495 21%
Alberta	2,867 -	3,555 24%	4,098 15%	4,637 13%	5,658 22%
Yukon	88 -	116 32%	142 22%	101 -29%	129 28%
Total <sup>2</sup>	9,440 -	10,424 10%	12,042 16%	13,764 14%	17,007 24%

Source: Youth Court Survey    '-' nil    '---' too small to express

1: Offences against the administration of justice include :Escaping custody , unlawfully at large, failure to appear, breach of recognizance, failure to comply (other C.C.C.), other offences against the administration of justice, failure to comply with a disposition (YOA), failure to comply with undertaking, contempt against youth court, assist/interfere/other.

2: Ontario, British Columbia and Northwest Territories are not included.

**Table 3: Percentage of Young Offender Cases Involving Offences Against the Administration Of Justice, by Age and Sex, Canada<sup>1</sup>, 1991-92**

Offences		Age									
		Total	<12	12	13	14	15	16	17	>17	Unknown
Total federal offences	T	116,397	37	3,304	8,582	16,662	24,139	29,118	31,133	1,700	1,722
			--	3%	7%	14%	21%	25%	27%	1%	1%
	M	95,803	30	2,610	6,588	12,736	19,249	24,519	27,179	1,474	1,418
			--	3%	7%	13%	20%	26%	28%	2%	1%
	F	20,594	7	694	1,994	3,926	4,890	4,599	3,954	226	304
			--	3%	10%	19%	24%	22%	19%	1%	1%
Total Offences Against the administration of justice	T	30,742	3	435	1777	3954	6353	7665	8724	1476	355
			--	1%	6%	13%	21%	25%	28%	5%	1%
	M	24,903	2	314	1272	2823	4855	6397	7660	1279	301
			--	1%	5%	11%	19%	26%	31%	5%	1%
	F	5,839	1	121	505	1131	1498	1268	1064	197	54
			--	2%	9%	19%	26%	22%	18%	3%	1%
Failure to appear (CCC)	T	11,282	--	2%	7%	13%	20%	25%	28%	5%	1%
			--	2%	6%	11%	19%	26%	30%	5%	1%
	M	8,922	--	2%	6%	11%	19%	26%	30%	5%	1%
			--	2%	6%	11%	19%	26%	30%	5%	1%
	F	2,360	-	3%	10%	19%	23%	22%	18%	4%	1%
			-	3%	10%	19%	23%	22%	18%	4%	1%
Against administration of justice (CCC)	T	2,178	--	1%	4%	10%	19%	29%	35%	1%	1%
			--	1%	4%	8%	17%	30%	38%	0%	1%
	M	1,618	-	1%	4%	8%	17%	30%	38%	0%	1%
			--	2%	7%	16%	23%	25%	26%	1%	1%
	F	560	--	2%	7%	16%	23%	25%	26%	1%	1%
			--	2%	7%	16%	23%	25%	26%	1%	1%
Escaping lawful custody (CCC)	T	1,445	-	1%	6%	14%	23%	26%	28%	1%	1%
			-	1%	5%	13%	22%	27%	29%	1%	1%
	M	1,294	-	1%	5%	13%	22%	27%	29%	1%	1%
			-	5%	7%	23%	30%	19%	12%	3%	1%
	F	151	-	5%	7%	23%	30%	19%	12%	3%	1%
			-	5%	7%	23%	30%	19%	12%	3%	1%
Unlawfully at large (CCC)	T	1,309	-	--	4%	13%	23%	28%	29%	2%	2%
			-	--	4%	12%	22%	28%	31%	2%	2%
	M	1,103	-	--	4%	12%	22%	28%	31%	2%	2%
			-	-	4%	17%	30%	28%	18%	2%	2%
	F	206	-	-	4%	17%	30%	28%	18%	2%	2%
			-	-	4%	17%	30%	28%	18%	2%	2%
Failure to comply with Probation order (CCC)	T	778	-	1%	2%	12%	15%	29%	35%	3%	3%
			-	1%	2%	10%	14%	29%	37%	3%	3%
	M	671	-	1%	2%	10%	14%	29%	37%	3%	3%
			-	2%	3%	20%	21%	28%	22%	1%	3%
	F	107	-	2%	3%	20%	21%	28%	22%	1%	3%
			-	2%	3%	20%	21%	28%	22%	1%	3%
Breach of recognizance (CCC)	T	14	-	7%	14%	21%	7%	-	50%	-	-
			-	8%	17%	17%	8%	-	50%	-	-
	M	12	-	8%	17%	17%	8%	-	50%	-	-
			-	-	-	50%	-	50%	-	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	50%	-	50%	-	-	
			-	-	-	50%	-	50%	-	-	
Failure to comply with a disposition (YOA)	T	13,711	--	1%	6%	13%	22%	24%	28%	6%	1%
			--	1%	5%	12%	20%	24%	30%	7%	1%
	M	11,262	--	1%	5%	12%	20%	24%	30%	7%	1%
			-	1%	9%	21%	28%	20%	17%	3%	1%
	F	2,449	-	1%	9%	21%	28%	20%	17%	3%	1%
			-	1%	9%	21%	28%	20%	17%	3%	1%
Failure to comply with an undertaking (YOA)	T	24	-	4%	-	17%	21%	33%	21%	4%	-
			-	5%	-	19%	14%	38%	24%	-	-
	M	21	-	5%	-	19%	14%	38%	24%	-	-
			-	-	-	67%	-	-	33%	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	67%	-	-	33%	-	
			-	-	-	67%	-	-	33%	-	
Assist/Interfere/Other (YOA)	T	1	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Contempt against youth court (YOA)	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: Youth Court Survey.

'-' nil    '--' too small to express

1: YCS data for Ontario and British Columbia represent only 85% of their respective caseloads.

**Table 4: Number of Young Offender Cases Involving Offences Against the Administration of Justice  
By Decision, Canada<sup>1</sup>, 1991-92**

		Total	Transfer to adult court	Guilty	Not guilty	Proceedings stayed	Dismissed	Withdrawn	Transfer of jurisdiction	Other <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total federal offences</b>	T	116,397	68	69,543	1,835	9,973	5,015	29,825	89	49
	M	95,803	65	58,186	1,605	8,243	4,062	23,525	79	38
	F	20,594	3	11,357	230	1,730	953	6,300	10	11
<b>Total Offences Against the administration of justice</b>	T	30,742	11	19,476	236	2,920	590	7,487	12	10
	M	24,903	11	15,781	220	2,351	502	6,019	12	7
	F	5,839	0	3,695	16	569	88	1,468	0	3
<b>Failure to appear (CCC)</b>	T	11,282	2	6,076	43	929	241	3,989	2	-
	M	8,922	2	4,791	40	714	206	3,167	2	-
	F	2,360	-	1,285	3	215	35	822	-	-
<b>Against administration of justice (CCC)</b>	T	2,178	3	1,328	35	222	64	526	-	-
	M	1,618	3	975	33	168	43	396	-	-
	F	560	-	353	2	54	21	130	-	-
<b>Escaping lawful custody (CCC)</b>	T	1,445	2	1,210	4	30	16	178	1	4
	M	1,294	2	1,095	4	24	15	149	1	4
	F	151	-	115	-	6	1	29	-	-
<b>Unlawfully at large (CCC)</b>	T	1,309	2	1,133	3	14	6	151	-	-
	M	1,103	2	965	3	10	5	118	-	-
	F	206	-	168	-	4	1	33	-	-
<b>Failure to comply with probation order (CCC)</b>	T	778	-	322	3	111	23	319	-	-
	M	671	-	272	2	102	20	275	-	-
	F	107	-	50	1	9	3	44	-	-
<b>Breach of recognizance (CCC)</b>	T	14	-	7	-	1	1	5	-	-
	M	12	-	7	-	1	1	3	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
<b>Failure to comply with a disposition (YOA)</b>	T	13,711	2	9,383	147	1,611	237	2,316	9	6
	M	11,262	2	7,661	137	1,330	211	1,909	9	3
	F	2,449	-	1,722	10	281	26	407	-	3
<b>Failure to comply with an undertaking (YOA)</b>	T	24	-	17	1	2	1	3	-	-
	M	21	-	15	1	2	1	2	-	-
	F	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
<b>Assist/Interfere/Other (YOA)</b>	T	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Contempt against youth court (YOA)</b>	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Youth Court Survey

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1: YCS data for Ontario and British Columbia represent only 85% of their respective caseloads.

2: 'Other' includes unfit to stand trial and other decisions.



Table 5: Number of Young Offender Cases Involving Offences Against the Administration of Justice, by Most Significant Disposition, Average Sentence Length or Mean Amount of Fine, Canada<sup>1</sup>, 1991-92

Offences against the administration of justice	Total Dispositions		Secure Custody		Open Custody		Probation		Fine		Community Service		Other Dispositions		Absolute Discharge	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	19,476	100%	4,188	22%	5,015	26%	4,876	25%	1,813	9%	1,966	10%	1,190	6%	428	2%
Failure to appear (CCC)	6,076	100%	841	14%	1,645	27%	1,631	27%	578	10%	599	10%	597	10%	185	3%
Other offences against the administration of justice (CCC)	1,328	100%	177	13%	217	16%	514	39%	126	9%	172	13%	84	6%	38	3%
Escaping lawful custody (CCC)	1,210	100%	729	60%	308	25%	98	8%	9	1%	31	3%	28	2%	7	1%
Unlawfully at large (CCC)	1,133	100%	603	53%	429	38%	36	3%	3	--	28	2%	26	2%	8	1%
Failure to comply - prob. (CCC)	322	100%	63	20%	85	26%	76	24%	28	9%	38	12%	26	8%	6	2%
Breach of recognizance (CCC)	7	100%	2	29%	2	29%	3	43%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Failure to comply with a disposition (YOA)	9,383	100%	1,769	19%	2,328	25%	2,509	27%	1,068	11%	1,096	12%	433	5%	184	2%
Failure to comply with undertaking (YOA)	17	100%	4	24%	1	6%	9	53%	1	6%	2	12%	--	--	--	--
Contempt of youth Court (YOA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assist/Interfere/Other (YOA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Youth Court Survey. '--' nil '---' too small to express '----' inappropriate

1: YCS data for Ontario and British Columbia represent only 85% of their respective caseloads.

Table 6: Offences Against the Administration of Justice and Associated Offence Types,  
For Young Offender Cases Involving Administration of Justice Offences, Canada, 1991 - 92

Admin. of Justice Offence Type	Theft Under	B&E	Possession Stolen Goods	Mischief	Other Property	Assault <sup>1</sup>	Other <sup>2</sup> Violent	Other Crim. Code	Drug Offences	Federal Offences	Admin. Justice	Total
<b>Originating Offences<sup>3</sup></b>												
Fail to Appear (CCQ)	1,970 29%	1,827 24%	1,755 26%	908 13%	747 11%	718 11%	822 12%	1,012 15%	191 3%	12 --	2,271 34%	6,776
Other Admin. of Justice (CCC)	441 27%	245 15%	412 25%	169 10%	225 14%	115 7%	251 15%	432 26%	40 2%	6 --	834 50%	1,661
Breach Recognition (CCC)	2 13%	--	3 20%	2 13%	2 13%	7 47%	1 7%	4 27%	--	--	15 100%	15
Fail Undertaking (YOA)	2 11%	4 22%	7 39%	2 11%	4 22%	2 11%	2 11%	6 33%	--	--	10 56%	18
Assist/Interfere (YOA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contempt of Youth Court (YOA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Related Offences<sup>4</sup></b>												
Failure to Comply With Disp. (YOA)	1,564 25%	1,615 26%	1,232 20%	835 14%	707 11%	611 10%	597 10%	844 14%	154 2%	10 --	2,161 35%	6,173
Escaping Lawful Custody (CCC)	169 22%	178 23%	169 22%	97 13%	79 10%	83 11%	111 14%	103 13%	15 2%	--	516 67%	766
Fail to Comply With Probation (CCC)	100 19%	115 22%	124 24%	85 16%	59 11%	46 9%	81 16%	79 15%	16 3%	1 --	264 51%	520
Unlawfully At Large (CCC)	75 16%	102 22%	102 22%	40 9%	42 9%	22 5%	33 7%	52 11%	6 1%	--	321 70%	459

Source: Youth Court Survey  
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Note: The linking of an administration of justice offence with another offence is based on charges having the same disposition date. Totals represent mutually exclusive counts of offences associated with administration of justice offences while the offence categories are not mutually exclusive. Single offence cases are excluded.

- 1: The Assault category includes only level one assaults.
- 2: The Other Violent category includes all other assaults not included in the Assault category.
- 3: These administration of justice offences occur after a youth has been brought to court because of the originating offence.
- 4: These administration of justice offences are termed related to other offence types because they are processed in the same case but the related offences are not considered as the reason for the youths appearance in court.

**Table 7: Post-Disposition Administration of Justice Offences and Prior Offence Types,  
For Young Offender Cases Involving Administration of Justice Offences, Canada, 1991-92**

Admin. of Justice Offence Type	Theft Under	B&E	Poss. Stol. Goods	Mischief	Other Prop.	Assault <sup>1</sup>	Other <sup>2</sup> Violent	Other C.C.C.	Drugs	Other Fed.	Admin. Justice	Total
Fail to Comply With Disp. (YOA)	782 15%	897 18%	299 6%	230 5%	375 7%	301 6%	353 7%	207 4%	39 1%	1	1,594 31%	5,078
Escaping (CCC)	46 6%	145 20%	42 6%	19 3%	46 6%	31 4%	41 6%	15 2%	3 --	--	393 46%	721
At Large (CCC)	41 5%	175 21%	52 6%	21 3%	56 7%	25 3%	63 8%	20 2%	2 --	--	371 45%	826
Fail to Comply Probation (CCC)	16 14%	23 20%	7 6%	4 3%	8 7%	13 11%	9 8%	7 6%	2 2%	1 1%	27 23%	117

Source: Youth Courts Survey ' -- ' nil ' -- ' too small to express

Note: The above data exclude Nova Scotia and NWT. Ontario data were limited to only 1991-92. These data represent those cases that were linked to prior offences.

1: The Assault category includes only level one assaults.

2: The Other Violent category includes all other assaults not included in the Assault category.

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