



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, August 10, 2004**

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## Releases

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New Housing Price Index, June 2004	2
Private Security and Public Policing in Canada, 2001	2
Production of eggs and poultry, June 2004	3
Cement, June 2004	3

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<b>New products</b>	<b>4</b>
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## New Housing Price Index

June 2004

Canada's market for new homes remained red hot in June as housing prices rose at their fastest pace in more than 14 years.

New housing prices were up 6.2% compared with June 2003. This was the biggest 12-month gain since February 1990 when prices advanced 7.1%.

A favourable housing market along with higher prices for building materials such as lumber, drywall and steel, as well as increased labour costs, continued to push prices up nationally. Land prices also increased in 11 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed.

Victoria (+9.7%) continues to post the largest 12-month increase for new homes, followed by Winnipeg (+8.5%) and Regina (+8.0%).

On a month-over-month basis, housing prices were up 0.7% from May. The New Housing Price Index, an index of contractors' selling prices, reached 123.5 (1997=100).

### New Housing Price Indexes

(1997=100)

	June 2004	June 2003 to June 2004	May to June 2004
	% change		
<b>Canada total</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>
House only	131.5	7.3	0.6
Land only	108.3	3.2	0.7
St. John's	118.2	5.3	0.8
Halifax	121.8	1.8	0.0
Charlottetown	109.1	3.8	0.0
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton	104.7	1.7	0.6
Québec	129.4	7.1	0.0
Montréal	134.6	7.1	0.2
Ottawa-Gatineau	148.4	7.8	1.2
Toronto and Oshawa	127.4	7.0	0.8
Hamilton	127.7	6.2	0.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	129.0	6.9	3.0
Kitchener	125.0	5.0	0.7
London	120.5	4.7	0.4
Windsor	102.1	0.0	0.0
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay	98.2	2.0	-0.2
Winnipeg	123.9	8.5	3.9
Regina	134.1	8.0	0.8
Saskatoon	119.6	5.5	2.0
Calgary	138.3	5.8	0.5
Edmonton	129.2	5.0	0.7
Vancouver	101.0	4.7	0.1
Victoria	105.0	9.7	0.6

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

Of the 21 metropolitan areas, 16 registered monthly increases. Winnipeg led the way (+3.9%) followed by St. Catharines-Niagara (+3.0%) and Saskatoon (+2.0%).

Significant increases were observed in Ottawa-Gatineau, St. John's, Toronto and Oshawa, Hamilton, Regina, Kitchener and Edmonton.

Four metropolitan areas registered no monthly change. After registering a monthly increase in May, the index for Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay dropped slightly (-0.2%) as a result of competitive factors.

**Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.**

The second quarter 2004 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$26/\$85) will be available in October.

The New Housing Price Index for July 2004 will be released on September 9.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)) or Albert Near (613-951-3386; [nearalb@statcan.ca](mailto:nearalb@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

## Private Security and Public Policing in Canada

2001

The number of police officers in Canada between 1996 and 2001 grew at a faster rate than private security personnel, according to a new report now available in *Juristat*.

The number of security guards and private investigators in Canada increased 2% between 1996 and 2001, compared with a 6% increase in the number of police officers during that period. Private security personnel still outnumbered police officers in 2001, at 84,000 compared with 63,000.

Between 1996 and 2001, the number of visible minority police officers increased 61%. The number of visible minorities among private investigators and security guards also grew, increasing 55% and 49% respectively.

Private security personnel in Canada have been widening their range of functions to include such things as forensic analyses, investigating corporate fraud and providing protection against high-tech computer crimes. Nevertheless, the report points out there are still many differences between private security and public policing personnel.

For example, more than half of police officers held a university degree or college diploma in 2001, while less

than one third of private security personnel did. Private security personnel were also about seven times more likely than police officers to experience unemployment, and almost eight times more likely to work part time.

The report also shows that police officers who worked full time, full year in 2000 earned an average of nearly \$60,000, more than one and a half times the average income of private investigators, and more than double that of security guards.

For private investigators, the wage gap with police officers narrowed between 1995 and 2000, but for security guards the gap widened. Several factors may influence the gap in earnings, including differences in education and training requirements, turnover rates, and essential differences in the types of duties and responsibilities performed by each group.

The publication *Juristat: Private Security and Public Policing in Canada, 2001*, Vol. 24, no. 7 (85-002-XIE20040078406, \$9/\$75; 85-002-XPE20040078406, \$11/\$100) 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 Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

## Production of eggs and poultry

June 2004 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 44.4 million dozen in June, down 6.1% from June 2003.

Poultry meat production reached 82.9 million kilograms in June, down 9.9% from June 2003.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0022, 003-0038 and 003-0039.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3424, 3425 and 5039.**

The June 2004 issue of *Production of Eggs* (23-003-XIB, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; [sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca](mailto:sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca)) or Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; [barbara.bowen@statcan.ca](mailto:barbara.bowen@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Cement

June 2004

Data on cement for June are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.**

The June 2004 issue of *Cement*, Vol. 56, no. 6 (44-001-XIB, \$6/\$51) 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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## New products

**Infomat: A Weekly Review**, August 10, 2004  
**Catalogue number 11-002-XWE** (\$100).

**Production of Eggs**, June 2004  
**Catalogue number 23-003-XIB**  
 (free).

**Cement**, June 2004, Vol. 56, no. 6  
**Catalogue number 44-001-XIB** (\$6/\$51).

**Juristat: Private Security and Public Policing in Canada**, 2001, Vol. 24, no. 7  
**Catalogue number 85-002-XIE20040078406** (\$9/\$75).

**Juristat: Private Security and Public Policing in Canada**, 2001, Vol. 24, no. 7  
**Catalogue number 85-002-XPE20040078406**  
 (\$11/\$100).

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

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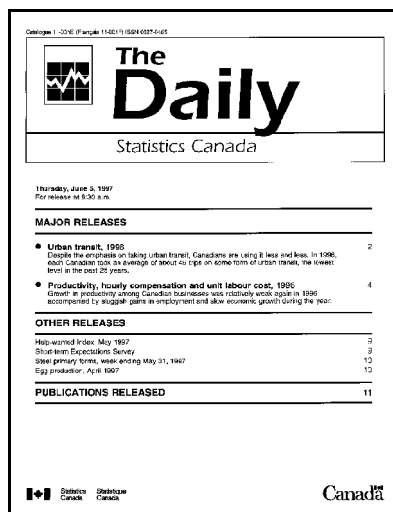
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