

The Daily

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| Canadian businesses had 221,000 job vacancies in December, unchanged from December 2011. There were 5.7 unemployed people for every job vacancy, little changed from 5.8 in December 2011. | |
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New products and studies



Releases

Job vacancies, three-month average ending in December 2012

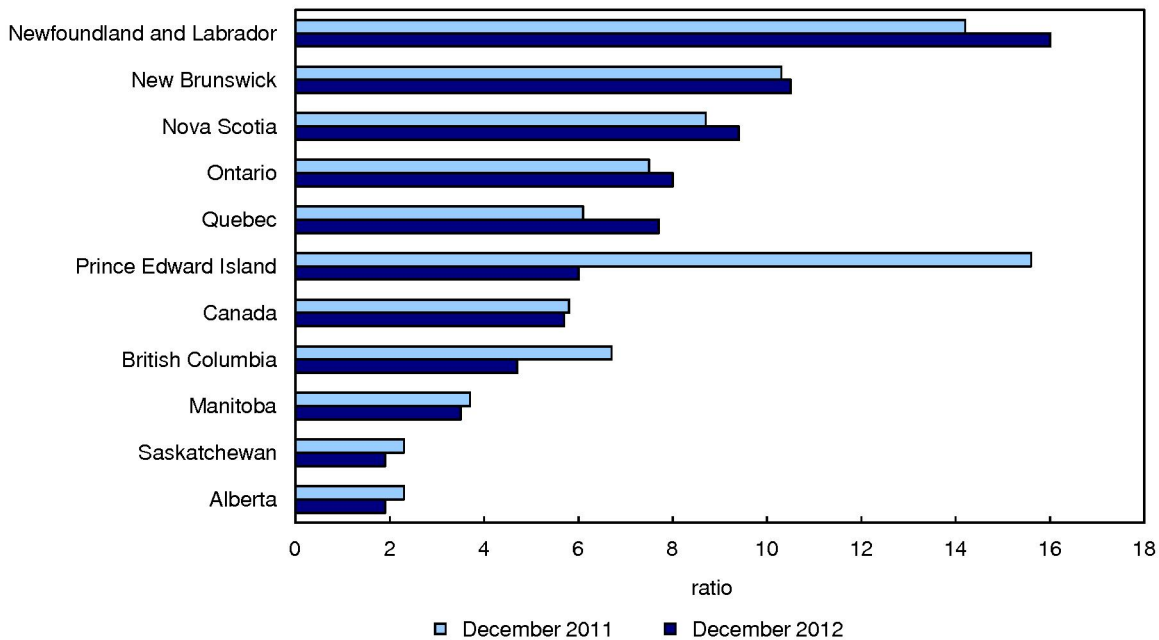
Canadian businesses had 221,000 job vacancies in December, unchanged from December 2011. There were 5.7 unemployed people for every job vacancy, little changed from 5.8 in December 2011.

Ratio increases in Quebec, declines in some Western provinces

Provincially, Quebec was the lone province with a notable increase in the unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio. The ratio went from 6.1 unemployed people for every job vacancy in December 2011 to 7.7 in December 2012. The rise in the ratio was because the number of job vacancies in the province fell faster than the number of unemployed people.

The highest ratios of unemployed people to job vacancies continued to be among some of the Eastern provinces. In Newfoundland and Labrador, there were 16.0 unemployed people for every vacancy in December, followed by New Brunswick (10.5) and Nova Scotia (9.4). These figures were little changed from 12 months earlier.

Chart 1
Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, all unemployed, by province, three-month average, December 2011 and December 2012



The lowest ratios, in turn, were in the three Prairie provinces.

In Alberta, there were 1.9 unemployed people for every job vacancy, down from 2.3 in December 2011. The decline was largely a result of fewer unemployed people in the province. The ratio for Saskatchewan was also 1.9, and the ratio in Manitoba was 3.5.

In British Columbia, the ratio declined from 6.7 unemployed people for every job vacancy in December 2011 to 4.7 in December 2012. The decline was the result of more job vacancies, while at the same time, the number of unemployed people edged down.

In Prince Edward Island, the ratio fell over this 12-month period, from 15.6 unemployed people per job vacancy to 6.0. This was because of an increase in job vacancies from 600 to 1,600, while the number of unemployed people was unchanged (see "data quality" in the Note to readers).

In Ontario, there were 8.0 unemployed people for every job vacancy, little changed from 12 months earlier.

Ratio by sector

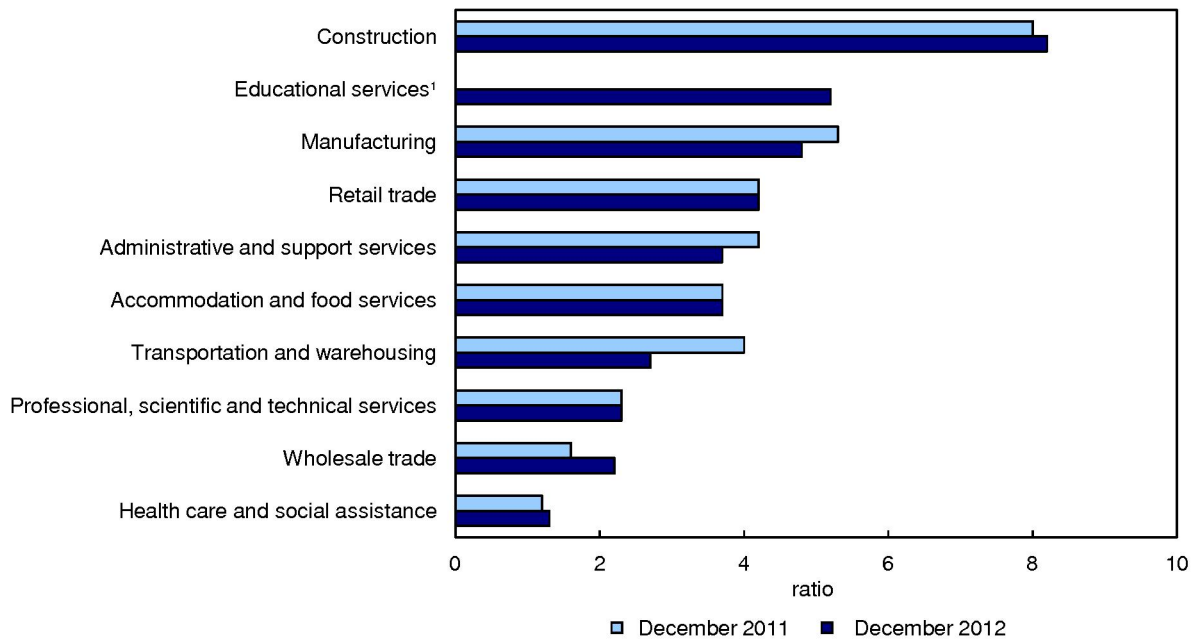
Sectoral analysis of the ratio of unemployed people to job vacancies is limited to those who last worked within the past 12 months, as unemployment data by sector are only available for these individuals.

Construction had the highest number of unemployed people for every vacancy among the large industrial sectors, at 8.2 in December, little changed from December 2011. Since unemployment patterns in this industry are seasonal, the ratio tends to be highest in the winter months and lowest in the summertime.

Manufacturing had a ratio of 4.8 unemployed people for every vacant job in December. There was little change in the ratio compared with 12 months earlier, but there were fewer unemployed people who had last worked in the sector over this period.

Chart 2

Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by largest industrial sector, unemployed people who last worked within past 12 months, three-month average, December 2011 and December 2012



1. The ratio for educational services in December 2011 is too unreliable to be published.

Wholesale trade was the only large industrial sector to show a sizeable increase in the ratio. In December, the ratio of unemployed people to job vacancies was 2.2, up from 1.6 in December 2011, mostly a result of fewer job vacancies.

The ratio in transportation and warehousing declined from 4.0 unemployed people for every job vacancy to 2.7 in December, all a result of more job vacancies.

Health care and social assistance had a ratio of 1.3 in December, the lowest of all industrial sectors. This ratio was little changed from 12 months earlier.

Among the smaller industrial sectors, one had a notable increase in the ratio while one sector had a decline. Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction saw its ratio rise from 1.6 in December 2011 to 2.7 in December 2012, as this sector had fewer job vacancies and more unemployed people.

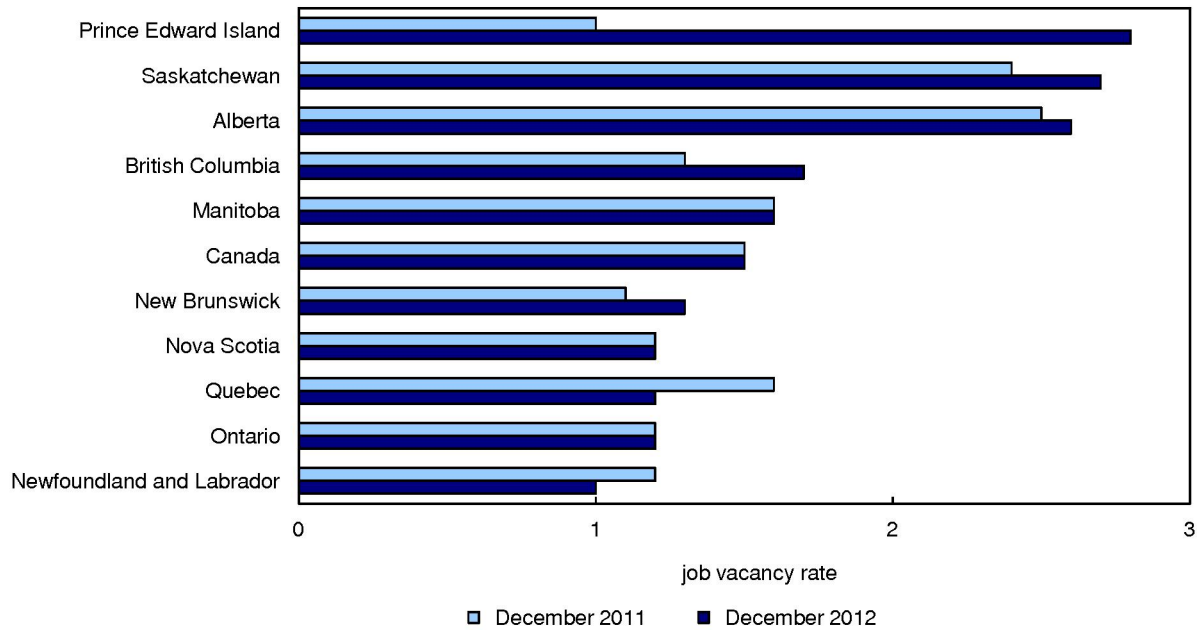
Arts, entertainment and recreation had a decline in the ratio from 9.1 to 6.0 over the 12-month period, as the number of job vacancies increased.

Job vacancy rates

Data from this survey is also used to calculate the job vacancy rate. It is defined as the number of vacant positions divided by total labour demand, that is, occupied positions plus vacant positions. It corresponds to the share of jobs that are unfilled out of all payroll jobs available. Higher job vacancy rates are often associated with periods of economic growth, while lower rates may be associated with periods of slower growth or economic contraction.

In December, the national job vacancy rate among Canadian businesses was 1.5%, unchanged from 12 months earlier.

Chart 3
Job vacancy rate, by province, three-month average, December 2011 and December 2012



Provincially, the job vacancy rate increased in Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, declined in Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador, and was little changed elsewhere.

In Prince Edward Island, the rate rose from 1.0% in December 2011 to 2.8% in December 2012. The job vacancy rate was 1.7% in British Columbia, up from 1.3% in December 2011.

In Quebec, the job vacancy rate declined from 1.6% to 1.2%, while in Newfoundland and Labrador, it decreased from 1.2% to 1.0%.

Job vacancy rates by sector

Arts, entertainment and recreation had 5,800 job vacancies and a job vacancy rate of 2.4% in December, up from 1.5% 12 months earlier. The information and culture sector also saw its rate increase, from 1.0% to 2.3%, with 7,600 job vacancies in December 2012.

The job vacancy rate in health care and social assistance was 2.1% in December, up from 1.7% a year earlier. The sector had 36,000 job vacancies in December.

Administrative and support services also had a rate of 2.1%, little changed from 12 months earlier, and there were 16,000 job vacancies.

The job vacancy rate in mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction declined from 2.9% to 2.1% in the 12 months to December. There were 4,800 vacancies in this sector in December.

The lowest job vacancy rate was in educational services, at 0.4%, down from 1.0% 12 months earlier. In December 2012, there were 5,200 job vacancies in the sector.

Note to readers

Estimates of job vacancies are collected through the monthly Business Payrolls Survey (BPS). Starting with the January 2011 reference month, two questions were added to the BPS, which is the survey portion of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH). These questions were: Did you have any vacant positions on the last business day of the month, and how many?

The target population is the same as that of the BPS and is comprised of all employers in Canada, except those primarily involved in: agriculture; fishing and trapping; private household services; religious organizations; the military personnel of the defense services; and federal, provincial and territorial public administration.

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

Data quality

Job vacancy and unemployment estimates are based on samples, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for geographic areas and industries with smaller numbers of vacancies or smaller unemployed populations are subject to greater sampling variability.

Job vacancy, labour demand and unemployment estimates and their accompanying rates 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 and therefore, data should be interpreted with caution.

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

Definitions

Job vacancy/vacant position: A position is considered "vacant" if it meets all three of the following conditions: a specific position exists; work could start within 30 days; and the employer is actively seeking employees from outside the organization to fill the position.

Labour demand: Total labour demand is the sum of met (total payroll employment) and unmet (vacant positions) labour demand.

Largest industrial sectors: The sectors with the largest levels of payroll employment for which we have publishable job vacancy data.

Job vacancy rate: The number of vacant positions divided by total labour demand, that is, occupied positions plus vacant positions.

Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratios

All unemployed: The unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio for all unemployed is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed, regardless of their previous work experience, using Labour Force Survey (LFS) data, by the number of vacant positions. This ratio reflects how many unemployed individuals are available for each vacant position and is a measure of the overall labour market tightness.

By sector: For each sector, the ratio is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed who last worked in that sector in the previous 12 months, using LFS data, by the number of vacant positions in the same sector. This excludes new entrants to the labour market as well as unemployed people who had not worked during the previous 12 months. Unemployment data by sector is known only for those who worked within the previous 12 months.

Use of estimates for the last sector worked does not imply that these unemployed individuals continued to look for work in that sector. This ratio reflects how many unemployed individuals who last worked in that sector are available for each vacant position in the sector. It is a measure of the labour market tightness within that sector.

Upcoming revisions

As part of the March 27, 2013 revisions to SEPH employment data, the next release of job vacancies data on April 16 may have very slight changes to some job vacancy rates, as SEPH is the source of filled positions. In addition, a revised job vacancies estimation method as well as some historical revisions to job vacancies data in certain jurisdictions and sectors will result in small changes to the number of job vacancies and their related rates and ratios. These small changes can be seen throughout the time series, from 2011 to present.

Table 1
Number of unemployed, number of job vacancies, and unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by province and territory

| | Three-month average ending in December 2011 | | | Three-month average ending in December 2012 | | | December 2011 to December 2012 | | |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Number of unemploy ed | Number of job vacancies | Unemploy ment-to- job vacancies | Number of unemploy ed | Number of job vacancies | Unemploy ment-to- job vacancies | Number of unemploy ed | Number of job vacancies | Unemploy ment-to- job vacancies |
| | thousands | | ratio | thousands | | ratio | change in thousands | | change |
| Canada | 1,281.3 | 221.4 | 5.8 | 1,257.8 | 220.9 | 5.7 | -23.5 | -0.5 | -0.1 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 32.2 | 2.3 | 14.2 | 30.2 | 1.9 | 16.0 | -2.0 | -0.4 | 1.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 9.1 | 0.6 | 15.6 | 9.3 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | -9.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 38.5 | 4.4 | 8.7 | 42.8 | 4.6 | 9.4 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| New Brunswick | 33.5 | 3.2 | 10.3 | 39.7 | 3.8 | 10.5 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Quebec | 328.8 | 53.6 | 6.1 | 308.4 | 40.1 | 7.7 | -20.4 | -13.5 | 1.6 |
| Ontario | 516.9 | 68.7 | 7.5 | 526.9 | 66.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | -2.7 | 0.5 |
| Manitoba | 31.9 | 8.5 | 3.7 | 31.8 | 9.0 | 3.5 | -0.1 | 0.5 | -0.2 |
| Saskatchewan | 24.1 | 10.5 | 2.3 | 23.2 | 12.4 | 1.9 | -0.9 | 1.9 | -0.4 |
| Alberta | 104.5 | 45.4 | 2.3 | 91.8 | 49.3 | 1.9 | -12.7 | 3.9 | -0.4 |
| British Columbia | 156.9 | 23.5 | 6.7 | 148.7 | 31.5 | 4.7 | -8.2 | 8.0 | -2.0 |
| Yukon | 1.0 | 0.2 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Northwest Territories | 1.9 | 0.3 | 6.3 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 3.9 | -0.1 | 0.2 | -2.4 |
| Nunavut | 2.0 | 0.2 | 8.8 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 12.7 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 3.9 |

Note(s): The number of unemployed and ratio include all unemployed individuals, regardless of previous work experience.

Table 2
Number of unemployed, number of job vacancies, and unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by sector

| | Three-month average ending in December 2011 | | | Three-month average ending in December 2012 | | | December 2011 to December 2012 | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Number of unemploy ed | Number of job vacancies | Unemploy ment-to- job vacancies | Number of unemploy ed | Number of job vacancies | Unemploy ment-to- job vacancies | Number of unemploy ed | Number of job vacancies | Unemploy ment-to- job vacancies |
| | thousands | | ratio | thousands | | ratio | change in thousands | | change |
| All unemployed¹ | 1,281.3 | 221.4 | 5.8 | 1,257.8 | 220.9 | 5.7 | -23.5 | -0.5 | -0.1 |
| Unemployed, all sectors, worked within past 12 months | 718.8 | 221.4 | 3.2 | 720.5 | 220.9 | 3.3 | 1.7 | -0.5 | 0.1 |
| Forestry, logging and support | 8.3 | F | F | 9.9 | F | F | 1.6 | F | F |
| Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction | 10.3 | 6.4 | 1.6 | 13.1 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | -1.6 | 1.1 |
| Utilities | 3.5 | 4.3 | F | 2.0 | 1.1 | F | -1.5 | -3.2 | F |
| Construction | 91.3 | 11.4 | 8.0 | 93.3 | 11.4 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Manufacturing | 95.6 | 17.9 | 5.3 | 85.9 | 18.0 | 4.8 | -9.7 | 0.1 | -0.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 25.2 | 15.7 | 1.6 | 24.8 | 11.1 | 2.2 | -0.4 | -4.6 | 0.6 |
| Retail trade | 111.1 | 26.6 | 4.2 | 91.9 | 22.1 | 4.2 | -19.2 | -4.5 | 0.0 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 30.5 | 7.5 | 4.0 | 31.6 | 11.6 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 4.1 | -1.3 |
| Information and cultural industries | 19.9 | 3.3 | 6.0 | 18.9 | 7.6 | 2.5 | -1.0 | 4.3 | -3.5 |
| Finance and insurance | 11.3 | 9.8 | 1.2 | 16.5 | F | F | 5.2 | F | F |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 12.2 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 11.1 | F | F | -1.1 | F | F |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 38.3 | 17.0 | 2.3 | 35.3 | 15.7 | 2.3 | -3.0 | -1.3 | 0.0 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | F | 0.7 | 0.0 | F | 1.4 | 0.0 | F | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 61.8 | 14.8 | 4.2 | 59.5 | 16.1 | 3.7 | -2.3 | 1.3 | -0.5 |
| Educational services | 21.8 | 11.9 | F | 27.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | -6.7 | F |
| Health care and social assistance | 34.8 | 29.0 | 1.2 | 45.8 | 36.1 | 1.3 | 11.0 | 7.1 | 0.1 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 32.5 | 3.6 | 9.1 | 34.7 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | -3.1 |
| Accommodation and food services | 74.5 | 20.1 | 3.7 | 84.2 | 22.6 | 3.7 | 9.7 | 2.5 | 0.0 |
| Other services (excluding public administration) | 25.5 | 11.3 | 2.3 | 24.7 | 12.0 | 2.0 | -0.8 | 0.7 | -0.3 |
| Public administration ² | 10.4 | 7.4 | 1.4 | 10.1 | 5.9 | 1.7 | -0.3 | -1.5 | 0.3 |

F too unreliable to be published

1. For all unemployed, the number of unemployed and ratio include all unemployed individuals, regardless of previous work experience.

2. Does not include federal, provincial or territorial public administration.

Note(s): The number of unemployed and ratio for 'Unemployed, all sectors, worked in past 12 months' and by sector include only those who last worked within the previous 12 months.

Table 3
Number of job vacancies and job vacancy rate, by province and territory

| | Three-month average ending in December 2011 | | Three-month average ending in December 2012 | | December 2011 to December 2012 | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| | Number of job vacancies | Job vacancy rate | Number of job vacancies | Job vacancy rate | Number of job vacancies | Number of job vacancies | Job vacancy rate |
| | thousands | % | thousands | % | change in thousands | % change | change |
| Canada | 221.4 | 1.5 | 220.9 | 1.5 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 0.0 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.0 | -0.4 | -17.4 | -0.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 166.7 | 1.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 4.4 | 1.2 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 0.0 |
| New Brunswick | 3.2 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 18.8 | 0.2 |
| Quebec | 53.6 | 1.6 | 40.1 | 1.2 | -13.5 | -25.2 | -0.4 |
| Ontario | 68.7 | 1.2 | 66.0 | 1.2 | -2.7 | -3.9 | 0.0 |
| Manitoba | 8.5 | 1.6 | 9.0 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 5.9 | 0.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 10.5 | 2.4 | 12.4 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 18.1 | 0.3 |
| Alberta | 45.4 | 2.5 | 49.3 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 8.6 | 0.1 |
| British Columbia | 23.5 | 1.3 | 31.5 | 1.7 | 8.0 | 34.0 | 0.4 |
| Yukon | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Northwest Territories | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 66.7 | 0.6 |
| Nunavut | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.8 |

Table 4
Number of job vacancies and job vacancy rate, by sector

| | Three-month average ending in December 2011 | | Three-month average ending in December 2012 | | December 2011 to December 2012 | | |
|---|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| | Number of job vacancies | Job vacancy rate | Number of job vacancies | Job vacancy rate | Number of job vacancies | Number of job vacancies | Job vacancy rate |
| | thousands | % | thousands | % | change in thousands | % change | change |
| Sector aggregate | 221.4 | 1.5 | 220.9 | 1.5 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 0.0 |
| Forestry, logging and support | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction | 6.4 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 2.1 | -1.6 | -25.0 | -0.8 |
| Utilities | 4.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | -3.2 | -74.4 | -2.4 |
| Construction | 11.4 | 1.3 | 11.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 17.9 | 1.2 | 18.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 15.7 | 2.1 | 11.1 | 1.4 | -4.6 | -29.3 | -0.7 |
| Retail trade | 26.6 | 1.4 | 22.1 | 1.1 | -4.5 | -16.9 | -0.3 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 7.5 | 1.1 | 11.6 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 54.7 | 0.5 |
| Information and cultural industries | 3.3 | 1.0 | 7.6 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 130.3 | 1.3 |
| Finance and insurance | 9.8 | 1.4 | F | 1.4 | F | F | 0.0 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 2.5 | 1.0 | F | F | F | F | F |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 17.0 | 2.1 | 15.7 | 1.9 | -1.3 | -7.6 | -0.2 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 0.6 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 14.8 | 1.9 | 16.1 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 8.8 | 0.2 |
| Educational services | 11.9 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 0.4 | -6.7 | -56.3 | -0.6 |
| Health care and social assistance | 29.0 | 1.7 | 36.1 | 2.1 | 7.1 | 24.5 | 0.4 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 3.6 | 1.5 | 5.8 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 61.1 | 0.9 |
| Accommodation and food services | 20.1 | 1.8 | 22.6 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 12.4 | 0.2 |
| Other services (excluding public administration) | 11.3 | 2.1 | 12.0 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 6.2 | 0.1 |
| Public administration ¹ | 7.4 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 1.3 | -1.5 | -20.3 | -0.3 |

F too unreliable to be published

1. Does not include federal, provincial or territorial public administration.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Job vacancy data tables are not currently available on CANSIM, but can be obtained by contacting us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca). Job vacancies data will be available on CANSIM, with the release of the data for January on April 16.

The next job vacancies release, for January, will be on April 16.

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 Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Travel between Canada and other countries, January 2013

Canadians took 5.5 million trips abroad in January, down 0.4% from December.

Travel to the United States rose 0.2% in January to 4.8 million trips, but this increase was outweighed by a drop in trips overseas.

Canadians took 769,000 trips to countries other than the United States in January, down 4.3% from December and the lowest level since December 2011.

Travel of one or more nights to the United States fell 1.5% to 1.9 million trips, as travel by car decreased 2.0% to 1.2 million trips and travel by plane declined by 0.3% to 648,000 trips.

Same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States increased 1.5% to 2.8 million trips, the highest level since February 2012.

Travel to Canada remained unchanged at 2.1 million trips in January, as an increase in trips from the United States offset a decrease from overseas countries.

More than 1.7 million visitors came to Canada from the United States, up 0.2% from December.

Travel of one or more nights from the United States increased 0.1% to just over 1.0 million trips. Travel by car was up 0.7% to 586,000 trips while travel by plane fell 1.1% to 293,000 trips.

Same-day car trips from the United States to Canada increased 1.6% to 619,000.

Travel to Canada by overseas travelers declined 1.1% to 387,000. The top four overseas markets to Canada all experienced declines (United Kingdom, France, Germany and China).

Note to readers

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

All of the seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 2010. Revisions were done for certain non-seasonally adjusted data for each month of the second and third quarters of 2012.

Table 1
Travel between Canada and other countries – Seasonally adjusted

| | January 2012 ^r | December 2012 ^r | January 2013 ^P | December 2012 to January 2013 |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | thousands | | | % change ¹ |
| Canadian trips abroad² | 5,311 | 5,552 | 5,528 | -0.4 |
| To the United States | 4,517 | 4,749 | 4,759 | 0.2 |
| To other countries | 794 | 803 | 769 | -4.3 |
| Same-day car trips to the United States | 2,636 | 2,730 | 2,771 | 1.5 |
| Total trips, one or more nights | 2,638 | 2,780 | 2,716 | -2.3 |
| United States ³ | 1,844 | 1,977 | 1,948 | -1.5 |
| Car | 1,088 | 1,216 | 1,191 | -2.0 |
| Plane | 646 | 650 | 648 | -0.3 |
| Other modes of transportation | 109 | 111 | 109 | -1.9 |
| Other countries ⁴ | 794 | 803 | 769 | -4.3 |
| Travel to Canada² | 2,125 | 2,108 | 2,108 | 0.0 |
| From the United States | 1,738 | 1,717 | 1,721 | 0.2 |
| From other countries | 387 | 391 | 387 | -1.1 |
| Same-day car trips from the United States | 655 | 609 | 619 | 1.6 |
| Total trips, one or more nights | 1,367 | 1,377 | 1,373 | -0.3 |
| United States ³ | 990 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0.1 |
| Car | 573 | 583 | 586 | 0.7 |
| Plane | 297 | 297 | 293 | -1.1 |
| Other modes of transportation | 119 | 120 | 121 | 0.1 |
| Other countries ⁴ | 378 | 377 | 373 | -1.2 |
| Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin⁵ | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 58 | 56 | 55 | -2.6 |
| France | 38 | 39 | 39 | -0.8 |
| Germany | 29 | 26 | 25 | -5.8 |
| China | 27 | 27 | 24 | -10.5 |
| Australia | 21 | 23 | 24 | 2.7 |
| Japan | 20 | 21 | 22 | 5.3 |
| South Korea | 11 | 13 | 14 | 1.0 |
| Mexico | 12 | 12 | 13 | 5.9 |
| India | 13 | 13 | 12 | -5.9 |
| Hong Kong | 10 | 11 | 11 | 2.4 |
| Italy | 9 | 9 | 10 | 6.5 |
| Netherlands | 10 | 9 | 9 | 6.0 |

^r revised

^P 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 January 2013 issue of *International Travel: Advance Information*, Vol. 29, no. 1 (66-001-P), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

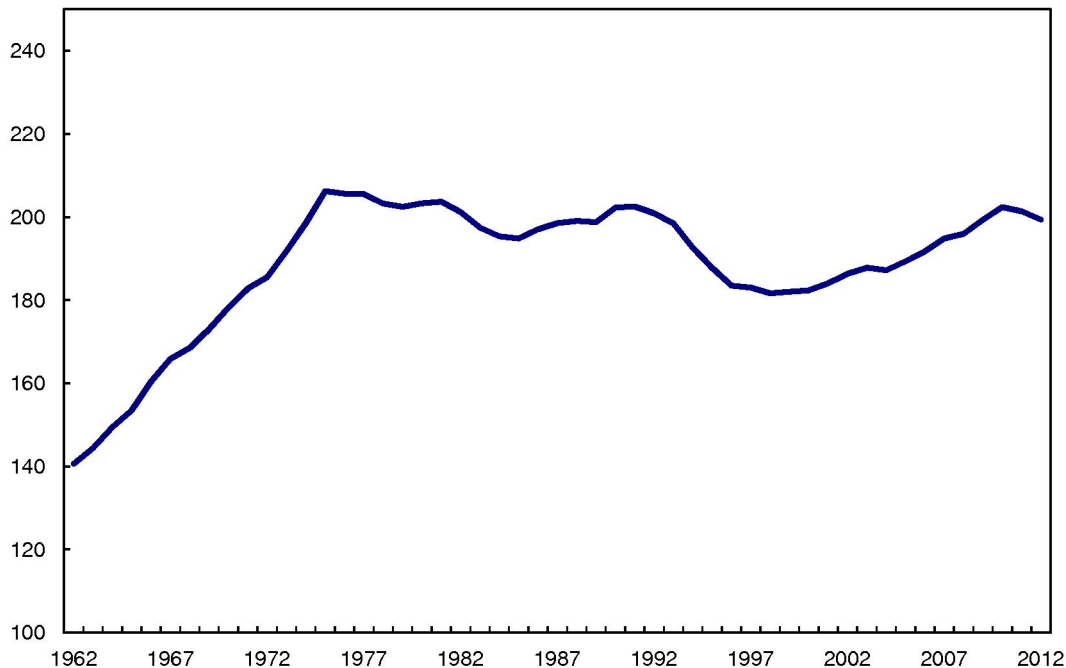
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Police personnel and expenditures, 2012

As of May 15, 2012, Canadian police services had 69,539 police officers, an increase of 115 from 2011. However, police strength, as measured by the number of police officers per capita, declined 1.0% to 199 officers for every 100,000 population.

Chart 1 Police strength per 100,000 population, Canada

Police officers per 100,000 population



Despite small declines in recent years, police strength in Canada has generally grown over the past decade.

Provincially, the largest growth in the rate of police strength from 2011 to 2012 occurred in Manitoba (+3%). As a result, Manitoba replaced Saskatchewan as the province with the highest police strength. Prince Edward Island and Alberta reported the lowest.

Police strength decreased in the majority of Canada's census metropolitan areas in 2012. The largest declines occurred in Moncton (-8%) and Saint John (-6%). Winnipeg replaced Saint John as the metropolitan area with the highest rate of police strength, while Moncton reported the lowest rate.

For the second year in a row, the number of female officers increased, while the number of male officers declined. There were 234 more female and 119 fewer male officers in 2012 than in 2011. Women accounted for 20% of all police officers in 2012, compared with 15% a decade earlier. The proportion of women among the higher ranks of policing has also increased steadily since the early 1990's, growing from 1% in 1992 to 16% in 2012.

About 7,500 police officers were eligible for retirement with full pension in 2011, representing approximately one in ten officers across Canada. Just under 1,300 actually retired that year, representing 2% of the total number of police officers.

Expenditures on policing totalled \$12.9 billion in 2011, a 0.7% decrease from the previous year when controlling for inflation. This was the first decline since 1996 and was driven by the conclusion of Royal Canadian Mounted Police expenditures on national special events such as the 2010 Olympic Games and G8/G20 Summits.

After controlling for inflation, Yukon (-2.5%) and Nova Scotia (-1.7%) were the only jurisdictions to report a decrease in spending. Spending increased the most in Alberta (+5.3%) and Saskatchewan (+4.9%).

Note to readers

In Canada, information on police personnel and expenditures is collected by Statistics Canada through the annual Police Administration Survey. Using data reported by each police service in Canada, this report provides details on police personnel and expenditures at the national, provincial and municipal levels. For the first time, in 2012, a new Supplemental Survey was added to collect detailed information on police hirings, retirements, eligibility to retire and, where available, visible minority status.

Data in this report represent two distinct time periods. Most of the information on police personnel is based on a "snapshot date" of May 15, 2012, while data on hirings, departures and expenditures represent the calendar year ending December 31, 2011 (or March 31, 2012 for those police services operating on a fiscal year).

**Table 1
Police officers by province/territory**

| | Police officers – 2012 | | | Crime Severity Index 2011 ² |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | number | rate ¹ | percent change in rate 2011 to 2012 | |
| Canada total | 69,539 | 199 | -1.0 | 77.6 |
| Provincial/territorial total | 67,858 | 195 | -0.8 | 77.6 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 926 | 181 | -0.9 | 74.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 247 | 169 | 0.9 | 65.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,934 | 204 | 1.0 | 79.1 |
| New Brunswick | 1,364 | 180 | -1.0 | 65.0 |
| Quebec | 15,992 | 199 | 0.2 | 73.5 |
| Ontario | 26,274 | 195 | -1.5 | 61.1 |
| Manitoba | 2,706 | 214 | 3.1 | 117.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,298 | 213 | -2.4 | 144.8 |
| Alberta | 6,787 | 175 | -1.1 | 88.6 |
| British Columbia | 8,887 | 192 | -1.7 | 95.1 |
| Yukon | 119 | 330 | -4.4 | 159.2 |
| Northwest Territories | 199 | 459 | 3.0 | 342.7 |
| Nunavut | 125 | 371 | -4.3 | 326.1 |
| Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy | 1,681 | ... | ... | ... |

... not applicable

1. Rate per 100,000 population.

2. The Crime Severity Index for 2012 is not yet available.

Table 2
Police officers by census metropolitan area

| | Police officers – 2012 | | | Crime Severity Index 2011 ² |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | number | rate ¹ | percent change in rate 2011 to 2012 | |
| Census metropolitan area | | | | |
| Winnipeg | 1,517 | 198 | 5.5 | 107.2 |
| Thunder Bay | 228 | 190 | -1.7 | 107.3 |
| Regina | 422 | 190 | -2.8 | 124.5 |
| Saint John | 195 | 189 | -5.7 | 79.2 |
| Saskatoon | 497 | 179 | -1.9 | 118.7 |
| St. John's | 336 | 178 | -0.7 | 93.3 |
| Montréal | 6,986 | 178 | -0.6 | 80.9 |
| Windsor | 589 | 178 | -1.3 | 62.5 |
| Brantford | 245 | 175 | 3.7 | 92.2 |
| Toronto | 10,023 | 173 | -3.4 | 54.9 |
| Halifax | 698 | 171 | 0.5 | 87.4 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 737 | 165 | -3.4 | 60.7 |
| Calgary | 2,081 | 164 | 2.8 | 65.8 |
| Vancouver | 3,950 | 163 | -1.5 | 94.5 |
| Edmonton | 1,928 | 161 | -1.8 | 89.4 |
| Greater Sudbury | 262 | 161 | 1.4 | 78.9 |
| Barrie | 313 | 156 | 0.9 | 58.3 |
| London | 769 | 154 | -0.4 | 79.0 |
| Guelph | 194 | 154 | 0.9 | 47.0 |
| Peterborough | 189 | 154 | -5.2 | 62.2 |
| Hamilton | 1,129 | 153 | -0.2 | 65.2 |
| Victoria | 552 | 152 | -1.6 | 71.3 |
| Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo | 802 | 151 | 4.7 | 62.9 |
| Ottawa ³ | 1,402 | 148 | 0.8 | 57.9 |
| Abbotsford–Mission | 262 | 147 | -2.7 | 87.9 |
| Kingston | 234 | 145 | -1.7 | 59.5 |
| Gatineau ⁴ | 435 | 140 | 3.5 | 63.6 |
| Sherbrooke | 250 | 131 | -0.4 | 60.7 |
| Québec | 998 | 131 | 2.9 | 52.2 |
| Trois-Rivières | 189 | 126 | -1.0 | 67.9 |
| Saguenay | 179 | 123 | -0.1 | 71.1 |
| Kelowna | 206 | 113 | 1.8 | 97.4 |
| Moncton | 145 | 105 | -8.4 | 68.8 |

1. Rate per 100,000 population. Based on the number of police officers in 2012 and populations for 2011. Populations for 2012 are not yet available.

2. The Crime Severity Index for 2012 is not yet available.

3. Represents the Ontario portion of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

4. Represents the Quebec portion of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

Available in CANSIM: table 254-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3301.

The report, *Police Resources in Canada, 2012* (85-225-X), is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*.

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).

Health Reports, March 2013

The March 2013 online issue of *Health Reports*, released today, contains two articles.

The first article, "Nutritional risk among older Canadians," presents the first population-level assessment of nutritional risk based on a large national sample representative of Canadian householders aged 65 or older. Data from the 2008/2009 Canadian Community Health Survey — Healthy Aging were used to estimate the prevalence of nutritional risk by selected characteristics.

For more information on this article, contact Pamela L. Ramage-Morin (613-951-1760; pamela.ramage-morin@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

The second article, "Trajectories of psychological distress among Canadian adults who experienced parental addiction in childhood," compares trajectories of psychological distress among a nationally representative sample of Canadians aged 18 to 74 who did and did not experience parental addiction in childhood. It was hypothesized that those exposed to parental addiction would have higher levels of psychological distress, particularly in young adulthood. Data are from the National Population Health Survey longitudinal file (1994/1995 to 2010/2011).

For more information on this article, contact Kellie Langlois (613-951-3806; kellie.langlois@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

The March 2013 online issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 24, no. 3 (82-003-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

For information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-951-6446; janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

StatCan Blog: Survey of Financial Security, March 2013

In its latest [StatCan Blog](#), Statistics Canada today examines the Survey of Financial Security, the most comprehensive statistical snapshot of the net worth of Canadians. The survey was conducted in the fall of 2012 and some 20,000 Canadian households were asked to share the details of their finances.

By determining the net worth of Canadian families, that is, the value of their assets less their debts, this new information will shed light on how wealth is distributed, the extent to which it is concentrated, the forms in which it is held, and how these features are changing over time in the context of an aging population and an evolving economy.

The survey data are used by government departments to help formulate policy, by the private sector, as well as by individuals and families to compare their wealth with those of similar types of households.

The survey is the third of its kind and follows similar ones conducted in 1999 and 2005.

Survey results are planned to be released at the end of this year.

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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Pipeline inventories and exports of crude oil and condensate, January 2013

Data on closing inventories, held in Canada; tanks: crude oil and condensate; and exports of crude oil are now available for January upon request.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2148 and 2191.

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).

Canada's population estimates, fourth quarter 2012

Demographic estimates by province and territory are now available for the fourth quarter.

Note to readers

Estimates released today are based on 2006 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to which is added the estimated demographic growth for the period from May 16, 2006, to December 31, 2012.

These estimates are not to be confused with the 2011 Census population counts that were released on February 8, 2012.

Available in CANSIM: tables 051-0005, 051-0006, 051-0017, 051-0020, 051-0037, 051-0045 and 053-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3231, 3233 and 3601.

The October to December 2012 issue of *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 26, no. 4 (91-002-X), 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; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Wholesale Trade, January 2013, Vol. 76, no. 1
Catalogue number 63-008-X (HTML | PDF)

International Travel: Advance Information, January 2013, Vol. 29, no. 1
Catalogue number 66-001-P (HTML | PDF)

Health Reports, Vol. 24, no. 3
Catalogue number 82-003-X (HTML | PDF)

Police Resources in Canada, 2012
Catalogue number 85-225-X (HTML | PDF)

Quarterly Demographic Estimates, October to December 2012, Vol. 26, no. 4
Catalogue number 91-002-X (HTML | PDF)

New studies

Nutritional risk among older Canadians
Health Reports

Trajectories of psychological distress among Canadian adults who experienced parental addiction in childhood
Health Reports



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