

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Railway carloadings

May 2010

The volume of cargo carried by Canadian railways increased in May, as both commodity loadings in Canada and traffic received from the United States rose.

Total freight traffic originating in Canada and received from the United States increased to 25.2 million metric tonnes, up 20.6% from May 2009.

Compared with May 2009, freight loaded in Canada rose 18.2% to 22.8 million metric tonnes in May. The Canadian railway industry's core transportation systems, non-intermodal and intermodal, both contributed to the rise in cargo loaded.

Non-intermodal freight loadings, which are typically carried in bulk or loaded in box cars, rose 19.2% to 20.5 million metric tonnes. The commodity groups with the largest increases in tonnage were coal, potash, iron ores and concentrates and iron and steel (primary or semi-finished).

In contrast, several commodity groups registered declines. Leading the drop in tonnage were colza seeds (canola), followed by wood pulp, wood chips and lumber.

Intermodal freight loadings, transported through containers and trailers loaded onto flat cars, increased 10.7% to 2.3 million metric tonnes in May, compared with the same month a year earlier.

Rail freight traffic coming from the United States rose to about 2.4 million metric tonnes, up 48.3% from May 2009. Non-intermodal freight transported from the United States contributed to the increase.

From a geographic perspective, 56.7% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The May 2010 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 87, no. 5 (52-001-X, free), is now available from the *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 Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Adult criminal court statistics

2008/2009

Adult criminal courts in Canada completed more than 390,000 cases in 2008/2009, involving nearly 1.2 million charges. The number of cases was virtually the same as a year earlier, but about 3% higher than in 2006/2007. Before then, criminal court caseloads had been declining for four years.

The most frequently occurring cases were for impaired driving (11%), theft (10%), common assault (9%), failure to comply with a court order (9%) and breach of probation (8%). Combined, these five offences accounted for almost half of all cases disposed of in adult criminal courts across the country.

The amount of time it takes to complete a case in adult criminal courts has fallen in recent years. The median time to case completion fell to 124 days in 2008/2009, down from a peak of 128 days in 2004/2005, but still almost a month higher than in 2000/2001 when it was 101 days.

Certain types of cases take longer to complete than others. This includes those with added complexities such as multiple charges, serious offences, trials and the failure of accused persons to make scheduled appearances. For instance, cases involving a trial had twice the median elapsed time (255 days) of those in which no trial was involved (113 days).

In 2008/2009, two-thirds (66%) of adult cases resulted in a guilty decision with the accused pleading guilty in 59% of all completed cases. The most common sentence imposed on offenders in 2008/2009 was probation, which was handed down in 45% of guilty cases. A term of imprisonment was ordered in 34% of cases and a fine in 30%. Multiple sentences can be imposed in cases with a guilty finding, hence the percentages will not sum to 100%.

Younger adults were over-represented in adult criminal courts. Individuals aged 18 to 24 comprised 12% of the adult population but accounted for 31% of all cases in adult criminal court in 2008/2009.

Note: Data for the fiscal year 2008/2009 represent about 95% of the national adult criminal court caseload in all 10 provinces and 3 territories. Trend analysis for this release covers data from 2000/2001 to 2008/2009 for all provinces and territories except Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Available on CANSIM: tables 252-0043 to 252-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3312.

The *Juristat* article "Adult criminal court statistics, 2008/2009," Vol. 30, no. 2, (85-002-X, free), is now available. From the *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 Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Youth court statistics 2008/2009

Youth courts in Canada processed 58,379 cases involving 191,054 charges in 2008/2009. This represents a slight decrease in the caseload from a year earlier. The youth court caseload has been relatively stable since 2004/2005.

The number of cases processed in 2008/2009 was 23% lower than in 2002/2003, the year prior to enactment of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA).

Youth court cases are taking longer to process. In 2008/2009, the median elapsed time from first to last court appearance was 119 days, over a month longer than the median of 81 days in 2002/2003.

Cases with a finding or plea of guilt accounted for 59% of cases disposed of in youth courts in 2008/2009. The proportion of guilty findings varied by offence. The highest was 90% for cases in which the young person was accused of being unlawfully at large.

Fewer youth are being sentenced to custody under the YCJA than under the previous legislation, the *Young Offenders Act*. In 2008/2009, 5,307 cases, or about 15% of all guilty youth cases, resulted in a sentence of custody, compared with 13,237 cases (27%) in 2002/2003.

Probation is still the most frequently ordered sentence for young people. It was imposed in 60% of guilty cases in 2008/2009 compared with 70% in 2002/2003.

Available on CANSIM: tables 252-0047 to 252-0050.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3309.

The *Juristat* article "Youth court statistics, 2008/2009," Vol. 30, no. 2, (85-002-X, free), is now available. From the *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 Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Custody and probation statistics, youth courts, 2008/2009

Fiscal year	Overall caseload and number and percentage of guilty cases			Custody and supervision		Probation	
	total number of cases	total number of guilty cases	total % of guilty cases	number	% of guilty cases	number	% of guilty cases
2002/2003	76,204	49,173	64.5	13,237	26.9	34,403	70.0
2003/2004	64,029	39,304	61.4	8,610	21.9	24,825	63.2
2004/2005	57,676	35,937	62.3	7,582	21.1	22,410	62.4
2005/2006	57,468	35,638	62.0	6,559	18.4	21,698	60.9
2006/2007	57,483	34,922	60.8	5,791	16.6	20,682	59.2
2007/2008	58,708	35,167	59.9	5,609	15.9	21,371	60.8
2008/2009	58,379	34,434	59.0	5,307	15.4	20,747	60.3

Scheduled air passenger origin and destination: Canada-United States

2009

Close to 16.4 million passengers traveled on scheduled air services between Canada and the United States in 2009, down 0.6% from 2008.

The distribution of transborder traffic across Canada varied slightly compared with 2008. In 2009, four provinces and one territory showed losses in traffic, while the other eight provinces and territories showed gains in the volume of passengers traveling on scheduled passenger air services between Canada and the United States. The variations from 2008 to 2009 ranged from an 11.1% decline in Nunavut to a 42.3% increase in the Northwest Territories. Ontario recorded the largest share of scheduled air passenger traffic with 40.5%.

Saskatchewan posted the largest gain in passenger traffic (+51,530 passengers) while British Columbia saw the largest traffic loss (-88,640 passengers).

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0039 and 401-0040.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2703.

The publication *Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Canada-United States Report*, 2009 (51-205-X, free), is now available from the *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 Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Leading causes of death

2006

Data on the leading causes of death in Canada are now available for 2006.

Available on CANSIM: tables 102-0561 to 102-0563.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231 and 3233.

The publication *Leading Causes of Death in Canada*, 2006 (84-215-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, to order custom tabulations, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; fax: 613-951-0792; hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

New products and studies

Service Bulletin: Surface and Marine Transport, 2006, Vol. 25, no. 5
Catalogue number 50-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Canada - United States Report, 2009
Catalogue number 51-205-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

Monthly Railway Carloadings, May 2010, Vol. 87, no. 5
Catalogue number 52-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Leading Causes of Death in Canada, 2006
Catalogue number 84-215-X (HTML, free)

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