

The Daily

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Principal field crop areas, June 2013

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At the time of the survey, farmers reported that seeding was well underway and conditions were relatively normal compared with past years. However, some areas were not yet seeded because of excess moisture.

Wheat

At the national level, total wheat area increased 9.3% from 2012 to 25.9 million acres in 2013. Spring wheat acreage accounted for most of the advance, up 12.6% to 19.1 million acres. Durum wheat increased 4.3% to 4.9 million acres.

In Saskatchewan, spring wheat acreage rose 14.4% to 9.7 million acres, while durum wheat was up 4.0% to 4.3 million acres. Spring wheat area also increased in Manitoba (+19.3% to 2.9 million acres) and Alberta (+7.3% to 6.2 million acres).

Canola

Producers reported 19.7 million acres seeded in canola, down 8.3% from 2012. This would represent the first decrease in canola acres seeded at the national level since 2006.

Saskatchewan was the largest contributor to the national decline, with canola acreage falling 8.0% to 10.3 million acres. Seeding was also down in Alberta (-6.5% to 6.1 million acres) and Manitoba (-12.2% to 3.1 million acres) compared with 2012.

Barley and oats

In line with results from the March 2013 Farm Survey on seeding intentions, Canadian farmers reported seeding fewer acres of barley, down 3.1% from 2012 to 7.2 million acres.

At the same time, land seeded to oats increased 18.1% to 3.4 million acres in 2013.

Corn for grain

Nationally, farmers reported seeding a record corn for grain area of 3.6 million acres, up 2.9% from 2012.

Quebec farmers planted 1.0 million acres of corn for grain, up 6.6% from 2012. However, the largest percentage increase came in Manitoba, where farmers reported a record corn for grain area of 365,000 acres, up 21.7% from 2012.

In Ontario, corn for grain seeded declined 1.6% to 2.2 million acres.

Soybeans

At the national level, soybean area rose 10.5% from 2012 to a record 4.6 million acres in 2013. This advance was mainly the result of a higher soybean area in Manitoba (+35.6%), where farmers reported seeding a record 1.1 million acres. This was the sixth consecutive increase in soybean area in Manitoba.

Soybean area also rose in Quebec, up 3.0% or 21,000 acres to 712,900 acres.

In Ontario, farmers reported a 1.5% decrease to 2.6 million acres.

Note to readers

The June Farm Survey, which collects information on crop seeded areas in Canada, was conducted between May 27 and June 10, 2013, with approximately 25,000 farmers. They were asked to report their seeded areas of grain, oilseeds and special crops.

June seeded acres are subject to updates from subsequent surveys during the current crop year. Data on final acreages for 2013 will be released on December 4, 2013 and may be subject to revision for two years.

Table 1
Preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas

	2011	2012	June 2013 ^P	2011 to 2012	2012 to June 2013
	thousands of acres			% change	
Total wheat ¹	21,483	23,706	25,906	10.3	9.3
Spring wheat	15,734	16,939	19,073	7.7	12.6
Durum wheat	4,011	4,680	4,880	16.7	4.3
Winter wheat ²	1,739	2,088	1,953	20.1	-6.5
Canola	18,990	21,531	19,738	13.4	-8.3
Barley	6,589	7,405	7,175	12.4	-3.1
Soybeans	3,852	4,153	4,589	7.8	10.5
Corn for grain	3,192	3,544	3,645	11.0	2.9
Summerfallow	11,763	4,485	3,495	-61.9	-22.1
Oats	3,244	2,854	3,371	-12.0	18.1
Dry field peas	2,437	3,340	3,370	37.1	0.9
Lentils	2,558	2,515	2,455	-1.7	-2.4
Flaxseed	740	980	1,135	32.5	15.8

^P preliminary

1. Total wheat is the sum of winter wheat, spring wheat and durum wheat.

2. The area remaining after winterkill.

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables 001-0010 and 001-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3401 and 3465.

The July 31 estimates of production of principal field crops will be released on August 21.

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).

Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2011

Family violence accounted for 26% of all police-reported violent crime in 2011, a proportion similar to 2010. About half (49%) of the nearly 95,000 victims of family violence were in a current or previous spousal relationship with the accused, including both common-law and legally married partnerships.

An additional 18% of victims were children of the accused, 13% were extended family members, 11% were siblings and 9% were parents, often in their senior years.

Similar to overall police-reported crime trends, police-reported violence against family members appears to be declining, with decreases seen in both homicides and assaults. In 2011, the rate of family homicides per million was 47% lower than in 1981. More recently, rates of physical assault against family members have fallen by 6% since 2009 and sexual assault by 5%.

The most frequent type of family violence offence reported to police in 2011 remained common assault, which includes pushing, slapping and punching, without serious physical injury. The next most frequently reported offence was major assault, which involves a weapon or results in bodily harm, followed by the offence of uttering threats.

As in previous years, the majority of victims of family violence were females. They represented 80% of spousal victims, 63% of parents victimized, 58% of extended family members victimized, 57% of child victims and 57% of sibling victims.

Note to readers

Each year since 1998, as part of the larger federal Family Violence Initiative, Statistics Canada has released an annual report on Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile. The special focus of this year's report is the prevalence and nature of family murder-suicides in Canada.

Results are based on police-reported data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey and the Homicide Survey. These data include all Criminal Code incidents reported to and substantiated by police, but do not include incidents that do not reach the attention of police.

Self-reported victimization surveys, namely the General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization, complement police-reported data by estimating the amount of crime in Canada that goes unreported to police. Conducted every five years, the GSS on Victimization asks Canadians 15 years and older about their experiences of victimization, whether or not this victimization was reported to police. In 2009, the latest year of available statistics, it was estimated that about two-thirds of all criminal victimizations were not reported to police.

Rates of police-reported family violence highest in the territories

Consistent with police-reported crime overall, the highest rates of police-reported family violence were found in the territories, followed by Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia were the provinces with the lowest rates.

For the second year in a row, the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Saint John recorded the highest rate of police-reported family violence in 2011, followed by Gatineau and Saskatoon. The lowest rates of family violence were found in the Ontario CMAs of Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines–Niagara, Barrie, Guelph and London.

Spousal homicides more prevalent among common-law partners

Spousal homicides, while a relatively rare occurrence, were more prevalent against women, young people, as well as those in common-law relationships. Over a five-year period, women were four times more likely to be killed by their common-law partner than their legally married spouse. Men, in turn, were 10 times as likely to be killed by their common-law partner as their legally married spouse.

Most murder-suicides are among families

Between 2001 and 2011, there were 344 solved homicides in which the accused took his or her own life following the homicide. These incidents resulted in the deaths of 419 victims, and accounted for 6% of all solved homicides during this time.

More than three-quarters of victims (77%) of homicide-suicides were killed by a family member, while the remainder involved an acquaintance, friend or stranger. This contrasts with patterns of homicides in general, where 34% of victims were identified as family-related.

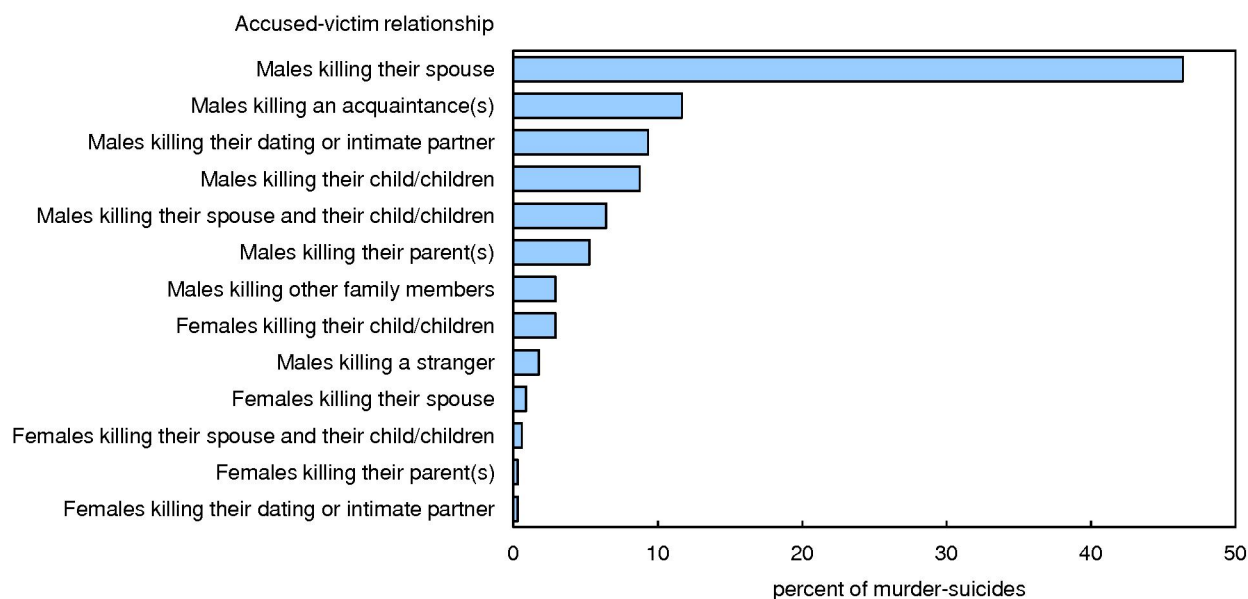
The rate of family-related murder-suicides has generally been decreasing since peaking in the mid-1980s. Although there have been some fluctuations, five-year average rates of family-related murder-suicide incidents over the past 50 years have ranged from 0.6 to 1.2 incidents per million population.

From 2001 to 2011, over half (54%) of family homicide-suicides involved a male accused of killing his spouse. The spouse was the sole victim in the vast majority of these incidents.

Between 2001 and 2011, one in five family-related homicide-suicides involved children and youth under the age of 18. Parents and step-parents accounted for 95% of those responsible for the murder-suicides against a child or youth.

Family-related murder-suicides of children and youth occasionally involved multiple victims, most often a spouse or another child of the accused. Overall, 29% involved two victims, 23% involved three or more victims, and 48% of family-related murder-suicides of children and youth involved a sole victim.

Chart 1
Incidents of murder-suicide by accused-victim relationship, Canada, 2001 to 2011



Note: Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of victim was unknown and where the relationship between the victim and the accused was unknown.

Table 1
Rates of police-reported violent offences against family members, by province and territory, 2011

	Total violent crime	
	number	rate per 100,000
Canada	94,839	279
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,548	305
Prince Edward Island	328	227
Nova Scotia	2,309	246
New Brunswick	2,122	283
Quebec	25,887	328
Ontario	24,930	190
Manitoba	4,856	402
Saskatchewan	6,043	583
Alberta	12,108	321
British Columbia	12,306	271
Yukon	300	867
Northwest Territories	1,005	2,304
Nunavut	1,097	3,294

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3302, 3315 and 4504.

The *Juristat* article "Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2011" (85-002-X) is now available. The focus section of this article is family-related murder-suicides in Canada. It also includes analysis of family violence overall, intimate partner violence, family violence against children and youth, and family violence against seniors.

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).

Railway carloadings, April 2013

The Canadian railway industry saw double-digit growth in commodity loadings in April, as freight traffic carried rose 11.0% from the same month in 2012 to 30.2 million tonnes. The growth was spurred by a strong increase in domestic non-intermodal loadings, which helped offset a decline in shipments received from the United States.

Within Canada, combined loadings of non-intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via box cars or loaded in bulk) and intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via containers and trailers on flat cars) rose 13.0% to 26.9 million tonnes.

Non-intermodal freight loadings rose 14.2% to 24.4 million tonnes in April. The gain was mostly the result of robust growth in four commodities: iron ores and concentrates (up 791 000 tonnes), coal (up 790 000 tonnes), fuel oils and crude petroleum (up 595 000 tonnes) and potash (up 365 000 tonnes). Combined, these commodities accounted for more than 80% of the overall growth in non-intermodal tonnage loaded during the month.

Intermodal freight loadings increased 2.4% to 2.5 million tonnes. Both containerized cargo shipments and trailers loaded onto flat cars contributed to the gain.

From a geographic perspective, both the Western and Eastern railway divisions saw increased loadings in April. The Western Division, which accounted for 59.4% of the domestic freight loadings, rose 11.5% from the same month in 2012 to 16.0 million tonnes. The Eastern Division accounted for the remainder of the loadings and increased 15.3% to 10.9 million tonnes. For statistical purposes, cargo loadings from Thunder Bay, Ontario, to the Pacific Coast are classified to the Western Division while loadings from Armstrong, Ontario, to the Atlantic Coast are classified to the Eastern Division.

Rail freight traffic received from the United States decreased 3.2% to 3.3 million tonnes. The drop was brought on by a decline in non-intermodal loadings.

Available in CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The April 2013 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 90, no. 4 (52-001-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).

Oilseed crushing statistics, May 2013

Oilseed processors crushed 445 063 tonnes of canola in May. Oil production totalled 192 378 tonnes, while meal production amounted to 269 677 tonnes.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

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Deliveries of major grains, May 2013

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for May.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0001.

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

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Milled wheat and wheat flour produced, April 2013

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

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0044.

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

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Poultry and egg statistics, April 2013

Data on the production of eggs, placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults, and stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats as well as edible dried egg products are now available for April.

Available in CANSIM: tables 003-0021 to 003-0024, 003-0038 and 003-0039.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3425 and 5039.

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New products and studies

New products

Monthly Railway Carloadings, April 2013, Vol. 90, no. 4
Catalogue number 52-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Juristat

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

New studies

Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2011

Juristat



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