

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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<b>Employment Insurance, October 2013</b>	2
Following a decline in September, the number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits was little changed in October at 510,500. Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of beneficiaries fell 8.4%.	
<b>Homicide in Canada, 2012</b>	12
Police recorded 543 homicides in Canada in 2012, 55 fewer than the previous year. The homicide rate in 2012 was 1.56 victims per 100,000 population, down 10% from 2011 and the lowest homicide rate recorded since 1966.	
Pension plans in Canada, as of January 1, 2012	16
Deliveries of major grains, November 2013	18
Oilseed crushing statistics, November 2013	19
Milled wheat and wheat flour produced, October 2013	20
Characteristics of international overnight travellers, first quarter 2013	21
Civil aviation operating statistics, October 2013	22
<b>New products and studies</b>	<b>23</b>

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## Releases

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### Employment Insurance, October 2013

Following a decline in September, the number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits was little changed in October at 510,500. Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of beneficiaries fell 8.4%.

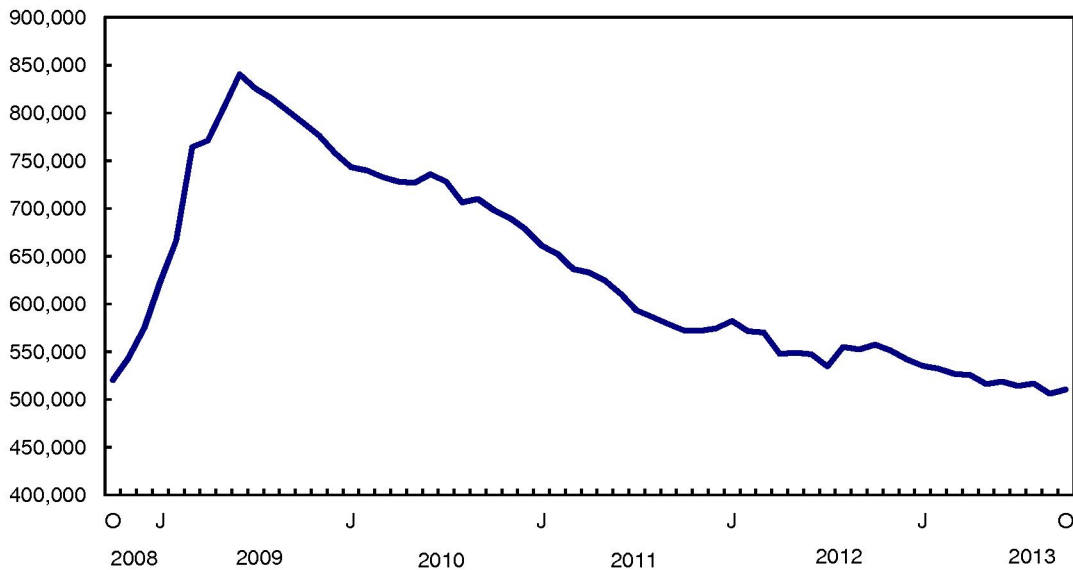
Provincially, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan were the only provinces with notable increases in the number of regular EI beneficiaries in October compared with September, while New Brunswick was the lone province to experience a decrease over the same period.

The change in the number of regular EI beneficiaries reflects various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work, and people who no longer receive regular benefits.

**Chart 1**  
**Little change in the number of Employment Insurance beneficiaries in October**

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number



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### Provincial and metropolitan area overview

In British Columbia, the number of regular EI beneficiaries rose by 10.1% in October, mostly offsetting the decline in the previous month. All four metropolitan areas in the province experienced increases. The largest percentage rise occurred in Abbotsford–Mission, where the number of beneficiaries rose 41.1% to 3,300. In Vancouver, the number of people receiving benefits totalled 21,900 (+10.8%), partially offsetting the decrease in September.

There were slightly more beneficiaries in Alberta (+1.2%) and Saskatchewan (+1.0%), following notable declines in both provinces in September. In Calgary, the number of beneficiaries rose by 1.8% after two months of declines, while in Edmonton the number fell slightly (-1.3%), following a sharp decrease in September. The number of beneficiaries in Saskatoon increased by 2.9% in October, after five consecutive monthly declines, while in Regina the number fell by 3.3%, marking the sixth consecutive monthly decline.

New Brunswick was the lone province with fewer beneficiaries (-1.7%) in October, offsetting an increase of a similar magnitude the month before. There was little change in the other Atlantic provinces.

Quebec and Ontario also experienced little change in the number of beneficiaries.

In Quebec, four metropolitan areas showed decreases in October, ranging from 1.5% in Trois-Rivières to 3.6% in Sherbrooke. The number of beneficiaries in Montreal declined by 1.7% to 55,400. There was little change in the metropolitan areas of Québec and Saguenay.

In Ontario, three metropolitan areas posted declines, most notably Windsor (-6.1%). At the same time, there were more beneficiaries in four centres, ranging from 1.0% in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo to 11.0% in Barrie. In Toronto, the number of beneficiaries rose slightly (+1.2%) to 58,000.

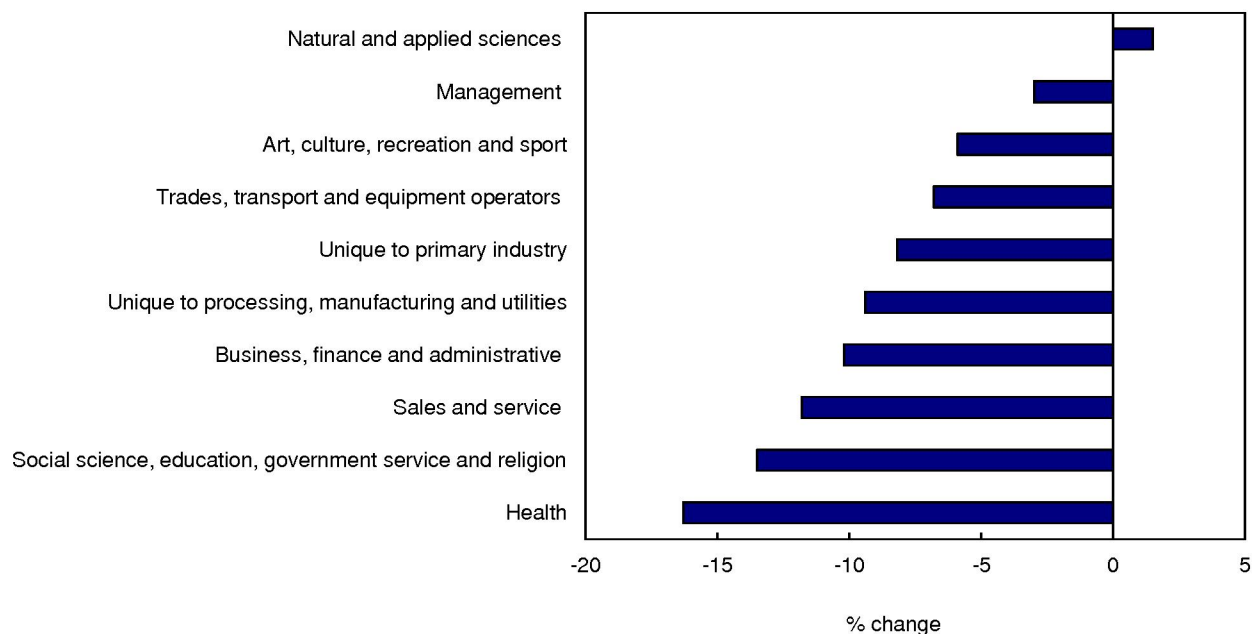
### **Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation**

In October, there were more beneficiaries in three major occupation groups, led by management (+2.6%). The number of beneficiaries rose slightly in occupations unique to primary industries (+1.3%) and trades, transport and equipment operators (+1.2%). There was little change in the remaining occupation groups.

On a year-over-year basis, the number of beneficiaries was down in all occupation groups, except natural and applied science occupations. The declines ranged from 3.0% in management to 16.3% in health occupations, the group where the number of beneficiaries continues to decrease the fastest. At the same time, the number of regular EI beneficiaries in natural and applied science continued to increase, up 1.5%, albeit at a slower pace than in the preceding six months.

**Chart 2**

**Number of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation, percentage change, October 2012 to October 2013**



**Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups**

In October, there were more men aged 55 and over receiving regular EI benefits, up 4.9%. For women, the number of beneficiaries increased among 15-to-24 year-olds (+3.6%), following two consecutive months of declines. There was little change for the other groups.

On a year-over-year basis, women in all age groups receiving benefits continued to experience faster rates of decline than men.

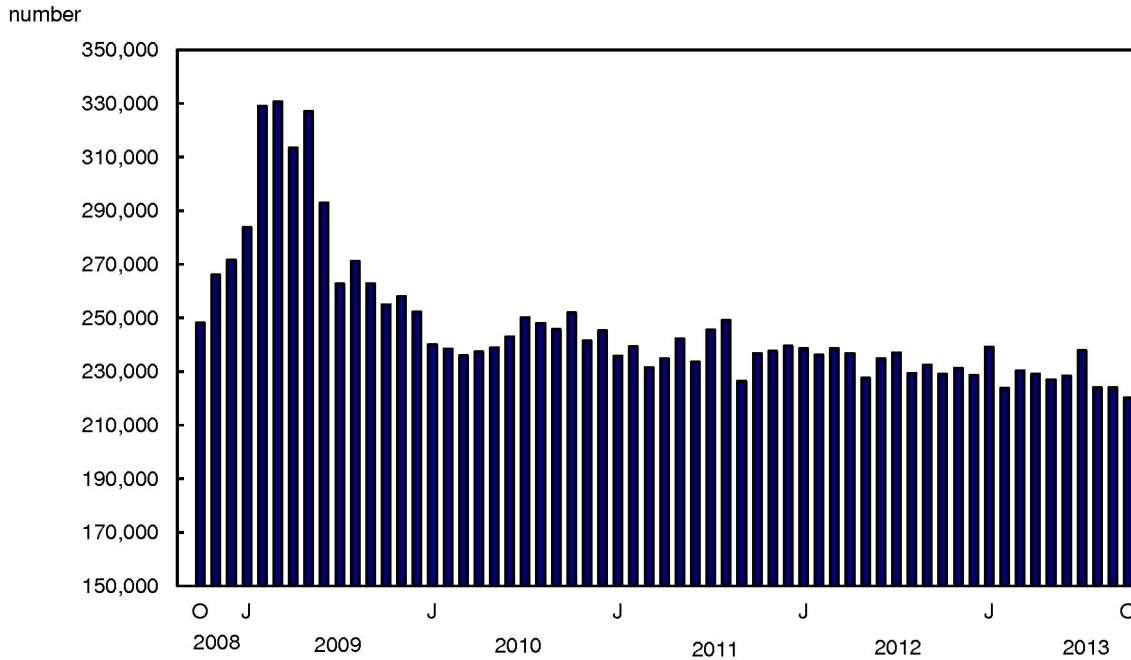
**Fewer Employment Insurance claims in October**

The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Following no change in September, the number of initial and renewal claims fell slightly (-1.7%) in October. Compared with October 2012, claims were down 3.8%.

Provincially, there were fewer claims in eight provinces, notably Saskatchewan (-5.4%) and Manitoba (-4.2%). Prince Edward Island was the only province with an increase in claims, up 3.0%. There was virtually no change in British Columbia.

**Chart 3**  
**Fewer Employment Insurance claims in October**



**Note to readers**

Regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits are available to eligible individuals who lose their jobs and who are available for and able to work, but can't find a job. To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

There is always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not meet the eligibility criteria, such as workers who left their job voluntarily or those who did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends*.

EI statistics are produced from administrative data sources provided by Service Canada and Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures. Recent examples are the pilot project entitled "Working While on Claim," introduced on August 5, 2012, and the regulation on search for suitable employment, that came into effect on January 6, 2013.

The number of regular EI beneficiaries and the number of claims received for the current and previous month are subject to revision.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all people who received EI benefits from October 13 to 19. This period coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with LFS data, which provide information on the total number of unemployed people.

**Table 1**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by province and territory,<sup>2</sup> sex and age –**  
**Seasonally adjusted**

	October 2012	September 2013 <sup>P</sup>	October 2013 <sup>P</sup>	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	number			change		% change	
<b>Canada</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>557,590</b>	<b>506,220</b>	<b>510,520</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>-47,070</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-8.4</b>
15 to 24 years	58,610	52,130	52,340	210	-6,270	0.4	-10.7
25 to 54 years	379,290	345,640	346,240	600	-33,050	0.2	-8.7
55 years and over	119,690	108,460	111,940	3,480	-7,750	3.2	-6.5
<b>Men</b>	<b>336,990</b>	<b>313,040</b>	<b>317,460</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>-19,530</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-5.8</b>
15 to 24 years	43,140	40,040	39,820	-220	-3,320	-0.5	-7.7
25 to 54 years	221,220	207,510	208,950	1,440	-12,270	0.7	-5.5
55 years and over	72,630	65,480	68,680	3,200	-3,950	4.9	-5.4
<b>Women</b>	<b>220,600</b>	<b>193,180</b>	<b>193,060</b>	<b>-120</b>	<b>-27,540</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-12.5</b>
15 to 24 years	15,470	12,080	12,520	440	-2,950	3.6	-19.1
25 to 54 years	158,070	138,130	137,290	-840	-20,780	-0.6	-13.1
55 years and over	47,060	42,970	43,260	290	-3,800	0.7	-8.1
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>34,820</b>	<b>32,140</b>	<b>32,030</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>-2,790</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-8.0</b>
15 to 24 years	3,220	2,900	2,850	-50	-370	-1.7	-11.5
25 to 54 years	21,520	20,060	19,920	-140	-1,600	-0.7	-7.4
55 years and over	10,080	9,170	9,260	90	-820	1.0	-8.1
<b>Men</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>18,620</b>	<b>18,710</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-1,290</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-6.5</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>14,830</b>	<b>13,520</b>	<b>13,310</b>	<b>-210</b>	<b>-1,520</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-10.2</b>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>8,820</b>	<b>7,440</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-1,330</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-15.1</b>
15 to 24 years	1,020	860	870	10	-150	1.2	-14.7
25 to 54 years	5,470	4,700	4,580	-120	-890	-2.6	-16.3
55 years and over	2,330	1,880	2,050	170	-280	9.0	-12.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>4,390</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-11.6</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>3,670</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>-120</b>	<b>-740</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-20.2</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>31,060</b>	<b>27,390</b>	<b>27,240</b>	<b>-150</b>	<b>-3,820</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-12.3</b>
15 to 24 years	3,350	2,860	2,830	-30	-520	-1.0	-15.5
25 to 54 years	20,360	17,950	17,730	-220	-2,630	-1.2	-12.9
55 years and over	7,350	6,590	6,680	90	-670	1.4	-9.1
<b>Men</b>	<b>19,360</b>	<b>17,430</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-1,860</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-9.6</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>11,690</b>	<b>9,960</b>	<b>9,740</b>	<b>-220</b>	<b>-1,950</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-16.7</b>
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>36,060</b>	<b>32,440</b>	<b>31,890</b>	<b>-550</b>	<b>-4,170</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-11.6</b>
15 to 24 years	4,200	3,730	3,660	-70	-540	-1.9	-12.9
25 to 54 years	22,780	20,290	19,890	-400	-2,890	-2.0	-12.7
55 years and over	9,080	8,420	8,350	-70	-730	-0.8	-8.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>23,020</b>	<b>20,480</b>	<b>20,470</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-2,550</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-11.1</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>13,030</b>	<b>11,960</b>	<b>11,420</b>	<b>-540</b>	<b>-1,610</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-12.4</b>
<b>Quebec</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>165,990</b>	<b>152,280</b>	<b>150,950</b>	<b>-1,330</b>	<b>-15,040</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-9.1</b>
15 to 24 years	17,840	16,020	15,740	-280	-2,100	-1.7	-11.8
25 to 54 years	111,190	103,720	101,820	-1,900	-9,370	-1.8	-8.4
55 years and over	36,970	32,530	33,400	870	-3,570	2.7	-9.7
<b>Men</b>	<b>104,730</b>	<b>98,430</b>	<b>98,340</b>	<b>-90</b>	<b>-6,390</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-6.1</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>61,270</b>	<b>53,840</b>	<b>52,610</b>	<b>-1,230</b>	<b>-8,660</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-14.1</b>

**Table 1 - continued**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by province and territory,<sup>2</sup> sex and age –**  
**Seasonally adjusted**

	October 2012	September 2013 <sup>P</sup>	October 2013 <sup>P</sup>	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
<b>Ontario</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>164,020</b>	<b>150,600</b>	<b>151,620</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>-12,400</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-7.6</b>
15 to 24 years	15,680	13,880	14,060	180	-1,620	1.3	-10.3
25 to 54 years	117,580	107,050	107,710	660	-9,870	0.6	-8.4
55 years and over	30,760	29,680	29,850	170	-910	0.6	-3.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>94,470</b>	<b>90,960</b>	<b>91,500</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>-2,970</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>69,550</b>	<b>59,650</b>	<b>60,120</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>-9,430</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-13.6</b>
<b>Manitoba</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>14,760</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>13,290</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-1,470</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-10.0</b>
15 to 24 years	1,990	1,840	1,820	-20	-170	-1.1	-8.5
25 to 54 years	10,140	9,080	9,080	0	-1,060	0.0	-10.5
55 years and over	2,630	2,380	2,380	0	-250	0.0	-9.5
<b>Men</b>	<b>9,430</b>	<b>8,460</b>	<b>8,560</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-870</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-9.2</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>5,330</b>	<b>4,840</b>	<b>4,730</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-11.3</b>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>11,350</b>	<b>9,850</b>	<b>9,950</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-1,400</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-12.3</b>
15 to 24 years	1,560	1,350	1,380	30	-180	2.2	-11.5
25 to 54 years	7,450	6,470	6,540	70	-910	1.1	-12.2
55 years and over	2,350	2,020	2,030	10	-320	0.5	-13.6
<b>Men</b>	<b>7,290</b>	<b>6,330</b>	<b>6,490</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-11.0</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>4,060</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>-610</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-15.0</b>
<b>Alberta</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>30,070</b>	<b>28,950</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>-770</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
15 to 24 years	3,650	3,720	3,780	60	130	1.6	3.6
25 to 54 years	21,040	20,340	20,310	-30	-730	-0.1	-3.5
55 years and over	5,370	4,890	5,210	320	-160	6.5	-3.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>18,360</b>	<b>17,920</b>	<b>18,270</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>-90</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,030</b>	<b>11,040</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-660</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-5.6</b>
<b>British Columbia</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>57,230</b>	<b>47,720</b>	<b>52,520</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>-4,710</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>-8.2</b>
15 to 24 years	5,730	4,550	4,910	360	-820	7.9	-14.3
25 to 54 years	39,330	33,030	35,640	2,610	-3,690	7.9	-9.4
55 years and over	12,170	10,140	11,970	1,830	-200	18.0	-1.6
<b>Men</b>	<b>33,010</b>	<b>27,470</b>	<b>30,420</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>-2,590</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>-7.8</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>24,220</b>	<b>20,250</b>	<b>22,100</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>-2,120</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>-8.8</b>
<b>Yukon</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-4.9</b>
15 to 24 years	110	130	120	-10	10	-7.7	9.1
25 to 54 years	680	650	620	-30	-60	-4.6	-8.8
55 years and over	230	220	230	10	0	4.5	0.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-5.6</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-11.2</b>
15 to 24 years	100	60	60	0	-40	0.0	-40.0
25 to 54 years	650	600	610	10	-40	1.7	-6.2
55 years and over	140	120	120	0	-20	0.0	-14.3
<b>Men</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-10.2</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-16.1</b>

**Table 1**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by province and territory,<sup>2</sup> sex and age –**  
**Seasonally adjusted**

	October 2012	September 2013 <sup>P</sup>	October 2013 <sup>P</sup>	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
<b>Nunavut</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-120</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-20.3</b>
15 to 24 years	70	40	50	10	-20	25.0	-28.6
25 to 54 years	450	380	390	10	-60	2.6	-13.3
55 years and over	70	30	30	0	-40	0.0	-57.1
<b>Men</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-120</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>-27.9</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 Standard Geographical Classification.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0022.

**Table 2**  
**Initial and renewal claims received, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted**

	October 2012	September 2013 <sup>P</sup>	October 2013 <sup>P</sup>	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	number			change		% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>228,980</b>	<b>224,000</b>	<b>220,200</b>	<b>-3,800</b>	<b>-8,780</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,640	8,710	8,520	-190	-120	-2.2	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	2,420	2,330	2,400	70	-20	3.0	-0.8
Nova Scotia	9,480	9,010	8,920	-90	-560	-1.0	-5.9
New Brunswick	10,080	9,520	9,310	-210	-770	-2.2	-7.6
Quebec	66,660	65,460	63,710	-1,750	-2,950	-2.7	-4.4
Ontario	71,300	71,040	70,100	-940	-1,200	-1.3	-1.7
Manitoba	7,500	7,310	7,000	-310	-500	-4.2	-6.7
Saskatchewan	6,030	5,740	5,430	-310	-600	-5.4	-10.0
Alberta	18,960	18,620	18,280	-340	-680	-1.8	-3.6
British Columbia	26,580	25,320	25,410	90	-1,170	0.4	-4.4
Yukon	360	310	310	0	-50	0.0	-13.9
Northwest Territories	320	300	280	-20	-40	-6.7	-12.5
Nunavut	200	190	180	-10	-20	-5.3	-10.0

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0004.



**Table 3**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by census metropolitan area<sup>2</sup> – Seasonally adjusted**

	October 2012	September 2013 <sup>P</sup>	October 2013 <sup>P</sup>	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	number		change		% change		
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
St. John's	3,780	3,430	3,380	-50	-400	-1.5	-10.6
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
Halifax	5,280	4,410	4,490	80	-790	1.8	-15.0
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
Moncton	3,310	2,750	2,750	0	-560	0.0	-16.9
Saint John	2,810	2,480	2,470	-10	-340	-0.4	-12.1
<b>Quebec</b>							
Saguenay	3,890	4,030	4,060	30	170	0.7	4.4
Québec	9,670	9,410	9,400	-10	-270	-0.1	-2.8
Sherbrooke	3,700	3,300	3,180	-120	-520	-3.6	-14.1
Trois-Rivières	3,730	3,340	3,290	-50	-440	-1.5	-11.8
Montréal	58,990	56,390	55,420	-970	-3,570	-1.7	-6.1
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part	3,850	3,610	3,510	-100	-340	-2.8	-8.8
<b>Ontario</b>							
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part	7,520	7,110	7,060	-50	-460	-0.7	-6.1
Kingston	1,620	1,630	1,620	-10	0	-0.6	0.0
Peterborough	1,590	1,270	1,320	50	-270	3.9	-17.0
Oshawa	4,720	4,030	3,940	-90	-780	-2.2	-16.5
Toronto	63,400	57,380	58,040	660	-5,360	1.2	-8.5
Hamilton	7,420	6,930	6,820	-110	-600	-1.6	-8.1
St. Catharines–Niagara	6,700	6,450	6,420	-30	-280	-0.5	-4.2
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,560	5,020	5,070	50	-490	1.0	-8.8
Brantford	2,170	2,030	2,020	-10	-150	-0.5	-6.9
Guelph	1,480	1,140	1,140	0	-340	0.0	-23.0
London	6,210	5,610	5,690	80	-520	1.4	-8.4
Windsor	4,750	4,420	4,150	-270	-600	-6.1	-12.6
Barrie	2,500	2,090	2,320	230	-180	11.0	-7.2
Greater Sudbury	2,390	2,450	2,490	40	100	1.6	4.2
Thunder Bay	1,660	1,570	1,630	60	-30	3.8	-1.8
<b>Manitoba</b>							
Winnipeg	7,500	6,830	6,840	10	-660	0.1	-8.8
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
Regina	1,370	1,200	1,160	-40	-210	-3.3	-15.3
Saskatoon	2,160	1,730	1,780	50	-380	2.9	-17.6
<b>Alberta</b>							
Calgary	9,630	10,010	10,190	180	560	1.8	5.8
Edmonton	9,830	9,320	9,200	-120	-630	-1.3	-6.4
<b>British Columbia</b>							
Kelowna	2,730	2,250	2,280	30	-450	1.3	-16.5
Abbotsford–Mission	2,980	2,310	3,260	950	280	41.1	9.4
Vancouver	23,340	19,780	21,910	2,130	-1,430	10.8	-6.1
Victoria	3,170	2,570	2,870	300	-300	11.7	-9.5

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 Standard Geographical Classification.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0031.

**Table 4**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by occupation,<sup>2</sup> Canada – Seasonally adjusted**

	October 2012	September 2013 <sup>P</sup>	October 2013 <sup>P</sup>	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
	number			change		% change	
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>557,590</b>	<b>506,220</b>	<b>510,520</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>-47,070</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-8.4</b>
<b>Management occupations</b>	<b>32,830</b>	<b>31,030</b>	<b>31,830</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
Senior management occupations	2,760	2,590	2,740	150	-20	5.8	-0.7
Other management occupations	30,060	28,440	29,090	650	-970	2.3	-3.2
<b>Business, finance and administrative occupations</b>	<b>72,400</b>	<b>64,680</b>	<b>65,030</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>-7,370</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-10.2</b>
Professional occupations in business and finance	5,290	5,060	5,120	60	-170	1.2	-3.2
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	18,850	17,240	17,250	10	-1,600	0.1	-8.5
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	48,260	42,380	42,660	280	-5,600	0.7	-11.6
<b>Natural and applied sciences and related occupations</b>	<b>26,530</b>	<b>26,850</b>	<b>26,940</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Health occupations</b>	<b>8,890</b>	<b>7,370</b>	<b>7,440</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-1,450</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-16.3</b>
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,420	1,210	1,210	0	-210	0.0	-14.8
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	7,460	6,160	6,230	70	-1,230	1.1	-16.5
<b>Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion</b>	<b>32,330</b>	<b>27,940</b>	<b>27,970</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-4,360</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-13.5</b>
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	16,210	14,520	14,420	-100	-1,790	-0.7	-11.0
Teachers and professors	16,120	13,420	13,540	120	-2,580	0.9	-16.0
<b>Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport</b>	<b>10,790</b>	<b>10,060</b>	<b>10,150</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-640</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-5.9</b>
<b>Sales and service occupations</b>	<b>105,490</b>	<b>92,690</b>	<b>93,020</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>-12,470</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-11.8</b>
Wholesale, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	5,560	5,200	5,220	20	-340	0.4	-6.1
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	19,770	17,520	17,680	160	-2,090	0.9	-10.6
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	20,440	16,440	16,800	360	-3,640	2.2	-17.8
Occupations in protective services	5,810	5,320	5,320	0	-490	0.0	-8.4
Childcare and home support workers	17,590	15,280	15,340	60	-2,250	0.4	-12.8

**Table 4 - continued**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by occupation,<sup>2</sup> Canada – Seasonally adjusted**

	October 2012	September 2013 <sup>P</sup>	October 2013 <sup>P</sup>	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013	September to October 2013	October 2012 to October 2013
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	36,320	32,930	32,670	-260	-3,650	-0.8	-10.0
<b>Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations</b>	<b>172,530</b>	<b>158,880</b>	<b>160,770</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>-11,760</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-6.8</b>
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	6,130	5,920	5,970	50	-160	0.8	-2.6
Construction trades	35,030	31,780	32,660	880	-2,370	2.8	-6.8
Other trades occupations	40,000	39,140	39,690	550	-310	1.4	-0.8
Transport and equipment operators	41,210	37,010	37,230	220	-3,980	0.6	-9.7
Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	50,160	45,020	45,230	210	-4,930	0.5	-9.8
<b>Occupations unique to primary industry</b>	<b>40,630</b>	<b>36,830</b>	<b>37,310</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>-3,320</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-8.2</b>
<b>Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities</b>	<b>55,030</b>	<b>49,710</b>	<b>49,880</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>-5,150</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-9.4</b>
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	27,010	25,010	24,980	-30	-2,030	-0.1	-7.5
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	28,020	24,700	24,900	200	-3,120	0.8	-11.1

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 National Occupational Classification – Statistics.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0041.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 276-0003, 276-0004, 276-0011, 276-0020 to 276-0022, 276-0030 to 276-0032, 276-0040 and 276-0041.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.**

Data tables are also now available online. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*, choose *Subject*, then *Labour*.

Data on Employment Insurance for November will be released on January 23, 2014.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

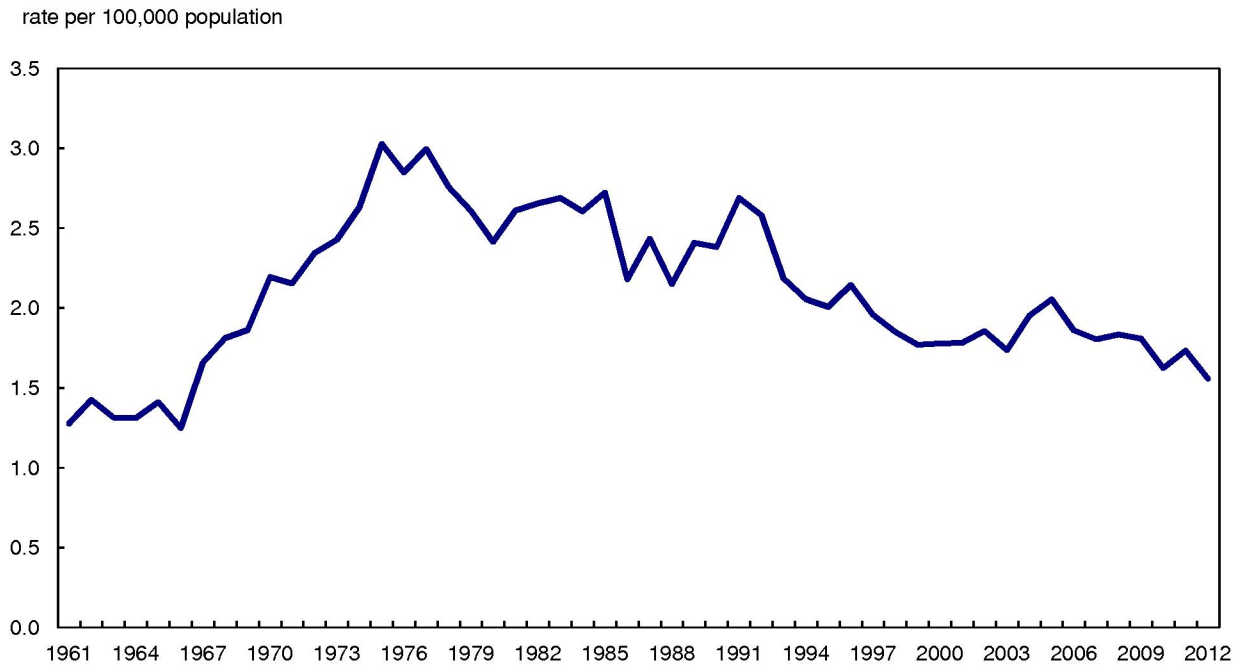
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## Homicide in Canada, 2012

Police recorded 543 homicides in Canada in 2012, 55 fewer than the previous year. The homicide rate in 2012 was 1.56 victims per 100,000 population, down 10% from 2011 and the lowest homicide rate recorded since 1966.

**Chart 1**  
**Homicides, Canada, 1961 to 2012**

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The majority of the decrease in homicides in 2012 was accounted for by three provinces: Alberta (-24), British Columbia (-16) and Saskatchewan (-9), which, combined, accounted for 49 fewer homicides. Quebec (+3), the Northwest Territories (+2) and Ontario (+1) were the only provinces and territory to report an increase in the number of homicides in 2012.

Despite declines, homicide rates were typically highest in the western and northern parts of the country. In 2012, the homicide rate was highest in Nunavut (14.84 per 100,000 population). Among the provinces, Manitoba continued to record the highest homicide rate at 4.10 per 100,000 population, followed by Saskatchewan (2.69 per 100,000 population). The homicide rate in British Columbia (1.54 per 100,000 population) was the lowest rate recorded in the province since data collection began in 1961, and for the first time, the province's rate was similar to the national rate.

Among census metropolitan areas (CMAs), Thunder Bay, with seven homicides in 2012, reported the highest homicide rate in 2012, followed by Winnipeg, Regina and Halifax. For the second year in a row, both Moncton and Kingston recorded no homicides; Guelph, Brantford and St. John's also had no homicides in 2012.

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## Firearm-related homicides increase in 2012, despite overall decline

Despite an overall decrease in the number of homicides committed in 2012, fatal shootings increased from 158 victims in 2011 to 172 victims in 2012. Even though the number of shootings increased in 2012, the rate of firearm-related homicides remained among the lowest in almost 50 years. As has been the case for the past 20 years, handguns continued to account for the majority (65%) of homicides involving firearms in 2012.

In contrast, there were 40 fewer fatal stabbings in 2012, down from 204 victims in 2011 to 164 victims in 2012.

Shootings (33%) and stabbings (31%) were the most common methods used to commit homicide in 2012. For the first time since data became available in 1997, there were no homicides from Shaken Baby Syndrome in 2012.

## Gang-related homicides unchanged in 2012 from previous two years

Police considered 95 homicides to be gang-related in 2012, unchanged from the previous two years. The rate of gang-related homicide remained stable for the third year in a row at 0.27 victims per 100,000 population. Prior to this, gang-related homicides had generally been increasing since the early 1990s, until peaking in 2008.

Saskatchewan reported the highest rate of gang-related homicide in 2012, nearly triple the national rate. Among CMAs, the rate of gang-related homicide was highest in Saskatoon, followed by Thunder Bay and Regina.

In 2012, three-quarters of gang-related homicides were committed using a firearm. The majority (68%) of gang-related homicides in 2012 had ties to the illegal drug business, typically cocaine. Most gang-related homicides were motivated by a settling of accounts (70%) or financial gain (14%).

## Most victims knew their killer

Homicide victims typically knew their killer. Among solved homicides in 2012, 84% of homicide victims were killed by someone they knew, usually an acquaintance or a family member. The number of homicides committed by strangers decreased slightly from 2011 to 2012, resulting in the lowest rate of homicide committed by a stranger in more than 40 years.

## Intimate partner homicides stable in 2012

Police reported 82 intimate partner homicides in 2012, with the majority (83%) involving a female victim. The rate of intimate partner homicide in 2012 was consistent with rates recorded over the previous five years. Rates of intimate partner homicide continued to be higher for females than males, regardless of the age group.

Of the intimate partner homicides in 2012, just under one-half (46%) were committed by a current or former legally married spouse, while about one-quarter (27%) were committed by a current or former common-law partner. The remainder of intimate partner homicides were committed by either some other type of intimate partner such as a current or former dating partner (22%), or a same-sex partner (5%).

## Fewer youth accused of homicide

Of those accused of homicide in 2012, 7%, or 34 accused persons, were youth (12 to 17 years). There were fewer homicides committed by both male and female youth in 2012 than the previous year. The rate of youth accused of homicide decreased to 1.42 per 100,000 youth population in 2012, the lowest rate in over a decade.

In 2012, the rate of female youth accused of homicide reached its lowest point in more than 40 years, while the rate for male youth accused was at its lowest point in about a decade. The rate of youth accused of homicide remained higher for male youth than female youth.

**Note to readers**

The data presented in this article are drawn from the 2012 Homicide Survey, which collects police-reported information on the characteristics of all homicide incidents, victims and accused persons in Canada. The Homicide Survey began collecting information on all murders in 1961 and was expanded in 1974 to include all incidents of manslaughter and infanticide. Although details on these incidents are not available prior to 1974, counts are available from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey and have been included in the historical aggregate totals.

There are cases where homicides become known to police months or years after they occurred. These incidents are counted in the year in which they become known to police.

Information on persons accused of homicide are only available for solved incidents (that is, where at least one accused has been identified). For incidents involving more than one accused, only the relationship between the victim and the closest accused is recorded.

Intimate partner homicides include solved homicides committed by spouses or dating partners, either in current or former relationships. The Homicide Survey does not currently collect information on the legal status of same-sex unions, therefore homicides committed by a same-sex partner include current and former legal spouses (married or common-law), as well as other intimate relationships.

**Table 1**  
**Homicides, by province and territory, 2011 and 2012**

	2011		2012	
	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>1.56</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	4	0.78	3	0.59
Prince Edward Island	1	0.69	0	0.00
Nova Scotia	22	2.32	17	1.79
New Brunswick	8	1.06	6	0.79
Quebec	105	1.32	108	1.34
Ontario	161	1.20	162	1.20
Manitoba	53	4.23	52	4.10
Saskatchewan	38	3.59	29	2.69
Alberta	109	2.89	85	2.19
British Columbia	87	1.90	71	1.54
Yukon	0	0.00	0	0.00
Northwest Territories	3	6.79	5	11.53
Nunavut	7	20.86	5	14.84

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

**Table 2**  
**Homicides, by census metropolitan area, 2011 and 2012**

	2011		2012	
	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>1.56</b>
Census metropolitan area, total	392	1.63	354	1.45
Non-census metropolitan area, total	206	1.96	189	1.79
<b>Census metropolitan area</b>				
Thunder Bay	4	3.32	7	5.81
Winnipeg	39	4.92	33	4.09
Regina	7	3.15	7	3.06
Halifax	18	4.40	12	2.90
Saguenay	1	0.69	4	2.74
Edmonton	50	4.17	33	2.68
Abbotsford–Mission	1	0.56	4	2.24
Saskatoon	6	2.16	6	2.08
Gatineau <sup>2</sup>	5	1.60	6	1.90
Peterborough	3	2.47	2	1.65
Kelowna	2	1.10	3	1.63
London	9	1.81	8	1.59
Vancouver	43	1.77	37	1.50
Calgary	14	1.10	19	1.45
Saint John	3	2.04	2	1.36
Toronto	86	1.48	80	1.36
Trois-Rivières	1	0.67	2	1.32
Montréal	54	1.38	47	1.19
Victoria	6	1.66	4	1.10
Oshawa	0	0.00	4	0.99
Barrie	1	0.50	2	0.99
Hamilton	7	0.95	7	0.94
Windsor	1	0.30	3	0.90
Québec	3	0.39	6	0.78
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	7	1.32	4	0.75
Ottawa <sup>3</sup>	11	1.16	7	0.73
St. Catharines–Niagara	2	0.45	3	0.67
Greater Sudbury	0	0.00	1	0.61
Sherbrooke	1	0.52	1	0.52
St. John's	4	2.11	0	0.00
Moncton	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kingston	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brantford	2	1.42	0	0.00
Guelph	1	0.79	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 in CANSIM: tables 253-0001 to 253-0007.**

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

The *Juristat* article "Homicide in Canada, 2012" (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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## Pension plans in Canada, as of January 1, 2012

Membership in registered pension plans (RPPs) in Canada reached 6,114,600 in 2011, up 49,000 or 0.8% from the same date a year earlier.

Membership in public sector pension plans rose by 0.6% to 3,160,000, while the number of members in private sector plans increased 1.0% to 2,954,700. The public sector accounted for 52% of total membership in RPPs.

The participation of women in RPPs continued its long-term upward trend in 2011. Their membership increased 0.8% to 3,052,800. The number of men participating in these plans saw a similar increase, as membership rose to 3,061,900. In 2011, women represented 62% of membership in the public sector and 37% in the private sector.

Men accounted for 50.1% of total membership in 2011, while the percentage of women was 49.9%. In the early 1970s, men accounted for almost 75% of total membership in RPPs.

The pension coverage rate, that is, the proportion of all employees covered by an RPP, was 38.4% in 2011, down from 38.8% the year before.

More than 4,477,400 employees were in a defined benefit pension plan, down 0.1% from 2010. They accounted for nearly three-quarters (73%) of employees with an RPP, compared with 84% a decade earlier.

Membership in defined contribution plans, the other most frequent type, increased by 3.5% or 34,100 to 1,003,300. These plans accounted for 16.4% of all RPP membership and 85% of members in defined contribution plans worked in the private sector.

Other plans continued their upward trend. In 2011, more than 633,800 employees belonged to these plans, up 3.5% from 2010.

In 2011, total employer and employee contributions to RPPs reached a record high of \$58.9 billion. Employer contributions for unfunded liabilities accounted for \$11.7 billion of the total, up from \$10.8 billion in 2010. Employers and employees contributed 62% and 38%, respectively, when payment for unfunded liabilities are excluded.

The market value of assets in RPPs totalled \$1.3 trillion in 2011, up 4.8% from the previous year.

### **Note to readers**

*Registered pension plans (RPPs) are established by employers or unions for employees. These data come from the Pension Plans in Canada Survey as of January 1, 2012.*

*A defined benefit plan defines the benefits to be paid according to a formula stipulated in the plan text. The employer's contributions are not predetermined, but are a function of the cost of providing the promised pension.*

*A defined contribution plan specifies the contributions made by the employer, as well as by the employee if the plan is contributory. Pension benefits paid are a function of accumulated contributions and investment returns.*

*Other plans include plans having a hybrid, composite, defined benefit / defined contribution and other component.*

*Membership is defined as active members of the pension plan currently making contributions to the pension plan or for whom contributions are being made.*



**Table 1**  
**Registered pension plan membership, by sector and type of plan**

	2010	2011	2010 to 2011	2010 to 2011
	number		net change	% change
<b>All sectors: Total</b>	<b>6,065,751</b>	<b>6,114,641</b>	<b>48,890</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Males</b>	<b>3,037,017</b>	<b>3,061,877</b>	<b>24,860</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Females</b>	<b>3,028,734</b>	<b>3,052,764</b>	<b>24,030</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Defined benefit plans	4,484,011	4,477,452	-6,559	-0.1
Males	2,124,889	2,109,110	-15,779	-0.7
Females	2,359,122	2,368,342	9,220	0.4
Defined contribution plans	969,207	1,003,310	34,103	3.5
Males	570,199	595,636	25,437	4.5
Females	399,008	407,674	8,666	2.2
Other plans <sup>1</sup>	612,533	633,879	21,346	3.5
Males	341,929	357,131	15,202	4.4
Females	270,604	276,748	6,144	2.3
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>3,140,965</b>	<b>3,159,979</b>	<b>19,014</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Males</b>	<b>1,188,948</b>	<b>1,191,175</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Females</b>	<b>1,952,017</b>	<b>1,968,804</b>	<b>16,787</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Defined benefit plans	2,953,976	2,973,696	19,720	0.7
Males	1,110,650	1,112,679	2,029	0.2
Females	1,843,326	1,861,017	17,691	1.0
Defined contribution plans	151,562	150,337	-1,225	-0.8
Males	61,593	61,377	-216	-0.4
Females	89,969	88,960	-1,009	-1.1
Other plans <sup>1</sup>	35,427	35,946	519	1.5
Males	16,705	17,119	414	2.5
Females	18,722	18,827	105	0.6
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>2,924,786</b>	<b>2,954,662</b>	<b>29,876</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Males</b>	<b>1,848,069</b>	<b>1,870,702</b>	<b>22,633</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Females</b>	<b>1,076,717</b>	<b>1,083,960</b>	<b>7,243</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Defined benefit plans	1,530,035	1,503,756	-26,279	-1.7
Males	1,014,239	996,431	-17,808	-1.8
Females	515,796	507,325	-8,471	-1.6
Defined contribution plans	817,645	852,973	35,328	4.3
Males	508,606	534,259	25,653	5.0
Females	309,039	318,714	9,675	3.1
Other plans <sup>1</sup>	577,106	597,933	20,827	3.6
Males	325,224	340,012	14,788	4.5
Females	251,882	257,921	6,039	2.4

1. Other plans include plans having a hybrid, composite, defined benefit / defined contribution and other component.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 280-0016.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 280-0008 to 280-0014 and 280-0016 to 280-0027.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2609.**

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) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

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## **Deliveries of major grains, November 2013**

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for August to November.

**Available in CANSIM: table 001-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3403, 3404, 3443, 5046 and 5153.**

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)).

## **Oilseed crushing statistics, November 2013**

Oilseed processors crushed 614 566 tonnes of canola in November. Oil production totalled 267 181 tonnes, while meal production amounted to 349 817 tonnes.

**Available in CANSIM: table 001-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.**

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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## **Milled wheat and wheat flour produced, October 2013**

Data on milled wheat and wheat flour produced are now available for October.

**Available in CANSIM: table 001-0044.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3403 and 3443.**

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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## Characteristics of international overnight travellers, first quarter 2013

Preliminary data on the characteristics of international overnight travellers are now available for the first quarter.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.**

This release summarizes data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and microdata files of characteristics of international travellers for the first quarter of 2013 are now available on request.

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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## Civil aviation operating statistics, October 2013

Operational data on civil aviation are now available for October.

### **Note to readers**

*The data in this monthly release are not seasonally adjusted.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0001 and 401-0043.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.**

A [data table](#) is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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