



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Study: Female offenders 2005

Females accounted for a small proportion of all alleged offenders in 2005 and, when they did offend, they tended to commit offences such as theft, common assault, bail violations and fraud, according to a new report.

The report showed that females aged 12 and older accounted for about 1 out of every 5 people accused by police services of committing a violation against the *Criminal Code*. The findings are based on data from a subset of 122 mostly urban police services located in nine provinces.

Almost half (47%) of these females were accused of committing a property crime, while another 28% were accused of committing a violation against a person. In comparison, 39% of males were accused of committing a property offence, and were 34% accused of a violation against a person.

An additional 17% of females were in conflict with police for violations against the administration of justice, such as bail violations and failure to appear in court. The remaining 7% were accused of "other" violations against the *Criminal Code* (e.g., weapons offences, prostitution).

Theft of property (other than a motor vehicle) was the most prevalent crime committed by females. In 2005, 291 females for every 100,000 in the population were accused of this offence, about half the rate among males.

Relative to other types of offences, the rate of fraud (84 accused for every 100,000 population) was also high among females. Yet, this was also half the rate among males.

Females were far less likely than males to commit homicide, assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm, robbery, sexual assault, breaking and entering, motor vehicle theft or mischief.

Rates among females were anywhere from 7 to 10 times lower, depending on the offence. For instance, for every 100,000 females, 13 were accused of robbery. In comparison, the rate for males was 110.

At the national level, the rate at which females were charged with violent crimes grew between 1986 (the start of the study's reference period) and 2005, with the steepest growth occurring before the early 1990s.

Among female youth, the charge rate for "serious violent crime" has more than doubled from 60 female youth charged per 100,000 population in 1986 to 132 in 2005. The rate among female adults moved from 25 to 44 per 100,000 over that period.

Serious violent crime includes murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, sexual assault, assault with a weapon and assault causing bodily harm, unlawfully

causing bodily harm, discharge of a firearm with intent, abduction of a person under 14 and robbery.

Since 1986, the gap between female adults and male adults charged with violent crime has narrowed. This is because, in contrast to adult females, the rate at which adult males have been charged with common assault began a downward trend in 1995. Rates among women did not begin to decrease until 2002.

As a result, for every 1 adult female charged in 2005 for violent offences, 5 adult males were charged; in 1986, the ratio was 1 female for every 9 males.

Because females generally accounted for a small proportion of those accused and charged by police, they also accounted for few accused appearing before court. Compared with males, females tended to receive non-custodial sentences when found guilty, even when the same type of offence had been committed.

This may be due to a couple of factors: females are less likely than males to be repeat offenders, a factor taken into account at sentencing, and they are less likely to be charged with multiple offences.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3313.

The *Juristat*: "Female offenders in Canada," Vol. 28, no. 1, (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. ■

Current economic conditions

The initial performance of the economy in the fourth quarter of 2007 was positive, with an exchange rate above parity with the US dollar. Output growth was steady in October, while employment rose 0.8% in the fourth quarter despite a softening in December.

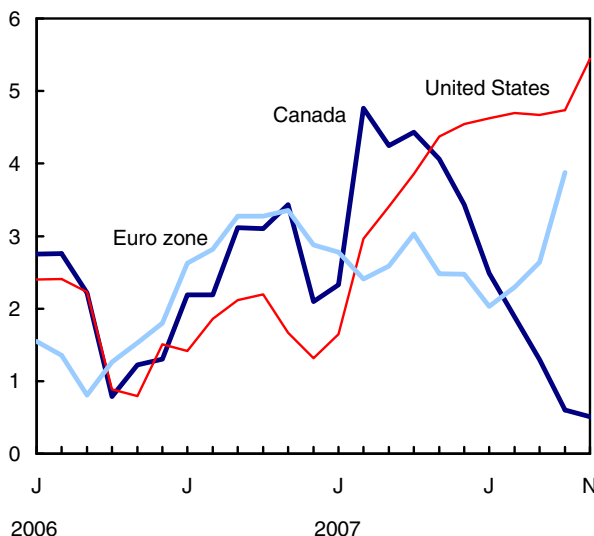
From January to October 2007, year-over-year growth in real gross domestic product accelerated from 1.8% to 2.8%. All industries expanded, except the primary sector (where incomes still remained high thanks to buoyant prices for oil, metals and grains). Wholesale trade was the fastest growing industry, up 9%, reflecting an 11% gain in the volume of imports. Retailers were next at 6%, followed by construction and a slew of personal and business services, growing

between 3% and 4%. Manufacturing was up 1.2%, a major reversal from a drop of nearly 4% at the start of 2007. Capital goods and automobiles led this turnaround, while the clothing and forestry-related sectors continued to post hefty losses.

Despite the buoyancy of output and employment early in the fourth quarter, there were signs that the economy could slow at the beginning of 2008. The composite leading index decelerated in the last three months of 2007, mostly due to weak US demand for manufactured goods. This slack was offset by continued buoyant gains in consumer spending and housing in Canada.

Consumer prices for food

Annual % change



The stronger Canadian dollar has insulated Canadians from the worldwide upsurge in food prices in the past 12 months. Driven by higher prices for grains and corn, food inflation in the euro zone was 4.3% in November, 5.1% in the United Kingdom and 5.4% in the United States. In Canada, the cost of groceries was up only 0.6%. Bakery and cereal products led the increase, while the supply management system produced increases for poultry, dairy products and eggs. These increases were offset by respective drops of 6% and 11% for fresh fruit and vegetables (where imports dominated in November); as recently as June, their prices rose nearly 5%. There were also small declines for other foods such as coffee, fish and red meat.

British Columbia's economy remained strong in recent months. Shipments in October recorded their strongest gain since April (+1.9%), led by metals, machinery, chemical products and paper. The province

remained busy in the run up to the Olympic Games. Employment rose 1.1% in November, due to increases in construction, transportation and recreation, reflecting the ongoing construction of ski resorts and the Olympic village.

Manufacturing was also a source of growth in Quebec. After a weak third quarter, shipments rebounded in October, led by the sharpest rise in transportation equipment since March. Quebec's aerospace industry is in full flight, shipping \$1.3 billion more between January and October 2007 than in the same period in 2006, setting a new record. The rebound in this industry was due to major export orders; in October, it moved into first place in provincial exports, ahead of aluminum, as a result of sales to the United States and to the United Arab Emirates.

In Ontario, non-residential construction continued strong in October with permits remaining close to the \$1-billion mark. Its 31.5% increase from January to October 2007, fuelled by office building projects, led the country, ahead of Alberta's 24.4% jump. This rebound occurred as Ontario posted its strongest increase in service sector employment since 2003. Housing also remained close to the highs posted in 2007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301, 1901, 2152, 2306, 2406 and 3701.

The print version of the January 2008 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 21, no. 1 (11-010-XPB, \$25/\$243) is now available. This issue summarizes the major economic events that occurred in December and presents an article entitled "The Terms of Trade and Domestic Spending." See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162; ceo@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

November 2007

The 2006/2007 processing supplement shows that domestic wheat millings totalled 3,206,000 metric tonnes, a marginal decline of 1.3% from 2005/2006. Millings of red spring wheat and Ontario winter wheat weakened, while millings of amber durum wheat and other western and eastern wheats advanced.

Western Canadian millings rose for the second year in a row, reaching 892,000 metric tonnes, up from 890,000 metric tonnes in 2005/2006 and 880,000 metric tonnes in 2004/2005.

By contrast, 2006/2007 eastern millings slumped to 2,313,000 metric tonnes, down 1.8% from the previous year.

While Canadian production of several flours for human consumption fell off modestly, output of whole wheat and graham flour continued to grow, rising 11.5% over the previous crop year and up 61% from 2001/2002.

Wheat milling capacity in operation in 2006/2007 decreased for the second year in a row. Shutdowns at several plants, due to labour disputes, contributed to the decline.

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

Data from the November 2007 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 30, no. 11 (22-007-XIB, free) are now available from the *Publications* module of our website. The November issue contains the annual processing supplement and an overview of December'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), Agriculture Division. ■

Crushing statistics

December 2007

Oilseed processors crushed a record 373,714 metric tonnes of canola in December. Oil production in

December totalled 156,429 metric tonnes, while meal production amounted to 224,674 metric tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

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

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), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

December 2007

Data on December 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 December 2007 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free) will be available in February.

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), Agriculture Division. ■

New products

Canadian Economic Observer, January 2008, Vol. 21,
no. 1
Catalogue number 11-010-XPB (\$25/\$243).

Juristat, Vol. 28, no. 1
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE
(free).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, November 2007,
Vol. 30, no. 11
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB
(free).

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

Divorces in Canada, 2004
Catalogue number 84F0213XWE
(free).

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.

Juristat, Vol. 28, no. 1
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE (\$11/\$100).

How to order products

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Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

	
Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
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.	2
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.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
Maplewood Index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production, Apr. 1997	12
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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