



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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## Releases

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### Study: Self-reported delinquency among young people in Toronto

2006

A new survey examining delinquent behaviour among middle-school students in Toronto found that 1 out of every 5 reported committing at least one delinquent act in the 12 months before the survey.

However, the results also suggest that a relatively small proportion of the young people were responsible for a high number of repeated delinquent acts.

The survey, which was based on answers provided by the students themselves, found that the vast majority (91%) of self-reported delinquent behaviours were committed by just under half of delinquent youth. In fact, 80% of all acts were committed by the 25% of young people who reported committing 10 or more delinquent acts.

The most frequently reported delinquent violent act involved carrying a weapon, such as a stick, chain or knife, followed by group fights. Among property-related delinquent acts, the most frequent types were theft of merchandise from a store, and vandalism.

The survey found that delinquent behaviour was more prevalent among youth who reported having consumed alcohol and drugs, and among those who indicated having little parental supervision.

In many cases, parents, teachers, police and other individuals were unaware of the delinquent behaviour. Just over 40% of the Toronto students who had reported committing at least one delinquent act in their lifetime said that their most recent act had been discovered by another person.

Nearly two-thirds of all youth who reported that their last delinquent behaviour was discovered said they were punished by their parents, a teacher, the police or another person.

The survey also found that delinquency was higher among young people who were gang members. The prevalence of delinquent behaviours among youth who reported belonging to a gang was more than double (45%) what it was among youth who said that their circle of friends was not a gang (20%).

Over 40% of youth indicated that they had been victimized at least once during the 12 months prior to the survey. Delinquent youth were more prone to being victimized.

#### Note to readers

*This release summarizes a new report containing the first findings from the International Youth Survey. It is the Canadian version of the International Self-Reported Delinquency Study that was conducted in over 30 countries in 2006. These international findings will be released at a later date.*

*In Canada, the survey was funded by the National Crime Prevention Centre at Public Safety Canada, and was conducted with the Toronto District School Board and certain private schools. More than 3,200 youth in grades 7 to 9, representing 60,900 students, participated during the spring of 2006.*

*The report examines the prevalence of various delinquent behaviours, and analyzes acts of violence and acts against property separately. It also examines factors associated with youth delinquency, such as alcohol and drug use, the quality of parent-youth relationships, parental supervision and delinquent friends.*

*The survey addresses several questions and issues that are closely linked to youth delinquency, and will allow for international comparisons on such issues.*

*Delinquency, as defined in this report, refers to all behaviours explicitly set out in the Criminal Code of Canada, whether engaged in by individuals aged 12 to 17 or by those 18 years of age and older. This definition does not cover statutory delinquency, such as truancy, nor does it include alcohol or drug use.*

#### Property-related and violent delinquent behaviours equally prevalent

The survey questioned the Toronto students on two aspects of delinquent behaviour: violent behaviours, such as threatening someone with a weapon, and delinquent behaviour involving property. There was no difference in the prevalence of these two types of delinquency in the year before the survey.

About 13% of students reported participating in violent delinquent behaviour during the 12 months prior to the survey. Those in grades 8 and 9 were slightly more likely to have reported being involved in a violent delinquent behaviour than grade 7 students.

Boys were twice as likely to report engaging in violent behaviours than girls, 18% compared with 8%. These boys were responsible for about 72% of all reported violent acts in the year prior to the survey.

The survey estimated that students had committed just over 62,000 violent acts in the year prior to the survey. Two types of acts, carrying a weapon and

participating in group fights, accounted for 88% of all violent acts.

In total, an estimated 3,800 students reported carrying a weapon, far fewer than the 5,700 who reported participating in a group fight.

However, there were more than 37,000 reported incidents of carrying a weapon, compared with an estimated 18,000 reports of group fights, indicating that those students who carried a weapon did so repeatedly.

In fact, three-quarters of those who had carried a weapon reported that they had done so more than once.

### **Shoplifting the most common property-related delinquent behaviour**

About 13% of the Toronto students reported participating in property-related delinquent behaviour during the 12 months prior to the survey, as was the case for violent behaviours. Again, those in grades 8 and 9 were more likely to have done so than those in grade 7.

The survey estimated that overall, about 47,000 delinquent acts involving property were committed during the 12 months prior to the survey. This is much lower than the number of violent acts reported over the same period.

Of these, 25,000 involved shoplifting, more than 12,000 involved vandalism and over 5,400 involved arson. Auto theft and break-ins were reported less frequently.

Among the students who had committed delinquent acts, the majority (70%) reported committing only one type of delinquent act involving property.

### **Certain factors are associated with delinquency**

The survey examined factors that may be associated with a greater likelihood of delinquency.

Delinquent behaviour was significantly more prevalent among students who reported consuming alcohol and drugs, those who indicated having little parental supervision, and those who were living in a step-family, or a blended family, at the time of the survey.

Higher rates of delinquent behaviour were also found for youth who had older friends, friends who tolerated illegal activities or friends who were delinquent themselves.

Delinquent behaviour was more prevalent among youth who said they spent a lot of time with their friends

in public places, such as a park, the street, a mall or their neighbourhood.

The small minority of students who reported that they did not get along well with their parents had higher rates of delinquent behaviour.

### **Overall, 2 out of every 5 students victimized**

The survey asked students whether they had been victimized during the year prior to the survey, such as being bullied at school.

Overall, 2 out of every 5 students (40%) reported having been victimized. About 28% said they had been victims of a theft, and 21% were victims of bullying at school. Over 5% reported having received threats of extortion and 3% reported having been hit so violently that medical attention was required.

Two-thirds of all students who were bullied were victims of such incidents more than once. About 16% of young people said they had been bullied on more than 12 occasions during the year prior to the survey.

The survey also found that students who reported that they had engaged in traditional types of delinquency at least once were more likely to report having been victimized. About 56% of delinquent youth had been victimized, compared with 36% of non-delinquent youth.

### **Internet: About one-quarter of students said they had been delinquent online**

The survey asked students about inappropriate uses of the Internet. The results showed that just over one-quarter indicated they had engaged in Internet-related delinquent behaviour at some point in their life.

About 14% reported that they had illegally downloaded music or movies, while 13% indicated that they had hacked into a computer by breaking through security into a website or a computer account. About 7% reported they had sent harassing e-mails.

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5117.**

*Juristat*: "Youth Self-Reported Delinquency, Toronto", 2006, Vol. 27, no. 6, (85-002-XIE, free) is now available online from our website. From the *Publications* module, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Crime and justice*, then *Juristat*. A paper version (85-002-XPE, \$11/\$100) is also available. See *How to order products*.

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

The public use microdata file for the *International Youth Survey* (89M0024XCB, \$1,500) is now available.

For information on the public use microdata file, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; [ssd@statcan.ca](mailto:ssd@statcan.ca)), Special Surveys Division. ■

## Employment Insurance

July 2007 (preliminary)

An estimated 531,200 Canadians (seasonally adjusted) received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits in July, a 12% increase from June.

In the past, monthly increases of this magnitude in the seasonally adjusted figure have often been accompanied by an offsetting decrease in the following month.

The timing of the reference week used for these statistics can cause temporary fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted figures, especially over the summer months. The reference week is defined generally as the week including the 15th of the month. In July, the 15th fell on a Sunday, marking the start of the reference week. This means that the reference week fell as late as possible in July 2007.

As a result, comparatively more of this year's claimants whose employment lapsed at the end of June had served the required two-week EI waiting period in time to receive benefits and be counted in July.

Regular benefit payments in July totalled \$702.9 million, while 218,000 people made initial and renewal claims.

**Note:** The mid-month reference week is used for consistency with the Labour Force Survey. The regular benefit payments figure measures the total of all monies paid to individuals from the 1st to the end of the month.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.**

Data on Employment Insurance for August will be released on October 23.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division.

### Employment Insurance statistics

	July 2007	June 2007	July 2006	June to July 2007	July 2006 to July 2007
Seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	531,210 <sup>P</sup>	474,120 <sup>r</sup>	476,150	12.0	11.6
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	702.9 <sup>P</sup>	710.7 <sup>r</sup>	723.8	-1.1	-2.9
Initial and Renewal Claims received ('000)	218.0 <sup>P</sup>	219.2 <sup>r</sup>	223.9	-0.5	-2.6
Unadjusted					
All beneficiaries ('000) <sup>1</sup>	720.7 <sup>P</sup>	604.2 <sup>P</sup>	669.9		
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	486.8 <sup>P</sup>	367.5 <sup>P</sup>	426.5		
Initial and Renewal Claims received ('000)	302.9	174.2	304.6		
Payments (\$ millions)	1,100.7	962.3	1,131.7		
Year-to-date (January to July)					
					% change
Claims received ('000)			1,525.3	1,539.5	-0.9
Payments (\$ millions)			8,961.3	9,074.9	-1.3

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (for example, as a result of a layoff) or special benefits (for example, as a result of illness) and are representative of data for the Labour Force Survey reference week, which is usually the week containing the 15th of the month.

## Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	July 2007 <sup>P</sup>	June to July 2007 Seasonally adjusted	July 2006 to July 2007
	% change		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>531,210</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	36,120	-0.2	-6.1
Prince Edward Island	8,710	7.5	4.1
Nova Scotia	29,000	3.1	0.0
New Brunswick	30,980	1.7	-8.3
Quebec	191,130	15.4	14.4
Ontario	142,060	6.5	18.1
Manitoba	13,350	32.6	30.8
Saskatchewan	11,360	19.5	28.4
Alberta	18,140	10.6	1.8
British Columbia	42,270	13.7	4.5
Yukon	790	1.3	-4.8
Northwest Territories	610	-3.2	-9.0
Nunavut	340	0.0	-10.5

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

**Note:** The number of beneficiaries includes all claimants who received regular benefits for the Labour Force Survey reference week, usually containing the 15th day of the month.

## Payroll employment, earnings and hours July 2007 (preliminary)

In July, the average weekly earnings of payroll employees (seasonally adjusted) increased \$3.41 from June to \$773.32. The year-to-date growth, calculated as the average of the first seven months of 2007 compared with the average of the same seven months in 2006, was 3.2%.

In Canada's largest industrial sectors, earnings grew for the first seven months of 2007 in manufacturing (+3.7%), in health and social assistance (+3.5%), and in educational services (+0.6%), and were little changed in retail trade.

Nationally, the number of occupied payroll jobs edged up 21,800 to 14,303,300 in July. Growth among the provinces varied, with Manitoba and British Columbia showing the strongest increase (+0.4%).

The industrial sectors showing the strongest employment growth in July were mining, oil and gas extraction (+1.5%), and transportation and warehousing (+1.4%).

The number of payroll jobs has grown 85,600 since the beginning of 2007 (+0.6%).

The average hourly earnings for hourly-paid employees edged up \$0.09 in July to \$19.09. The average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees declined to 31.2 (-0.6%).

**Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.**

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for August will be released on October 26.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Shirley Steller (613-951-6501), Labour Statistics Division. □

**Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees**

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	July 2006	June 2007 <sup>r</sup>	July 2007 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2007	July 2006 to July 2007	Year-to-date average 2007 <sup>1</sup>
	Seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change		
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>745.52</b>	<b>769.91</b>	<b>773.32</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Forestry, logging and support	984.68	983.14	985.22	0.2	0.1	0.6
Mining and oil and gas	1,344.55	1,424.94	1,439.51	1.0	7.1	4.9
Utilities	1,092.90	1,121.67	1,123.33	0.1	2.8	3.1
Construction	897.30	928.91	936.21	0.8	4.3	3.4
Manufacturing	899.21	934.61	937.60	0.3	4.3	3.7
Wholesale trade	871.10	919.57	918.57	-0.1	5.4	5.0
Retail trade	483.03	484.24	494.46	2.1	2.4	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	782.19	798.25	807.19	1.1	3.2	1.9
Information and cultural industries	932.40	972.58	971.25	-0.1	4.2	4.2
Finance and insurance	965.24	996.18	1,002.41	0.6	3.9	3.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	664.40	716.83	713.16	-0.5	7.3	6.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	967.01	983.41	990.90	0.8	2.5	2.7
Management of companies and enterprises	957.97	925.98	927.19	0.1	-3.2	-3.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	596.25	651.21	648.11	-0.5	8.7	8.8
Educational services	808.23	823.26	814.63	-1.0	0.8	0.6
Health care and social assistance	675.56	704.27	709.36	0.7	5.0	3.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	434.98	453.32	459.85	1.4	5.7	3.5
Accommodation and food services	305.41	328.48	320.44	-2.4	4.9	9.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	578.23	616.26	613.88	-0.4	6.2	5.1
Public administration	927.69	963.24	961.35	-0.2	3.6	3.8
<b>Provinces and territories</b>						
Newfoundland and Labrador	688.99	721.98	721.49	-0.1	4.7	3.4
Prince Edward Island	604.46	630.18	628.55	-0.3	4.0	4.8
Nova Scotia	657.29	675.19	668.35	-1.0	1.7	2.7
New Brunswick	677.78	710.65	705.95	-0.7	4.2	3.6
Quebec	705.44	721.35	725.90	0.6	2.9	2.9
Ontario	778.82	803.53	805.30	0.2	3.4	2.8
Manitoba	674.49	712.37	703.00	-1.3	4.2	4.1
Saskatchewan	692.23	726.96	727.42	0.1	5.1	3.8
Alberta	798.15	836.61	844.90	1.0	5.9	4.8
British Columbia	736.70	761.96	764.50	0.3	3.8	2.5
Yukon	847.04	890.95	892.51	0.2	5.4	2.4
Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup>	959.33	993.21	1 006.65	1.4	4.9	1.6
Nunavut <sup>2</sup>	920.56	940.33	979.16	4.1	6.4	4.7

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Rate of change of the average of the first seven months of 2007 compared with the same months in 2006.

2. Data not seasonally adjusted.

## Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2006	May 2007	June 2007 <sup>r</sup>	July 2007 <sup>p</sup>	May to June 2007	June to July 2007	December 2006 to July 2007
	Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands				% change		
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>14,217.7</b>	<b>14,279.0</b>	<b>14,281.5</b>	<b>14,303.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Forestry, logging and support	57.5	55.5	56.1	56.6	1.1	0.9	-1.6
Mining and oil and gas	186.8	184.6	187.2	190.0	1.4	1.5	1.7
Utilities	121.0	122.5	123.0	122.9	0.4	-0.1	1.6
Construction	752.6	775.2	782.6	782.3	1.0	0.0	3.9
Manufacturing	1,832.2	1,813.9	1,802.3	1,795.3	-0.6	-0.4	-2.0
Wholesale trade	750.1	756.9	756.9	757.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Retail trade	1,754.6	1,781.2	1,787.4	1,795.6	0.3	0.5	2.3
Transportation and warehousing	639.7	649.4	648.2	657.1	-0.2	1.4	2.7
Information and cultural industries	353.9	353.8	353.0	354.5	-0.2	0.4	0.2
Finance and insurance	615.7	628.9	625.2	629.0	-0.6	0.6	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.4	250.2	247.3	250.5	-1.2	1.3	1.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	714.4	725.3	724.4	725.1	-0.1	0.1	1.5
Management of companies and enterprises	97.4	97.5	97.3	98.3	-0.2	1.0	0.9
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	706.0	710.8	713.6	717.7	0.4	0.6	1.7
Educational services	1,061.4	1,076.1	1,068.6	1,059.1	-0.7	-0.9	-0.2
Health care and social assistance	1,456.8	1,470.5	1,473.8	1,479.3	0.2	0.4	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	239.5	236.6	237.8	237.1	0.5	-0.3	-1.0
Accommodation and food services	1,028.0	1,038.8	1,041.6	1,038.8	0.3	-0.3	1.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	517.8	521.8	523.1	524.7	0.2	0.3	1.3
Public administration	815.3	816.1	817.3	819.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	177.6	181.3	182.0	181.4	0.4	-0.3	2.1
Prince Edward Island	57.0	57.6	57.6	57.5	0.0	-0.2	0.9
Nova Scotia	386.0	386.8	386.6	387.8	-0.1	0.3	0.5
New Brunswick	309.4	304.3	301.4	300.6	-1.0	-0.3	-2.8
Quebec	3,260.6	3,272.9	3,270.9	3,269.3	-0.1	0.0	0.3
Ontario	5,455.3	5,482.1	5,476.8	5,480.8	-0.1	0.1	0.5
Manitoba	530.2	535.4	535.6	538.0	0.0	0.4	1.5
Saskatchewan	419.4	422.7	422.3	423.7	-0.1	0.3	1.0
Alberta	1,709.8	1,711.1	1,721.3	1,727.1	0.6	0.3	1.0
British Columbia	1,852.3	1,872.2	1,877.3	1,884.2	0.3	0.4	1.7
Yukon	17.2	17.5	17.5	17.7	0.0	1.1	2.9
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	22.7	23.3	24.1	23.8	3.4	-1.2	4.8
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.6	0.9	-2.8	-1.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

## Cereals and oilseeds review

July 2007

Data from the July issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3403, 3404, 3443, 3464, 3476 and 5046.**

The July 2007 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 30, no. 7 (22-007-XIB, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. The July issue contains an overview of August's market conditions.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division.



## Crushing statistics

August 2007

Oilseed processors crushed 329 300 metric tonnes of canola in August. Oil production in August totalled 142 747 tonnes, while meal production amounted to 193 507 tonnes.

**Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.**

The August 2007 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free) will be available in October.

For general information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Deliveries of major grains

August 2007

Data on August major grain deliveries are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404 and 3443.**

The August 2007 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free) will be available in October.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## New products

**Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, July 2007, Vol. 30, no. 7  
**Catalogue number 22-007-XIB**  
 (free).

**Juristat**, Vol. 27, no. 6  
**Catalogue number 85-002-XIE**  
 (free).

**Juristat**, Vol. 27, no. 6  
**Catalogue number 85-002-XPE** (\$11/\$100).

**International Youth Survey**, May 2005 to April 2006  
**Catalogue number 89M0024XCB** (\$1500).

**All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.**

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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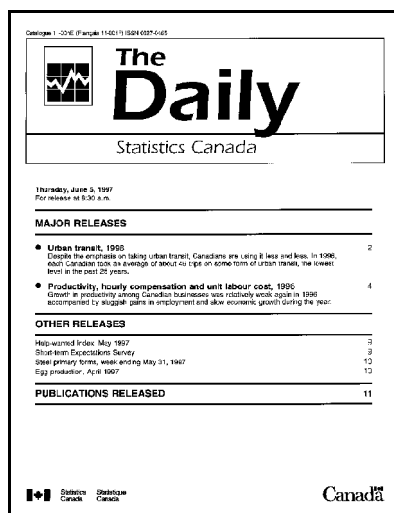
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### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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