



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, May 16, 2008**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

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### Youth crime, 2006

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The crime rate among young people aged 12 to 17 climbed 3% between 2005 and 2006, but was 6% lower than a decade earlier, according to data reported by Canadian police services. While property crime rates among youth declined over the previous decade, rates for other types of offences, including violent crime, increased.

### New motor vehicle sales, March 2008

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Despite a slight decline in March, sales of new motor vehicles closed the first quarter of 2008 with their strongest gain since 1998.

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**Release dates:** May 20 to 23, 2008

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## Releases

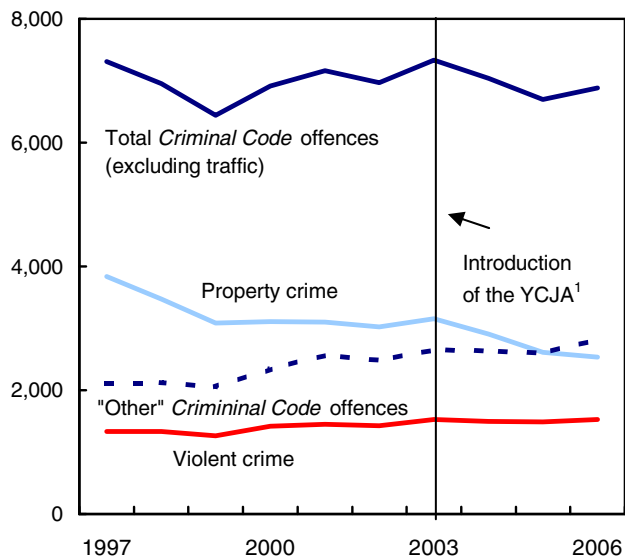
### Youth crime

2006

The crime rate among young people aged 12 to 17 climbed 3% between 2005 and 2006, according to data reported by Canadian police services. Compared with the previous year, violent crime rates among youth, including homicides, and crime rates for "other" *Criminal Code* offences such as mischief and disturbing the peace, were up in 2006.

#### Rates of youth violent crime and "other" *Criminal Code* offences increase while property crime rates fall

rate per 100,000 youth (aged 12 to 17)



1. Youth Criminal Justice Act.

Even so, property crime rates were down and the overall rate of youth crime was 6% lower than a decade earlier and 25% below the peak in 1991, according to a new *Juristat* based on police-reported statistics.

In 2006, nearly 180,000 young people were implicated in some violation of the *Criminal Code*, excluding traffic offences. This translates to a youth crime rate of 6,885 youth accused for every 100,000 young people in this age group.

This study showed that the rate of violent crime among young people increased 12% in 10 years,

#### Note to readers

This study released today by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) uses police-reported data to look at trends in youth crime.

Data on incidents that come to the attention of the police are captured and forwarded to the CCJS via the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey according to a nationally approved set of common scoring rules, categories and definitions.

The Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) came into force on April 1, 2003, replacing the Young Offenders Act. It requires police to consider the use of extrajudicial (non-court) measures for youths aged 12 to 17 who have committed less serious offences before considering a charge. As a result, it is essential to take into account both youths formally charged or recommended for charging by police and youths "cleared otherwise" in measuring youth criminal activity.

The youth crime rate is calculated based on the number of youth, aged 12 to 17, who have been accused of a criminal offence and formally charged, recommended to the Crown for charging by police or cleared by means other than the laying of a charge per 100,000 youth aged 12 to 17 in the population.

and 30% since 1991. While property crime rates have declined over the course of the previous decade, these types of offences still accounted for about 4 in 10 youth crimes in 2006.

Drug-related crimes among youth have also climbed dramatically. The rate of drug offences among youth in 2006 was nearly twice what it was 10 years earlier.

Both the number and rate of young people accused of homicide in 2006 reached their highest point since data were first collected in 1961. However, given the relatively small number of youth committing homicide, rates can fluctuate substantially from year to year. Just five years earlier, the youth homicide rate was at a 30-year low.

The *Juristat* also examines changes in ways the criminal justice system has responded to young people involved in criminal activities, following the implementation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* on April 1, 2003.

#### Youth accused of violent crimes account for nearly one-quarter of youth involved in crime

Over the previous 10 years, youth accused of violent offences and "other" *Criminal Code* offences, such as mischief, bail violations and disturbing the peace have constituted an increasing proportion of youth apprehended by police.

Among young people, the violent crime rate increased 12% during the same period, and since 1991, it has risen 30%. In comparison, the overall violent crime rate in Canada declined 4% between 1997 and 2006.

By 2006, youth accused of violent offences accounted for nearly one-quarter of all apprehended youth. Much of this increase in the rate of youth violent crime has been driven by an increase in youth involvement in assaults. Youth accused of assault represented nearly 80% of those apprehended for a violent crime in 2006. Most youth apprehended for assault were accused of common assault, the least serious form of this offence.

Keeping in mind that youth-perpetrated homicides are infrequent and that the rates can vary greatly from year to year, one of the largest increases in youth crime in the past decade has been in homicide rates, which have risen 41% since 1997.

Constituting a very small percentage (0.05%) of youth crime, homicides represented less than 1% of all violent crimes in which a weapon was present in 2006. About 44% of homicides committed by youth involved a knife, while 17% involved a firearm.

Overall, 84 young people, 72 boys and 12 girls, were implicated in 54 homicides in 2006. Just over one-half (52%) of homicides in which the accused was a youth involved multiple perpetrators, compared with only 15% of homicides that involved an adult accused.

Police reported evidence of gang involvement in 22% of homicides in which a youth was accused, versus 9% of homicides where adults were accused.

### **Youth property crime rates at lowest point in a decade**

Contrary to the trend in the violent crime rate, the 2006 rate of youth property crime was about a third of what it had been 10 years earlier, and reached its lowest point in a decade.

Much of the decline in the rate of property crime in 2006 can be explained by a 47% decline in the rate for break-ins, as well as a 33% drop in minor theft rates, the criminal offences for which youth were most commonly apprehended.

Combined, youth accused of these two offences represent more than two-thirds of those implicated in property-related crimes. Motor vehicle theft rates also declined in 2006, and were down 41% from 10 years earlier.

### **Increase in cocaine and other drugs**

Drug-related crimes among young people have climbed dramatically compared with 10 years earlier. In 2006, close to 18,000 youth, or 693 for every 100,000 young people, were accused of drug-related offences, making the rate of drug offences among youth nearly double (+97%) what it was 10 years earlier.

While the vast majority (84%) of youth implicated in drug offences were accused of cannabis-related crimes, the proportion accused of cocaine and other drug offences has more than doubled in 10 years.

### **About 1 in 10 youth crimes occurred on school property**

In 2006, about 1 in 10 youth crimes occurred on school property, with assaults being the most prevalent offences (27%), followed by drug-offences (18%). Weapons were present in about 7% of school crimes with less than 1% of all school crimes involving firearms.

### **Youth crime rates up in all provinces except Quebec**

All provinces, except Quebec, reported an annual increase in their police-reported youth crime rate in 2006. The largest increases occurred in Prince Edward Island (+38%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+22%), Nova Scotia (+17%), and Manitoba (+14%).

Across Canada, youth crime rates varied considerably, with provincial crime rates ranging from a low of 3,765 for every 100,000 youth in Quebec to a high of 19,939 in Saskatchewan.

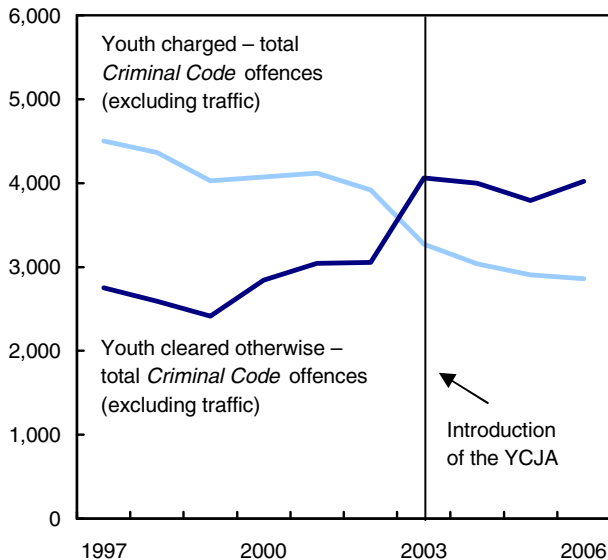
Between 1991 and 2006, four provinces experienced declines in their youth crime rates: British Columbia (-49%), Alberta (-41%), Ontario (-34%) and Quebec (-25%). Increases were greatest in New Brunswick (+40%) and Nova Scotia (+35%).

### **Higher proportions of accused youth cleared by means other than charges**

Despite a 3% year-over-year increase in the total youth crime rate in 2006, the rate of youth formally charged or recommended for charging dropped 1% from 2005, and it was down 27% from 2002, the year prior to enactment of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA).

**Rates of youth formally charged down while those cleared otherwise up since the Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)**

rate per 100,000 youth (aged 12 to 17)



This decline was accompanied by a corresponding rise in the rate of accused youth dealt with through other means. In 2006, the rate of accused youth not charged (or recommended for charging) was up 6% over the previous year and up 32% from 2002.

One of the primary objectives of the YCJA is to divert more youth involved in minor, non-violent crimes from the formal justice system.

Over the previous decade, the proportion of youth apprehended by police but not charged has generally been on the rise. Until 2002, this upward trend was

gradual. However, in the period immediately following the introduction of the YCJA, the relative number of cases in which youth were handled through means other than charges climbed sharply.

Over the six-year period from 1997 to 2002, the proportion of young people accused of a *Criminal Code* offence, but not charged, ranged from 37% to 44%.

However, between 2002 and 2003, this proportion climbed to 55%. Since the YCJA came into force in 2003, the proportion of accused youth cleared otherwise has remained relatively stable, with measures other than formal charges used in almost 60% of youth crimes in 2006.

Since the introduction of the YCJA, the proportion of accused youth cleared by means other than a charge increased for virtually all offences. Nevertheless, police charges continued to be the norm for offences associated with the most severe penalties, while offences carrying less serious penalties remained among those least likely to result in charges.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.**

The *Juristat*: "Youth crime in Canada, 2006," Vol. 28, no. 3, (85-002-XIE, free), is now available 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.

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## Youth crimes reported to police for selected Criminal Code offences

	2006		2005 to 2006		1997 to 2006
	Number of youth charged	Number of youth cleared by means other than charging	Total youth accused	Youth crime rate <sup>1</sup>	% change in total youth crime rate
Homicide <sup>2</sup>	83	2	85	3	17
Attempted murder	69	5	74	3	-6
Assault: Total	14,160	16,745	30,905	1,196	3
Level 1	8,964	14,184	23,148	896	3
Level 2: Weapon	4,779	2,517	7,296	282	3
Level 3: Aggravated	417	44	461	18	-4
Other assaults	1,152	271	1,423	55	-6
Sexual assault (level 1, 2, 3)	1,188	963	2,151	83	-6
Other sexual offences	139	164	303	12	3
Abduction	5	5	10	0	-10
Robbery: Total	3,704	817	4,521	175	8
<b>Violent crime: Total</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>18,972</b>	<b>39,472</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>3</b>
Breaking and entering: Total	7,434	5,399	12,833	497	-10
Motor vehicle theft	3,012	2,100	5,112	198	-3
Theft over \$5,000	152	163	315	12	-26
Theft \$5,000 and under	9,164	27,805	36,969	1,431	-2
Shoplifting	4,514	14,878	19,392	751	-1
Other	4,650	12,927	17,577	680	-4
Possession of stolen goods	4,899	2,912	7,811	302	8
Fraud	1,119	1,302	2,421	94	-2
<b>Property crime: Total</b>	<b>25,780</b>	<b>39,681</b>	<b>65,461</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>-3</b>
Mischief	5,681	21,374	27,055	1,047	12
Bail violations	11,327	1,325	12,652	490	5
Disturbing the peace	542	8,331	8,873	343	14
Offensive weapons	1,787	1,831	3,618	140	1
Arson	516	976	1,492	58	2
Other	7,808	11,434	19,242	745	7
<b>Other Criminal Code offences: Total</b>	<b>27,661</b>	<b>45,271</b>	<b>72,932</b>	<b>2,823</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Criminal Code: Total (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>73,941</b>	<b>103,924</b>	<b>177,865</b>	<b>6,885</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Drug offences: Total</b>	<b>6,382</b>	<b>11,509</b>	<b>17,891</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>2</b>
Heroin	23	10	33	1	174
Cocaine	794	202	996	39	26
Other drugs	828	1,075	1,903	74	10
Cannabis	4,737	10,222	14,959	579	-1

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 youth aged 12 to 17.

2. For 2006, the total includes one accused under the age of 12.

Youth accused of Criminal Code incidents<sup>1</sup> by province and territory

	Youth accused <sup>2</sup> , 2006		2005 to 2006
	number	rate <sup>3</sup> (youth crime rate)	% change in rate
<b>Canada</b>	<b>177,865</b>	<b>6,885</b>	<b>3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,388	8,780	22
Prince Edward Island	1,108	9,403	38
Nova Scotia	7,987	11,113	17
New Brunswick	4,807	8,432	6
Quebec	21,888	3,765	-4
Ontario	60,616	5,956	1
Manitoba	11,384	11,140	14
Saskatchewan	17,728	19,939	7
Alberta	24,275	8,725	2
British Columbia	20,922	6,438	1
Yukon	689	25,547	-4
Northwest Territories	1,873	44,627	1
Nunavut	1,200	31,161	6

1. Excludes Criminal Code traffic offences.

2. Includes all youth charged with an offence and those cleared by means other than a charge.

3. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 youth aged 12 to 17.

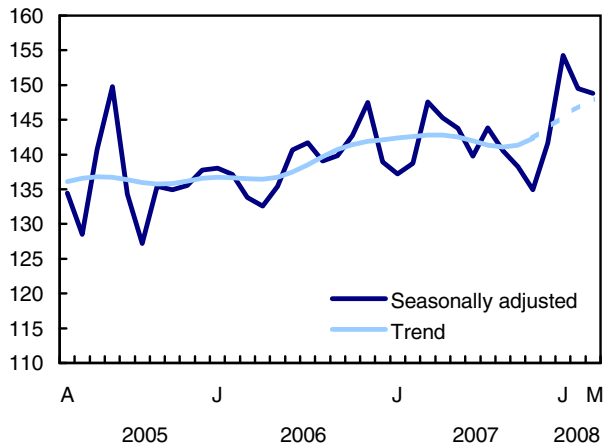
## New motor vehicle sales

March 2008

Despite a slight decline in March, sales of new motor vehicles closed the first quarter of 2008 with their strongest gain since 1998.

### New motor vehicle sales decline slightly

thousands of units



**Note:** The last few points could be subject to revisions when more data are added. This is indicated by the dashed line.

According to seasonally adjusted data from the New Motor Vehicle Sales Survey, consumers purchased 148,796 new vehicles in March, down 0.5% from February.

Sales of both passenger cars and trucks declined more slowly in March compared with February. Sales of new trucks (which include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses) fell 0.6% while passenger car sales slipped 0.3%.

Looking ahead, preliminary industry data for April suggests that the number of new motor vehicles sold will remain relatively unchanged.

### Strongest quarterly growth since 1998

After experiencing a downturn in the second half of 2007, new motor vehicle sales have resumed

their upward swing. An exceptionally strong January powered a 9.1% gain in unit sales in the first quarter of 2008 compared with the fourth quarter of 2007. This was the strongest growth rate since the second quarter of 1998. Lower prices, additional rebates and incentives, such as better financing, along with a one percentage point reduction in the Goods and Services Tax, appear to have paid off for new car dealers.

This quarterly increase in units sold was driven almost entirely by strong sales of new passenger cars, which were up 17.8%, the largest increase since 1976. In particular, sales of overseas-built passenger cars have been rising rapidly since November 2007.

### Sales up in seven provinces

In March, significant drops in new motor vehicle sales in Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador more than offset increased sales in most provinces. The significant declines in Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec did not offset the extraordinary increases registered in January.

British Columbia led the provinces in March with an 8.1% increase in unit sales, the strongest monthly growth rate in the province in over three years.

The exceptionally strong performance of the first quarter of 2008 was concentrated in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec, where passenger cars account for most of the new motor vehicles sold.

**Available on CANSIM: table 079-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.**

The March 2008 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007-XWE, free) will be available soon.

Data on new motor vehicle sales for April will be released on June 16.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [retailinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mark Switzer (613-951-7137), Distributive Trades Division.

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## New motor vehicle sales

	March 2007	February 2008 <sup>r</sup>	March 2008 <sup>p</sup>	March 2007 to March 2008	February to March 2008
Seasonally adjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
<b>New motor vehicles</b>	<b>138,706</b>	<b>149,489</b>	<b>148,796</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Passenger cars	70,426	80,847	80,599	14.4	-0.3
North American <sup>1</sup>	44,627	50,208	47,875	7.3	-4.6
Overseas	25,799	30,639	32,724	26.8	6.8
Trucks, vans and buses	68,280	68,642	68,197	-0.1	-0.6
<b>New motor vehicles</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,355	3,273	2,572	9.2	-21.4
Prince Edward Island	478	488	501	4.8	2.7
Nova Scotia	3,866	4,747	4,988	29.0	5.1
New Brunswick	3,013	3,318	3,269	8.5	-1.5
Quebec	32,982	40,460	37,566	13.9	-7.2
Ontario	49,213	50,991	51,220	4.1	0.4
Manitoba	3,960	4,204	4,259	7.6	1.3
Saskatchewan	3,554	4,345	4,679	31.7	7.7
Alberta	22,519	21,388	22,145	-1.7	3.5
British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	16,766	16,275	17,597	5.0	8.1
	March 2007	February 2008 <sup>r</sup>	March 2008 <sup>p</sup>	March 2007 to March 2008	
Unadjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
<b>New motor vehicles</b>	<b>154,450</b>	<b>113,877</b>	<b>153,455</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	
Passenger cars	76,487	58,363	80,365	5.1	
North American <sup>1</sup>	49,540	37,369	50,287	1.5	
Overseas	26,947	20,994	30,078	11.6	
Trucks, vans and buses	77,963	55,514	73,090	-6.3	
<b>New motor vehicles</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,525	2,013	2,530	0.2	
Prince Edward Island	447	355	452	1.1	
Nova Scotia	4,218	3,516	4,990	18.3	
New Brunswick	3,439	2,527	3,509	2.0	
Quebec	38,800	29,755	39,498	1.8	
Ontario	54,650	38,614	53,737	-1.7	
Manitoba	4,357	3,087	4,521	3.8	
Saskatchewan	3,715	3,207	4,368	17.6	
Alberta	23,875	17,182	22,403	-6.2	
British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	18,424	13,621	17,447	-5.3	

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

2. Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

**Note:** Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

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## Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

January 2008

Data on the supply, disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for January.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.**

The January 2008 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 63, no. 1 (45-004-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Marketing and Dissemination Section (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

March 2008

Data on industrial chemicals and synthetic resins are now available for March.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0014.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2183.**

The March 2008 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins*, Vol. 51, no. 3 (46-002-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Primary iron and steel

March 2008

Data on primary iron and steel are now available for March.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0048 to 303-0051.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2116 and 2184.**

The March 2008 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XWE, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Steel pipe and tubing

March 2008

Data on the production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for March.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0046.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.**

The March 2008 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XWE, free), will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■



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## **Monthly Survey of Large Retailers**

March 2008

Data for the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for March.

**Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.**

A data table is also available under the *Summary Tables* module of our website.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [retailinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Abdulelah Mohammed (613-951-7719), Distributive Trades Division. ■

## New products

**Economic Analysis Research Paper Series:**  
**"Adapting to import competition: Effects of**  
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**manufacturing plants", no. 54**  
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**The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum**  
**Products in Canada, January 2008, Vol. 63, no. 1**  
**Catalogue number 45-004-XWE**  
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**Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins,**  
March 2008, Vol. 51, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 46-002-XWE**  
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<small>Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.</small>	
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 25 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.</li> </ul>	4
<b>OTHER RELEASES</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maplewood Index, May 1997</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term Expectations Survey</li> </ul>	9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997</li> </ul>	12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Egg production, Apr. 1997</li> </ul>	12
<b>PUBLICATIONS RELEASED</b>	11
 	

## Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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*The Daily*, May 16, 2008

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**Release dates: May 20 to 23, 2008**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
20	<b>Wholesale trade</b>	March 2008
20	<b>Canada's international transactions in securities</b>	March 2008
20	<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	March 2008
21	<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	April 2008
21	<b>Leading indicators</b>	April 2008
22	<b>Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises</b>	First quarter 2008
22	<b>Retail trade</b>	March 2008
23	<b>Canadian agriculture at a glance</b>	2006
23	<b>Outsourcing and off-shoring in Canada: Trends, causes and economic impact</b>	

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