

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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The police-reported crime rate, which measures the overall volume of crime, continued its long-term downward trend in 2010, declining 5% from 2009. At the same time, the Crime Severity Index, which measures the severity of crime, fell 6%.

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Releases

Employment Insurance

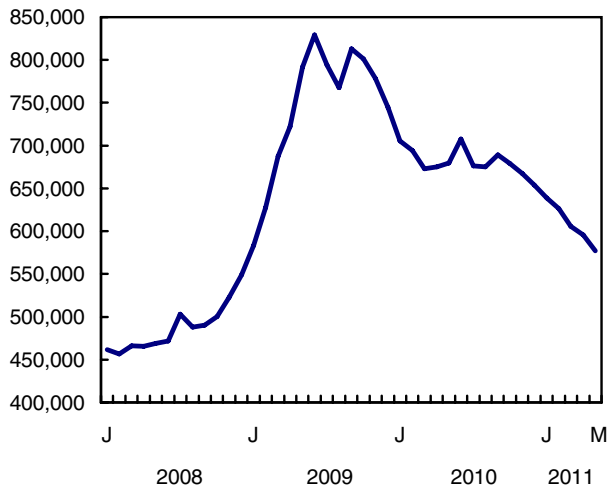
May 2011

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits decreased by 18,100 (-3.0%) in May to 577,300. This was the eighth consecutive monthly decline.

There were fewer beneficiaries in most provinces, with the largest percentage declines in Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba.

Number of Employment Insurance beneficiaries declines for the eighth consecutive month

number



Number of claims edges up in May

To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

In May, 238,400 initial and renewal claims were received, up slightly (+1.3%) from the previous month. This follows a 4.6% advance in April. With these recent increases, the number of claims received returned to levels observed earlier this year.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise specified.

Each month, Statistics Canada provides analysis of the current labour market situation, using Employment Insurance (EI) statistics and other sources. Earlier this month, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) provided a picture of overall labour market conditions, including unemployment, total employment and characteristics of those affected by changes in the labour market.

In this release, Statistics Canada provides additional sub-provincial detail through the EI statistics. Details by industry will follow with data from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours.

EI statistics are produced from an administrative data source provided by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures. The number of regular beneficiaries and the number of claims received for April and May are preliminary. In this release, large centres correspond to those with a population of 10,000 or more.

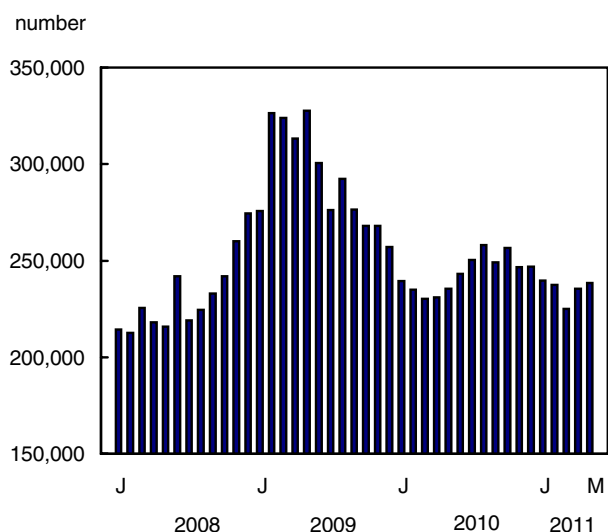
The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received EI benefits from May 15 to 21. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS.

EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with data coming from the LFS, which provides information on the total number of unemployed people.

There is always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not meet the eligibility criteria, such as workers who left their job voluntarily or those who did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits.

The change in the number of regular EI beneficiaries reflects various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work, and people exhausting their regular benefits.

While the number of claims received in May rose slightly at the national level, it increased sharply in Saskatchewan (+23.9%) as well as in Newfoundland and Labrador (+21.7%). There were slower increases in Manitoba (+5.7%) and Quebec (+3.1%). At the same time, there were declines in other provinces, with the most notable percentage decreases in Prince Edward Island (-7.2%) and New Brunswick (-2.3%).

Number of claims rises slightly in May**Fewer beneficiaries in most provinces, especially Alberta**

There were fewer people receiving regular employment insurance benefits in May, with the fastest percentage decline occurring in Alberta. The number of beneficiaries in this province fell by 7.1% to 34,400, extending the downward trend that began in the fall of 2010.

In Ontario, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 3.3% in May to 175,200. This was the eighth consecutive monthly decline. The downward trend also continued in Quebec and Manitoba, as the number of beneficiaries in May decreased by 3.2% in both provinces.

While the downward trend also continued in Newfoundland and Labrador (-2.7%), British Columbia (-2.4%) and Saskatchewan (-2.2%), the percentage decline was slower in May.

Prince Edward Island was the only province with a notable percentage increase in the number of beneficiaries, up 3.5% in May. This follows an increase of 2.3% the previous month. There was little change in May in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Sub-provincial and demographic overview

Employment Insurance data by sub-provincial region, sex and age are not seasonally adjusted and are therefore compared on a year-over-year basis.

Most large centres show year-over-year declines

Between May 2010 and May 2011, the number of people receiving regular benefits at the national level fell by 109,000 (-16.9%). Declines occurred in 129 of the 143 large centres (see map). Large centres are those with a population of 10,000 or more.

The number of people receiving regular benefits fell in all five large centres of Newfoundland and Labrador, with the fastest pace of decline occurring in St. John's (-13.2%). This continues the trend of monthly year-over-year decreases that began in April 2010 for St. John's. In May, there was also a marked percentage decline in Grand Falls-Windsor.

There were fewer beneficiaries between May 2010 and May 2011 in 27 of the 33 large centres in Quebec, with the fastest decline occurring in Saint-Georges. Over the same period, the number of beneficiaries also decreased sharply in the census metropolitan area of Québec, falling by 26.9% to 7,200. At the same time, the percentage decline was slower in Montréal, down 18.2% to 51,900. Other large centres with notable percentage decreases in the number of beneficiaries were Granby, Magog, Sainte-Hyacinthe and Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu. This contrasts with Amos and Sept-Îles, the only two large centres in the province with notable year-over-year percentage increases. There was little or no change in all other large centres.

In Ontario, nearly all large centres posted year-over-year declines in the number of beneficiaries, with marked percentage decreases in Greater Sudbury, Tillsonburg, Thunder Bay, Elliot Lake, Belleville and Guelph. In Toronto, the number of beneficiaries fell by 22.2% to 64,900. This rate of decrease was slightly higher than the average pace of year-over-year declines observed over the previous 11 months.

In Manitoba, the number of people receiving regular benefits fell or was unchanged in all four large centres. The fastest rate of decline occurred in Winnipeg, down 29.8% to 5,200. This was the largest of nine consecutive monthly year-over-year percentage decreases for Winnipeg.

There were year-over-year declines in the number of beneficiaries for all eight large centres in Saskatchewan. The number of beneficiaries fell by 34.5% to 1,500 in Saskatoon and by 30.4% to 960 in Regina.

In Alberta, all 12 large centres had fewer beneficiaries in May compared with May 2010. The number of people receiving regular benefits in May totalled 10,100 in both Calgary and Edmonton, down 36.2% and 30.0% respectively from 12 months earlier. Other large centres with a year-over-year decline of 30% or more were Brooks, Red Deer, Grande Prairie and Medicine Hat.

The number of people receiving regular benefits decreased in all large centres of British Columbia. The most notable percentage declines occurred in Fort St. John, Prince Rupert, Quesnel, and Kamloops. The number of beneficiaries fell by 25.6% to 26,100 in Vancouver, and by 15.9% to 3,100 in Victoria.

Demographic groups

In May, the number of men receiving regular employment insurance benefits fell 18.0% from 12 months earlier to 332,900. For women, the rate of decline over the same period was slightly slower (-15.1%), with 203,400 women receiving benefits. These decreases extend the year-over-year downward trend that began in March 2010 for men and June 2010 for women.

Among men, the fastest pace of decline occurred for those aged 25 to 54 (-20.1%) and youths under 25 (-19.1%). For men 55 and over, the decrease was about half as fast as that of their younger cohorts (-10.1%).

Among women, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 20.2% for youths under 25, and by 16.3% for women aged 25 to 54. The number of women aged 55 and over who received benefits fell 8.5%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*, choose *Subject* then *Labour*.

Data on Employment Insurance for June will be released on August 18.

A set of maps, *Employment Insurance Statistics Maps*, May 2011 (73-002-X, free), is now available online. The maps show percent changes in the number of people receiving regular EI benefits for all census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations in Canada. From the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kevin Forneris (613-951-8235), Labour Statistics Division.

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Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2011 ^P	May 2011 ^P	April to May 2011	May to May 2011	April to May 2011	May to May 2011
	number		change in number		% change	
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits						
Canada	595,440	577,300	-18,140	-102,330	-3.0	-15.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	35,360	34,390	-970	-3,580	-2.7	-9.4
Prince Edward Island	8,590	8,890	300	50	3.5	0.6
Nova Scotia	31,990	32,140	150	-780	0.5	-2.4
New Brunswick	33,980	34,140	160	50	0.5	0.1
Quebec	174,670	169,160	-5,510	-21,440	-3.2	-11.2
Ontario	181,130	175,190	-5,940	-43,030	-3.3	-19.7
Manitoba	13,470	13,040	-430	-2,960	-3.2	-18.5
Saskatchewan	10,760	10,520	-240	-2,310	-2.2	-18.0
Alberta	37,020	34,400	-2,620	-14,860	-7.1	-30.2
British Columbia	66,740	65,110	-1,630	-17,160	-2.4	-20.9
Yukon	950	910	-40	-110	-4.2	-10.8
Northwest Territories	890	910	20	20	2.2	2.2
Nunavut	530	530	0	10	0.0	1.9
Initial and renewal claims received						
Canada	235,450	238,420	2,970	2,850	1.3	1.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,400	11,440	2,040	2,190	21.7	23.7
Prince Edward Island	2,630	2,440	-190	50	-7.2	2.1
Nova Scotia	10,180	10,360	180	610	1.8	6.3
New Brunswick	10,760	10,510	-250	140	-2.3	1.4
Quebec	67,720	69,850	2,130	1,930	3.1	2.8
Ontario	72,320	71,260	-1,060	-210	-1.5	-0.3
Manitoba	7,500	7,930	430	110	5.7	1.4
Saskatchewan	5,900	7,310	1,410	1,590	23.9	27.8
Alberta	18,090	17,910	-180	-930	-1.0	-4.9
British Columbia	27,620	27,900	280	-320	1.0	-1.1
Yukon	330	350	20	40	6.1	12.9
Northwest Territories	350	330	-20	40	-5.7	13.8
Nunavut	180	210	30	20	16.7	10.5

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age group, sex, province and territory – Unadjusted for seasonality

	May 2010	May 2011 ^P	May 2010 to May 2011	May 2010 to May 2011
	number		change in number	% change
Canada				
Both sexes	645,250	536,280	-108,970	-16.9
Under 25 years	65,730	52,970	-12,760	-19.4
25 to 54 years	451,600	367,540	-84,060	-18.6
55 years and over	127,920	115,760	-12,160	-9.5
Men	405,830	332,920	-72,910	-18.0
Under 25 years	46,710	37,800	-8,910	-19.1
25 to 54 years	278,050	222,210	-55,840	-20.1
55 years and over	81,070	72,910	-8,160	-10.1
Women	239,420	203,360	-36,060	-15.1
Under 25 years	19,020	15,170	-3,850	-20.2
25 to 54 years	173,550	145,340	-28,210	-16.3
55 years and over	46,850	42,850	-4,000	-8.5
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Both sexes	37,710	33,480	-4,230	-11.2
Under 25 years	3,910	3,370	-540	-13.8
25 to 54 years	24,780	21,300	-3,480	-14.0
55 years and over	9,020	8,810	-210	-2.3
Men	22,960	20,200	-2,760	-12.0
Women	14,750	13,270	-1,480	-10.0
Prince Edward Island				
Both sexes	7,090	7,380	290	4.1
Under 25 years	810	890	80	9.9
25 to 54 years	4,560	4,580	20	0.4
55 years and over	1,730	1,910	180	10.4
Men	4,090	4,300	210	5.1
Women	3,000	3,070	70	2.3
Nova Scotia				
Both sexes	29,320	28,460	-860	-2.9
Under 25 years	3,420	3,380	-40	-1.2
25 to 54 years	19,790	18,700	-1,090	-5.5
55 years and over	6,120	6,380	260	4.2
Men	17,840	17,460	-380	-2.1
Women	11,490	11,000	-490	-4.3
New Brunswick				
Both sexes	31,690	31,940	250	0.8
Under 25 years	3,090	3,160	70	2.3
25 to 54 years	21,260	20,840	-420	-2.0
55 years and over	7,340	7,940	600	8.2
Men	20,660	21,540	880	4.3
Women	11,020	10,400	-620	-5.6
Quebec				
Both sexes	171,320	149,980	-21,340	-12.5
Under 25 years	18,040	15,020	-3,020	-16.7
25 to 54 years	117,130	100,360	-16,770	-14.3
55 years and over	36,150	34,600	-1,550	-4.3
Men	110,600	96,300	-14,300	-12.9
Women	60,720	53,680	-7,040	-11.6
Ontario				
Both sexes	206,240	163,530	-42,710	-20.7
Under 25 years	18,490	14,910	-3,580	-19.4
25 to 54 years	150,170	117,020	-33,150	-22.1
55 years and over	37,580	31,590	-5,990	-15.9
Men	125,620	98,100	-27,520	-21.9
Women	80,620	65,430	-15,190	-18.8

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age group, sex, province and territory – Unadjusted for seasonality

	May 2010	May 2011 ^P	May 2010 to May 2011	May 2010 to May 2011
	number		change in number	% change
Manitoba				
Both sexes	14,170	11,310	-2,860	-20.2
Under 25 years	1,720	1,320	-400	-23.3
25 to 54 years	9,910	7,890	-2,020	-20.4
55 years and over	2,550	2,100	-450	-17.6
Men	9,780	7,360	-2,420	-24.7
Women	4,390	3,950	-440	-10.0
Saskatchewan				
Both sexes	11,110	8,860	-2,250	-20.3
Under 25 years	1,400	1,000	-400	-28.6
25 to 54 years	7,600	6,120	-1,480	-19.5
55 years and over	2,110	1,740	-370	-17.5
Men	7,590	5,740	-1,850	-24.4
Women	3,520	3,130	-390	-11.1
Alberta				
Both sexes	50,760	34,030	-16,730	-33.0
Under 25 years	5,440	3,200	-2,240	-41.2
25 to 54 years	36,500	24,130	-12,370	-33.9
55 years and over	8,820	6,700	-2,120	-24.0
Men	32,660	20,970	-11,690	-35.8
Women	18,100	13,070	-5,030	-27.8
British Columbia				
Both sexes	83,190	64,810	-18,380	-22.1
Under 25 years	9,160	6,490	-2,670	-29.1
25 to 54 years	57,910	44,730	-13,180	-22.8
55 years and over	16,120	13,590	-2,530	-15.7
Men	52,260	39,300	-12,960	-24.8
Women	30,930	25,510	-5,420	-17.5
Yukon				
Both sexes	960	850	-110	-11.5
Under 25 years	100	80	-20	-20.0
25 to 54 years	670	570	-100	-14.9
55 years and over	190	200	10	5.3
Men	640	520	-120	-18.8
Women	320	330	10	3.1
Northwest Territories				
Both sexes	940	980	40	4.3
Under 25 years	110	90	-20	-18.2
25 to 54 years	700	750	50	7.1
55 years and over	130	140	10	7.7
Men	610	640	30	4.9
Women	340	340	0	0.0
Nunavut				
Both sexes	560	560	0	0.0
Under 25 years	50	70	20	40.0
25 to 54 years	460	440	-20	-4.3
55 years and over	50	50	0	0.0
Men	430	430	0	0.0
Women	130	130	0	0.0

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by census metropolitan areas¹ – Unadjusted for seasonality

	May 2010	May 2011 ^P	May 2010 to May 2011	May 2010 to May 2011
	number		change in number	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador				
St. John's	4,840	4,200	-640	-13.2
Nova Scotia				
Halifax	5,620	5,260	-360	-6.4
New Brunswick				
Saint John	2,540	2,360	-180	-7.1
Quebec				
Saguenay	3,970	3,560	-410	-10.3
Québec	9,880	7,220	-2,660	-26.9
Sherbrooke	2,630	2,260	-370	-14.1
Trois-Rivières	3,270	3,170	-100	-3.1
Montréal	63,410	51,880	-11,530	-18.2
Ottawa–Gatineau, Gatineau part	3,220	2,910	-310	-9.6
Ontario				
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	7,350	6,190	-1,160	-15.8
Kingston	1,640	1,330	-310	-18.9
Oshawa	5,800	4,470	-1,330	-22.9
Toronto	83,440	64,920	-18,520	-22.2
Hamilton	9,350	7,660	-1,690	-18.1
St. Catharines–Niagara	8,140	6,000	-2,140	-26.3
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	7,380	5,470	-1,910	-25.9
London	7,070	5,660	-1,410	-19.9
Windsor	6,040	5,470	-570	-9.4
Greater Sudbury	4,430	2,180	-2,250	-50.8
Thunder Bay	2,170	1,330	-840	-38.7
Manitoba				
Winnipeg	7,380	5,180	-2,200	-29.8
Saskatchewan				
Regina	1,380	960	-420	-30.4
Saskatoon	2,230	1,460	-770	-34.5
Alberta				
Calgary	15,890	10,130	-5,760	-36.2
Edmonton	14,380	10,060	-4,320	-30.0
British Columbia				
Abbotsford–Mission	3,870	2,970	-900	-23.3
Vancouver	35,060	26,090	-8,970	-25.6
Victoria	3,700	3,110	-590	-15.9

^P preliminary

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

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

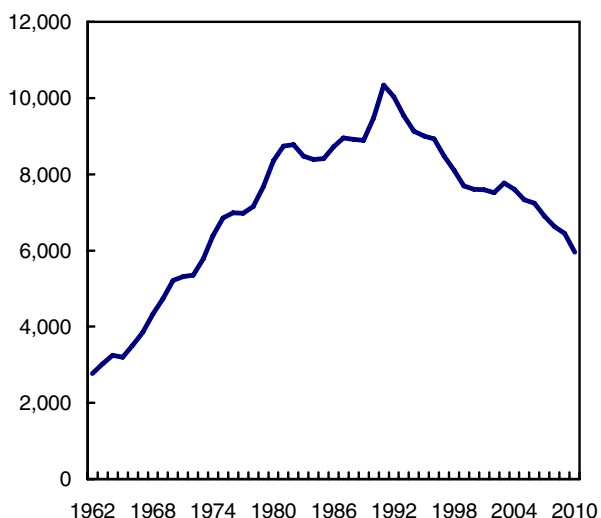
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Police-reported crime statistics

2010

The police-reported crime rate, which measures the overall volume of crime, continued its long-term downward trend in 2010, declining 5% from 2009. At the same time, the Crime Severity Index, which measures the severity of crime, fell 6%.

Police-reported crime rate



The national crime rate has been falling steadily for the past 20 years and is now at its lowest level since 1973.

Canadian police services reported nearly 2.1 million *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic) last year, about 77,000 fewer than in 2009. Four property crimes accounted for the majority of the decline: theft under \$5,000, mischief, motor vehicle thefts and break-ins.

Decreases were also reported for many other offences, including homicide, attempted murder, serious assaults and robbery. However, some offences did show an increase, including sexual assault, use/discharge of a firearm, criminal harassment, child pornography and drug offences.

The Crime Severity Index reached its lowest point (82.7) since 1998, the first year for which Index data are available. The decline in crime severity in 2010 was seen virtually across the country. The only exceptions were increases in Newfoundland and Labrador, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

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 and census metropolitan area levels.

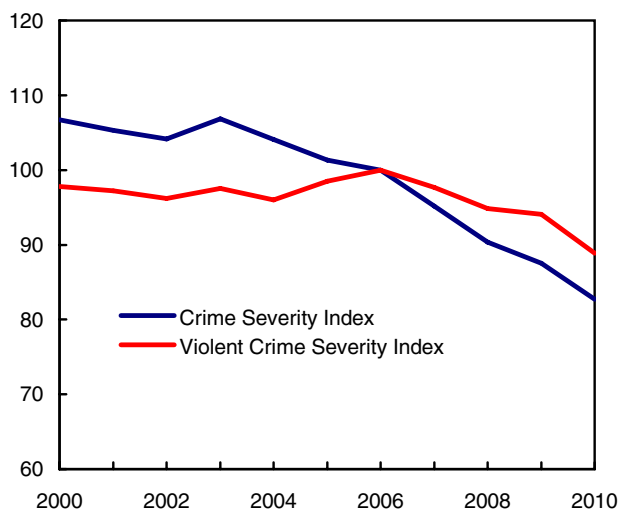
The crime rate and the Crime Severity Index are complementary measures of police-reported crime. The crime rate measures the volume of crime reported to, and substantiated by, the police, while the Crime Severity Index measures the seriousness of crime.

Data are drawn from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, a census 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.

Every five years Statistics Canada releases self-reported victimization data from the General Social Survey (GSS), which measures people's perceptions of their experiences of crime for eight offences. The GSS captures information on self-reported incidents of criminal victimization, whether or not they are reported to police. The most recent victimization data were published in September 2010.

Police-reported crime severity indexes

Index (2006=100)



Violent crime

Police reported just over 437,000 violent incidents in 2010, about 7,200 fewer than in the previous year. Violent crimes accounted for just over 1 in 5 offences.

The violent Crime Severity Index declined 6% in 2010 to 88.9, the fourth consecutive annual decrease.

Decreases were reported in every province except Newfoundland and Labrador, where police reported a 13% increase.

There were 554 homicides, 56 fewer than in 2009. The national rate of 1.62 homicides per 100,000 population in 2010 was the lowest since 1966. The 10% decline in the homicide rate from 2009 to 2010 followed a decade of relative stability.

The national decline in the homicide rate was driven primarily by a large decrease in British Columbia, where the rate (1.83) was at an all-time low. However, the rate in this province was still slightly higher than the national average.

The number of attempted murders also declined, from 801 in 2009 to 693 in 2010. This resulted in the lowest rate for this offence in over 30 years.

Police reported more than 22,000 sexual assaults in 2010. This represented an increase of 5% in the rate since 2009, the first increase in sexual assault since 2005.

Non-violent crime

Similar to previous years, most crimes (79%) reported by police in 2010 were non-violent. Theft under \$5,000, mischief and break-ins accounted for close to two-thirds of the almost 1.7 million non-violent offences.

The non-violent Crime Severity Index fell 6% in 2010 to 80.3, the seventh consecutive decline.

Police reported nearly 200,000 break-ins last year. The rate of break-ins fell 6% in 2010, continuing a steady decline since peaking in the early 1990s.

Nearly 93,000 motor vehicles were reported stolen in 2010. This represented a 15% drop in the rate since 2009 and a continuation of the downward trend seen since the mid-1990s.

Saskatchewan reported the highest rate of motor vehicle theft in 2010. This is a change from a decade-long trend which saw Manitoba reporting the highest rate among the provinces.

The national rate of impaired driving fell 6% from 2009, following three consecutive years of increase. However, the rate of impaired driving has generally been declining since peaking in 1981.

In 2010, police reported over 108,000 drug offences, about half of which were for possession of cannabis. The rate of drug offences increased 10% from 2009, continuing a general upward trend that began in the early 1990s.

Provinces and territories

Among the provinces, Alberta and British Columbia reported the largest declines in crime in 2010. The crime rate fell by 6% in both provinces, while the Crime Severity Index decreased by 8% in Alberta and 7% in British Columbia.

As in previous years, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories continued to report the highest Crime Severity Index values. Among the provinces, Saskatchewan reported the highest Crime Severity Index, followed by Manitoba and British Columbia. The lowest Crime Severity Index values were seen in Ontario, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Metropolitan areas

The volume and severity of crime fell or remained stable across virtually all census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in 2010, including Canada's 10 largest cities.

In 2010, three CMAs reported an increase in crime severity. St. John's had the largest increase, up 12%, followed by Greater Sudbury (+4%) and Peterborough (+3%).

As has been the case since 1998, Regina reported the highest Crime Severity Index, followed by Saskatoon and Winnipeg. Calgary was the only western CMA to have a Crime Severity Index below the national average.

Guelph reported the lowest Crime Severity Index for the fourth year in a row, followed by Québec, Toronto and Ottawa.

Youth crime

Police reported that nearly 153,000 youth aged 12 to 17 were accused of a crime in 2010, almost 15,000 fewer than the previous year. The youth crime rate, which measures the overall volume of crime committed by youth, declined by 7%.

Youth crime rates declined for most offences in 2010, including homicide, serious assaults, motor vehicle thefts and break-ins. However, robbery was one of the few offences to show an increase for youth in 2010, up 2%.

The youth Crime Severity Index has also declined over the past 10 years, including a 6% drop in 2010. However, the severity of violent crime committed by youth has not seen the same decrease. Despite a 4% drop between 2009 and 2010, the youth violent Crime Severity Index was 5% higher than in 2000.

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, 2010" (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 238 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 Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

□

Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada, 2010

Type of offence	number	rate	% change in rate 2009 to 2010
Total crime (excluding traffic) - "Crime rate"	2,095,921	6,145	-5
Violent crime			
Homicide	554	2	-10
Other violations causing death	91	0	-11
Attempted murder	693	2	-14
Sexual assault - level 3 - aggravated	188	1	56
Sexual assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	388	1	9
Sexual assault - level 1	21,604	63	4
Sexual violations against children ¹	3,648	11	...
Assault - level 3 - aggravated	3,410	10	-7
Assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	51,340	151	-5
Assault - level 1	173,843	510	-5
Assault police officer	17,377	51	45
Other assaults	3,257	10	-6
Firearms - use of, discharge, pointing	1,952	6	11
Robbery	30,405	89	-7
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	4,308	13	-11
Abduction	446	1	1
Extortion	1,548	5	-11
Criminal harassment	21,108	62	5
Uttering threats	75,927	223	-5
Threatening or harassing phone calls	21,436	63	-9
Other violent Criminal Code violations	3,793	11	0
Total	437,316	1,282	-3
Property crime			
Breaking and entering	196,881	577	-6
Possession of stolen property	29,823	87	-4
Theft of motor vehicle	92,683	272	-15
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	15,790	46	-1
Theft under \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	536,151	1,572	-5
Fraud	88,491	259	-4
Mischief	339,831	996	-7
Arson	12,241	36	-10
Total	1,311,891	3,846	-6
Other Criminal Code offences			
Counterfeiting	820	2	-1
Weapons violations	14,861	44	-2
Child pornography	2,190	6	36
Prostitution	3,043	9	-15
Disturb the peace	117,903	346	-1
Administration of justice violations	176,560	518	2
Other violations	31,337	92	-3
Total	346,714	1,016	0
Criminal Code traffic violations			
Impaired driving	84,397	247	-6
Other Criminal Code traffic violations	55,604	163	-5
Total	140,001	410	-5
Drug offences			
Possession - cannabis	56,870	167	14
Possession - cocaine	7,256	21	-6
Possession - other drugs	9,462	28	14
Trafficking, production or distribution - cannabis	18,256	54	10
Trafficking, production or distribution - cocaine	9,729	29	-4
Trafficking, production or distribution - other drugs	6,956	20	5
Total	108,529	318	10
Other federal statute violations			
Youth Criminal Justice Act	13,036	38	3
Other federal statutes	19,684	58	1
Total	32,720	96	2
Total — all violations	2,377,171	6,969	-4

... not applicable

1. Sexual offences against children is a relatively new crime category with only partial data available prior to 2010. As a result, numbers and rates should not be directly compared with data from previous years.

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

Police-reported crime severity indexes, by province and territory, 2010

Province and territory	Total Crime Severity Index		Violent Crime Severity Index	
	index	% change 2009 to 2010	index	% change 2009 to 2010
Newfoundland and Labrador	80.2	10	70.2	13
Prince Edward Island	66.0	0	42.1	-5
Nova Scotia	83.5	-1	84.5	-6
New Brunswick	69.0	-3	68.4	-5
Quebec	76.9	-6	76.5	-5
Ontario	65.0	-6	77.7	-5
Manitoba	127.8	-6	162.3	-8
Saskatchewan	148.2	-1	153.9	-1
Alberta	97.9	-8	98.1	-8
British Columbia	102.4	-7	102.1	-8
Yukon	171.2	-6	188.1	-6
Northwest Territories	340.2	6	325.2	0
Nunavut	345.7	3	505.7	4
Canada	82.7	-6	88.9	-6

Police-reported crime severity indexes, by census metropolitan area, 2010

Census metropolitan area ¹	Total Crime Severity Index		Violent Crime Severity Index	
	index	% change 2009 to 2010	index	% change 2009 to 2010
Regina	131.4	-8	151.2	-3
Saskatoon	128.1	-4	155.7	0
Winnipeg	122.3	-10	163.9	-13
Kelowna	113.1	-7	95.9	-8
Thunder Bay	111.3	-1	138.5	1
Edmonton	102.0	-12	106.0	-11
St. John's	101.9	12	90.1	29
Vancouver	101.2	-8	108.2	-10
Abbotsford–Mission	99.8	-10	89.8	-24
Brantford	99.1	-6	92.5	1
Halifax	96.8	0	105.6	-12
Saint John	91.9	-4	96.4	-3
Greater Sudbury	84.2	4	85.0	-14
Montréal	83.7	-6	98.3	-3
Victoria	83.7	-9	81.3	0
London	82.4	-6	74.3	6
Calgary	76.5	-5	82.1	-7
Saguenay	73.4	-4	59.2	-18
Moncton	71.8	-5	72.4	-10
Hamilton	70.9	-4	80.9	-4
St. Catharines–Niagara	69.8	-8	56.9	-10
Trois-Rivières	69.4	-13	44.4	-18
Gatineau ²	69.3	-7	59.7	-20
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	68.0	-8	69.8	7
Peterborough	67.8	3	65.8	8
Windsor	66.1	-7	65.1	-13
Kingston	62.3	-4	54.5	-22
Barrie	60.1	-7	50.1	-7
Ottawa ³	60.1	-10	67.5	-14
Toronto	57.8	-7	88.4	-6
Québec	56.1	-8	51.3	2
Guelph	50.4	-16	44.5	-13
Canada	82.7	-6	88.9	-6

1. Excludes the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) of Oshawa and Sherbrooke.

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

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

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

June 2011

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in June compared with the previous month. The composite index increased by 1.4% compared with June 2010.

Note: Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes on a 2007=100 time base are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

This release presents indexes that are not seasonally adjusted. The union wage rates and indexes published are subject to a 30 month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The first quarter 2011 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will soon be available.

The construction union wage rate indexes for July will be released on August 25.

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: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index

First quarter 2011

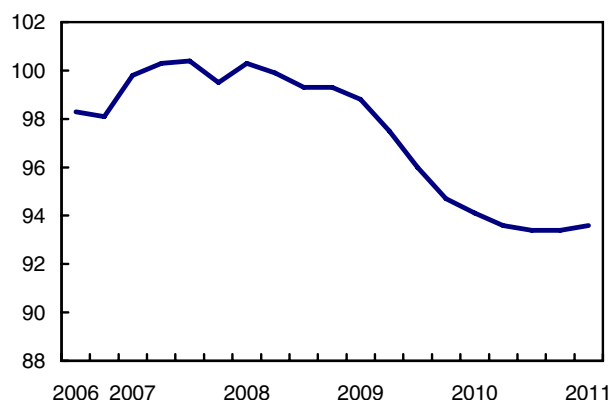
The Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index (CIMERLPI) rose 0.2% in the first quarter, after no change in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Heavy machinery and equipment rental and leasing services (construction, transportation, mining and forestry) advanced 0.3% while office and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services remained unchanged.

Services Producer Price Index:

Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services

index (2007=100)



On a year-over-year basis, the index declined 0.5% in the first quarter compared with the first quarter of 2010.

Note: With this release, 2010 data are revised and the first quarter 2011 data are subject to revision.

The Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index is part of the Services Producer Price Index program at Statistics Canada. The purpose of this survey is to collect and compile data to measure movements in the price of rental and leasing activities for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment industry. These data are combined to estimate a price index for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services sector. The index can be joined with other business service indexes to provide better estimates of real output and productivity, and to monitor inflation in the services sector.

The data are not seasonally adjusted. This is a monthly index which is disseminated on a quarterly basis. Indexes are available at the Canada level only.

The Office and Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index combines the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 53242 and 53249.

Available on CANSIM: table 332-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5137.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Section (toll-free 1-888-951-4550 or 613-951-4550; fax: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Services Producer Price Index: Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services

	Relative Importance ¹	Fourth quarter 2010	First quarter 2011 ^P	Fourth quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011	First quarter 2010 to first quarter 2011
	%	(2007=100)		% change	
Services Producer Price Index: Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services	100.00	93.4	93.6	0.2	-0.5
Construction, transportation, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental and leasing	68.21	94.2	94.5	0.3	-0.2
Office machinery and equipment rental and leasing and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing ²	31.79	91.6	91.6	0.0	-1.3

^P preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the weight that each five-digit North American Industrial Classification System contributes to the overall commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services price index.
2. Data for office machinery and equipment rental and leasing services and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services were collected separately, then the indexes were combined together at aggregation.

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

July 1, 2011 (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 Patricia Dow (613-951-9222; patricia.dow@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Investment in new housing construction

May 2011

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

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5155.

To order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mariane Bien-Aimé (613-951-7520; bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

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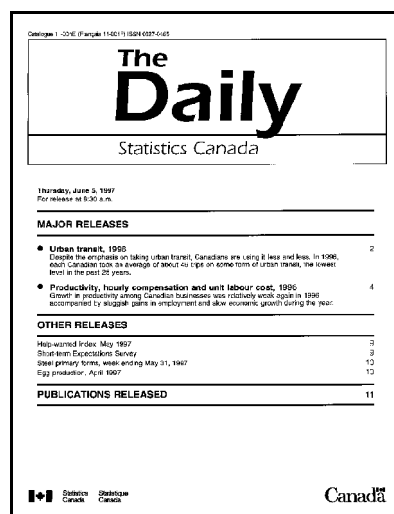
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