



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 18, 2000

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

● Crime statistics, 1999

3

The national crime rate, based on data reported by police, fell for the eighth consecutive year in 1999, driven by declines in the three largest provinces. The 5.0% decrease resulted in the lowest rate in 20 years.

OTHER RELEASES

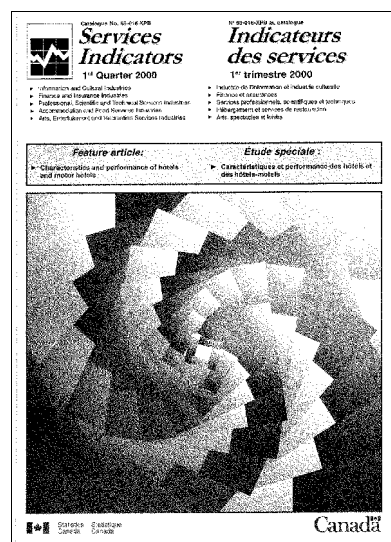
Services indicators, first quarter 2000

7

Construction union wage rate index, June 2000

7

(continued on following page)



Services indicators

First quarter 2000

Services indicators is a quarterly publication that profiles Canada's services industries. It contains about 40 updated tables and charts that present output, employment and remuneration figures for various services industries over the past eight quarters.

This issue includes the feature article "Characteristics and performance of hotels and motor hotels." Based on 1997 results from the Traveller Accommodation Survey, it profiles Canada's hotels and motor hotels industry. Relative measures of the industry's characteristics, performance and work force are presented with some information specific to small-, medium-, and large-sized establishments. The data indicate that, for various reasons, large-sized hotels and motor hotels outperform other establishments in the industry.

The first quarter 2000 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016-XIB, \$26/\$87; 63-016-XPB, \$35/\$116) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Don Little (613-951-6739; littdon@statcan.ca), Services Industries Division.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

Selected financial indexes, June 2000	8
Farm business cash flows, 1981 to 1999	8

NEW PRODUCTS 9

MAJOR RELEASES

Crime statistics

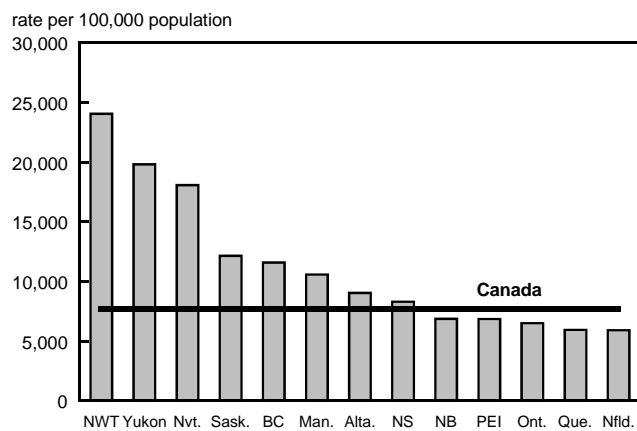
1999

The national crime rate, based on data reported by police, fell for the eighth consecutive year in 1999, driven by declines in the three largest provinces. The 5.0% decrease resulted in the lowest rate in 20 years.

The overall crime rate fell 7.8% in Quebec, 7.4% in Ontario and 4.9% in British Columbia. However, not all regions followed the national trend. Crime rates in all four Atlantic provinces and the Yukon increased, while those in Manitoba and Alberta were virtually unchanged. The crime rate dropped in each of the country's nine largest metropolitan areas.

Saskatchewan reported a crime rate of 12,155 criminal incidents for every 100,000 population, compared with the national average of 7,733. This was the highest among the provinces for the second consecutive year, despite a decline of 2.5% in 1999. British Columbia followed with 11,586 incidents for every 100,000 people. Newfoundland continued to have the lowest crime rate, followed closely by Quebec. All three territories reported crime rates higher than any of the provinces.

Crime rates by province and territory, 1999



Numerous factors contribute to changes in the crime rate. While this report does not attribute reasons for the recent decreases in crime, some of the possible explanations include the aging of the population, a healthy economy, and new approaches to both preventing and solving crimes.

Note to readers

This release is based on an annual Juristat released today by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS). Data on incidents that come to the attention of the police are captured and forwarded to the CCJS via the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey according to a nationally approved set of common scoring rules, categories and definitions. UCR data are available back to 1962 at the national and provincial/territorial levels, and back to 1991 at the Census Metropolitan Area level.

Violent crime declines in all categories

Police reported just over 291,000 incidents of violent crime in 1999; 62% were minor assaults. The rate for violent crime fell 2.4% in 1999, the seventh consecutive decrease after 15 years of increases. The 1999 rate was still 5% higher than the rate of 1989, and 57% higher than that of 1979.

As in previous years, Saskatchewan and Manitoba reported the highest violent crime rates among the provinces. The violent crime rate increased 3.4% in Quebec, yet the province still had the lowest rate, and Prince Edward Island the second-lowest.

All major categories of violent crime declined in 1999, including homicide (-4.7%), attempted murder (-8.8%), assault (-2.0%), sexual assault (-7.3%), and robbery (-1.5%).

The national homicide rate has generally been falling since the mid-1970s. This trend continued in 1999; 536 homicides were reported by police, 22 fewer than the previous year. The 1999 homicide rate — 1.76 homicides for every 100,000 people — was the lowest since 1967.

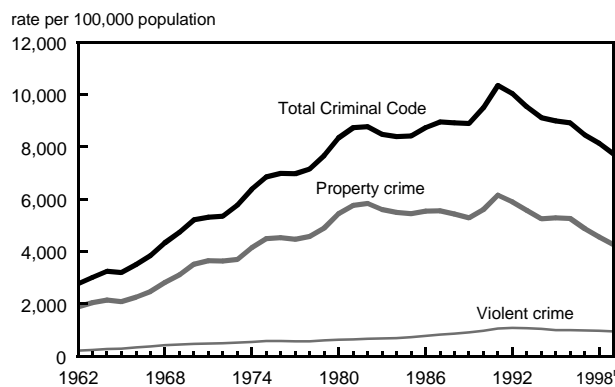
British Columbia, with 110 homicides, reported the highest provincial homicide rate (2.7 homicides per 100,000 population), followed by Manitoba (2.3). Newfoundland's two homicides gave it the lowest rate (0.4), followed closely by Prince Edward Island (0.7) with just one homicide. The number of homicides in Saskatchewan fell from 33 in 1998 to 13 in 1999, giving the province its lowest homicide rate in more than 30 years.

Among major metropolitan areas, Thunder Bay reported the highest homicide rate (3.2), followed by Vancouver (2.8) and Victoria (2.8). No homicides were reported in Trois-Rivières for the second consecutive year.

The presence of firearms in violent crime continues to diminish. In 1999, 4.1% of violent crimes involved a

firearm, compared with 5.6% in 1995. Robberies with a firearm have been dropping since 1991; in 1999 it was 50% lower than in 1991. Firearms continue to account for about one in three homicides.

Crime rates in Canada, 1962 to 1999



[†] Revised data.

Large decline in break-ins

Police reported 1.3 million property crime incidents in 1999, more than half of which were minor thefts under \$5,000. The property crime rate dropped 6.4% in 1999, continuing the general decline seen since 1991.

Rates fell for all major categories of property crime, particularly break-ins, which were down 10.1%. Police reported 197,781 residential break-ins in 1999, almost 24,000 fewer than in 1998, the third consecutive decline.

Toronto reported the lowest rate of residential break-ins (371 per 100,000 population) among major metropolitan areas; Thunder Bay had the second-lowest rate (448). Saskatchewan had the highest rate of break-ins in the country, as well as the metropolitan areas with the highest rates, Regina (1,592) and Saskatoon (1,055).

In 1999, 161,405 motor vehicles were reported stolen, or about 442 a day. The rate of motor vehicle theft declined for the third year in a row, after growing steadily over the previous 10 years. The motor vehicle theft rate was still 44% higher in 1999 than in 1989.

Selected criminal incidents reported by police

	1999	1999	1998 to 1999 % change in rate
	number	rate ¹	
Violent crimes — total	291,330	955	-2.4
Homicide	536	1.8	-4.7
Attempted murder	685	2.2	-8.8
Assaults — total			
(levels 1, 2 and 3)	221,281	726	-2.0
Other assaults	12,184	40	-0.5
Sexual assaults — total			
(levels 1, 2 and 3)	23,872	78	-7.3
Other sexual assaults	3,301	11	-4.9
Abduction	726	2.4	-13.1
Robbery	28,745	94	-1.5
Property crime — total	1,300,650	4,266	-6.4
Break and enter	318,448	1,044	-9.9
Motor vehicle theft	161,405	529	-3.5
Theft over \$5,000	22,478	74	-5.5
Theft \$5,000 and under	679,095	2,227	-5.6
Possession of stolen goods	28,656	94	-2.5
Fraud	90,568	297	-5.2
Other Criminal Code — total	765,791	2,512	-3.5
Mischief	312,563	1,025	-5.2
Counterfeiting currency	36,168	119	-9.9
Bail violation	72,223	237	-1.9
Disturbing the peace	69,982	230	6.0
Offensive weapons	16,043	53	-5.1
Prostitution	5,251	17	-12.7
Arson	12,763	42	-2.2
Other	240,798	790	-2.9
Total Criminal Code (excluding traffic offenses)	2,357,771	7,733	-5.0

¹ Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population.

Among the metropolitan areas, Regina reported the highest rate of motor vehicle thefts (1,646 per 100,000 population). Winnipeg had the second-highest rate, contributing to Manitoba's top ranking among the provinces. The lowest rates were reported in Saint John, N.B. (176), and Windsor, Ont. (252).

Drug offences on rise, impaired driving stable

Only two offences have shown an increase over the past few years. Drug offences have increased 32% since 1993, primarily due to increases in possession and cultivation of cannabis. Similarly, disturbing the peace offences have increased 31% since 1995.

Police charged 73,148 persons with impaired driving in 1999, virtually unchanged from the previous year. The rate of impaired driving has remained stable over the past two years following a 15-year downward trend.

Youth crime down for seventh consecutive year

Young people aged 14 to 19 have the highest rates of committing both violent and property crimes, according to data from 164 police services. Those accused of property crimes are generally younger than those accused of committing violent crimes; in 1999, the average age of individuals accused of committing a property crime was 22, compared with 29 for a violent crime.

Almost 100,000 youths aged 12 to 17 were charged by police in 1999. The youth crime rate dropped 7.2% in 1999, the seventh consecutive decline. The rate was 21% lower than it was a decade earlier.

The rate of youths charged with violent crime dropped 5.0%, the fourth decline in a row. This was the largest year-over-year decline since the introduction of the *Young Offenders Act* in 1984. Despite these recent drops, the youth violent crime rate was still 40% higher than it was in 1989.

From 1989 to 1999, female youth violent crime has increased 81%, more than 2.5 times the rate of increase among male youths (+30%). However, the male youth violent crime rate was still almost three times higher than

the female rate. In 1999, the violent crime rate dropped for both male (-4.6%) and female (-6.5%) youths.

A total of 45 youths were charged with homicide in 1999, 9 fewer than in 1998, and 6 fewer than the average over the last 10 years.

Because many non-violent young offenders are diverted from the formal justice system, the trend in the number of youths referred to alternative measures programs by police or who receive informal warnings or cautions should also be examined when measuring the extent of youth crime. While not all police services are able to provide these statistics, those that do show that the number of youths diverted has also been decreasing in recent years.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2198-2200.

Juristat: Canadian crime statistics, 1999 (85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93; 85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70) is now 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 (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Crime rates by province and territory

	Violent crime		Property crime		Total Criminal Code offenses ¹	
	1999	1998 to 1999	1999	1998 to 1999	1999	1998 to 1999
	rate ²	% change in rate	rate ²	% change in rate	rate ²	% change in rate
Canada	955	-2.4	4,266	-6.4	7,733	-5.0
Newfoundland	925	4.0	2,705	1.7	5,921	2.3
Prince Edward Island	685	-5.7	2,984	9.1	6,858	9.7
Nova Scotia	986	0.8	4,013	-1.1	8,307	2.2
New Brunswick	956	2.9	2,984	-1.3	6,870	1.5
Quebec	666	3.4	3,722	-8.9	5,934	-7.8
Ontario	852	-4.8	3,574	-7.6	6,508	-7.4
Manitoba	1,572	-2.2	5,084	-1.6	10,574	-0.5
Saskatchewan	1,589	-0.8	5,754	-5.2	12,155	-2.5
Alberta	1,061	-3.3	4,781	-3.5	9,049	-0.7
British Columbia	1,284	-4.8	6,761	-6.1	11,586	-4.9
Yukon	3,173	9.1	7,221	3.2	19,818	9.7
Northwest Territories	4,908	-2.9	5,711	-18.6	24,040	-4.0
Nunavut	5,241	-11.1	4,349	-12.7	18,074	-11.7

¹ Total Criminal Code includes other Criminal Code offences not shown in this table.

² Rates are based on 100,000 population.

Crime rates for Census Metropolitan Areas

CMA ²	Violent crime		Property crime		Total Criminal Code incidents ¹	
	1999	1998 to 1999	1999	1998 à 1999	1999	1998 to 1999
	rate ³	% change in rate	rate ³	% change in rate	rate ³	% change in rate
Regina	1,709	-1.4	8,536	-4.5	15,191	-0.1
Victoria	1,268	-5.8	6,577	8.7	11,865	3.9
Saskatoon	1,332	-5.2	6,439	2.1	11,640	-1.0
Vancouver	1,120	-4.1	7,761	-5.6	11,562	-4.6
Winnipeg	1,232	-4.9	5,590	-2.0	9,763	-1.6
Halifax	988	-0.6	5,782	-2.2	9,551	-0.5
Thunder Bay	1,525	-13.2	4,178	-14.8	9,109	-13.0
London	885	-1.5	5,260	6.4	8,581	3.1
Edmonton	869	-13.1	4,802	-4.0	8,533	-2.7
Calgary	848	-0.7	5,036	-4.6	7,554	-3.8
Saint John	1,039	-6.7	3,133	-7.6	7,367	-4.4
Montréal	847	2.5	4,547	-7.6	7,171	-7.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	617	-4.0	4,032	-7.2	6,837	-8.8
Hamilton	982	-4.3	3,862	-2.6	6,743	-4.8
Windsor	742	-18.5	3,517	-17.3	6,595	-16.5
Sudbury	942	5.7	3,661	-15.1	6,514	-9.1
Ottawa ⁴	732	-16.1	3,966	-13.0	6,445	-15.3
Kitchener	669	-16.5	4,041	-6.3	6,385	-7.3
Hull ⁵	654	-6.9	3,788	-7.7	6,160	-8.7
Sherbrooke	396	-3.8	3,881	-3.9	5,806	-2.5
Trois-Rivières	475	-4.0	3,477	-15.6	5,571	-13.1
Toronto	805	-3.9	3,144	-6.5	5,385	-7.9
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	569	-0.4	3,311	-22.9	5,249	-16.6
Québec	465	1.8	3,100	-11.6	4,790	-10.4

¹ Total Criminal Code offences also include other Criminal Code offences not shown in this table.

² Data for Oshawa and St. John's CMAs are not available. A CMA may include more than one police service.

³ Rates are based on 100,000 population.

⁴ Ottawa refers to the Ontario portion of the Ottawa–Hull CMA.

⁵ Hull refers to the Quebec portion of the Ottawa–Hull CMA.

OTHER RELEASES

Services indicators

First quarter 2000

The goods sector outperformed the services sector in terms of economic growth for the sixth straight quarter.

Output in the services sector as measured by gross domestic product increased a healthy 0.9% in real terms in the first quarter compared with the fourth quarter of 1999. However, output in the goods sector increased at a more robust rate of 1.3%.

Among services industries, growth was especially strong in the deposit-accepting intermediaries industry, where output rose 4.7% in the first quarter, partly because of record levels of stock market activity. Output rose 4.4% in the insurance and real estate agents industry in response to strong housing market conditions.

Canada's overall trade surplus increased from \$7.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1999 to \$10.8 billion in the first quarter of 2000. Less than 5% of this increase came from trade in services. However, the services sector shaved \$163 million from its trade deficit, largely owing to travel account improvements arising from a slowdown in spending abroad by Canadians.

Employment in services industries declined by 28,900 during the first quarter, the equivalent of 0.3% of the sector's work force. Seasonal factors usually result in higher services job losses in the first three months of most years. Given that services employment declined by an average of 0.7% in the first quarters of 1995 through 1999, this year's first quarter employment losses were relatively mild.

While part-time employment in services increased by 15,400 during the first quarter, 44,200 full-time positions were lost. A greater reliance on part-time service workers is also typical during the first quarter of most years. The proportion of services workers employed on a part-time basis has increased during the first quarter in 9 of the past 10 years.

On a year-over-year basis, services sector output was 3.8% higher in the first quarter than it was in the first quarter of 1999. This rate of growth was well short of the 6.2% increase in the goods sector.

Services are less sensitive to changes in the business cycle than are goods, hence the faster growth of the goods sector during this period of economic expansion. Since the end of the recession of the early 1990s, the gross domestic product for the goods sector rose 34% in real terms, while that of the services sector grew 25%.

Year-over-year increases were strongest in the telecommunication carriers and other telecommunication services industry, where output

rose 17.8% compared with the first quarter of 1999. This may be due to an upsurge in demand for wireless telecommunication services, calling feature services and data communications.

The computer and related services industry category continued to expand, growing 17.6% compared with 1999. Although output growth in this industry tapered off during the first quarter of 2000, demand for computer services in the preceding quarters had been particularly high because of concerns about potential Y2K-related complications.

These increases in output were partly offset by small declines in the accommodation services industry (-3.4%) and in the health and social services sector (-0.4%).

The service sector added 286,500 new jobs since the first quarter of 1999, an increase of 2.7%. Of these new jobs, almost 96% were full-time. Even so, the proportion of services workers that are employed part-time remains more than triple the proportion in the goods sector.

Services indicators also includes the feature article "Characteristics and performance of hotels and motor hotels," a profile of the hospitality industry based on 1997 results from the Traveller Accommodation Survey.

The first quarter 2000 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016-XIB, \$26/\$87; 63-016-XPB, \$35/\$116) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Don Little (613-951-6739; littdon@statcan.ca), Services Industries Division. ■

Construction union wage rate index

June 2000

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada was 116.2 (1992=100) in June, unchanged from the revised May figure. The composite index was 2.1% higher than the revised June 1999 index.

Union wage rates — both basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments — are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas. Indexes (1992=100) are calculated for the same metropolitan areas, and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 9922-9927.

The second quarter 2000 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in September. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denise Potvin (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Selected financial indexes

June 2000

June figures are now available for selected financial indexes (1992=100), including conventional mortgage rates, prime business lending rates, provincial bond yield averages and exchange rates.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9928.

These indexes will appear in the second quarter 2000 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79), which will be available in September. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact

Denise Potvin (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Farm business cash flows

1981 to 1999

Farm operators had 4% less cash available for investment or withdrawal in 1999 than in 1998. The 1999 level of \$9.3 billion, however, was still above the five-year average of \$9.1 billion.

Data series on farm business cash flows published in *Agriculture economic statistics* (21-603-XPE) were discontinued in 1994. These series have now been reinstated and are once again being carried, from 1981 to date, in the publication.

The June 2000 update of *Agriculture economic statistics* (21-603-UPE, \$26/\$52) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Meszaros (613-951-3719; peter.meszaros@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Services indicators, first quarter 2000
Catalogue number 63-016-XIB (\$26/\$87).

Services indicators, first quarter 2000
Catalogue number 63-016-XPB (\$35/\$116).

Canada's international transactions in securities,
April 2000
Catalogue number 67-002-XIB (\$14/\$132).

Canada's international transactions in securities,
April 2000
Catalogue number 67-002-XPB (\$18/\$176).

Juristat, Canadian crime statistics, 1999, vol. 20,
no. 5
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE (\$8/\$70).

Juristat, Canadian crime statistics, 1999, vol. 20,
no. 5
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE (\$10/\$93).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; and -XPB or -XPE denote a paper version.

How to order products

Order products by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries call:

1-613-951-7277

To fax your order:

1-877-287-4369


Address changes or account inquiries:



1-800-700-1033

To order a product by mail write: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet: write to order@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca), under the headings *Products and services*, *Downloadable publications*.

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

Catalogue 11-001E (F) English 11-001E/11-001E-001E-001E	
 The Daily	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1996 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 21 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
• Help-wanted index, May 1997	3
• Short-term Expectations Survey	2
• Steel primary forms, steel ending May 31, 1997	12
• Ugg producer, Apr. 1997	13
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11

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 listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tom Vradenburg (613-951-1103, vradtom@statcan.ca)

Head of Official Release: Madeleine Simard (613-951-1088), simamad@statcan.ca

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2000. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.