



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 8, 2001

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MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

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OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index

July 2001

In July, the Help-wanted Index (1996=100) fell to 155, a 3.7% decline from June. This continued a general downward trend that began in November 2000. Compared with July 2000, the national index was down 10.9%. Seven of the 10 provinces showed monthly declines; the largest of these were in Quebec (-5.2%) and Ontario (-4.6%).

Help-Wanted Index

(1996=100)

	July 2000	June 2001	July 2001	July 2000 to July 2001	June to July 2001
	Seasonally adjusted and smoothed			% change	
Canada	174	161	155	-10.9	-3.7
Newfoundland	198	192	190	-4.0	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	237	242	244	3.0	0.8
Nova Scotia	165	165	162	-1.8	-1.8
New Brunswick	191	168	171	-10.5	1.8
Quebec	166	154	146	-12.0	-5.2
Ontario	191	174	166	-13.1	-4.6
Manitoba	170	162	162	-4.7	0.0
Saskatchewan	138	145	144	4.3	-0.7
Alberta	167	186	184	10.2	-1.1
British Columbia	146	126	124	-15.1	-1.6

Available on CANSIM: table 2770002 and matrix 105 (levels 8, 9 and 10).

Note: The Help-wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas and is considered an indicator of labour demand measuring companies' intentions to hire new workers. These indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau or Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; 1-866-873-8788; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Non-residential building construction price indexes

Second quarter 2001

The composite price index for non-residential building construction (1992=100) was 124.9 in the second

quarter, up 1.1% from the first quarter of 2001 and up 3.7% from the second quarter of 2000.

The index for Toronto rose 1.3% from the first quarter of 2001, followed by Montreal, Ottawa and Edmonton (all three at +1.0%), Calgary (+0.9%), Vancouver (+0.6%) and Halifax (+0.4%).

Compared with the second quarter of 2000, Toronto had the highest change (+5.1%). Ottawa gained 4.4%, followed by Calgary (+3.8%), Edmonton (+3.4%), Vancouver (+1.7%), Montreal (+1.6%) and Halifax (+0.6%).

Non-Residential Building Construction

Price Indexes

(1992=100)

	Second quarter 2001	Second quarter 2000 to second quarter 2001	First quarter to second quarter 2001
	% change		
Composite	124.9	3.7	1.1
Halifax	109.5	0.6	0.4
Montreal	119.3	1.6	1.0
Ottawa	125.2	4.4	1.0
Toronto	130.6	5.1	1.3
Calgary	124.4	3.8	0.9
Edmonton	123.2	3.4	1.0
Vancouver	120.0	1.7	0.6

Note: Non-residential building construction price indexes provide an indication of changes in construction costs in seven major urban areas: Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. Three construction categories — industrial, commercial and institutional buildings — are represented by selected models (a light factory building, an office building, a warehouse, a shopping centre and a school). Besides the major urban areas and composite indexes, a further breakdown of the changes in costs is available by trade group — structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical — within the building types. These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade group contractors. They report data on various categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead and profit) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

Available on CANSIM: tables 3270001 and 3270002 and matrices 9930 and 9931.

The second quarter 2001 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 and data quality of this release, contact Louise Chaîné (613 951-9606; fax: 613 951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

A profile of criminal victimization: results of the General Social Survey 1999

This report from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics provides an in-depth analysis of the findings of the 1999 General Social Survey on victimization. It expands on an overview released earlier in two *Juristats*: *Criminal Victimization in Canada, 1999*, released in November 2000, and *Public Attitudes toward the Criminal Justice System*, released in December 2000.

The report examines five themes: risks of violent victimization, risks of household victimization, urban and rural victimization, victims' use of justice and social services, and perceptions and fear of crime.

The General Social Survey (GSS) asked respondents about the occurrence of three violent crimes: sexual assault, robbery and assault. The risk of violent victimization in Canada remains low, with 5% of the population having been victimized in 1999. Assault had the highest rate among the three violent crimes (51 incidents per 1,000 population), followed by sexual assault (21) and robbery (9).

One of the strongest predictors of violent victimization was age. The odds of victimization for young people aged 15 to 24 were nine times higher than for those aged 55 and older.

The GSS also asked about the occurrence of four household crimes: breaking and entering, motor vehicle or parts theft, theft of household property and vandalism. Risks of victimization were higher for households with respondents whose main activity was going to school or working at a job, or when the respondent participated in 10 or more evening activities per month.

Victimization rates differed between urban and rural residents. About 27% of the urban population reported being the victim of at least one crime in the 12 months preceding the survey, compared with 18% of the rural population.

Nearly 6 in 10 victimization incidents were not reported to the police. The decision to contact the

police appears to be associated with the personal characteristics of the victim, the severity of the incident and the relationship of the victim to the perpetrator.

Violent incidents involving male victims were more likely to be reported to the police than those involving female victims (34% versus 27%). Incidents involving young victims were reported less frequently than those involving older victims (23% of violent incidents involving victims aged 15 to 24 compared with 41% for those involving victims aged 45 and older).

Women tend to be more fearful of crime than men. However, victimization experience is not related to fear: victims of crime are no more fearful than non-victims.

The report *A profile of criminal victimization: results of the 1999 General Social Survey* (85-553-XIE, \$26) is now available. See *How to order products*. Also released today is *General Social Survey Cycle 13 Overview: Personal Safety and Perceptions of Policing* (85-554-XIE, free) available on the Statistics Canada Web site (www.statcan.ca) under the headings *Our products and services*, *Free publications* and *Justice*.

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. ■

National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth: third cycle 1999

Data for the education component of the third cycle of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY), conducted in 1999, are now available. The NLSCY, developed jointly by Human Resources Development Canada and Statistics Canada, is a comprehensive survey that follows the development of children in Canada, and paints a picture of their lives. Available today are the data for the following: kindergarten teacher, single teacher, language arts teacher and mathematics teacher. The data from the principal's questionnaire will be released in the fall.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597; robilec@statcan.ca), Special Surveys Division, Statistics Canada or Susan McKellar (613-953-8101; susan.mckellar@spg.org), Applied Research Branch, Human Resources Development Canada. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Buiding permits, June 2001
Catalogue number 64-001-XIE (\$14/\$145).

A profile of criminal victimization: Results of the 1999 General Social Survey
Catalogue number 85-553-XIE (\$26).

General Social Survey cycle 13 overview: personal safety and perceptions of policing
Catalogue number 85-554-XIE
(Free).

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

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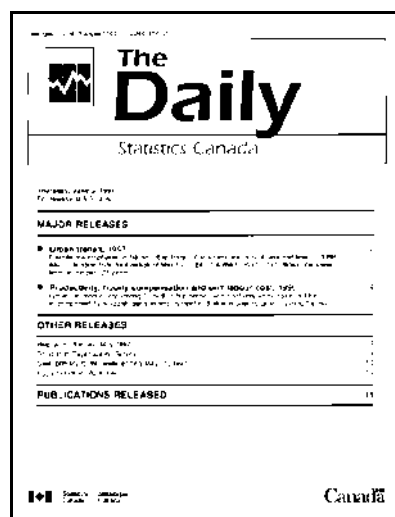
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