

Catalogue no. 85-002-X
ISSN 1209-6393

Juristat

Youth correctional statistics in Canada, 2014/2015

by the Correctional Services Program
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Release date: March 22, 2016



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- ^P preliminary
- ^r revised
- X suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- ^E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Youth correctional statistics in Canada, 2014/2015

by the Correctional Services Program

The *Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)*, enacted in 2003, is the legislation that governs how youth aged 12 to 17 years are to be dealt with by the Canadian justice system. The *Act* provides for a separate youth justice system that is meant to protect the public while holding young persons accountable in a manner that is proportionate to their level of maturity and the seriousness of the offence. Within this legislative framework, set by the federal government, the provinces and territories are responsible for administering youth correctional services in Canada.¹

This *Juristat* article presents an overview of youth correctional services in Canada for 2014/2015. The article uses three measures to describe the utilization of correctional services—average counts, initial entry and admissions. Average counts provide a snapshot of the youth corrections population on any given day; initial entry provides an indication of the number of youth entering the corrections system during the year; and admissions measure the flow of youth through the system by counting youth each time they begin or move to a new type of custody or community supervision (see Text box 1).

Data on average counts come from the Youth Corrections Key Indicator Report, while data on initial entry and admissions come from the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and the Integrated Correctional Services Survey. It should be noted that not all jurisdictions were able to report data for 2014/2015. Average count data are not available for Quebec and are limited to custody counts for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta, meaning nine jurisdictions provided overall average counts. Admissions data are likewise available for nine jurisdictions with Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta being the exclusions. These same four jurisdictions plus Manitoba were unable to provide initial entry counts in 2014/2015.

Highlights

Rate of youth in correctional services decreases

- In 2014/2015, there were 7,966 youth aged 12 to 17 years being supervised in either custody or a community program on any given day in the nine reporting jurisdictions.² This equates to a rate of 54 youth in correctional services for every 10,000 youth in Canada. The rate of youth in correctional services among reporting jurisdictions fell 14% from the previous year and was down 31% from five years earlier (Table 1).
- Ninety percent of youth under correctional supervision in 2014/2015 were supervised in the community.
- Most jurisdictions followed the overall downward trend in the correctional population. The exceptions were the Northwest Territories, which had a 38% increase in the rate of youth in correctional services between 2013/2014 and 2014/2015, and Saskatchewan, where the rate remained unchanged. For the Northwest Territories, it was a jump in the community supervision rate (+45%) that was responsible for the overall increase. Of the jurisdictions that reported a decrease in rates from the previous year, Ontario's was the largest at -21% (Table 2).

Youth incarceration rate declines

- Under the *YCJA*, the youth justice system is meant to reserve its most serious interventions for the most serious crimes and reduce the over-reliance on incarceration.³ In 2014/2015, in the 12 reporting jurisdictions, there was an average of 1,040 youth being held in some type of custody on any given day.⁴ This translates into a youth incarceration rate of 6 per 10,000 youth (see Text box 2). The rate was down 12% from the previous year and 26% from 2010/2011 (Table 1).
- British Columbia had the lowest incarceration rate among the reporting provinces and territories in 2014/2015 with a rate of 2 per 10,000 youth. Manitoba had the highest rate of incarcerated youth at 26 per 10,000 youth (Table 2).
- Since 2007/2008, youth held in pre-trial detention have outnumbered those held in sentenced custody. In 2014/2015, the rate of youth in pre-trial detention was 3.1 per 10,000 youth, while that for sentenced custody was slightly less at 2.5 (Chart 1).

Rate of youth supervised in the community continues decade long downward trend

- There are a number of community sanctions available under the *YCJA*.⁵ As well, the legislation mandates that every period of custody should be followed by a period of community supervision to assist youth in their rehabilitation and reintegration. On average, there were 7,139 youth being supervised in the community in nine reporting jurisdictions on a typical day in 2014/2015 (Table 2).⁶ The majority (90%) of youth being supervised in the community were on probation.
- British Columbia reported the lowest rate of youth in community supervision in 2014/2015 at 21 per 10,000 youth, while the Northwest Territories had the highest rate at 163.
- The rate of community supervision was down 31% in 2014/2015 when compared to five years earlier, a figure that is similar to what was reported for the incarceration rate (Table 1).
- The rate of youth under community supervision has been trending downwards for more than 10 years (Chart 2).

Nearly half of all youth begin their period of supervision in probation

- Initial entry measures the number of youth commencing a period of correctional supervision and provides an indication of new workload entering the corrections system. In 2014/2015, there were 5,538 initial entries of youth into correctional services in the eight reporting jurisdictions.⁷ This was down 15% from the previous year. Nearly half of all youth began their period of supervision in probation (47%) (Table 3).
- In 2012, the *YCJA* was amended in order to simplify decision-making regarding pre-trial detention and ensure that youth be managed in the community where possible. In 2014/2015, just under one-third of youth (30%) started their period of correctional supervision in pre-trial detention.⁸ This was up slightly from 29% five years earlier.

Admissions to correctional services decline

- In 2014/2015, the total number of youth admissions to correctional services among the nine reporting jurisdictions fell 15% to 17,752 admissions.⁹ Admissions to community supervision fell by 19% and admissions to custody fell 10% (Table 4).
- The majority of reporting jurisdictions had decreases in admissions to both custody and community supervision. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick were exceptions, having reported increases in custody admissions (11% and 14% respectively).

Youth in correctional services predominantly male

- In 2014/2015, just over three-quarters of youth admitted into correctional services were male (77%).¹⁰ The findings were about the same for both custody and community supervision (Table 5).

Older youth account for the majority of admissions to correctional services

- In 2014/2015, the majority of youth admissions to correctional services in the nine reporting jurisdictions involved youth aged 16 to 17 at the time of admission.¹¹ This was particularly true for custody admissions where 16- and 17-year-olds accounted for 59% of admissions, while the proportion for community admissions was somewhat lower at 52% (Table 5).
- Youth aged 12 and 13 accounted for 4% of all youth admissions to correctional services; the figure was the same for custody and community. While youth aged 18 years and older represented 7% of admissions to custody, they accounted 20% of those to community supervision.¹²
- Among all youth admitted to correctional services in nine jurisdictions in 2014/2015, the largest proportion of admissions (24%) were males aged 17. The number of male admissions to provincial and territorial correctional services tended to increase with age while for females the phenomenon was less pronounced (Chart 3).

Aboriginal youth continue to be over-represented in the correctional system

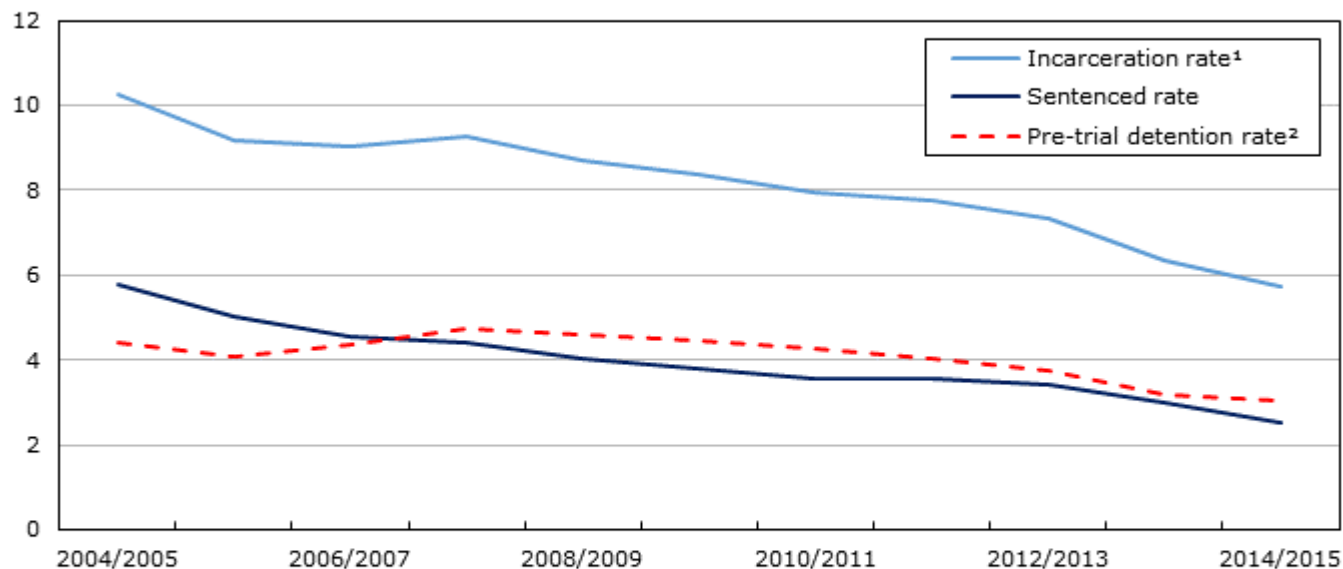
- There were just over 5,700 Aboriginal youth admitted to correctional services in nine jurisdictions in 2014/2015, representing 33% of admissions.¹³ This percentage was unchanged from the year before. By way of comparison, Aboriginal youth aged 12 to 17 account for about 7% of the youth population in the nine reporting jurisdictions (Table 5).¹⁴
- In 2014/2015, Aboriginal females accounted for 44% of female youth admitted to the corrections system, whereas Aboriginal males accounted for 29% of male youth admitted. These figures are virtually unchanged from the previous year.
- Sentencing principles in the *YCJA* mandate that the Court consider alternatives to custody, particularly in the case of Aboriginal youth.¹⁵ In 2014/2015, 52% of Aboriginal youth admitted to correctional services were admitted to custody whereas the comparable figure for non-Aboriginal youth was 42%. Conversely, 48% of Aboriginal youth were admitted to community supervision compared to 57% of non-Aboriginal youth.¹⁶

Length of time youth serve unchanged

- In 2014/2015, the majority of youth (81%) released from pre-trial detention in nine reporting jurisdictions were there for one month or less. This figure was unchanged from five years earlier (Chart 4).
- For youth released from sentenced custody in 2014/2015, almost half (46%) were there for one month or less, with 91% spending six months or less. In 2010/2011, the comparable figures were 45% and 93% respectively.
- Just over half (51%) of youth released from probation in 2014/2015 were supervised for one year or less and another 35% were supervised for more than one year and up to two years. These results were similar to five years earlier.
- Females tend to be under correctional supervision for shorter periods of time. For example, 87% of female youth were released from pre-trial detention after one month or less in 2014/2015, compared to 79% of male youth. Similarly, for sentenced custody, 56% of females were released after one month or less, whereas for males the figure was 43%.

Chart 1
Youth in custody, eleven jurisdictions, 2004/2005 to 2014/2015

rate per 10,000 youth
 population



1. Incarceration rate includes sentenced custody, pre-trial detention and Provincial Director remand.

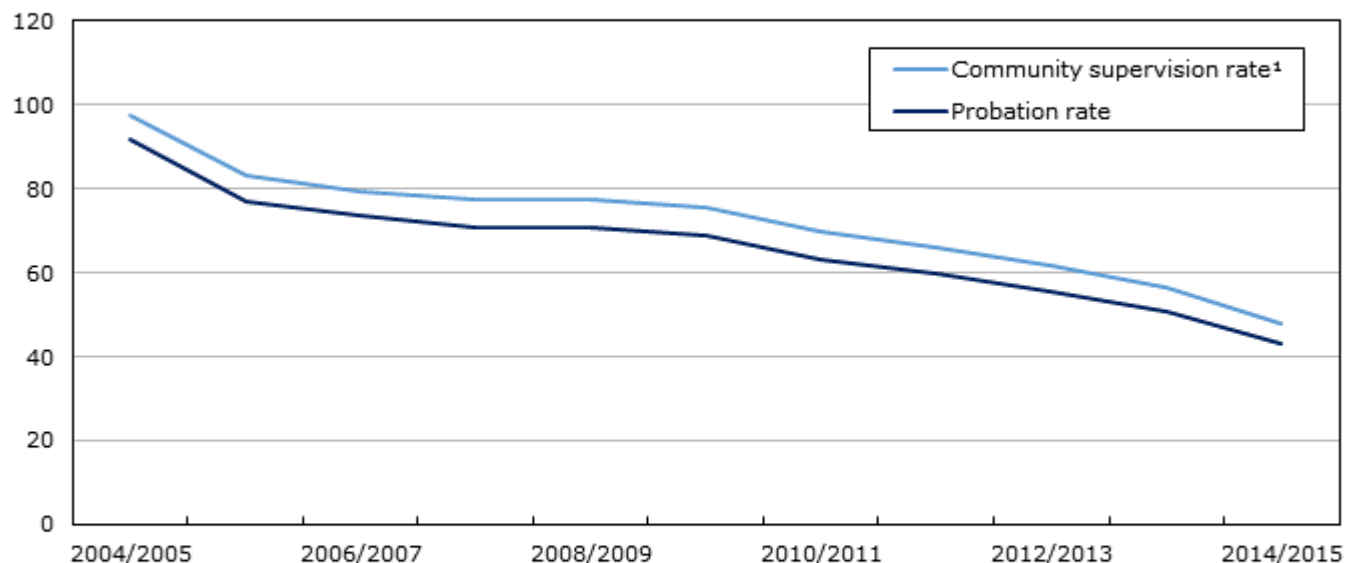
2. Pre-trial detention is to hold a young person temporarily in custody, while awaiting trial or sentencing. It is equivalent to remand for adults.

Note: The average rate of youth in custody at the provincial and territorial level exclude Quebec and Alberta due to the unavailability of data for part of the period covered. Rates are calculated per 10,000 youth population (12 to 17 years old) using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Rates may not match those previously published in other reports.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Corrections Key Indicator Report, 2014/2015.

Chart 2
Youth in community supervision, seven jurisdictions,
2004/2005 to 2014/2015

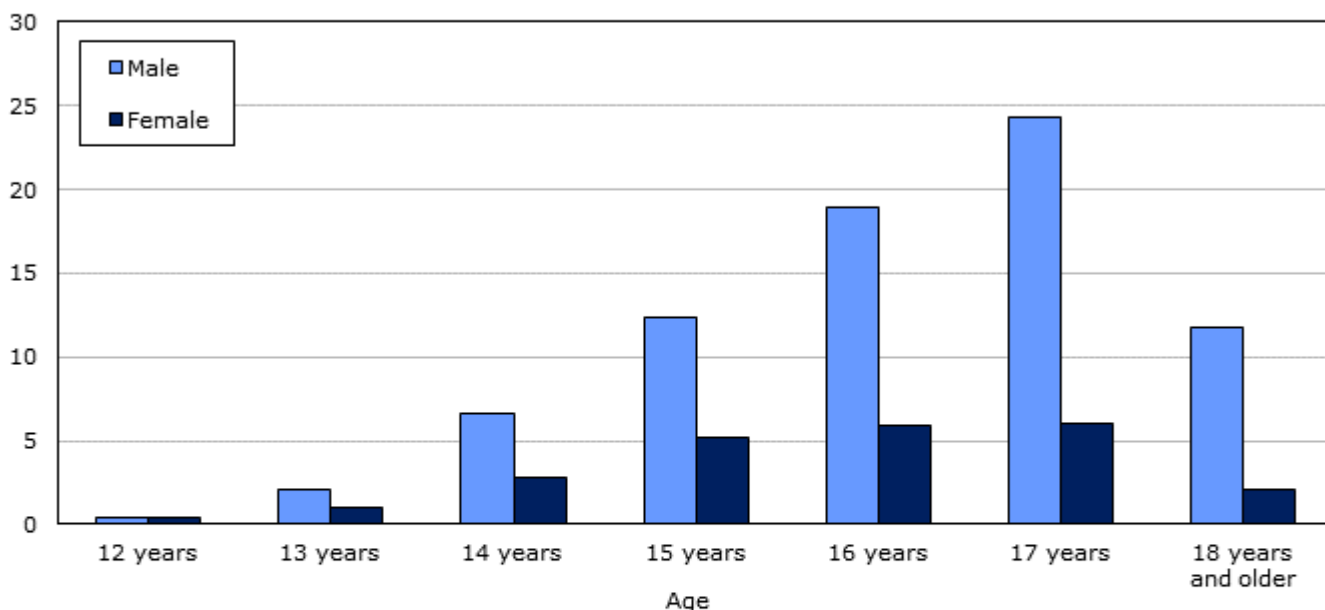
rate per 10,000 youth population



1. Community supervision rate includes probation, community portion of a custody sentence, intensive support and supervision order, and deferred custody and supervision order.

Note: The average rate of youth in community supervision at the provincial and territorial level exclude Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta and the Northwest Territories due to the unavailability of data for part of the period covered. Rates are calculated per 10,000 youth population (12 to 17 years old) using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Rates may not match those previously published in other reports.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Corrections Key Indicator Report, 2014/2015.

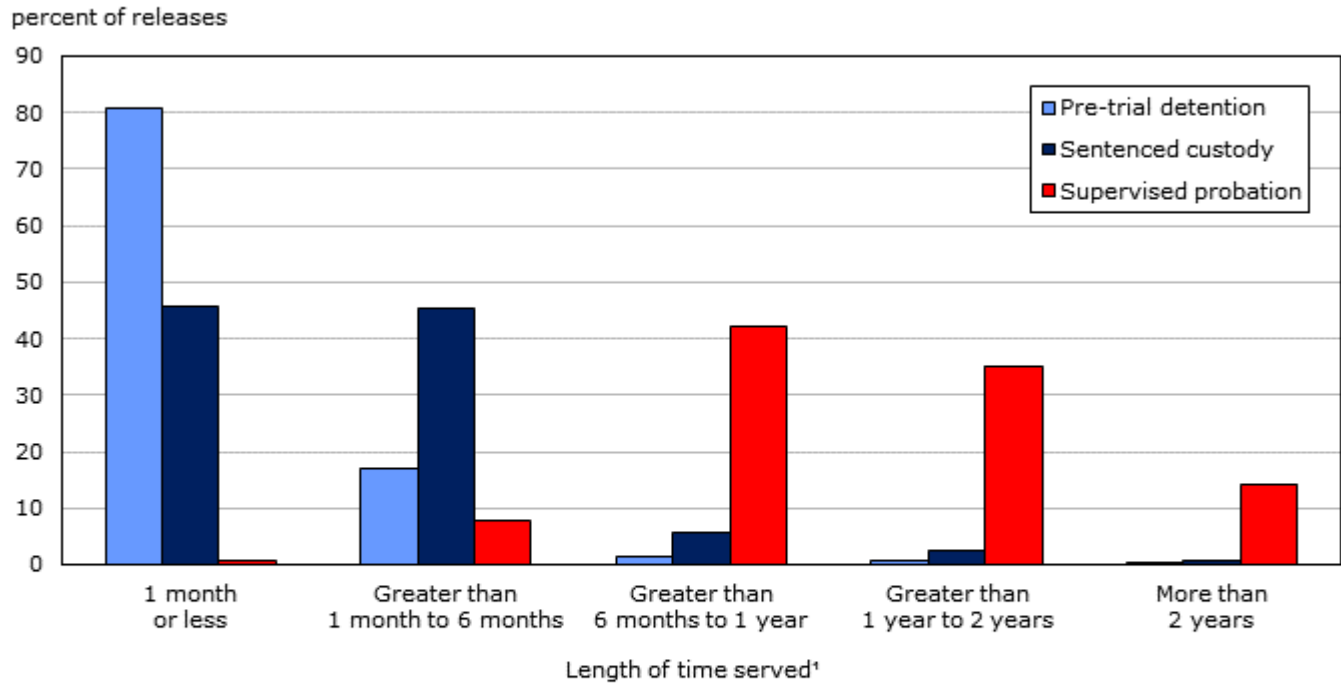
Chart 3**Percentage of youth correctional services admissions in the provinces and territories, by sex and age, 2014/2015**percent¹

1. Percentages exclude unknowns.

Note: The percentage of youth correctional services admissions at the provincial and territorial level exclude Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta due to the unavailability of data. Admissions for Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics surveys are counted each time a person begins any period of supervision in a correctional institution or in the community. These data describe and measure the flow of persons through correctional services over time. The same person may be included several times in the admission counts where he/she moves from one correctional program to another (e.g., from pre-trial detention to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system later in the same year. Admissions therefore represent the number of entries of persons during a fiscal year to pre-trial detention, sentenced custody or a community supervision program, regardless of the previous legal status. These data are administrative data. Even though surveys try to standardize the way the data are reported, limitations due to differences in jurisdictional operations can restrict uniform applications of the definitions in some situations. Therefore, caution is required when making comparisons between jurisdictions.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and Integrated Correctional Services Survey, 2014/2015.

Chart 4
Time served by legal hold status, nine jurisdictions, 2014/2015



1. Releases with unknown time were excluded.

Note: Excludes Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Releases represent the end of a legal status in correctional services and do not necessarily represent the end of supervision by correctional services. The same person can be included several times in the release counts where the individual moves from one type of legal status to another (e.g. from pre-trial detention to sentenced custody and then to community services). As such, releases represent the number of movements within a fiscal year out of pre-trial detention, sentenced custody and the community statuses regardless of the individual's preceding or following legal status.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and Integrated Correctional Services Survey, 2014/2015.

Text box 1**Average counts, initial entry and admissions**

Average counts provide a snapshot of the youth corrections population and represent the number of youth in custody or under community supervision on any given day. Usually, corrections officials perform daily counts of youth in their facilities and monthly counts of youth under community supervision. These are used to calculate the annual average daily custody and community counts used in this report.

Initial entry represents the first point at which a youth commences an uninterrupted period of supervision within the youth corrections system. Each person is counted only once during their period of involvement with correctional services, regardless of subsequent changes in legal status.

Admissions for Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics surveys are counted each time a person begins any period of supervision in a correctional institution or in the community. These data describe and measure the flow of persons through correctional services over time. The same person may be included several times in the admission counts where he/she moves from one correctional program to another (e.g., from pre-trial detention to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system later in the same year. Admissions therefore represent the number of entries of persons during a fiscal year to pre-trial detention, sentenced custody or a community supervision program, regardless of the previous legal status. These data are administrative data. Even though surveys try to standardize the way the data are reported, limitations due to differences in jurisdictional operations can restrict uniform application of the definitions in some situations. Therefore, caution is required when making comparisons between jurisdictions.

Text box 2**Youth incarceration rates**

The youth incarceration rate represents the average number of youth in either secure or open custody per day for every 10,000 individuals in the youth population (12 to 17 years old). It includes youth in sentenced custody, youth in Provincial Director remand being held following the breach of a community supervision condition, and youth in pre-trial detention awaiting trial or sentencing.

Survey description

The **Youth Corrections Key Indicator Report** provides data that are used to calculate average counts of youth under correctional supervision. Usually, correctional officials perform daily counts of inmates in their facilities and monthly counts of offenders under community supervision. The following exclusions are noted for historical data: Prince Edward Island (2005/2006 for data on community supervision); Nova Scotia (2006/2007 to 2014/2015 for data on community supervision); New Brunswick (2004/2005 to 2014/2015 for data on community supervision); Quebec (2011/2012 to 2014/2015); Alberta (2013/2014 for data on both custody and community supervision and 2014/2015 for data on community supervision); Northwest Territories (2004/2005 to 2007/2008 for data on community supervision).

The **Youth Custody and Community Services (YCCS) Survey** collects aggregate data on the number and characteristics (e.g., age, sex, Aboriginal identity) of youth admissions to and releases from correctional services. The following jurisdictions reported survey data in 2014/2015: Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

The **Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS)** collects microdata on adults and youth under the responsibility of the federal and provincial/territorial correctional systems. Data include socio-demographic characteristics (e.g., age, sex, Aboriginal identity) as well as information pertaining to correctional supervision legal hold status (e.g. pre-trial detention, sentenced custody, probation). The following jurisdictions responded to the ICSS in 2014/2015: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia.

Notes

1. The way in which the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* is administered, including the types of programs and how services are delivered, can vary from one jurisdiction to another. For this reason, caution should always be exercised when comparing jurisdictions.
2. This count excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta.
3. *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, S.C. 2002.
4. Quebec was unable to provide data.

5. The types of community programs available will vary from one jurisdiction to the next. An intensive support and supervision program (ISSP) is an alternative to custody that is served in the community under conditions, but provides closer monitoring and support than a probation order. A deferred custody and supervision program (DCSP) allows a youth who would otherwise be sentenced to custody to serve the sentence in the community under a number of conditions. Violation of conditions may result in the youth being sent to custody. The Key Indicator Report survey data on average counts are limited to probation, ISSP, DCSP and the community portion of custody sentences.
6. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta were unable to provide data.
7. Initial entry data exclude Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
8. For youth, pre-trial detention is to hold a young person temporarily in custody, while awaiting trial or sentencing. It is equivalent to remand for adults.
9. Admissions data exclude Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
10. The characteristics of youth under correctional supervision are available for admissions data. Given the manner by which admissions are counted, the same person may be represented several times in the data as he or she moves from one type of correctional supervision to another. As a result, caution should be used when interpreting the survey results for age, sex and Aboriginal status of youth under correctional supervision.
11. The calculation of percentages for age excludes unknowns.
12. Age is calculated as of the time of admission. Youth 18 years and over can be supervised by youth correctional services. For example, a youth could begin their involvement in youth correctional services in remand, at an age of 16 or 17 years old, and later be admitted to sentenced custody or probation, after they have turned 18 years old.
13. The proportions exclude 2% of admissions where Aboriginal identity was unknown.
14. Statistics Canada, National Household Survey and Census, 2011.
15. *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, S.C.2002, c.1, section 38(2)d.
16. Aboriginal identity was unknown for 2% of admissions.

Detailed data tables

Table 1
Average counts of youth in correctional services, nine jurisdictions, 2014/2015

Type of correctional supervision	2014/2015		Percent change in rate from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015	Percent change in rate from 2010/2011 to 2014/2015
	number	rate ¹		
Total correctional services^{2, 3}	7,966	54	-14	-31
Total custody^{3, 4}	1,040	6	-12	-26
Pre-trial detention ⁵	561	3	-4	-27
Sentenced custody	448	2	-19	-29
Provincial Director remand ⁶	31	0	-9	112
Total community supervision^{2, 3}	7,139	49	-14	-31
Probation	6,435	44	-14	-31
Intensive support and supervision ⁷	276	2	-9	-25
Deferred custody and supervision ⁸	169	1	-17	-47
Community portion of custody sentence ⁹	259	2	-17	-11

1. Rates are calculated per 10,000 youth population (12 to 17 years) using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Rates may not match those previously published in other reports.

2. Excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta.

3. Excludes Quebec.

4. Percent change in custody rates from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015 excludes Alberta.

5. Pre-trial detention is to hold a young person temporarily in custody, while awaiting trial or sentencing. It is equivalent to remand for adults.

6. Provincial Director remand is to hold a young person in custody following the breach of community supervision conditions or a custody and community supervision pursuant to a warrant issued by the provincial director.

7. Similar to probation, an intensive support and supervision order is served in the community under conditions, but provides closer monitoring and support than a probation order to assist the young person in changing his or her behaviour. This is an "opt-in" sanction under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, meaning that provinces and territories may choose not to implement this option, taking into consideration available resources.

8. A deferred custody and supervision order allows a young person who would otherwise be sentenced to custody to serve the sentence in the community under a number of conditions. Similar to the conditional sentence of imprisonment for adults, violation of conditions may result in the young person being sent to custody.

9. The *Youth Criminal Justice Act* stipulates that the final one-third of most custody sentences shall be served under community supervision.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Corrections Key Indicator Report, 2014/2015.

Table 2
Average counts of youth in correctional services, province and territory, 2014/2015

Jurisdiction	Total custody ^{1, 2}			Total community ^{1, 3, 4}			Total correctional services ^{1, 3}		
	number	rate ⁵	percent change in rate from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015	number	rate ⁵	percent change in rate from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015	number	rate ⁵	percent change in rate from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015
Newfoundland and Labrador	10	3	-42	219	68	-13	229	71	-15
Prince Edward Island	7	7	38	101	101	-15	108	108	-13
Nova Scotia	34	6	-18	..	..	...	..	..	...
New Brunswick	37	8	19	..	..	...	..	..	...
Ontario	337	4	-15	3,438	37	-22	3,775	40	-21
Manitoba	261	26	-9	1,506	153	-8	1,767	180	-8
Saskatchewan	131	16	-5	1,134	137	1	1,265	153	0
Alberta	141	5	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
British Columbia	66	2	-10	634	21	-12	700	24	-12
Yukon	4	16	34	17	69	-22	21	85	-15
Northwest Territories	5	15	-8	52	163	45	56	178	38
Nunavut	6	16	-25	39	105	-12	45	121	-14
Total⁶	1,040	6	-12	7,139	49	-14	7,966	54	-14

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Excludes Quebec.

2. Includes pre-trial detention, sentenced custody and Provincial Director remand.

3. Excludes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta.

4. Includes probation, deferred custody and supervision, intensive support and supervision and community portions of custody sentences.

5. Rates are calculated per 10,000 youth population (12 to 17 years) using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Rates may not match those previously published in other reports.

6. The total numbers, rates and percent changes of youth exclude Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta for 'total community' and 'total correctional services'.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Corrections Key Indicator Report, 2014/2015.

Table 3
Initial entry of youth into correctional services by legal hold status, eight jurisdictions, 2014/2015

Type of correctional supervision	Initial entry			
	number	percent	percent change from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015	percent change from 2010/2011 to 2014/2015
Total correctional services¹	5,538	100	-15	-49
Pre-trial detention ²	1,688	30	-2	-47
Total sentenced custody	68	1	-15	-38
Secure custody and supervision ³	29	1	-15	-37
Open custody and supervision ⁴	39	1	-15	-38
Total community supervision	3,782	68	-19	-50
Probation	2,625	47	-21	-52
Deferred custody and supervision ⁵	70	1	-7	-53
Intensive support and supervision ⁶	19	0	12	-37
Other community	1,068	19	-15	-43

1. Excludes Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Prince Edward Island is excluded due to unavailability of community data.

2. Pre-trial detention is to hold a young person temporarily in custody, while awaiting trial or sentencing. It is equivalent to remand for adults.

3. A facility is considered secure when youth 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.

4. A facility is considered "open" when there is minimal use of security devices or perimeter security (i.e. community residential centre, group home, childcare institution, forest or wilderness camp, or any like place or facility). The extent to which facilities are "open" varies across jurisdictions.

5. A deferred custody and supervision order allows a young person who would otherwise be sentenced to custody to serve the sentence in the community under a number of conditions. Similar to the conditional sentence of imprisonment for adults, violation of conditions may result in the young person being sent to custody.

6. Similar to probation, an intensive support and supervision order is served in the community under conditions, but provides closer monitoring and support than a probation order to assist the young person in changing his or her behaviour. This is an "opt-in" sanction under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, meaning that provinces and territories may choose not to implement this option, taking into consideration available resources.

Note: Initial entry represents the first point at which a youth commences uninterrupted supervision within the youth corrections system. Each person is counted only once during their period of involvement with correctional services, regardless of subsequent changes in legal status.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and Integrated Correctional Services Survey, 2014/2015.

Table 4
Admissions of youth to correctional services, by province and territory, 2014/2015

Jurisdiction	Total custody ¹		Total community supervision ²		Total correctional services	
	number	percent change from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015	number	percent change from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015	number	percent change from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015
Newfoundland and Labrador	83	-22	175	-23	258	-23
Prince Edward Island	70	11	212	-13	282	-8
New Brunswick	408	14	457	-21	865	-8
Ontario	3,772	-13	3,867	-23	7,639	-18
Manitoba	2,527	-9	1,861	-17	4,388	-12
British Columbia	1,047	-9	3,049	-15	4,096	-13
Yukon	54	-4	37	-21	91	-12
Northwest Territories	25	-43	54	-30	79	-35
Nunavut	23	-44	31	-18	54	-32
Total of nine jurisdictions³	8,009	-10	9,743	-19	17,752	-15

1. Includes pre-trial detention, Provincial Director remand and sentenced custody.

2. Includes community portions of custody sentences, intensive support and supervision, non-residential programs, probation, deferred custody, and other community.

3. Excludes Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Note: Admissions for Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics surveys are counted each time a person begins any period of supervision in a correctional institution or in the community. These data describe and measure the flow of persons through correctional services over time. The same person may be included several times in the admission counts where he/she moves from one correctional program to another (e.g., from pre-trial detention to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system later in the same year. Admissions therefore represent the number of entries of persons during a fiscal year to pre-trial detention, sentenced custody or a community supervision program, regardless of the previous legal status. These data are administrative data. Even though surveys try to standardize the way the data are reported, limitations due to differences in jurisdictional operations can restrict uniform applications of the definitions in some situations. Therefore, caution is required when making comparisons between jurisdictions.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and Integrated Correctional Services Survey, 2014/2015.

Table 5
Admissions of youth to correctional services, by characteristics of the person admitted and supervision program, nine jurisdictions, 2014/2015

Selected characteristics	Total custody ¹		Total community supervision ²		Total correctional services	
	number	percent ³	number	percent ³	number	percent ³
Sex						
Male	6,060	76	7,523	77	13,583	77
Female	1,949	24	2,212	23	4,161	23
Age						
12 years	77	1	54	1	131	1
13 years	263	3	289	3	552	3
14 years	838	10	846	9	1,684	9
15 years	1,538	19	1,582	16	3,120	18
16 years	2,135	27	2,265	23	4,400	25
17 years	2,629	33	2,769	28	5,398	30
18 years and older	528	7	1,933	20	2,461	14
Aboriginal identity⁴						
Aboriginal	2,983	37	2,735	29	5,718	33
Non-Aboriginal	5,009	63	6,730	71	11,739	67
Total of nine jurisdictions⁵	8,009	100	9,743	100	17,752	100

1. Includes pre-trial detention, Provincial Director remand, secure and open custody.

2. Includes community portions of custody sentences, intensive support and supervision, non-residential programs, probation, deferred custody, and other community.

3. Percentages exclude unknowns.

4. For all jurisdictions in 2014/2015, Aboriginal identity was not known for 2% of admissions.

5. Includes unknowns.

Note: Excludes Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Admissions for Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics surveys are counted each time a person begins any period of supervision in a correctional institution or in the community. These data describe and measure the flow of persons through correctional services over time. The same person may be included several times in the admission counts where he/she moves from one correctional program to another (e.g., from pre-trial detention to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system later in the same year. Admissions therefore represent the number of entries of persons during a fiscal year to pre-trial detention, sentenced custody or a community supervision program, regardless of the previous legal status. These data are administrative data. Even though surveys try to standardize the way the data are reported, limitations due to differences in jurisdictional operations can restrict uniform applications of the definitions in some situations. Therefore, caution is required when making comparisons between jurisdictions.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey and Integrated Correctional Services Survey, 2014/2015.