

The Daily

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Releases

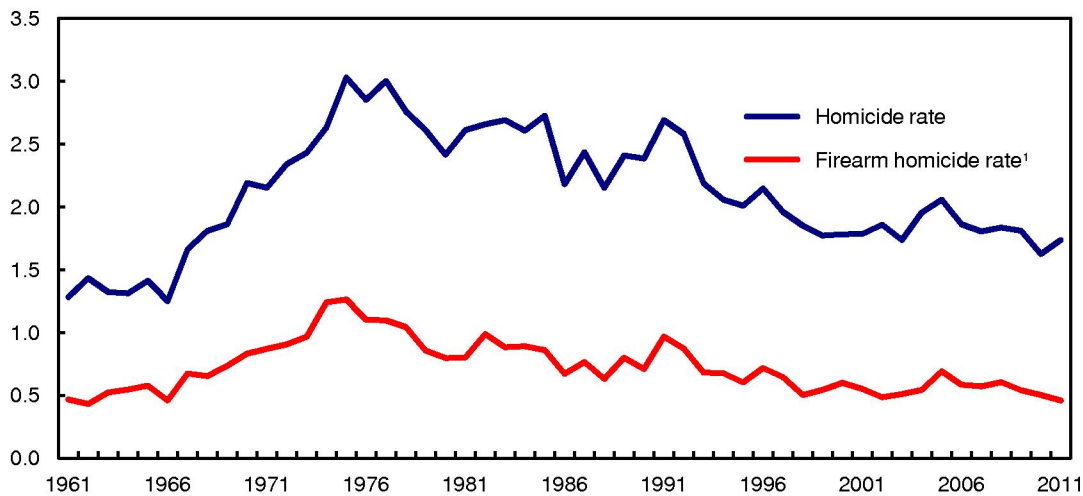
Homicide in Canada, 2011

Police reported 598 homicides in Canada in 2011, 44 more than the year before. This was the first increase in homicides in three years.

The homicide rate was 1.73 per 100,000 population in 2011, 7% higher than the previous year. Despite annual fluctuations, the homicide rate has remained relatively stable over the past decade. Previous to this, it had generally been declining since the mid-1970s.

Chart 1
Homicide and firearm homicide rates, 1961 to 2011

rate per 100,000 population



1. Data on firearm homicides prior to 1974 exclude manslaughter. Manslaughter accounts for about 1 out of 10 homicides.

Most of the increase in 2011 was accounted for by two provinces: Alberta, which had 32 additional homicides, and Quebec, which had 21 more. The homicide rate in Ontario, which had 28 fewer homicides compared with 2010, reached its lowest point since 1966.

Among the provinces, Manitoba reported the highest homicide rate for the fifth year in a row, followed by Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The census metropolitan area (CMA) of Winnipeg, where police reported 39 homicides in 2011, had the highest rate among Canada's CMAs, followed by Halifax and Edmonton. Homicide rates in Winnipeg and Halifax were the highest recorded in those CMAs since data became available for CMAs in 1981.

Lowest rate of firearm homicides in almost 50 years

In 2011, 158 homicides were committed with a firearm, 13 fewer than the previous year. The rate of firearm homicides per 100,000 population has generally been declining since the mid-1970s and, in 2011, reached its lowest point in almost 50 years.

The rate of homicides committed with a handgun has also generally been declining since reaching a peak in 1991. Handguns continue to account for about two-thirds of all firearms used to commit homicide.

An increase in stabbings accounted for virtually the entire increase in homicides in 2011. There were 39 more stabbings in 2011 than in 2010. Overall, stabbings accounted for 35% of homicides, firearms for 27%, beatings for 22% and strangulation for 7%.

Gang-related homicides unchanged in 2011

Police considered 95 homicides to be gang-related in 2011, similar to 2010, but well below the peak of 138 reached in 2008. Gang-related homicides increased steadily from the early 1990s until 2008, before declining in both 2009 and 2010.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported the highest rates of gang-related homicides among the provinces in 2011. Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton reported the highest rates among the CMAs.

Most homicide victims and those accused of homicide are male

The majority of homicide victims and those accused of homicide are male. In 2011, males accounted for 7 in 10 homicide victims and 9 in 10 persons accused of committing homicide.

Homicide victims typically know their killer. Among solved homicides in 2011, almost half (48%) were killed by an acquaintance or friend, one-third (33%) by a family member and 15% by a stranger.

Intimate partner homicides stable in recent years

Police reported 89 homicides involving intimate partners in 2011, including 76 female victims and 13 male victims. This resulted in a rate of 0.26 intimate partner homicides per 100,000 population, similar to the rate in recent years.

Of all intimate partner homicides in 2011, 36% of victims and accused were married, 36% were in a common-law relationship, 26% were in a dating or other intimate relationship and 2% were in a same-sex relationship. These categories include persons in both current and former relationships.

The rate of intimate partner homicides committed against females increased by 19% in 2011, the third increase in four years. However, the rate for male victims declined by almost 50%, reaching its lowest point since data collection began in 1961.

Table 1
Homicides by province and territory

	2010		2011	
	number	rate ¹	number	rate ¹
Canada	554	1.62	598	1.73
Newfoundland and Labrador	4	0.78	4	0.78
Prince Edward Island	0	0.00	1	0.69
Nova Scotia	21	2.22	22	2.33
New Brunswick	9	1.20	8	1.06
Quebec	84	1.06	105	1.32
Ontario	189	1.43	161	1.20
Manitoba	45	3.65	53	4.24
Saskatchewan	34	3.26	38	3.59
Alberta	77	2.07	109	2.88
British Columbia	83	1.83	87	1.90
Yukon	1	2.89	0	0.00
Northwest Territories	1	2.28	3	6.87
Nunavut	6	18.27	7	21.01

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

Table 2
Homicides by census metropolitan area

	2010		2011	
	number	rate ¹	number	rate ¹
Canada	554	1.62	598	1.73
Winnipeg	22	2.82	39	5.08
Halifax	11	2.72	18	4.41
Edmonton	32	2.72	50	4.17
Thunder Bay	5	4.16	4	3.33
Regina	8	3.68	7	3.15
Saint John	2	1.94	3	2.90
Peterborough	2	1.64	3	2.44
Saskatoon	10	3.68	6	2.16
St. John's	2	1.07	4	2.12
London	9	1.82	9	1.80
Vancouver	36	1.51	43	1.77
Victoria	5	1.39	6	1.66
Gatineau ²	1	0.33	5	1.60
Toronto	80	1.40	86	1.49
Brantford	1	0.72	2	1.43
Montréal	50	1.29	54	1.38
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	4	0.76	7	1.32
Ottawa ³	13	1.39	11	1.16
Kelowna	3	1.66	2	1.10
Calgary	15	1.20	14	1.10
Hamilton	12	1.66	7	0.95
Guelph	0	0.00	1	0.79
Saguenay	0	0.00	1	0.69
Trois-Rivières	0	0.00	1	0.67
Abbotsford–Mission	4	2.28	1	0.56
Sherbrooke	1	0.53	1	0.53
Barrie	2	1.01	1	0.50
St. Catharines–Niagara	4	0.90	2	0.45
Québec	6	0.80	3	0.40
Windsor	0	0.00	1	0.30
Kingston	3	1.87	0	0.00
Greater Sudbury	4	2.44	0	0.00
Moncton	3	2.20	0	0.00
Oshawa	6	1.51	0	0.00

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

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

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

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 253-0001 to 253-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3315.

The *Juristat* article "Homicide in Canada, 2011" (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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Study: Years to retirement, 1998 to 2009

Canadians aged 50 and over are working later and delaying retirement, regardless of their level of education. However, because of a shorter life expectancy, the less-educated are likely to spend fewer years in retirement.

This new study, published today in the inaugural edition of *Insights on Canadian Society*, a new Statistics Canada online publication, shows that older workers are more likely to retire later than they did in the late 1990s, regardless of their level of education.

Among those with less than a high school diploma, a 50-year-old worker in 2009 could expect to work another 14.3 years before retiring. In comparison, this same worker could expect to work 12.3 years in 1998.

Similarly, a 50-year-old worker with a postsecondary education could expect to work 14.6 years in 2009, compared with 12.0 in 1998.

This suggests that the working-life expectancy of 50-year-old workers increased by at least two years for both the most-educated and the least-educated.

However, there are significant differences in life expectancy after retirement on the basis of education level.

More precisely, less-educated workers aged 50 have a life expectancy after retirement of 18 years, compared with 21 years among those with a post-secondary education.

Voluntary and involuntary retirements

The above calculations include individuals who may have been pushed into 'involuntary' retirement because of events such as layoffs, illness or caring for a family member. Involuntary retirements make up about one-quarter of total retirements.

The working-life expectancy drops by almost two years (from 16.3 to 14.5 years) when calculations include both voluntary and involuntary retirements.

Taking involuntary retirement into account, workers aged 50 in 2009 could still expect to work longer than their 1998 counterparts.

For instance, a 50-year-old man in 1998 could expect to continue working for 12.5 years, meaning that these workers would typically retire at age 62.5.

By 2009, male workers that age could expect to work another 14.6 years, meaning that they should retire around age 65.

Similarly, the expected working life for 50-year-old women rose from 11.6 to 14.2 years during the decade.

Similar conclusions were reached when the reduction in the number of hours worked by seniors since the late 1990s was factored into the results.

Note to readers

This release is based on the first article in Insights on Canadian Society, which is Statistics Canada's new online publication on social issues that affect the lives of Canadians. This publication aims to inform policy makers, analysts and the general public about issues and challenges faced by Canadians through succinct and policy-relevant analyses.

The 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.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

The article "How many years to retirement?" is now available online in the December 2012 inaugural edition of *Insights on Canadian Society* (75-006-X, free), from the *Publications* module of our website, under the *Key resource* tab.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

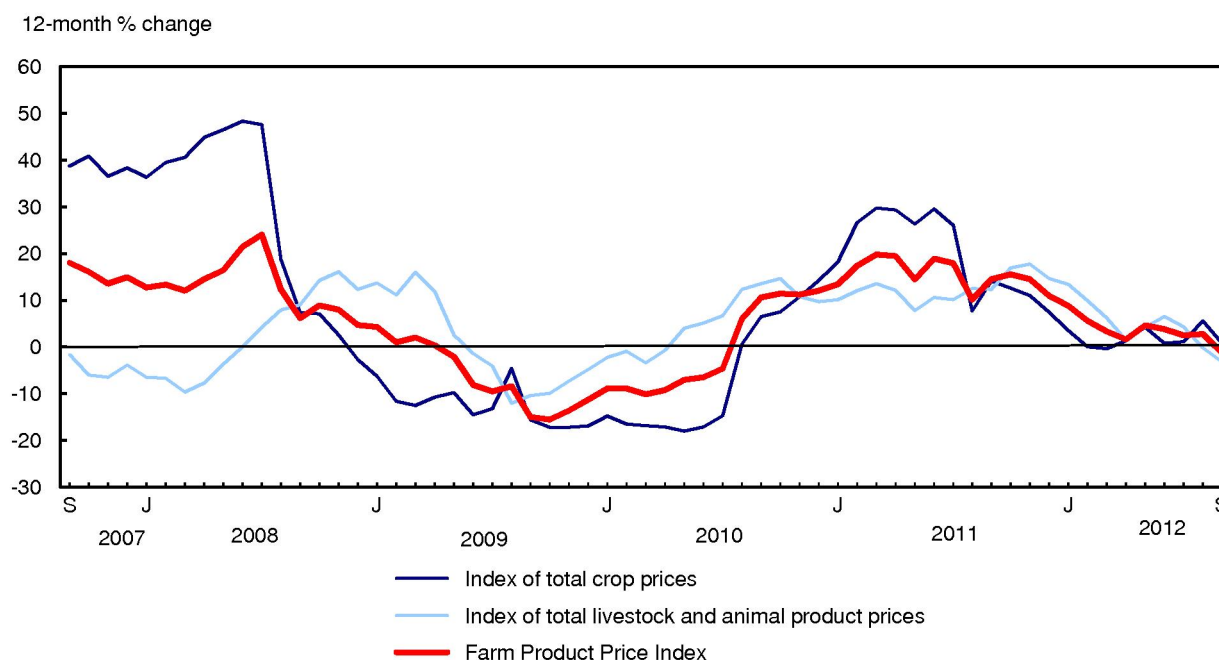
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Diane Galarneau (613-951-4626; diane.galarneau@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

For more information on *Insights on Canadian Society*, contact Sébastien LaRochelle-Côté (613-951-0803; sebastien.larochelle-cote@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Farm Product Price Index, September 2012

The Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) fell 1.2% in September compared with September 2011, the first decrease since July 2010. A drop in the overall livestock and animal products index more than offset the slight increase in the crops index.

Chart 1
The 12-month change in the Farm Product Price Index



The livestock and animal products index fell 3.2% in September compared with September 2011. This was its second consecutive year-over-year decline which followed a growth trend that had started in May 2010.

Declines in the hogs (-20.6%) and the dairy (-2.3%) index were responsible for the decrease in the livestock and animal products index. This was the second consecutive decline for hogs, which has recorded year-over-year increases in 25 of the previous 30 months. After declining since April 2005, breeding stock inventories have generally been rising since October 2011, increasing the supply of market animals.

Moderating the decrease in the livestock and animal products index were gains in eggs (+5.2%), poultry (+3.1%) and cattle and calves (+3.8%).

The crops index rose 0.8% from September 2011, largely the result of the higher oilseed index (+7.6%) which continued a growth trend that had started in September of 2010. Oilseed prices have been supported by increased demand and concerns of dry growing conditions in the United States. Canola, Canada's largest production oilseed, had record exports and volume crushed in Canada over the last crop year (August 1, 2011 to July 31, 2012). Ending stocks on July 31, 2012 had fallen to their lowest level since July 2004, when production for the beginning of that crop year was less than half of what the production was for the 2011/2012 crop year.

The growth in the crops index was tempered by declines in grains, specialty crops, vegetables and potatoes.

Compared with August 2012, the FPPI declined 2.0% as both the livestock and animal products index and the total crops index were lower.

Note to readers

The growth rate of the total Farm Product Price Index (FPP) is derived from a weighted average of the component indices using a different set of weights in consecutive months; it is not a weighted average of the growth rates of its crop and livestock components. Given this, the growth rate of the composite FPP can lie outside the growth rate of these components.

Table 1
Farm Product Price Index

	September 2011 ^r	August 2012 ^r	September 2012 ^p	August to September 2012	September 2011 to September 2012
	(1997=100)			% change	
Farm Product Price Index	135.1	136.2	133.5	-2.0	-1.2
Crops	145.5	150.0	146.6	-2.3	0.8
Grains	151.9	162.1	148.8	-8.2	-2.0
Oilseeds	141.1	158.2	151.8	-4.0	7.6
Specialty crops	189.9	158.9	164.6	3.6	-13.3
Fruit	121.4	120.8	124.6	3.1	2.6
Vegetables	132.5	130.0	129.0	-0.8	-2.6
Potatoes	179.2	189.4	176.9	-6.6	-1.3
Livestock and animal products	126.3	125.4	122.2	-2.6	-3.2
Cattle and calves	126.4	132.7	131.2	-1.1	3.8
Hogs	93.5	89.9	74.2	-17.5	-20.6
Poultry	132.7	131.4	136.8	4.1	3.1
Eggs	128.4	131.6	135.1	2.7	5.2
Dairy	149.9	143.9	146.4	1.7	-2.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The September 2012 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 12, no. 5 (21-007-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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Income of immigrants, 1980 to 2010

Data from the Longitudinal Immigration Database are now available from 1980 to 2010.

Note to readers

The Longitudinal Immigration Database provides information on immigrant economic outcomes. It was created to respond to the need for detailed and reliable data on the outcome and impact of immigration policy levers. It allows the analysis of different categories of immigrants over a period long enough to assess the impact of immigrant characteristics upon landing, such as education and knowledge of French or English, to their settlement outcome.

The database combines an Administrative Landing File with the T1 Family File through exact matching record linkage techniques. The overall linkage rate is approximately 80%. The population includes immigrants who landed between 1980 and 2010 and who filed taxes at least once between 1982 and 2010.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 054-0001 and 054-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5057.

For a more detailed description of immigrant admission categories from Citizenship and Immigration Canada, see (www.cic.gc.ca/english/helpcentre/glossary.asp).

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Amanda Bleakney (613-951-6433; amanda.bleakney@statcan.gc.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division.

New products and studies

New products

Farm Product Price Index, September 2012, Vol. 12, no. 5
Catalogue number 21-007-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Insights on Canadian Society
Catalogue number 75-006-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

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

New studies

Labour Statistics: Research Papers: "The Impact of Involuntary Breaks in Employment and Level of Education on the Timing of Retirement", No. 1
Catalogue number 75-004-M2012001 (HTML, free | PDF, free)

How many years to retirement?
Insights on Canadian Society

Homicide in Canada, 2011
Juristat



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