



The Daily

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Canada's crime rate, based on data reported by police services, fell a marginal 1% last year. While the total violent crime rate declined, the national homicide rate increased 12%.

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Releases

Crime statistics

2004

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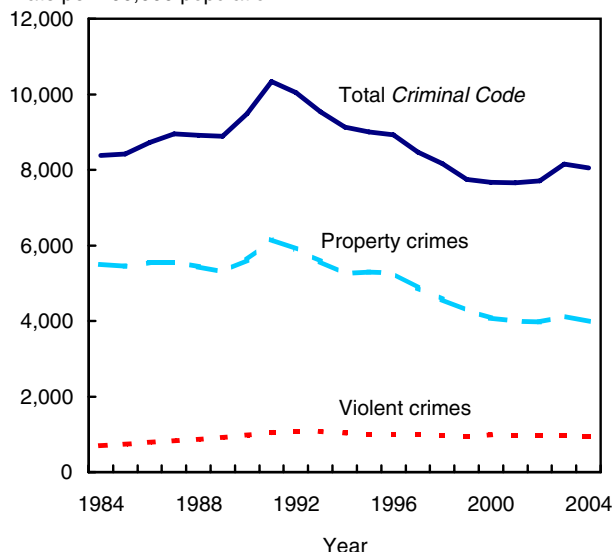
Except for an increase in 2003, the crime rate has generally been falling since 1991 when it peaked. Police reported about 2.6 million offences in 2004, resulting in a crime rate that was 12% lower than a decade ago.

Last year's decline was driven largely by a 5% decrease in Ontario, whose crime rate was the lowest in the country for the second year in a row. Most of this decline was due to large decreases in reported crime in the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) of Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and St. Catharines–Niagara.

Prince Edward Island was the only other province to report a large decline in crime. Saskatchewan's crime rate, which experienced the largest increase of any province over the past decade, fell slightly in 2004. New Brunswick reported the largest increase, up 3%.

Crime rate resumes its downward trend since peaking in 1991

Rate per 100,000 population



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 back to 1962 for both the nation and provinces and territories, and from 1991 at the census metropolitan area level.

Violent crime down but homicide rate up

In total, about 300,000 violent crimes were reported to police in 2004, the majority of which were common assault. The violent crime rate fell 2%, continuing a general decline since 1992. The violent crime rate was 10% lower than a decade earlier, but 35% higher than 20 years ago.

Canada's homicide rate rose 12% in 2004 after hitting a 36-year low the year before. Police reported 622 victims of homicide, 73 more than last year. Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec accounted for most of this increase. The rate of 1.9 homicides for every 100,000 population was 5% lower than it was 10 years earlier.

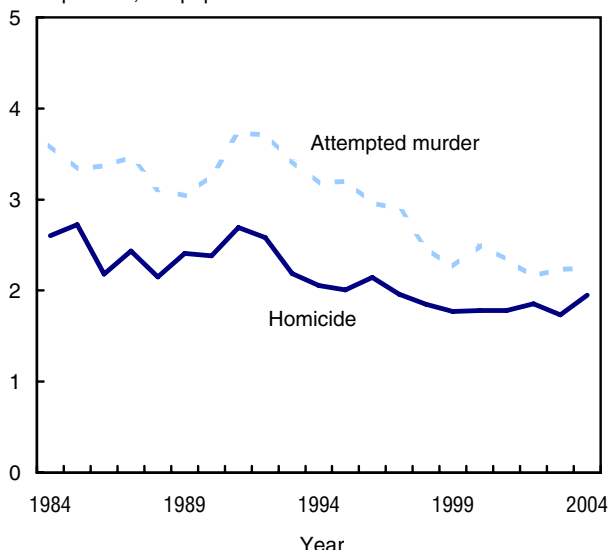
The highest homicide rates were in the territories and western Canada. Provincially, Manitoba reported the highest rate (4.3) followed by Saskatchewan (3.9). The lowest rates were reported in Atlantic Canada.

Among the nine largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs), Winnipeg had the highest homicide rate, followed by Edmonton and Vancouver. Quebec and Ottawa reported the lowest rates.

Among the 18 smaller CMAs, Regina, Abbotsford and Saskatoon recorded the highest rates. Thunder Bay, Kingston, Sherbrooke and Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury all reported zero homicides in 2004.

Homicide rate up but remains lower than 20 years ago

Rate per 100,000 population



Robberies with a firearm continue to decline

The rate of robbery incidents fell 4% in 2004. Police reported more than 27,000 robberies, half of which were committed without a weapon of any kind. The rate of robberies committed with a firearm continued to decline, down 3% in 2004, accounting for one in seven robberies. The remaining 35% of robberies were committed with other weapons such as knives.

Despite a national decline in robbery incidents, the Atlantic provinces experienced significant increases in 2004, ranging from 19% in Nova Scotia to almost 100% in Newfoundland and Labrador. However, robbery rates in the Atlantic provinces continue to be below the national rate.

About 41% of all robberies occurred in commercial establishments, including 16% in convenience stores or gas stations and 5% in banks. The next most common locations were streets/sidewalks (30%), private residences (8%) parking lots (6%) and open areas (5%).

Property crime resumes downward trend

Police reported nearly 1.3 million property crimes last year. The property crime rate dropped 3%, as most categories showed a decline. Property crime has generally been decreasing since 1991 with the exception of a notable increase in 2003.

The rate of break-ins fell 4% to just under 275,000 and was 36% lower than a decade ago.

More than one-half (56%) of break-ins were committed in residences, about one-third (31%) in businesses and the remaining 13% occurred in other areas such as garden sheds and schools.

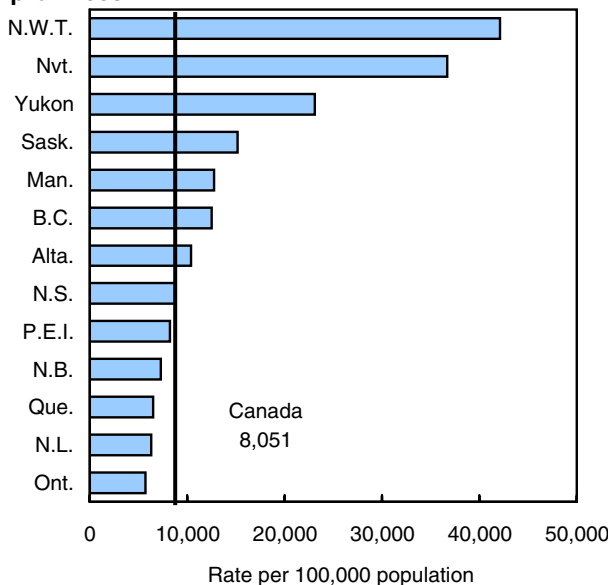
Prince Edward Island and Ontario reported the lowest provincial break-in rates, while the highest rates were in the West, particularly in Saskatchewan. Newfoundland and Labrador reported the largest increase in break-in rates, up 16%.

Police reported nearly 170,000 stolen motor vehicles last year. The rate of vehicle theft fell 4%, and it has declined in all but two years since peaking in 1996.

Cars accounted for just over half of all vehicle thefts while trucks, including vans and sport utility vehicles, comprised a further 34%. The rate of stolen cars dropped 4%, while truck thefts fell 2%.

Ontario (-12%) and British Columbia (-6%) reported the largest declines in vehicle thefts, while Newfoundland and Labrador (+52%), Nova Scotia (+24%) and Manitoba (+23%) recorded the largest increases. Manitoba continued to have the highest rate among the provinces, primarily due to the high rate of thefts in Winnipeg.

Crime rates highest in the territories and western provinces



After large back-to-back increases in 2002 and 2003, the rate of growth in police-reported counterfeiting incidents slowed to 14%. In 2004, counterfeiting accounted for 6% of all criminal incidents, four times the proportion of only five years earlier. According to the Bank of Canada, \$10 and \$20 bills accounted for 87% of all counterfeit notes last year.

Drug incidents resume upward trend

The rate of drug incidents increased 11% last year, following a 7% decline in 2003. Of the almost 100,000 drug incidents known to police in 2004, half were for possessing cannabis. The rate of cannabis possession incidents increased 15%.

Cannabis cultivation, otherwise known as marijuana grow operations, has more than doubled over the past decade, from 3,400 incidents in 1994 to more than 8,000 incidents last year. The rate of cocaine-related incidents increased by 17% in 2004, numbering nearly 17,000.

Youth crime down

About 78,000 youth aged 12 to 17 were charged with a *Criminal Code* offence last year, while a further 101,000 were cleared by means other than laying a formal charge.

Combined, this represents a 4% decline in the overall youth crime rate — a 6% drop in youths charged and a 2% drop in youths cleared by other means. The youth crime rate had generally been increasing between 1999 and 2003.

The rate of violent crime among youth fell by 2%. Over the past decade, this rate has remained fairly

stable, except for a large increase in 2000. Most categories of youth violent crime declined, including a 30% decrease in the youth homicide rate and a 2% drop in robbery.

The youth property crime rate fell 8%. The majority of property offences declined, including an 11% drop in the motor vehicle theft rate and an 8% decline in the rate of break-ins.

Available on CANSIM: tables 252-0013 and 252-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.

The publication *Juristat: Crime Statistics in Canada, 2004*, Vol. 25, no. 5 (85-002-XIE, \$9/\$75; 85-002-XPE, \$11/\$100) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For further 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 for selected offences

	2004		% change in rate	
	Number	Rate ¹	2003 to 2004	1994 to 2004
Homicide	622	2	12.3	-5.3
Attempted murder	717	2	0.5	-29.4
Assaults (levels 1, 2, 3)	233,774	732	-2.2	-4.5
Other assaults	12,873	40	1.8	-18.1
Sexual assaults (levels 1, 2, 3)	23,534	74	-0.8	-32.6
Other sexual offences	2,625	8	1.4	-37.6
Abduction	635	2	12.6	-48.9
Robbery	27,477	86	-4.2	-14.0
Violent crime: Total	302,257	946	-2.0	-9.7
Break and enter	274,717	860	-4.4	-35.7
Motor vehicle theft	169,544	531	-3.5	-3.5
Theft over \$5,000	17,294	54	-11.7	-40.8
Theft \$5,000 and under	680,885	2,131	-3.7	-23.4
Possession of stolen goods	35,400	111	5.8	6.7
Fraud	97,091	304	3.5	-14.6
Property crime: Total	1,274,931	3,991	-3.2	-24.1
Mischief	353,661	1,107	-2.0	-19.1
Counterfeiting currency	159,889	500	13.8	333.5
Bail violations	104,334	327	2.3	43.6
Disturbing the peace	117,022	366	12.7	107.4
Offensive weapons	18,002	56	1.2	-13.5
Prostitution	6,493	20	13.1	5.7
Arson	13,148	41	-6.1	-11.7
Other	222,123	695	-4.4	-13.2
Other Criminal Code: Total	994,672	3,114	1.8	10.4
Criminal Code: Total: Excluding traffic (crime rate)	2,571,860	8,051	-1.2	-11.8
Cannabis: Total	67,832	212	10.0	52.0
Possession	48,052	150	15.3	53.8
Trafficking	10,470	33	-1.4	16.9
Cultivation	8,328	26	-4.0	120.1
Importation	982	3	45.0	55.8
Cocaine	16,837	53	17.3	23.9
Heroin	792	2	19.5	-55.3
Other drugs	11,674	37	6.9	85.6
Drugs: Total	97,135	304	10.9	46.6

1. Rate is based on criminal incidents per 100,000 population.

Crime rates by province and territory

	Violent crime		Property crime		Total Criminal Code offences ¹	
	2004	2003 to 2004	2004	2003 to 2004	2004	2003 to 2004
	rate*	% change in rate	rate*	% change in rate	rate*	% change in rate
Canada	946	-2.0	3,991	-3.2	8,051	-1.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	917	-2.5	2,738	4.6	6,320	1.1
Prince Edward Island	799	-12.0	3,505	-3.3	8,220	-5.5
Nova Scotia	1,190	-1.0	3,894	6.5	8,764	1.7
New Brunswick	937	-5.1	3,003	-1.2	7,313	2.9
Quebec	726	0.0	3,202	-3.1	6,493	0.1
Ontario	755	-3.2	3,013	-5.9	5,702	-5.1
Manitoba ²	1,602	-1.7	5,699	1.9	12,753	1.5
Saskatchewan	2,006	-2.6	6,238	-5.7	15,159	-1.9
Alberta	1,087	-1.3	5,064	-1.3	10,390	0.7
British Columbia	1,195	-1.5	6,763	-2.9	12,522	0.2
Yukon	3,236	-16.5	6,341	-16.3	23,125	-12.8
Northwest Territories	6,865	1.7	7,414	2.5	42,126	11.7
Nunavut	7,884	-1.9	6,959	-4.4	36,685	4.4

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

1. Total Criminal Code offences also include other Criminal Code offences (excluding traffic) not shown in this table.

2. Crime data from April to December 2004 for Winnipeg are estimates (except for homicide and motor vehicle theft) due to the implementation of a new records management system.

Crime rates for selected offences by census metropolitan area

	Homicide	Robbery	Break-ins	Motor vehicle theft	Total Criminal Code Offences	
	2004 rate*	2004 rate*	2004 rate*	2004 rate*	2004 rate*	% change in rate 2003 to 2004*
CMAs with population of 500,000 and over						
Winnipeg ¹	4.9	229	1,124	1,932	12,167	1.9
Vancouver	2.6	148	1,325	1,104	11,814	0.2
Edmonton	3.4	141	1,129	1,018	11,332	3.0
Montréal	1.7	150	894	663	8,173	2.7
Calgary	1.9	91	815	457	7,101	-3.2
Hamilton	1.3	88	680	540	5,764	-13.0
Ottawa ²	1.1	84	578	316	5,663	-10.0
Quebec	0.8	59	783	277	4,997	-0.9
Toronto	1.8	103	449	325	4,699	-8.6
CMAs with population between 100,000 and 500,000						
Regina	5.0	211	2,112	1,351	15,430	2.4
Saskatoon	3.3	209	1,797	590	13,767	-9.1
Abbotsford	4.4	97	1,390	1,529	13,252	-1.2
Victoria	1.5	76	935	336	10,309	-2.2
Halifax	2.4	161	957	540	9,924	5.0
Thunder Bay	0.0	85	865	323	9,226	8.2
Windsor	1.2	70	922	455	7,676	4.0
London	1.1	70	732	611	7,335	-3.0
Saint John	0.7	63	679	135	7,056	-8.3
Kingston	0.0	49	647	233	7,010	2.6
St. John's	0.6	50	1,149	325	6,787	4.2
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.6	63	737	354	6,222	-9.0
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	0.0	41	851	489	6,188	-4.7
Sherbrooke	0.0	49	855	526	6,094	-9.0
Gatineau ³	0.4	59	928	304	5,909	-4.9
Kitchener	1.3	80	738	459	5,887	-0.2
Trois–Rivières	0.7	45	692	367	4,787	-9.9
Saguenay	1.3	18	542	337	4,079	-2.4

* Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

1. Crime data from April to December 2004 for Winnipeg are estimates (except for homicide and motor vehicle theft) due to the implementation of a new records management system.

2. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

3. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

Study: Urban and provincial income disparities

2001

Provinces whose populations are more heavily concentrated in small cities and rural areas tend to have significantly lower per capita employment incomes, according to a new study.

The study, which analyzed data from the 2001 Census, tests the long-held view that provincial income disparities were at least partly the result of variations in the level of urbanization from province to province.

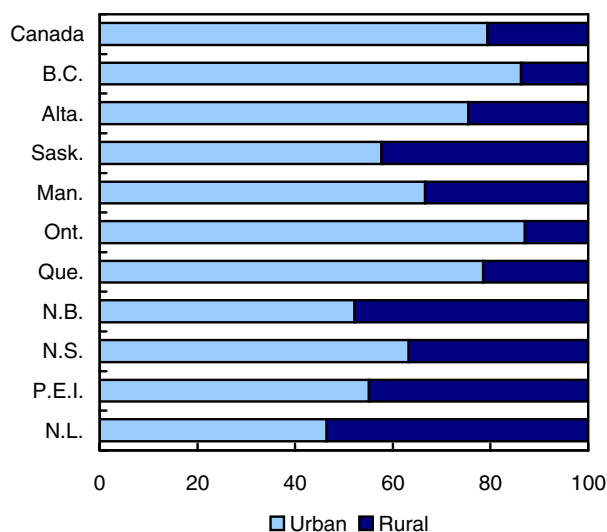
It found that across all 10 provinces, per capita employment incomes increased with the size of cities. Per capita incomes were also higher in cities compared with rural areas.

As a result, provinces whose populations were relatively concentrated in smaller cities and rural regions, such as the Atlantic provinces and Saskatchewan, tended to have lower per capita employment incomes.

For these provinces, the population distribution across cities and rural regions accounted for at least one-half of their income disparities from the national level.

Atlantic Canada and Saskatchewan have large rural populations

%



For example, earned income per capita in Nova Scotia was \$3,616 below the national level in 2001. Of this disparity, \$2,007 was due to the province's urban-rural composition, and \$1,609 to other factors.

Nationally, almost 80% of Canada's population was concentrated in urban areas. However, over 40% of the populations of Saskatchewan and most of the Atlantic provinces were concentrated in rural regions.

A significant proportion of their population was also concentrated in small cities, where per capita employment incomes tended to be below the national level.

Per capita employment incomes increase with city size

The study found a strong positive relationship between the size of an urban area and employment income per capita.

In 2001, per capita employment income in the three census metropolitan areas with a population of more than 1.5 million (Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver) amounted to \$18,400. It was just as high, around \$18,500, in large urban areas with populations between 500,000 and 1,499,999. However, in smaller centres, income fell systematically.

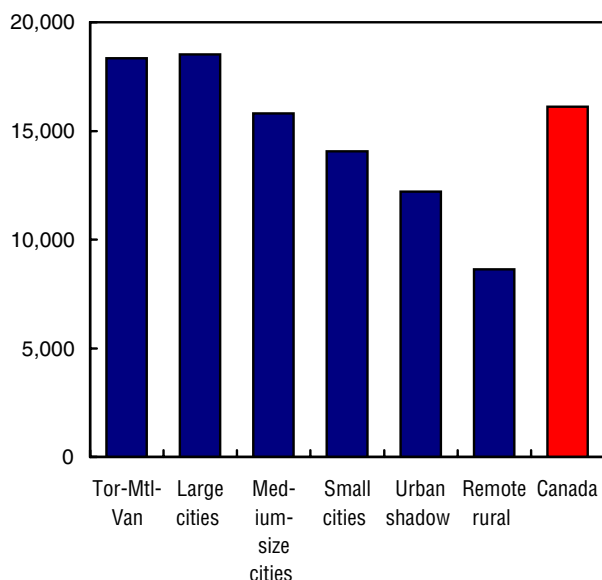
Per capita employment income in medium-sized cities with populations of between 100,000 and 499,999 amounted to \$15,800. In small cities, those with populations of 10,000 to 99,999, employment income was around \$14,100 per person.

Per capita employment incomes were lower still in rural areas. Those rural areas with connections to cities through commuting flows, the so-called "urban shadow," had per capita earned incomes of around \$12,200. More remote rural areas beyond the commuting distance of cities had incomes of \$8,600.

The gap in per capita employment income between Canada's largest cities and its more remote rural areas was larger than the gap across provinces.

In 2001, the greatest disparity in per capita incomes between provinces was about \$8,000. On the other hand, the biggest gap across urban and rural areas was just under \$10,000.

Employment income per capita falls with city size



Income disparities higher in provinces with large rural populations

The Atlantic provinces and Saskatchewan had below-average per capita incomes in 2001 to a significant extent because their populations were concentrated in smaller urban and rural areas.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the urban-rural composition of its population accounted for about 48% of its income disparity from the national level. This proportion was even higher in the other Atlantic provinces.

In Saskatchewan, fully 84% of its income disparity can be attributed to the concentration of its population in smaller urban and rural areas.

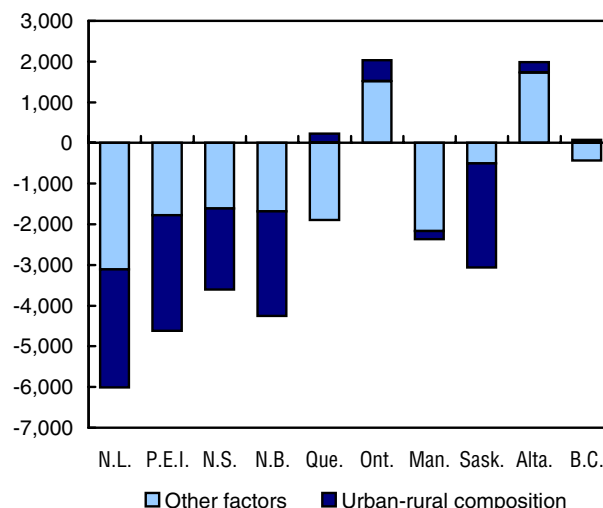
However, the urban-rural composition of the population was not an important determinant of income disparities for all provinces.

For example, Ontario's relative strength in employment income resulted mostly from above-average incomes in Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton compared to cities of similar size.

On the other hand, the relatively low employment incomes in Quebec and Manitoba resulted from low incomes in Montréal and Winnipeg.

Sources of provincial per capita employment income disparities

per capita employment income: disparity from Canada



Lower per capita employment incomes in smaller cities and rural areas linked to low employment rates

In part, per capita employment incomes were lower in small urban and rural areas because their employment rates were lower.

For instance, 65% of the working-age population of 15 and older was employed in larger urban areas, compared with only 50% in remote rural areas.

Urban labour markets, and in particular larger urban labour markets, appeared to be more dynamic, in that a significantly higher proportion of their working-age population was employed.

However, after controlling for differences in employment rates across urban and rural areas, per capita incomes in smaller cities and rural areas were still lower than larger urban areas.

For the most part, this was because employed workers in larger cities were paid higher wages than those in smaller cities and rural regions.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The research paper "Provincial Income Disparities Through an Urban-Rural Lens: Evidence from the 2001 Census," is now available online in the series *Insights on the Canadian Economy*, no. 12 (11-624-MIE, free). From the *Our products and services* page, under

Browse our Internet publications, choose Free, then National accounts.

More studies on economic geography are available free of charge in the analytical series *Update on economic analysis* on our Web site (11-623-XIE).

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mark Brown (613-951-7292) or John Baldwin (613-951-8588), Micro-economic Analysis Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics

June 2005 (preliminary)

The 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported 387,881 aircraft take-offs and landings in June, down 6.3% compared with June 2004 (413,927 movements). Year-over-year increases in aircraft movements were reported by 14 airports in June. Declines of greater than 20% were reported in 7 airports in June compared with 1 airport in May 2005.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) decreased by 4.1% (-12,238 movements) in June compared with the same month a year earlier. Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) decreased by 11.6% (-13,808 movements) in June compared with June 2004.

The top 10 airports in terms of volumes of itinerant movements in June showed year-over-year variations ranging from a 3.8% increase (+736 movements) at Calgary International to a decline of 15.3% (-1,393 movements) at Toronto/Buttonville Municipal. Of the top 10 airports, 4 recorded increases in itinerant movements compared with 7 airports in May 2005.

The top 10 airports in terms of local movements showed year-over-year variations ranging from an 18.1% increase (+629 movements) at Chicoutimi/St-Honoré to a decline of 34.9% (-3,279 movements) at Montréal/St-Hubert. Of the top 10 airports, 5 recorded increases in local movements compared with 8 airports in May 2005.

The June issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 6 (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Transport and warehousing*.

Preliminary statistics for the 56 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA flight service stations are also available for June.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

May 2005

In June, Chicago soybean futures' prices rallied over most of the month amid volatility driven by weather forecasts and drought concerns in the eastern US Corn Belt. Providing underlying support were concerns over Asian rust, soybean aphids and prospects for reduced official seeded acreage. Corn futures' prices increased, sparked by dryness in the Midwest, weather forecasts and spillover gains from soybeans. Then, in the last few days of the month, soybean and corn prices dropped, wiping out previous price gains.

In Winnipeg, canola futures' prices increased over most of the month, buoyed by the soybean rally. Canola prices lost a few dollars a tonne following the release of the seeded area estimate. Bearish pressure then eased due to uncertainty over the extent of any abandonment in the eastern Prairies. Traders nonetheless felt that favourable growing conditions in Alberta and Saskatchewan would produce a substantial canola crop. The good crop outlook, combined with the sharp drop in soybean futures' prices during the last three trading days of the month, resulted in canola futures' prices losing earlier gains.

The data from the May issue of the *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries, and supply-disposition analyses.

The June situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the May issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) will soon be available.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

June 2005

Data on June 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 June issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; sue.anderson@statcan.ca) or Client Services (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Crushing statistics

June 2005

According to the monthly survey of crushing plants, oilseed processors crushed 201 577 metric tonnes of canola in June. Oil production last month totalled 81 755 tonnes while meal production amounted to 127 300 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The June issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) will soon be available.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca). To enquire

about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

April 2005

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for April 2005.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination officer (613-951-9497; 1-866-873-8789; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Canadian Economic Observer, July 2005, Vol. 18, no. 7

Catalogue number 11-010-XPB (\$25/\$243).

Canadian Economic Observer. Historical Statistical Supplement, 2004

Catalogue number 11-210-XPB (\$28).

Insights on the Canadian Economy, no. 12

Catalogue number 11-624-MIE

(free).

Survey Methodology, June 2005, Vol. 31, no. 1

Catalogue number 12-001-XIE (\$23/\$44).

Survey Methodology, Vol. 31, no. 1

Catalogue number 12-001-XPB (\$30/\$58).

Aircraft Movement Statistics, June 2005, Vol. 4, no. 6

Catalogue number 51F0001PIE

(free).

Wholesale Trade, May 2005, Vol. 68, no. 5

Catalogue number 63-008-XIE (\$15/\$150).

Juristat, Vol. 25, no. 5

Catalogue number 85-002-XIE (\$9/\$75).

Juristat, Vol. 25, no. 5

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
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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE04-0007-0-005	
 The Daily	
Statistics Canada	
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 six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
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