



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 29, 2000
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MAJOR RELEASES

● Youth court statistics, 1998/99

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The caseload in youth courts declined in the late 1990s, the result of a sharp decrease in the number of cases involving property crime. Youth courts heard 106,665 cases in the fiscal year 1998/99, 7.4% fewer than in 1992/93.

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Health Reports

Spring 2000

The Spring 2000 issue of *Health Reports* contains the following articles: "Are recent cohorts healthier than their predecessors?," "Oral contraceptive use," "Changes in social support in relation to seniors' use of home care," and "Living at home or in an institution: What makes the difference for seniors?"

Health Reports provides comprehensive and timely analysis of national and provincial health information and vital statistics derived from surveys or administrative databases. It is designed for a broad audience that includes health professionals, researchers, policy-makers, educators and students.

The spring 2000 issue of *Health Reports* (82-003-XPB, \$35/\$116; 82-003-XIE, \$26/\$87) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, contact Marie Beaudet (613-951-7025; beaumar@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division.



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Youth court statistics

1998/99

The caseload in youth courts declined in the late 1990s, the result of a sharp decrease in the number of cases involving property crime, according to new data from the Youth Court Survey.

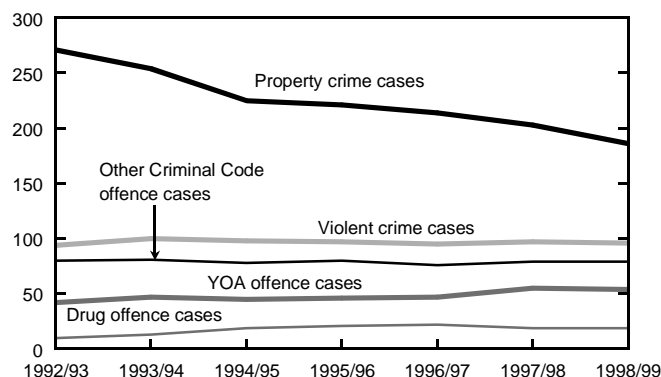
Youth courts heard 106,665 cases in the 1998/99 fiscal year, 7.4% fewer than in 1992/93. During the same period, the number of cases involving property crimes declined 27.0% to 45,566.

The rate of property crimes heard by youth courts fell from 271 for every 10,000 youths in 1992/93 to 186 in 1998/99. In contrast, the number of cases involving violent crime, and the rate, held relatively steady during this seven-year period after a sharp initial increase between 1992/93 and 1993/94.

The 23,564 cases involving violent crime in 1998/99 accounted for 22% of all cases before youth courts. About one-half of these violent crime cases consisted of common assaults, which include pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face verbal threats.

Drug offences accounted for 4,716 cases in 1998/99, more than double the total from six years earlier, although the rate amounted to only 19 cases for every 10,000 youths. Police statistics show that six in 10 youths facing drug crimes in 1998 were charged with possession of cannabis.

Property crime rate has dropped since 1992/93; rates of other types of cases have varied little



Note to readers

This release is based on a Juristat that analyzes data from the Youth Court Survey (YCS), conducted by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics in collaboration with provincial and territorial government departments responsible for youth courts.

The YCS collects data from youth courts on young people aged 12 to 17 at the time of offence who appear on federal statute offences. In this report, federal statute offences include Criminal Code offences, drug offences, Young Offenders Act offences, and other federal statute offences. All youth courts in Canada have reported to the YCS since 1992/93.

Five offences accounted for majority of caseload

Five offences comprised 59% of the caseload for youth courts in 1998/99. In terms of frequency, these offences far outranked all others reported to the survey.

Cases involving theft of goods worth \$5,000 and under comprised 15% of all cases, the highest proportion, followed by cases involving *Young Offenders Act* (YOA) offences (12%). The vast majority of these YOA offences involved failure to comply with a court disposition.

Breaking and entering accounted for a further 11% of cases, followed by other *Criminal Code* administrative offences (11%), such as failure to appear in court, failure to comply with a previous court order and breach of recognizance. Minor assaults represented 10% of all cases.

Young women accounted for growing proportion of caseload

Young women have accounted for a growing proportion of the caseload in youth courts. In 1998/99, they comprised 21% of the total caseload, up from 18% in 1992/93.

Youth courts heard 22,535 cases involving young women in 1998/99, an 8.5% increase from six years earlier. This increase was reflected in most categories of offences. However, it was most evident in three specific categories: "other" *Criminal Code* offences, violent crime, and YOA offences.

The most marked increases in violent offences for young women were of cases involving murder, all types of assault (except aggravated assault), robbery and kidnapping/hostage-taking.

While the proportion of property crime cases involving young women rose only slightly, specific offences within that category showed noteworthy increases. Females accounted for proportionately more cases of breaking and entering, taking a vehicle without

consent, false pretenses, possession of stolen property and mischief/damage offences.

Between 1992/93 and 1998/99, there was a decline in the proportion of cases against females involving drug-related offences from 15% to 13% of all drug-related offences. However, the actual number of cases involving females increased from 346 to 608 during this period. The lower proportion of cases involving females was due to the significant increase in the total number of drug-related cases.

Highest case rates in Western Canada

Case rates for youth courts were highest in Western Canada. In 1998/99, youth courts in Manitoba recorded a rate of 871 cases for every 10,000 youths, followed by Saskatchewan at 841 and Alberta at 671, all substantially higher than the national average of 435.

The lowest case rates were in Quebec, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

Differences in caseload rates among the provinces may be a result of many factors: the initial reporting of criminal incidents to police by citizens, police diversion of youths away from the court system, and the availability and conditions of alternative measure programs.

Youth court case rates and youth population, 1998/99

| | % of youth population | % of cases in youth courts | Case rates per 10,000 youths | % change from 1997/98 |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|
| Canada | 100 | 100 | 435 | -4 |
| Newfoundland | 2 | 2 | 432 | -3 |
| Prince Edward Island | -- | -- | 268 | -14 |
| Nova Scotia | 3 | 3 | 419 | -9 |
| New Brunswick | 3 | 2 | 323 | -13 |
| Quebec | 23 | 11 | 201 | 4 |
| Ontario | 37 | 38 | 449 | -8 |
| Manitoba | 4 | 8 | 871 | 11 |
| Saskatchewan | 4 | 8 | 841 | -11 |
| Alberta | 11 | 16 | 671 | 6 |
| British Columbia | 13 | 11 | 369 | -10 |

-- Below 1%.

Since 1992/93, youths aged 16 and 17 have appeared more often in youth court than other age groups. In 1998/99, youths in that age group accounted for 51% of cases, while those aged 12 and 13 accounted for 11%. Males predominated in all age groups.

Cases continued to be processed quickly. Almost one-half of cases were completed from first appearance to sentencing in two months or less in 1998/99. Only 18% of cases took longer than six months.

Revisions to the YOA in 1995 allowed for the most serious violent crime cases involving youth aged 16 and 17 to be transferred to adult court. However, transfers to adult court are seldom ordered; in 1998/99 they accounted for just 0.1% of the caseload. Of the 91 cases transferred to adult court, 59% involved violent crimes, and 30% involved property crimes. Almost 9 in 10 transferred cases involved youths aged 16 and 17.

Majority of convictions ended in probation

About two-thirds of youth court cases have resulted in guilty findings since 1992/93. The majority of convictions result in a sentence to be served in the community. In 1998/99, probation was the most serious disposition in 48% of cases with guilty findings. Eight in 10 probation terms were for 12 months or less.

The proportion of convictions that end in custody are referred to as the incarceration rate for an offence. In 1998/99, the incarceration rate was high for attempted murder (92%), murder/manslaughter (83%) and aggravated assault (71%). As well, certain administrative offence cases tended to result in custody, such as escape from custody and being unlawfully at large (both 91%).

Custody terms shorter

Terms of custody were shorter in 1998/99. About 77% of custody cases had a term of custody of three months or less, up from 71% in 1992/93. Two of the most common cases, breaking and entering and theft of goods worth \$5,000 and under, each resulted in median terms of custody of three months in 1998/99. The median custodial term for all cases was one month.

In 1998/99, 4 out of every 10 convictions involved repeat offenders. Repeat young offenders received progressively harsher sentences the more prior convictions they had.

Persistent offenders, those with at least three prior convictions, accounted for 12% of convictions. Young men were almost twice as likely to be persistent offenders than young women. Persistent offenders accounted for 13% of the male caseload compared with only 7% of the female caseload.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8900-8922.

The Juristat *Youth court statistics*, 1998/99 (85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93; 85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70) and *Youth court data tables*, 1998/99 (85F0030XIE, \$30) are now available. See *How to order publications*.

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

Cases heard in youth court by major crime category

| | 1992/93 | | 1997/98 | | 1998/99 | | 1992/93 to 1998/99 | 1997/98 to 1998/99 |
|---|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Number | Rate per 10,000 youths | Number | Rate per 10,000 youths | Number | Rate per 10,000 youths | Rate per 10,000 youths | Rate per 10,000 youths |
| | | | | | | | % change | |
| Total cases | 115,187 | 500 | 110,882 | 454 | 106,665 | 435 | -13 | -4 |
| Violent crimes | 21,653 | 94 | 23,711 | 97 | 23,564 | 96 | 2 | -1 |
| Property crimes | 62,456 | 271 | 49,602 | 203 | 45,566 | 186 | -31 | -9 |
| Other Criminal Code offences ¹ | 18,517 | 80 | 19,316 | 79 | 19,421 | 79 | -1 | 0 |
| Drug-related offences | 2,331 | 10 | 4,549 | 19 | 4,716 | 19 | 90 | 0 |
| Young Offenders Act offences | 9,780 | 42 | 13,442 | 55 | 13,289 | 54 | 28 | -2 |
| Other federal statute offences | 450 | 2 | 262 | 1 | 109 | -- | ... | ... |

¹ Includes cases involving traffic offences.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

... Not applicable.



OTHER RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

March 2000 (preliminary)

In March, employees' average weekly earnings were estimated at \$624.11, an increase of \$2.02 from February. Employees' average earnings increased by 3.0% from March 1999.

Earnings gains for the last 12 months were strongest in goods-producing industries; the most significant gains were earned by employees in manufacturing and construction.

In all industries, earnings gains for hourly rated employees were strong (+5.1%) compared with March 1999, because of gains in paid hours of 2.0% and an increase in average hourly earnings of 3.0%. Average earnings for salaried employees rose by 3.2% in the past 12 months, and earnings for commissioned salespersons and other employees were virtually unchanged.

Average weekly hours for hourly rated employees grew by 0.2 hours in March to 32.0 hours per week. Average overtime hours increased 0.1 hours in March. Average hourly earnings for hourly rated employees were almost unchanged in March at an estimated \$15.70.

In March, payroll employment increased for the seventh consecutive month; employers added 17,000 additional employees to their payrolls. The largest gains were in business services and manufacturing. By province, the strongest employment gains were in Ontario and British Columbia.

Note: In May 1998, Statistics Canada completed the incorporation of administrative records in the production of employment, earnings and hours estimates (the third

phase of the redesign). As a result of this change in methodology, estimates derived from administrative records may show a different pattern than the previous data, which may affect the historical comparability of employment and earnings series.

Beginning with the January 2001 data, estimates from the Survey on Employment, Payrolls and Hours will be based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) instead of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. At the same time, the historical series will be revised to reflect the new phase-three levels of employment and earnings derived from administrative records on an NAICS basis. In addition, seasonal factors will be revised, thus improving the historical consistency of seasonally adjusted estimates. For more information on the North American Industry Classification System, consult the Concepts, definitions and methods page at Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) or contact Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 4493, 4494, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators will be available in June through standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XPB, \$32/\$320). Annual averages for 1999 are now available on CANSIM and by custom tabulations from Labour Statistics Division. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

| Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification) | March 1999 | Feb. 2000 ^r | March 2000 ^p | Feb. to March 2000 | March 1999 to March 2000 |
|--|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
| | \$ | | | % change | |
| Industrial aggregate | 606.20 | 622.09 | 624.11 | 0.3 | 3.0 |
| Logging and forestry | 755.85 | 819.97 | 816.03 | -0.5 | 8.0 |
| Mining, quarrying and oil wells | 1,108.16 | 1,130.36 | 1,136.56 | 0.5 | 2.6 |
| Manufacturing | 745.12 | 776.06 | 783.12 | 0.9 | 5.1 |
| Construction | 697.09 | 721.80 | 731.93 | 1.4 | 5.0 |
| Transportation and storage | 736.67 | 749.19 | 743.62 | -0.7 | 0.9 |
| Communication and other utilities | 816.11 | 816.54 | 817.23 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 658.63 | 658.93 | 667.39 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Retail trade | 369.25 | 374.83 | 376.17 | 0.4 | 1.9 |
| Finance and insurance | 793.65 | 825.87 | 836.25 | 1.3 | 5.4 |
| Real estate operators and insurance agencies | 648.52 | 631.86 | 629.36 | -0.4 | -3.0 |
| Business services | 694.50 | 719.91 | 722.72 | 0.4 | 4.1 |
| Education-related services | 658.72 | 669.72 | 664.45 | -0.8 | 0.9 |
| Health and social services | 522.27 | 532.45 | 534.52 | 0.4 | 2.3 |
| Accommodation, food and beverage services | 236.89 | 242.74 | 242.30 | -0.2 | 2.3 |
| Public administration | 731.38 | 752.18 | 751.57 | -0.1 | 2.8 |
| Miscellaneous services | 411.33 | 418.79 | 419.14 | 0.1 | 1.9 |
| Provinces and territories | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 539.14 | 553.71 | 556.54 | 0.5 | 3.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 484.42 | 488.16 | 494.87 | 1.4 | 2.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 513.65 | 517.22 | 524.03 | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| New Brunswick | 518.26 | 546.40 | 550.07 | 0.7 | 6.1 |
| Quebec | 567.71 | 578.56 | 582.08 | 0.6 | 2.5 |
| Ontario | 645.15 | 664.94 | 666.26 | 0.2 | 3.3 |
| Manitoba | 540.10 | 558.73 | 561.34 | 0.5 | 3.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 538.79 | 556.70 | 559.28 | 0.5 | 3.8 |
| Alberta | 620.42 | 636.15 | 641.56 | 0.9 | 3.4 |
| British Columbia | 625.43 | 637.22 | 636.65 | -0.1 | 1.8 |
| Yukon | 673.00 | 695.58 | 706.73 | 1.6 | 5.0 |
| Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 723.44 | 809.46 | 807.06 | -0.3 | 11.6 |

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Number of employees

| Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification) | Jan. 1999 | Feb. 2000 ^r | March 2000 ^p | Jan. to Feb. 2000 | Feb. to March 2000 |
|--|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
| | thousands | | | % change | |
| Industrial aggregate | 12,022 | 12,043 | 12,060 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Logging and forestry | 68 | 68 | 69 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Mining, quarrying and oil wells | 144 | 143 | 144 | -0.7 | 0.7 |
| Manufacturing | 1,980 | 1,985 | 1,992 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Construction | 554 | 559 | 560 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Transportation and storage | 512 | 514 | 515 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Communication and other utilities | 388 | 388 | 388 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 788 | 794 | 795 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Retail trade | 1,445 | 1,454 | 1,457 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Finance and insurance | 530 | 527 | 527 | -0.6 | 0.0 |
| Real estate operators and insurance agencies | 197 | 196 | 195 | -0.5 | -0.5 |
| Business services | 915 | 920 | 929 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Education-related services | 926 | 926 | 925 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Health and social services | 1,221 | 1,222 | 1,222 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Accommodation, food and beverage services | 869 | 871 | 872 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Public administration | 679 | 679 | 680 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous services | 718 | 723 | 724 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Provinces and territories | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 154 | 155 | 156 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 54 | 53 | 53 | -1.9 | 0.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 338 | 338 | 337 | 0.0 | -0.3 |
| New Brunswick | 270 | 269 | 267 | -0.4 | -0.7 |
| Quebec | 2,854 | 2,855 | 2,859 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Ontario | 4,733 | 4,751 | 4,760 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Manitoba | 468 | 471 | 472 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Saskatchewan | 361 | 362 | 359 | 0.3 | -0.8 |
| Alberta | 1,258 | 1,260 | 1,256 | 0.2 | -0.3 |
| British Columbia | 1,496 | 1,499 | 1,505 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Yukon | 16 | 16 | 16 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 27 | 28 | 27 | 3.7 | -3.6 |

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

March 2000

Pulpwood receipts in March totalled 3 244 410 cubic metres, down 2.4% from 3 324 579 cubic metres in March 1999. Wood residue receipts rose 8.7%, from 7 142 635 cubic metres in March 1999 to 7 767 064 cubic metres in March 2000. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was 10 269 751 cubic metres, up 4.0% from 9 878 154 cubic metres in March 1999.

The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue grew 0.7% to 15 892 337 cubic metres from 15 784 149 cubic metres in March 1999.

The 1999 data were revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The March 2000 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001-XIB, \$6/\$55) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; simales@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Education in Canada

1999

Need more data on education in Canada? Want to research issues and trends in more depth? Consult *Education in Canada*, an annual review of statistics on Canadian education. *Education in Canada* summarizes data on institutions, enrolment, graduates, teachers and finance for all levels of education. Its 71 tables, covering 206 pages, present a comprehensive overview of the key variables in Canadian education.

Ten-year time series are shown for most variables at the Canada level and five-year time series at the provincial level. The publication also provides

demographic data from the Census and the educational attainment, labour force participation rates and unemployment rates of the adult population from the Labour Force Survey.

Education in Canada, 1999 (81-229-XPB, \$51; 81-229-XIB, \$38) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500; fax: 613-951-9040; jim.seidle@statcan.ca), Centre for Education Statistics.

For general inquiries, contact Sharon-Anne Borde (613-951-1503; fax: 613-951-9040; sharon-anne.borde@statcan.ca), Centre for Education Statistics, or contact the centre (1-800-307-3382; educationstats@statcan.ca). ■

Profile of active volunteers

Four million Canadians give more than 60 hours of their time each year as volunteers. The report *Distinguishing characteristics of active volunteers in Canada* provides a detailed statistical portrait of these individuals.

This report is based on a study that analysed data from the 1997 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering, and Participating. A sample of 18,301 people aged 15 and over participated in the survey.

The study profiles the principal characteristics of active volunteers from a set of nearly 50 traits that were examined. One of the characteristics that sets apart the majority of active volunteers across the country is their high level of involvement not only in volunteering but also in charitable giving, informal helping of others, social activity, and civic participation. The study also reveals how these volunteers have different patterns of distinctive characteristics in different communities and different regions across the country.

Distinguishing characteristics of active volunteers in Canada (75F0033MIE, free) is one of a series of studies on the non-profit sector, conducted under the auspices of Statistics Canada's Nonprofit Sector Knowledge Base Project. It is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Dr. Paul Reed (613-951-8217; reedpau@statcan.ca), Senior Social Scientist, Statistics Canada. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, March 2000
Catalogue number **25-001-XIB** (\$6/\$55).

Education in Canada, 1999
Catalogue number **81-229-XIB** (\$38).

Education in Canada, 1999
Catalogue number **81-229-XPB** (\$51).

Health reports, Spring 2000
Catalogue number **82-003-XIE** (\$26/\$87).

Health reports, Spring 2000
Catalogue number **82-003-XPB** (\$35/\$116).

Youth court statistics, 1998/99 highlights, vol. 20,
no. 2
Catalogue number **85-002-XIE** (\$8/\$70).

Youth court statistics, 1998/99 highlights, vol. 20,
no. 2
Catalogue number **85-002-XPE** (\$10/\$93).

Youth court data tables, 1998/99
Catalogue number **85F0030XIE** (\$30).

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