



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 15, 1998

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Profile of youth justice, 1997** 2
 The "typical" young person accused of a crime in 1997 was a male between 16 and 17 years of age. A total of 121,122 youths between the ages of 12 and 17 were charged with a criminal offence in 1997. Of these, 78% were males and 22% were females.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Profile of youth justice

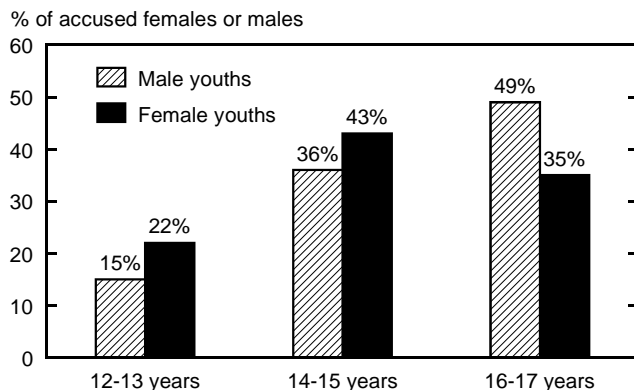
1997

The "typical" young person accused of a crime in 1997 was a male between 16 and 17 years of age, according to data from 179 police agencies in six provinces.

Nation-wide, 121,122 youths between the ages of 12 and 17 were charged with a criminal offence in 1997. Of these, 78% were males and 22% were females. The gap between the sexes has been decreasing with time. A decade earlier, only 16% of young people facing criminal charges were females.

The involvement of male youths in criminal activity appears to increase with age, whereas that of females begins to decrease at about age 16. In 1997, the highest percentage of female suspects (43%) were aged 14 to 15. By contrast, almost half (49%) of male suspects were aged 16 to 17.

Criminal activity peaks earlier for female youths



Source: 1997 Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCRII).

Less than 5% of Canadian youths aged 12 to 17 were charged with a federal offence in 1997. At the same time, young people accounted for about 23% of people charged with a Criminal Code offence.

Note to readers

This release is based on the report A profile of youth justice in Canada, available today. This report uses previously released data to take a new and integrated look at youth crime, including an in-depth analysis of the nature and extent of youth crime, the punishment of young offenders, the prevalence of repeat offending and factors that may affect the incidence of youth crime. The profile has been designed to answer many questions about youth crime and the youth justice process in Canada.

This report uses data from a number of sources, including the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR), the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCRII), Homicide Survey, Youth Court Survey and the Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Young Offenders.

For the purposes of this release, data on characteristics of victims and accused persons, as well as the location of incidents, came from the 1997 UCRII survey of 179 police agencies in six provinces (New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia) and represented 48% of the national volume of crime. Even though this survey provides a rich analytical database, readers are cautioned that these data are primarily from urban police departments and are not nationally representative.

Youths most often victimize other youths

When young people commit a violent act, other young people - in particular male youths - were their most likely victims. According to data from selected police forces, more than half (56%) of all victims of youth violence in 1997 were other young people aged 12 to 17. An additional 10% were children under 12, while adults aged 18 and over accounted for 34% of victims.

Male youths accounted for more than one-third (36%) of all victims of violence perpetrated by youths. In contrast, victims of violence committed by adults were most likely to be adult females, who accounted for 49% of victims of adult violence.

Most victims of youth violence knew their accused. In 1997, about three-quarters (74%) of victims knew the accused young person in some way. Six out of 10 were victims of an acquaintance or friend.

About 76% of victims of adult violence also knew their accused. However, in contrast to the situation among young people, an accused adult was more likely to be a family member of the victim, rather than an acquaintance or friend.

Public places the most common site of youth violence

Most youth violence occurs in a public area such as a parking lot or playground. In 1997, 35% of all victims of youth violence were victimized in a public place, followed by private homes (26%), schools (22%) and commercial places/public institutions such as stores and community centres (17%).

In contrast, victims of violence perpetrated by adults were most likely to be victimized in a home. In 1997, more than half (61%) of victims of adults were victimized in a home, followed by commercial places/public institutions (21%) and public places (18%).

Probation most common sentence

Most young people who appear in court are found guilty. In 1996/97, more than two-thirds (68%) of all cases heard in youth court ended with a guilty finding, while only 1% resulted in acquittal. The remaining cases were stayed, withdrawn or dismissed.

Young people were most likely to be put on probation, which was the sentence imposed in two-thirds of all convictions in 1996/97. Probation was followed by community service (30%), open custody (20%) and secure custody (16%).

Many young offenders receive probation in combination with another sentence. For example, 19% of all convictions resulted in probation and a community service order, while 8% resulted in open custody and probation.

Youth courts treated repeat offenders more harshly than first-time offenders, regardless of their age and sex. Young offenders with a prior criminal history were more likely to receive custody dispositions than first-time offenders. In 1996/97, 23% of repeat offenders were sentenced to secure custody and 21% were sentenced to open custody. Among first-time offenders, only 5% were sentenced to secure custody and 7% to open custody.

Use of custody increasing

During the past few years, young offenders have been more likely to serve time in custody, although the amount of time spent in custody has been decreasing. From 1992/93 to 1996/97, the proportion of youths sentenced to custody increased from 31% to 34%. This tendency was particularly true among female youths and younger youths aged 12 to 15.

Sentences of less than one month accounted for 27% of open custody cases in 1996/97, compared with 21% five years earlier. Similarly, sentences of less than one month in secure custody accounted for 32% of all secure custody cases in 1996/97, compared with 27% in 1992/93.

Custody sentences for youths

	Length of open custody		Length of secure custody	
	Less than 1 month	Greater than 6 months	Less than 1 month	Greater than 6 months
	% of total custodial terms			
1992/93	21	9	27	13
1993/94	21	9	28	12
1994/95	25	9	30	12
1995/96	26	7	30	10
1996/97	27	6	32	10

Source: Youth Court Survey.

A profile of youth justice in Canada (85-544-XPE, \$40) is now available. See *How to order publications*. The publication is also available for download (85-544-XIE, \$30) on the Internet (www.statcan.ca).

For further information or to inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023; 1 800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Full-time university faculty 1996/97

After peaking in the 1992/93 academic year, the number of full-time faculty at Canadian universities has been declining. In 1996/97, universities had a total teaching staff of 34,613, down 7.1% from the record of 37,266 four years earlier.

Faculty numbers grew relatively slowly and consistently through the 1970s and 1980s, as student enrolments increased significantly. Since 1992/93, however, the number of faculty has been decreasing in the climate of budget constraints, declining enrolments, and more reliance on part-time teaching staff.

While the number of faculty has declined 7.1% over the past four years, the number of full-time and part-time students has decreased only 2% (on a full-time equivalent basis). However, this gap may narrow when part-time faculty increases are taken into account. Data on final part-time faculty numbers will be released early in 1999.

Full-time university faculty

	1992/93	1995/96	1996/97	1992/93 to 1996/97 % change
Canada	37,266	36,047	34,613	-7.1
Newfoundland	1,049	962	885	-15.6
Prince Edward Island	178	183	188	5.6
Nova Scotia	2,062	2,004	1,950	-5.4
New Brunswick	1,208	1,183	1,160	-4.0
Quebec	8,924	8,919	8,705	-2.5
Ontario	14,050	13,362	12,539	-10.8
Manitoba	1,784	1,677	1,575	-11.7
Saskatchewan	1,509	1,433	1,410	-6.6
Alberta	3,233	2,981	2,852	-11.8
British Columbia	3,269	3,343	3,349	2.4

Since 1992/93, the number of full-time teaching staff has fallen in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. The largest declines

occurred in Newfoundland (-15.6%), Alberta (-11.8%), Manitoba (-11.7%), and Ontario (-10.8%).

The decline in the number of full-time faculty was not distributed evenly among either ranks or sexes. Since 1992/93, the number of full professors fell 2.8% and the number of associate professors was down 2.4%. At the same time, there was a 19.7% decline in the number of assistant professors and lower ranks.

Men took the full brunt of the declines among full-time faculty. In 1996/97, there were 26,172 men teaching in university, down 10.7% from four years earlier. During the same time period, the number of women increased 6.3% to 8,441. Significant gains were recorded by women faculty in the ranks of full professor (+23%) and associate professor (+19.8%).

In constant 1996 dollars, average salary between 1992/93 and 1996/97 declined by 3.1% to \$73,943. This decline was primarily due to the replacement of retiring faculty at the top of their salary scales with newly hired or promoted faculty at or near the bottom of their salary scales. The smaller decline for female faculty reflects their increased representation in the higher ranks.

Despite gains through promotion, the continuing higher concentration of women in the lower ranks is reflected in lower overall average salaries. In 1996/97, the average salary of women faculty was \$64,976, compared with \$76,801 for men. Within each rank, however, women's average salary was 5-6% less than men's salary. Much of this difference is explained by the over-representation of female faculty among new hires and new promotions. Men on average have spent 60% more time than women at their current rank.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Dev Uppal (613-951-1527, uppadev@statcan.ca). To obtain tables or make general data inquiries, contact Sharon-Anne Gibbs (613-951-1537, gibbshar@statcan.ca), Centre for Education Statistics. □

University faculty and average salary

	Number of faculty			Average salary		
	1992/93	1996/97	1992/93 to 1996/97	1992/93	1996/97	1992/93 to 1996/97
			% change	constant 1996 dollars		% change
All faculty	37,266	34,613	-7.1	76,319	73,943	-3.1
Male	29,323	26,172	-10.7	79,146	76,801	-3.0
Female	7,943	8,441	6.3	65,776	64,976	-1.2
% women	21.3	24.4		...	...
Women's salary as % of men's	...	...		83.1	84.6	
Full professor	14,788	14,371	-2.8	91,588	87,740	-4.2
Male	13,387	12,648	-5.5	92,154	88,379	-4.1
Female	1,401	1,723	23.0	86,116	83,000	-3.6
% women	9.5	12.0		...	...
Women's salary as % of men's	...	...		93.4	93.9	
Associate professor	12,683	12,373	-2.4	73,843	69,699	-5.6
Male	9,901	9,040	-8.7	74,705	70,659	-5.4
Female	2,782	3,333	19.8	70,755	67,081	-5.2
% women	21.9	26.9		...	...
Women's salary as % of men's	...	...		94.7	94.9	
Assistant professor and lower ranks	9,795	7,869	-19.7	56,219	55,103	-2.0
Male	6,035	4,484	-25.7	57,318	56,249	-1.9
Female	3,760	3,385	-10.0	54,445	53,567	-1.6
% women	38.4	43.0		...	...
Women's salary as % of men's	...	...		95.0	95.2	

... Not applicable

Industrial monitor on CD-ROM

December 1998

The Industrial monitor on CD-ROM offers up-to-date data on more than 150 manufacturing industries and 33 other industries covering construction, wholesale trade and retail trade. This information is offered for 25 sectors, and can be purchased by individual sector or as a complete package.

For each industry, up to 50 variables are organized in the Table Viewer according to five table types: supply, demand, price, labour/employment, and investment/capital stock. The underlying database is also available via the Series Browser for more extensive time-series analysis and inter-industry comparisons.

The Industrial monitor on CD-ROM is linked to the Standard Industrial Classification manual, provides pop-up textual descriptions for every series and embodies consistent data conventions - all features designed to make analysis easy and accurate. State-of-the-art functions offer searching, graphing, viewing, exporting and transforming capabilities - providing you the information quickly and easily.

The December 1998 issue of the *Industrial Monitor on CD-ROM* is now available. An annual subscription (one CD-ROM per month) to the full package (15F0015XCB) costs \$995, a savings of more than 80% off the annual subscription price of \$258 per individual sector.

For further information, or to request a free demonstration CD-ROM, contact Kim Lauzon (613-951-9417; fax: 613-951-3688; lauzonk@statcan.ca), Industry Measures and Analysis Division, or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM

Fourth quarter 1998

Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM (61-517-XCB, annual subscription with quarterly updates: \$995; single copy without updates: \$350) is now available. The Inter-corporate ownership 1998 directory is also available in hard copy (61-517-XPB, \$350). See *How to order publications*.

For more information, contact Gail Sharland (613-951-9843) or Steve Dufour (613-951-2651), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Dairy statistics

October and November 1998 (preliminary)

Preliminary monthly dairy statistics for the month of October and November 1998 are now available. These

data will be included in the October-December 1998 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001QXPB, \$36/\$119) which will be released in February 1999. See *How to Order Publications*.

For further information, contact Anna Michalowska (1-800-465-1991; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm Financial Survey (FFS), 1997
Catalogue number 21F0008XIB
(Canada: \$0; outside Canada: US\$0).

Canada's international transactions in securities,
September 1998
Catalogue number 67-002-XPB
(Canada: \$18/\$176; outside Canada: US\$18/US\$176).

A profile of youth justice in Canada, 1997
Catalogue number 85-544-XPE
(Canada: \$40; outside Canada: US\$40).

A profile of youth justice in Canada, 1997
Catalogue number 85-544-XIE
(Canada: \$30; outside Canada: US\$30).

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Thursday, June 3, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.



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- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 20 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted Index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, wear ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 13

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to lstproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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