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Releases

Trends in reporting criminal victimization to police, 1999 to 2009

Reporting criminal victimization to police was generally highest for incidents of break and enter, or theft of a motor vehicle or parts, while police were rarely made aware of spousal violence incidents and sexual assaults, according to data from the 2009 General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization.

About one in three self-reported victimization incidents came to the attention of police in 2009. Break and enter (54%), as well as theft of motor vehicles or parts (50%) had the highest rates of reporting to police. The proportion of incidents reported to the police climbs to 90%, when considering only completed thefts of a motor vehicle, that is excluding attempts and thefts of motor vehicle parts.

Police, however, were seldom called for sexual assaults committed by someone other than a spouse, making it the offence with the highest level of underreporting. Almost 90% of sexual assaults by a non-spousal perpetrator were never reported to police. Underreporting was most pronounced for unwanted sexual touching, with 93% of incidents going unreported.

Results from the 1999, 2004 and 2009 GSS on Victimization offer some insight into how reporting rates to police have changed over time. For example, while reporting of non-violent victimization and spousal violence to police decreased between 1999 and 2009, reporting of violence committed by someone other than a spouse remained stable.

Some of the most commonly reported crimes had some of the greatest declines in reporting to police over the 10-year period. Reporting to police for break and enters fell 8 percentage points, while theft of motor vehicles or parts declined 10 percentage points.

Another type of criminal victimization showing a downward trend in reporting was spousal violence, which saw reporting drop from 27% in 2004 to 22% in 2009. Reporting to police was higher for the most severe forms of spousal violence, as police were contacted in around half of the most severe forms of spousal violence in 2009. Specifically, 49% of spousal violence victims who were sexually assaulted reported it to police, as did 55% who were beaten, choked, or had a weapon used against them. It is noteworthy that the most severe forms of spousal violence decreased in prevalence between 1999 and 2009, falling from 19% of spousal violence victims to 15% over the 10-year period.

According to the 2009 GSS for non-violent forms of victimization, large financial losses were linked to higher levels of reporting. In 2009, about 7 in 10 household incidents with losses of at least \$1,000 came to the attention of police. This compares with 27% of losses with less than \$500.

Overall, reporting rates of household crimes, such as break and enter, theft of motor vehicles or parts and theft of household property, have dropped since 1999. Between 1999 and 2009, the likelihood of reporting household crime incidents with large financial losses of \$1,000 or more fell from 84% to 68%. The prevalence of household criminal incidents resulting in losses of \$1,000 or more decreased from 22% to 16%.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [4504](#).

The *Juristat* article "[Trends in reporting criminal victimization to police, 1999 to 2009](#)" ([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*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Investment in new housing construction, April 2015

Investment in new housing construction rose 2.3% to \$3.9 billion in April compared with the same month in 2014.

Higher investment in apartment and apartment-condominium building construction was responsible for most of the national advance, rising 7.9% to \$1.3 billion.

Increased spending in row house construction (+5.9% to \$383 million) and semi-detached dwelling construction (+3.2% to \$229 million) also contributed to the advance.

Single-family dwellings were the lone component to register a decline in construction spending, down 1.8% to \$2.0 billion.

Increases on a year-over-year basis were registered in four provinces, led by British Columbia, followed by Ontario, Alberta and Nova Scotia.

In British Columbia, total investment in new residential construction rose 18.2% to \$739 million. In Ontario, investment increased 7.0% to \$1.3 billion, while in Alberta, spending was up 8.3% to \$1.0 billion. In Nova Scotia, spending grew 9.6% to \$47 million.

In contrast, Quebec recorded the largest decline, followed by Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

In Quebec, total spending fell 19.8% to \$527 million. Lower investment in single-family dwellings was responsible for much of the decline, down 34.6% to \$173 million.

In Saskatchewan, total investment declined 20.1% to \$116 million and in Manitoba, total spending fell 14.1% to \$105 million.

Note to readers

Data on investment in new housing construction (including single-family dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are not seasonally adjusted and all comparisons in this release are between April 2014 and April 2015.

Data in CANSIM are available at the national and provincial levels, in both current and constant dollars (base year 2007).

Unless otherwise specified, the highlights refer to current dollars and are ranked in terms of dollar change rather than percentage change.

Estimates for investment in new housing construction are periodically revised when quarterly residential investment data are released.

Available in CANSIM: table [026-0017](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5155](#).

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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Study: Industry productivity in the manufacturing sector: The role of offshoring, 2002 to 2006

Manufacturing firms that engaged in offshoring, where some of their intermediate inputs are sourced abroad, were found to have higher labour productivity than those that did not. On average, the labour productivity of a firm that offshored part of their intermediate inputs was 6.8% higher than that of a similar firm that did not offshore part of its inputs.

A paper released today, "[Industry Productivity in the Manufacturing Sector: The Role of Offshoring](#)," explores the relationship between offshoring and a firm's productivity in Canada over the period from 2002 and 2006.

In this study, offshoring refers to goods imported directly by manufacturers, including both intra- and inter-firm transactions across international borders; goods imported through intermediaries as well as services are excluded due to data limitations.

Offshoring can increase productivity by allowing firms to specialize on core activities, by facilitating the adoption of more advanced technologies, through increasing exposure to international best practices, and by facilitating a better match between a firm's inputs and outputs.

In addition, firms with higher offshoring intensity (the percentage of intermediate inputs directly imported) had higher labour productivity, especially firms that offshored to locations other than the United States. Multivariate analysis confirmed that these results held even when firm characteristics, such as industry, nationality of ownership, exporter status, and being a multi-establishment firm, are taken into account. Statistical tests reveal that increases in offshoring intensity also led to higher levels of future productivity.

Note to readers

This paper uses a microdata base that links the Annual Survey of Manufactures and the Importer Register. Future research will focus on extending the study period and considering sectors outside of manufacturing.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2103](#).

The research paper "[Industry Productivity in the Manufacturing Sector: The Role of Offshoring](#)," part of the *Economic Analysis Research Paper Series (11F0027M)*, is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies are also available in the [Update on Economic Analysis](#) module of our website.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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Consumer goods rental industry, 2013

Operating revenue for the consumer goods rental and general rental centres industry reached \$2.5 billion in 2013. The industry had operating expenses of \$2.1 billion, which resulted in an operating profit margin of 15.2%.

Salaries, wages, commissions and benefits were \$638.8 million and made up 29.9% of all operating expenses. The next biggest expense items were amortization and depreciation (19.5%) and the cost of goods sold (16.6%).

Sales to individuals and households accounted for 68.8% of total sales in 2013, while sales to business accounted for 25.9%. Sales to government, non-profit organizations and clients outside the country made up the remainder (5.3%).

Note to readers

Changes to the methodology were made to the Annual Survey of Service Industries: Consumer Goods Rental. Users should, therefore, exercise caution when comparing 2013 data with historical datasets. For more information on the methodology changes, consult the document [Integrated Business Statistics Program](#) in the Behind the data feature of our website.

Beginning with this release, the estimates are based on the 2012 North American Industrial Classification System.

The publication Consumer Goods Rental (63-239-X) is no longer available. Data from the Annual Survey of Service Industries: Consumer Goods Rental will now be released in CANSIM.

With this release, CANSIM tables 352-0025 to 352-0027 are replacing CANSIM tables 352-0010, 352-0013 and 352-0014, which have now been terminated.

Available in CANSIM: tables [352-0025 to 352-0027](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2434](#).

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Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies, 2012

Data from the 2012 Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) are now available in CANSIM. PIAAC provides internationally comparable measures of three skills that are essential to processing information: literacy, numeracy, and problem-solving in technology-rich environments.

The data tables provide information on these skills for the Canadian population aged 16 to 65 as a whole, as well as for every province and territory.

In addition, data are available for a number of socio-demographic characteristics (such as age, gender, or level of education) and the literacy, numeracy and the problem-solving in technology-rich environments skills of Aboriginal populations, immigrants, and official-language minority communities.

Further information on the PIAAC data can be found in the October 8, 2013, release of [The Daily](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [477-0079](#) to [477-0088](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [4406](#).

The report, "[Skills in Canada: First Results from the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies \(PIAAC\)](#)," 2012 ([89-555-X](#)), is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Additional tables are available on the [Council of Ministers of Education, Canada](#) website.

An international public use microdata file, which includes data for all participating Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies countries, is available on the [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development](#) (OECD) website.

The [International Report](#) published by the OECD is also available on the OECD website.

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Government Finance Statistics, first quarter 2015

Quarterly data for Government Finance Statistics (GFS), a system that presents fiscal statistics using the international standard GFS developed by the International Monetary Fund, are now available. This standard allows consistent aggregation and analysis across countries.

Quarterly GFS data are available in CANSIM for overall government in Canada and for four sectors from 1991 to the first quarter of 2015. These sectors are the federal government, provincial/territorial governments, local governments, and Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.

Note to readers

Currently, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) quarterly data are being derived by mapping Canada's System of National Accounts data to GFS concepts and conventions.

Available in CANSIM: table [385-0032](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5174](#).

Additional information can also be found in the *Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts (13-605-X)*, available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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New products and studies

New products

Retail Trade, April 2015, Vol. 87, no. 4
Catalogue number [63-005-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Juristat, Vol. 35, no. 1
Catalogue number [85-002-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

New studies

Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series: "Industry Productivity in the Manufacturing Sector: The Role of Offshoring", No. 98
Catalogue number [11F0027M2015098](#) (HTML | PDF)

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