

# The Daily

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## Statistics Canada

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#### **Homicide in Canada, 2009**

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Police reported 610 homicides during 2009, virtually unchanged from 2008. The number of gang-related homicides declined by 10% from the year before, but still accounted for 1 in 5 homicides in 2009.

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## Releases

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### Homicide in Canada

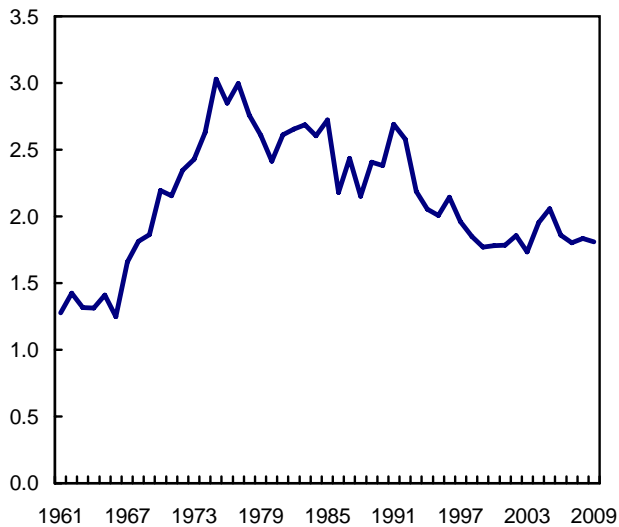
2009

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#### Homicide rates peaked in mid-1970s

rate per 100,000 population



After peaking in the mid-1970s, the national homicide rate per 100,000 population generally declined until 1999 and has been relatively stable since.

In 2009, homicide victims were most likely to be stabbed. Police reported 210 homicides committed by stabbing, 179 by shooting, 116 by beating and 43 by strangulation or suffocation. About two-thirds of the firearm homicides were committed with a handgun.

As in previous years, the large majority of victims knew their killer. Of the 454 homicides that were solved by police in 2009, 14% were killed by a spouse, 19% by another family member, 39% by an acquaintance, 9% by someone known to them through a criminal relationship and 18% by a stranger.

Provincially, Manitoba had the highest homicide rate for the third consecutive year, followed by Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Alberta. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest rates.

Among census metropolitan areas (CMAs), Abbotsford–Mission had the highest homicide rate for the second straight year, followed by Thunder Bay and Winnipeg.

In 2009, 78 youth aged 12 to 17 were accused of committing homicide, 23 more than in 2008. It was the second highest rate per 100,000 youth in over 30 years.

#### Decline in gang-related homicides

Police reported 124 gang-related homicides in 2009, 14 fewer than in 2008. This decline was due mainly to a decrease in Alberta, where gang-related homicides dropped from 35 in 2008 to 13 in 2009.

Among the 10 largest CMAs, Winnipeg had the highest rate of gang-related homicides, followed by Vancouver. Police reported 30 gang-related homicides in Toronto, the most of any CMA. However, taking population into account, Toronto's rate per 100,000 population was third highest.

#### Firearm homicides down

Police reported 179 homicides committed with a firearm in 2009, 21 fewer than in 2008. In terms of rates, this was a 12% decline, reversing an upward trend recorded between 2002 and 2008. Prior to 2002, rates of firearm homicides had been declining since the mid-1970s.

Of the 179 firearm homicides, 112 involved handguns, 29 involved a rifle or shotgun and 14 a sawed-off rifle or shotgun. Declines were reported in all three of these categories in 2009.

Among the 10 largest CMAs, Vancouver and Toronto reported the highest rates of homicides committed with a firearm in 2009. Handguns remained the most common type of firearm involved in homicides in major metropolitan areas.

#### Two-thirds of recovered firearms not registered

Between 2005 and 2009, police recovered 253 firearms that were used to commit homicide where the registration status with the Canadian Firearms Registry could be determined.

Of these, 31% were registered and 69% were not registered. Of the firearms that were registered, 67% were rifles or shotguns, 22% were handguns and 12% were sawed-off rifles or shotguns.

Also during this five-year period, police were able to determine the ownership of the firearm in 212 homicide incidents. Of these, 49% were owned by the accused, 8% by the victim and 43% by another person.

### Slight increase in spousal homicides

Police reported 65 spousal homicides in 2009, 3 more than in 2008. Despite this increase, the rate of spousal homicide has generally been declining since the mid-1970s.

Women continue to be about three times more likely to be victims of spousal homicide than men. In 2009, 49 women were killed by a current or former spouse, 4 more than in 2008, while 15 men were killed by a spouse, 2 fewer than in 2008. In addition, there was 1 same-sex spousal homicide.

Also, women continue to be more at risk than men of being killed by an ex-spouse. In 2009, 14 of the 49 female spousal victims were killed by a separated or divorced spouse, compared with 2 of the 15 male victims.

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

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3315.**

The *Juristat* article "Homicide in Canada, 2009", Vol. 30, no. 3 (85-002-X, free), is now available. From the *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 Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

### Homicides by census metropolitan area

Census metropolitan area	2009	
	number	rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>500,000 and over population</b>		
Winnipeg	32	4.15
Vancouver	61	2.62
Edmonton	30	2.58
Calgary	24	1.95
Toronto	90	1.61
Hamilton	9	1.26
Montréal	44	1.15
Ottawa <sup>2</sup>	10	1.08
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	4	0.77
Québec	2	0.27
<b>100,000 to less than 500,000 population</b>		
Abbotsford–Mission	9	5.22
Thunder Bay	6	5.01
Saguenay	5	3.44
Halifax	12	3.01
Kingston	4	2.52
Greater Sudbury	4	2.43
Saskatoon	6	2.26
Trois-Rivières	3	2.02
Regina	4	1.88
Kelowna	3	1.68
Windsor	5	1.51
Moncton	2	1.49
Brantford	2	1.44
St. Catharines–Niagara	5	1.13
Victoria	3	0.85
Peterborough	1	0.82
Guelph	1	0.81
Oshawa	3	0.75
Gatineau <sup>3</sup>	2	0.66
London	3	0.61
Sherbrooke	1	0.54
Barrie	1	0.51
St. John's	0	0.00
Saint John	0	0.00

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

2. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

3. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

## Homicides by province and territory

	2009	
	number	rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>1.81</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	0.20
Prince Edward Island	0	0.00
Nova Scotia	15	1.60
New Brunswick	12	1.60
Quebec	88	1.12
Ontario	178	1.36
Manitoba	57	4.66
Saskatchewan	36	3.49
Alberta	95	2.58
British Columbia	118	2.65
Yukon	2	5.94
Northwest Territories	2	4.60
Nunavut	6	18.64

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.



## Adult correctional services

2008/2009

In 2008/2009, almost 371,800 adults were admitted to some form of correctional service program in Canada, virtually unchanged from the previous year.

About 41%, or slightly more than 152,800 admissions, were to remand, which is detention while awaiting trial or sentencing. An additional 23% were put on probation and 22% were admitted to provincial or territorial sentenced custody. The remainder were admitted to other temporary detention, conditional sentences, provincial parole boards (available in Ontario and Quebec), or to a federal correction program.

Of total admissions, the vast majority, roughly 355,400 or 96%, were admitted to provincial or territorial programs.

Just over 8,300 adults were admitted to federal sentenced custody in 2008/2009, down from about 8,600 the year before. An additional 8,000 adults were placed on federal conditional releases into the community. Offenders sentenced to two years or more are the responsibility of federal corrections.

Beginning in the 1980s, there was a shift in the composition of adults held in provincial and territorial custody. The number of adults admitted to remand started to increase, while those admitted to sentenced custody began to fall. In 2008/2009, 6 in 10 admissions to provincial and territorial custody were to remand.

In 2008/2009, operating costs of providing correctional services in Canada totalled almost \$3.9 billion, up 7% from the previous year after taking inflation into account. These costs covered provision of correctional services, which includes custodial services, community supervision, headquarters and central services, as well as provincial parole boards and the National Parole Board.

Operating costs rose 6% in the provincial and territorial system and 8% in the federal system. Costs

### Note to readers

*This release is based on an article in Juristat that provides a statistical overview on the characteristics of adults admitted to and released from custody and community services in 2008/2009, as well as the cost of delivery of correctional services.*

*The analysis controls for reporting jurisdictions which may vary depending on the data element being examined. For full information on coverage, consult the Juristat article.*

increased in all jurisdictions except Yukon and Northwest Territories (data are not available for Nunavut).

On average, in 2008/2009, it cost \$323 a day (or about \$117,700 a year) to house a federal inmate, up 6% from the previous year. In the provincial and territorial system, the average cost was \$162 a day (or about \$59,100 a year), up 2%.

Federal costs were higher than provincial and territorial costs because of higher levels of security as well as longer-term specialized programming.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 251-0001 to 251-0003 and 251-0007.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3306.**

The *Juristat* article "Adult correctional services in Canada, 2008/2009", Vol. 30, no. 3 (85-002-X, free), is now available. From the *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 Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

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## Number of admissions to adult correctional services, reporting jurisdictions

Type of admissions	2007/2008	2008/2009	2008/2009	2007/2008 to 2008/2009
	number		distribution %	% change
<b>Custodial supervision</b>				
Provincial and territorial custody, sentenced custody	80,014	80,424	22	1
Remand	154,453	152,823	41	-1
Other temporary detention, provincial and territorial	18,366	18,164	5	-1
Total provincial and territorial custody	<b>252,833</b>	<b>251,411</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-1</b>
Federal custody, sentenced	8,594	8,323	2	-3
<b>Total custodial supervision</b>	<b>261,427</b>	<b>259,734</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>Community supervision</b>				
Probation	82,142	84,281	23	3
Provincial parole	1,373	1,333	0	-3
Conditional sentences	17,620	18,404	5	4
<b>Total provincial and territorial community supervision</b>	<b>101,135</b>	<b>104,018</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>
Community releases (Correctional Service of Canada) <sup>1</sup>	7,833	8,016	2	2
<b>Total community supervision</b>	<b>108,968</b>	<b>112,034</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total correctional services</b>	<b>370,395</b>	<b>371,768</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>

1. This category represents movement from federal custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial and territorial and federal offenders released on day parole or full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded.

**Note:** Due to missing data Nunavut and the Northwest Territories have been excluded. Prior to 2008/2009, other temporary detention in British Columbia was captured under sentenced custody.

## Institutional and average daily cost of persons in provincial, territorial and federal custody

	Average daily custodial count (actual-in)	Average daily expenditures	Average daily inmate cost <sup>1</sup>	Average daily expenditures	Average daily inmate cost <sup>1</sup>	
		current dollars		constant dollars 2002/2003		
Type of custody	number	\$ thousands	\$	\$ thousands	\$	% change from the previous year
Provincial and territorial custody						
1999/2000	18,492	879,731	129.97	951,585	140.58	...
2000/2001	18,646	906,839	133.25	954,687	140.28	-0.2
2001/2002	19,099	934,413	134.05	962,336	138.05	-1.6
2002/2003	19,516	1,009,578	141.73	1,009,578	141.73	2.7
2003/2004	19,204	991,802	141.11	973,584	138.52	-2.3
2004/2005	19,653	1,075,185	149.88	1,033,114	144.02	4.0
2005/2006	20,736	1,134,384	149.88	1,065,769	140.81	-2.2
2006/2007	22,320	1,203,201	147.69	1,109,711	136.21	-3.3
2007/2008	22,919	1,300,132	155.00	1,174,116	139.98	2.8
2008/2009	23,635	1,397,731	161.80	1,234,681	142.93	2.1
Federal custody						
1999/2000	12,887	...	...	...	...	...
2000/2001	12,642	...	...	...	...	...
2001/2002	12,639	1,085,277	235.25	1,117,709	242.28	...
2002/2003	12,602	1,099,525	239.05	1,099,525	239.05	-1.3
2003/2004	12,379	1,111,239	245.26	1,090,827	240.75	0.7
2004/2005	12,301	1,163,100	259.05	1,117,589	248.91	3.4
2005/2006	12,582	1,194,500	260.11	1,122,249	244.37	-1.8
2006/2007	12,935	1,294,842	274.27	1,194,232	252.95	3.5
2007/2008	13,304	1,453,771	298.56	1,312,864	269.62	6.6
2008/2009	13,343	1,570,628	322.51	1,387,409	284.89	5.7

... not applicable

1. Daily offender cost is calculated by dividing the operational expenditures by the "total days stay." "Total days stay" is based on average daily (actual-in) counts of inmates multiplied by the number of days in the year. Custodial Services operating costs constitute total operating expenditures for government facilities as well as purchased services related to institutional activities.

**Note:** Due to missing data for some years, data from Prince Edward Island and Nunavut have been excluded for all years.

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## Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

September 2010

Aircraft take-offs and landings at the 93 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations decreased 11.6% in September from September 2009. These airports reported 475,902 movements in September compared with 538,362 movements in September 2009.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.**

A data table with summary information on NAV CANADA towers is available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

The September 2010 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)* (51-007-X, free) is now available from *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; [transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## Police officers murdered in the line of duty 1961 to 2009

The *Juristat* article "Police officers murdered in the line of duty, 1961 to 2009" is now available.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3315.**

The *Juristat* article "Police officers murdered in the line of duty, 1961 to 2009," Vol. 30, no. 3 (85-002-X, free), is now available. From the *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 Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

## Air fare

Third quarter 2009

Fare Basis Survey data are now available for the third quarter of 2009. The survey covers Air Canada, Jazz, Air Canada's Canadian regional code-share partners, Air Transat and WestJet.

**Available on CANSIM: table 401-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2708.**

Data tables are available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; [transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## New products and studies

**Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA  
Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141),  
September 2010**  
Catalogue number **51-007-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Industry Price Indexes, August 2010, Vol. 36, no. 8**  
Catalogue number **62-011-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Juristat, Vol. 30, no. 3**  
Catalogue number **85-002-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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