

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 25, 2013

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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#### **Payroll employment, earnings and hours, May 2013**

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Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased 0.9% from the previous month to \$915 in May. On a year-over-year basis, earnings rose 2.5%.

#### **Police-reported crime statistics, 2012**

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The police-reported crime rate, which measures the overall volume of crime that came to the attention of police, continued a long-term decline in 2012, falling 3% from 2011. The Crime Severity Index, which measures the severity of crime, also decreased 3%.

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, June 2013

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Statistics  
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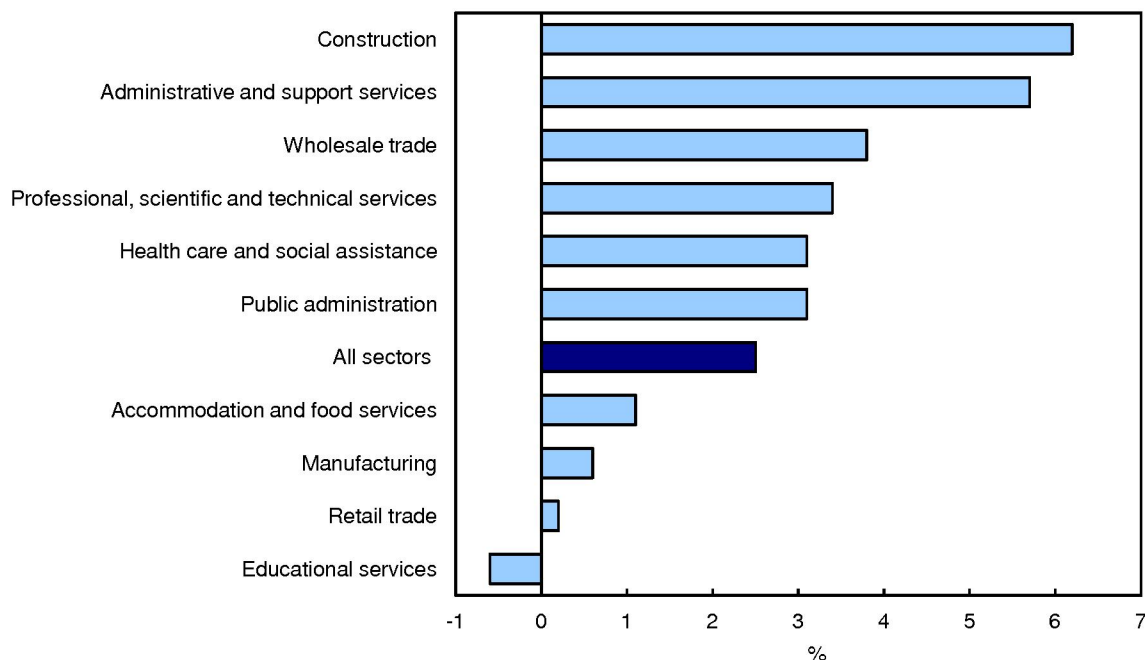
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**Chart 2**

**Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, May 2012 to May 2013**



Average weekly earnings in construction increased 6.2% to \$1,201 in the 12 months to May, driven by gains within heavy and civil engineering construction and among speciality trade contractors.

In administrative and support services, average weekly earnings grew by 5.7% to \$769, with gains spread across a number of industries within the sector.

Weekly earnings in wholesale trade rose 3.8% to \$1,079 in the 12 months to May, with most of the gains since October 2012. Growth over the 12-month period was led by food merchant wholesalers; business-to-business electronic markets, and agents and brokers; and motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessories merchant wholesalers.

In professional, scientific and technical services, weekly earnings increased 3.4% to \$1,279. Growth was most notable in legal services; specialized designed services; and in computer systems design and related services.

Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in health care and social assistance grew by 3.1% to \$825, with most of the gains taking place in the first half of this period. Over the entire 12-month span, the largest earnings increases were in hospitals and in ambulatory health care services.

In public administration, weekly earnings rose 3.1% to \$1,177 in the 12 months to May. These gains were mainly the result of notable earnings growth in local, municipal and regional public administration from June 2012 to January 2013.

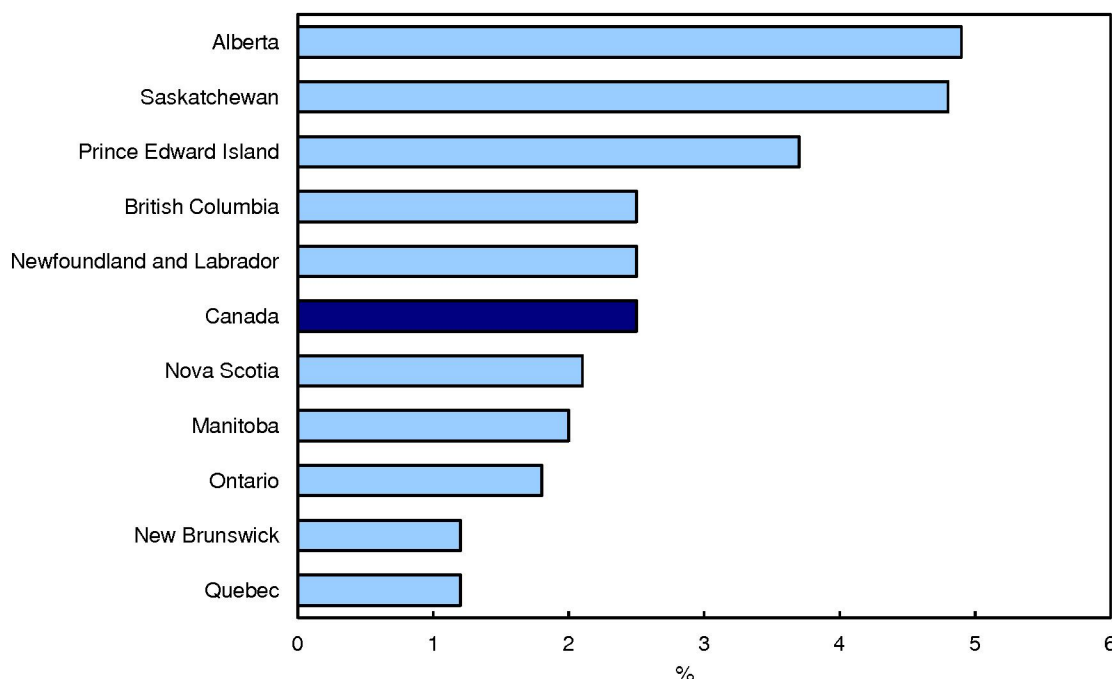
Weekly earnings in educational services edged down 0.6% to \$992 in the 12 months to May, driven by an earnings decline in elementary and secondary schools.

## Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year earnings growth of non-farm payroll employees was at or above the national average in five provinces, with the highest growth in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

### Chart 3

#### Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, May 2012 to May 2013



In Alberta, average weekly earnings increased 4.9% to \$1,114 in the 12 months to May, with growth across most sectors.

Average weekly earnings in Saskatchewan rose 4.8% to \$942, with the growth widespread across a number of sectors.

Compared with May 2012, average weekly earnings in Prince Edward Island increased by 3.7% to \$771.

The lowest year-over-year growth was in New Brunswick and Quebec, where earnings increased by 1.2% in each province. In May, average weekly earnings in New Brunswick amounted to \$821, and in Quebec, \$841.

## Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment was up by 8,500 in May, after a slight decline of 1,100 in April. In the 12 months to May, the number of non-farm payroll employees rose by 117,200 or 0.8%. Employment has been relatively flat since August 2012.

In May, the number of payroll employees increased in health care and social assistance; accommodation and food services; transportation and warehousing; and in retail trade. At the same time, there were declines in construction; manufacturing; and in administrative and support services.

Among all sectors, real estate and rental and leasing posted the highest 12-month growth rate in payroll employment at 3.9%, with most of the gains occurring since December 2012. Growth rates from May 2012 to May 2013 were also notable in accommodation and food services (+3.6%), a sector that has been on an upward trend since early 2011. Construction (+3.1%) was on an upward trend before it declined over the past two months.

Over the same period, there were notable job declines in three sectors. Payroll employment fell 1.7% in information and cultural industries, with the losses spread across a number of industries within the sector. Public administration declined by 1.0%, mostly a result of losses in federal public administration in 2013. At the same time, manufacturing payroll employment was down by 0.9%, with the declines occurring since March 2013.

## Collection and estimates in Southern Alberta

Floods in parts of Southern Alberta began during the later stages of the June collection period of May data for the Business Payroll Survey (BPS), the survey component of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours. Despite this, the Alberta response rate for the May BPS remained high and similar to the Canadian response rate.

### Note to readers

*The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is produced by a combination of a census of payroll deductions, provided by the Canada Revenue Agency, and the Business Payrolls Survey, which collects data from a sample of 15,000 establishments. Its key objective is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.*

*Estimates of average weekly earnings and hours are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Payroll employment estimates are based on a census of administrative data and are not subject to sampling variability.*

*Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey, the main objective of which is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive groups: the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed and not in the labour force. This survey is the official source for the unemployment rate and collects data on the socio-demographic characteristics of all those in the labour market.*

*As a result of conceptual and methodological differences, estimates of changes from SEPH and LFS do differ from time to time. However, the trends in the data are quite similar.*

*Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).*

*Non-farm payroll employment data are for all hourly and salaried employees, as well as the "other employees" category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees.*

*Average weekly hours data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.*

*All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a NAICS code. Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions. Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.*

*With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data have been revised for the previous month. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.*

**Table 1**  
**Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees – Seasonally adjusted**

	May 2012	April 2013 <sup>r</sup>	May 2013 <sup>p</sup>	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
<b>Sector aggregate<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>892.43</b>	<b>906.24</b>	<b>914.68</b>	<b>8.44</b>	<b>22.25</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Forestry, logging and support	950.77	1,047.23	1,055.17	7.94	104.40	0.8	11.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,766.99	1,821.01	1,792.36	-28.65	25.37	-1.6	1.4
Utilities	1,737.74	1,597.99	1,591.37	-6.62	-146.37	-0.4	-8.4
Construction	1,131.39	1,169.23	1,201.30	32.07	69.91	2.7	6.2
Manufacturing	1,002.19	1,017.56	1,008.28	-9.28	6.09	-0.9	0.6
Wholesale trade	1,039.69	1,071.11	1,079.33	8.22	39.64	0.8	3.8
Retail trade	533.50	523.04	534.31	11.27	0.81	2.2	0.2
Transportation and warehousing	912.36	956.00	994.51	38.51	82.15	4.0	9.0
Information and cultural industries	1,093.15	1,110.81	1,116.08	5.27	22.93	0.5	2.1
Finance and insurance	1,078.06	1,121.39	1,138.95	17.56	60.89	1.6	5.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	865.34	857.97	868.83	10.86	3.49	1.3	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,236.72	1,287.93	1,279.32	-8.61	42.60	-0.7	3.4
Management of companies and enterprises	1,193.26	1,212.12	1,173.05	-39.07	-20.21	-3.2	-1.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	728.01	739.00	769.46	30.46	41.45	4.1	5.7
Educational services	998.06	1,009.07	992.24	-16.83	-5.82	-1.7	-0.6
Health care and social assistance	799.87	823.27	824.93	1.66	25.06	0.2	3.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	546.63	558.43	556.83	-1.60	10.20	-0.3	1.9
Accommodation and food services	366.67	360.71	370.88	10.17	4.21	2.8	1.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	749.20	739.75	772.42	32.67	23.22	4.4	3.1
Public administration	1,141.44	1,170.68	1,177.00	6.32	35.56	0.5	3.1
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	916.76	944.95	939.59	-5.36	22.83	-0.6	2.5
Prince Edward Island	743.48	752.37	771.00	18.63	27.52	2.5	3.7
Nova Scotia	788.86	791.64	805.61	13.97	16.75	1.8	2.1
New Brunswick	810.98	806.03	821.06	15.03	10.08	1.9	1.2
Quebec	831.47	826.73	841.10	14.37	9.63	1.7	1.2
Ontario	905.56	916.56	921.88	5.32	16.32	0.6	1.8
Manitoba	822.43	833.59	838.54	4.95	16.11	0.6	2.0
Saskatchewan	898.69	938.08	941.53	3.45	42.84	0.4	4.8
Alberta	1,062.24	1,099.83	1,113.94	14.11	51.70	1.3	4.9
British Columbia	859.43	872.11	881.23	9.12	21.80	1.0	2.5
Yukon	981.09	995.22	964.18	-31.04	-16.91	-3.1	-1.7
Northwest Territories	1,290.19	1,277.83	1,285.65	7.82	-4.54	0.6	-0.4
Nunavut	952.30	975.43	998.52	23.09	46.22	2.4	4.9

<sup>r</sup> revised<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

**Note(s):** Earnings data are based on gross payroll before source deductions.

**Table 2**  
**Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted**

	May 2012	April 2013 <sup>r</sup>	May 2013 <sup>p</sup>	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
<b>Sector aggregate<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>15,238.5</b>	<b>15,347.2</b>	<b>15,355.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Forestry, logging and support	38.7	38.0	36.7	-1.3	-2.0	-3.5	-5.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	219.9	223.4	225.3	1.9	5.4	0.9	2.5
Utilities	123.2	120.3	117.8	-2.5	-5.4	-2.1	-4.4
Construction	888.4	923.8	916.0	-7.8	27.6	-0.8	3.1
Manufacturing	1,490.0	1,482.9	1,476.5	-6.4	-13.5	-0.4	-0.9
Wholesale trade	752.2	761.9	761.5	-0.4	9.3	0.0	1.2
Retail trade	1,875.3	1,873.4	1,877.1	3.7	1.8	0.2	0.1
Transportation and warehousing	700.6	708.6	712.6	4.0	12.0	0.6	1.7
Information and cultural industries	332.7	327.7	327.0	-0.7	-5.7	-0.2	-1.7
Finance and insurance	697.2	699.7	699.0	-0.7	1.8	-0.1	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	257.5	266.3	267.7	1.4	10.2	0.5	3.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	797.9	801.5	802.7	1.2	4.8	0.2	0.6
Management of companies and enterprises	111.8	106.6	107.7	1.1	-4.1	1.0	-3.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	755.8	752.8	749.5	-3.3	-6.3	-0.4	-0.8
Educational services	1,166.4	1,194.3	1,196.3	2.0	29.9	0.2	2.6
Health care and social assistance	1,691.4	1,710.8	1,719.4	8.6	28.0	0.5	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	250.0	247.6	247.4	-0.2	-2.6	-0.1	-1.1
Accommodation and food services	1,113.7	1,148.0	1,153.9	5.9	40.2	0.5	3.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	521.5	529.4	529.5	0.1	8.0	0.0	1.5
Public administration	1,048.8	1,038.7	1,038.0	-0.7	-10.8	-0.1	-1.0
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	211.3	213.8	215.0	1.2	3.7	0.6	1.8
Prince Edward Island	65.2	62.4	60.5	-1.9	-4.7	-3.1	-7.2
Nova Scotia	403.5	401.4	399.0	-2.4	-4.5	-0.6	-1.1
New Brunswick	314.8	309.9	308.4	-1.5	-6.4	-0.5	-2.0
Quebec	3,467.2	3,474.1	3,473.3	-0.8	6.1	0.0	0.2
Ontario	5,808.5	5,820.6	5,827.7	7.1	19.2	0.1	0.3
Manitoba	572.5	584.0	585.8	1.8	13.3	0.3	2.3
Saskatchewan	467.6	476.2	475.3	-0.9	7.7	-0.2	1.6
Alberta	1,924.5	1,971.1	1,978.8	7.7	54.3	0.4	2.8
British Columbia	1,942.7	1,973.0	1,971.3	-1.7	28.6	-0.1	1.5
Yukon	21.3	21.1	21.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-1.3
Northwest Territories	28.4	28.0	28.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-1.3
Nunavut	11.0	11.5	11.4	-0.1	0.4	-1.1	3.4

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

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**Available in CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0049.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.**

A [data table](#) is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for June will be released on August 28.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Emmanuelle Bourbeau (613-951-3007; [emmanuelle.bourbeau@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:emmanuelle.bourbeau@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

## Police-reported crime statistics, 2012

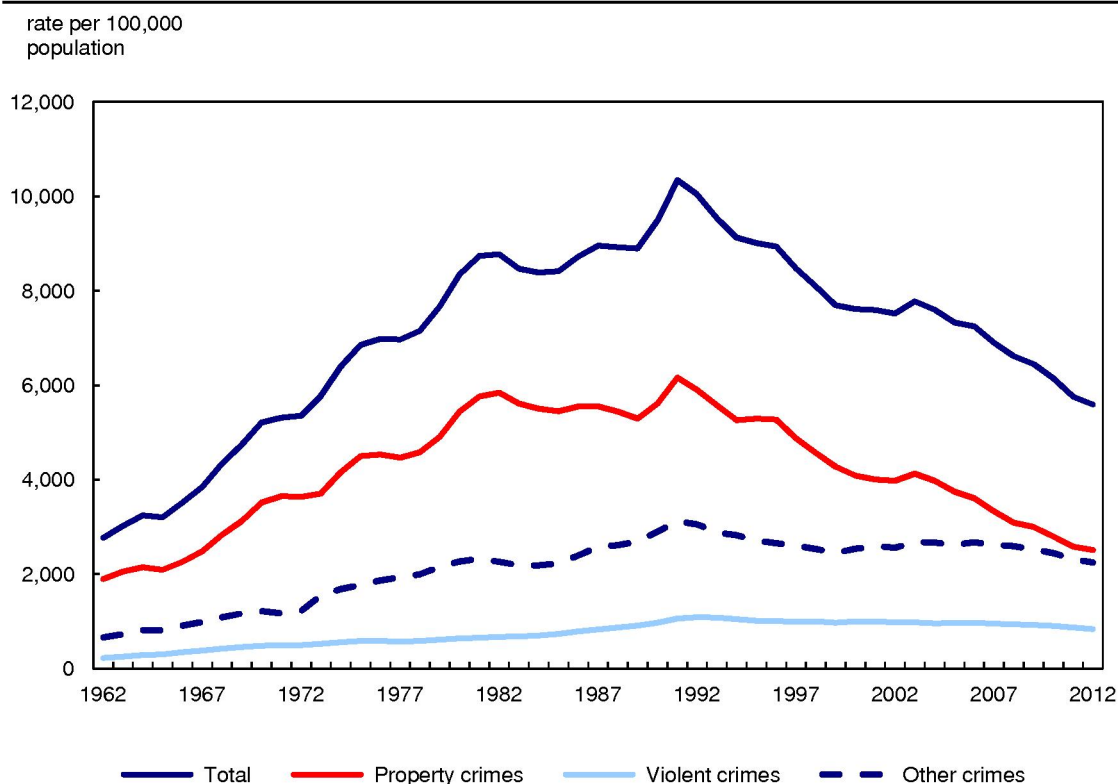
The police-reported crime rate, which measures the overall volume of crime that came to the attention of police, continued a long-term decline in 2012, falling 3% from 2011. The Crime Severity Index (CSI), which measures the severity of crime, also decreased 3%.

Canadian police services reported almost 2 million criminal incidents (excluding traffic) in 2012, about 36,000 fewer than in the previous year.

After peaking in 1991, the police-reported crime rate has followed a downward trend, and, in 2012, reached its lowest level since 1972. The CSI was down 28% over the 10 years since 2002.

The decline in the crime rate in 2012 was driven by decreases in some of the most common offences, including mischief, break and enter, disturbing the peace, motor vehicle theft and possession of stolen property.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported crime rates, Canada, 1962 to 2012**

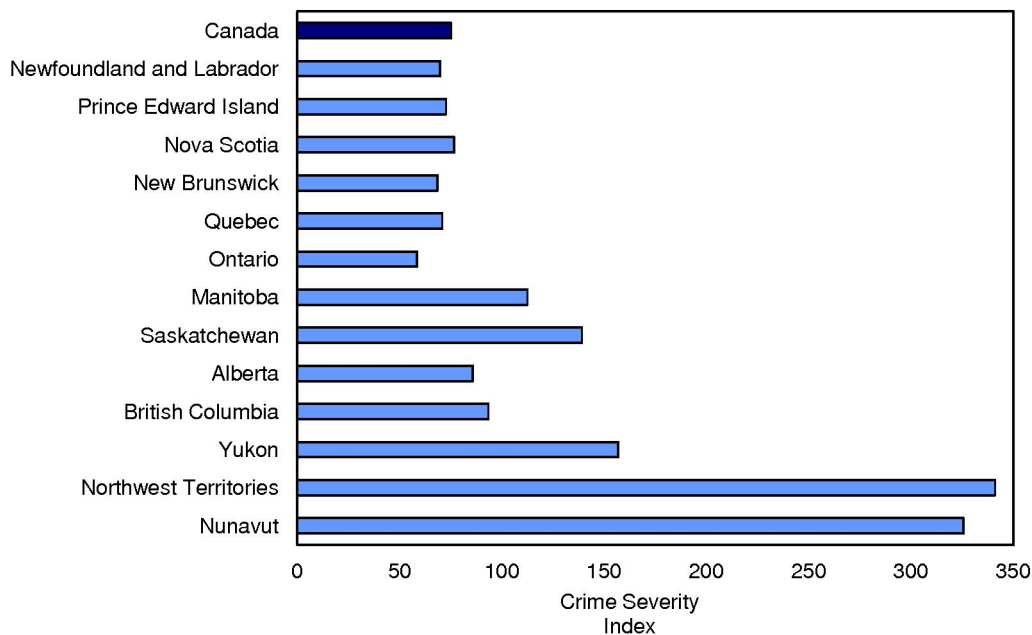


## Saskatchewan reports the largest decrease in crime, but continues to have the highest rate among all the provinces

The police-reported crime rate and the CSI fell in most provinces in 2012. However, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the territories had an increase in their police-reported crime rates and CSIs.

As in previous years, the police-reported crime rates and the crime severity indexes were generally higher in the territories and the western provinces. While Saskatchewan reported the largest decrease in the crime rate, it still had the highest crime rate and CSI among the provinces. Ontario reported the lowest crime rate and CSI.

**Chart 2**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Index, by province and territory, 2012**



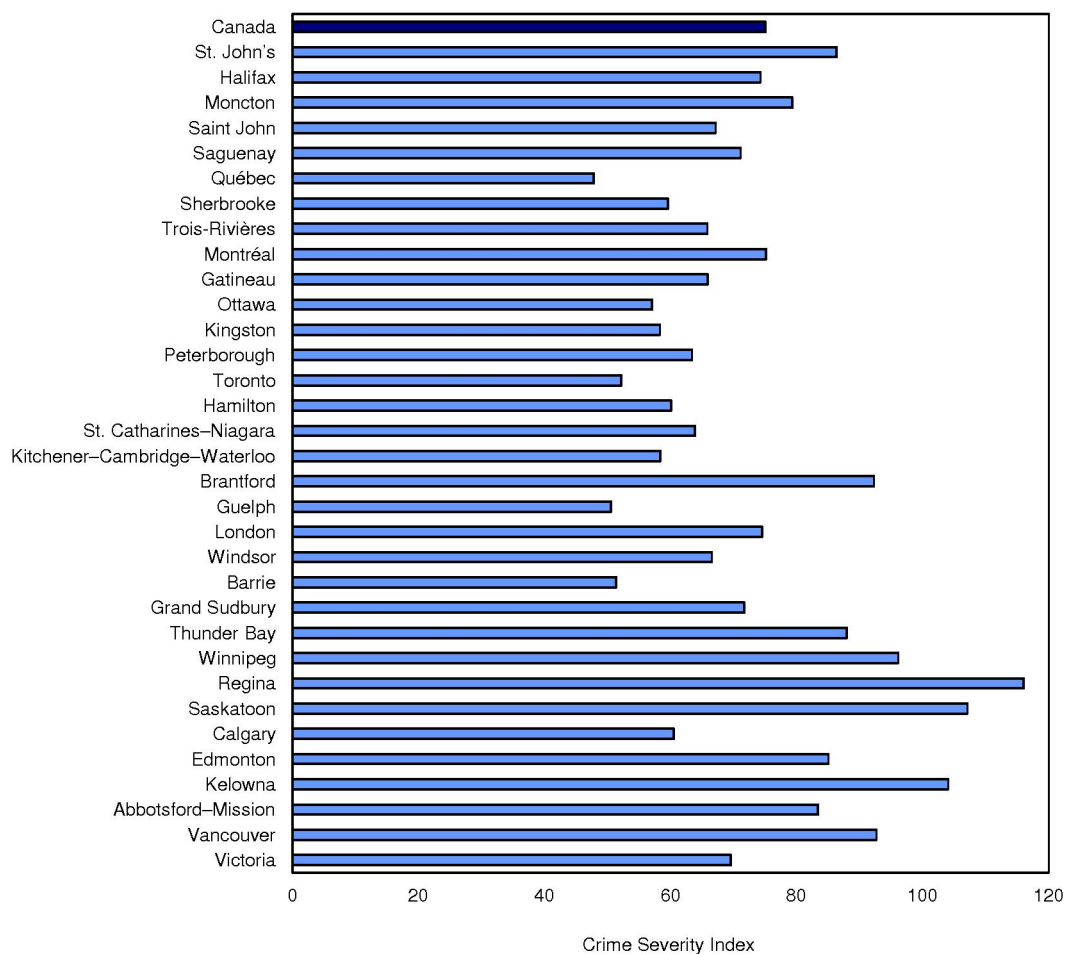
### **Kelowna reports the highest crime rate, Toronto the lowest**

After having the highest police-reported crime rate for the previous four years, Regina ranked second among census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in 2012. Regina's crime rate fell 10% from 2011. With a 6% increase in its rate, Kelowna had the highest crime rate in 2012. However, Regina continued to report the highest CSI.

Toronto reported a 7% decrease in its police-reported crime rate in 2012 and had the lowest crime rate for the sixth consecutive year. Québec had the second lowest rate, and it recorded the lowest CSI.

Most CMAs saw lower CSIs in 2012. However, Moncton, Windsor, Kelowna, Guelph, St. Catharines–Niagara, Gatineau and Brantford had higher CSIs in 2012 than in the previous year.

**Chart 3**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2012**



### Crime rate is down for most violent crimes

Police services reported just over 415,000 violent incidents in 2012, down about 9,000 from the previous year. The violent crime rate fell 3% to its lowest level since 1987.

The violent Crime Severity Index declined 5% in 2012. This marked the sixth consecutive decrease in the violent CSI.

Police reported 543 homicides in 2012, 55 fewer than in 2011. The homicide rate of 1.56 homicides per 100,000 population was the lowest since 1966.

The police-reported crime rate fell for most violent crimes. In addition to homicides, the largest decreases were in the rates for major sexual assault (levels 2 and 3), robbery, and assault on a peace officer.

In contrast, offences causing death other than homicide, as well as extortion, violent firearm offences and sexual violations against children were among the few violent offences that rose in 2012.

## **Ninth consecutive decrease in the non-violent Crime Severity Index**

As in previous years, 4 out of 5 crimes reported by police were non-violent in nature. Theft of \$5,000 or under, mischief, break and enter, and offences related to the administration of justice were the most frequent types of non-violent crime.

The non-violent CSI fell 3% in 2012, its ninth consecutive decline.

The rate of motor vehicle theft declined 7% in 2012, one of the largest decreases among property crimes. Police reported just under 78,000 incidents of motor vehicle theft in 2012.

The rate of break and enter fell 4% in 2012 and was nearly three times lower than 30 years earlier.

## **Increases in identify fraud, terrorism-related offences and drug offences other than cannabis**

Identify fraud was among the few non-violent offences that saw an increase. In 2012, police services reported 12,739 incidents of identity theft or identify fraud, about 700 more than in 2011.

Police reported 114 terrorism-related incidents in 2012, 55 more than in the previous year. This increase was largely because of an unusually high number of hoax terrorism incidents, most of which occurred in Quebec during the student demonstrations in the Spring of 2012.

Police reported more than 109,000 drug-related incidents in 2012, nearly 4,000 fewer than in 2011. This decline was because of a decrease in cannabis-related incidents. At the same time, incidents related to other types of drugs increased.

## **Theft, mischief, and common assault are the offences most frequently committed by youth**

Police reported that just over 125,000 youth aged 12 to 17 were accused of a criminal offence in 2012, about 11,000 less than the previous year. The youth accused rate fell 7%, while the youth CSI declined 6%.

The majority of youth accused in 2012 were involved in non-violent incidents. The most common type of youth crime was theft of \$5,000 and under, committed by 18% of youth accused. Common assault (level 1) was the most common type of violent offence committed by youth in 2012, accounting for 11% of youth accused.

Other relatively common offences committed by youth were mischief (11%), administration of justice violations (10%) and cannabis possession (10%).

In 2012, 44% of youth accused were formally charged by police, the rest were dealt with by other means under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

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### **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. Differences in local police service policies, procedures and enforcement practices can affect the comparability of crime statistics at the municipal level.*

*In 2012, it was discovered that a police service had been incorrectly applying the agreed upon definition for reporting child pornography incidents to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. As such, the number of violations has been revised for the years 2008 to 2011.*

*Statistics Canada also collects self-reported victimization data from the General Social Survey on Victimization (GSS). The GSS collects information on self-reported incidents of criminal victimization. The GSS on victimization is carried out every five years, with the most recent cycle in 2009.*

**Table 1**  
**Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada, 2012**

	2012		Percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	Percent change in rate 2002 to 2012
	number	rate		
<b>Total, all violations</b>	<b>2,235,325</b>	<b>6,409</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-23</b>
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)—"crime rate"</b>	<b>1,949,160</b>	<b>5,588</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-26</b>
<b>Violent crime, total</b>	<b>415,119</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-17</b>
Homicide	543	2	-10	-16
Other violations causing death	97	0	26	-54
Attempted murder	676	2	0	-10
Sexual assault — Level 3 — aggravated	130	0	-14	-24
Sexual assault — Level 2 — weapon or bodily harm	369	1	-9	-11
Sexual assault — Level 1	21,422	61	-1	-20
Sexual violations against children	3,968	11	3	...
Assault — Level 3 — aggravated	3,514	10	-1	16
Assault — Level 2 — weapon or bodily harm	49,537	142	-3	2
Assault — Level 1	169,996	487	-3	-19
Assault against peace officer	10,612	30	-8	12
Other assaults	2,904	8	-4	-36
Firearms — use of, discharge, pointing	2,040	6	4	-15
Robbery	27,680	79	-8	-17
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	3,609	10	-6	6
Abduction	390	1	-5	-42
Extortion	1,713	5	11	-17
Criminal harassment	22,203	64	1	-5
Uttering threats	70,383	202	-3	-26
Indecent or harassing phone calls	18,712	54	-9	-42
Other violent Criminal Code violations	4,621	13	-1	4
<b>Property crime, total</b>	<b>1,190,972</b>	<b>3,414</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-33</b>
Breaking and entering	175,712	504	-4	-43
Possession of stolen property	17,359	50	-21	-48
Theft of motor vehicle	77,939	223	-7	-57
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	15,449	44	1	-30
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	496,781	1,424	-1	-33
Fraud (excluding identity fraud)	78,433	225	0	-11
Identity fraud	12,739	37	5	...
Mischief	305,520	876	-4	-18
Arson	11,040	32	5	-23
<b>Other Criminal Code offences, total</b>	<b>343,069</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-1</b>
Counterfeiting	441	1	-30	-84
Weapons violations	13,946	40	-2	-5
Child pornography <sup>1, 2</sup>	1,919	6	-3	91
Prostitution	2,077	6	-16	-68
Terrorism	114	0	91	...
Disturbing the peace	112,513	323	-5	13
Administration of justice violations	180,652	518	0	1
Other violations	31,407	90	-1	-26
<b>Criminal Code traffic violations, total</b>	<b>140,869</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>7</b>
Impaired driving	84,483	242	-7	-5
Other Criminal Code traffic violations	56,386	162	0	31
<b>Drug offences, total</b>	<b>109,455</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>6</b>
Possession — cannabis	57,429	165	-8	4
Possession — cocaine	7,847	22	5	19
Possession — other drugs	10,661	31	2	89
Trafficking, production or distribution — cannabis	15,674	45	-6	-30
Trafficking, production or distribution — cocaine	10,553	30	3	39
Trafficking, production or distribution — other drugs	7,291	21	0	24

**Table 1**  
**Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada, 2012**

	2012		Percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	Percent change in rate 2002 to 2012
	number	rate		
<b>Other federal statute violations, total</b>	<b>35,841</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-20</b>
Youth Criminal Justice Act	12,544	36	5	-36
Other federal statutes	23,297	67	13	23

... not applicable

1. In 2012, it was discovered that a police service had been incorrectly applying the agreed upon definition for reporting child pornography incidents to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. As such, the number of violations has been revised for the years 2008 to 2011.

2. In 2002, legislative changes were made to include the use of the Internet for the purpose of committing child pornography offences. Thus, the percentage change in this offence is calculated from 2003 to 2012 in the last column.

**Note(s):** Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percentage changes are based on unrounded rates.

**Table 2**  
**Crime Severity Index and crime rate, by province and territory, 2012**

	Crime Severity Index		Crime rate	
	index	percent change 2011 to 2012	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012
<b>Canada</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>5,588</b>	<b>-3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	69.6	-5	6,196	-3
Prince Edward Island	72.6	9	6,524	4
Nova Scotia	76.5	-3	6,329	-2
New Brunswick	68.4	3	5,519	4
Quebec	70.7	-5	4,316	-3
Ontario	58.4	-4	4,016	-4
Manitoba	112.4	-2	8,809	-2
Saskatchewan	139.0	-4	11,513	-7
Alberta	85.6	-3	7,262	-2
British Columbia	93.4	-2	7,727	-2
Yukon	156.7	1	20,717	1
Northwest Territories	341.0	1	48,052	1
Nunavut	325.6	1	39,229	3

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

**Table 3**  
**Crime Severity Index and crime rate, by census metropolitan area, 2012**

	Crime Severity Index		Crime rate	
	index	percent change 2011 to 2012	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012
<b>Canada</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>5,588</b>	<b>-3</b>
St. John's	86.3	-5	7,056	-3
Halifax	74.3	-15	5,810	-10
Moncton	79.3	15	7,039	17
Saint John	67.1	-3	5,646	1
Saguenay	71.1	-3	4,101	-3
Québec	47.8	-11	3,216	-11
Sherbrooke	59.6	-1	3,925	3
Trois-Rivières	65.8	-7	4,192	-6
Montréal	75.1	-6	4,541	-5
Gatineau	65.9	2	4,621	0
Ottawa	57.0	-2	4,102	-1
Kingston	58.3	-2	5,166	3
Peterborough	63.4	-1	4,648	2
Toronto	52.1	-6	3,131	-7
Hamilton	60.1	-6	4,241	-7
St. Catharines–Niagara	63.9	5	4,490	3
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	58.3	-8	4,524	-4
Brantford	92.2	1	6,921	1
Guelph	50.5	6	4,084	3
London	74.5	-5	5,639	-3
Windsor	66.5	7	4,768	4
Barrie	51.3	-5	4,555	-5
Greater Sudbury	71.7	-10	5,061	-6
Thunder Bay	88.0	-17	7,050	-15
Winnipeg	96.1	-5	6,222	-3
Regina	116.0	-6	8,755	-10
Saskatoon	107.1	-7	8,512	-10
Calgary	60.5	-7	4,330	-6
Edmonton	85.0	-3	6,796	-2
Kelowna	104.1	6	8,875	6
Abbotsford–Mission	83.4	-6	6,148	-7
Vancouver	92.7	-1	6,958	-2
Victoria	69.6	-2	5,958	-7

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

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

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

The *Juristat* article "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2012" (85-002-X), is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*, and *Juristat*.

Additional data are available upon request.

Additional information related to this release will be available in CANSIM soon.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, June 2013

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index decreased 0.3% in June compared with May. The courier portion fell 0.5% while the local messenger component advanced 0.4%.

The index increased 1.6% in June compared with the same month in 2012.

### **Note to readers**

*The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.*

*Data for the current month and the previous six months of the series are subject to revision. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.*

**Available in CANSIM: table 329-0053.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Construction Union Wage Rate Index, June 2013

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada rose by 0.1% in June compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 0.7% compared with June 2012.

### **Note to readers**

*Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. The indexes (2007=100) are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.*

*The wage rates and indexes are subject to a 30-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data. This is due to the length of time that can transpire between the expiration of a collective agreement and the ratification of a new collective agreement. The wage rates and indexes are not seasonally adjusted.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0045.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.**

The first quarter 2013 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X) will soon be available.

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index for July will be released on August 22.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Pipeline inventories and exports of crude oil and condensate, May 2013

Data on closing inventories, held in Canada; tanks: crude oil and condensate; and exports of crude oil are now available for May upon request.

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2148 and 2191.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Poultry and egg statistics, May 2013

Data on the production of eggs, placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults, and stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats as well as edible dried egg products are now available for May.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 003-0021 to 003-0024, 003-0038 and 003-0039.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3425 and 5039.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2012

Juristat



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Catalogue 11-001-X.

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