

***Juristat* article**

Youth correctional statistics in Canada, 2010/2011

by Christopher Munch
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics



Released on October 11, 2012



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

How to obtain more information

For information about this product or the wide range of services and data available from Statistics Canada, visit our website, www.statcan.gc.ca, email us at infostats@statcan.gc.ca, or telephone us, Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the following numbers:

Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre

Toll-free telephone (Canada and United States):

Inquiries line	1-800-263-1136
National telecommunications device for the hearing impaired	1-800-363-7629
Fax line	1-877-287-4369

Local or international calls:

Inquiries line	1-613-951-8116
Fax line	1-613-951-0581

Depository Services Program

Inquiries line	1-800-635-7943
Fax line	1-800-565-7757

To access this product

This product, Catalogue no. 85-002-X, is available free in electronic format. To obtain a single issue, visit our website, www.statcan.gc.ca, and browse by "Key resource" > "Publications."

Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner. To this end, Statistics Canada has developed standards of service that its employees observe. To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact Statistics Canada toll-free at 1-800-263-1136. The service standards are also published on www.statcan.gc.ca under "About us" > "The agency" > "Providing services to Canadians."

The article "Youth correctional statistics in Canada, 2010/2011" was updated October 12th, 2012. The changes affect data in Tables 2 and 4 and text on pages 6, 9, and 11.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

© Minister of Industry, 2012

All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/copyright-droit-auteur-eng.htm>).

Cette publication est aussi disponible en français.

Note of Appreciation

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

Standard symbols

The following symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0 ^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
P	preliminary
r	revised
X	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i>
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published
*	significantly different from reference category (p < 0.05)

Youth correctional statistics in Canada, 2010/2011: Highlights

- On any given day in 2010/2011, there were about 14,800 youth (aged 12 to 17 at the time of the offence) in Canada's correctional system (excluding Quebec and youth under community supervision in Nova Scotia). The majority (90%) of youth were under community supervision while 10% were in custody.
- The rate of youth in the correctional system, on any given day, has been generally declining in recent years. At 79 per 10,000 youth in 2010/2011, the rate was 6% lower than the previous year and 12% lower than five years earlier.
- British Columbia reported the lowest rate of youth in the correctional system on any given day in 2010/2011, at less than half the overall average. In contrast, the highest rates were in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba.
- There were about 1,500 youth in custody on any given day in 2010/2011, of which 54% were held in remand and 44% were in sentenced custody. At 8 per 10,000 youth, the youth incarceration rate fell 5% between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011, the third consecutive annual decline.
- The largest drop in the youth incarceration rate was reported in Newfoundland and Labrador, down 58% between 2005/2006 and 2010/2011. In contrast, the rate in Manitoba rose 38% over the same period.
- In 2010/2011, youth in remand outnumbered those in sentenced custody for the fourth year in a row. Manitoba had the highest rate of remand, at almost 5 times the overall rate.
- Crimes committed by youth admitted to sentenced custody are more often non-violent. More specifically, 61% of admissions involved property offences, other *Criminal Code* offences, and other federal or provincial statute offences, while 39% involved violent offences.
- Aboriginal youth tend to be over-represented in correctional services. Among the reporting jurisdictions in 2010/2011, Aboriginal youth accounted for 26% of the youth admitted to the correctional system yet represented 6% of the general youth population.
- There were just over 13,300 youth serving a community supervision sentence on any given day in 2010/2011, most (91%) of whom were on probation. The median number of days youth were sentenced to probation was highest in Yukon at 420 days and in the Northwest Territories at 382 days.

Youth correctional statistics in Canada, 2010/2011

by Christopher Munch

In Canada, the *Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)*, implemented in 2003, is the framework that guides correctional services for youth aged 12 to 17. The objectives of the *YCJA* are to improve decision-making in the youth justice system through the application of clear and coherent principles and to make more appropriate use of the courts to achieve fairness in sentencing. In addition, the *YCJA* aims to reduce the use of custody so that the most serious interventions are reserved for the most serious crimes, and to effectively reintegrate youth into the community (Department of Justice Canada 2011).

Using data from the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, the youth component of the Integrated Correctional Services Survey and the Corrections Key Indicator Report for Young offenders, this *Juristat* article provides a statistical overview of youth admitted to and released from custody and community services in Canada. Analysis is presented at the national as well as the provincial and territorial levels. Average counts, admissions, and the characteristics of youth in the correctional system (such as age, sex and Aboriginal identity) are discussed.

This article uses two complementary measures to describe the use of correctional services for youth: average counts and admissions. Average counts provide a snapshot of the correctional population and are used to represent the number of youth in custody or under community supervision on any given day. Unless otherwise noted, rates of youth in the correctional system are based upon average counts. Admissions data, on the other hand, are collected each time an individual begins any type of custody or community program and are used to describe the characteristics of youth entering or moving between different types of correctional services. The same person can be included several times in the admission counts where the individual moves from one type of legal status to another (e.g., from remand to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system in the same year.

It is important to note that, in some years, there are certain provinces or territories that were unable to report complete data. Where applicable, gaps in reporting are noted accordingly.

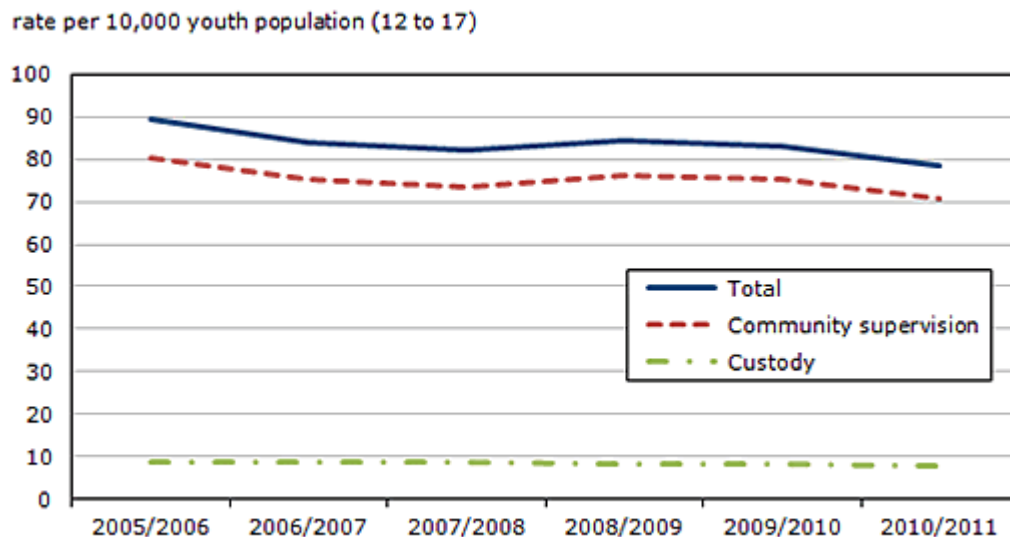
Rate of youth under correctional supervision decreases in 2010/2011

On any given day in 2010/2011, there were about 14,800 youth (aged 12 to 17 at the time of the offence) in Canada's correctional system (excluding Quebec and youth under community supervision in Nova Scotia) (Table 1). This represented a rate of about 79 youth per 10,000 youth population, nearly 6% lower than the previous year,¹ and 12% lower than five years ago.²

Youth in Canada's correctional system include those in custody as well as those who are supervised on a community sentence. As in previous years, most youth (90%)³ in correctional services in 2010/2011 were under community supervision,⁴ usually on probation. The decline in the overall rate of youth in correctional services since 2005/2006 was driven by decreases in both the rate of custody and community supervision, both down 12% (Chart 1).⁵

Chart 1

Average counts of youth in correctional services, Canada, 2005/2006 to 2010/2011



Note: Excludes data from Quebec as well as community supervision data from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and the Northwest Territories. Counts are based upon the average number of youth in correctional services at any given point in time. 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.

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

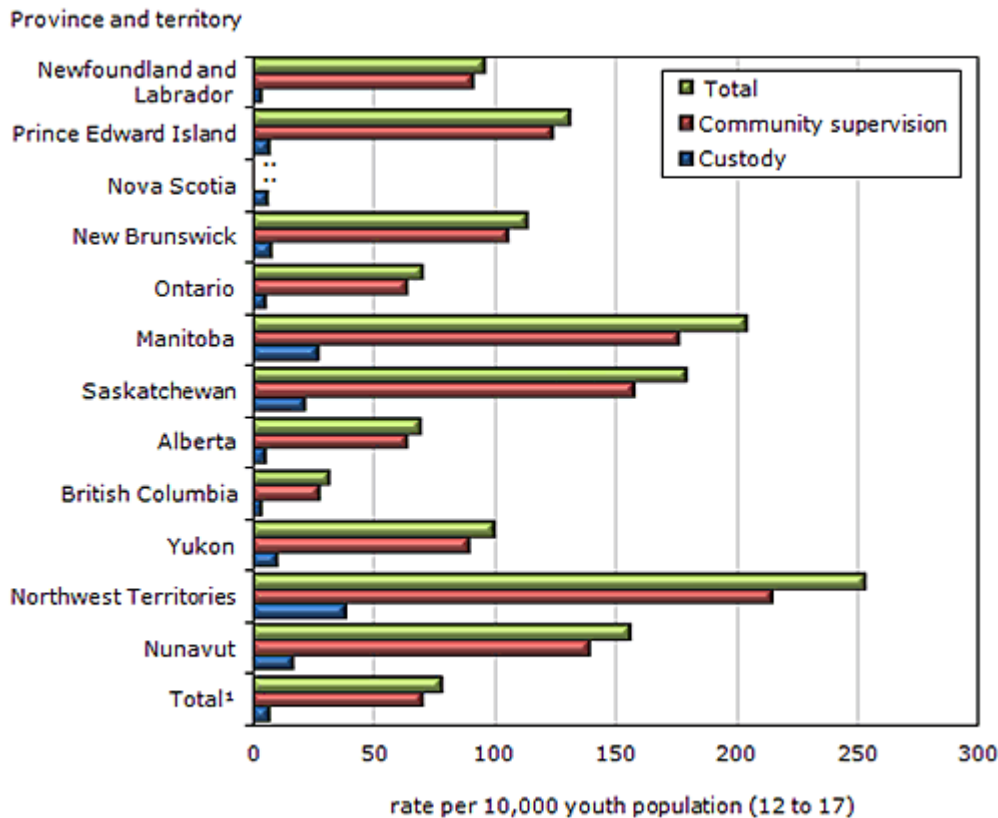
One of the main factors that can influence the average daily count of youth in the correctional system is the rate of admissions. As stated previously, an admission is counted each time a person enters custody or a community supervision program. As such, the same person can be counted several times while moving from one type of legal status to another (e.g., from remand to sentenced custody to community supervision) or by re-entering the system in the same year.⁶ Among the jurisdictions that reported admissions data in 2010/2011, there were a little over 43,600 youth admitted to correctional services, down 8% from 2005/2006 (Table 2).^{7, 8}

British Columbia reports lowest rate of youth in the correctional system

The rate of youth in the correctional system, on any given day, varies considerably across the country (Table 3). As has been the case for the past decade, the lowest rate of youth in the correctional system in 2010/2011 was in British Columbia, at 33 per 10,000 youth or less than half the overall average of 79.⁹ In contrast, the highest rates were seen in the Northwest Territories (254), followed by Manitoba (205) (Chart 2).

Although the overall rate of youth in correctional services has declined over the past five years, not all jurisdictions reported a decline. More specifically, the rate in Yukon rose 38% between 2005/2006 and 2010/2011, Manitoba rose 17% and Alberta was up by 4%.

Chart 2
Average counts of youth in correctional services, by province and territory, 2010/2011



.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Excludes data from Quebec as well as community supervision data from Nova Scotia.

Note: Counts are based upon the average number of youth in community supervision at any given point in time. 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.

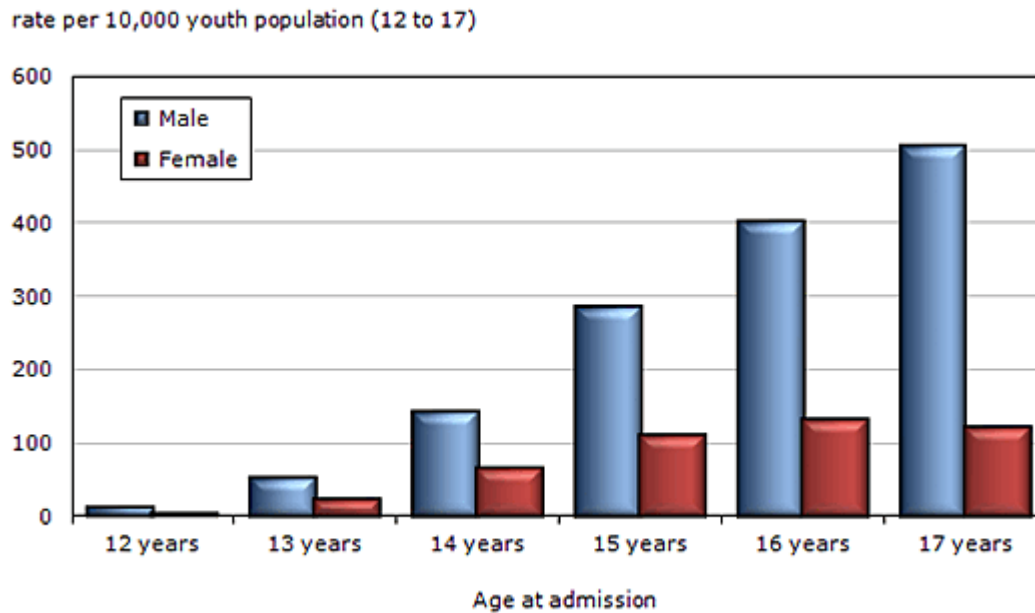
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Corrections Key Indicator Report for Young Offenders.

Rates for youth admitted to correctional services increase with age

The rate of youth admitted to correctional services tends to increase with age, regardless of gender (Chart 3). More specifically, at 315 per 10,000 youth, the overall rate of 17-year-olds admitted to the correctional system in 2010/2011 was well above those for younger youth.^{10, 11} The rate of male youth admitted to the correctional system increased with age, to a rate of 503 per 10,000 male youth in the population for 17-year-olds. The rate of female youth admitted to the correctional system increased with age until age 16, at 130 per 10,000 female youth population, but then decreased at age 17 to 119 per 10,000 female youth.

Males continued to account for the majority of youth admitted to correctional services. In 2010/2011, just over three quarters (78%) of youth admitted to the correctional system were male.¹²

Chart 3
Youth admissions to correctional services, by age and gender, Canada, 2010/2011



Note: Excludes data from Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and Nunavut. Rates are calculated per 10,000 youth population (12 to 17 years) using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Based upon the age at admission. Excludes individuals whose age was unknown, and individuals 18 years of age or older who were 12 to 17 at the time the offence was committed. An admission is counted each time a person begins any type of custody or community program. The same person can be included several times in the admission counts where the individual moves from one type of legal status to another or re-enters the system in the same year.

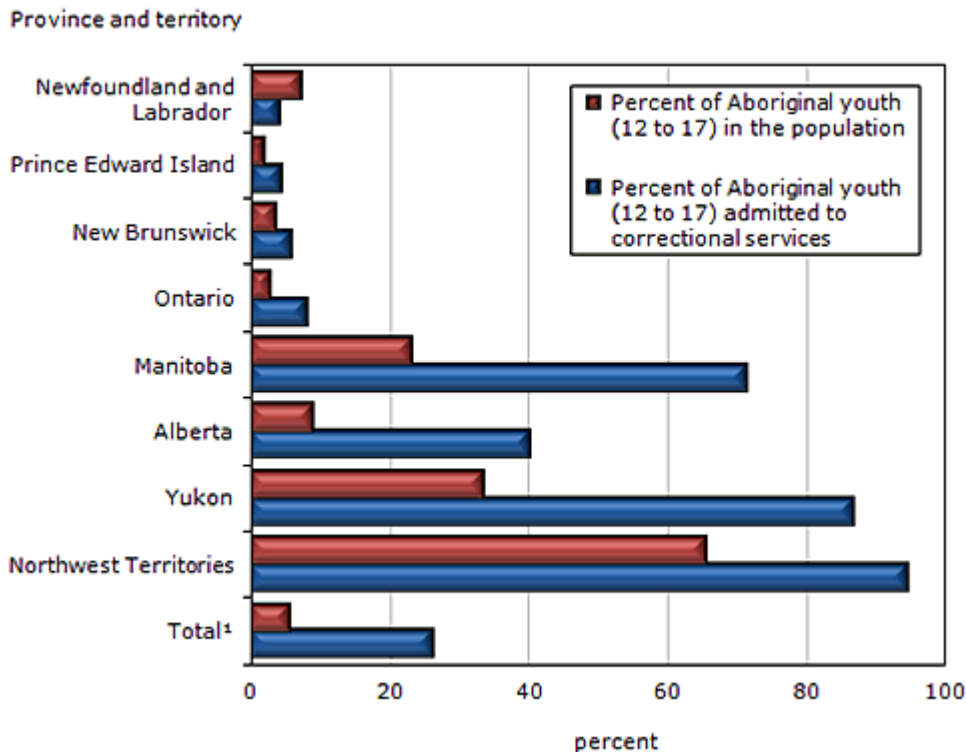
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey.

Aboriginal youth over-represented in the correctional system

When a youth is admitted to custody or community supervision, information on demographic characteristics, including Aboriginal identity, is gathered by intake officers. These admissions data show that, in 2010/2011, a disproportionate number of youth entering the correctional system were Aboriginal. Of the admissions recorded in 2010/2011 in the eight jurisdictions that provided data, just over one quarter (26%) was Aboriginal.¹³ In comparison, about 6% of youth in these same jurisdictions are Aboriginal (Statistics Canada 2012).¹⁴ The over-representation of Aboriginal youth in the correctional system held true across all reporting provinces and territories with the exception of Newfoundland and Labrador (Chart 4).

The disproportionate number of Aboriginal youth admitted to the correctional system was particularly true among females. In 2010/2011, Aboriginal female youth comprised 34% of all female youth in the correctional system, while Aboriginal male youth made up 24% of all male youth in the correctional system.¹⁵ For both male and female youth in the general population, about 6% were Aboriginal (Statistics Canada 2012).¹⁶

Chart 4
 Aboriginal youth admissions to correctional services, by province and territory, 2010/2011



1. Excludes data from Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Nunavut.

Note: Aboriginal youth refers to youth who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the *Indian Act of Canada*, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation. Excludes admissions to custody in which Aboriginal identity was unknown.

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

Youth incarceration rate declines for the third year in a row

Canada’s custodial population is composed of two main categories: sentenced custody and remand. Youth in sentenced custody include offenders found guilty of a crime and who are detained, either in open or secure custody. The extent to which custody is open or secure varies across jurisdictions. Open custody facilities can include community residential centres, group homes, childcare institutions, forest or wilderness camps, or separate sections within a secure facility. Remand is a type of court-ordered temporary detention for youth awaiting trial or sentencing.

Under the *YCJA* a youth can be sentenced to custody under certain circumstances, including the commission of a violent offence, failure to comply with the conditions of a community sentence, commission of an offence for which an adult would be liable to imprisonment for more than two years and a history that indicates a pattern of guilty findings. A youth can also be sentenced to custody in an exceptional case where the youth has committed an indictable offence and the aggravating circumstances are such that a non-custodial sentence would be inconsistent with the purposes and principles of sentencing (Department of Justice Canada 2011).

On any given day in 2010/2011, just over 1,500 youth, or about 10% of those in the correctional system, were in custody.¹⁷ Of these, just over half (54%) were in remand and 44% were in sentenced custody. Of youth in sentenced custody, 53% were in secure custody, while 47% were in open custody.¹⁸ The youth incarceration rate, at 8 per 10,000 youth population, fell 5% between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011, the third consecutive annual decline (Chart 1). The overall decrease in the rate of youth in custody between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 was driven by decreases in youth in remand (-5%) as well as youth serving an open custody sentence (-7%) and youth serving a secure custody sentence (-3%) (Table 1).¹⁹

Youth incarceration rates tend to vary across the country. In 2010/2011 the lowest rate, of 4 per 10,000 youth, was reported by British Columbia. The highest rates were reported in the Northwest Territories, at 39 per 10,000 youth population, followed by Manitoba, at 28 per 10,000 youth population (Table 4).

Over the past five years, youth incarceration rates have declined in most provinces and territories. The largest drop over this period was reported in Newfoundland and Labrador, down 58% between 2005/2006 and 2010/2011. There were, however, some exceptions to this trend, for example, Manitoba, which rose 38% during that time period.

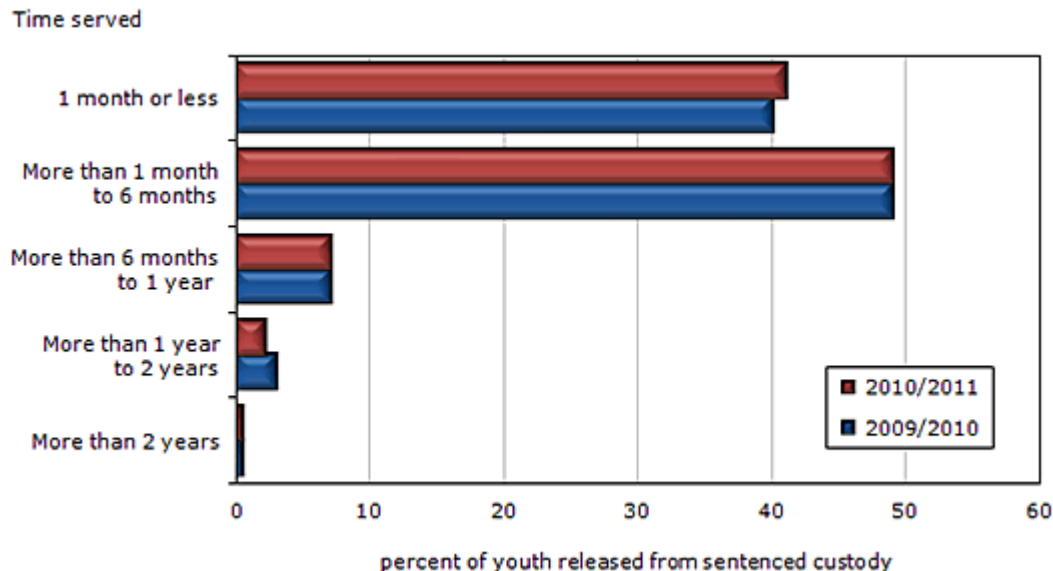
Crimes committed by youth admitted to sentenced custody tend to be non-violent

In 2010/2011, seven provinces reported information to Statistics Canada in relation to the type of offence committed by youth admitted to sentenced custody.²⁰ Overall, six in ten (61%) crimes committed by youth admitted to sentenced custody in 2010/2011 were non-violent.²¹ More specifically, 25% of admissions involved property offences, 16% involved other *Criminal Code* offences, and 19% involved other federal or provincial statute offences. The remaining 39% involved violent offences (Table 5). The main exceptions to this finding were in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories where most admissions to sentenced custody were for violent offences (80% and 62% respectively). In contrast, 15% of admissions to sentenced custody in New Brunswick were for violent offences.

Similar to previous years, periods of sentenced custody for youth were generally relatively short. Of the youth released from sentenced custody in 2010/2011, 41% served one month or less and another 49% served between one and six months (Chart 5). When comparing across provinces and territories, Yukon had the largest proportion of youth who served one month or less (79%), while New Brunswick had the smallest proportion (25%).

Chart 5

Time served by youth in sentenced custody, Canada, 2009/2010 and 2010/2011



Note: Excludes data from Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Nunavut.

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

Youth in remand outnumber those in sentenced custody for the fourth year in a row

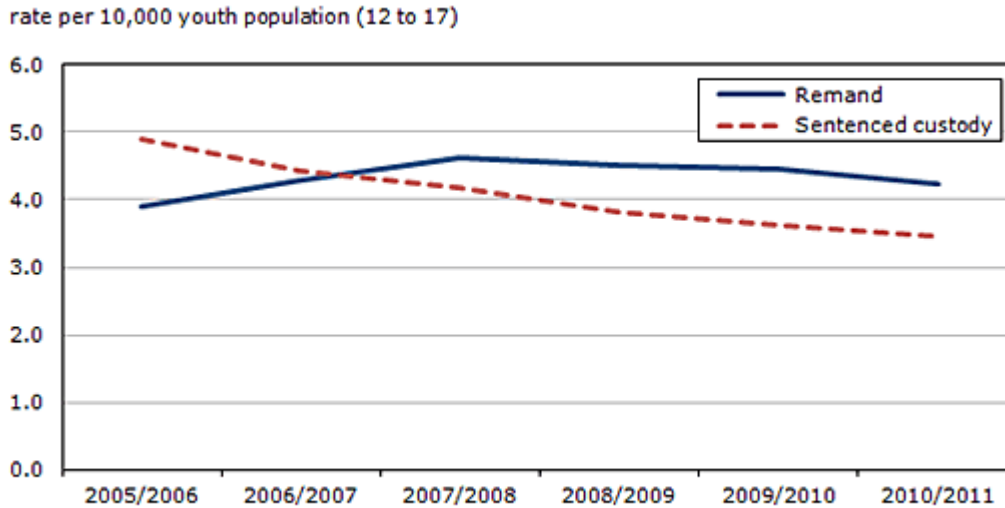
Youth may spend time in remand while awaiting trial or sentencing. When deciding whether to hold a youth in remand, a judge must consider provisions set out in the *YCJA*. First, remand may not be used as a substitute for child protection, mental health services, or other social measures. Second, a youth may not be detained if the youth could not be sentenced to custody for the accused offence. Lastly, a judge must inquire

as to whether a responsible adult is available who would be willing to take care of and exercise control over the youth as an alternative to remand (Department of Justice 2011).

In 2010/2011, there were on average 820 youth in remand on any given day (Table 1), outnumbering those in sentenced custody for the fourth year in a row (Chart 6).²² Manitoba had the highest rate of youth in remand at 19 youth per 10,000 youth population, almost five times higher than the overall rate of 4 per 10,000 youth.

Chart 6

Average counts of youth in remand and sentenced custody, Canada, 2005/2006 to 2010/2011

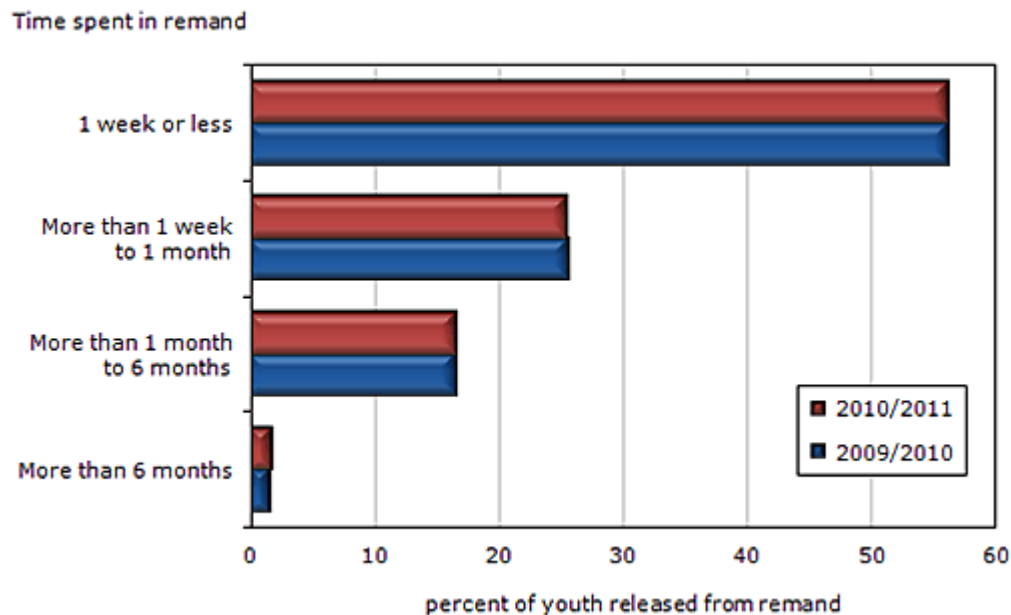


Note: Excludes data from Quebec. Rates are calculated per 10,000 youth population (12 to 17 years) using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Rates may not match those previously published in other reports.

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

In 2010/2011, over half (56%) of the youth released from remand spent less than one week in remand (Chart 7).²³ Another 25% spent between one week to one month in remand and 17% spent one to six months in remand. The remainder (2%) spent more than 6 months in remand. There were virtually no changes from 2009/2010.

Chart 7
Time spent by youth in remand, Canada, 2009/2010 and 2010/2011



Note: Excludes data from Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Nunavut. Excludes releases from remand for which the period of time spent was unknown.

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

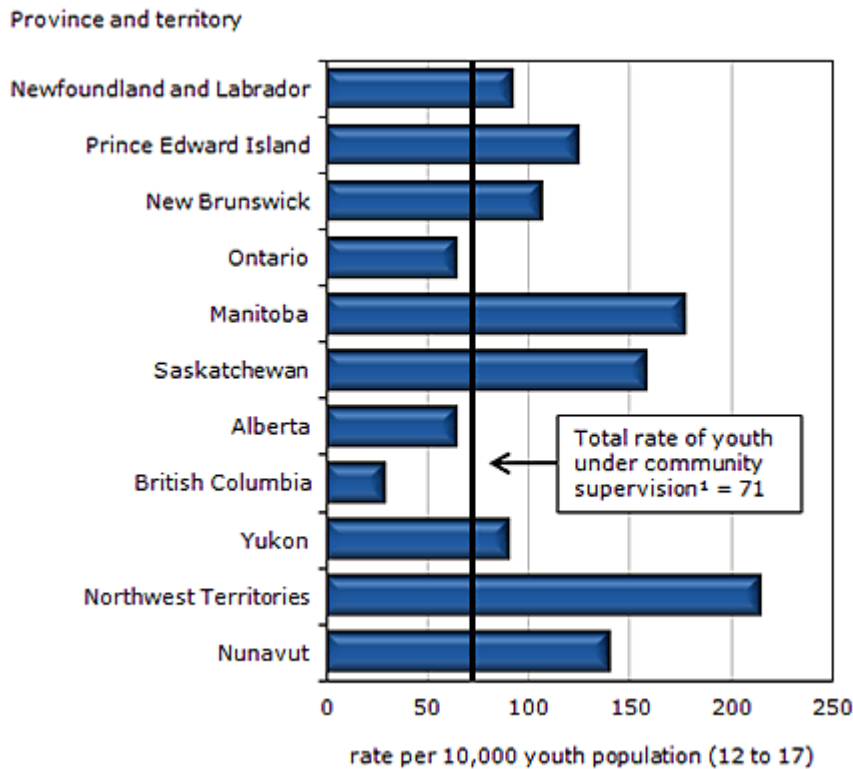
Of the youth who were released from remand in 2010/2011, those in the Northwest Territories spent the longest amount of time in remand. More specifically, the Northwest Territories had the lowest proportion of youth who served less than one week (19%) in remand, while almost half (46%) of youth in the Northwest Territories spent between one week and one month in remand. Among the provinces, Manitoba had the highest proportion of youth in remand who served between one and six months (26%).

Most youth under community supervision are on probation

Youth under community supervision include youth on probation, youth under an intensive support and supervision order, youth serving a deferred custody and supervision order, and youth serving the community portion of a custody and supervision order (Table 6). In 2010/2011, there were, on average, more than 13,300 youth under community supervision on any given day.²⁴ At 71 per 10,000 youth, the rate was 6% lower than the previous year and 12% lower than in 2005/2006.²⁵

The 2010/2011 rates of youth under community supervision were much higher than incarceration rates in all provinces and territories. British Columbia had the lowest rate of community supervision among youth, at 28 per 10,000 youth (Chart 8). In contrast, the Northwest Territories had the highest rate of community supervision among youth, at 215 per 10,000 youth population, followed by Manitoba at 177 youth per 10,000 youth population.

Chart 8
Average counts of youth under community supervision, by province and territory, 2010/2011



1. Excludes data from Nova Scotia and Quebec.

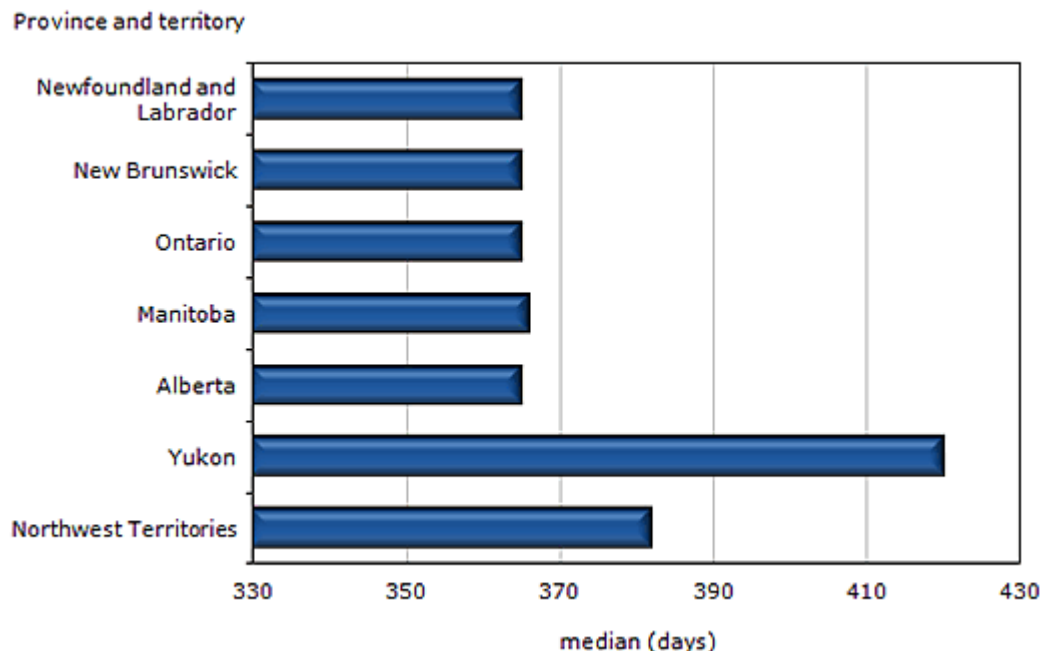
Note: Counts are based upon the average number of youth in community supervision at any given point in time. Rates are calculated per 10,000 youth population (12 to 17 years) using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Rates may not match those previously published in other reports.

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

As has continually been the case, the majority (91%) of youth under community supervision in 2010/2011 were on probation.²⁶ Youth on probation remain in the community and are subject to a number of conditions such as keeping the peace, residing at a particular address, and participating in rehabilitative programming (YCJA 2002). The median number of days youth were sentenced to probation was longest in Yukon at 420 days and the Northwest Territories at 382 days. (Chart 9).²⁷

Chart 9

Median number of days for youth sentenced to probation, by province and territory, 2010/2011



Note: Excludes data from Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Nunavut.

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

Probation was the most common type of community supervision across all reporting provinces and territories, though to a lesser extent in British Columbia. British Columbia was the only jurisdiction to record a substantial proportion (39%) of youth under community supervision who were involved in intensive support and supervision programs (ISSP) introduced in the *YCJA* as an alternative to custody.²⁸ Like probation, ISSPs are served in the community under conditions, but provide closer monitoring and support than probation orders.

Text box 1
Status of youth on initial entry into correctional services

Information on youth in the correctional system is generally analysed using average counts or admissions data. However, another way to examine the involvement of youth in the correctional system is by looking at the legal status of individuals at the point of initial entry into the system. This method is similar to counting admissions, yet each person is only counted once regardless of a change in legal status.

In 2010/2011, data on the initial entry of youth into correctional services were available for six provinces and territories. In four of the six reporting jurisdictions (Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Ontario, and the Northwest Territories), probation was the most common point of initial entry for youth. In the other two reporting jurisdictions, remand was the most common point of initial entry for youth in Manitoba, and other community supervision was the most common point of initial entry for youth in Yukon.

Text box 1 table
Initial entry of youth in correctional services, by type of supervision and by province and territory, 2010/2011

Type of correctional service	Newfoundland and Labrador	New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Yukon	Northwest Territories
	percent					
Custody	6.8	17.8	37.1	52.3	38.5	14.3
Remand	3.6	17.3	35.7	47.3	38.5	11.4
Sentenced custody	3.2	0.5	1.4	5.0	0.0	2.9
Community supervision	93.2	82.2	62.9	47.7	61.5	85.7
Probation	60.1	58.1	56.0	24.2	19.2	85.7
Other community supervision	33.1	24.1	6.8	23.5	42.3	0.0
Total correctional services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Integrated Correctional Services Survey.

Summary

On any given day in 2010/2011, there were about 14,800 youth (aged 12 to 17 at the time their offence was committed) in Canada’s correctional system (excluding Quebec and youth under community supervision in Nova Scotia). The rate of youth in corrections has been generally declining since 2005/2006, including a 6% drop between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011. The lowest rate of youth in correctional services in 2010/2011 was in British Columbia, at 33 per 10,000 youth, while the highest rate was in the Northwest Territories at 254 per 10,000 youth.

As in previous years, most (90%) youth in correctional services in 2010/2011 were under community supervision. On any given day, there were just over 13,300 youth serving a community supervision sentence in 2010/2011, 91% of whom were on probation. The remaining youth were serving an intensive support and supervision order, a deferred custody and supervision order, or a community portion of a custody and supervision order.

There were about 1,500 youth (10%) in custody on any given day (excluding Quebec). Of these, just over half were in remand (54%) and 44% were in sentenced custody. Of youth in sentenced custody, 53% were in secure custody, while 47% were in open custody.

Crimes committed by youth admitted to sentenced custody tend to be non-violent. More specifically, 61% of admissions involved property offences, other *Criminal Code* offences or other federal/provincial statute offences, while 39% involved violent offences. Youth in custody tended to be disproportionately Aboriginal.

Data sources

Data used in this article are drawn from three surveys conducted by Statistics Canada: the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, the Integrated Correctional Services Survey and the Corrections Key Indicator Report (KIR) for Young offenders. The data are provided by the various provincial and territorial ministries and agencies that administer correctional services across the country. The surveys are conducted annually, on a fiscal-year (April to March) basis. For additional information, refer to CANSIM tables 251-0008 to 251-0017.

The **Youth Custody and Community Services Survey (YCCS)** collects data on the nature and case characteristics of youth admissions to correctional services. For trend data, the following omissions are noted: Prince Edward Island (2005/2006) Nova Scotia (2005/2006, 2009/2010, and 2010/2011), Saskatchewan (2005/2006, 2009/2010, and 2010/2011), British Columbia (2005/2006, 2009/2010, and 2010/2011) and Nunavut (2005/2006, 2009/2010, and 2010/2011). Also, youth characteristics related to sex, Aboriginal identity and age at admission were unavailable for the above provinces and territories as well as Quebec.

The **Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS)** is a micro data survey, currently being implemented, and is intended to eventually replace the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey. The ICSS collects person-level descriptive data and characteristics information on youth offenders. Jurisdictions reporting youth correctional data to the ICSS include Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia.

The **Corrections Key Indicator Report (KIR) for Young Offenders** collects information used to calculate the average counts of youth in correctional services. Typically, correctional officials perform daily counts in their facilities and monthly counts of offenders under community supervision. Average count statistics, collected through the KIR, are more representative of youth serving longer term custody and community supervision sentences. They are also the count used to calculate incarceration rates. The following exclusions are noted for trend data: Prince Edward Island (2005/2006 for community data), Nova Scotia (2005/2006, 2009/2010, and 2010/2011 for community data), Quebec (2005/2006, 2009/2010, and 2010/2011), and the Northwest Territories (2005/2006 for community data).

References

Department of Justice Canada. 2011. *The Youth Criminal Justice Act: Summary and Background*. Ottawa. (accessed June 4, 2012).

Statistics Canada. 2012. Special tabulation, based on 2006 Census of Population.

Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA), S.C. 2002. c. 1, Part 4 s.55(1) and s.55(2).

Notes

1. Percent change in the rate from 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 for total correctional services excludes Nova Scotia and Quebec.
2. Percent change in the rate from 2005/2006 to 2010/2011 for total correctional services excludes Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and the Northwest Territories.
3. Proportion may be slightly under represented due to Nova Scotia only providing data for custody.
4. Community supervision includes probation, community portion of custody and supervision order, deferred custody and supervision order, and intensive support and supervision programs.
5. Excludes data from Quebec as well as community supervision data from Nova Scotia.
6. Data published by Alberta's Ministry of the Solicitor General and Public Security are lower than the data published by Statistics Canada due to different counting methodologies. The numbers in Table 2 represent movement from one status in correctional services to another. For instance, an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody is counted as one admission to remand and one

admission to sentenced custody. Alberta uses a different methodology whereby an admission to custody is counted once, regardless of a change in status.

7. The nine reporting jurisdictions were Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.
8. Percent change in rate from 2005/2006 to 2010/2011 for total correctional services excludes Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Nunavut.
9. See Note 5.
10. Represents the age of the young person at the time of the admission. Excludes youth where the age was unknown. Excludes individuals 18 years of age or older who were 12 to 17 at the time the offence was committed.
11. Excludes data from Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and Nunavut.
12. See Note 11.
13. The eight reporting jurisdictions in 2010/2011 were Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.
14. Refers to youth who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the Indian Act of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.
15. Excludes data from Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Nunavut.
16. See Note 14.
17. Includes a small percentage (about 1%) of youth serving Provincial Director Remand. Provincial Director Remand is used to hold a youth in custody following the breach of community supervision conditions or a custody and community supervision order pursuant to a warrant issued by the provincial director.
18. Excludes data from Quebec.
19. See Note 1.
20. The seven reporting jurisdictions in 2010/2011 were Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.
21. Admissions that involved more than one offence are represented by the most serious offence. Excludes admissions in which the most serious offence was unknown.
22. See Note 18.
23. Excludes data from Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Nunavut. Excludes releases from remand for which the period of time spent was unknown.
24. See Note 5.
25. Percent change in rate from 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 for total correctional services excludes Nova Scotia and Quebec. Percent change in rate from 2005/2006 to 2010/2011 for total correctional services excludes Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Northwest Territories.
26. See Note 5.
27. The seven reporting jurisdictions in 2010/2011 were Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Time served refers to the aggregate time served or the total number of days a person spent upon completion of an uninterrupted period of time under a particular status.
28. Each province and territory has the option of setting up intensive support and supervision programs (ISSP). In 2010/2011, ISSP were available in Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

Detailed data tables

Table 1
Average counts of youth in correctional services, Canada, 2010/2011

Type of correctional service	2010/2011		rate ¹	Percent change in rate 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 ²	Percent change in rate 2005/2006 to 2010/2011 ³
	number	percent			
Custody⁴					
Remand	820	6	4	-5	9
Sentenced custody	669	5	3	-5	-30
Secure custody	352	2	2	-3	-25
Open custody	317	2	2	-7	-34
Provincial director remand	16	0	0	-6	4
Total	1,505	10	8	-5	-12
Community supervision^{4, 5}					
Probation	12,141	82	65	-6	-14
Intensive support and supervision program	425	3	2	0	70
Deferred custody and supervision order	422	3	2	-4	-6
Community portion of a custody and supervision order	328	2	2	-17	-20
Total	13,315	90	71	-6	-12
Total correctional services^{4, 6}	14,820	100	79	-6	-12

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. Percent change in rate from 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 for community supervision and total correctional services excludes data from Nova Scotia and Quebec.

3. Percent change in rate from 2005/2006 to 2010/2011 excludes data from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Northwest Territories.

4. Excludes data from Quebec.

5. Excludes data from Nova Scotia.

6. Given the unavailability of data on community supervision from Nova Scotia in 2010/2011, the total number of youth under correctional services may be under-estimated. The rate excludes both custody and community supervision counts in Nova Scotia.

Note: Counts are based upon the average number of youth in correctional services on any given day.

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

Table 2
Admissions of youth to custody and community supervision, by province and territory,
2010/2011

Province and territory	Custody		Community supervision		Total correctional services		Percent change in total rate 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 ²	Percent change in total rate 2005/2006 to 2010/2011 ³
	number	rate ¹	number	rate ¹	number	rate ¹		
Newfoundland and Labrador	125	36	359	105	484	141	-11	-35
Prince Edward Island	84	75	237	211	321	286	5	..
Nova Scotia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	501	96	979	187	1,480	283	-14	-16
Quebec	3,259	59	11,017	200	14,276	260	1	20
Ontario	7,511	76	7,965	81	15,476	156	-15	-30
Manitoba	2,467	244	2,338	231	4,805	475	-1	10
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta ⁴	2,196	80	4,260	155	6,456	235	-11	11
British Columbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon	68	270	61	242	129	512	7	50
Northwest Territories	68	174	115	295	183	470	-29	-19
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total⁵	16,279	81	27,331	135	43,610	216	-8	-8

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Rates are calculated per 10,000 youth population (12 to 17 years) using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

2. Percent change in rate from 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 for total correctional services excludes data from Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Nunavut.

3. Percent change in rate from 2005/2006 to 2010/2011 for total correctional services excludes data from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Nunavut.

4. Data published by Alberta's Ministry of the Solicitor General and Public Security are lower than the data published by Statistics Canada due to different counting methodologies. The numbers in this table represent movement from one status in correctional services to another. For instance, an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody is counted as one admission to remand and one admission to sentenced custody. Alberta uses a different methodology whereby an admission to custody is counted once, regardless of a change in status.

5. Excludes Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Nunavut.

Note: An admission is counted each time a person begins any type of custody or community program. The same person can be included several times in the admission counts where the individual moves from one type of legal status to another or re-enters the system in the same year.

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

Table 3
Average counts of youth in correctional services, by province and territory, 2010/2011

Province and territory	Custody		Community supervision		Total		Percent change in rate 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 ²	Percent change in rate 2005/2006 to 2010/2011 ³
	number	rate ¹	number	rate ¹	number	rate ¹		
Newfoundland and Labrador	16	5	316	92	332	97	-13	-34
Prince Edward Island	9	8	139	124	148	132	2	..
Nova Scotia	42	6	..	..	42	..	..	..
New Brunswick	43	8	557	106	600	115	-3	-4
Quebec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario	620	6	6,361	64	6,981	71	-8	-20
Manitoba	282	28	1,790	177	2,072	205	4	17
Saskatchewan	182	22	1,329	158	1,512	180	-7	-3
Alberta	160	6	1,770	65	1,930	70	-7	4
British Columbia	126	4	890	28	1,016	33	-6	-27
Yukon	3	11	23	90	25	101	-17	38
Northwest Territories	15	39	84	215	99	254	-13	..
Nunavut	7	18	56	140	63	157	-7	-6
Total⁴	1,505	8	13,315	71	14,820	79	-6	-12

.. not available for a specific reference period

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. Percent change in rate from 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 for total correctional services excludes Nova Scotia and Quebec.

3. Percent change in rate from 2005/2006 to 2010/2011 for total correctional services excludes Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Northwest Territories.

4. Excludes data from Quebec as well as community supervision data from Nova Scotia.

Note: Counts are based upon the average number of youth in correctional services on any given day.

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

Table 4
Average counts of youth in custody, by province and territory, 2010/2011

Province and territory	Remand		Secure custody		Open custody		Provincial director remand		Total		Percent change in rate from 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 ²	Percent change in rate from 2005/2006 to 2010/2011 ³
	#	rate ¹	#	rate ¹	#	rate ¹	#	rate ¹	#	rate ¹		
Newfoundland and Labrador	4	1	6	2	6	2	0	0	16	5	-32	-58
Prince Edward Island	1	1	3	2	5	4	0	0	9	8	0	77
Nova Scotia	12	2	4	1	24	4	2	0	42	6	-14	-18
New Brunswick	13	2	17	3	12	2	1	0	43	8	-22	-25
Quebec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario	368	4	126	1	126	1	0	0	620	6	-8	-24
Manitoba	191	19	49	5	30	3	13	1	282	28	10	38
Saskatchewan	66	8	63	8	53	6	0	0	182	22	-2	-5
Alberta	91	3	50	2	20	1	...	...	160	6	-6	-16
British Columbia	67	2	26	1	32	1	0	0	126	4	-6	-2
Yukon	2	7	0	1	1	3	0	0	3	11	-26	-4
Northwest Territories	4	10	5	12	7	17	0	0	15	39	12	-26
Nunavut	4	9	2	5	1	3	0	0	7	18	9	-37
Total⁴	820	4	352	2	317	2	16	0	1,505	8	-5	-12

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

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. Percent change in rate from 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 for total correctional services excludes Quebec.

3. Percent change in rate from 2005/2006 to 2010/2011 for total correctional services excludes Quebec.

4. Excludes data from Quebec.

Note: Counts are based upon the average number of youth in custody on any given day.

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

Table 5
Admissions of youth to remand and sentenced custody, by most serious offence and by province and territory, 2010/2011

Province and territory	Remand				Sentenced custody			
	Violent offences ¹	Property offences ²	Other Criminal Code offences ³	Other offences ⁴	Violent offences ¹	Property offences ²	Other Criminal Code offences ³	Other offences ⁴
	percent							
Newfoundland and Labrador	23	31	45	1	44	34	22	0
Prince Edward Island	23	36	18	23	20	28	28	24
Nova Scotia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	18	26	31	25	15	42	21	22
Quebec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario	31	22	34	13	35	24	18	23
Manitoba	64	25	10	1	80	18	2	0
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon	41	45	11	2	21	43	14	21
Northwest Territories	57	37	6	0	62	28	7	3
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	38	23	29	11	39	25	16	19

.. not available for a specific reference period

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

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

3. Other *Criminal Code* offences include violations such as failure to appear and breach of probation.

4. Other offences include, for example, drug-related offences, offences against the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* and other federal or provincial offences.

5. Data published by Alberta's Ministry of the Solicitor General and Public Security are lower than the data published by Statistics Canada due to different counting methodologies. The numbers in this table represent movement from one status in correctional services to another. For instance, an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody is counted as one admission to remand and one admission to sentenced custody. Alberta uses a different methodology whereby an admission to custody is counted once, regardless of a change in status.

Note: An admission is counted each time a person begins any type of custody or community program. The same person can be included several times in the admission counts where the individual moves from one type of legal status to another or re-enters the system in the same year. Admissions that involved more than one offence are represented by the most serious offence. Excludes admissions in which the most serious offence was unknown. Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 6
Average counts of youth under community supervision, by province and territory, 2010/2011

Province and territory	Probation		Intensive support and supervision program		Deferred custody and supervision order		Community portion of a custody and supervision order		Total		Percent change in rate from 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 ²	Percent change in rate from 2005/2006 to 2010/2011 ³
	#	rate ¹	#	rate ¹	#	rate ¹	#	rate ¹	#	rate ¹		
Newfoundland and Labrador	274	80	1	0	6	2	35	10	316	92	-12	-32
Prince Edward Island	130	116	0	0	0	0	9	8	139	124	3	..
Nova Scotia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick	511	98	0	0	37	7	9	2	557	106	-1	-2
Quebec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario	6,023	61	44	0	157	2	138	1	6,361	64	-8	-20
Manitoba	1,676	166	0	0	57	6	57	6	1,790	177	3	15
Saskatchewan	1,252	149	0	0	77	9	0	0	1,329	158	-8	-3
Alberta	1,622	59	30	1	67	2	51	2	1,770	65	-7	6
British Columbia	499	16	350	11	19	1	24	1	890	28	-6	-29
Yukon	21	83	1	3	0	2	1	3	23	90	-15	46
Northwest Territories	78	201	0	0	1	2	5	12	84	215	-16	..
Nunavut	55	139	0	0	0	0	0	1	56	140	-9	0
Total⁴	12,141	65	425	2	422	2	328	2	13,315	71	-6	-12

.. not available for a specific reference period

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. Percent change in rate from 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 for total correctional services excludes Nova Scotia and Quebec.

3. Percent change in rate from 2005/2006 to 2010/2011 for total correctional services excludes Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Northwest Territories.

4. Excludes data from Quebec and Nova Scotia.

Note: Counts are based upon the average number of youth under community supervision at month-end.

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