Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 2, 2006
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Study: Neighbourhood characteristics and the distribution of crime in Regina
2001

This study, the third of its kind by Statistics Canada, investigated neighbourhood-level crime patterns in Regina by examining how police-reported crimes are distributed across city neighbourhoods, and whether the crime rate in a given neighbourhood is associated with factors specific to that neighbourhood, such as the incidence of low income, the education level of residents, the housing conditions and land-use characteristics.

The study, funded by the National Crime Prevention Centre at Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, used demographic and socio-economic information from the census, zoning data from the city of Regina and police-reported crime data for 2001.

In Regina's case, findings indicate that crime tended to be concentrated in neighbourhoods with a particular population, and specific housing and land-use characteristics.

Violent crime in Regina was concentrated around the city's core, in neighbourhoods known as Downtown and North Central. Overall, 5 out of 95 neighbourhoods in Regina, or about 5%, accounted for 30% of all violent incidents.

Property crime in Regina showed a similar pattern of concentration around the city's core, but there were also a number of smaller hotspots throughout the city.

These property crime hotspots were generally located near the city's shopping centres. Because of this slightly greater dispersion throughout the city, 12% of neighbourhoods accounted for 30% of the city's property crime incidents.

Issues related to housing had an impact on levels of neighbourhood crime. More precisely, neighbourhoods with higher proportions of renters, as opposed to homeowners, tended to have higher rates of violent crime.

There was also a connection between housing conditions and property crime rates in a neighbourhood. Property crime rates tended to be higher in neighbourhoods with greater proportions of houses built prior to 1960 than in those with a higher concentration of newer homes.

An exploratory analysis of change over time indicated that the distributions of both violent crime and property crime in Regina's neighourhoods were similar in 1999 and 2003. Analysis also supported previous research indicating that neighbourhoods with high violent crime rates tended to experience a decline in population.

The study further showed that high-income neighbourhoods had significantly lower property crime rates in both years and significantly lower violent crime rates in 2003. This confirmed earlier results that income levels in a neighbourhood are associated with levels of crime.

The first study, "Neighbourhood characteristics and the distribution of crime in Winnipeg," was released in *The Daily* on September 16, 2004. Results from the second study, "Neighbourhood characteristics and the distribution of crime on the Island of Montréal," were released in *The Daily* on June 8, 2006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3302 and 3901.

The report "Neighbourhood characteristics and the distribution of crime in Regina" (85-561-MIE2006008, free) is now available as part of the *Crime and Justice Research Paper Series*. From the *Publications* module, under *Free internet publications,* choose *Justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Cable and satellite television
2005

In 2005, less than 10 years after Internet services by cable were introduced, the cable television industry reached a significant milestone when it hooked up its three millionth customer.

As of August 31, 2005, the industry had 3.4 million Internet customers, up 18.9% from the previous year. The industry therefore had nearly one Internet subscriber for every two television subscribers, which was evidence of the significant restructuring completed in just a few years.

The high-speed Internet services market represented the industry's first foray into mass market telecommunications services. This allowed the industry to ensure the growth of its revenues at a time when it was losing television subscribers to its competitors.

A few cable operators added telephony to their list of available services in 2005. Together they had just over 210,000 subscribers at August 31.

Moreover, subscription revenues of $1.4 billion from non-traditional services, Internet and telephony services in particular, represented slightly more than 28% of the industry's total subscription revenues for 2005, compared to less than 8% for 2000.

These revenues shot up 15.5% in 2005, while television services generated a more modest increase of 4.6%, reaching $3.7 billion.

As of August 31, 2005, the industry had 7.6 million cable television subscribers, the same number as the year before. For the time being, it seems that the erosion of this traditional customer base that began in the early part of the decade has stopped.

While the total number of subscribers remained unchanged, digital cable television was booming. As of August 31, 2005, there were nearly 2.3 million subscribers to this service, representing an increase of 26% over the previous year. As of that date, 3 out of 10 cable television subscribers had chosen digital television.

During the same period, subscriptions to the services of wireless competitors, primarily satellite television operators, reached 2.5 million, up 7.3% from 2004. This was a turnaround after the slow down in 2004 when this segment of the industry recorded a 5.4% customer increase, representing the smallest increase from one year to the next in its history.

The industry's market share of wireless operators also increased from 23.4% in 2004 to 24.7% in 2005, and its revenues increased by 8.5% to $1.5 billion.

Both segments of the industry had higher profits in 2005 than 2004.

Before interest and taxes, cable operators earned $1.3 billion in profits or 24.9 cents in profits on every dollar of subscription in 2005, slightly higher than the 24.0 cents of the previous year.

Wireless competitors earned a much more modest income of $42.6 million before interest and taxes. This was nevertheless a turnaround for this segment after the losses before interest and taxes that it incurred every year since its inception in 1997. In 2004, its losses amounted to $92.9 million.

Competition in the subscription television market has increased somewhat with the arrival of new players over the last few years. Because of digital technology, some telephone businesses are offering television services via telephone lines. This service had attracted slightly more than 81,000 customers by August 31, 2005, all from large cities in Western Canada.

Available on CANSIM: table 353-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2728.

The publication *Broadcasting and Telecommunications Service Bulletin*, Vol. 36, no. 4 (56-001-XIE, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel April (613-951-3177; *daniel.april@statcan.ca*), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Focus on Culture: New electronic format

Today, Statistics Canada introduces a new electronic format to the publication *Focus on Culture*.

The new electronic publication will include links to previous issues, a complete archive of electronic articles sorted by topic and sector, a link to the *Guide to Culture Statistics* and to the *Culture news listserv*.

The first edition of the newly formatted electronic publication features the article "What Canadian households spend on culture goods and services," which uses data from the 1999 and 2004 Surveys of Household Spending to explore average household spending on culture products over the five-year period and to examine spending on culture goods and services by household type.

After adjusting for inflation, average spending on culture products remained essentially unchanged between 1999 and 2004. Even so, culture products represented a smaller percentage of total household expenditures in 2004 than in 1999.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2425.

Focus on Culture, Vol. 15, no. 4 (87-004-XWE, free) is now available in electronic format from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382 or 613-951-5417; fax: 613-951-1333; *culture@statcan.ca*) or Alice Peters (613-951-4086; *alice.peters@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

New products

Crime and Justice Research Paper Series: "Neighbourhood characteristics and the distribution of crime in Regina", no. 8
Catalogue number 85-561-MIE2006008
(free).

Focus on Culture, Vol. 15, no. 4
Catalogue number 87-004-XWE
(free).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or –XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or –XCE are electronic versions on compact disc and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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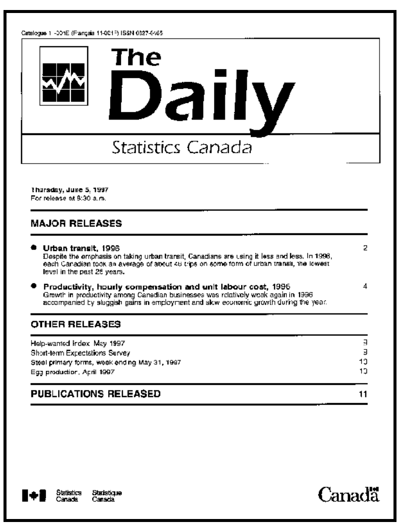

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The Daily
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 45 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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Release dates: November 2006

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	**E-Commerce: Shopping on the Internet**	2005
3	**Labour Force Survey**	October 2006
6	**Building permits**	September 2006
6	**Healthy today, healthy tomorrow? Findings from the National Population Survey**	2006
7	**University enrolment and qualifications awarded**	2004/2005
7	**Canadian Social Trends**	2005
8	**Provincial economic accounts**	2005
8	**Homicides in Canada**	1961 to 2005
9	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	September 2006
9	**Human Activity and the Environment**	2006
9	**New Housing Price Index**	September 2006
15	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	September 2006
15	**New motor vehicle sales**	September 2006
16	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	September 2006
16	**Survey of Financial Security**	2005
16	**Machinery and equipment price indexes**	Third quarter 2006
17	**Updating the Brain Drain Record: Leaving and Returning**	1982 to 2003
17	**Registered apprenticeship training**	2004
20	**Wholesale trade**	September 2006
20	**Economic contribution of the culture sector, by province**	1996 to 2003
20	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	September 2006
21	**Retail trade**	September 2006
21	**Leading Indicators**	October 2006
22	**Consumer Price Index**	October 2006
23	**Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises**	Third quarter 2006
23	**Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators**	2006
24	**Net farm income**	2005
24	**Farm cash receipts**	Third quarter 2006
27	**Deposit-accepting intermediaries: Activities and economic performance**	2005
27	**Population estimates by age, sex and marital status**	July 1, 2006
28	**International travel account**	Third quarter 2006
28	**Characteristics of international travellers**	Second quarter 2006
28	**Employment Insurance**	September 2006
29	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	October 2006
29	**Balance of international payments**	Third quarter 2006
29	**Payroll employment, earnings and hours**	September 2006
30	**National economic and financial accounts**	Third quarter 2006
30	**Gross domestic product by industry**	September 2006