



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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2001 Census cumulative electronic profiles and topic-based tabulations (various levels of geography)

Some cumulative electronic profiles, as well as additional topic-based tabulations for "language use at work" and "Canada's workforce: paid work" are now available for various levels of geography.

These profiles and tabulations are available for a fee (costs vary depending on geography level) in Beyond 20/20 format from the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre nearest you.



Releases

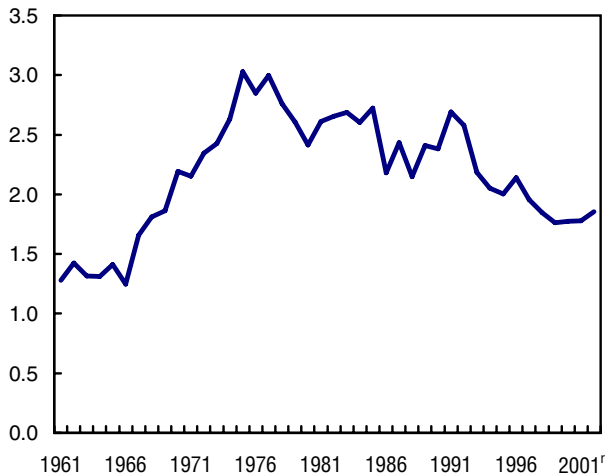
Homicides

2002

Canada's homicide rate increased in 2002 after two years of relative stability. At the same time, the proportion of homicides committed with firearms fell to an all-time low.

Homicide rate, 1961 to 2002

Rate per 100,000 people



^r Revised data.

Police services reported 582 homicides in 2002, 29 more than in 2001. As a result, the national homicide rate climbed 4% to 1.85 homicides for every 100,000 people, compared with 1.78 in 2001.

Just over one-quarter (26%) of homicides were committed with a firearm last year, the lowest proportion since statistics were first collected in 1961. Throughout the 1960s and early 1970s, firearms accounted for 40% to 50% of all homicides. This proportion has generally been decreasing since 1974.

A total of 149 homicides reported in 2002 were committed with firearms, 22 fewer than in 2001. This total represented a rate of 0.47 for every 100,000 people, the lowest since 1966.

Last year's increase in homicides was driven by a large jump in British Columbia, where there were 126 homicides reported in 2002, up

Note to readers

Aggregate statistics on homicide for 2002 were originally released in The Daily on July 24, 2003, as part of a wide-ranging report on crime. This report represents a more detailed analysis of the homicide data.

The Criminal Code defines homicide as first-degree murder, second-degree murder, manslaughter or infanticide. Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide, and accidental or justifiable homicide are not included.

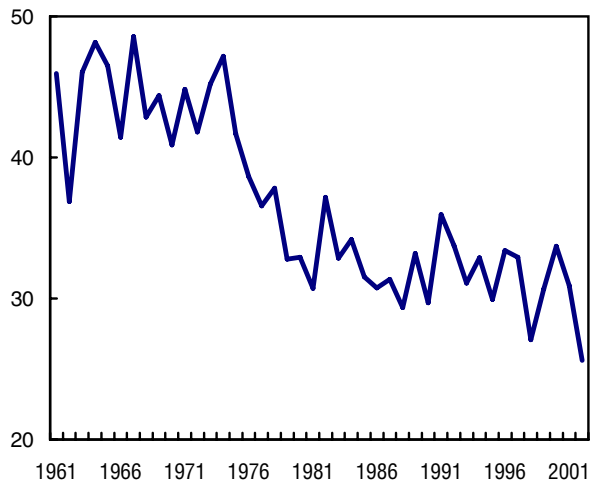
from 84 in 2001. Contributing to the increase in British Columbia were 15 homicides of missing women that occurred in previous years in Port Coquitlam and that were reported by police in 2002.

Canada's homicide rate had stabilized in 2000 and 2001, after having generally decreased since the mid-1970s. The 2002 rate was similar to that of Australia and France and was one-third that of the United States.

Overall, stabbings were the most common method (31%) of committing homicide in 2002, followed by shootings (26%), beatings (21%) and strangulation or suffocation (11%).

Shootings as a percentage of all homicides, 1961 to 2002

%



Handguns account for two-thirds of firearm homicides

Handguns accounted for two-thirds of the 149 firearm homicides in 2002, up from about one-half during the 1990s and one-third prior to 1990. The 98 homicides committed with a handgun last year were consistent with the annual average over the past decade.

There has been a declining trend in the use of rifles and shotguns; they now account for only one-quarter of all firearm homicides. A total of 37 homicides were committed with a rifle or shotgun in 2002, substantially fewer than the previous 10-year average of 67. The remaining 14 firearm homicides were committed with other types of firearms.

Of all the handguns used to commit homicide that were recovered by police since 1997, about three-quarters (72%) were not registered. Where ownership could be determined by police, the handgun was owned by the accused in 49% of these homicides and by the victim in 3%; the majority of the remaining handguns were stolen or borrowed.

Drop in gang-related killings

For a second consecutive year, gang-related homicides dropped substantially. There were 45 gang-related homicides in 2002, 16 fewer than in 2001 and 27 fewer than the peak of 72 in 2000. Most of the drop over the past two years has been a result of a large decrease in the province of Quebec.

Part of the national decrease in the use of firearms to commit homicide was related to the decline in gang-related killings. Gang-related homicides are more than twice as likely to involve firearms as those not involving gangs.

Victims of gang-related homicide by region

	1998	1999	2000	2001 ^r	2002
Canada	51	45	72	61	45
Atlantic	1	0	4	0	0
Quebec	31	30	38	23	6
Ontario	6	5	11	19	19
Prairies	6	5	9	9	13
British Columbia	7	5	10	10	7
Territories	0	0	0	0	0

^r Revised data.

Most homicides committed by an acquaintance or a family member

As has been the case in the past, most homicides were committed by someone known to the victim.

In 2002, 44% of reported homicides were perpetrated by an acquaintance, 40% by a family member and 15% by a stranger. Among the 200 victims

killed by an acquaintance, 100 were killed by a casual acquaintance, 37 by someone known to them through a criminal relationship such as drug dealing and prostitution, 29 by a close friend, and 34 by another type of acquaintance.

Almost half of the 182 victims killed by a family member were killed by their spouse. Of the 84 spousal homicides in 2002, 67 were women killed by their husbands, 16 were men killed by their wives, and one was killed by a same-sex partner.

The spousal homicide rate dropped 3%, following a 25% increase in 2001. Despite annual fluctuations, the spousal homicide rate has generally been declining since the mid-1970s for both men and women.

Including homicides committed by current or ex-boyfriends or girlfriends, 44% of all female victims and 8% of all male victims were killed by someone with whom they had a relationship at one point in time, either through marriage or dating.

Though there were 15 more people killed by a stranger in 2002 than in 2001, the 69 victims equalled the average number killed by a stranger over the past 10 years.

Men are more likely to be killed by a stranger than women. In 2002, 1 in 5 male victims were killed by a stranger, compared with 1 in 14 female victims.

Most people involved in homicide have a previous criminal record

Almost two-thirds of the 523 people accused of committing homicide in 2002 had a criminal record.

Of those with a criminal record, three-quarters had been previously convicted of a violent offence, including 8 for homicide. One-half of all homicide victims aged 12 and over also had a criminal record.

Consistent with previous years, men accounted for 9 in 10 accused, and about two-thirds of all homicide victims. Slightly more than half of all victims and accused were aged between 18 and 39.

Men involved in homicide tended to be younger than women in the case of both victims and accused. The peak age group for men involved in homicide last year was 18 to 24, compared with 25 to 29 for women.

A total of 42 youths aged 12 to 17 were charged with homicide, 12 more than in 2001. Despite this increase, the number of youths charged was still lower than the previous 10-year average of 50.

The rate of youths charged with homicide (1.7 per 100,000 youth) in 2002 was much lower than the peak rate of 4.8 for those aged 18 to 24.

Homicide rates higher in the west

As has been the case historically, homicide rates generally increased from east to west in 2002. Manitoba

reported the highest rate among the provinces for the third year in a row, followed by British Columbia and Saskatchewan. The lowest rates were recorded in the Atlantic provinces.

Outside of British Columbia most provinces remained relatively stable or showed a slight increase in homicides. The only large drop occurred in Quebec (-16%), which had 22 fewer homicides than in 2001. Most of this decline was due to a large drop in the number of gang-related homicides. Quebec's rate of 1.58 homicides for every 100,000 people was its lowest since 1968.

Winnipeg, with 23 homicides, and Saskatoon, with 8 homicides, each reported a homicide rate of 3.41, the highest among census metropolitan areas. Vancouver with 69 homicides was the only other census metropolitan area with a rate above 3 (3.26).

Although Toronto had the most homicides (90), its homicide rate (1.80) was still slightly below the national

rate of 1.85. Oshawa was the only census metropolitan area not to have a homicide in 2002.

Available on CANSIM: tables 253-0001 to 253-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3315.

The publication *Juristat: Homicide in Canada, 2002*, Vol. 23, no. 8 (85-002-XIE20030088421, \$8/\$70; 85-002-XPE20030088421, \$10/\$93) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Homicides by province or territory

	2001 ^r		2002		Average from 1992 to 2001	
	Number of victims	Rate ¹	Number of victims	Rate ¹	Number of victims	Rate ¹
Canada	553	1.78	582	1.85	596	2.01
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	0.19	2	0.38	5	0.86
Prince Edward Island	2	1.44	1	0.71	2	1.50
Nova Scotia	9	0.95	9	0.95	18	1.92
New Brunswick	8	1.06	9	1.19	10	1.33
Quebec	140	1.89	118	1.58	144	1.97
Ontario	170	1.43	178	1.47	182	1.63
Manitoba	34	2.96	36	3.13	32	2.78
Saskatchewan	27	2.65	27	2.67	26	2.59
Alberta	70	2.29	70	2.25	64	2.25
British Columbia ²	84	2.05	126	3.04	109	2.84
Yukon	1	3.31	0	0.00	2	5.52
Northwest Territories	4	9.70	4	9.66	5	9.24
Nunavut	3	10.67	2	6.97	3	9.67

^r Revised data.

¹ Rates are calculated per 100,000 people.

² Part of the increase in 2002 is a result of 15 homicides that occurred in Port Coquitlam in previous years and that were reported by police in 2002. Homicide counts reflect the year in which police file the report.

Homicides by census metropolitan area

	2001 ^r			2002			Average from 1992 to 2001	
	Population	Number of victims	Rate ¹	Population	Number of victims	Rate ¹	Number of victims	Rate ¹
Population 500,000 or more								
Toronto	4,864,286	78	1.60	4,987,556	90	1.80	78	1.74
Montréal	3,491,167	78	2.23	3,524,313	66	1.87	80	2.37
Vancouver ²	2,082,039	43	2.07	2,118,504	69	3.26	53	2.78
Calgary	966,654	15	1.55	988,873	15	1.52	17	1.90
Edmonton	956,379	25	2.61	968,950	27	2.79	24	2.62
Ottawa ³	847,526	3	0.35	862,835	8	0.93	11	1.37
Québec	684,058	5	0.73	679,889	3	0.44	10	1.46
Winnipeg	673,218	19	2.82	674,188	23	3.41	18	2.70
Hamilton	653,986	13	1.99	659,539	13	1.97	12	1.80
Total	15,219,313	279	1.83	15,464,647	314	2.03	302	2.08
Population 250,000 to 499,999								
Kitchener	456,218	6	1.32	463,222	3	0.65	5	1.08
St. Catharines–Niagara	425,688	5	1.17	426,450	8	1.88	6	1.14
London	380,190	6	1.58	381,508	4	1.05	5	1.28
Halifax	370,641	3	0.81	374,624	5	1.33	8	2.22
Windsor	319,477	3	0.94	324,519	7	2.16	7	2.21
Victoria	318,723	4	1.26	321,064	3	0.93	7	2.11
Oshawa	304,592	1	0.33	310,027	0	0.00	3	1.07
Gatineau ⁴	266,347	2	0.75	271,197	6	2.21	3	1.34
Total	2,841,876	30	1.06	2,872,611	36	1.25	42	1.56
Population 100,000 to 249,999								
Saskatoon	233,798	1	0.43	234,267	8	3.41	6	2.53
Regina	201,554	7	3.47	200,417	4	2.00	5	2.56
St. John's	175,530	1	0.57	176,619	1	0.57	2	1.30
Sudbury	160,401	5	3.12	159,316	2	1.26	4	2.13
Saguenay	143,610	1	0.70	150,447	1	0.66	1	0.75
Sherbrooke	145,252	0	0.00	146,501	1	0.68	2	1.21
Saint John	146,369	1	0.68	146,140	2	1.37	2	1.57
Trois-Rivières	145,597	1	0.69	145,447	2	1.38	2	1.26
Thunder Bay	127,128	3	2.36	126,239	1	0.79	4	2.87
Total	1,479,239	20	1.35	1,485,393	22	1.48	29	1.80
Census metropolitan area total	19,540,428	329	1.68	19,822,651	372	1.88	372	2.00
Population less than 100,000	11,570,137	224	1.94	11,591,339	210	1.81	224	1.99
Canada	31,110,565	553	1.78	31,413,990	582	1.85	596	2.00

^r Revised data.

¹ Rates are calculated per 100,000 people.

² Part of the increase in 2002 is a result of 15 homicides that occurred in Port Coquitlam in previous years and that were reported by police in 2002. Homicide counts reflect the year in which police file the report.

³ Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

⁴ Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

August 2003

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

The August 2003 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation*, Vol. 55, no. 8 (44-004-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Refined petroleum products

July 2003 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for July. Other selected data about these products are also available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Energy, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases

March 2003

Data on the supply and demand for natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases are now available for March.

Available on CANSIM: table 132-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 7524.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

January 2003

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for January.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, August 2003, Vol. 55, no. 8
Catalogue number **44-004-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

Juristat: Homicide in Canada, 2002, Vol. 23, no. 8
Catalogue number **85-002-XPE20030088421**
(\$10/\$93).

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, October 2003
Catalogue number **62-013-XIE**
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Juristat: Homicide in Canada, 2002, Vol. 23, no. 8
Catalogue number **85-002-XIE20030088421** (\$8/\$70).

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The Daily
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 9, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, 65% of Canadians took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Steel primary forms - weekly data	Week ending August 30, 2003 Week ending September 6, 2003 Week ending September 13, 2003 Week ending September 20, 2003	September 9, 2003 September 15, 2003 September 22, 2003 September 29, 2003
Steel wire and specified wire products	July 2003	September 18, 2003
Stocks of frozen and chilled meats	September 2003	September 25, 2003
Stocks of frozen poultry meat	September 1, 2003	September 18, 2003
Stocks of grain	As of July 31, 2003	September 8, 2003
Travel between Canada and other countries	July 2003	September 24, 2003
Travel between Canada and other countries: New release date	July 2003 July 2003	September 17, 2003 September 18, 2003
Travel-log		September 9, 2003
Wholesale trade	July 2003	September 19, 2003
Working hours in Canada and the United States	1979 to 2000	September 11, 2003

Index: September 2003

Subject	Reference period	Release date
World trade analyzer	2001	September 3, 2003