

# Newsletter for Communities

August 2014



## In the news

### [Video tutorial: Finding Health Data for your Region](#)



If you work in or are involved with the health care sector in Canada, or just have a healthy interest, you know that it is a dynamic and complex field that needs careful planning and reliable data.

How to focus on the right area to meet clinical needs? How to provide intelligent planning for community-based facilities and services from a municipal government perspective? It all begins with looking at the facts, and by getting perspective through

comparative data. And that's where our newest video, [Finding Health Data for your Region](#) can help.

Statistics Canada conducts a number of health surveys and provides a very broad range of reliable data on health – for all regions of the country.

This short tutorial will show you some basics on how to find health data, and how to put it to work so you can get the answers you need. Check it out on our [website](#), or our [YouTube channel](#).

### [Police-reported crime statistics, 2013](#)



Both the Crime Severity Index (CSI) and the police-reported crime rate decreased in 2013, continuing a longer-term downward trend. With the exception of Yukon and Newfoundland and Labrador, declines in the volume and severity of police-reported crime were reported across all provinces and territories, as well as in virtually all census metropolitan areas.

While almost all offences decreased in 2013, the overall drop in the severity of crime was largely due to declines in breaking and entering, robbery, theft of \$5,000 or under and mischief.

Among violent offences, a large drop in robbery drove the overall decline in the seriousness of violent crime. Additionally, there were fewer homicides and attempted murders recorded in 2013, resulting in the lowest homicide rate and attempted murder rate in over 40 years. While almost all violent offences declined in 2013, extortion, aggravated sexual assault (level 3) and sexual violations against children were among the few offences to record an increase.

The youth CSI continued to decline in 2013, with decreases recorded in all provinces and territories, with the exception of Yukon. While declines were seen in the majority of offences, the rate of youth accused of homicide increased from 2012.

### [Life After Service Survey](#)



The Life After Service Survey is a national survey that sheds light on the transition experience from military to civilian life of Regular Force Veterans, Reserve Force Class A/B Veterans and Reserve Force Class C Veterans, who were released from service between 1998 and 2012. The survey provides a picture of their general and mental health, chronic conditions, labour force participation and use of health care.

The survey was conducted by Statistics Canada on behalf of Veterans Affairs Canada and the Department of National Defence.

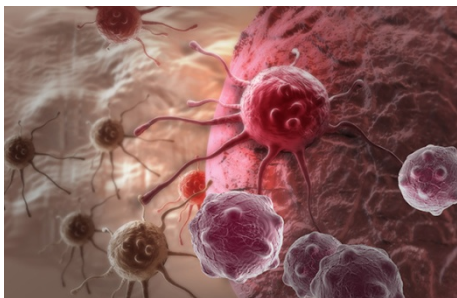
A summary of the report *Health and Well-being of Canadian Armed Forces Veterans: Findings from the 2013 Life After Service Survey* is available on the [Reports](#) page of the [Veterans Affairs Canada](#) website.

The study, *Pre- and Post-Release Income: Life After Service Studies*, analyzes the pre- and post-military incomes of Canadian military personnel who were released from service between 1998 and 2011. It was prepared by staff from Veterans Affairs Canada, the Department of National Defence and Statistics Canada.

It includes an analysis of the income of 51,990 Regular Force Veterans (released between 1998 and 2011), 15,596 Class A/B Reservists and 3,185 Class C Reservists (released between 2003 and 2011), including total income and earnings, rates of receiving Employment Insurance and Social Assistance or Guaranteed Income Supplement, and the prevalence of low income.

A summary of the report *Pre- and Post-Release Income: Life After Service Studies* is available on the [Reports](#) page of the [Veterans Affairs Canada](#) website.

### [Cancer incidence in Canada, 2010](#)



About 170,000 new cases of cancer were diagnosed in Canada in 2010, which translates to an incidence rate of almost 500 cases per 100,000 people. Although this is an 11.1% increase compared with a decade earlier, the age-standardized incidence rate, which controls for aging in the population, has actually decreased by 3.4% to 391.1 cancers per 100,000 people.

In 2010, the five most commonly diagnosed cancers continued to be lung (13.7% of all new cases), breast (13.5%), prostate (12.9%), colorectal (12.4%) and bladder (4.2%). These five cancers combined account for over half of all new cancers. The most commonly diagnosed cancers among males were prostate (25.3% of new cases), lung (14.2%), colorectal (13.1%), bladder (6.3%) and non-Hodgkin lymphoma (4.3%). Among females the list included breast (27.3%), lung (13.1%), colorectal (11.6%), uterine (6.1%) and thyroid (4.7%).

### [Study: Ninety years of change in life expectancy, 1921 to 2011](#)

In 2011, Canadians lived an average of 81.7 years, an increase of almost 25 years since 1921.

Dividing the study timeframe into 30-year periods shows that the gains in life expectancy are slowing down. Life expectancy at birth rose more rapidly between 1921 and 1951 (+11.3 years) than between 1951 and 1981 (+7.1 years), or between 1981 and 2011 (+6.2 years).

### [Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012](#)



The Canadian Survey on Disability is a national survey of Canadians aged 15 and over whose everyday activities are limited because of a long-term condition or health-related problem.

Data from the 2012 Canadian Survey on Disability are now available on [CANSIM](#).

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### Visit the Stay Connected portal on Statistics Canada website



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### Questions or comments?

Please contact our communications staff in your region:

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## ABOUT THE NEWSLETTER FOR COMMUNITIES

Municipalities and community organizations have specific information needs. Statistics Canada's Community Outreach Program is dedicated to serving you with this free newsletter, as well as with ongoing learning and sharing activities.

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Subscribe to our newsletter through the new My StatCan portal to learn about:

- Upcoming events and activities that will help you get the most from Statistics Canada data.

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