

The Daily

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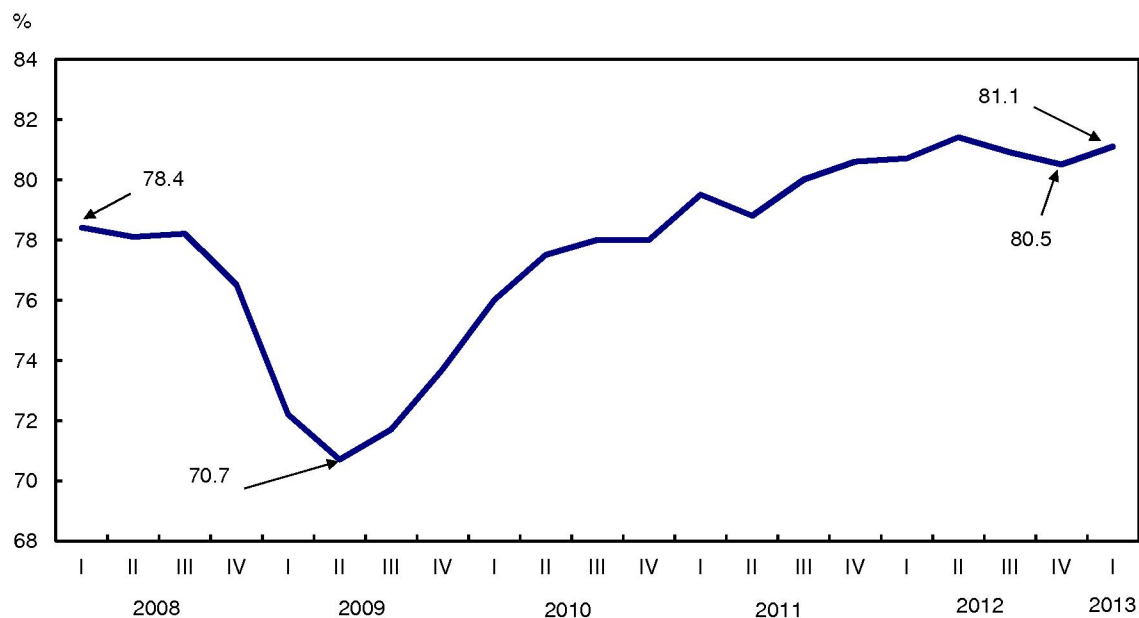


Releases

Industrial capacity utilization rates, first quarter 2013

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Chart 1
Industrial capacity utilization rate up after two quarters of decline



Non-manufacturing industries: Strength in the mining industry

Mining, oil and gas extraction was the main source of the overall increase in capacity use in the first quarter.

Higher crude petroleum extraction boosted the oil and gas extraction industry's capacity utilization rate, up 1.8 percentage points to 87.4%.

As was the case in the fourth quarter of 2012, an increase in metallic and non-metallic mineral mining pushed the mining and quarrying industry's capacity utilization rate (+4.7%) upward in the first quarter. The rate rose to 66.0%.

Among non-manufacturing industries, only the forestry and logging industry had a lower capacity utilization rate than in the previous quarter, its first decline since the first quarter of 2012.

The construction industry operated at 80.7% of its capacity, up 0.4 percentage points from the previous quarter. This advance was attributable to growth in all types of construction except residential buildings.

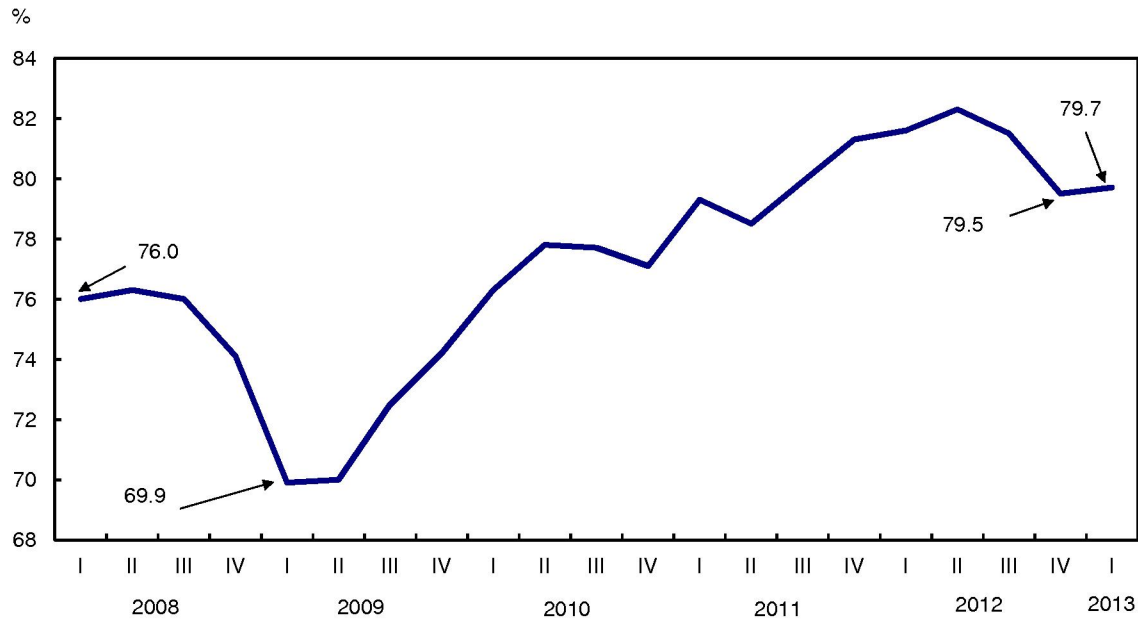
Manufacturing: The wood product manufacturing industry leads the increase in capacity use

The manufacturing sector operated at 79.7% of its capacity in the first quarter, up 0.2 percentage points from the previous quarter. The increase followed two quarters of decline.

The capacity utilization rate rose in 12 of the 21 major industry groups, representing approximately 60% of the manufacturing sector.

The largest contributors to the increase in the capacity utilization rate were the wood product, food and chemical product manufacturing industries. Capacity utilization rates declined in nine industries, notably the transportation equipment manufacturing industry where it went down by 2.5 percentage points.

Chart 2
Capacity utilization up slightly in manufacturing



Increased activity in the wood product manufacturing industry pushed its capacity utilization rate up 3.9 percentage points to 87.8% in the first quarter.

In the food manufacturing industry, capacity use rose 1.3 percentage points to 75.4% in the first quarter. Higher production in the grain and oilseed milling industry was largely responsible for the increase.

For chemical product manufacturers, capacity use advanced from 79.5% in the fourth quarter of 2012 to 81.7% in the first quarter, the third consecutive increase. Higher industry output, combined with lower capital stock contributed to the gain.

Lower production of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts and of aerospace products and parts reduced the capacity utilization rate in the transportation equipment industry. The rate fell from 88.4% in the fourth quarter of 2012 to 85.9% in the first quarter.

Note to readers

The industrial capacity utilization rate is the ratio of an industry's actual output to its estimated potential output. For most industries, the annual estimates are obtained from the Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey while the quarterly pattern is derived from output-to-capital ratio series, the output being the real gross domestic product at basic prices, seasonally adjusted, by industry.

This program covers all manufacturing and selected non-manufacturing industries.

At the time of this release, rates have been revised back to the first quarter of 2012 to reflect updated source data.

**Table 1
Industrial capacity utilization rates**

	First quarter 2012 ^f	Fourth quarter 2012 ^f	First quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2012 to first quarter 2013	First quarter 2012 to first quarter 2013
	%			percentage point change	
Total industrial	80.7	80.5	81.1	0.6	0.4
Forestry and logging	85.0	87.0	83.6	-3.4	-1.4
Mining and oil and gas extraction	79.3	78.8	81.4	2.6	2.1
Oil and gas extraction	86.2	85.6	87.4	1.8	1.2
Mining and quarrying	61.2	61.3	66.0	4.7	4.8
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	86.4	90.1	90.3	0.2	3.9
Construction	78.1	80.3	80.7	0.4	2.6
Manufacturing	81.6	79.5	79.7	0.2	-1.9
Food	77.9	74.1	75.4	1.3	-2.5
Beverage and tobacco products	70.8	73.5	74.6	1.1	3.8
Beverage	71.7	74.5	76.0	1.5	4.3
Tobacco	64.9	66.8	65.1	-1.7	0.2
Textiles	74.1	65.3	63.1	-2.2	-11.0
Textile mills	77.6	73.5	70.3	-3.2	-7.3
Textile product mills	71.1	59.1	57.8	-1.3	-13.3
Clothing	75.8	67.8	67.0	-0.8	-8.8
Leather and allied products	76.0	69.8	68.1	-1.7	-7.9
Wood products	79.9	83.9	87.8	3.9	7.9
Paper	84.3	87.7	89.7	2.0	5.4
Printing and related support activities	68.3	70.8	71.3	0.5	3.0
Petroleum and coal products	79.9	81.0	77.4	-3.6	-2.5
Chemical products	79.2	79.5	81.7	2.2	2.5
Plastics and rubber products	79.8	75.6	76.6	1.0	-3.2
Plastic products	78.1	74.3	75.2	0.9	-2.9
Rubber products	86.9	81.2	82.9	1.7	-4.0
Non-metallic mineral products	73.3	71.2	65.1	-6.1	-8.2
Primary metal	85.7	80.2	78.2	-2.0	-7.5
Fabricated metal products	83.5	78.2	77.7	-0.5	-5.8
Machinery	87.9	77.4	78.9	1.5	-9.0
Computer and electronic products	83.1	82.9	84.0	1.1	0.9
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	81.9	81.7	85.2	3.5	3.3
Transportation equipment	89.7	88.4	85.9	-2.5	-3.8
Furniture and related products	74.9	76.6	78.8	2.2	3.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	76.4	77.4	81.3	3.9	4.9

^f revised

Available in CANSIM: table 028-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2821.

The [National economic accounts](#) module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

Data on industrial capacity utilization rates for the second quarter will be released on September 13.

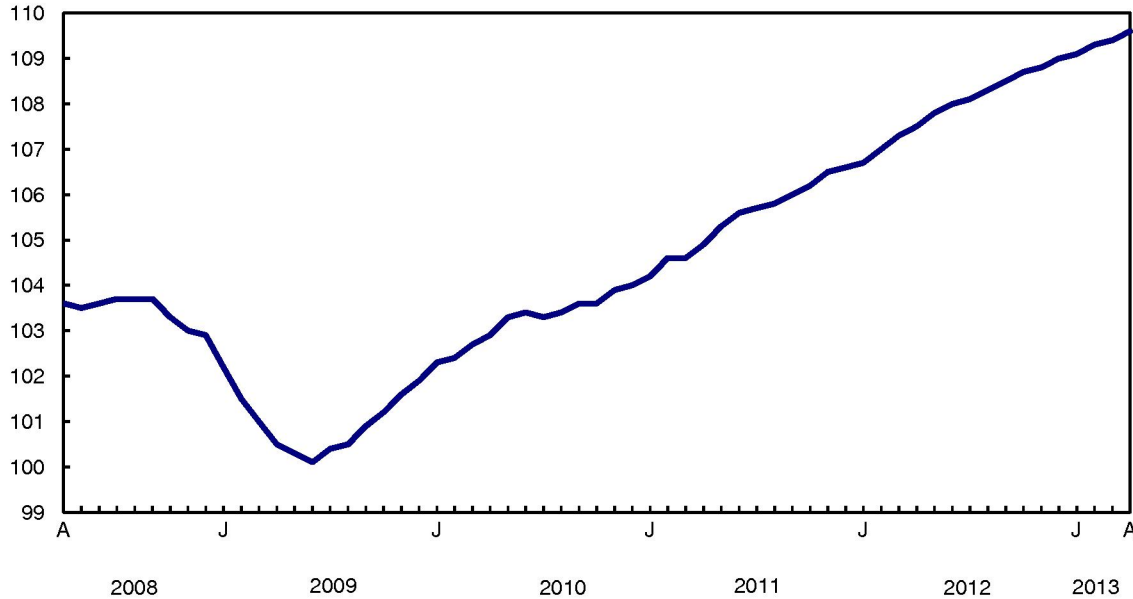
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New Housing Price Index, April 2013

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) rose 0.2% in April, following a 0.1% increase in March and similar gains over the past 12 months.

Chart 1 New Housing Price Index

index (2007=100)



For the third consecutive month, Calgary was the top contributor to the national advance, as prices for new homes rose 0.5% in April. Builders reported that higher material and labour costs as well as market conditions were the main reasons for higher prices.

The largest monthly price advance occurred in St. John's (+1.0%), following eight consecutive months of little or no price change. Builders reported higher material and labour costs as the reason for the rise in that region. This was the largest price movement in St. John's since November 2010, when new housing prices rose 4.3%. Since then, prices have been relatively flat, despite a few modest gains over the summer of 2012.

Hamilton followed closely with prices for new homes rising by 0.8% in April. Builders cited market conditions as the reason for the advance, the largest in that region since October 2012.

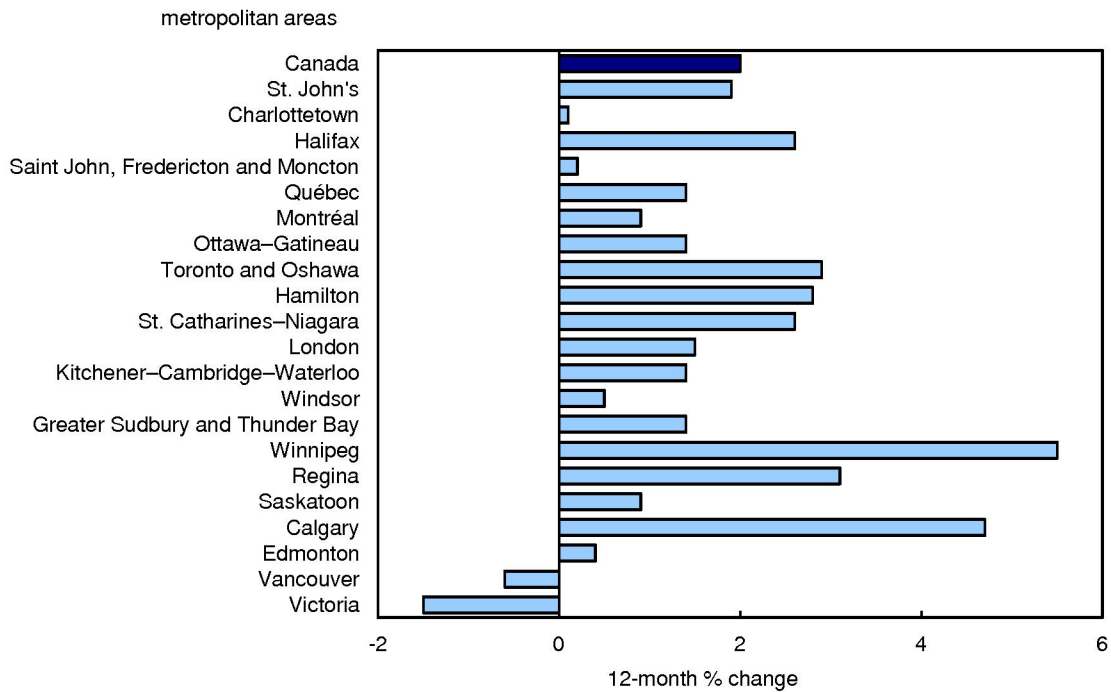
New housing prices were also up in Winnipeg (+0.6%) and Saskatoon (+0.3%). This was the second monthly increase in a row for Saskatoon, following 10 months of little or no price movement.

In April, prices decreased 0.1% in the combined metropolitan region of Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton, as well as in Montréal.

Builders in the region of Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton reported lower prices as a result of market conditions, while builders in Montréal lowered prices to finalize sales.

Prices were unchanged in 5 of the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed.

Chart 2
Winnipeg posts the largest year-over-year price increase



On a year-over-year basis, the NHPI rose 2.0% in the 12 months to April, following a similar increase the previous month.

The main contributor to the advance was the combined region of Toronto and Oshawa, where the year-over-year increase in contractors' selling prices was 2.9%. Annual price increases in this region have been slowing since the start of 2013, following steady growth throughout 2011 and the early part of 2012.

For the fifth consecutive month, Winnipeg recorded the largest year-over-year price movement in Canada. Prices were up 5.5% in April following a 5.1% advance in March.

Other significant year-over-year increases occurred in Calgary (+4.7%), Regina (+3.1%) and Hamilton (+2.8%). In Calgary, annual price gains have been generally accelerating throughout 2012 and 2013.

Among the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed, only Victoria (-1.5%) and Vancouver (-0.6%) posted 12-month price declines in April, continuing a long stretch of annual decreases in the two western-most regions.

Note to readers

The New Housing Price Index measures changes over time in the selling prices of new residential houses agreed upon between the contractor and the buyer at the time of the signing of the contract. It is designed to measure the changes in the selling prices of new houses where detailed specifications pertaining to each house remain the same between two consecutive periods. The prices collected from builders and included in the index are market selling prices less value added taxes, such as the Federal Goods and Services Tax (GST) or the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST).

Effective April 1, 2013, builders in British Columbia once again paid a 7% Provincial Sales Tax (PST) on their building materials. The PST on building materials in British Columbia is now embedded in the contractors' selling prices of new houses, representing an average of about 2% of the home's final price.

Effective April 1, 2013, in Prince Edward Island, the federal 5% GST was combined with a reduced 9% provincial tax to create a single 14% HST. Previously, only the GST (5%) was applied to new homes. Under the new rules, the tax applied to the purchase of a new home is 14%.

The indexes are not subject to revision and are not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
New housing price index – Not seasonally adjusted¹

	Relative importance ²	April 2012	March 2013	April 2013	March to April 2013	April 2012 to April 2013
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Canada total	100.0	107.5	109.4	109.6	0.2	2.0
House only	...	107.8	110.0	110.2	0.2	2.2
Land only	...	106.4	107.6	107.6	0.0	1.1
St. John's	1.83	146.6	147.9	149.4	1.0	1.9
Charlottetown	0.22	102.9	102.7	103.0	0.3	0.1
Halifax	1.21	114.0	117.0	117.0	0.0	2.6
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton ³	0.52	108.0	108.3	108.2	-0.1	0.2
Québec	2.70	121.0	122.6	122.7	0.1	1.4
Montréal	9.60	115.2	116.3	116.2	-0.1	0.9
Ottawa–Gatineau	4.97	115.0	116.5	116.6	0.1	1.4
Toronto and Oshawa ³	27.21	115.8	119.1	119.2	0.1	2.9
Hamilton	3.25	105.3	107.3	108.2	0.8	2.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.01	105.8	108.4	108.6	0.2	2.6
London	1.69	109.5	111.1	111.1	0.0	1.5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	2.02	109.6	111.1	111.1	0.0	1.4
Windsor	0.67	98.6	99.1	99.1	0.0	0.5
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay ³	0.63	106.2	107.7	107.7	0.0	1.4
Winnipeg	2.39	128.1	134.3	135.1	0.6	5.5
Regina	1.12	153.3	157.7	158.0	0.2	3.1
Saskatoon	2.20	119.0	119.8	120.1	0.3	0.9
Calgary	11.55	96.3	100.3	100.8	0.5	4.7
Edmonton	12.78	90.8	91.0	91.2	0.2	0.4
Vancouver	11.23	98.1	97.4	97.5	0.1	-0.6
Victoria	1.22	86.1	84.7	84.8	0.1	-1.5

... not applicable

1. Values have been rounded.

2. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building completions for each metropolitan area.

3. In order to ensure data confidentiality, the following census metropolitan areas and census agglomeration are grouped together as follows: Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton; Toronto and Oshawa; and Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay.

Note(s): View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

Available in CANSIM: table 327-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The first quarter 2013 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X) will be available in July.

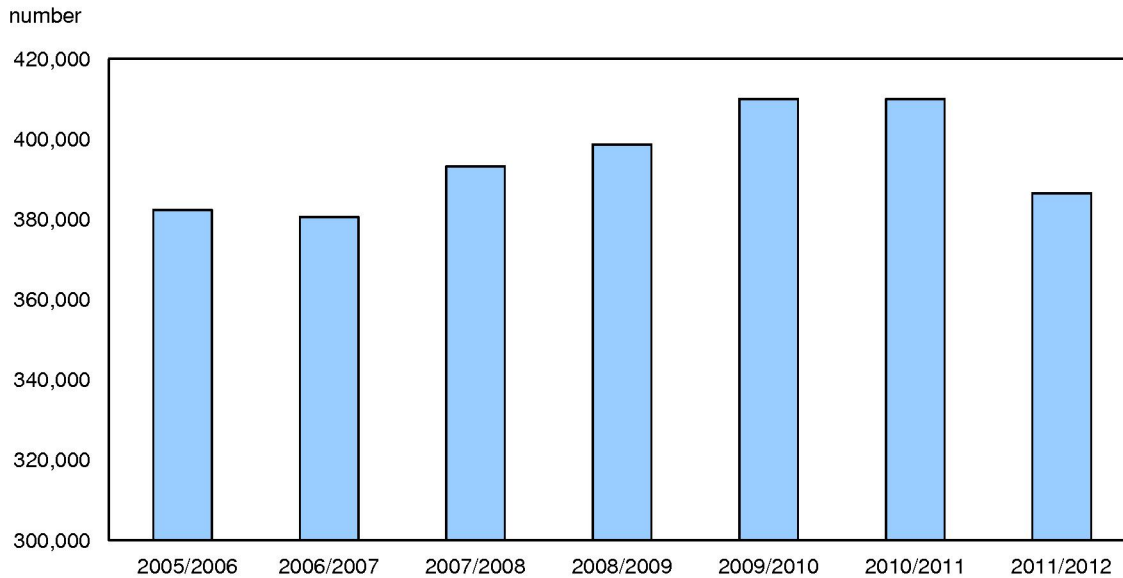
The New Housing Price Index for May will be released on July 11.

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Adult criminal court statistics, 2011/2012

Adult criminal courts in Canada completed approximately 386,500 cases in 2011/2012, down 6% from the previous year and the lowest number of cases completed since 2006/2007.

Chart 1
Cases completed in adult criminal court, Canada



The Northwest Territories (-17%) reported the largest drop in cases completed, followed by Prince Edward Island (-13%) and Yukon (-10%). Newfoundland and Labrador (+2%) reported the only increase in 2011/2012, while Quebec remained stable.

There were fewer cases completed involving almost all types of offences in 2011/2012. Cases for impaired driving saw the largest decline in 2011/2012, down about 7,500 cases (-15%) from the previous year. The main exceptions to the decline included unlawfully at large and drug possession cases, which both increased 2% from 2010/2011.

Just over three-quarters (76%) of cases completed in adult criminal courts involved offences that were non-violent in nature. As in previous years, cases involving impaired driving (11%), theft (10%), common assault (10%) and failure to comply with an order (9%) were the most common types of cases completed in adult criminal court.

In 2011/2012, 8 in 10 accused persons were male, a finding that held true regardless of age group. Adults between the age of 18 to 24 years represented 30% of accused persons, yet represented 12% of the Canadian adult population.

Almost two-thirds (64%) of cases completed in 2011/2012 resulted in a finding of guilt, a figure that has remained relatively stable over the past decade. The remainder of cases were stayed, withdrawn, dismissed or discharged (32%), acquitted (3%) or resulted in some other type of decision (1%).

Probation, either on its own or in combination with another type of sentence, continued to be the most common type of sentence in adult criminal courts, imposed in 45% of guilty cases in 2011/2012. The median length of probation was 365 days.

Just over one-third (35%) of guilty offenders received a custody sentence in 2011/2012, the majority (86%) of which were for a term of six months or less. About 10% were sentenced to a period greater than six months to two years less a day and 4% were sentenced to two years or more. The median length of a custody sentence remained consistent with previous years, at 30 days.

The median amount of time to complete an adult criminal court case declined in 2011/2012, down two days from the previous year to 117 days. This represented the third consecutive annual decline, yet remained higher than a decade ago (105 days in 2001/2002).

Note to readers

The data presented in this article are drawn from the adult portion (people 18 years and older) of the Integrated Criminal Court Survey. In 2011/2012, information was unavailable from superior courts in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan as well as municipal courts in Quebec. Adult criminal court cases that involve more than one charge are represented by the most serious offence. A completed case is defined as one or more charges against an accused person or company that were processed by the courts at the same time and received a final decision.

Available in CANSIM: tables 252-0053 to 252-0063.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3312.

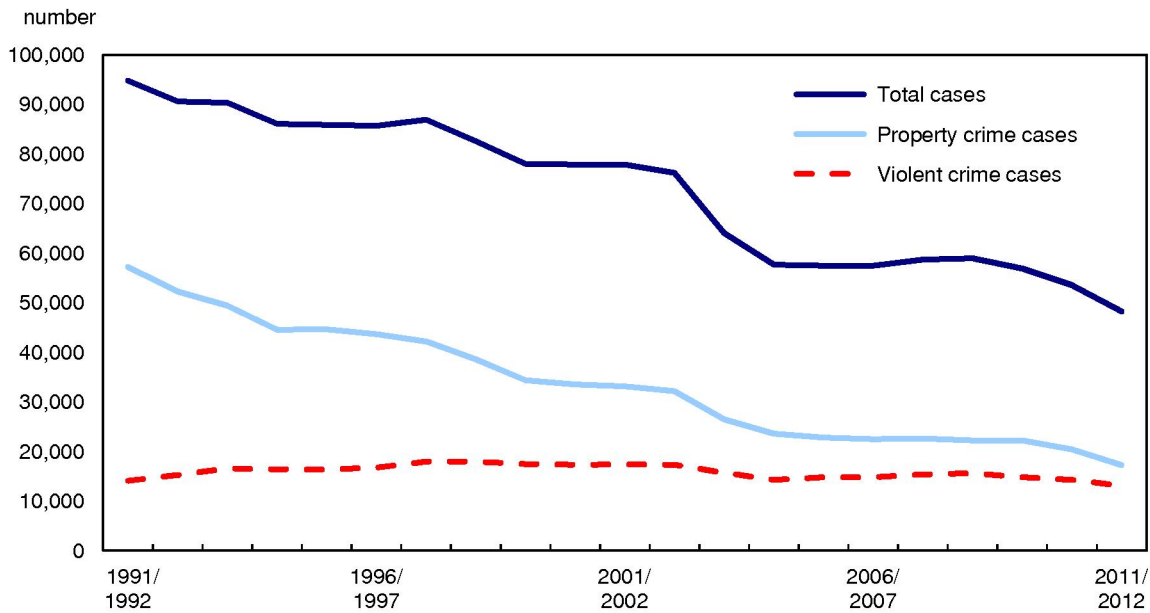
The *Juristat* article "Adult criminal court statistics in Canada, 2011/2012" (85-002-X), is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*, and *Juristat*.

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

Youth court statistics, 2011/2012

Canadian youth courts, which handle cases involving 12 to 17 year-olds, completed about 48,000 cases in 2011/2012, down 10% from the previous year. The 2011/2012 decrease marks the third consecutive annual decline and the lowest number of cases completed in youth courts since national data were first collected in 1991/1992.

Chart 1
Cases completed in youth court, Canada



The 2011/2012 decrease occurred across the country. The largest decreases in the number of completed youth court cases were in the territories, where declines ranged from 23% to 36%. Among the provinces, British Columbia (-16%) recorded the largest decline, followed by New Brunswick (-14%) and Ontario (-12%).

The long-term drop in the number of completed youth court cases has been driven primarily by fewer cases involving non-violent crimes, such as property crimes. Even so, cases involving theft (14%) and break and enter (8%) continued to be the most common. The most common type of completed violent youth court case involved common assault (8%) in which little to no physical harm was caused to victims.

Virtually all types of completed youth court cases declined in 2011/2012. Some of the largest declines were for cases involving theft (-17%), break and enter (-15%) and major assault (-15%). Cases involving the possession of drugs (+7%) as well as those for other drug crimes (+2%), such as drug trafficking, production and exporting/importing, were among the few types of cases to increase.

Among cases completed in youth court, the accused was usually male (77%). Additionally, most (61%) involved older youth, those aged 16 or 17 years of age.

Almost 6 in 10 (57%) youth court cases completed in 2011/2012 resulted in a finding of guilt, lower than the proportion seen a decade ago (66%). Another 42% were stayed, withdrawn, dismissed or discharged, and about 1% of cases were acquitted.

Probation, either on its own or in combination with another type of sentence, continued to be the most common type of youth court sentence, imposed in 58% of all guilty youth court cases in 2011/2012. The median length of probation was 365 days.

A community service order, in which a youth is required to perform unpaid work, was ordered in one-quarter (25%) of all guilty youth court cases in 2011/2012. This type of sentence was most commonly associated with cases involving drug offences.

Youth courts handed down a custody sentence in 15% of guilty youth court cases, down by almost half compared with the 1990s and early 2000s. Most sentences to custody were relatively short, at three months or less (74%).

The median length of time taken to complete a youth court case fell for the third year in a row to 108 days (or about 3½ months), yet remained longer than throughout the 1990s and the early part of the 2000s.

Note to readers

The data presented in this article are drawn from the youth portion of the Integrated Criminal Court Survey. The individuals involved are people aged 12 to 17 years at the time of the offence. Youth court cases that involve more than one charge are represented by the most serious offence. A completed case is defined as one or more charges against an accused person or company that were processed by the courts at the same time and received a final decision.

Available in CANSIM: tables 252-0064 to 252-0074.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3309.

The *Juristat* article "Youth court statistics in Canada, 2011/2012" (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; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Private radio broadcasting, 2012 (final)

The operating revenues of the private radio broadcasting sector edged up 0.3% from 2011 to \$1.6 billion in 2012. The vast majority of these revenues (98%) were from advertising.

The annual growth rate for 2012 was the lowest since 2000, except for 2009, when revenues were down 5.3% from 2008 as a result of the economic slowdown. After the 2010 recovery, the growth rate of radio broadcasting operating revenues stabilized.

The profit margin before interest and taxes was 19.7% in 2012, up from 19.4% in 2011, with profits totaling \$320 million. The industry has still not returned to the level of profitability it had before the 2008 economic slowdown.

For the FM radio sector, operating revenues increased 0.7% or by \$9 million to \$1.3 billion in 2012. Although expenses edged up 0.2% in 2012, FM radio's profit margin before interest and taxes has still not returned to its pre-recession levels. The profit margin for 2012 was 21.8%, up slightly from 2011 (21.4%).

The number of FM radio stations continued to increase in 2012, as 11 new stations were added. Since 2000, 294 new FM radio stations have gone on the air in Canada.

The number of AM radio stations continued to decline in 2012, as there were five fewer stations than in 2011. Since 2000, there are 110 fewer stations on the AM band in Canada. Many of them moved to the FM band, and the least profitable ones went out of business.

In 2012, the operating revenues and expenses of AM radio stations were both down 1.6% compared with 2011, falling to \$307 million and \$274 million respectively. The profit margin before interest and taxes remained above the 10% threshold, at 10.7%.

Ontario's private radio broadcasters remained the most profitable in the country. Despite a 2.2% decline in operating revenues and a 3.1% decrease in operating expenses, Ontario's private radio stations posted their best profit margin before interest and taxes in the last 12 years (24.7%).

In Alberta, private radio stations' profit margin before interest and taxes grew from 19.0% to 21.3% in 2012. This performance was attributable to a 3.4% increase in revenues, while expenses rose 0.5% in 2012. This growth made Alberta's radio broadcasters the second most profitable in Canada.

After two consecutive annual increases, the profit margin of Manitoba's private radio stations before interest and taxes declined from 20.5% in 2011 to 16.8% in 2012. This decrease was attributable to a sharp rise in expenses, up 6.6% from 2011. Saskatchewan's radio broadcasters remained the least profitable among the provinces, reporting a profit margin of 11.0% before interest and taxes, down from 11.8% in 2011.

The profitability of private radio stations in the Atlantic region has been declining steadily for the last seven years. The profit margin of the region's private radio stations before interest and taxes fell from 27.0% in 2005 to 14.6% in 2012.

In 2012, ethnic radio stations reported the highest rate of operating revenue growth, at 4.7%, compared with 0.3% for English-language stations and a 0.4% decline for French-language stations.

For English-language radio, profits before interest and taxes rose 1.0% to \$274 million, compared with 6.8% for French-language stations (\$40 million) and 37.9% for ethnic stations (\$6 million). Profit margins were 20.9%, 15.0% and 12.9% respectively in 2012.

Table 1
Advertising revenues: Private radio broadcasters

	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	millions of dollars		% change
All private broadcasters	1,580.6	1,589.3	0.6
AM stations	300.8	296.5	-1.4
FM stations	1,279.8	1,292.8	1.0
All markets	1,580.6	1,589.3	0.6
Five largest census metropolitan areas	711.9	720.8	1.3
Other census metropolitan areas	431.5	433.2	0.4
Non-census metropolitan areas	437.1	435.2	-0.4

Table 2
Profit margin before interest and taxes¹: Private radio broadcasters

	2011	2012
	% of revenues	
All private broadcasters	19.4	19.7
AM stations	10.6	10.7
FM stations	21.4	21.8
All markets	19.4	19.7
Five largest census metropolitan areas	25.2	26.6
Other census metropolitan areas	14.3	14.8
Non-census metropolitan areas	14.8	13.2

1. The profit margin is obtained by dividing profits before interest and taxes by total operating revenues.

Available in CANSIM: tables 357-0002 and 357-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2724.

The publication *Radio Broadcasting Industry, 2012* (56-208-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).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Dany Gravel (613-951-0390; dany.gravel@statcan.gc.ca), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports, March 2013

The number of take-offs and landings for 128 airports without air traffic control towers reached 45,128 movements in March. Peterborough, Ontario (3,495 movements) and Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador (2,345 movements) were the most active sites.

Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0021 and 401-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The March 2013 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-X) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report, which presents monthly statistics for Canadian airports without NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and/or flight service stations, is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

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New products and studies

New products

Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141), March 2013
Catalogue number 51-008-X (HTML | PDF)

Radio Broadcasting Industry, 2012
Catalogue number 56-208-X (HTML | PDF)

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

New studies

Adult criminal court statistics in Canada, 2011/2012
Juristat

Youth court statistics in Canada, 2011/2012
Juristat



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