

# The Daily

---

## Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, July 20, 2010**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

---

### Releases

---

<b>Police-reported crime statistics, 2009</b>	2
Police-reported crime in Canada continues to decline. Both the volume and severity of police-reported crime fell in 2009, continuing the downward trend seen over the past decade.	
Travel between Canada and other countries, May 2010	6
Consulting Engineering Services Price Index, 2008	7
Stocks of frozen eggs, poultry meats and edible dried egg products, July 1, 2010	8
Investment in new housing construction, May 2010	8
Postal code conversion file plus, December 2009	8

---

<b>New products and studies</b>	9
---------------------------------	---

---



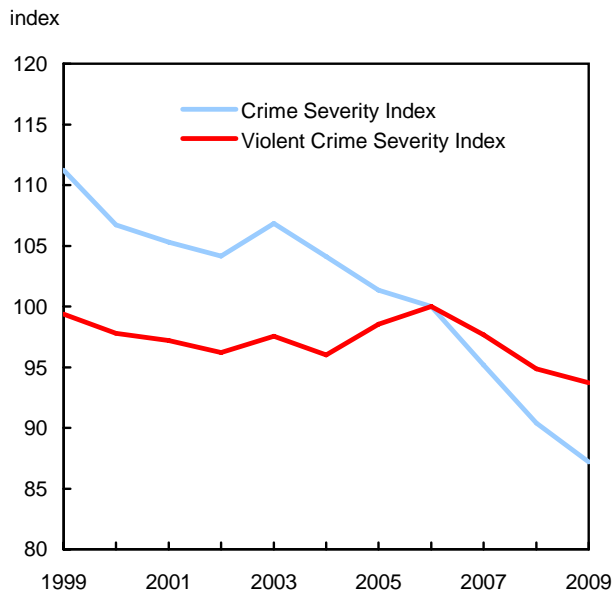
## Releases

### Police-reported crime statistics

2009

Police-reported crime in Canada continues to decline. Both the volume and severity of police-reported crime fell in 2009, continuing the downward trend seen over the past decade.

#### Police-reported crime severity indexes



Nearly 2.2 million crimes were reported to police in 2009, about 43,000 fewer than in 2008. Overall, three property crimes accounted for the majority of this drop: 17,000 fewer motor vehicle thefts, 10,000 fewer mischief offences and 5,000 fewer break-ins.

The crime rate, a measure of the volume of crime reported to police, fell 3% in 2009 and was 17% lower than a decade ago.

The Crime Severity Index (CSI), a measure of the seriousness of police-reported crime, declined 4% in 2009 and stood 22% lower than in 1999.

Violent crimes, which range in seriousness from harassing phone calls to homicide, accounted for about 1 in 5 crimes in 2009. Police-reported violent crime in Canada is also declining, but to a lesser extent than overall crime.

Police identified about 165,000 youth aged 12 to 17 accused of a criminal offence in 2009.

#### Note to readers

*This release is based on a Juristat article that presents information on trends in the volume and severity of overall, violent and non-violent police-reported crime at the national, provincial/territorial, census metropolitan area and municipal levels.*

*The police-reported crime rate and the Crime Severity Index (CSI) are complementary measures of crime. The crime rate measures the volume of crime reported to the police, while the Crime Severity Index measures the seriousness of crime reported to the police.*

*In the calculation of the police-reported CSI, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from sentences handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the Index. This year, for the first time, a youth Crime Severity Index has been developed.*

*Data are drawn from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, a census survey of all crime known to, and substantiated by, police services. These crime statistics conform to a nationally-approved set of common crime categories and definitions and have been systematically reported by police services and submitted to Statistics Canada each year since 1962.*

*As a complementary measure of crime, Statistics Canada also releases victimization data from the General Social Survey (GSS) every five years. Data from the 2009 GSS are scheduled for release in the Fall of 2010.*

Both the number of crimes and the seriousness of crimes committed by youth have generally been declining since 2001, including a slight drop in 2009.

However, youth violent crime is higher now than a decade earlier. Both the volume and severity of youth violent crime were about 10% higher in 2009 than in 1999.

#### Crime severity highest in Northern and Western Canada

The drop in police-reported crime severity in 2009 was consistent across most of Canada with the only increases reported in Manitoba and Nunavut.

Police-reported crime was most serious in the territories and the western provinces, which has been the case for the past decade. CSI values in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories were twice as high as any of the provinces.

Saskatchewan reported the highest CSI among the provinces, followed by Manitoba, British Columbia and Alberta.

Among census metropolitan areas (CMAs), police-reported crime severity was highest in the western centres of Regina, Saskatoon and Winnipeg. Calgary was the only western CMA below the national average.

The Toronto CMA reported a 4% decline in crime severity in 2009. Its Crime Severity Index was third lowest, behind Guelph and Québec.

### **Slight decline in violent crime**

Police reported about 443,000 violent crimes in 2009, about 4 in 10 of which were minor assaults. Rates for many violent crimes fell in 2009, including serious assault, sexual assault and robbery.

However, some violent crimes did increase. There were 806 attempted murders in 2009, 85 more than in 2008. Increases were also reported in the rate of extortion, firearms offences and criminal harassment.

There were 610 homicides in 2009, about the same as the previous year. The homicide rate has been relatively stable for the past decade and well below the peak during the mid-1970s.

Manitoba reported the highest homicide rate among the provinces for the third consecutive year. Among census metropolitan areas, Abbotsford–Mission, with nine homicides, reported the highest homicide rate for the second year in a row.

### **Break-ins and vehicle thefts continue to decline**

Break-ins have been steadily declining since peaking in the early 1990s, including a 4% drop in 2009. Police reported just over 205,000 break-ins in 2009, of which 6 in 10 were residential.

Motor vehicle thefts dropped substantially for the second year in a row, down 15%. There were about 108,000 motor vehicle thefts in 2009, an average of 300 stolen vehicles each day.

### **Impaired driving increases for third year in a row**

Following 25 years of general decline, impaired driving offences increased for the third consecutive year, up 3% in 2009.

In July 2008, new legislation came into effect enabling police to conduct mandatory roadside testing and assessment of suspected drug-impaired drivers. Of the 89,000 incidents of impaired driving in 2009, just over 1,400 were reported by police to have been drug-impaired driving.

In addition, about 98,000 drug offences came to the attention of police in 2009, half of which were for possession of cannabis. The rate of drug offences declined 6%, primarily due to a drop in cocaine offences. Cannabis offences remained relatively stable.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 252-0051 and 252-0052.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.**

The *Juristat* article "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2009," Vol. 30, no. 2 (85-002-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and Justice*, and *Juristat*. Crime data are also available for about 200 police services in communities of over 10,000 population (Crime Severity Index table).

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

□

## Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada

	2009		2008 to 2009
Type of offence	number	rate	% change in rate
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic) "Crime rate"</b>	<b>2,161,313</b>	<b>6,406</b>	<b>-3</b>
<b>Violent crime</b>	<b>443,284</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>-1</b>
Homicide	610	2	-1
Other violations causing death	95	0	1
Attempted murder	806	2	10
Sexual assault: Level 3: Aggravated	122	0	-13
Sexual assault: Level 2: Weapon or bodily harm	349	1	-2
Sexual assault: Level 1	20,460	61	-4
Sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	2,620	8	...
Assault: Level 3: Aggravated	3,619	11	-1
Assault: Level 2: Weapon or bodily harm	53,481	159	-4
Assault: Level 1	181,570	538	-1
Assault police officer	9,822	29	-1
Other assaults	3,496	10	-11
Firearms: Use of, discharge, pointing	1,716	5	15
Robbery	32,239	96	-2
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	4,747	14	-1
Abduction	429	1	-8
Extortion	1,701	5	20
Criminal harassment	20,007	59	7
Uttering threats	78,407	232	-2
Threatening or harassing phone calls	23,203	69	-6
Other violent Criminal Code violations	3,785	11	-2
<b>Property crime</b>	<b>1,376,895</b>	<b>4,081</b>	<b>-4</b>
Break and enter	205,710	610	-4
Possess stolen property	30,495	90	-4
Motor vehicle theft	108,172	321	-15
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	15,573	46	-8
Theft \$5,000 and under (non-motor vehicle)	550,183	1,631	-2
Fraud	90,623	269	-2
Mischief	362,767	1,075	-4
Arson	13,372	40	-1
<b>Other Criminal Code offences</b>	<b>341,134</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>-2</b>
Counterfeiting	798	2	-23
Weapons violations	14,911	44	-3
Child pornography	1,594	5	13
Prostitution	3,534	10	-9
Disturb the peace	118,815	352	-2
Administration of justice violations	169,955	504	-2
Other violations	31,527	93	-5
<b>Criminal Code traffic violations</b>	<b>146,553</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>0</b>
Impaired driving	88,630	263	3
Other Criminal Code traffic violations	57,923	172	-5
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>97,666</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>-6</b>
Possession: Cannabis	48,981	145	-4
Possession: Cocaine	7,543	22	-29
Possession: Other drugs	8,365	25	-9
Trafficking, production or distribution: Cannabis	16,335	48	7
Trafficking, production or distribution: Cocaine	9,923	29	-13
Trafficking, production or distribution: Other drugs	6,519	19	8
<b>Other federal statute violations</b>	<b>31,767</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>-5</b>
Youth Criminal Justice Act	11,140	33	1
Other federal statutes	20,627	61	-8
<b>Total: All violations</b>	<b>2,437,299</b>	<b>7,224</b>	<b>-3</b>

... not applicable

1. Sexual offences against children is a relatively new crime category with only partial data available prior to 2009. As a result, numbers and rates should not be directly compared to data from previous years.

**Note:** Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population.

## Police-reported crime severity indexes, by province and territory

	2009	2008 to 2009	2009	2008 to 2009
	Total Crime Severity Index		Violent Crime Severity Index	
	index	% change	index	% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>-1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	72.1	0	60.9	-9
Prince Edward Island	65.5	-4	44.0	0
Nova Scotia	83.9	0	89.6	1
New Brunswick	70.7	-1	72.0	6
Quebec	82.0	-1	81.0	-2
Ontario	68.9	-3	81.5	0
Manitoba	131.1	2	175.4	10
Saskatchewan	149.4	-2	155.2	1
Alberta	104.7	-7	105.0	-6
British Columbia	110.3	-9	109.8	-5
Yukon	179.9	-1	198.8	2
Northwest Territories	323.3	-5	326.4	-4
Nunavut	336.9	2	485.5	1

## Police-reported crime severity indexes, by census metropolitan area<sup>1</sup>

	2009	2008 to 2009	2009	2008 to 2009
	Total Crime Severity Index		Violent Crime Severity Index	
	index	% change	index	% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>-1</b>
Regina	143.7	-12	155.6	-9
Saskatoon	132.1	-5	154.7	-6
Winnipeg	127.2	2	187.0	15
Kelowna	121.2	-4	104.3	-5
Edmonton	115.1	-7	118.7	-10
Abbotsford–Mission	111.4	-22	118.8	-4
Thunder Bay	110.3	3	136.1	17
Vancouver	109.6	-8	117.8	-6
Brantford	106.0	1	91.5	4
Halifax	97.2	1	120.0	3
Saint John	96.4	-6	100.3	-8
Victoria	92.2	-10	81.0	0
St. John's	90.6	4	69.3	-6
Montréal	89.6	-2	102.7	-2
London	87.5	4	69.9	8
Greater Sudbury	80.9	10	98.1	30
Trois-Rivières	80.1	3	56.0	-5
Calgary	78.4	-7	84.8	-5
Saguenay	76.7	12	72.8	28
St. Catharines–Niagara	75.9	-5	63.5	-7
Moncton	75.8	4	79.4	20
Gatineau <sup>2</sup>	74.2	-2	74.5	-4
Kitchener	73.7	7	65.1	7
Hamilton	73.5	-5	84.3	-4
Windsor	71.1	-5	74.6	-3
Sherbrooke	70.7	-8	54.2	-6
Ottawa <sup>3</sup>	67.0	-2	78.1	7
Kingston	65.6	-4	71.9	19
Peterborough	65.1	-2	59.5	-15
Barrie	64.3	1	53.9	2
Toronto	61.9	-4	94.5	-2
Québec	61.0	-4	49.2	-10
Guelph	59.2	3	50.9	21

1. Excludes the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Oshawa.

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

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



---

## Travel between Canada and other countries May 2010

Travel to Canada by foreign residents fell 1.9% between April and May to 1.9 million trips, as travel from both the United States and other countries declined.

Travel by US residents to Canada declined 2.1% to 1.6 million trips in May. Drops in travel were noted for all categories of mode of entry.

Residents of countries other than the United States made 354,000 overnight trips to Canada, down 1.3% from April. Half of the top 12 overseas markets to Canada decreased in May, with Italy (-7.0), Germany (-6.8%) and the United Kingdom (-5.4%) posting the largest declines.

On an outbound basis, Canadian residents took fewer trips to both the United States and other countries, resulting in an overall decline of 1.0% trips outside the country compared with April.

Trips to the United States fell 1.0% to 3.7 million in May. Same day car travel dropped 2.5% in May after hitting a 19-month high in April. Meanwhile, overnight travel by plane continued on an upward trend with a 3.1% increase to 585,000 trips.

Travel to overseas countries by Canadian residents decreased 1.2% to 711,000 trips.

**Note:** Monthly data are seasonally adjusted.

**Available on CANSIM:** tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

**Definitions, data sources and methods:** survey number 5005.

The May 2010 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 26, no. 5 (66-001-P, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; [tourism@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:tourism@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paul Durk (613-951-5859; [paul.durk@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:paul.durk@statcan.gc.ca)), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.

□

## Travel between Canada and other countries

	May 2009 <sup>r</sup>	April 2010 <sup>r</sup>	May 2010 <sup>p</sup>	April to May 2010
Seasonally adjusted				
	thousands			% change <sup>1</sup>
<b>Canadian trips abroad<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3,911</b>	<b>4,481</b>	<b>4,435</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
To the United States	3,275	3,762	3,724	-1.0
To other countries	637	719	711	-1.2
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,750	2,043	1,992	-2.5
Total trips, one or more nights	2,125	2,401	2,403	0.1
United States <sup>3</sup>	1,488	1,682	1,692	0.7
Car	912	1,008	1,015	0.6
Plane	481	568	585	3.1
Other modes of transportation	96	106	93	-12.2
Other countries <sup>4</sup>	637	719	711	-1.2
<b>Travel to Canada<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
From the United States	1,789	1,618	1,585	-2.1
From other countries	337	368	364	-1.2
Same-day car trips from the United States	713	594	580	-2.4
Total trips, one or more nights	1,304	1,300	1,274	-2.0
United States <sup>3</sup>	975	941	920	-2.3
Car	601	550	545	-0.8
Plane	261	282	270	-4.2
Other modes of transportation	113	109	104	-4.5
Other countries <sup>4</sup>	329	358	354	-1.3
<b>Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin<sup>5</sup></b>				
United Kingdom	57	63	59	-5.4
France	34	36	36	0.5
Germany	25	30	28	-6.8
Australia	17	20	21	1.6
Japan	13	19	19	-3.4
China	14	15	16	4.4
South Korea	12	14	15	3.6
Hong Kong	10	11	12	7.3
India	9	11	11	4.0
Mexico	15	12	11	-5.0
Switzerland	8	9	9	-1.8
Italy	8	9	9	-7.0

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

<sup>r</sup> revised

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.

2. 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.

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

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

5. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

## Consulting Engineering Services Price Index

2008 (preliminary)

The Canada total Consulting Engineering Services Price Index for 2008 was 135.2 (1997=100), up 2.1% from the revised 2007 index of 132.5.

**Note:** The Consulting Engineering Services Price Index measures the change in the total price of engineering and consulting services, as well as changes in the wage rate and realized net multiplier components. Detailed indexes are available for fields of specialization and for regional, domestic and foreign markets.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0007.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2328.**

The 2008 consulting engineering services price indexes data will be published in the first quarter 2010 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; [ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca)), Producer Prices Division.

---

## Stocks of frozen eggs, poultry meats and edible dried egg products

July 1, 2010 (preliminary)

Data on stocks of frozen eggs, poultry meats and edible dried egg products in storage as of July 1 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.**

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gabriella Martello (613-951-8715; [gabriella.martello@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:gabriella.martello@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Investment in new housing construction

May 2010

Data on the investment in new housing construction (including single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are now available for May.

These series are not offered on CANSIM.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5155.**

To order data, for more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-0087; [bdp\\_information@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

## Postal code conversion file plus

December 2009

The Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+), Version 5G, with postal codes through December 2009, compliments the Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF). When the association between the postal code and census geography is not unique, the PCCF+ allows for a proportional allocation based on the population count.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.**

The *Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+)*, Version 5G (82F0086X, various prices) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The PCCF+ is only available to purchasers of the PCCF. Also, users require the Statistical Analysis System program to run this application.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Russell Wilkins (613-951-5305; [russell.wilkins@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:russell.wilkins@statcan.gc.ca)) or Saeeda Khan (613-951-4765; [saeeda.khan@stacan.gc.ca](mailto:saeeda.khan@stacan.gc.ca)), Health Analysis Division. ■



## New products and studies

**International Travel: Advance Information,**  
May 2010, Vol. 26, no. 5  
**Catalogue number 66-001-P** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Canada's International Transactions in Securities,**  
May 2010, Vol. 76, no. 5  
**Catalogue number 67-002-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+),**  
December 2009  
**Catalogue number 82F0086X** (Diskette, various prices)

**Juristat, Vol. 30, no. 2**  
**Catalogue number 85-002-X** (PDF, free; HTML, 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; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

### How to order products

#### To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call:

**1-800-267-6677**

From other countries, call:

**1-613-951-2800**

To fax your order, call:

**1-877-287-4369**

**To order by mail, write to:** Statistics Canada, Finance, 6<sup>th</sup> floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

**To order by Internet, write to:** [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.gc.ca](http://www.statcan.gc.ca)). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

**Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.**



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to [listproc@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:listproc@statcan.gc.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2010. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.