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Canada's crime rate increased by 7% in 1990, the 13th consecutive yearly increase.
- **Industrial Product Price Index, August 1991** 4
The IPPI declined 0.4% in August 1991, its seventh consecutive monthly drop, moving the index 1.3% lower than in August 1990.
- **Raw Materials Price Index, August 1991** 6
The RMPI increased by 0.9% in August largely as a result of higher prices for mineral fuels.

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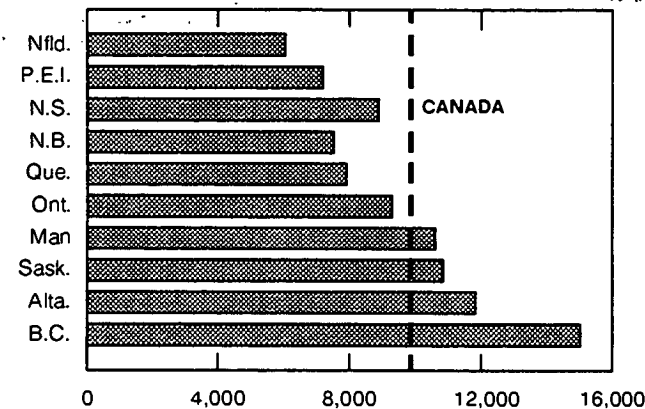
MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian Crime Statistics 1990

There were over 2.6 million Criminal Code non-traffic offences reported by the police in Canada in 1990. The crime rate of 9,907 offences per 100,000 population showed an increase of 7% over 1989. In addition, there were 230,000 Criminal Code traffic offences.

Criminal Code Offence Rate, Canada and the Provinces, 1990

Rate per 100,000 population



Provincial Comparisons

Among the provinces, British Columbia had the highest crime rate at 14,981 offences per 100,000 population, followed by Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The lowest crime rates once again were found in the Atlantic region, with Newfoundland the lowest at 6,062. This pattern has been consistent over time.

All provinces experienced increases in their crime rates. Prince Edward Island recorded the largest increase (13%), followed by Nova Scotia (12%). The crime rate for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick increased for the sixth year in a row, and Quebec recorded its seventh consecutive increase.

Violent Crime

The violent crime rate in 1990 increased for the 13th consecutive year, 7% higher than in 1989. While

homicides decreased 1.2%, sexual assaults were up 3%, assaults (non-sexual) increased 8% and robberies rose by 8%.

Assault Level I, a relatively less serious form of violent crime, accounted for 64% of violent crimes reported by police in 1990.

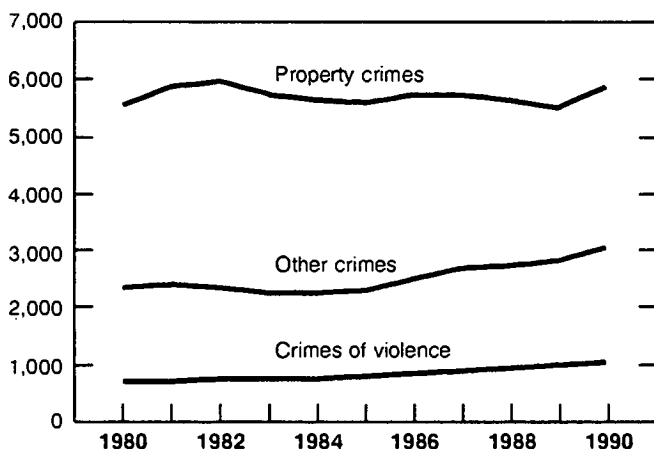
Property Crime

Property crimes continued to account for the majority (59%) of total Criminal Code offences reported by police in 1990. But despite an increase of 7%, the property crime rate of 5,870 remained below the peak rate of 5,967 in 1982. The 7% increase in the property crime rate in 1990 represented the first annual increase since 1987. Within the property crime category, the rate for credit-card frauds increased sharply, rising 29%, while the rates for the break and enter of business premises and residences rose 12% and 6%, respectively. In 1990, total motor vehicle thefts (113,639) reached the highest level ever recorded: the increase of 12% was the seventh consecutive year in which there was an increase.

Approximately three-quarters of all violent offences in 1990 were solved by police, compared to just over one-quarter of property offences.

Criminal Code Offence Rate by Category, 1980-1990, Canada

Rate per 100,000 population



Other Criminal Code Offences

Other Criminal Code offences (excluding traffic) represented nearly one-third of total Criminal Code offences. This group of offences increased for the seventh year in a row, registering an 8% rate increase over 1989. Arsons increased 18%, mischief charges rose by 11% and weapons offences were up 5%.

Drug Offences

The 1990 narcotic/drug offence rate per 100,000 population was 226, down 12% from 1989. Cocaine offences declined nearly 20%. Despite this decline, cocaine offences still accounted for nearly one in five narcotic/drug offences reported in 1990, up from 2% in 1980. Some 64% of narcotic/drug offences reported by police in Canada during 1990 involved cannabis, down from the 87% reported in 1980.

Characteristics of the Accused

Youths aged 12-17 accounted for just over 20% of all persons charged with Criminal Code offences; two-thirds of these youths were charged with property crime offences.

Females accounted for 17% of the number of adults charged with Criminal Code offences. Women represented 10% of those charged with violent offences, compared to 23% for property offences.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2200 and tables 00140103 and 00150202.

Canadian Crime Statistics, 1990 (85-205, \$39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Crime Statistics for Canada

1990 Final

| | Average 1980-1989 ^r | | 1989 ^r | | 1990 | |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------|--|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| | Number of Actual Offences ^{1,2} | Rate ³ | Number of Actual Offences ¹ | Rate ³ | Number of Actual Offences ¹ | Rate ³ |
| Crimes of violence | 193,375 | 853 | 248,577 | 947 | 269,440 | 1,013 |
| Property crimes | 1,428,880 | 6,304 | 1,443,151 | 5,500 | 1,561,465 | 5,870 |
| Other crimes | 612,806 | 2,703 | 734,437 | 2,799 | 804,705 | 3,025 |
| Criminal Code (total) | 2,235,601 | 9,863 | 2,426,165 | 9,246 | 2,635,610 | 9,907 |
| Federal statutes on drugs | 62,608 | 276 | 67,798 | 258 | 60,039 | 226 |
| Other federal statutes | 41,870 | 185 | 40,359 | 154 | 31,900 | 120 |
| Provincial statutes | 400,667 | 1,768 | 361,275 | 1,377 | 349,416 | 1,313 |
| Municipal bylaws | 93,532 | 413 | 98,950 | 377 | 101,327 | 381 |
| Total | 2,833,738 | 12,501 | 2,994,547 | 11,412 | 3,178,292 | 11,947 |

¹ Actual offences are those reported or known to the police, for which their investigation established that an actual offence did occur.

² Because of rounding, the averages may not add to the Canada total.

³ Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using June 1 population estimates, and have been rounded to remove the decimal.

^r Revised figures.

Industrial Product Price Index

August 1991

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) edged down 0.4% to 107.9 in August 1991 from July's revised level of 108.3. This is the seventh consecutive monthly decrease registered by the IPPI. Of the 21 major groups of products, 12 decreased while five increased and four remained unchanged. The main indexes contributing decreases were lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-4.1%), followed by paper and paper products (-1.0%) and primary metal products (-0.5%). An additional factor in August was the 0.3% decline of the U.S. dollar versus the Canadian dollar and the downward effect on prices of exported goods denominated in U.S. currency. Mainly affected were the autos, trucks and other transport equipment (-0.1%). Small increases in rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products (0.3%), fruit, vegetable, feed and miscellaneous food products (0.2%) and metal fabricated products (0.2%) helped moderate the overall decrease.

Since August 1990, the IPPI has decreased 1.3%. This marks the fourth consecutive month that the year-to-year rate of change has been negative, a sharp contrast to the positive year-to-year rate shown in January 1991 (2.2%). The major forces behind the annual change were primary metal products (-11.6%) and paper and paper products (-9.9%). These two commodity groups were the main cause of the steep change in the year-to-year rate for first-stage intermediate goods, which went from -2.5% in January 1991 to -11.3% in August. A moderating effect on the annual decline of the total index came from increases for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (2.9%), tobacco and tobacco products (12.1%) and printing and publishing (3.0%). For finished goods, the year-to-year rate, which was 4.0% in January 1991, was 1.9% in August, about the same as it has been for the last five months. For the IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -1.2% in August.

Highlights

- After a decrease of 1.8% in July 1991 that followed four consecutive monthly increases, the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed a decrease of 4.1% in August. Leading the way, the softwood lumber index was down 7.2% reflecting lower prices in all regions. Decreases for Douglas fir plywood (-15.4%),

other softwood plywood (-10.0%) and particleboard and waferboard (-10.5%) also played a major role in the overall decrease. Over the last 12 months, increases for plywood and particleboard and waferboard were more than offset by the 3.9% drop for pulpwood chips and the slight decline of 0.8% for softwood lumber, leaving the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index down 0.6%.

- For an 11th consecutive month, the paper and paper products index fell, down 1.0% in August 1991 due mainly to the effect of a 3.7% drop in pulp prices. Lower prices were experienced on both domestic and export markets. At a level of 104.5, the pulp index was at its lowest point since September 1986. Over the last 12 months, the pulp index has fallen 29.6% and was the major factor behind the 9.9% decline in the paper and paper products index, while the newsprint and other paper stock group and the paper products group index were down 1.8% and 2.5%, respectively.
- The primary metal products index edged down 0.5% in August, marking its 11th consecutive decline, to reach 103.3, its lowest level since April 1987. The monthly change mainly reflected price decreases of 2.2% for nickel products and 2.0% for other non-ferrous metal products. With a slight increase of 0.3%, aluminium products helped moderate the overall decline. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 11.6%, with declines ranging from 26.9% for nickel products to 15.9% for aluminium products and only 1.3% for iron and steel products. No component registered an increase.
- The index for rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products went up 0.3% in August, due mainly to a rise of 4.4% for plastic pipes and pipe fittings. Elsewhere, higher prices for iron and steel body valves (2.0%) helped push the metal fabricated products index up 0.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The August 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available towards the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

| Index | Relative Importance ¹ | Index August 1991 ² | August 1991/ July 1991 | August 1991/ August 1990 |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| % change | | | | |
| Industrial Product Price Index - Total | 100.0 | 107.9 | -0.4 | -1.3 |
| Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products³ | 93.6 | 108.9 | -0.5 | -1.2 |
| Intermediate goods | 60.4 | 107.0 | -0.6 | -3.3 |
| First-stage intermediate goods | 13.4 | 105.8 | -0.8 | -11.3 |
| Second-stage intermediate goods | 47.0 | 107.3 | -0.6 | -0.7 |
| Finished goods | 39.6 | 109.2 | -0.1 | 1.9 |
| Finished foods and feeds | 9.9 | 115.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 |
| Capital equipment | 10.4 | 107.8 | -0.1 | 2.2 |
| All other finished goods | 19.3 | 106.9 | -0.1 | 1.7 |
| Aggregation by commodities | | | | |
| Meat, fish and dairy products | 7.4 | 110.0 | -0.2 | 0.6 |
| Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products | 6.3 | 112.4 | 0.2 | -0.7 |
| Beverages | 2.0 | 120.7 | -0.2 | 3.4 |
| Tobacco and tobacco products | 0.7 | 135.4 | 0.0 | 12.1 |
| Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products | 3.1 | 114.6 | 0.3 | -0.4 |
| Textile products | 2.2 | 109.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Knitted products and clothing | 2.3 | 113.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Lumber, sawmill, other wood products | 4.9 | 106.8 | -4.1 | -0.6 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 1.7 | 118.5 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| Paper and paper products | 8.1 | 108.6 | -1.0 | -9.9 |
| Printing and publishing | 2.7 | 125.2 | -0.1 | 3.0 |
| Primary metal products | 7.7 | 103.3 | -0.5 | -11.6 |
| Metal fabricated products | 4.9 | 112.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Machinery and equipment | 4.2 | 115.4 | -0.1 | 1.7 |
| Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment | 17.6 | 98.5 | -0.1 | 2.9 |
| Electrical and communication products | 5.1 | 110.0 | 0.0 | -0.8 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 2.6 | 110.8 | 0.1 | -0.9 |
| Petroleum and coal products ³ | 6.4 | 92.3 | -0.3 | -4.0 |
| Chemical, chemical products | 7.2 | 113.8 | -0.3 | 1.1 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products | 2.5 | 111.7 | -0.2 | 1.9 |
| Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities | 0.4 | 74.1 | -1.1 | -14.9 |

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

August 1991

Preliminary estimates for the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) show a 0.9% increase between July and August 1991 to reach 103.7. The change was mainly due to a 4.4% rise in prices of mineral fuels. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels fell 0.7% in August, the sixth consecutive monthly drop.

In August 1991, the RMPI was 5.1% lower than in August 1990. Though indexes for most groups fell, the decline was due largely to a 24.0% drop in non-ferrous metals prices and a 9.4% decline in the prices of vegetable products. The reduction was moderated somewhat by a 2.4% increase in the wood index. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component was down by 6.8%.

Highlights

The mineral fuels index went up 4.4% in August due to a 4.6% rise in the prices of crude mineral oil. Compared to August 1990, the mineral fuels index was down 1.6% as prices for crude mineral oil were down 2.0%. However, the index for coal was up 6.7%.

In August, the non-ferrous metal index reached its lowest level since 1989 with a 1.7% drop from last month. The main contributors to this decrease were precious metals prices which fell 3.8% during the

month and prices for concentrates of copper (-1.0%). Over the last 12 months, the non-ferrous metal index has dropped 24.0%. The major decreases have been for prices of concentrates of zinc (-36.3%), lead (-34.2%), copper (-25.6%) and aluminum materials (-25.7%).

The vegetable products index recorded a 0.3% decline in August compared to July. This reflected the offsetting effects of a 13.9% drop in the unrefined sugar index and increases of 5.3% in wheat prices and 8.1% in corn prices. Over the last 12 months, the vegetable products index has dropped 9.4% mainly because of decreases of 13.6% in grain prices and 14.0% in oilseeds prices.

The animal and animal products index decreased by 0.8% in August, largely because of the fifth consecutive drop (-2.6%) in the cattle for slaughter index and the 3.9% decrease in the calves for slaughter index. On a year-to-year basis, the animal and animal products index decreased by 2.1%, mostly because of the 12.4% drop in hog prices and the 5.9% decline in the cattle for slaughter index. On the other hand, prices of fish were up 20.5% and the index for unprocessed milk showed an increase of 2.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1986 = 100)

| | Relative Importance | Index August 1991 ¹ | August 1991/ July 1991 | August 1991/ August 1990 |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | % change | |
| Raw Materials total | 100 | 103.7 | 0.9 | -5.1 |
| Mineral fuels | 32 | 104.7 | 4.4 | -1.6 |
| Vegetable products | 10 | 88.2 | -0.3 | -9.4 |
| Animal and animal products | 25 | 105.2 | -0.8 | -2.1 |
| Wood | 13 | 124.0 | -0.5 | 2.4 |
| Ferrous materials | 4 | 88.9 | 0.5 | -3.6 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 13 | 93.8 | -1.7 | -24.0 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 3 | 105.5 | -0.2 | 2.0 |
| Total excluding mineral fuels | 68 | 103.2 | -0.7 | -6.8 |

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending September 14, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.5 million tonnes, an increase of 9.4% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 13.9% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 4.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year was 0.1% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending September 7, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.4 million tonnes, an increase of 16.2% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 7.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 3.8% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year was 0.2% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

July 1991

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 773 300 cubic metres of lumber and ties in July 1991, an increase of 6.6% from the 2 601 000 cubic metres produced in July 1990.

January-to-July 1991 production was 18 588 500 cubic metres, a decrease of 9.2% from the 20 476 100 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The July 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Construction Type Plywood

July 1991

Canadian firms produced 149 331 cubic metres of construction type plywood during July 1991, a decrease of 5.8% from the 158 540 cubic metres produced during July 1990.

January-to-July 1991 production totalled 971 682 cubic metres, a decrease of 22.2% from the 1 248 911 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The July 1991 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

July 1991

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for July 1991 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The July 1991 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, \$55.10/\$551) will be available the second week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

May-August 1991

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1986 = 100) are now available for the period of May to August 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The August 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available at the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Department Store Sales and Stocks, March 1991.

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$14.40/\$144.00; United States: US\$17.30/US\$173.00; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202.00).

Touriscope - International Travel, April-June 1991.

Catalogue number 66-001

(Canada: \$23.50/\$154.00; United States: US\$46.25/US\$185.00; Other Countries: US\$54.00/US\$216.00).

Canadian Crime Statistics, 1990.

Catalogue number 85-205

(Canada: \$39.00; United States: US\$47.00; Other Countries: US\$55.00).

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