



The Daily

Statistics Canada

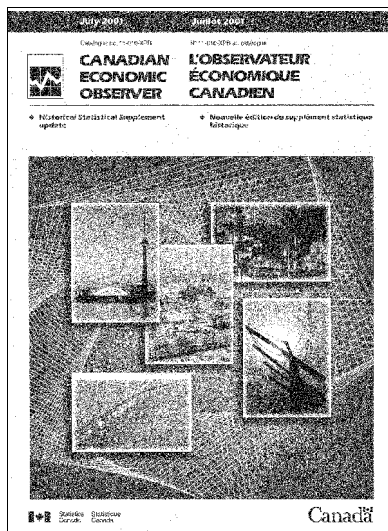
Thursday, July 19, 2001

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canadian international merchandise trade, May 2001** 3
Merchandise exports and imports both dipped in May. Most major sectors, particularly machinery and equipment, turned in weaker performances.
- **Crime statistics, 2000** 6
The national crime rate, based on data reported by police, fell for the ninth consecutive year in 2000.

(continued on page 2)



Canadian economic observer

July 2001

The July issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, analyses current economic conditions and summarizes the major economic events that occurred in June. A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The *Historical statistical supplement* is also released today, and is free to subscribers. It contains annual historical data for all series reported monthly in *Canadian economic observer*.

The July 2001 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Volume 14, number 7 (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) and *Canadian economic observer, historical statistical supplement 2000*, Volume 15 (11-210-XPB, \$28) are now available. Visit the *Canadian economic observer's* page on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Canadian statistics* page, choose *Economic conditions*, and on that page click the banner ad for *Canadian economic observer*. For more information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627; ceo@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group.



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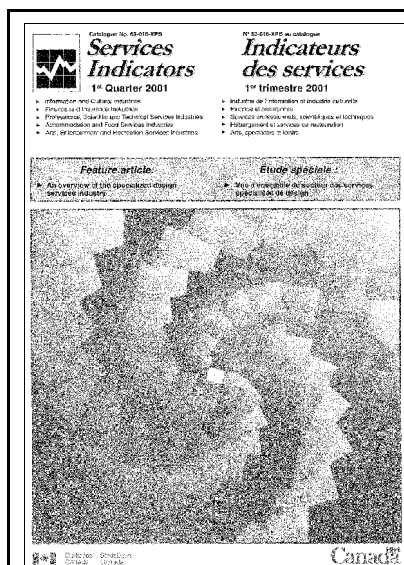
Canada

OTHER RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries, May 2001	10
Services indicators, first quarter 2001	11
Steel primary forms, week ending July 14, 2001	12
Crushing statistics, June 2001	12
Export and import price indexes, May 2001	12
Stocks of frozen poultry meat, July 1, 2001	12

NEW PRODUCTS

13



Services indicators

Services indicators is a quarterly publication that profiles the services industries. Each issue carries updated tables and charts based on output, finances, employment and remuneration data for various services industries over the most recent eight quarters.

This issue includes the feature article, "An overview of the specialized design services industry." It provides a 1998 snapshot of the design industry's five sub-industries: landscape architecture, interior design, industrial design, graphic design and other design services. It studies how firm size might be related to expenses and employment patterns. It also examines characteristics of the design work force, along with the regional distribution of design firms, types of clients they serve and activities they undertake.

The first quarter 2001 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 about "An overview of the specialized design services industry," contact Klarka Zeman (613-951-3473; zemakla@statcan.ca). For more information about *Services indicators*, contact Don Little (613-951-6739; littdon@statcan.ca), Services Industries Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian international merchandise trade

May 2001

Merchandise exports and imports both dipped in May. Most major sectors, particularly machinery and equipment, turned in weaker performances.

Canadian companies exported just under \$37.1 billion worth of merchandise in May, down 0.9% from April, as global demand for high-tech equipment continued its decline.

At the same time, imports fell 1.4% to \$30.1 billion. Slumping automotive and machinery and equipment imports more than offset sharp increases in incoming energy products and industrial goods and materials.

With imports declining at a faster pace than exports, Canada's merchandise trade balance grew to almost \$7.0 billion in May.

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services.

Revisions

Merchandise trade data are usually revised continuously for each month of the current year. Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates with actual figures (once available), changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information, and seasonal adjustments. Consult the appropriate CANSIM matrices for revised data.

Slight export decline felt most in machinery and equipment and energy sectors

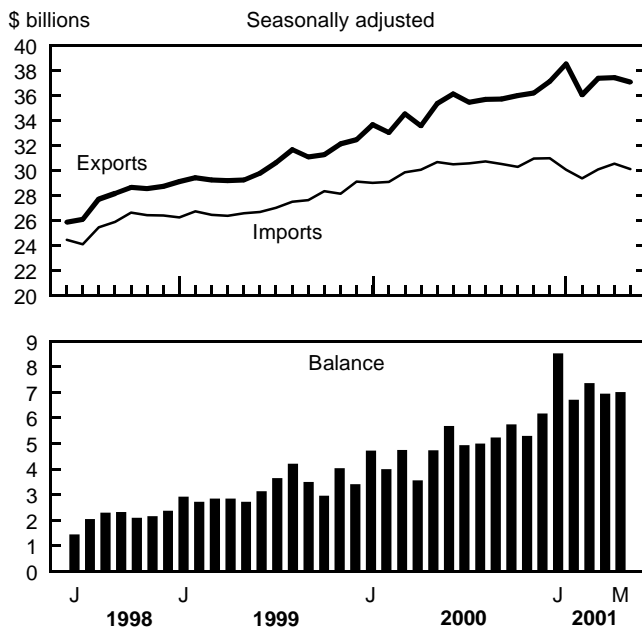
Exports declined in May in all major categories except agricultural and fishing products. Hardest hit was high-tech equipment, such as computers and optical network equipment, as global demand continued its decline.

Exports in the machinery and equipment sector, which accounted for 22.4% of total exports, declined 2.0% to \$8.3 billion in May. Within this sector, exports of telecommunications and related equipment fell 11.7% to \$1.2 billion, while office machines and equipment exports, mainly office computers, dropped 7.6% to \$823.6 million. Compared with May 2000, machinery and equipment exports were 10.2% lower in May. Since attaining a record high of \$9.7 billion in December 2000, these exports have declined 16.7%.

Exports of energy products fell 1.3% to \$6.5 billion, which was still 62.4% higher than in May 2000, the result of consistently higher energy prices in 2001. May's decline mainly resulted from natural gas exports falling 5.6% to \$3.4 billion as prices slid in tune with reduced demand for home heating fuel and stable inventory levels. With air-conditioning season approaching, however, demand for other energy products, including electricity and coal for electricity generation, grew 6.1% to \$1.8 billion dollars in May.

Exports of automotive products dropped a slight 0.4% to \$7.9 billion in May, largely owing to a 2.8% decline in exports of passenger autos to \$4.2 billion. Exports of motor vehicle parts rose a marginal 0.1%. These declines were tempered by a 6.2% increase in the export of trucks and other motor vehicles, such as school buses.

Exports, imports and trade balance



Merchandise exports to the United States, Canada's largest trading partner, declined 1.1% in May to \$31.6 billion; imports from south of the border fell 1.1% to \$22.1 billion. As a result, the trade surplus with the United States dropped slightly, from \$9.6 billion in April to almost \$9.5 billion in May.

Producers exported \$3.4 billion worth of forestry products, down 1.2% from April in the wake of the Canada–U.S. softwood lumber dispute and softening demand for newsprint. Lumber exports fell 2.1% to just over \$1.0 billion; newsprint and other paper exports declined 1.5% to \$1.2 billion.

The one bright spot was exports of agricultural and fishing products, which hit a record \$2.7 billion, up 2.5% from April. Since March, exports of these products have grown 10.5%, driven largely by strong exports of Canadian canola in Asia. However, in May, canola exports fell 26.1% as Chinese crops started to come onstream and domestic stocks shrank. Canola exports totalled \$171.5 million in May, still 54.4% higher than May 2000.

Communications equipment and autos lead decline in imports

Strong increases in imports of energy products and industrial goods and materials weren't enough to offset declines in imports in other major sectors in May.

Imports of machinery and equipment, the largest import sector, fell 3.6% to \$9.6 billion. Much of this deterioration resulted from a 12.2% drop in communications and related equipment to \$1.7 billion. Imports in this sector have fallen 34.6% over five consecutive months from the record high levels reported in December 2000.

Imports of automotive products slipped 2.5% to \$6.1 billion following two months of solid growth. The main factor was motor vehicle parts, which slumped 3.7% to \$3.6 billion.

Energy product imports rose 7.0% to \$1.8 billion. Crude petroleum imports climbed 8.4% to \$1.3 billion in May, partly because of higher prices.

Industrial goods and materials imports increased 2.3% to \$6.1 billion, almost entirely on the strength of precious metals and alloys imports, which more than doubled (137.0%) to \$405.9 million. Nearly all other industrial goods and material import sectors saw declines in May.

Available on CANSIM: tables 2260001, 2260002, 2270001, 2270002, 2280001-2280003 and 2280033-2280040 and matrices 3618, 3619, 3630, 3631, 3651, 3685-3699, 3701-3711, 3713, 3720, 3887-3913 and 8650-8665.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data to be published soon in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XIB, \$14/\$141; 65-001-XPB, \$19/\$188). The publication will include tables by commodity and country on a customs basis. Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and transfers, are available quarterly in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001-XIB, \$29/\$93; 67-001-XPB, \$38/\$124). See *How to order products*.

Merchandise trade data are available by fax on the morning of release.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jocelyne Elibani, (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647), International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade

	April 2001 ^f	May 2001	April to May 2001	May to May 2001	January to May 2000	January to May 2001	January–May 2000 to January–May 2001
Seasonally adjusted, \$ current							
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change
Principal trading partners							
Exports							
United States	31,909	31,563	-1.1	5.5	144,065	159,142	10.5
Japan	831	862	3.7	-4.3	4,290	4,340	1.2
European Union	2,004	1,999	-0.2	4.7	9,030	9,965	10.4
Other OECD countries ¹	879	904	2.8	0.3	4,319	4,462	3.3
All other countries	1,815	1,761	-3.0	1.9	8,499	8,590	1.1
Total	37,438	37,089	-0.9	4.9	170,203	186,499	9.6
Imports							
United States	22,304	22,069	-1.1	-1.2	110,437	109,699	-0.7
Japan	1,043	745	-28.6	-24.3	4,798	4,397	-8.4
European Union	2,995	2,984	-0.4	7.3	13,461	14,820	10.1
Other OECD countries ¹	1,437	1,527	6.3	-19.4	7,497	7,707	2.8
All other countries	2,762	2,800	1.4	4.5	12,486	13,569	8.7
Total	30,541	30,124	-1.4	-1.8	148,680	150,189	1.0
Balance							
United States	9,605	9,494	...	...	33,628	49,443	...
Japan	-212	117	...	...	-508	-57	...
European Union	-991	-985	...	...	-4,431	-4,855	...
Other OECD countries ¹	-558	-623	...	...	-3,178	-3,245	...
All other countries	-947	-1,039	...	...	-3,987	-4,979	...
Total	6,897	6,965	...	...	21,523	36,310	...
Principal commodity groupings							
Exports							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,604	2,669	2.5	13.7	11,140	12,675	13.8
Energy products	6,610	6,527	-1.3	62.4	18,330	33,701	83.9
Forestry products	3,390	3,350	-1.2	-6.2	17,746	16,628	-6.3
Industrial goods and materials	5,747	5,639	-1.9	-0.1	26,941	28,168	4.6
Machinery and equipment	8,463	8,297	-2.0	-10.2	42,431	43,673	2.9
Automotive products	7,964	7,934	-0.4	-1.3	41,568	38,433	-7.5
Other consumer goods	1,364	1,372	0.6	8.6	5,973	6,761	13.2
Special transactions trade ²	703	710	1.0	4.4	3,175	3,556	12.0
Other balance of payments adjustments	594	590	-0.7	5.7	2,901	2,904	0.1
Imports							
Agricultural and fishing products	1,708	1,672	-2.1	9.8	7,519	8,323	10.7
Energy products	1,638	1,753	7.0	17.7	6,882	8,518	23.8
Forestry products	253	243	-4.0	-5.4	1,265	1,246	-1.5
Industrial goods and materials	5,921	6,056	2.3	1.9	29,034	29,764	2.5
Machinery and equipment	9,945	9,588	-3.6	-9.0	49,502	49,703	0.4
Automotive products	6,276	6,119	-2.5	-6.4	32,919	29,374	-10.8
Other consumer goods	3,594	3,486	-3.0	5.5	16,234	17,623	8.6
Special transactions trade ²	650	652	0.3	22.6	2,633	2,961	12.5
Other balance of payments adjustments	555	556	0.2	1.1	2,694	2,679	-0.6

^f Revised figures.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

¹ Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Poland, South Korea, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia (a new member as of January 2001).

² These are mainly low-valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.

Crime statistics

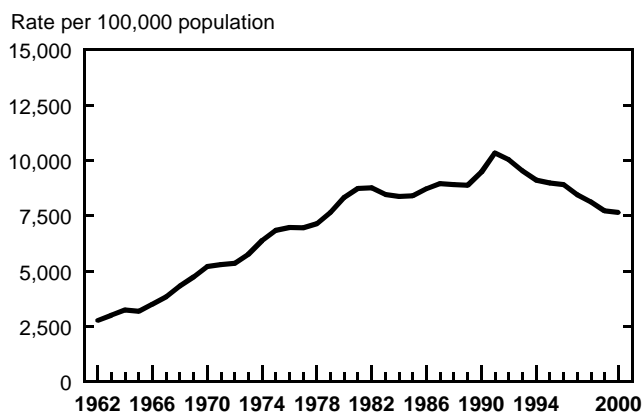
2000

The national crime rate, based on data reported by police, fell for a ninth consecutive year in 2000. The 1% decline in the rate of total *Criminal Code* offences was primarily the result of a 5% drop in property crime. However, increases were reported in total violent crime (+3%) as well as several other offences including drug offences (+9%).

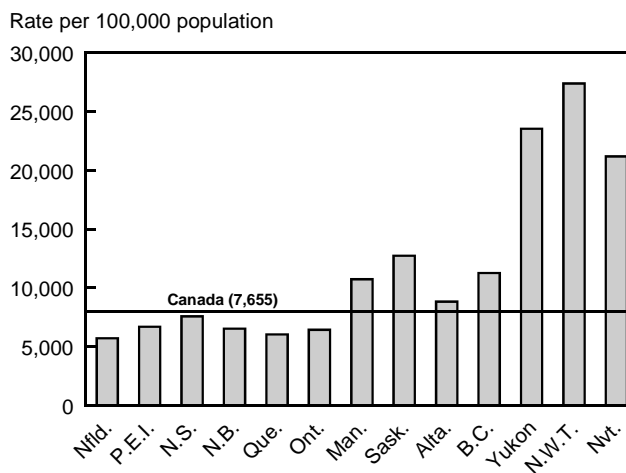
Note to readers

This report 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 from 1962 at the national and provincial/territorial levels, and from 1991 onward at the Census Metropolitan Area level.

Crime rates



Crime rates by province and territory, 2000



The overall crime rate fell in three of the four largest provinces: British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario. Not all regions followed the national trend; the crime rate increased in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland, Quebec, Manitoba and in all three territories.

Saskatchewan's crime rate of 12,730 criminal incidents for every 100,000 population was the highest among the provinces for a third consecutive year, followed by British Columbia (11,253) and Manitoba (10,723). Newfoundland continued to have the lowest crime rate (5,711), followed by Quebec (6,027). As in previous years, all three territories reported crime rates that were much higher than those of the provinces.

The youth crime rate, as measured by the number of youths formally charged by police, rose slightly in 2000 (+1%) after having fallen in the previous eight years. Similar to the overall crime trend, the youth charged rate for violent offences increased 7%, while that for property offences declined 4%.

Most major categories of youth violent crime rose in 2000, including sexual assault (+18%), assault (+7%) and robbery (+2%). Despite the large increase in youths charged with sexual assault in 2000, the rate for this offence was still 24% short of its peak in 1993. In 2000, 41 youths were charged with homicide, four fewer than in 1999. Though this figure fluctuates from year to year, this was well below the annual average of 51 homicides over the past 10 years. Youths charged with break-ins declined 6% — the ninth straight annual drop — but the rate of youths charged with motor vehicle theft increased 3%.

Slight increase in violent crime after seven years of decline

The slight increase in the national violent crime rate in 2000 followed seven consecutive years of decline. Prior to these declines, which started in 1993, the violent crime rate had increased each year since 1977. The violent crime rate in 2000 was about the same as it was a decade before and 54% higher than 20 years before.

Five provinces reported rises of 4% or more in their violent crime rate: Quebec (+8%), Prince Edward Island (+5%), Saskatchewan (+4%), Manitoba (+4%) and Ontario (+4%). Three provinces reported decreases of around 1% to 2%; British Columbia posted the largest drop.

Even with an 8% increase in 2000, Quebec and Prince Edward Island still had the lowest violent crime rates (718 and 719 incidents, respectively, per 100,000). Saskatchewan (1,663) and Manitoba (1,638) reported the highest rates. All three territories reported violent crime rates at least double those of any province.

Homicide rate stable

The homicide rate, generally declining since the mid-1970s, remained unchanged at 1.8 homicides per 100,000. There were 542 homicides in 2000, 4 more than in 1999. However, the rate of attempted murders jumped 11%, or by 79 incidents.

Manitoba (2.6 per 100,000) and Saskatchewan (2.5) reported the highest provincial homicide rates. Both Nunavut (10.8) and the Yukon (6.5) had higher rates than any of the provinces. Newfoundland had the lowest homicide rate (1.1), followed by New Brunswick (1.3) and Ontario (1.3).

The rate of assaults increased 5%, including a 4% rise in common assault, the least serious of the three levels of assault. This one crime accounted for almost two-thirds of all violent crimes. Assaults with a weapon were up 7%, while aggravated assaults, the most serious of the three assault categories, rose 1%.

The reported sexual assault rate remained stable in 2000, following six years of decline. Of the 24,049 reported incidents of sexual assault, 98% were classified by police as level 1 (the least serious level of sexual assault). The two most serious categories, sexual assault with a weapon (-17%) and aggravated sexual assault (-15%), continued to decline.

The rate of robbery dropped 7%, continuing a downward trend since 1991. Robberies with a firearm dropped 16%.

Reported incidents of criminal harassment, commonly known as stalking, continued to increase in 2000. A group of police services, representing 41%

of the national volume of crime reported, posted an estimated 16% rise in criminal harassment incidents from 1999 to 2000, and about a 50% increase since 1996. It is difficult to determine if this represents a real increase in stalking behaviour or reflects greater awareness and reporting of this relatively new offence.

Property crime rate continues to drop

The property crime rate has been generally decreasing since 1991. In 2000, approximately 1.3 million property crime incidents were reported by police, resulting in the lowest property crime rate since 1973. All property crime categories contributed to the national 5% decline, particularly the 9% drop in the rate of break-ins. Residential break-ins fell 12%, and business break-ins fell 3%.

Property crime rates dropped in all provinces except Saskatchewan (+2%) in 2000. The largest declines occurred in Nova Scotia (-11%), Alberta (-7%), British Columbia (-6%) and Ontario (-5%). Despite decreases in property crimes over the last four years, British Columbia continues to have the highest property crime rate (6,359 incidents per 100,000) among the provinces, followed by Saskatchewan (5,870). The lowest rates were reported in Newfoundland (2,411) and New Brunswick (2,876).

The motor vehicle theft rate dropped 2%, a fourth annual decline, following steady growth over the previous decade. Despite these recent declines, the rate was 27% higher than 10 years previous. However, not all provinces saw declines in motor vehicle thefts in 2000. Increases of more than 8% were seen in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Manitoba once again posted the highest rate among the provinces (1,028 motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 population), and Newfoundland the lowest (119).

Increase in most drug categories

A 9% increase in cannabis offences contributed to the 9% increase in the overall rate of drug offences, continuing the upward trend that began in 1994. Cannabis offences accounted for three-quarters of all drug-related incidents. More than two-thirds of these were for possession. Increases were also seen in the rate of cocaine offences (+6%) and other drug offences (+12%). Heroin offences dropped 8%.

Police charged 69,192 persons with impaired driving in 2000, a 5% drop from 1999. The impaired driving rate had stabilized during 1998 and 1999 after 15 years of steady decline. Some of this decline could be attributed to a growing tendency by police to issue a road-side suspension, rather than charge some drivers tested to be slightly over the legal alcohol limit.

Metropolitan-area crime rates highest in west, lowest in Quebec

Among the 25 census metropolitan areas, the highest overall crime rates in 2000 were reported in Regina, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Victoria and Winnipeg. The lowest were in Chicoutimi–Jonquière, Québec, Trois-Rivières and Toronto.

The largest increases in overall crime in 2000 occurred in Saskatoon (+11%) and St. John's (+10%). The largest declines were reported in Saint John (-12%), Ottawa (-11%) and Victoria (-11%).

Despite a 7% decline, Regina reported the highest violent crime rate for a second consecutive year, followed by Saskatoon and Thunder Bay. Double-digit increases in violent crime were reported in Hull, Halifax, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Québec and Sherbrooke. Victoria reported the largest decline in violent crime (-12%).

Regina (3.5 homicides per 100,000) and Saskatoon (3.0) also reported the highest homicide rates, followed by Trois-Rivières (2.8) and Chicoutimi–Jonquière (2.8). The lowest homicide rates were found in Hull (0.4), London (0.5), Sudbury (0.6) and Saint John (0.7).

Available on CANSIM: tables 2520001, 2520002 and 2550002 and matrices 2198-2200.

Juristat: Canadian crime statistics, 2000, Vol. 21, no. 8 (85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70; 85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93) 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.

Selected criminal incidents reported by police

	2000	2000	1999 to 2000
	number	rate ¹	% change in rate
Violent crime total	301,875	981.7	2.8
Homicide	542	1.8	-0.1
Attempted murder	766	2.5	10.6
Assaults total (levels 1, 2 and 3)	233,517	759.4	4.6
Other assaults	12,133	39.5	-0.8
Sexual assaults total (levels 1, 2 and 3)	24,049	78.2	0.0
Other sexual offences	3,105	10.1	-6.7
Abduction	751	2.4	2.2
Robbery	27,012	87.8	-6.8
Property crime total	1,251,667	4,070.5	-4.5
Break and enter	293,416	954.2	-8.5
Motor vehicle theft	160,268	521.2	-1.5
Theft over \$5,000	21,381	69.5	-5.7
Theft \$5,000 and under	662,616	2,154.8	-3.1
Possession of stolen goods	28,317	92.1	-4.2
Fraud	85,669	278.6	-6.0
Other Criminal Code total	800,384	2,602.9	3.7
Mischief	326,369	1,061.4	3.6
Counterfeiting currency	38,562	125.4	5.4
Bail violation	77,684	252.6	6.7
Disturbing the peace	80,095	260.5	14.2
Offensive weapons	15,306	49.8	-5.2
Prostitution	5,036	16.4	-5.0
Arson	13,724	44.6	6.7
Other	243,608	792.2	0.2
Total Criminal Code (excluding traffic)	2,353,926	7,655.0	-1.0

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

Crime rates by province and territory

	Violent crime		Property crime		Total Criminal Code offenses ¹	
	2000	1999 to 2000	2000	1999 to 2000	2000	1999 to 2000
	rate ²	% change in rate	rate ²	% change in rate	rate ²	% change in rate
Canada	982	2.8	4,070	-4.5	7,655	-1.0
Newfoundland	900	1.3	2,411	-1.4	5,711	2.6
Prince Edward Island	719	4.7	2,972	-4.8	6,686	-4.5
Nova Scotia	990	-1.6	3,576	-11.0	7,571	-9.1
New Brunswick	937	-2.1	2,876	-3.7	6,519	-4.4
Quebec	718	7.8	3,650	-1.9	6,027	1.5
Ontario	887	4.1	3,383	-5.3	6,421	-1.3
Manitoba	1,638	4.1	4,966	-2.4	10,723	1.3
Saskatchewan	1,663	4.4	5,870	1.8	12,730	4.5
Alberta	1,062	-0.1	4,452	-7.0	8,822	-2.7
British Columbia	1,251	-2.5	6,359	-6.0	11,253	-2.9
Yukon	3,326	6.4	8,160	14.7	23,540	20.5
Northwest Territories	4,722	-4.9	5,689	-1.6	27,389	12.6
Nunavut	6,074	15.7	4,969	14.1	21,190	17.1

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

² Rates are based on criminal incidents per 100,000 population.

Crime rates by census metropolitan area

Census metropolitan area ²	Violent crime		Property crime		Total Criminal Code incidents ¹	
	2000	1999 to 2000	2000	1999 to 2000	2000	1999 to 2000
	rate ³	% change in rate	rate ³	% change in rate	rate ³	% change in rate
Regina	1,590	-6.6	8,414	-1.0	14,769	-2.4
Saskatoon	1,485	11.3	6,843	6.0	12,891	10.5
Vancouver	1,107	-0.7	7,263	-6.2	11,210	-2.8
Victoria	1,118	-11.6	5,540	-15.6	10,594	-10.5
Winnipeg	1,356	10.5	5,707	2.5	10,377	6.7
Halifax	1,164	12.0	5,402	-6.7	9,249	-3.7
Thunder Bay	1,384	-8.9	4,275	2.7	8,900	-2.0
London	838	-5.3	5,307	0.9	8,721	1.6
Edmonton	941	8.2	4,680	-2.6	8,377	-1.9
Montréal	921	9.0	4,399	-3.0	7,234	1.1
Calgary	879	2.7	4,510	-11.2	7,115	-6.6
Windsor	755	1.8	3,831	9.0	7,086	7.5
Sudbury	974	2.8	3,727	1.2	6,784	3.5
St. John's	851	-1.6	3,831	12.6	6,759	9.6
Hamilton	1,007	2.5	3,565	-7.8	6,565	-2.7
St. Catharines–Niagara	623	0.7	3,705	-8.4	6,546	-4.5
Hull ⁴	771	17.7	3,686	-2.9	6,415	3.9
Saint John	1,046	1.2	2,836	-9.1	6,277	-12.4
Kitchener	689	3.1	3,744	-7.3	6,110	-4.3
Sherbrooke	438	10.0	3,927	0.8	5,829	0.0
Ottawa ⁵	690	-5.3	3,328	-15.7	5,680	-11.5
Toronto	868	7.5	2,939	-6.8	5,290	-2.1
Trois-Rivières	456	-3.8	3,280	-5.6	5,207	-6.4
Québec	514	10.5	3,127	0.9	5,108	4.8
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	563	-1.1	3,138	-5.4	5,104	-3.0

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

² A Census Metropolitan Area may include more than one police service.

³ Rates are based on criminal incidents per 100,000 population.

⁴ Hull refers to the Quebec portion of the Ottawa–Hull Census Metropolitan Area.

⁵ Ottawa refers to the Ontario portion of the Ottawa–Hull Census Metropolitan Area.

OTHER RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries May 2001

Travel both into and out of Canada rose slightly in May following declines in April.

Foreigners made 4.2 million same-day and overnight trips to Canada, up 0.6% from April. However, while American travel to Canada increased 1.1%, the number of overseas residents travelling to Canada dipped 4.2%.

The estimated total number of international trips by Canadians rose slightly from April to 3.8 million — the first increase since January 2001. In May, Canadian travel to both the United States and to overseas destinations was up 0.4%. (Data cover both same-day and overnight trips).

Americans made 1.3 million trips of one or more nights to Canada in May, down 0.3% from April. Canadians, however, made 1.2 million overnight trips south of the border, a rise of 1.1%; this follows a revised 1.6% decrease in April.

The number of overnight car trips by Americans to Canada decreased 0.4% to 814,000 in May. American travel by plane also decreased 0.7% to 331,000 trips. Canadians took 633,000 overnight car trips to the United States in May, down 0.7%. Canadian overnight travel by plane to the United States increased 2.6% to 440,000 — first increase since January 2001.

Americans took slightly less than 2.3 million same-day car trips to Canada in May, a rise of 0.3%. The flow of Canadians travelling south of the border on same-day car trips increased 0.6% to 2.1 million, following declines in the previous three months.

Canadians took 412,000 overnight trips to overseas countries in May, 0.4% more than in April. Overseas residents decreased their number of overnight trips to Canada by 4.1% to 357,000. Residents of the United Kingdom, the most important overseas market for Canada, decreased their number of same-day and overnight trips by 6.7%, the strongest decline since October 2000.

Four of Canada's top 12 overseas markets showed increases in travellers making same-day and overnight trips to Canada in May. Italy posted the strongest gain (+3.0%), followed by the Netherlands (+0.6%), Australia (+0.3%) and Germany (+0.1%).

Travel between Canada and other countries

	April 2001 ^r	May 2001 ^p	April to May 2001	May 2001 ^p	May 2000 to May 2001
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted	
	'000		% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad¹	3,803	3,819	0.4	3,874	-3.5
To the United States	3,393	3,407	0.4	3,507	-4.6
To other countries	410	412	0.4	367	8.7
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,130	2,143	0.6	2,234	-4.8
Total trips, one or more nights	1,591	1,605	0.9	1,569	-1.6
United States ²	1,181	1,193	1.1	1,201	-4.4
Car	637	633	-0.7	610	-6.1
Plane	429	440	2.6	429	-6.5
Other modes of transport	115	121	4.8	162	9.9
Other countries ³	410	412	0.4	367	8.7
Travel to Canada¹	4,132	4,156	0.6	4,294	2.3
From the United States	3,747	3,787	1.1	3,898	3.0
From other countries	385	369	-4.2	396	-3.7
Same-day car trips from the United States	2,280	2,287	0.3	2,343	1.7
Total trips, one or more nights	1,697	1,677	-1.1	1,706	3.3
United States ²	1,325	1,321	-0.3	1,330	5.6
Car	817	814	-0.4	783	5.0
Plane	333	331	-0.7	330	3.5
Other modes of transport	175	176	0.9	217	11.5
Other countries ³	372	357	-4.1	375	-4.2
Most important overseas markets⁴					
United Kingdom	77	72	-6.7	78	-2.3
Japan	44	42	-4.5	42	-6.6
Germany	32	32	0.1	39	-5.8
France	32	30	-4.9	28	-15.0
Australia	16	16	0.3	20	8.4
Mexico	17	14	-19.5	12	15.9
South Korea	15	13	-10.0	15	3.8
Hong Kong	12	11	-9.9	12	-14.8
Taiwan	11	11	-4.9	12	-30.0
Netherlands	9	9	0.6	12	-14.3
Switzerland	9	9	-0.8	7	-5.5
Italy	9	9	3.0	8	-9.7

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

² Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

³ Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

⁴ Includes same-day and overnight trips.

Note: The analysis of this release is based only on seasonally adjusted data.

Available on CANSIM: tables 4270001-4270006 and matrices 2661-2698, 5780-6049 and 8200-8329.

The May 2001 issue of *International travel, advance information*, Vol. 17, no. 5 (66-001-PIB, \$6/\$55) 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 Elaine Fournier (613-951-5907) or the Client Services, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; cult&tourstats@statcan.ca). ■

Services indicators

First quarter 2001

Gross domestic product (GDP) for the services industries rose 0.7% in real terms in the first quarter compared with the fourth quarter of 2000 — the lowest quarterly growth rate in nearly three years. However, the economy's recent growth slowdown had a bigger impact on output in the goods sector, which declined for a second consecutive quarter.

Among the services industries, growth was strongest for telecommunication carriers and other telecommunication services providers (+3.1%), and insurance and real estate agents (+3.0%). These gains were partly offset by declines in accommodation services (-1.8%) and radio and television broadcasting (-0.9%).

Rapid growth in consumer spending contributed to the expansion in services. Personal expenditures on services climbed 1.2%, even though the Consumer Price Index for services rose only 0.4%. It therefore appears that the quantity of services demanded by consumers increased, which likely prompted some of the services expansion. In particular, consumer spending on transportation services and communications services rose rapidly.

Also driving the services expansion was a 1.8% increase in Canada's exports of services. This occurred partly because travel receipts from abroad climbed 4.1%, owing to growth in the number of U.S. visitors. As well, Canada's exports of transportation services rose 3.3%.

This was the second straight quarter in which Canada's services imports grew less rapidly than its services exports. As a result, the nation's trade deficit in services narrowed further to \$1.5 billion. In comparison, during each quarter of 1997 the trade deficit in services exceeded \$2.0 billion.

The services industries shed 117,800 jobs in the first quarter, a 1.1% decline from the fourth quarter of 2000 and the highest quarterly job loss rate for

services in more than four years. However, employment in the goods sector was hit harder, declining 4.3%.

First quarter job losses in services are the norm because of downturns owing to winter weather. However, the first quarter's 1.1% drop was nearly double the 0.6% average employment declines in the first quarters of 1996 through 2000.

Services with the highest job loss rates were the gambling industries (-12.4%) and administrative and support services (-7.5%). However, some services saw rapid growth, including telecommunications services (+6.6%), and securities, commodity contract and financial investment services (+6.0%).

Compared with the first quarter of 2000, services output was 3.7% higher in real terms despite the growth slowdown in the first quarter of 2001. The rise in services output exceeded the year-over-year growth rate of 0.3% in the goods sector.

Output in services has expanded more rapidly than goods output for three consecutive quarters. As a result, the services industries now generate 67.9% of Canada's GDP — the highest proportion in more than eight years.

Year-over-year growth was most rapid for telecommunications carriers and other telecommunications services providers (+11.6%) and for the computer and related services industry (+10.2%).

Since the first quarter of 2000, some 225,200 services jobs have been created, a 2.1% increase. However, employment in the goods industries was virtually unchanged.

Most of the services jobs created in the past 12 months were in retail trade (+84,700), telecommunications services (+29,400) and health care and social assistance (+26,000). These gains were partly offset by losses in educational services (-31,000) and wholesale trade (-22,600).

While total services employment expanded, self-employment in services shrank 6.3%. As a result, the self-employed comprise only 15% of the services work force, the lowest proportion in over four years.

The first quarter 2001 edition of *Services indicators* (63-016-XIB, \$26/\$87; 63-016-XPB, \$35/\$116) is now available. See *How to order products*.

This edition includes the feature article "An overview of the specialized design services industry." It provides a 1998 snapshot of the design industry's five sub-industries: landscape architecture, interior design, industrial design, graphic design and other design services. For more information on this article, contact Klarka Zeman (613-951-3473; zemakla@statcan.ca), Services Industries Division.

For more information on *Services indicators*, 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. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending July 14, 2001 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 14 totalled 317 282 metric tonnes, up 6.3% from 298 562 tonnes a week earlier but down 0.7% from 319 501 tonnes in the same week of 2000. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 8 082 591 tonnes, down 11.9% from 9 177 373 tonnes in the same period in 2000.

For general information or to order data, contact the Dissemination Officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-7093; milsomg@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Crushing statistics

June 2001

Canadian oilseed processors crushed 216 606 metric tonnes of canola in June, according to the monthly survey of crushing plants. Oil production totalled 91 289 tonnes, and meal production amounted to 132 423 tonnes.

In the first 11 months of the 2000/01 crop year, the canola crush volume was 2 805 232 tonnes, a 1% increase from the crush volume of 2 778 475 tonnes in the same 11 months of 1999/2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 10005 and matrix 5687.

The June 2001 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149) 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 Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856; karen.gray@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Export and import price indexes

May 2001

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1997=100) for Canada on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to the current month (May 2001) for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1997=100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1997 to the current month (May 2001). Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only Standard International Trade Classification section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: tables 2280001-2280009, 2280033 and 2280034 and matrices 3618, 3619, 3630, 3631, 3651, 3685, and 8650-8665.

The May 2001 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XIB, \$14/\$141 or 65-001-XPB, \$19/\$188) 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 Jocelyne Elibani (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

July 1, 2001 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on July 1 totalled 74.7 thousand metric tonnes, up 10.7% July 1, 2000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 30023 and 30024 and matrices 5675-5677.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca) or Robert Plourde (613-951-8716; robert.plourde@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Canadian economic observer, July 2001
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Canadian economic observer historical statistical supplement, 2000
Catalogue number **11-210-XPB** (\$28).

Aviation service bulletin, Vol. 33, no. 6
Catalogue number **51-004-XIB** (\$8/\$82).

Natural gas transportation and distribution, Vol. 43, no. 3, March 2001
Catalogue number **55-002-XIB** (\$13/\$125).

Consumer Price Index, June 2001
Catalogue number **62-001-XIB** (\$8/\$77).
Available at 7 am, Friday, July 20

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Services indicators, First quarter 2001
Catalogue number **63-016-XIB** (\$26/\$87).

Services indicators, First quarter 2001
Catalogue number **63-016-XPB** (\$35/\$116).

International travel, advance information, Vol. 17, no. 5
Catalogue number **66-001-PIB** (\$6/\$55).

Leading causes of death at different ages, Canada, 1998
Catalogue number **84F0503XPB** (\$20).

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OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 8
- **Steel primary forms, season ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 13

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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