



# Analysis of the trajectories

of First Nations youth  
subject to the Youth  
Protection Act

## ANALYSIS REPORT

COMPONENT 2:  
Analysis of data  
from the AS-480  
statistical reports







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The publication is also available in French under the title: *Projet d'analyse des trajectoires des jeunes des Premières Nations assujettis à la loi sur la protection de la jeunesse*



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## INTRODUCTION / METHODOLOGY



### 1. PRESENTATION OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT

Driven by the goal to build a shared body of knowledge on the well-being of First Nations children and families and the youth protection and placement services made available to them, the Clinical Advisory Committee for the First Nations of Quebec (CAC) and its partners, namely, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC), the Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux du Québec (MSSS), the Association des Centres jeunesse du Québec (ACJQ), the Association Québécoise d'établissements de santé et de services sociaux (AQESSS) and the First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Health and Social Services Commission (FNQLHSSC), launched a research project to that end in April 2009. This research project comes on the heels of discussions bearing on the possible overrepresentation of Aboriginal youth among the clients subject to the *Youth Protection Act* (YPA) as well on the impact of the amendments made to the Act (Bill 125).<sup>1</sup> Three overarching objectives were set: 1) gather conclusive data on the well-being of First Nations children and their families as well as on the services they receive; 2) produce data analyses to help improve planning, collaboration and interventions; and 3) contribute to First Nations autonomy with respect to their data and its interpretation.

In sum, the objectives guide the efforts to locate all of the types and sources of data on First Nations youth and analyze them to provide concrete information on any changes in well-being experienced by First Nations youth in the youth protection system. The analysis was therefore divided into three components: 1) an analysis of AANDC financial data and clients; 2) an analysis of the MSSS statistical reports (AS-480 A and G); and, finally, 3) a comparative analysis of the trajectories of youth subject to the YPA.

### 2. ANALYSIS OBJECTIVES

At the beginning of the project, Component 2 was divided into three general objectives, which were in turn broken down into specific objectives for data analysis:

1) Compare the situation between First Nations youth living on reserve with the rest of Quebec youth in terms of the categories of information associated with placements found in the AS-480 (G) and AS-480 (A) reports.

- What are the primary forms of maltreatment experienced by First Nations youth?
- What was the total number of First Nations and non-Aboriginal children who were subject to an intervention process?
- What was the average duration of intervention processes completed during the year?

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1) The amendments to the YPA were tabled in October 2005 and became effective in July 2007.



- What are the placement categories identified in the AS-480 reports and how are they defined?
- What was the total number of new intervention processes that required a placement measure?

2) Conduct an analysis on the trends observed from one year to the next.

- What were the trends in First Nations youth placements?
- What were the trends in non-Aboriginal youth placements?
- What were the results of the comparison between the trends observed among First Nations and non-Aboriginal youth?

3) Investigate the possibility of producing an estimate of the population size and proportion of the First Nations youth living off reserve who were not specifically identified in the AS-480 reports.

- Is it possible to estimate the population size and proportion of First Nations youth living off reserve? If yes, how would this be achieved? What is the size of this population segment?

Following an analysis of the raw data obtained from the MSSS, it became clear that the data harvested from the AS-480 statistical reports related to the entire intervention process leading up to but not necessarily including placement measures.<sup>2</sup> As a result, the wording of the first two analysis objectives were modified to reflect the need to not only integrate the data found in the AS-480 reports regarding placements, but also to conduct an analysis of the intervention processes spearheaded by youth centres: 1) compare the situation between First Nations youth living on reserve with Quebec youth in terms of the categories of information associated with the intervention process (including placements) found in the AS-480 (G) and AS-480 (A) reports; and 2) conduct a phase-by-phase analysis of the intervention process on the trends observed from one year to the next. Finally, the third objective—to investigate the possibility of producing an estimate of the population size and proportion of First Nations youth living off reserve who were not specifically identified in the AS-480 reports—remained unchanged.

### 3. DATA COLLECTION

For the purposes of this project, the following four fiscal years were chosen for the reference period: 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. For each fiscal year (April 1 to March 31), the AS-480 statistical reports were completed by all youth centres and submitted to the Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux du Québec (MSSS).

The AS-480 statistical reports are public documents, and the AS-480 General (G) and Aboriginal (A) re-

2) The data collected do not bear solely on the number of children placed in out-of-home care. Given the initial goal of primarily focusing on categories of information relating to placements (see objectives 1 and 2 above), the analysis objectives were reviewed in order to reflect the information found in the AS-480 (A) and (G) reports.







ports for the years covered by this study were obtained via a request for access to information. Microsoft Excel documents containing the relevant raw data and statistical tables were sent electronically.

#### 4. NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

The data on Quebec youth between the ages of 0 and 17 was obtained from the Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux in May 2011. This data was compiled through a variety of sources, which were specified in the Excel document, namely: 1) demographic estimates produced by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, population projections based on the 2001 census (MSSS, 2003 and 2005); 2) data drawn from the report: "*La population du Québec par territoire des centres locaux de services, 1981 à 2031*," 2011 edition; and 3) population projections for July 1, from 2006 to 2031, using estimates based on the 2006 census.

General data on the total population of First Nations living on and off reserve in Quebec and the 0-17 age group were obtained from Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC Regional Office, 2011). Information complementary to the data found in AS-480 (G) and (A) was particularly useful for determining the proportion of children placed in care in relation to the total population, the 0-17 age group and the place of residence (on or off reserve).

Please note that the First Nations population data provided by AANDC includes data for all non-agreement First Nations communities in Quebec (except for the community of Akwesasne) as well as for agreement First Nations communities (Cree and Naskapi nations). It is important to keep in mind that the population data may in fact be higher than reported because newborns are not automatically registered in the Indian Register (AANDC) during their first year of life.

According to AANDC (May 2011), the data on the Cree and Naskapi nations compiled by AANDC using the Indian registration system is less reliable because these nations have concluded agreements with the Quebec government. It was therefore suggested and accordingly decided that, for the purposes of this analysis, MSSS data be used.

In the context of Component 2, the population data harvested from the two AS-480 statistical reports for analysis includes the number of children affected by each step of the intervention process and the number of placement measures. The following table, included for information purposes only, presents the institutions that offer youth protection services, the AS-480 report produced by the institutions from which the data were drawn, and the Aboriginal communities located in their region.<sup>3</sup>


3) The Aboriginal communities served by the youth centres are not defined in the AS-480 reports. This table therefore presents knowledge acquired in the field and validated by the directors of youth protection. The table does not include the institutions managed by First Nations agencies and that provide services to Aboriginal populations living on or off reserve (e.g. Foyer Mishta-An Auass located in Uashat Mak Mani-Utenam).



Region	Institution	AS-480 (G)	AS-480 (A)	Aboriginal communities found in the regions served by the institutions
01	Centre jeunesse du Bas-St-Laurent	x		
02	Centre jeunesse du Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean	x	x	Mashteuiatsh
03	Centre jeunesse de Québec	x	x	Wendake
04	Centre jeunesse de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	x	x	Opitciwan, Wemotaci, Odanak, Wôlinak
05		x		
06	Centre jeunesse de l'Estrie (Villa Marie-Claire Inc.)	x		-
07	Centre jeunesse de Montréal, Batshaw	x	x	
08	Centre, Établissements Havre Jeunesse and Elizabeth House	x	x	Kitigan Zibi, Barriere Lake
	Centre jeunesse de l'Outaouais			Kitcisakik, Pikogan, Lac Simon, Wolf Lake*, Long Point, Eagle Village-Kipawa, Timiskaming
	Centre jeunesse de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	x	x	Essipit, Betsiamites, Uashat-Maliothenam, Mamit Innuat (Ekuanitshit, La Romaine, Pakua Shipi), Matimekush, Natashquan
09	Centre de protection et de réadaptation de la Côte-Nord	x	x	Listuguj, Gesgapegiag, Gespeg*
11		x		-
12	Centre jeunesse de la Gaspésie/Les Îles	x		-
13	Centre jeunesse de Chaudière-Appalaches	x	x	Manawan
14	Centre jeunesse de Laval	x	x	Kanesatake
15	Centre jeunesse de Lanaudière	x	x	Kahnawake, Akwesasne*
16	Centre jeunesse des Laurentides	x		Kuujuarapik, Umiujaq, Inukjuak, Puvirnituq, Akulivik, Ivujvik, Salluit, Kangiqjuaq, Quaqaq, Kangisuk, Aupaluk, Tasiujaq, Kuujjuaq, Kangiqsualujjuaq
17	Centre jeunesse de la Montérégie			
	Ungava Tulattavik Health Centre (Inuit) **			
		x		Waswanipi, Oujé-Bougoumou, Mistissini, Nemiscau, Waskaganish, Eastmain, Wemindji, Chisasibi, Whapmagoostui
18	Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay			

\* Although the Aboriginal communities listed are located in the same region as certain institutions, they do not necessary receive services from these institutions owing to an absence of resources in their area. However, in the case of Wolf Lake, the members of this communities with a band number can receive services from the regional youth centre. Finally, it is highly likely that members of the Naskapi nation receive services from the North Shore youth centre (09).





Finally, it is important to define the term "placement" in the context of the AS-480 reports. All placements must be governed by legislation (YPA, YCJA or ARHSSS). A child may be placed with an institutional resource (e.g. group home) or a non-institutional resource (e.g. family-type resource). Family-type resources comprise foster homes, which in turn include third parties to whom children are "entrusted." Two types of people may be included in the definition of "third party" type resource: 1) relatives who are recognized as a foster home by the health and social services agency, or 2) relatives who provide the child with a foster home despite not being recognized as a foster home. When the child's relatives are not designated as foster homes, the placement of children in their care is not registered in the AS-480 reports. An additional challenge lies in accounting for Aboriginal placements: Data on the children placed in foster homes that are not officially recognized by the health and social services agencies are managed by the First Nations agencies operating inside the community and are therefore not included in the placement data in the AS-480 reports.

With the amendments made to the *Youth Protection Act* (YPA), when a decision is made to remove a child from his or her family environment, efforts must be made to place that child in the care of persons who are most important to him to her ("third party" type resources). However, the practice of entering information on this type of placement in the SIRTf system varies from one youth centre to another.

This type of placement is also overseen by First Nations agencies operating within the communities; as a result, "third party" type foster homes are governed by First Nations agencies and are therefore not documented in the SIRTf system of the regional youth centre (e.g. the Atikamekw communities manage their own placement system<sup>4</sup>). In light of the above, it is important to keep in mind that the placements recorded in the AS-480 reports do not include all the "third party" placements of non-Aboriginal and First Nations youth.

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4) Following an agreement signed on March 1, 2000, a provisional agreement was concluded between the Conseil de la Nation Atikamekw (CNA), the Centre jeunesse Mauricie et Centre-du-Québec, the Centre jeunesse Lanaudière and their directors of youth protection (DYP). This agreement states that all new cases brought to the attention of the Atikamekw social services or the DYP involving an Atikamekw child or youth living in Manawan, Wemotaci or the Haute-Mauricie may be processed as per the Système d'intervention d'autorité Atikamekw (SIAA). The community of Opitciwan has its own intervention system. The SIAA allows CNA social services to intervene when a child's security and development are in danger and with young offenders (SIAA, 2012).







## 5. LIMITATIONS OF DATA

As with any analysis, limitations do exist. For the purposes of this data analysis, the population segment selected for the Aboriginal component was the non-agreement First Nations population. The Context section of this document makes certain distinctions regarding the Cree, Naskapi and Inuit populations, where possible. However, given the need to re-evaluate the reliability of existing data on these populations and the choice made to gear the study towards non-agreement First Nations populations, it was decided to avoid processing and analyzing this category of data.

No institution or region was clearly identified as official service provider for the Naskapi population living in the community of Kawawachikamach. However, by relying on knowledge acquired in the field, it appears that these services are rendered by the North Shore region (09), and that the children are placed in and around Sept-Îles. Given the nature of the AS-480 report, which collects masses of data without specifying communities, it was impossible to remove the Naskapi from the calculations to identify only the First Nations from non-agreement communities.

The population data obtained following a request to the MSSS (total Quebec population between the ages of 0 and 17) and to AANDC (total First Nations population in Quebec and total First Nations population between the ages of 0 and 17 in Quebec) allowed for pertinent comparisons. However, it is important to remember that the analyses presented in this report aim to uncover general trends over a five-year period only.

Finally, when interpreting data from the AS-480 (A) and (G) reports, the following must be taken into account:

- 1) The AS-480 reports do not provide community context.
- 2) Some data was marked as not available or not applicable; this was particularly true of data from the Ungava Tulattavik Health Centre (region 17) and the Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay (region 18), which had an impact on how well these regions were represented in the data. However, these data were not included in the comparative analyses and did not affect the analyses presented.



## SECTION 1: CONTEXT

### 1. THE AS-480 STATISTICAL REPORTS: DEFINITIONS

The annual AS-480 statistical report must be completed by "all institutions, whether public institutions or private institutions under agreement, pursuing the mission adopted by child and youth protection centres or rehabilitation centres for young persons and mothers with adjustment problems" [translation] (ASSS, 2010). The resulting statistical tables present "non-financial quantitative data relating to the activities of youth centres." [translation] (ASSS, 2010).

Since 2005-2006, the institutions (youth centres and health centres) have had to produce the two following statistical reports on a yearly basis:

- 1) **AS-480 General (G):** This report presents data for all Quebec youth and Quebec Aboriginal youth (First Nations and Inuit), as well as "all the institution's activities including activities involving Aboriginal people living in communities having concluded a contribution agreement" [translation] (MSSS, 2010).
- 2) **AS-480 Aboriginal (A):** This report presents data pertaining to Quebec First Nations youth only (excluding data from regions 17 and 18), and deals specifically with the "activities involving Aboriginal people<sup>5</sup> having concluded a contribution agreement" [translation] (MSSS, 2010).


The 2005-06 fiscal year was a transition year, and AS-480 (G) did not yet include data on Quebec Aboriginal populations. Quebec Aboriginal population data was included in AS-480 (G) as of 2006-07.

There are a number of variations in the way some types of information are recorded in the two reports. In the AS-480 (A) report, the following data are not recorded separately:

- Number of the institution's resources, by type of placement
- Number of available places in the institution's placement resources on March 31, by type of placement
- Distribution of full-time equivalents (FTE) among the institution's personnel
- Days spent in care and number of users (non-institutional resources)

5) The correct terminology is "First Nations" rather than "Aboriginal"; by definition, "Aboriginal people" consist of First Nations (including the Cree and Naskapi nations), the Inuit and the Métis (FNQLHSSC, 2007).





Generally speaking, the AS-480 report records, among other things, details on the type of resources offered to young people in youth protection, case evaluation and orientation, report details by form of maltreatment, the region of origin of the person placed in care, the breakdown of placements made according to the *Youth Protection Act (YPA)*, *An Act Respecting Health Services and Social Services (ARHSS)*, and the *Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)*, as well as demographic data.

For the purposes of this analysis, focus has been placed on data relating to the intervention process and the placement of users in care, using the AS-480 (G) and (A) reports for the years covered by this study (from 2005-2010). More specifically, the categories of variables analyzed were as follows:

- Youth intake (requests processed, reports not retained, reports retained, reports processed, new cases under the YPA, known but inactive cases under the YPA, active cases under the YPA, total cases)
- Evaluation/orientation: YPA – case orientations conducted during the year, by orientation outcome and follow-up
- Number of reports retained during the year, by form of maltreatment
- Number of cases subject to the implementation of new protective measures, by form of maltreatment
- Number of users subject to an intervention
- Number of users in care, by type of resource
- Number of days spent in care (YPA/ARHSS/YCJA)

**Take note:**

For purposes of further study, it may eventually prove useful to include the following variables in the analysis:

- Number of children placed in care (by age and type of placement)
- Number of new placements (by year and type of placement)
- Average duration of these measures

A list of all the variables recorded in the AS-480 (G) and (A) statistical reports have been created (see Appendix 2).





## 2. POPULATION DATA

Data on the Quebec population in general as well as on the Aboriginal population in Quebec were compiled to perform a pertinent comparison.

### 2.1 Breakdown of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations in Quebec

According to Table 1.1, the First Nations population has been steadily increasing since 2004. In 2009, 72 351 individuals were recorded in a census as non-agreement First Nations. This trend was also observed in the Cree, Naskapi and Inuit populations. The number of First Nations members living on reserve (in their communities and on Crown land) varied between 33 870 and 36 473 individuals between 2004 and 2009; the number of First Nations members living off reserve varied between 18 341 and 19 875 individuals. Finally, in 2009, First Nations represented close to 1% of the Quebec population (1.07% including the Inuit population).

**Table 1.1: Breakdown of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations in Quebec, 2004-2009**

Population/year		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Non-agreement First Nations*	On <sup>a</sup>	33 870	34 370	34 866	35 340	35 900	36 473
	Off <sup>b</sup>	18 341	18 175	19 065	19 148	19 626	19 875
	Total	52 211	52 545	53 931	54 488	55 526	56 348
Naskapi*		599	623	636	672	676	695
Cree**		13 813	14 117	14 336	14 631	14 973	15 308
Inuit**		10 568	10 804	10 952	11 156	11 344	11 534
Total pop. - First Nations		66 623	67 285	68 903	69 791	71 175	72 351
Total pop. - Aboriginal		77 191	78 089	79 855	80 947	82 159	83 885
Total pop. - Non-Aboriginal		7 458 738	7 504 822	7 551 697	7 605 085	7 669 518	7 730 177
Total pop - Province of Quebec**		7 535 929	7 582 911	7 631 552	7 686 032	7 752 037	7 814 062

<sup>a</sup> Refers to individuals living on reserve (in a community and on Crown land)

<sup>b</sup> Refers to individuals living off reserve

\* Source: INAC, Quebec Regional Office (March 2011, January 2012)

\*\* Source: MSSS, 2010 (May 2011)



## 2.2 Breakdown of Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals between the ages of 0 and 17 in Quebec

According to Table 1.2, the number of First Nations youth between the ages of 0 and 17 steadily increased between 2004 and 2008. In 2009, this number dropped to 14 945 individuals. This population segment represents 1.4% of Quebec youth.

**Table 1.2: Breakdown of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children between the ages of 0 and 17 in Quebec, 2004-2009**

Population/year		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
							N	%
Non-agreement First Nations *	On <sup>a</sup>	11 431	11 457	11 494	11 479	11 551	11 477	0.75%
	Off <sup>b</sup>	3 406	3 441	3 454	3 537	3 515	3 468	0.23%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14 837</b>	<b>14 898</b>	<b>14 948</b>	<b>15 016</b>	<b>15 066</b>	<b>14 945</b>	<b>0.98%</b>
Naskapi*		213	239	237	261	246	246	0.02%
Cree**		5 177	5 203	5 597	5 673	5 789	5 900	0.39%
Inuit**		4 397	4 378	4 630	4 720	4 737	4 766	0.31%
<b>Total pop. - First Nations</b>		<b>20 227</b>	<b>20 340</b>	<b>20 782</b>	<b>20 950</b>	<b>21 101</b>	<b>21 091</b>	<b>1.38%</b>
<b>Total pop. - Aboriginal</b>		<b>24 624</b>	<b>24 718</b>	<b>25 412</b>	<b>25 670</b>	<b>25 838</b>	<b>25 857</b>	<b>1.69%</b>
<b>Total pop. - Non-Aboriginal</b>		<b>1 520 376</b>	<b>1 511 846</b>	<b>1 522 513</b>	<b>1 516 904</b>	<b>1 510 006</b>	<b>1 502 636</b>	<b>98.31%</b>
<b>Total pop. - Province of Quebec</b>		<b>1 545 000</b>	<b>1 536 564</b>	<b>1 547 925</b>	<b>1 542 574</b>	<b>1 535 844</b>	<b>1 528 493</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Source: INAC, Quebec Regional Office (March 2011, January 2012)

\*\* Source: MSSS, 2010 (May 2011)

6) En ce qui concerne les Naskapis, à ce jour, il n'est pas possible de les identifier dans les AS-480.

## SECTION 2: ANALYSIS OF THE INTERVENTION PROCESS

This section serves to meet the analysis objectives for this component. Data from the AS-480 (G) and (A) reports bearing on the intervention process implemented by youth centres and the placement of youth by type of care were analyzed and the trends observed among non-agreement First Nations and non-Aboriginals were compared.

### 3. ANALYSIS OF THE INTERVENTION PROCESS: FROM REPORTS TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES

This section presents the main data on reports, evaluations, orientations and the implementation of protective measures.

#### 3.1 Reports

For the MSSS and the youth centres, a report refers to any situation involving a child between the ages of 0 and 17 that is reported to the Director of Youth Protection (DYP) by a person who believes that the child's security or development is or may be in danger. If more than one person (reporter) brings a situation to the attention of the DYP for a given child, a report is drafted for each reporter. Similarly, if one reporter brings the situation of several children to the attention of the DYP, a report is drafted for each child. Finally, in the event where a person contacts the DYP to provide additional information, this information is added to an existing report.

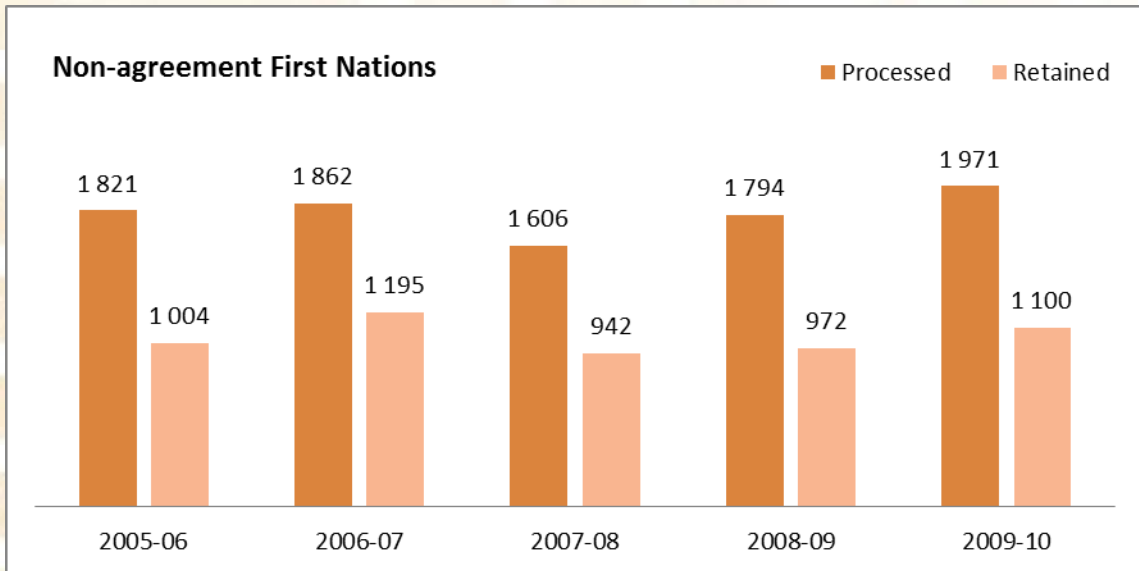
##### 3.1.1 Retained and processed reports

In the AS-480 statistical reports, the reports are counted in the year (April to March) for which the service end date is recorded. The processed reports correspond to the total number of reports that were either retained or not retained during the year. Figures 2.1 and 2.2 thus present the changes in the number of processed and retained reports for non-agreement First Nations (thus excluding regions 17 and 18) and non-Aboriginals (excluding non-agreement First Nations and regions 17 and 18).

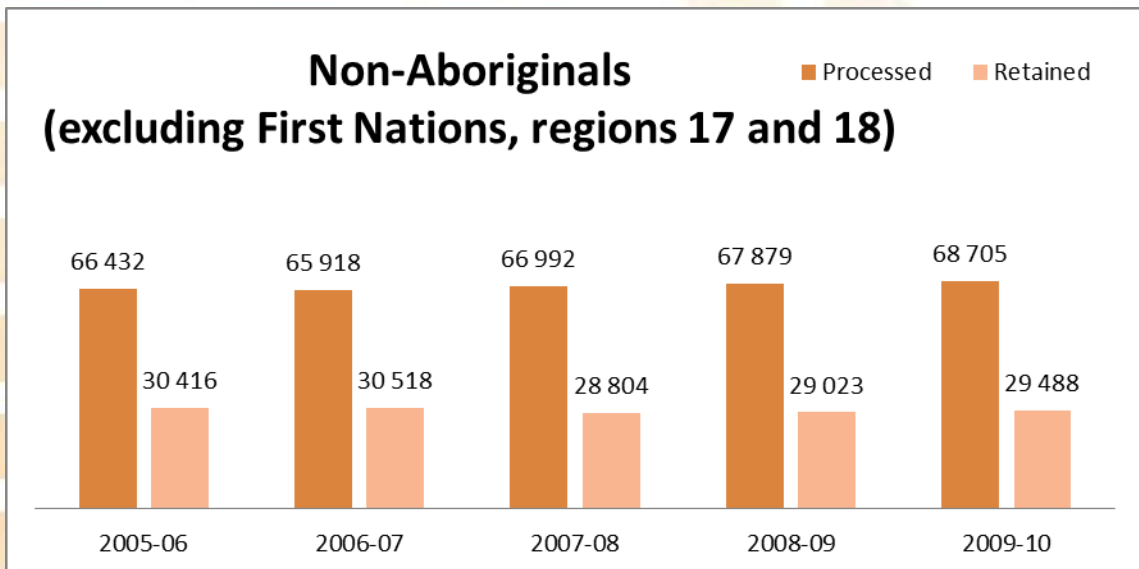




**Figure 2.1: Variations in the number of processed and retained reports for non-agreement First Nations youth in Quebec, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**



**Figure 2.2: Variations in the number of processed and retained reports for non-Aboriginal youth in Quebec, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**



The data presented in Table 2.2 show that:

- In the case on non-Aboriginals (excluding non-agreement First nations, regions 17 and 18), the total number of **processed reports** (retained and non retained) fluctuated from one year to the next. Between 2005-06 and 2006-07, there was a decrease in the total number of reports, followed by a gradual increase starting in 2007-08. In 2009-10, the total number of processed reported reached 68 705, for an incidence rate of 44.95 per 1 000 non-Aboriginal children between the ages of 0 and 17.
- There was an average of 67 185 processed reports per year over the five years covered by the study, which represents an incidence rate of 43.70 per 1 000 non-Aboriginal children between the ages of 0 and 17.
- In the case of non-agreement First Nations, the variations in the number of processed reports resembled those observed for non-Aboriginals, but in different proportions. In fact, between 2005-06 and 2009-10, the number of processed reports steadily increased, except in 2007-08, which experienced a significant drop in processed reports (-256 reports). More specifically, in 2005-06, there were 1 821 processed report, for an incidence rate of 158.69 per 1 000 First Nations children between the ages of 0 and 17; in 2009-10, there were 1 971 processed reports, for an incidence rate of 173.40 per 1 000 children.
- There was an average of 1 811 reports per year for non-agreement First Nations over the five years covered by the study, for an incidence rate of 157.85 per 1 000 children; this average represented 2.7% of processed reports for non-Aboriginals. In the case of non-Aboriginals, 67 815 reports were processed between 2005-06 and 2009-10, for an incidence rate of 43.70 per 1 000 children.
- Finally, if the number of reports processed between 2005-06 and 2009-10 (1 811 reports) are compared against the number of First Nations youth between the ages of 0 and 17 living on reserve (in their communities and on Crown land, see Table 1.2), it appears that 15.8% of First Nations youth were the subject of a processed report. Comparatively, 4.4% of non-Aboriginal youth were the subject of a processed report; in other words, non-Aboriginal youth were the subject of 3.6 times fewer processed reports than First Nations youth.
- Note the following statistics for the **retention of reports**: In the case of non-Aboriginals, between 2005-06 and 2009-10, less than half of the reports were retained (44.1%), for an average of 29 650 reports retained per year during the five years covered by the study. The number of



retained reports increased significantly between 2005-06 and 2006-07, decreased in 2007-08 and then steadily increased between 2008-09 and 2009-10. As such, in 2005-06, 30 416 reports were retained, for an incidence rate of 19.72 per 1 000 non-Aboriginal children between the ages of 0 and 17; and in 2009-10, 29 488 reports were retained, for an incidence rate of 19.29 per 1 000 children.

- In the case of non-agreement First Nations, the situation presented differently. Despite a large decrease in the number of reports retained in 2007-08 (-253 reports), the number of retained reports increased over the course of the study and still represents most of the reports processed (57.6%). In 2005-06, 1 004 reports were retained, for an incidence rate of 87.49 per 1 000 First Nations children between the ages of 0 and 17; in 2009-10, 1 100 reports were retained, for an incidence rate of 96.77 per 1 000 children.
- For the five years covered by the study, an average of 1 043 reports per year were retained for non-agreement First Nations, for an incidence rate of 90.89 per 1 000 children.
- When comparing the average number of reports retained between 2005-06 and 2009-10 (1 043 reports) with the number of First Nations children between the ages of 0 and 17 living in their community (on reserve and on Crown land, see Table 1.2), it appears that 9.1% of First Nations children were the subject of a retained report. In comparison, 2% of non-Aboriginal youth were the subject of a retained report; in other words, non-Aboriginal youth were the subject of 4.55 times fewer retained reports than First Nations youth.

**Table 2.2: Reports for non-agreement First Nations and non-Aboriginals, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**

REPORTS		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010	
		First Nations <sup>a</sup>	Non-Aboriginal <sup>b</sup>	First Nations	Non-Aboriginal	First Nations	Non-Aboriginal	First Nations	Non-Aboriginal	First Nations	Non-Aboriginal
PROCESSED	N	1 821	66 432	1 862	65 918	1 606	66 992	1 794	67 879	1 971	68 705
	Incidence per 1 000 children between 0 and 17*	158.69	43.07	162.10	42.66	139.47	43.52	155.81	44.30	173.40	44.95
RETAINED	N	1 004	30 416	1 195	30 518	942	28 804	972	29 023	1 100	29 488
	% of reports retained	55.13%	45.79%	64.18%	46.30 %	58.66%	43.00%	54.18%	42.76%	55.81%	42.92%
	Incidence per 1 000 children between 0 and 17*	87.49	19.72	104.04	19.75	81.81	18.71	84.42	18.94	96.77	19.29

\* For First Nations: Incidence rate calculated based on the number of First Nations children between the ages of 0 and 17 (excluding children from regions 17 and 18) living on reserve (Calculation: number of reports/total number of children between the ages of 0 and 17 living on reserve \* 1000). For non-Aboriginals: Incidence rate calculated based on the number of children between the ages of 0 à 17 living in Quebec (excluding non-agreement First Nations, regions 17 and 18).

<sup>a</sup> Includes all non-agreement First Nations (excluding regions 17 and 18); data drawn from AS-480 (A).

<sup>b</sup> Includes all non-Aboriginals (excluding regions 17 and 18 and non-agreement First Nations); data drawn from AS-480 (G).



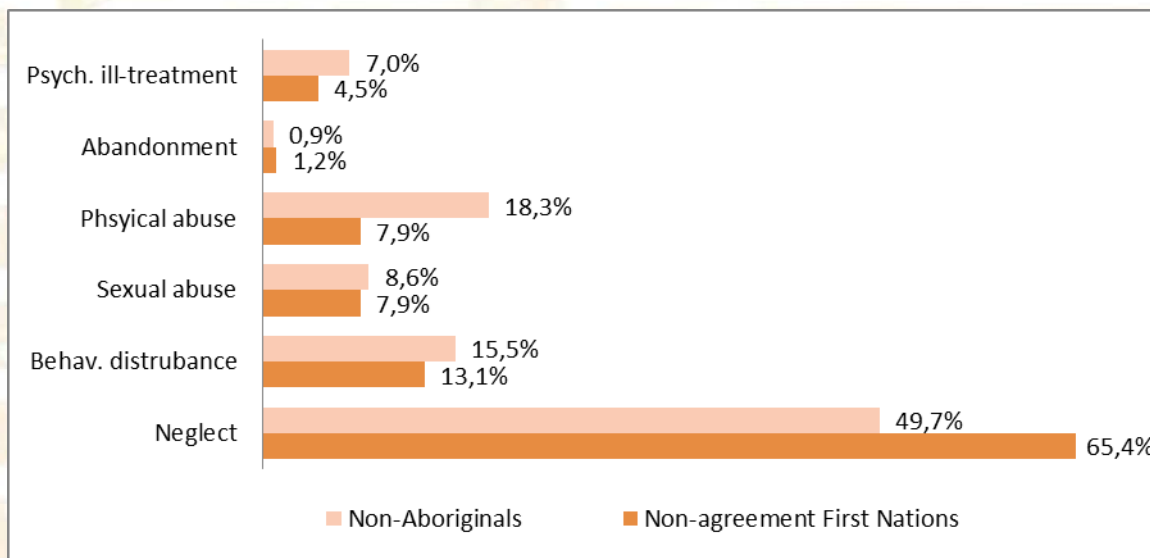


### 3.1.2 Forms of maltreatment recorded in retained reports

Each report is retained on the basis of one of the six forms of maltreatment identified in the AS-480 (G) and (A) reports: sexual abuse, physical abuse, abandonment, psychological ill-treatment (form of maltreatment added to the list in 2007-08; cases of psychological ill-treatment had until then largely been classified as "neglect"), serious behavioural disturbance and neglect (the addition of psychological ill-treatment as a form of maltreatment may explain the drop in reports of neglect in 2007-08, as seen in Table 2.3).

According to Figure 2.3, which illustrates the breakdown of reports retained between 2005-06 and 2009-10 by form of maltreatment, neglect was the main form of maltreatment identified in the reports retained for non-agreement First Nations (65.4%) and non-Aboriginals (49.7%). At the other end of the spectrum, for both population segments, abandonment was the least frequently cited form of maltreatment.

**Figure 2.3: Breakdown of reports retained between 2005-06 and 2009-10, by form of maltreatment**



Tables 2.3 and 2.4 provide further detail on the breakdown of retained reports, by number of retained reports and form of maltreatment. For example, in 2009-10, the three main forms of maltreatment recorded in retained reports for non-agreement First Nations were: 1) neglect (66.5%), 2) serious behavioural disturbance (12.5%) and 3) psychological ill-treatment (9.5%). For the same year, the main forms of maltreatment reported for non-Aboriginal youth were neglect (47.4%), physical abuse (19.5%) and psychological ill-treatment (13.5%). Moreover, between 2005-06 and 2009-10, neglect and serious behavioural disturbances remained the two most frequently cited forms of maltreatment of First Nations youth in retained reports. In the case of non-Aboriginal youth, since 2007-08, the most frequently cited forms of maltreatment have been neglect and physical abuse.



**Table 2.3: Reports retained for non-agreement First Nations, by form of maltreatment, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**

Maltreatment	2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*
Neglect	672	66.9%	58.56	810	67.8%	70.52	562	59.7%	48.81	636	65.4%	55.24	731	66.5%	64.31
Behav. dist. Sexual abuse	167	16.6%	14.55	162	13.6%	14.10	116	11.1%	10.07	100	10.3%	8.69	138	12.5%	12.14
Physical abuse	78	7.8%	6.80	115	9.6%	10.01	105	11.0%	9.12	62	6.4%	5.38	51	4.6%	4.49
Abandonment	66	6.6%	5.75	81	6.8%	7.05	104	9.0%	9.03	89	9.2%	7.73	71	6.5%	6.25
Ill-treatment	21	2.1%	1.83	27	2.3%	2.35	2	0.2%	0.17	7	0.7%	0.61	4	0.4%	0.35
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	53	5.6%	4.60	78	8.0%	6.77	105	9.5%	9.24
	100	100		119	100		100	100		100	100		100	100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>87.49</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>104.04</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>81.81</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>84.42</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>96.77</b>

Note: "Behav. dist." corresponds to serious behavioural disturbance; "Ill-treatment" corresponds to psychological ill-treatment.

\* Incidence rate calculated based on the number of First Nations children between the ages of 0 and 17 (excluding regions 17 and 18) living on reserve (Calculation: number of reports/number of children between the ages of 0 and 17 living on reserve \* 1000).


**Table 2.4: Reports retained for non-Aboriginals, by form of maltreatment, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**

Maltreatment	2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*
Neglect	1690	55.6%	10.96	1716	56.3%	11.11	1196	41.5%	7.77	1362	46.9%	8.89	1397	47.4%	9.14
Behav. dist. Sexual abuse	4	18.7%	3.69	8	18.2%	3.60	6	15.3%	2.86	0	12.4%	2.35	0	12.8%	2.47
Physical abuse	5695	9.0%	1.78	5564	8.5%	1.68	4406	22.2%	2.12	3600	7.7%	1.45	3778	6.3%	1.22
Abandonment	2745	15.2%	3.00	2600	15.4%	3.04	3262	4.16%	4.16	2224	19.3%	3.66	1870	19.5%	3.76
Ill-treatment	4632	1.4%	0.29	4692	1.6%	0.32	6405	0.4%	0.08	5604	0.6%	0.10	5749	0.5%	0.10
	440	N/A	N/A	494	N/A	N/A	121	13.1%	1.72	160	13.1%	2.49	146	13.5%	2.60
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2644	9.2%	1.72	3815	100	2.49	3975	100	2.60
	3041	100		3051	100		2880	100		2902	100		2948	100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>19.72</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>19.75</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>18.71</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>18.94</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>19.29</b>

Note: "Behav. dist." corresponds to serious behavioural disturbance; "Ill-treatment" corresponds to psychological ill-treatment.

\* Incidence rate calculated based on the number of children between the ages of 0 and 17 living in Quebec (excluding non-agreement First Nations, regions 17 and 18).





Based on a reading of these two tables, between 2005-06 and 2009-10, the rate per 1 000 children shows that the total number of reports retained for First Nations youth was always higher than 81 per 1 000 children between the ages of 0 and 17, and that it reached 96.77 per 1 000 children in 2009-10. For non-Aboriginal youth, between 2005-06 and 2009-10, the rate per 1 000 children remained below 20; and in 2009-10, it stood at 19.29 per 1 000 children.

### 3.1.3 Status of children who were the subject of at least one retained report during the year

Table 2.5 presents the number and proportion of known and unknown children under the YPA who were the subject of at least one retained report during the year. Children may be assigned one of three possible statuses: 1) A case that is new under the YPA at the time of the first retained report in the year: A child who was either unknown under the YPA or who had already been the subject of an active case which had since been closed and was no longer on record because the period prescribed in the YPA for keeping the record had expired; 2) A case that is known under the YPA but is inactive at the time the first report was made during the year: A child who was the subject of an active case which has since been closed but whose file is still on record because the period prescribed under the YPA for keeping the record has not yet expired; 3) A case that is active under the YPA: A child who is awaiting or undergoing evaluation or orientation or whose case is subject to the implementation of protective measures, as prescribed by the YPA.


If a case is already known or active under another piece of legislation (YCJA or ARHSSS) when a first report is retained pursuant to the YPA during the year, the status of the case will be assigned as per its standing under the YPA only, in accordance with the definitions below. Note that the records retention period changed on July 1, 2007, from 1 to 5 years; in the case of non-retained reports, the retention period increased from 6 months to 2 years or until the child reaches 18 years of age (ss. 37.1 to 37.4 of the YPA). Finally, the data presented herein should not serve as an indicator for the recurrence of reports.

According to Table 2.5, which presents the breakdown of children who were the subject of at least one retained report during the year by status between 2005-06 and 2009-10:

- Non-agreement First Nations children who were the subject of at least one retained report during the year were generally **new cases under the YPA**; these cases represented about 45.1% of all reports retained between 2005 and 2010. In comparison, most of the non-Aboriginal children—that is, 57.2%—represented new cases under the YPA between 2005 and 2010.
- After the First Nations population had experienced a significant increase in new cases under the YPA between 2005-06 and 2006-07 (from 374 to 541), there was a steady decrease in numbers.







In 2009-10, 306 children were made known for the first time to the YPA, for an incidence rate of 26.92 per 1 000 children; the incidence rate in 2005-06 was 32.59 per 1 000 children. Among non-Aboriginals, since 2005-06, the number of new cases under the YPA decreased. In 2005-06, there were 15 870 new cases, for an incidence rate of 10.29 per 1 000 children; in 2009-10, there were 12 472 new cases, for an incidence rate of 8.16 per 1 000 children.

- Between 2005-06 and 2009-10, an average of 38.1% of First Nations cases were **known but inactive under the YPA**, compared to 33.6% of non-Aboriginal cases. However, the number of cases with this status increased over the years for both population categories studied (barring a decrease in 2006-07 for non-Aboriginals). In 2005-06, 235 First Nations children were known but had inactive cases under the YPA, for an incidence rate of 20.48 per 1 000 children; in 2009-10, this number reached 497, for an incidence rate of 43.72 per 1 000 children. In the non-Aboriginal category, 7 404 children were known under the YPA in 2005-06, for an incidence rate of 4.80 per 1 000 children; in 2009-10, 11 008 children had this status, for an incidence rate of 7.20 per 1 000 children.
- It is quite possible that the number of children with inactive cases who were known under the YPA experienced a significant increase while the number of new cases started to decrease in 2007-08 because of the changes made to the prescribed records retention periods.
- Finally, on average, 16.8% of First Nations children and 9.3% of non-Aboriginal children who were the subject of at least one retained report during the year had **active cases under the YPA** between 2005-06 and 2009-10.
- Among First Nations cases, even though there was an increase in the proportion of children with active cases under the YPA in 2007-08 (20.2% compared to 18.1% in 2006-07), the actual number of active cases decreased between 2005-06 and 2009-10. In 2005-06, 143 children had active cases under the YPA, for an incidence rate of 12.46 per 1 000 children; and in 2009-10, 100 children were recorded, for an incidence rate of 8.80 per 1 000 children.
- Among non-Aboriginal cases, the situation differed greatly, particularly for the 2009-10 fiscal year. Between 2005-06 and 2008-09, the number of active cases under the YPA oscillated over the years but always represented approximately 10% of the children who were the subject of at least one retained report during the year. In 2009-10, the number and proportion of children with this status experienced a steep drop, with 1 404 active cases under the YPA compared with 2 495 active cases in 2008-09. Between 2005-06 and 2008-09, there was an average incidence rate of 1.6 per 1 000 children, and in 2009-10, an incidence rate of 0.92 per 1 000 children.



**Table 2.5: Non-agreement First Nations children who were the subject of at least one retained report during the year, by status under the YPA, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**

STATUS	2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*		N	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*		N	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*		N	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*		N	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*		
	%	dren*		%	dren*		%	dren*		%	dren*		%	dren*	
New cases un- der the YPA Known but inactive cases	49.7		374	54.4		541	45.1		361	41.9		333	33.9%	26.92	
under the YPA Active cases	31.3	20.48	235	27.5	23.77	273	34.7	24.14	278	41.8	28.83	332	55.0%	43.72	
under the YPA	19.0	12.46	143	18.1	15.67	180	20.2	14.07	162	16.2	11.20	129	11.1%	8.80	
<i>Total</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>65.53</i>	<i>994</i>	<i>86.54</i>	<i>801</i>	<i>69.56</i>	<i>794</i>	<i>68.96</i>	<i>903</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>79.44</i>				

\* Incidence rate calculated based on the number of First Nations children between the ages of 0 and 17 (excluding regions 17 and 18) living on reserve (Calculation: number of reports/number of children between the ages of 0 and 17 living on reserve \* 1000).

**Table 2.6: Non-Aboriginal children who were the subject of at least one retained report during the year, by status under the YPA, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**

STATUS	2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*		N	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*		N	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*		N	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*		N	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*		
	%	dren*		%	dren*		%	dren*		%	dren*		%	dren*	
New cases under the YPA Known but inactive cases	61.6		158	61.0		156	60.0		145	52.9		1302	50.1		
under the YPA Active cases	10.29	4.80	70	10.11	4.67	24	9.46	4.73	2	8.50	5.94	7		8.16	
under the YPA	28.8	1.60	740	28.2	1.80	721	30.0	1.58	243	36.9	1.63	9096		7.20	
<i>Total</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>16.69</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>16.58</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>15.77</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>16.07</i>	<i>2461</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>16.28</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>100%</i>		

\* Incidence rate calculated based on the number of children between the ages of 0 and 17 living in Quebec (excluding non-agreement First Nations, regions 17 and 18).

**Note about Table 2.5:** The total number of children who were the subject of at least one retained report during the year may not match the total number of retained reports. For example, in 2005-06, there were 752 First Nations children who were the subject of at least one retained report, whereas the total number of retained report was 1 004 (see Table 2.3). The difference between these two totals (252 cases) is related to the fact that the total number of retained reports includes all the reports retained for a given child; indeed, a child may be the subject of more than one report per year.

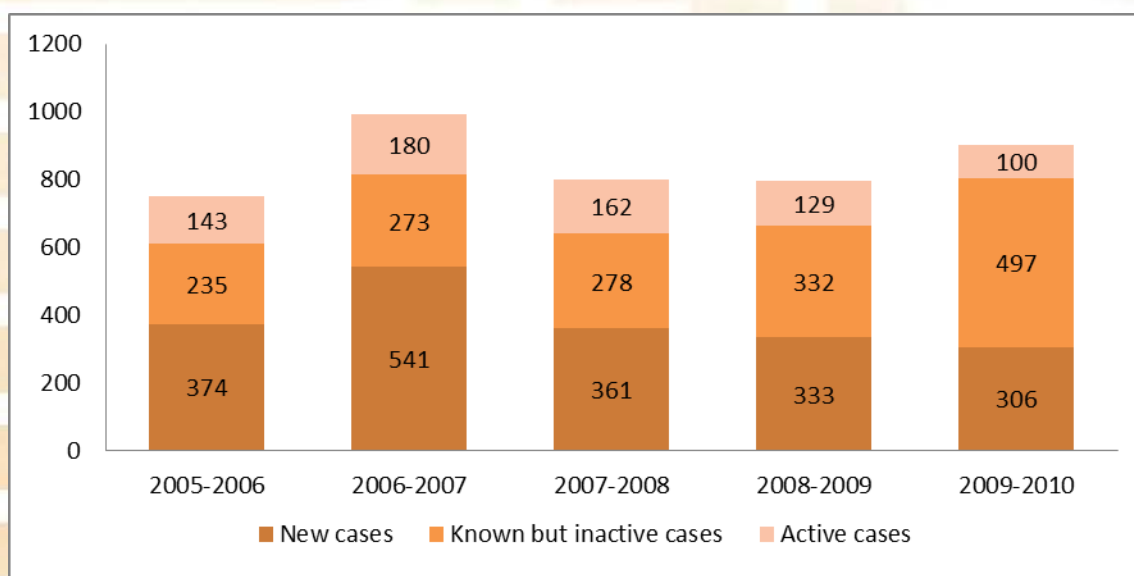


Figure 2.4 serves to complement the above information by illustrating the variations observed since 2005-06 in the number of First Nations children who were the subject of at least one retained report during the year in relation to the case's status at the time the report was filed.

The figure notably shows that the number of children who were known but had inactive cases under the YPA and the number of children with active cases under the YPA followed a similar variation pattern, whereas new cases under the YPA tended to decrease since 2007-08. This steady decrease in this category could suggest an increase in the number of non-agreement First Nations children who were the subject of repeated reports. However, it is important to remember that the amended records retention periods may have had an influence on the registration of new cases under the YPA.

Although the trends and findings with respect to non-Aboriginal children are not illustrated by the figure, they are similar to those observed among non-agreement First Nations children.

**Figure 2.4: Comparison of variations in the number of non-agreement First Nations children who were the subject of at least one retained report during the year, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**





## 3.2 Decisions on the child's security and development, by form of maltreatment

### 3.2.1 Decisions made following the evaluation of retained reports: Security or development is compromised or not compromised

The evaluation process, which is an integral part of youth protection services, is launched after a report has been officially retained. The evaluation verifies the reported facts and analyzes the child's situation in light of his or her vulnerability, the parents' capacity and the community's resources in order to make a decision regarding whether or not the child's security and development are compromised (ss. 38 and 38.1 of the YPA).

Tables 2.7 and 2.8 present the breakdown of decisions made following the evaluation of reports retained between 2005-06 and 2009-10. The following observations were made:

- Most of the decisions made following the evaluation of non-agreement First Nations cases were to the effect that the child's security and development were compromised. On average, between 2005-06 and 2009-10, 52.9% of evaluation decisions in First Nations cases established the child's compromised security and development (incidence rate of 36.61 per 1 000 children), compared to 38.4% of decisions for non-Aboriginal cases (incidence rate of 6.42 per 1 000 children).
- Between 2005-06 and 2009-10, among First Nations children, the number and proportion of evaluation decisions affirming the child's compromised security and development fluctuated differently from one year to the next, but the proportion of these decisions tended to decrease, despite the significant increases noted in 2006-07 and 2008-09. In 2008-09, 483 decisions affirming the child's compromised security and development were recorded (incidence rate of 41.95 per 1 000 children); in 2009-10, 402 such decisions were made (incidence rate of 35.37 per 1 000 children).
- In comparison, among non-Aboriginal cases, there was a steady decrease in the number of decisions affirming the child's compromised security and development, despite rises in 2006-07 and 2009-10. In 2008-09, 9 561 decisions affirmed the child's compromised security and development, representing an incidence rate of 6.24 per 1 000 children; in 2009-10, the incidence rate was 6.45 per 1 000 children, with 9 856 such decisions.
- The proportion of decisions establishing that the child's security and development are not compromised have been on the rise among non-agreement First Nations. However, whereas in 2008-09, 401 decisions were rendered to that effect (incidence rate of 34.83 per 1 000 children), in 2009-10, 359 decisions affirmed that the child's security and development were not compromised (incidence rate of 31.58 per 1 000 children). For non-Aboriginal cases, in 2008-09, 15 667 decisions established that the child was not in danger (incidence rate of 10.23 per 1 000 children); in 2009-10, 15 054 decisions were rendered to that effect (incidence rate of 9.85 per 1 000 children).



**Table 2.7: Breakdown of evaluation decisions in non-agreement First Nations cases, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**

DECISION REGARDING THE CHILD'S SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT	2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*
Compromised	372	55.3%	32.42	467	53.7%	40.66	376	49.3%	32.65	483	53.8%	41.95	402	52.4%	35.37
Not compromised	291	43.2%	25.36	384	44.2%	33.43	366	48.0%	31.78	401	44.7%	34.83	359	46.8%	31.58
Case closed for other reasons	10	1.5%	0.87	18	2.1%	1.57	20	2.6%	1.74	13	1.4%	1.13	6	0.8%	0.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>58.65</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>75.65</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>66.17</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>77.91</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>67.48</b>

\* Incidence rate calculated based on the number of First Nations children between the ages of 0 and 17 (excluding regions 17 and 18) living on reserve (Calculation: number of evaluations/number of children between the ages of 0 and 17 living on reserve \* 1000).

**Table 2.8: Breakdown of evaluation decisions in non-Aboriginal cases, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**

DECISION REGARDING THE CHILD'S SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT	2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*
Compromised	10			10			9	37.5%		9	37%		9	38.9%	
Not compromised	214	39.3%	6.62	374	38.9%	6.71	325	60.7%	6.06	561	2%	6.24	856	59.4%	6.45
Case closed for other	15			15			15			15	61%		15		
	237	58.7%	9.88	787	59.2%	10.22	095		9.81	667	0%	10.23	054		9.85
											1.7				
	519	2.0%	0.34	491	1.8%	0.32	445	1.8%	0.29	441		0.29	434	1.7%	0.28
	25			26			24	100%		25	100%		25	100%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16.84</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17.25</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16.15</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16.75</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16.58</b>

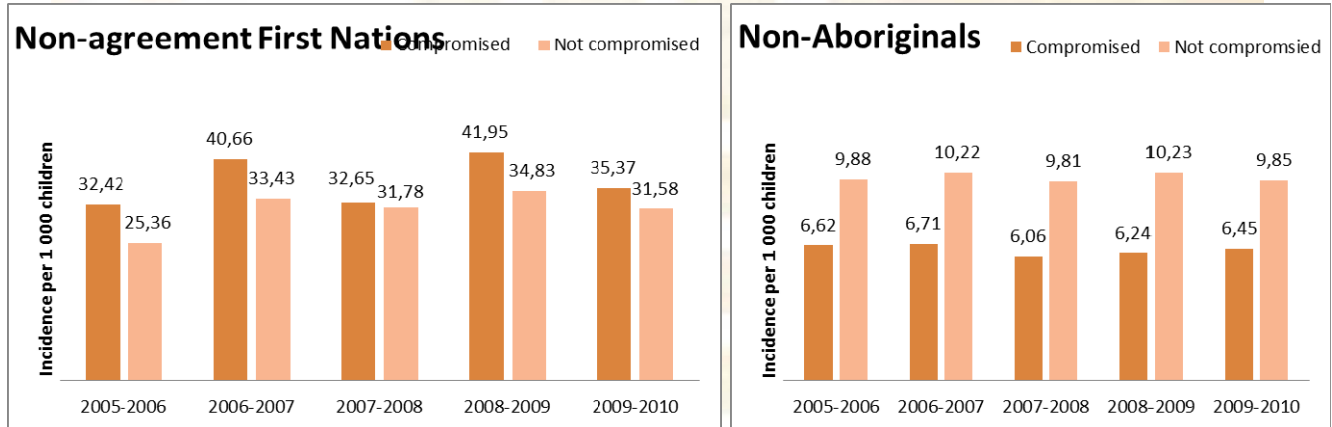
\* Incidence rate calculated based on the number of children between the ages of 0 and 17 living in Quebec (excluding non-agreement First Nations, regions 17 and 18).





In order to complement the information contained in tables 2.7 and 2.8, Figure 2.5 illustrates the breakdown of evaluation decisions for reports retained between 2005-06 and 2009-10, indicating the incidence rate per 1 000 children.

**Figure 2.5: Breakdown of evaluation decisions, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**



### 3.2.2 Decisions establishing compromised security and development, by form of maltreatment

Tables 2.9 and 2.10 present the breakdown of **decisions establishing compromised security and development**, by form of maltreatment. Please note that "psychological ill-treatment" was added as a form of maltreatment in 2007-08.

Between 2005-06 and 2009-10:

- Following evaluation, it was determined that the most prevalent form of maltreatment was neglect, for both First Nations and non-Aboriginal children. More specifically, in 2005-06, 274 decisions affirming compromised security and development were made on the grounds of neglect, for an incidence rate of 23.88 per 1 000 children in First Nations cases, compared with an incidence rate of 3.88 for 1 000 children in non-Aboriginal cases (5 983 decisions affirming compromised security and development). For First Nations, in 2009-10, the number of decisions establishing compromised security and development and the incidence rate per 1 000 children was relatively similar to levels observed in 2005-06. However, during this period, there was an increase in the decisions made on the grounds of neglect in 2006-07 and 2008-09.
- In non-Aboriginal cases, the situation was slightly different; after an initial decrease in the number of decisions made on the grounds of neglect in 2007-08, there was a steady increase in these numbers. In 2009-10, 4 696 decisions were made affirming compromised security and development on the grounds of neglect, representing an incidence rate of 3.07 per 1 000 children.





- Finally, upon comparison of the previous phases in the intervention process, in particular the evaluation and reporting phases, a certain continuum was noted in the occurrence of the different recorded forms of maltreatment.

**Table 2.9: Breakdown of decisions establishing compromised security and development, for non-agreement First Nations, by form of maltreatment**

MALTREATMENT	2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*
Neglect	27	73.7				79.4	27	71.8				67.4			
Behav. disturbance	4	%	23.88	371	%	32.30	0	%	23.45	331	%	28.75	271	%	23.84
		16.9			10.7			10.9						12.7	
Sexual abuse	63	%	5.49	50	%	4.35	41	%	3.56	42	8.7%	3.65	51	%	4.49
Physical abuse	24	6.5%	2.09	22	4.7%	1.92	22	5.9%	1.91	27	5.6%	2.34	21	5.2%	1.85
Abandonment	5	1.3%	0.44	16	3.4%	1.39	14	3.7%	1.22	18	3.7%	1.56	10	2.5%	0.88
Psych. ill-treatment	6	1.6%	0.52	8	1.7%	0.70	5	1.3%	0.43	12	2.5%	1.04	2	0.5%	0.18
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24	6.4%	2.08	53	%	4.60	47	%	4.13
	37	100.			100.		37	100.			100.			100.	
<i>Total</i>	2	0%	32.42	467	0%	40.66	6	0%	32.65	483	0%	41.95	402	0%	35.37

\* Incidence rate calculated based on the number of First Nations children between the ages of 0 and 17 (excluding regions 17 and 18) living on reserve (Calculation: number of decisions affirming compromised security and development/number of children between the ages of 0 and 17 living on reserve \* 1000).

**Table 2.10: Breakdown of decisions establishing compromised security and development, for non-Aboriginals, by form of maltreatment**

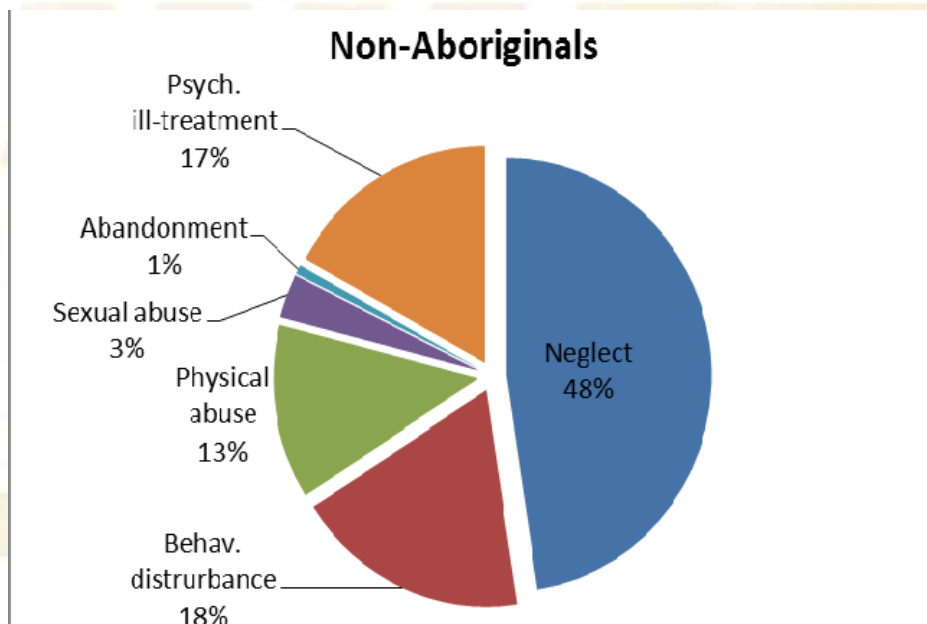
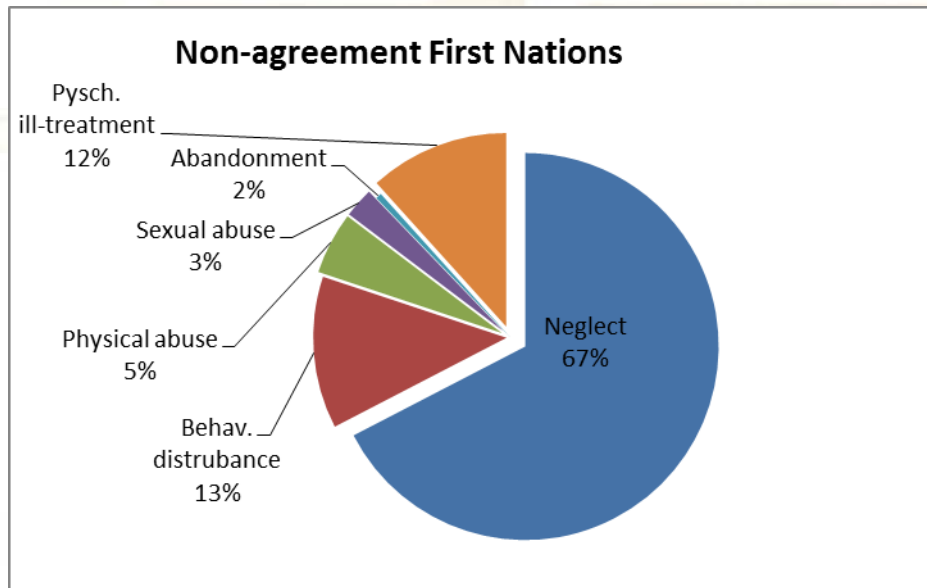
MALTREATMENT	2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*
Neglect	5	58.6				59.7	4	47.8				469	47.6		
Behav. disturbance	983	%	3.88	6 194	%	4.01	459	%	2.90	585	%	2.99	6	%	3.07
	2	26.0			24.5		1	20.8		1	18.4		1	18.4	
Sexual abuse	654	%	1.72	2 539	%	1.64	940	%	1.26	760	%	1.15	813	%	1.19
		9.1			9.8		1	13.7		1	12.5		1	13.0	
Physical abuse	931	%	0.60	1 014	%	0.66	275	%	0.83	199	%	0.78	279	%	0.84
		4.3			4.4			6.1			4.1			3.3	
Abandonment	440	%	0.29	456	%	0.30	569	%	0.37	388	%	0.25	329	%	0.22
Psych. ill-treatment	206	%	0.13	171	%	0.11	48	%	0.03	90	%	0.06	66	%	0.04
							1	11.1		1	16.1		1	17.0	
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	034	%	0.67	539	%	1.00	673	%	1.09
	10	100		10	100		9	100		9	100		9	100	
<i>Total</i>	214	%	6.62	374	%	6.71	325	%	6.06	561	%	6.24	856	%	6.45

\* Incidence rate calculated based on the number of children between the ages of 0 and 17 living in Quebec (excluding non-agreement First Nations, regions 17 and 18).



Figure 2.6 illustrates the breakdown of evaluation decisions affirming compromised security and development in 2009-10 for both non-agreement First Nations and non-Aboriginals.

**Figure 2.6: Breakdown of evaluation decisions (compromised security and development), by form of maltreatment, 2009-10**



### 3.3 Protective measures specified at orientation

#### 3.3.1. Breakdown of orientation outcomes, by decision

Youth protection services include an orientation period, which immediately follows the evaluation phase. The orientation process informs the choice of protective measures and strives to further define the diagnosis, explore the applicable measures, identify the interventions coordinator, design an intervention plan (IP), choose the protective measures and prepare an individualized service plan (ISP).

The orientation phase can take place with or without judicial intervention.

The possible orientation outcomes, determined on a case-by-case basis, are:

1) Without judicial intervention:

- a. Agreement on voluntary measures
- b. Successful completion of final protective measures

2) With judicial intervention:

- a. Implementation of judicial measures

It is also possible for the orientation process to be interrupted (for instance, if the case is transferred before a decision is rendered or the orientation process is terminated on other grounds) or for the courts to reject the request filed by the youth centre, effectively closing the file.

Note that decisions made at this phase of the intervention process are only recorded as orientation outcomes when dealing with new cases. Orientation outcomes reached in cases that are already active and already subject to protective measures are considered revisions.

Table 2.11 presents the breakdown of orientation outcomes:

- Between 2005-06 and 2009-10, the number of orientations that led to voluntary measures (or the successful completion of final protective measures) fluctuated from year to year for non-agreement First Nations. For instance, while most of the orientations in 2006-07 and 2007-08 had outcomes involving judicial interventions (52.1% and 57.9%, respectively, for an incidence rate of 17.41 and 19.80 per 1 000 children), most of the orientations in 2008-09 and 2009-10 had outcomes involving voluntary measures.
- For non-Aboriginals, since 2005-06, almost a majority of orientation outcomes included voluntary measures (or the successful completion of final protective measures). In 2008-09 and 2009-10, an outcome of voluntary measures represented 52% of all orientations, for an incidence rate of 3.08 and 3.09 per 1 000 children, respectively.





**Table 2.11: Breakdown of orientation outcomes for non-agreement First Nations, by decision, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**

DECISION	2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*
<b>Voluntary**</b>	198	55.3	17.25	176	45.8	15.32	146	37.1	12.68	276	60.3	23.97	222	59.2	19.53
<b>Youth court Closed/ Rejected</b>	149	41.6	12.98	200	52.1	17.41	228	57.9	19.80	169	36.9	14.68	141	37.6	12.40
<b>Rejected</b>	11	3.1%	0.96	8	2.1%	0.70	20	5.1%	1.74	13	2.8%	1.13	12	3.2%	1.06
<b>Total</b>	358	100%	31.20	384		33.43	394	100%	34.22	458	100%	39.78	375	100%	32.99

\* Incidence rate calculated based on the number of First Nations children between the ages of 0 and 17 (excluding regions 17 and 18) living on reserve (Calculation: number of orientations/number of children between the ages of 0 and 17 living on reserve \* 1000).

\*\* Voluntary decisions include the successful completion of final protective measures.

**Table 2.12: Breakdown of orientation outcomes for non-Aboriginals, by decision, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**

DECISION	2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children*
<b>Voluntary**</b>	4	48.1	2.97	89	49.1	3.17	4	50.9	2.93	4	52.1	3.08	4	52.0	3.09
<b>Youth court Closed/ Rejected</b>	4	45.6	2.82	37	43.9	2.83	3	44.8	4.3	3	43.7	4.2	3	43.9	4.1
<b>Rejected</b>	346	6.4	0.39	2	6.9	0.45	968		0.25	958		0.25	996		0.25
<b>Total</b>	609	9	100	95	100	6.44	8	100	5.75	9	100	5.91	9	100	5.95
	539		6.19	6		6.44	856		5.75	053		5.91	099		5.95

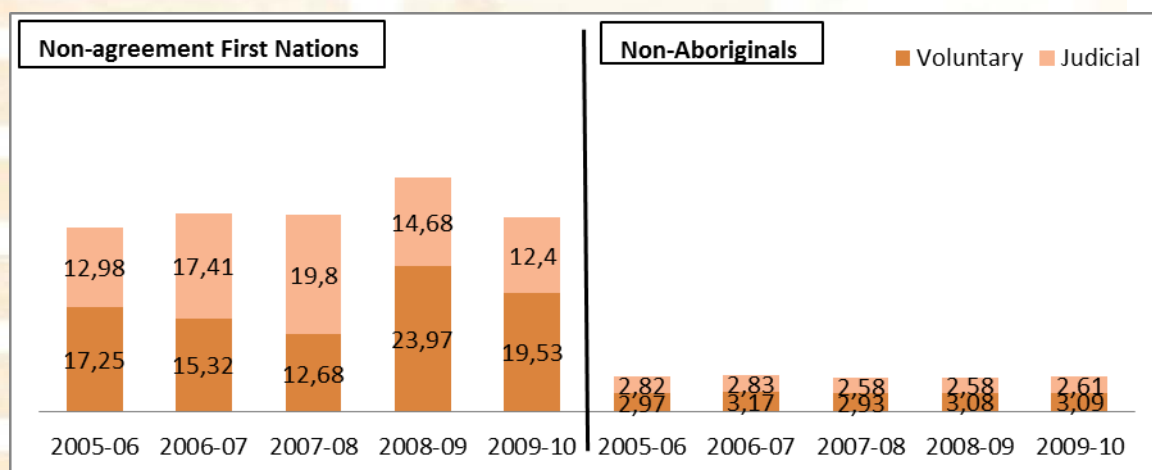
\*Incidence rate calculated based on the number of children between the ages of 0 and 17 living in Quebec (excluding non-agreement First Nations, regions 17 and 18).

\*\* Voluntary decisions include the successful completion of final protective measures.



Figure 2.7 serves to complement the above information by illustrating the changes in orientation outcomes in accordance with the two types of decisions, that is, the implementation of either voluntary measures (or the successful completion of final protective measures) or judicial measures.

**Figure 2.7: Breakdown of decisions made during orientation, by incidence rate per 1 000 children, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**



### 3.4 Implementation of protective measures

Once the intervention process is launched, youth protection workers begin to implement protective measures as soon as they meet with the child, the parent or the significant person in the child's environment for the first time; this first intervention may take place over the phone or face to face. In the data included in the two types of AS-480 reports, a child can be counted more than once if he or she is subject to more than one series of protective measures.

Table 2.13 presents the number of cases subject to the implementation of new protective measures, by form of maltreatment. According to this table, between 2005-06 and 2009-10:

- Generally speaking, for non-agreement First Nations, the total number of cases subject to new protective measures varied between 2005-06 and 2009-10, hitting a peak in growth in 2007-08 with 438 new decisions to implement protective measures.
- Different trends were observed for non-Aboriginals. Since 2006-07, the total number of cases subject to new protective measures steadily decreased.
- Neglect remained the primary form of maltreatment addressed by the protective measures; moreover, this confirmed the trends that had emerged during the previous phases.



**Table 2.13: Cases subject to new protective measures for non-agreement First Nations, by form of maltreatment, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**

MALTREATMENT	2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	N	%	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*	N	%	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*	N	%	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*	N	%	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*	N	%	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*
Neglect Behav. disturb- ance	28	74.7		26	78.2		33	76.3		74.6		68.1			
	3	%	24.66	9	%	23.42	4	%	29.11	353	%	30.66	235	%	20.67
Physical abuse	71	%	6.19	49	%	4.27	39	8.9%	3.40	49	%	4.26	47	%	4.13
	14	3.7%	1.22	17	4.9%	1.48	15	3.4%	1.31	18	3.8%	1.56	9	2.6%	0.79
Sexual abuse	4	1.1%	0.35	5	1.5%	0.44	14	3.2%	1.22	7	1.5%	0.61	13	3.8%	1.14
Abandonment Psych. ill- treatment	7	1.8%	0.61	4	1.2%	0.35	7	1.6%	0.61	9	1.9%	0.78	3	0.9%	0.26
	N/ 37	N/A 100.0	N/A	N/ 34	N/A 100.0	N/A	29 43	6.6% 100.0	2.53	37	7.8% 100.0	3.21	38	11.0 100.0	3.34
<i>Total</i>	9	%	33.03	4	%	29.95	8	%	38.17	473	%	41.08	345	%	30.35

\* Incidence rate calculated based on the number of First Nations children between the ages of 0 and 17 (excluding regions 17 and 18) living on reserve (Calculation: number of cases subject to new protective measures/number of children between the ages of 0 and 17 living on reserve \* 1000).

**Table 2.14: Cases subject to new protective measures for non-Aboriginals, by form of maltreatment, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**

MALTREATMENT	2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
	N	%	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*	N	%	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*	N	%	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*	N	%	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*	N	%	Inci- dence per 1 000 chil- dren*
Neglect Behav. disturb- ance	56	61.8		575	62.8		44	51.7		429	51.2		417	50.4	
	25	%	3.65	4	%	3.72	38	%	2.88	6	%	2.80	4	%	2.73
Physical abuse	23	25.3		227	24.9		19	23.1		161	19.2		159	19.2	
	04	%	1.49	9	%	1.47	86	%	1.29	5	%	1.05	0	%	1.04
	60						81								
Sexual abuse	5	6.6%	0.39	625	6.8%	0.40	8	9.5%	0.53	730	8.7%	0.48	823	9.9%	0.54
	33						40								
Abandonment Psych. ill- treatment	6	3.7%	0.22	282	3.1%	0.18	0	4.7%	0.26	244	2.9%	0.16	209	2.5%	0.14
	23														
	3	2.6%	0.15	220	2.4%	0.14	41	0.5%	0.03	107	1.3%	0.07	97	1.2%	0.06
	N/ 91	N/A 100.	N/A	N/ 916	N/A 100.	N/A	90 85	10.5 100.	0.58	139 839	16.7 100.	0.91	138 827	16.7 100.	0.90
<i>Total</i>	03	0%	5.90	0	0%	5.93	83	0%	5.58	0	0%	5.48	6	0%	5.41

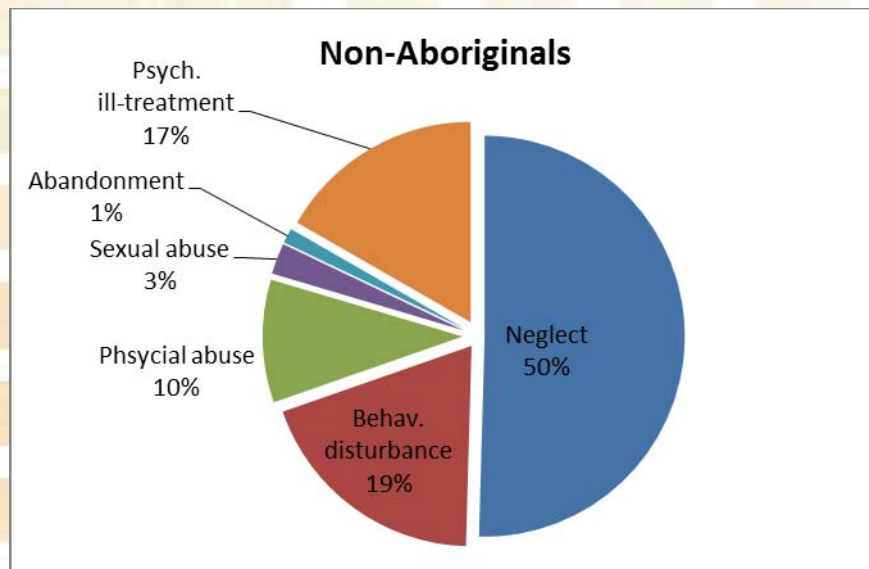
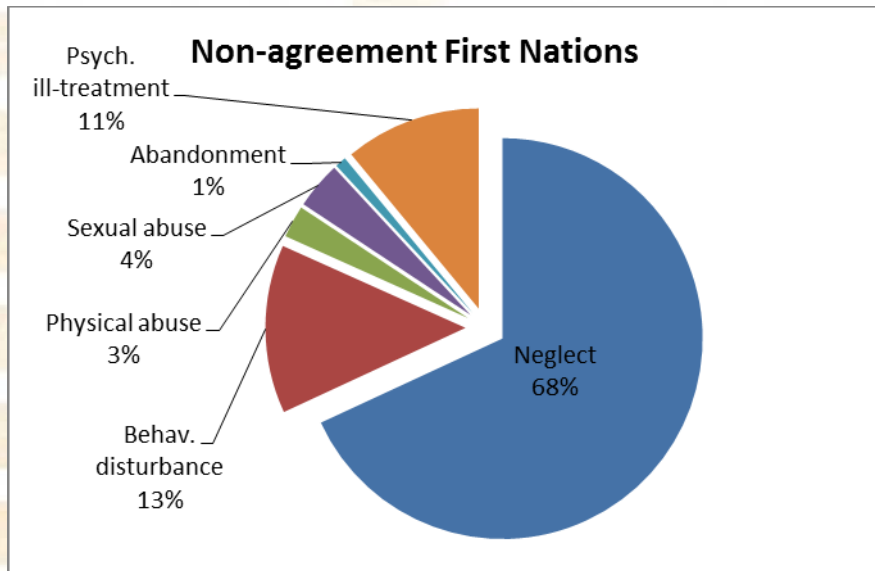
\* Incidence rate calculated based on the number of children between the ages of 0 and 17 living in Quebec (excluding non-agreement First Nations, regions 17 and 18).





The following visual (Figure 2.8) presents the breakdown of cases subject to protective measures by form of maltreatment for both non-agreement First Nations and non-Aboriginals in 2009-10.

**Figure 2.8: Cases subject to new protective measures, for First Nations and non-Aboriginals in 2009-10**



#### 4. CARE PLACEMENTS AND THE NUMBER OF USERS, BY TYPE OF RESOURCE


The data found in the AS-480 reports can be used to determine the number of children (users) placed in different care placements pursuant to the YPA, the YCJA and the ARHSSS, by type of placement resource as well as by the number of days spent in care in each type of substitute living environment. This data includes the children who are placed in the care of resources lent to other youth centres and excludes the children placed in the care of borrowed resources (different jurisdiction).

Note that the data regarding placements by type of care excludes children who are entrusted to the care of a third party if the latter was not recognized as a family-type resource by the region's Agence de la santé et des services sociaux (ASSS) (i.e. foster homes in First Nations communities, which may be considered informal because they are not recognized by the provincial institutions).

Generally speaking, the main types of placement resources are:

- **Living units** for youth generally refer to "groups composed of 12 to 15 youths of the same gender that have been designated as 'a unit'. Daily life is organized according to the needs of the group, the age of the youths, available activities and the seasons. Finally, all youths placed in this type of care must follow a code of living based on self-respect, respect for others and respect for the environment" [translation] (Centre jeunesse de Montréal, 2011). Moreover, each living unit fulfills a specific mandate related to their detention needs (closed custody) or other needs related to intensive supervision pursuant to the *Youth Protection Act* or the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. Therefore, for example, "the living units in the rehabilitation centres of the Centre jeunesse la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec delivers a program of study that teaches social skills and addresses substance abuse, violence, psychological distress and sexuality " [translation] (CJMCO, 2011).
- **Group homes** are "facilities that are administered and funded by an institution and equipped to house small groups of users (maximum of nine people) to provide them with rehabilitation services and increase their autonomy to pave the way for their social integration" [translation] (MSSS, 2011: 1).
- **Intermediate resources** can be a natural person or legal entity (MSSS, 2011) or "a foster home- or apartment-type resource that can house up to nine youths. These resources are autonomous and bound by contract to a public institution (for instance, a youth centre). The youth protection workers provide the youths with rehabilitation services in an environment that offers more supervision than in foster homes" [translation] (Centre jeunesse de Montréal, 2011).



- 
- **Family-type resources** refer to foster homes, which "provide young people with a more natural living environment that more closely resembles a large family . . . with two or three children placed in its care" [translation] (Centre jeunesse de Montréal, 2011).

The following sections present the analysis performed on the data on the number and duration of care placements in accordance with the types of resources used.

#### 4.1 Number of users placed in care and subject to youth centre interventions

This section details the number of users placed in care, that is, the number of children housed by youth centre resources. The following in particular deals with the total number of children placed in any type of care (the totals do not include any duplicates). Note that children "entrusted to a third party" are not included in the data for non-Aboriginal cases. Moreover, non-agreement First Nations children who are entrusted to third parties or housed by First Nations agencies are not included in the AS-480 (A) and (G) reports, resulting in an underestimation in the data that must be not ignored. Consequently, the overrepresentation of non-agreement First Nations may in reality be higher than presented herein, but it is impossible to determine to what extent at the present time. In fact, although the comparison between non-agreement First Nations and non-Aboriginal cases represents a good springboard for further study, the analysis must nonetheless be approached with caution.

Table 2.15 presents the total number of users housed in the various types of care placements, pursuant to the YPA, the YCJA or the ARHSSS, as well as the total number of youth centre interventions among users over the course of the fiscal years under study.

The table shows that between 2005-06 and 2009-10:

- In the case of non-agreement First Nations, the total number of **children placed in care** (for all types of care placements) increased from year to year, except in 2007-08. For instance, 555 children were placed in care in 2008-09, representing an incidence rate of 48.20 per 1 000 children; and in 2009-10, 581 children were placed in care, for an incidence rate of 51.11 per 1 000 children.
- In the case of non-Aboriginals, different trends emerged: The total number of children placed in care steadily decreased from year to year. In 2008-09, 19 575 children were placed in care, for an incidence rate of 12.78 per 1 000 children; and in 2009-10, 18 941 children were placed in care, for an incidence rate of 12.39 per 1 000 children.
- In fact, in the case of non-agreement First Nations, the total number of users who were subject to any type of youth centre intervention progressively increased from year to year. In the case of non-Aboriginals, the situation was similar, except in 2008-09, which saw a decrease in interventions.





**Table 2.15: Number of users placed in care and subject to youth centre interventions, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**

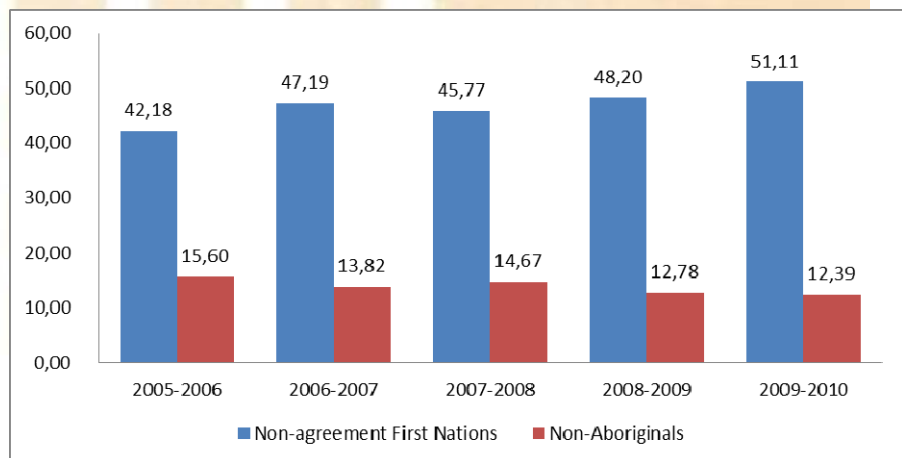
POPULATION	USERS	2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010	
		N	Incidence per 1 000 chil-	N	Incidence per 1 000 chil-	N	Incidence per 1 000 chil-	N	Incidence per 1 000 chil-	N	Incidence per 1 000 chil-
Non-agreement First Nations	Placed in care (children entrusted to third parties and placed in foster homes on reserves excluded)**	484	42.18	542	47.19	527	45.77	555	48.20	581	51.11
	Subject to a YC intervention	2 414	-	2 882	-	2 891	-	3 040	-	2 940	-
Non-Aboriginals	Placed in care (children entrusted to third parties excluded)**	24 055	15.60	21 348	13.82	22 587	14.67	19 575	12.78	18 941	12.39
	Subject to a YC intervention	105	-	105	-	106	-	105	-	105	-

\* Incidence rate calculated based on the number of First Nations children between the ages of 0 and 17 living on reserve (excluding regions 17 and 18), or based on the number of children between the ages of 0 and 17 living in Quebec (excluding non-agreement First Nations, regions 17 and 18).

\*\* Note that in non-Aboriginal cases, children who were "entrusted to a third party" were not included in the data. Moreover, in non-agreement First Nations cases, the total number of children was underestimated because children who were entrusted to a third party or placed by a First Nations agency were not included in the AS-480 (A) and (G) data.

Figure 2.9 illustrates the variations in the number of children placed in care from 2005-06 to 2009-10 by the incidence rate per 1 000 children. This figure also clearly demonstrates the trends observed in First Nations cases (increase in number of children placed in care) and the trends in non-Aboriginal children (decrease in number of children placed in care).

**Figure 2.9: Breakdown of number of children placed in care, by incidence rate per 1 000 children, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**



## 4.2 Number of users placed in care, by applicable law

The AS-480 report reveals the breakdown in the number of users placed in care or who were subject to an intervention as well as the legal framework for these protective measures.

Note: The total number of users placed in care by applicable law (Table 2.16) does not match the total number of users placed in care (Table 2.15). The reason behind this apparent inconsistency is that the information is categorized by applicable law; if a user receives services under more than one law during a given year, the user is recorded once under each applicable law.

Table 2.16 shows that:

Non-agreement First Nations children were for the most part placed in care pursuant to the *Youth Protection Act*. Between 2005-06 and 2009-10, these cases represented 83.8% of all the children placed in care; moreover, the total number of cases in this category progressively increased between 2005-06 and 2008-09 (particularly in 2006-07). Finally, in 2009-10, 474 children were placed in care pursuant to the YPA, for an incidence rate of 41.07 per 1 000 children.

- A similar trend was observed among non-Aboriginal children. The YPA was the most frequently applied law; 80.5% of children were placed in care pursuant to this law between 2005-06 and 2009-10. The total number of users in this category steadily increased between 2005-06 and 2008-09 (particularly in 2006-07); and in 2009-10, 15 218 children were placed in care pursuant to the YPA, for an incidence rate of 9.96 per 1 000 children.



**Table 2.16: Number of users placed in care by applicable law, for First Nations and non-Aboriginals, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**

POPULATION	USERS	2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
		N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children *	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children *	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children *	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children *	N	%	Incidence per 1 000 children *
Non-agreement First Nations	YCJA	51	10.5%	4.44	63	11.6%	5.48	49	9.3%	4.26	52	8.9%	4.52	50	8.6%	4.40
	YPA ARH	399	82.4%	34.77	456	84.3%	39.70	460	87.3%	39.95	487	83.2%	42.30	474	81.7%	41.70
	SSS	34	7.0%	2.96	22	4.1%	1.92	18	3.4%	1.56	46	7.9%	4.00	56	9.7%	4.93
	Total	484	100%	42.18	541	100%	47.10	527	100%	45.77	585	100%	50.81	580	100%	51.02
				11.1												10.7
Non-Aboriginals**	YCJA	2 316	79.3%	1.50	1 825	9.2%	1.18	2 021	9.8%	1.31	2 042	9.8%	1.33	2 010	80.6%	1.32
	YPA ARH	559	10.7%	10.74	272	10.5%	10.53	765	10.8%	10.89	428	11.1%	10.72	218	9.9%	9.96
	SSS	2 014	9.6%	1.31	1 738	8.8%	1.12	1 767	8.6%	1.15	2 300	1.5%	1.50	1 644	8.7%	1.08
	Total	889	100%	13.54	835	100%	12.84	553	100%	13.35	770	100%	13.56	872	100%	12.35

\*\* Note that in non-Aboriginal cases, children who were "entrusted to a third party" were not included in the data. Moreover, in non-agreement First Nations cases, the total number of children was underestimated because children who were entrusted to a third party or placed by a First Nations agency were not included in the AS-480 (A) and (G) data.

### 4.3 Number of users, by type of placement resource

The AS-480 reports also reveals the number of users housed in care placements by type of resource. Table 2.17 presents the total number of non-agreement First Nations recorded at the beginning of the fiscal year as well as new users recorded during the year for the years covered by the study, by type of care placement.

Also note that it is not possible to associate the total number of users (children) with the total number of days spent in or out (absence) of care (actual days, 0-17 years old and 18 years +) by type of resource; to have access to this information, users would have to be classified by type of care placement and by year.







According to Table 2.17, the data compiled for 2005-06 to 2009-10 shows that:

- The total number of users placed in **foster homes** (or family-type resources) represented the largest proportion of users: between 2005-06 and 2009-10, this type of care placement housed an average of 367 First Nations users per year, representing 62.4% of all non-agreement First Nations children placed in care. This was also observed in non-Aboriginal cases, where 56.1% of users were housed in this type of care.
- The total number of users in foster homes gradually increased from year to year. In 2009-10, 393 First Nations users were housed in foster homes, for an incidence rate of 34.57 per 1 000 children. In 2005-06, 338 users were placed in this type of care, marking an incidence rate of 29.45 per 1 000 children.
- After family-type resources, living units had the second highest number of users placed in its care. Between 2005-06 and 2009-10, an average of 202 users were housed in this type of care placement per year. More specifically, 34.4% of First Nations users—compared to 30.3% of non-Aboriginal users—were placed in this type of care.
- Moreover, the number of non-agreement First Nations users placed in **living units** increased during the period of study, despite a significant decrease in 2007-08. In 2009-10, 216 users were placed in living units, for an incidence rate of 19 per 1 000 children. However, different trends were observed among non-Aboriginal cases, namely, the total number of users placed in living units started to gradually decrease as of 2006-07; and in 2009-10, 6 439 users were placed in living units (or 4.21 per 1 000 children).
- **Intermediate resources** and **group homes** had the fewest number of users. Between 2005-06 and 2009-10, an average of 11 users were placed with intermediate resources and 5 users were placed in group homes, representing less than 2% of the total number of non-agreement First Nations users placed in care; 6.9 % and 5.4% of non-Aboriginal users, respectively, were placed in these types of care for this period.



**Table 2.17: Number of First Nations and non-Aboriginal users placed in care, by type of placement resource**

USERS	RE-SOURCE	2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
		N	%	Inci-denc e per 1 000 chil-dren *	N	%	Inci-denc e per 1 000 chil-dren *	N	%	Inci-denc e per 1 000 chil-dren*	N	%	Inci-denc e per 1 000 chil-dren*	N	%	Inci-denc e per 1 000 chil-dren*
Non-agreement First Nations**	Living unit Group	155	30.3	13.51	228	37.9	19.85	206	35.2	17.89	207	34.3	17.98	216	33.8	19.00
	home Interme-diate Family-type	0	0.0	0.00	1	0.2	0.09	4	0.7	0.35	6	1.0	0.52	16	2.5	1.41
	Other	16	3.1	1.39	8	1.3	0.70	11	1.9	0.96	10	1.7	0.87	12	1.9	1.06
		66.0		59.9		62.1			63.1				61.5			
		338	66.0	29.45	360	59.9	31.34	364	62.1	31.61	381	63.1	33.09	393	61.5	34.57
		0.6		0.7		0.2			0.0			0.0		0.3		
	3	0.6	0.26	4	0.7	0.35	1	0.2	0.09	0	0.0	-	2	0.3	0.18	
	100.		100.		100.		100.		100.		100.		100.		100.	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>44.62</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>52.32</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>50.89</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>52.46</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>56.22</b>
Non-Aboriginals**	Living unit Group	6	29.3	4.51	7	30.4	4.69	7	31.0	4.63	6	30.2	4.39	6	30.7	4.21
	home Interme-diate Family-type	958	5.0	0.78	243	5.9	0.91	126	5.5	0.81	719	5.4	0.78	439	5.4	0.75
	Other	201	6.9	1.06	405	7.1	1.09	254	7.0	1.04	193	7.1	1.04	144	6.7	0.91
		1		57.7	1		55.7	1		55.6	1		54.9	1		56.3
		731	1.1	8.90	258	0.8	8.58	786	1.0	8.31	238	2.4	7.99	813	1.0	7.73
		260	23	0.17	202	23	0.13	229	22	0.15	537	22	0.35	205	20	0.13
	100.		100.		100.		100.		100.		100.		100.		100.	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>15.42</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>15.40</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>14.94</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>14.54</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>13.74</b>

\* Incidence rate calculated based on the number of First Nations children between the ages of 0 and 17 living on reserve (excluding regions 17 and 18), or based on the number of children between the ages of 0 and 17 living in Quebec (excluding non-agreement First Nations, regions 17 and 18).

\*\* Note that in non-Aboriginal cases, children who were "entrusted to a third party" were not included in the data. Moreover, in non-agreement First Nations cases, the total number of children was underestimated because children who were entrusted to a third party or placed in a First Nations agency were not included in the AS-480 (A) and (G) data.



#### 4.4 Total number of days spent in care, by type of placement resource

Tables 2.18 and 2.19 present the total number of days users are recorded to have spent in care, by type of resource, for non-agreement First Nations and non-Aboriginals. Remember that the number of days spent in the care of borrowed resources (resources located in another jurisdiction or not belonging to the youth centre; for instance, a rehabilitation centre for people with physical or mental disabilities) are not included in these results. However, these results do include the number of days users spent in the care of resources that have been loaned out.

These tables show that, between 2005-06 and 2009-10:

For non-agreement First Nations, the total number of days spent in **living units** steadily decreased between 2005-06 and 2009-10, barring an increase in 2006-07 and 2009-10; these trends were in keeping with those observed among non-Aboriginal users (except for 2009-10).

The number of days First Nations spent in the care of **group homes** and **intermediate resources** fluctuated greatly. This was particularly true of the number of days spent in group homes, which experienced a significant increase in 2007-08 and 2009-10. In the case of non-Aboriginals, as opposed to the trends observed among First Nations, the total number of days spent in the care of **group homes** and **intermediate resources** progressively increased between 2005-06 and 2007-08, then started to decrease as of 2008-09.

Finally, unlike the trends observed with the other types of resources, the total number of days spent in the care of **family-type resources** experienced a steady and significant increase between 2005-06 and 2008-09, in keeping with the trends observed among non-Aboriginals.

**Table 2.18: Number of days spent in care by type of placement resource for non-agreement First Nations, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**

TOTAL DAYS SPENT IN	Institutional resources				Non-institutional resources						Total	
	Living unit		Group home		Intermediate		Family-type		Other			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2005-2006	13 304	17.5%	0	0.0%	1 745	2.3%	60 010	79.1%	787	1.0%	75 846	100%
2006-2007	21 570	23.5%	125	0.1%	695	0.8%	69 098	75.4%	180	0.2%	91 668	100%
2007-2008	17 860	19.3%	1 538	1.7%	1 004	1.1%	72 284	78.0%	0	0.0%	92 686	100%
2008-2009	15 459	15.4%	438	0.4%	775	0.8%	83 646	83.4%	0	0.0%	100 318	100%
2009-2010	16 728	15.6%	2 380	2.2%	714	0.7%	87 197	81.3%	282	0.3%	107 301	100%

\* Total number of days spent in care for all youth aged 18 years minus a day.





**Table 2.19: Number of days spent in care by type of placement resource for non-Aboriginals, from 2005-06 to 2009-10**

TOTAL DAYS SPENT IN CARE *	Institutional resources				Non-institutional resources						Total	
	Living unit		Group home		Intermediate		Family-type		Other			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2005-2006	705 917	16.3%	130 735	3.0%	289 773	6.7%	3 168 272	73.2%	976	0.8%	4 329 673	100%
2006-2007	698 904	17.0%	139 145	3.4%	253 483	6.2%	2 985 948	72.8%	051	0.5%	4 099 531	100%
2007-2008	640 063	16.2%	139 865	3.5%	248 612	6.3%	2 901 223	73.4%	572	0.6%	3 953 335	100%
2008-2009	631 222	16.7%	135 354	3.6%	241 120	6.4%	2 756 157	72.7%	017	0.7%	3 790 870	100%
2009-2010	594 391	16.3%	130 133	3.6%	230 549	6.3%	2 664 911	73.2%	626	0.6%	3 641 610	100%

\* Total number of days spent in care for all youth aged 18 years minus a day.

**Note:** The AS-480 reports also include data on the average duration of placements for users having been discharged from a type of care during the year. However, because data on the total number of users per care placement per year were not available, it was not possible to calculate placement durations per year.



## SUMMARY / CONCLUSION

### INTERVENTION PROCESS: TRENDS AND COMPARISONS


The second component of this study had several objectives. First, it investigated the trends that emerged throughout the intervention process for non-agreement First Nations and non-Aboriginal youth in order to paint a portrait of these two categories of young people.

The youth protection intervention process (Appendix 1) is launched as soon as a report is received. Between 2005-06 and 2009-10, among non-agreement First Nations, an average of 1 811 reports were processed per year, and almost two-thirds of these (57.6%) were retained; therefore, over the five years covered by this study, an average of 1 043 reports involving First Nations children were retained per year. These numbers represented 9% of children between the ages of 0 and 17 living on reserve, for an incidence rate of 90.89 per 1 000 children. Among non-Aboriginals, an average of 29 650 reports were retained per year between 2005-06 and 2009-10, corresponding to 1.9% of non-Aboriginal youth in Quebec, for an incidence rate of 19.28 per 1 000 children. These data point to a disproportion between non-agreement First Nations and non-Aboriginal children during the reports retention phase, with an incidence rate for First Nations children that was almost five times as high as the incidence rate for non-Aboriginal children.

For the five years covered by the study, neglect emerged as the most frequently cited form of maltreatment in retained reports; this was particularly true for non-agreement First Nations (65.4%, compared with 49.7% for non-Aboriginals). The least frequently cited form of maltreatment was abandonment (1.2% for First Nations and 0.9% for non-Aboriginals).

As for the status of children who had been the subject of at least one retained report during the year, between 2005-06 and 2009-10, there was a steady increase in the number of cases known under the YPA; however, this might have been caused by changes made to the prescribed records conservation period, which were in effect as of 2007-08. This data also points to the possibility that non-agreement First Nations and non-Aboriginal cases increasingly involve children who are known under the YPA and who have been the subject of more than one report. However, it remained that for both First Nations and non-Aboriginals, most of the retained reports involved new cases under the YPA (45.1% for First Nations, 57.2% for non-Aboriginals). Since 2005-06, the gap between First Nations and non-Aboriginals has widened. In 2005-06, the incidence rate per 1 000 children for First Nations cases that were new to the YPA was three times higher than the incidence rate for non-Aboriginals. In 2009-10, the incidence rate





per 1 000 First Nations children with known but inactive cases under the YPA (43.72 per 1 000) was six times higher than the incidence rate for non-Aboriginal children (7.20 per 1 000). Moreover, the proportion of First Nations youth with active cases under the YPA (16.8%) was higher than that for non-Aboriginal children (9.3%); and in 2009-10, the incidence rate per 1 000 non-agreement First Nations children in this category was 9.6 times greater than the incidence rate for non-Aboriginal children (8.80 per 1 000 children and 0.92 per 1 000 children, respectively).


In terms of decisions made regarding the child's security and development (compromised or not compromised), the situation varied greatly between non-agreement First Nations and non-Aboriginals. In fact, between 2005-06 and 2009-10, most of the evaluations conducted for First Nations cases established that the child's security and development was compromised (52.9% of evaluations, for an incidence rate of 36.61 per 1 000 children). A different trend was observed in non-Aboriginal cases, where 38.4% of evaluations established compromised security and development, for an incidence rate of 6.42 per 1 000 children. Moreover, since 2005-06, the incidence rate per 1 000 First Nations children has on average been 5.7 higher than that observed for non-Aboriginal cases.

It was also observed that the total number and proportion of decisions establishing that the child's security and development were not compromised had been on the decrease for non-agreement First Nations. In 2008-09, 401 decisions to that effect were recorded, for an incidence rate of 34.83 per 1 000 children; in 2009-10, there were 359 such decisions, for an incidence rate of 31.58 per 1 000 children. It will be interesting to see if this trend continues into the 2010-2011 fiscal year. However, this finding should not eclipse the fact that most of the decisions made upon evaluation found that the child's security and development were in danger, and that this danger was in most cases caused by neglect. In fact, between 2005-06 and 2009-10, among non-agreement First Nations, 72.2% of evaluation decisions found that neglect was compromising the child's security and development, for an incidence rate of 26.44 per 1 000 children; in comparison, among non-Aboriginals, neglect was cited in 52.3% of the evaluation decisions, for an incidence rate of 3.37 per 1 000 children. These numbers confirm the disproportionate representation of non-agreement First Nations compared with non-Aboriginals, a phenomenon that was first noticed at the reporting phase and continued to hold true at the evaluation phase.

Turning to the protective measures specified during the orientation phase, it appears that most of the orientation outcomes, in the case of both non-agreement First Nations and non-Aboriginals, involved voluntary measures (in 2005-06, 2008-09 and 2009-10). However, among First Nations, in 2006-07 and 2007-08, most of the orientation outcomes called for the implementation of judicial measures (52.1% and 57.9%, respectively, representing incidence rates of 17.41 and 19.80 per 1 000 children). As for non-Aboriginals, between 2005-06 and 2009-10, 50.4% of the measures implemented as a result of orientation were voluntary in nature, for an incidence rate of 3.05 per 1 000 children; in comparison, 44.4% of decisions called for judicial measures, for an incidence rate of 2.68 per 1 000 children. The data thus show that in 2008-09, the







incidence rate of orientation outcomes involving judicial measures for First Nations was 5.7 times higher than the incidence rate observed for non-Aboriginals; in 2009-10, it was 4.7 times higher. Further study would be needed to determine the causes behind these fluctuations and the high proportion of judicial measures implemented in First Nations cases.

Almost all of the orientation outcomes involved the implementation of voluntary or judicial measures. In the case of non-agreement First Nations, the number of decisions to implement protective measures varied between 2005-06 and 2009-10, but hit a peak in 2007-08. Different trends were observed in the orientation outcomes for non-Aboriginals, that is, there was a decrease in the number of decisions to implement protective measures. Moreover, in keeping with the trends observed during the reporting, evaluation and orientation phases, most of the decisions to implement protective measures were made on the grounds of neglect (68% for First Nations in 2009-10 and 50% for non-Aboriginals).

## CARE PLACEMENTS: TRENDS AND COMPARISONS

The analysis of data drawn from the AS-480 statistical reports revealed the total number of children placed in care or subject to youth centre interventions.

It is important to remember that the total number of non-agreement First Nations is actually underestimated because children who are entrusted to a third party or placed by First Nations agencies are not recorded in the AS-480 (A) and (G) statistical reports. Consequently, the overrepresentation of non-agreement First Nations may in fact be more significant than presented in this report, but it is impossible to determine to what extent at the present time. Therefore, although the comparison between non-agreement First Nations and non-Aboriginal cases represents a springboard for further study, it must be approached with caution.


More specifically, as mentioned in the Notes on methodology section above, the documentation relating to children placed in the care of their extended family ("entrusted to a third party") is incomplete, and data on these types of placements are not automatically entered in the SIRTF system in accordance with the child's legal status<sup>7</sup> (however, because the Director of Youth Protection is held to principles of accountability, all reports are recorded in the PIJ system used by the youth centres). As a result, the underestimation of children placed in care has a considerable influence on the conclusions reached by this analysis. Moreover, any attempt to gauge the extent of this lapse in recorded placement data would be futile.

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7) With the exception of the six Algonquin communities in Quebec, which have concluded a special agreement with Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada via the Centre jeunesse de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue.








When studying the sheer volume of cases of children placed in care and passing through the different phases in the intervention process, the underestimation of the number of children placed in care is particularly felt on the numbers for non-agreement First Nations children placed in the care of group homes and with intermediate resources. It signifies that the situation revolving around the placement of First Nations children in care could in fact be a much more serious problem than presented herein.

Fluctuations were observed in the number of children placed in care: For non-agreement First Nations, the total number of children placed in care increased since 2005-06, except in 2007-08. In 2008-09, 555 children had been placed in care (for all types of care placements), for an incidence rate of 48.20 per 1 000 children. Different trends were observed among non-Aboriginals: The total number of children placed in care gradually decreased; and in 2009-10, 18 941 children were placed in care, for an incidence rate of 12.39 per 1 000 children. The incidence rate for First Nations children is therefore close to 4 times higher than the incidence rate for non-Aboriginal children. The disproportions observed in every successive phase in the intervention process was maintained at the placement phase. However, in the light of the confirmed underestimation regarding the actual number of First Nations children placed in care, the gaps may in fact be wider than previously reported. In the interests of furthering this study, it would be useful to determine whether the observed decrease in the number of users placed in care was caused by the amendments made to the Youth Protection Act, which first and foremost recommend placing children in family-type resources and "entrusting" them to a third party, whenever possible.

The analysis yielded certain surprising results. For instance, there were more children placed in living units than in group homes, with the latter resource housing fewer than 20 users between 2005-06 and 2009-10. This finding points to the emergence of a phenomenon of the "formalization" of care placements, which particularly applies to non-agreement First Nations users. This could be explained by the fact that some group homes are managed by First Nations agencies, and the users of these services are not recorded in the AS-480 statistical reports since these agencies do not fall under provincial jurisdiction. This also means that there is necessarily an underestimation of the total number of non-agreement First Nations users who are placed in care.

Most of the First Nations and non-Aboriginal children were placed in care or were subject to an intervention pursuant to the Youth Protection Act (YPA), that is, 83.8% and 80.5%, respectively, between 2005-06 and 2009-10. Most of these children were placed in foster homes. It was also observed that the total number of children placed in this family-type resource increased from year to year between 2005-06 and 2008-09; this did not hold true for non-Aboriginal children, for whom the number of placements in foster homes decreased starting in 2007-08. Moreover, children entrusted to third parties such as family members living in First Nations communities were not recorded in the AS-480 statistical reports. These placements may also have been excluded from youth centre data if the resource was not recog-





nized as a foster home by the Quebec network. Consequently, the underestimation of the actual number of non-agreement First Nations children is sure to have influenced the data and thus cannot be ignored.

There were significant differences in the trends observed among non-agreement First Nations and non-Aboriginal placements in foster homes. Between 2005-06 and 2009-10, 62.4% of First Nations children placed in care were housed in foster homes, for an incidence rate of 32.01 per 1 000 children, compared with 56.1% of non-Aboriginal children (incidence rate of 8.3 per 1 000 children). This finding was in keeping with the trends observed in all the types of resources (living units, group homes, family-type resources, etc.); in 2009-10, the analysis detected an incidence rate of 56.22 per 1 000 First Nations children, compared with 13.74 per non-Aboriginal children.

The analysis of the total days spent in care by type of care placement shows that the total number of days spent in care per year is influenced by the number of children placed in the different types of resources. For non-agreement First Nations, the total number of days spent in the care of foster homes increased between 2005-06 and 2009-10. This same trend was not observed among non-Aboriginals, for whom the total number of days spent in the care of foster homes decreased. Moreover, between 2005-06 and 2009-10, the total number of days spent in the care of living units tended to increase for non-agreement First Nations and decrease for non-Aboriginals.





## CONCLUSION

One of the objectives of this analysis component was to produce results based on a comparison of the trends observed among First Nations and non-Aboriginal youth. An important consideration for this analysis was the fact that First Nations youth between the ages of 0 and 17, compared to non-Aboriginal children from the same age group, are subject to a hugely disproportional number of interventions and placements. Moreover, the analysis not only observed an overrepresentation of non-agreement First Nations children in every phase of the intervention process, but the real number of children housed in the different types of care placements is actually underestimated because some children are placed in resources that are not associated with establishments that fall under provincial jurisdiction (i.e. establishments managed by First Nations agencies present in the communities). The gaps between non-agreement First Nations and non-Aboriginal children may therefore be even wider than the numbers from the analyses suggest.

The final objective of this component was to verify whether it would be possible to estimate the population size and proportion of non-agreement First Nations children living off reserve and receiving youth centre services. There are no measurements or values in the AS-480 statistical reports that would make it possible to determine the population size and proportion of this segment; it is therefore impossible to fulfill this objective under the current scope of this project. Although Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) data do in fact reveal the number of young people between the ages of 0 and 17 who live off reserve, the data cannot specify how many among them receive services under the Youth Protection Act. Therefore, based on the population data compiled by AANDC (2011), it appears that there were 3 468 children living off reserve in 2009, representing 16.4% of the total population of First Nations children between the ages of 0 and 17 living in Quebec.





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## APPENDIX 1: Phases in the youth protection intervention process

Phase	Sub-Phase	Key Activities	Responsible Party
1. Identification of a concern	1.1	Initial contact and information gathering	Child Protection Officer (CPO)
	1.2	Initial assessment of risk	CPO
	1.3	Decision on whether to proceed	CPO
	1.4	Initial contact with the family	CPO
2. Assessment of the situation	2.1	Home visit and initial assessment	CPO
	2.2	Interviews with family members	CPO
	2.3	Interviews with the child	CPO
	2.4	Consultation with other agencies	CPO
3. Development of a protection plan	3.1	Formulation of a protection plan	CPO
	3.2	Agreement on the plan with the family	CPO
	3.3	Implementation of the plan	CPO
	3.4	Monitoring and evaluation of the plan	CPO
4. Review and follow-up	4.1	Regular reviews of the plan	CPO
	4.2	Adjustment of the plan as needed	CPO
	4.3	Final review and closure	CPO
	4.4	Post-intervention support	CPO



## APPENDIX 2: List of variables identified in AS-480 A and G reports

[Legend: **bold/blue** = not included in the AS-480 (Aboriginals)]

- **Number of the institution's resources, by type of placement**
- **Number of available places in the institution's placement resources on March 31, by type of placement**
- **Distribution of full-time equivalents (FTE) among the institution's personnel**
- Youth intake (requests processed, reports not retained, reports retained, reports processed, average duration of report processing, new cases under the YPA, known but inactive cases under the YPA, active cases under the YPA, total cases)
- Evaluation/orientation: YPA – case orientations conducted during the year, by orientation outcome and follow-up
- Evaluation/orientation: YCJA – evaluations/orientations conducted during the year
- Number of reports retained during the year, by form of maltreatment
- Average waiting period between the retention of the report and first contact (calendar days), by form of maltreatment
- Average waiting period between the receipt of the report and the evaluation outcome, by form of maltreatment
- Average number of children waiting for an evaluation during the year
- Number of evaluations completed during the year – compromised security/development
- Number of evaluations completed during the year – security/development not compromised
- Number of evaluations completed during the year – closed for other reasons
- Average duration of evaluations completed during the year, from first contact to outcome
- Number of orientations completed during the year, by form of maltreatment
- Average duration of orientations during the year that do not call for judicial intervention
- Average duration of orientations during the year that call for judicial intervention
- Number of cases subject to the implementation of new protective measures during the year
- Average waiting period preceding the implementation of protective measures
- Average duration of protective measures
- Users by place of origin: number of days spent in care by type of placement



- Number of users from Quebec regions by number of days spent in care, by type of placement resource (institutional or non-institutional resource), and number of users placed in care or subject to an intervention
- Number of users from regions from outside Quebec by number of days spent in care, by type of placement resource (institutional or non-institutional resource), and number of users placed in care or subject to an intervention
- Number of users from any region by number of days spent in care, by type of placement resource (institutional or non-institutional resource), and number of users placed in care or subject to an intervention
- User activity by type of environment: living units (by date of admission and discharge), by days spent in care (actual days and theoretical days, by age) and absences (number of users and absences, number of days)
- User activity by type of environment: group homes (by date of admission and discharge), by days spent in care (actual days and theoretical days, by age) and absences (number of users and absences, number of days)
- User activity by type of environment: intermediate resources (by date of admission and discharge), by days spent in care (actual days and theoretical days, by age) and absences (number of users and absences, number of days)
- User activity by type of environment: family-type resources (by date of admission and discharge), by days spent in care (actual days and theoretical days, by age) and absences (number of users and absences, number of days)
- User activity by type of environment: other non-institutional resources (by date of admission and discharge), by days spent in care (actual days and theoretical days, by age) and absences (number of users and absences, number of days)
- User activity by type of environment: other family-type non-institutional resources (by date of admission and discharge), by days spent in care (actual days and theoretical days, by age) and absences (number of users and absences, number of days)
- User activity by type of environment: other intermediate non-institutional resources (by date of admission and discharge), by days spent in care (actual days and theoretical days, by age) and absences (number of users and absences, number of days)
- User activity by type of environment: other types of non-institutional resources (by date of admission and discharge), by days spent in care (actual days and theoretical days, by age) and absences (number of users and absences, number of days)
- **Number of users placed in the care of intermediate resources on March 31, by type of residential organization**
- Number of pre-sentence reports, by judicial and extrajudicial sanctions
- Number of judicial and extrajudicial sanctions, by type of judicial sanction



- Average duration of YCJA interventions: average sanction duration
- Average duration of YCJA interventions: average duration between court order and implementation of judicial sanction
- Average duration of YCJA interventions: other average durations
- Review of measures under the YPA and the YCJA (as per sections 57, 57.1, review of judicial sanctions, re-evaluation of extrajudicial sanctions)
- Family services – psychosocial assessment (wait period, psychosocial assessment)
- Family services – family mediation (number of users, wait period)
- Family services– precedents (number of users)
- Family services – reunions (number of users)
- Family services – adoption (number of users and adoptions)
- Breakdown of placements pursuant to the YCJA: temporary detention (prior to appearance and sentencing) and sentence served intermittently (sentence and days served)
- Breakdown of placements pursuant to the YCJA: open custody (living unit or group home) and secure custody (placement in secure custody)
- Data by applicable law (YCJA, YPA, ARHSSS) – number of users subject to a YC intervention/housed in a care placement, number of days spent in care placements, number of First Nations living on reserve subject to a YC intervention
- Data by applicable law: Data specific to young offenders (youth intake, request for interventions, access mechanisms, assistance and support services for youth, day centre, SAHT)
- Number of days spent in the care of living units, by age and gender
- Number of days spent in the care of group homes, by age and gender
- Number of days spent in the care of intermediate resources, by age and gender
- Number of days spent in the care of family-type resources, by age and gender
- Number of days spent in the care of non-institutional resources, by age and gender
- Number of users placed in care, by age and gender
- Number of users subject to an intervention, by age and gender
- **Breakdown of hours worked and users subject to the implementation of protective measures (YPA-ARHSSS), by type of personnel, number of different types of users subject to a YC intervention as per protective measures established by law**







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