Calculating the Unit of Analysis for the YCCS Survey

The YCCS survey maintains two levels of data that describe the case-flow of youth within correctional facilities and programs: initial entry data and admission data. Initial entry data indicate at what point or type of supervision the youth first enters the youth corrections system. The second level, admission data, measures the movement of young offenders as admissions to different types of supervision.

The following example provides an illustration of how admissions for a unique young offender are calculated by the YCCS survey.

Example: Remand + Secure Custody + Open Custody + Probation (all served consecutively, within one fiscal year)

i) Initial entry:
1 initial entry to remand

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

In this example, the individual youth would generate one initial entry to remand. Typically, one unique youth should always be associated with one initial entry in a given reporting year. However, it is important to point out that if a young offender completes his/her disposition and once again re-enters the system after re-offending in the same reporting year, he/she will generate more than one initial entry.

Four admission counts would be generated in this case: one admission to remand; one admission to secure custody; one admission to open custody; and, one admission to probation. Again, one unique youth could have multiple admissions to similar and different levels of supervision in one reporting period.

It is also important to point out that youth transferred from one facility to another while still under the same level of supervision are not counted as a new admission. As well, new admissions are not counted for young offenders placed in secure custody facilities for a period not exceeding 15 days following an administrative transfer from open custody, or for youth returning from a period of temporary absence.