

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, November 19, 2013**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

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### Travel between Canada and other countries, September 2013

Travel from Canada to the United States and overseas countries increased in September. At the same time, travel to Canada decreased as a result of fewer trips from overseas countries.

Canadian residents took 4.7 million trips to the United States in September, up 0.5% from August.

This increase was a result of 1.2% more same-day car trips. Overnight travel, in turn, declined 0.5% to 1.9 million trips in September.

Travel to overseas countries continued to increase, as Canadian residents took 810,000 trips in September, up 0.7% from August.

While travel from overseas countries fell 2.9%, travel to Canada from the United States was unchanged at 1.7 million trips in September.

US residents took 615,000 same-day car trips to Canada, up 1.6% from August. Overnight travel from the United States, however, was down 0.3% in September.

The decline in travel from overseas countries was widespread as 10 of the top 12 overseas markets recorded decreases. The largest percentage decrease was in travel from China and Japan, with each recording a 5.0% decline. The largest percentage increase was in travel from South Korea (+6.4%).

#### **Note to readers**

*Monthly data are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).*

**Table 1**  
**Travel between Canada and other countries – Seasonally adjusted**

	September 2012 <sup>r</sup>	August 2013 <sup>r</sup>	September 2013 <sup>p</sup>	August to September 2013
	thousands			% change <sup>1</sup>
<b>Canadian trips abroad<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5,549</b>	<b>5,446</b>	<b>5,474</b>	<b>0.5</b>
To the United States	4,742	4,642	4,664	0.5
To other countries	808	805	810	0.7
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,747	2,674	2,707	1.2
Total trips, one or more nights	2,757	2,730	2,726	-0.1
United States <sup>3</sup>	1,950	1,925	1,916	-0.5
Car	1,193	1,139	1,129	-0.9
Plane	647	671	675	0.6
Other modes of transportation	110	116	112	-3.1
Other countries <sup>4</sup>	808	805	810	0.7
<b>Travel to Canada<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
From the United States	1,708	1,708	1,710	0.1
From other countries	376	406	394	-2.9
Same-day car trips from the United States	626	605	615	1.6
Total trips, one or more nights	1,347	1,394	1,380	-1.0
United States <sup>3</sup>	984	1,001	997	-0.3
Car	569	566	565	-0.3
Plane	304	326	327	0.3
Other modes of transportation	112	108	106	-2.2
Other countries <sup>4</sup>	362	393	382	-2.8
<b>Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin<sup>5</sup></b>				
United Kingdom	54	57	55	-4.5
France	37	39	38	-2.9
China	24	34	32	-5.0
Germany	26	27	26	-4.3
Australia	24	25	24	-2.6
Japan	20	20	19	-5.0
South Korea	13	13	14	6.4
Mexico	12	13	13	-2.8
India	13	13	13	-3.6
Hong Kong	11	11	11	-2.8
Switzerland	9	9	9	-0.5
Brazil	8	8	8	1.6

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.

2. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

3. Data for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and data for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

4. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

5. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.**

The September 2013 issue of *International Travel: Advance Information*, Vol. 29, no. 9 (66-001-P), is now available from the *Browse by 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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Co-offending in Canada, 2011

Co-offences are crimes that are committed by two or more accused. In 2011, 11% of crimes solved by police in Canada were co-offences. In total, 8% were pair crimes, involving two accused, and 3% were group crimes, involving three or more accused.

The number of offences committed by multiple accused has gradually declined over time, which coincides with a drop in police-reported crime rates overall. The prevalence of co-offending decreased 2.3% between 1995 and 2006 and has remained relatively stable since that time.

Most co-offences reported by police in 2011 were pair crimes. In all, 76% of co-offences were committed by two accused, with the remaining 24% involving three or more accused. Co-offences rarely involved large groups, as less than 2% of co-offences involved six or more accused.

Females were more likely than males to have committed offences in pairs or groups in 2011 (27% versus 21%). But, more than half (54%) of co-offences were committed by all-male groups, while 33% were committed by mixed-sex groups. All-female groups constituted the accused in 12% of co-offences. This was due, in large part, to the fact that most of those accused of an offence in 2011 were male.

Participation in co-offending was most common among youth aged 12 to 17 and decreased with age. In 2011, 44% of accused youth committed an offence in a pair or group, compared with 19% of adult accused.

Most co-offences were committed by all-adult groups, as most people accused of an offence in 2011 were 18 years of age and older. More than two-thirds (65%) of co-offences were committed by all-adult groups, while 22% were committed by groups exclusively composed of youth. The remaining 13% of co-offences were committed by groups that included both youth and adults.

Co-offending was most common among drug and property related crimes. Pair and group crime was highest among incidents of drug trafficking, production and importation/exportation, robbery, arson and counterfeiting.

Co-offences tended to be more serious in nature compared with offences committed by an individual. Crimes committed by pairs or groups were more likely to have involved the use of a firearm or weapon and to have resulted in an injury to the victim.

### **Note to readers**

*The data presented in this article are drawn from the 2011 Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. This report includes only those incidents that were cleared by police — that is, for which at least one accused person was identified — because the identification of the accused person(s) is necessary for the classification of the incident as a lone offence, pair offence or group crime.*

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.**

The *Juristat* article "Co-offending in Canada, 2011" (85-002-X), is now available. From the *Browse by 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; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Job vacancies in brief, three-month average ending in August 2013

In August, there were 219,000 job vacancies among Canadian businesses, a decline of 51,000 compared with August 2012. There were 6.4 unemployed people for every job vacancy, up from 5.2 one year earlier. The increase in the ratio of unemployment to job vacancies was all the result of the decline in job vacancies.

The national job vacancy rate was 1.5% in August, down from 1.8% 12 months earlier.

### **Note to readers**

*Monthly data are based on three-month moving averages. For example, data for the current month are based on an average of the data from the current month and the previous two months.*

*Data on job vacancies are not seasonally adjusted and should only be compared on a year-over-year basis. Given this is a new data series, trends are not yet available; therefore, data should be interpreted with caution.*

*With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data have been revised for the previous month. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables 284-0001 to 284-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5202.**

The next job vacancies release, for September, will be on December 17.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; [jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

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## Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, September 2013

Data from the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for September.

**Available in CANSIM: table 080-0009.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.**

A [data table](#) is also available from the *Browse by 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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**International Travel: Advance Information**, September 2013, Vol. 29, no. 9  
Catalogue number 66-001-P (HTML | PDF)

### Juristat

Catalogue number 85-002-X (HTML | PDF)

### New studies

Co-offending in Canada, 2011

### Juristat

Homicide in Canada, 2012

### Juristat



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access or subscribe to *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>.

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