

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Homicide in Canada, 2010

2

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Study: Delayed retirement, 2010

5

A 50-year-old worker in 2008 could expect to stay in the labour force 3.5 years longer than in the mid-1990s, according to an indicator that tracks the retirement behaviour of Canadians.

Railway carloadings, August 2011

7

Spending on research and development in the higher education sector, 2009/2010

7

Production and disposition of tobacco products, September 2011

8

New products and studies

9



Releases

Homicide in Canada

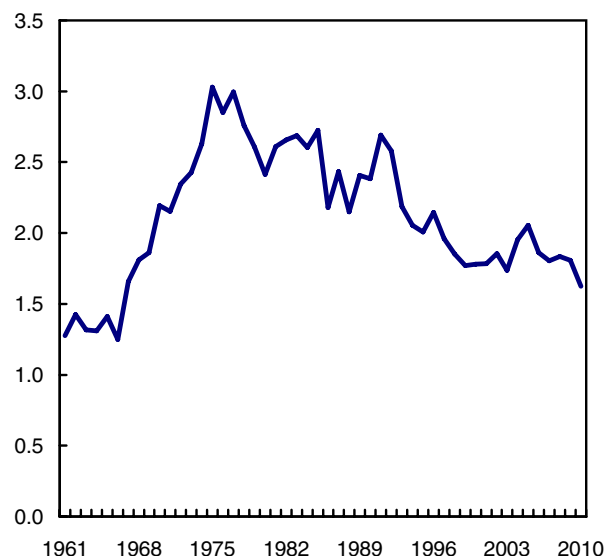
2010

In 2010, police reported 554 homicides in Canada, 56 fewer than the year before. This decline follows a decade of relative stability. The homicide rate fell to 1.62 for every 100,000 population, its lowest level since 1966.

The overall drop in homicides was driven largely by fewer incidents in the western provinces. With 35 fewer homicides in 2010 than in 2009, the rate in British Columbia fell to its lowest point since the mid-1960s. Police in Alberta reported 18 fewer homicides, while those in Manitoba reported 12 fewer.

Homicides in Canada

rate per 100,000 population



Despite declines, the highest rates of homicide in 2010 were in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Homicide rates have been generally higher in the western provinces and northern territories than in the eastern part of the country for many decades.

Police in several of the nation's largest census metropolitan areas reported substantially fewer homicides in 2010. The homicide rate in Vancouver,

with 25 fewer killings, fell 42% to its lowest level since data in metropolitan areas became available in 1981.

Thunder Bay recorded the highest homicide rate for the second year in a row. The next highest rates were in Saskatoon and Regina.

Further decline in firearm homicides

Police reported 170 homicides with a firearm in 2010, down from 180 the year before. This is consistent with a general decline in firearm-related homicides seen over the past three decades.

Much of the decline in firearm-related homicides since the early 1980s can be attributed to a decrease in homicides involving rifles or shotguns. Rates of homicide involving rifles or shotguns in 2010 were about one-fifth of those seen 30 years ago.

Handguns accounted for 64% of homicides committed with a firearm in 2010, while rifles or shotguns accounted for 23%. Other firearms such as sawed-off shotguns, automatic firearms or other firearm-like weapons represented the remainder.

In 2010, one-half of all homicides in Toronto were committed with a firearm, compared with 44% in Vancouver and 33% in Montréal.

Stabbings (31%) were nearly as common in 2010 as shootings (32%). Another 22% of homicides involved beatings and 8% were by strangulation or suffocation. The remaining homicides used other means such as motor vehicles, fire and poisoning.

Gang-related homicides down for second year in a row

In 2010, 94 homicides were considered by police to be gang related, down from 124 in 2009 and the second annual decline. Gang-related homicides reached a record high of 138 in 2008.

Despite these recent declines, the rate of gang-related homicide has generally been increasing in all provinces since collection of this information began in 1991. The only exception is in Quebec, where gang-related homicide was at its highest in 2000.

About three-quarters of gang-related homicides were committed with a firearm. In addition, the motive of about 6 in 10 gang-related homicides was the settling of accounts.

Intimate partner homicides remain stable

In recent years, the number of intimate partner homicides, including spousal homicides, has been relatively stable. In 2010, there were 89 victims of homicide by an intimate partner, 1 more than the number reported in 2009.

In 2010, common-law spouses accounted for 45% of homicides committed by an intimate partner, followed by legal spouses and dating partners, both at 28%.

This was a considerable shift from the previous 10-year period when the largest share of people accused of killing an intimate partner was legal spouses, at 42%.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3315.

The *Juristat* article "Homicide in Canada, 2010" (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.

Homicides by province and territory

	2009		2010		Average 2000 to 2009	
	number	rate ¹	number	rate ¹	number	rate ¹
Canada	610	1.8	554	1.6	594	1.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	0.2	4	0.8	4	0.8
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
Nova Scotia	15	1.6	21	2.2	13	1.4
New Brunswick	12	1.6	9	1.2	8	1.1
Quebec	88	1.1	84	1.1	108	1.4
Ontario	178	1.4	189	1.4	184	1.5
Manitoba	57	4.7	45	3.6	45	3.8
Saskatchewan	36	3.5	34	3.3	34	3.4
Alberta	95	2.6	77	2.1	85	2.6
British Columbia	118	2.6	83	1.8	103	2.5
Yukon	2	5.9	1	2.9	2	6.0
Northwest Territories	2	4.6	1	2.3	2	5.6
Nunavut	6	18.6	6	18.1	4	12.0

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

Homicides by census metropolitan area

Census metropolitan area	2009		2010		2000 to 2009	
	number	rate ¹	number	rate ¹	average number	rate ¹
Thunder Bay	6	5.0	5	4.2	2	1.5
Saskatoon	6	2.3	10	3.7	7	2.8
Regina	4	1.9	8	3.7	7	3.7
Winnipeg	32	4.2	22	2.8	25	3.5
Halifax	12	3.0	11	2.7	7	1.9
Edmonton	30	2.6	32	2.7	32	3.0
Greater Sudbury	4	2.4	4	2.4	2	1.4
Abbotsford–Mission ²	9	5.2	4	2.3	5	3.1
Moncton ³	2	1.5	3	2.2	1	1.0
Saint John	0	0.0	2	1.9	1	0.8
Kingston ²	4	2.5	3	1.9	3	1.7
London	3	0.6	9	1.8	6	1.2
Kelowna ³	3	1.7	3	1.7	4	2.2
Hamilton	9	1.3	12	1.7	10	1.4
Peterborough ³	1	0.8	2	1.6	1	0.6
Oshawa	3	0.8	6	1.5	3	0.8
Vancouver	61	2.6	36	1.5	54	2.5
Toronto	90	1.6	80	1.4	95	1.8
Victoria	3	0.9	5	1.4	4	1.3
Ottawa ⁴	10	1.1	13	1.4	10	1.2
Montréal	44	1.2	49	1.3	59	1.6
Calgary	24	2.0	15	1.2	22	2.1
St. John's	0	0.0	2	1.1	1	0.7
Barrie ³	1	0.5	2	1.0	2	1.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	5	1.1	4	0.9	6	1.4
Québec	2	0.3	6	0.8	5	0.7
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	4	0.8	4	0.8	5	1.0
Brantford ³	2	1.4	1	0.7	2	1.3
Sherbrooke	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.6
Gatineau ⁵	2	0.7	1	0.3	3	1.2
Saguenay	5	3.5	0	0.0	2	1.0
Windsor	5	1.5	0	0.0	6	1.7
Trois-Rivières	3	2.0	0	0.0	2	1.1
Guelph ³	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

2. Abbotsford–Mission and Kingston became census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in 2001. Average number and rate are calculated from 2001 to 2009.

3. Moncton, Kelowna, Peterborough, Barrie, Brantford and Guelph became CMAs in 2006. Average number and rate are calculated from 2006 to 2009.

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

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



Study: Delayed retirement

2010

A 50-year-old worker in 2008 could expect to stay in the labour force 3.5 years longer than in the mid-1990s, according to an indicator that tracks the retirement behaviour of Canadians.

Using Labour Force Survey data, this indicator estimates the number of years a 50-year-old worker can expect to work before retiring, if retirement rates of a given year prevail. Expected working life is estimated using a method similar to that used for calculating life expectancy.

According to the indicator, older workers have been increasingly delaying their retirement since the mid-1990s. This is consistent with the increase in the employment rate of older Canadians that began about the same time.

According to this measure, in 2008, an employed 50-year-old had an expected additional 16 years at work. This is roughly 3.5 years longer than workers of the same age in the mid-1990s, who could expect to work 12.5 more years. The 3.5-year increase was the same for both men and women.

During the 1980s and early 1990s, there was a marked trend toward early retirement prompted by high public-sector deficits and downsizing among private-sector organizations. However, since the mid-1990s, the tide appears to have turned.

From a low of 22% in 1996, the employment rate of individuals 55 and older climbed steadily to 34% in 2010. Their employment rate in 2010 was even higher than in 1976 when it stood at 30.2%.

Employment rate trend for people 55 and over reversed in the mid-1990s



Length of time in retirement

Even though they are delaying their retirement, Canadians are not necessarily spending less time in retirement.

The trend to delayed retirement has had the impact of stabilizing the expected length of retirement. That is because of a similar increase in life expectancy.

The expected length of retirement increased from 1977 to the mid-1990s and has remained relatively stable since. Between 1977 and 1994, the expected time men would spend in retirement increased sharply from 11.2 year to 15.4 years. In 2008, it was 15 years.

The trend for women was similar. Between 1977 and 1996, the estimated years of retirement for women rose from 16.4 to 20.6. In 2008, women would spend 19 years in retirement.

As a percentage of total life expectancy, the expected length of retirement from the age of 50 was about the same in 2008 as it was in 1977.

In 2008, 50-year-old men could expect to spend 48% of their remaining years of life in retirement, compared with 45% in 1977. In 2008, 50-year-old women could expect to spend 55% of their remaining years of life in retirement, nearly identical to the proportion in 1977.

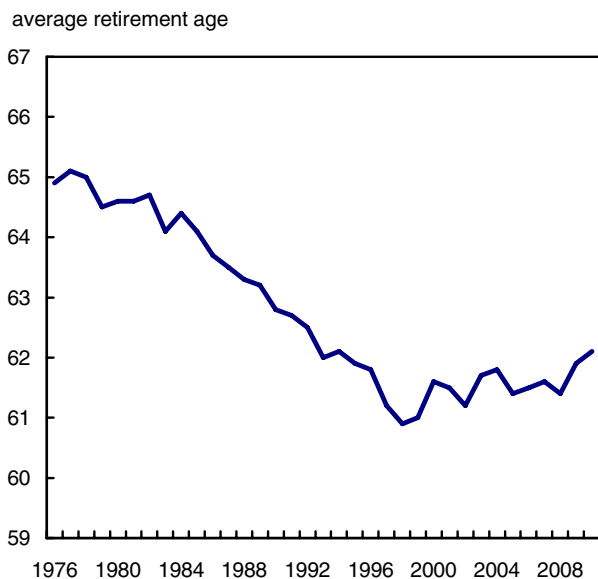
Employment rates

The employment rate of individuals aged 55 and over has increased substantially in recent years. Between 1997 and 2010, the rate went from 30.5% to 39.4% for men and from 15.8% to 28.6% for women.

This strong growth appears at odds with the stability of the average retirement age. Since 2004, it has remained at about 62.

The study shows that average retirement age is relatively insensitive to a trend change towards delayed retirement. Moreover, it is also affected by the age structure of the older workforce. And the age structure is changing rapidly due to the influx of the baby boomers. Thus average retirement age has not accurately reflected recent changes in retirement behaviour.

Average retirement age stable since 2004



Hours of work

Delayed retirement could moderate some of the economic challenges of population aging. However, hours of work must be considered, since a drop of hours could partly offset the impact of an increased expected work life on annual hours and economic growth.

Individuals aged 55 and over reduced their average work week by one hour between 1997 and 2010.

On its own, growth in the 55-and-over population would have increased annual hours by 48% between 1997 and 2010. However, annual hours actually increased by 87% over this period.

Therefore, this study shows that the increase in delayed retirement since the mid-1990s has had a large positive impact on annual hours despite the decrease in average weekly hours.

Note: This article is based on data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) as well as working-life tables calculated using a method similar to the one used for calculating life expectancy. The working-life tables are based on retirement rates calculated using the LFS. In this article, older workers are those aged 55 and over. However, the working-life tables are based on the population aged 50 to 80, since this is the age group covering most retirements. The findings of this study apply to the 10 provinces, since data for the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut are not included.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

The article "Delayed retirement: A new trend?" is now available in the online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 23, no. 4 (75-001-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Diane Galarneau (613-951-4626; fax: 613-951-2869), Labour Statistics Division.

Also available in this edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* is "Unionization 2011," which presents the latest facts and figures on unionization rates in Canada.

For more information on this article, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sharanjit Uppal (613-951-3887; sharanjit.uppal@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

For more information on *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, contact Ted Wannell (613-951-3546; ted.wannell@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Railway carloadings

August 2011 (preliminary)

Total freight traffic carried by Canadian railways rose 10.8% from August 2010 to 27.8 million tonnes in August. The gain was the result of increases in both domestic and international cargo loadings.

The industry's core domestic transportation systems, non-intermodal and intermodal, saw their combined freight loadings rise 8.1% to 24.4 million tonnes in August compared with the same month a year earlier.

Non-intermodal freight loadings, which are typically carried in bulk or loaded in box cars, rose 9.1% from August 2010 to 22.0 million tonnes. The gain was the result of increased traffic in more than half of the commodity classifications carried by the railways. The commodity groups with the largest increases in tonnage were coal, lumber and wood pulp.

Several commodity groups registered decreases in August. Iron ores and concentrates, colza seeds (canola) and other cereal grains posted the largest drops in tonnage.

Intermodal freight loadings edged up 0.1% from a year earlier to 2.4 million tonnes in August. The increase occurred solely on the strength of containerized cargo shipments.

Internationally, traffic received from the United States destined for or passing through Canada rose 34.8% from August 2010 to 3.4 million tonnes, driven primarily by increased loadings of non-intermodal freight.

From a geographic perspective, 56.7% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. For statistical purposes, the Eastern and Western Divisions are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The August 2011 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 88, no. 8 (52-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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;

transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Spending on research and development in the higher education sector

2009/2010

The higher education sector, comprised of universities and affiliated research hospitals, experimental stations and clinics, spent \$11.0 billion on research and development (R&D) in 2009/2010, up 0.8% from 2008/2009. Higher education expenditures on R&D normally account for more than one-third of Canada's gross domestic expenditures on R&D.

Spending on higher education R&D in the natural sciences and engineering rose 0.6% to \$8.8 billion. In the social sciences and humanities, higher education R&D spending increased 1.6% to \$2.2 billion.

In 2009/2010, two-thirds of R&D spending in the higher education sector took place in Ontario and Quebec. These two provinces are generally recognized to have the highest concentration of universities, research hospitals, experimental stations and clinics.

There are six sources of funding for R&D spending in the higher education sector, including the federal government, provincial governments, business enterprises, private non-profit organizations, foreign sources, as well as the higher education institutions themselves. Higher education institutions continued to be the leading source of funding for their R&D performance.

The higher education sector provided \$5.1 billion in self-funding for R&D, up 1.3% over 2008/2009. The higher education sector accounted for 46% of total funding in 2009/2010.

The federal government remained the second largest funding source for higher education R&D, providing \$2.9 billion, a 2.7% increase from a year earlier. This represented 26% of total funding.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5109.

The service bulletin *Science Statistics: Estimates of Research and Development Expenditures in the Higher Education Sector*, Vol. 35, no. 3 (88-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Louise Earl (613-951-2880; louise.earl@statcan.gc.ca) or Cindy Carter (613-951-1856; cindy.carter@statcan.gc.ca), Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division. □

Research and development expenditures in the higher education sector, by funding sector

Funding sector	2008/2009 ¹	2009/2010 ²	2008/2009 to 2009/2010 % change
	\$ millions		
Total	10,926	11,013	0.8
Higher education	5,054	5,121	1.3
Federal government	2,812	2,889	2.7
Provincial governments	1,105	1,042	-5.8
Business enterprises	892	929	4.1
Private non-profit organisations	949	912	-3.9
Foreign	114	121	5.5

1. 2008/2009 data were revised as a result of updated information received after the last publication.

2. At the time of publication, not all 2009/2010 data for the province of Quebec were available. As a result, these missing values were imputed. The 2009/2010 Quebec data will be revised in the next publication.

Note: Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.



Production and disposition of tobacco products

September 2011

Canadian manufacturers produced 1.9 billion cigarettes in September, down 7.5% from the previous month. The total number of cigarettes sold decreased by 7.6% to 1.8 billion and closing inventories increased by 5.1% to 2.5 billion cigarettes in September.

Note: This survey collects data on the production of tobacco products in Canada by Canadian manufacturers and the disposition or sales of this production. It does not collect data on imported tobacco products. Therefore, sales information in this release is not a proxy for domestic consumption of tobacco products.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

The September 2011 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, Vol. 40, no. 9 (32-022-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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



New products and studies

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,
September 2011, Vol. 40, no. 9
Catalogue number 32-022-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Monthly Railway Carloadings, August 2011, Vol. 88,
no. 8
Catalogue number 52-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Retail Trade, August 2011, Vol. 83, no. 8
Catalogue number 63-005-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Winter 2011,
Vol. 23, no. 4
Catalogue number 75-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Juristat
Catalogue number 85-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Science Statistics: Estimates of Research and
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Sector**, 2009/2010, Vol. 35, no. 3
Catalogue number 88-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 29, 2008
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Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008 2
The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.0 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several export commodities compared with a lower base level in the financial account. Energy and investment flows into Canada moved significantly from the acquisition-oriented pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

Foreign employment, earnings and hours, March 2008 7

Study: The year in review for wholesale trade, 2007 9

Public sector employment, first quarter 2008 10

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, April 2008 11

Placement of fishery chicks and turkey poults, April 2008 12

Health Indicators, 2008 12

New products 13

2006 Census profiles

With the inclusion of the income and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profiles is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions.

To obtain these profiles in electronic format (costs vary by different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

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