



The Daily

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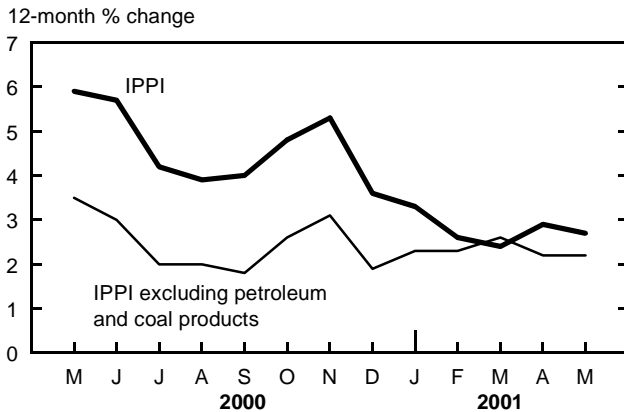
MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

May 2001

Annual rates of growth for both industrial product prices and the cost of raw materials slowed in May, as energy prices had less impact.

Petroleum product prices had less influence on the IPPI



Manufacturers' prices, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), grew 2.7% from May 2000 to May 2001, compared with a year-over-year gain of 2.9% in April.

Petroleum and coal product prices rose 10.0% in May from May 2000. If the impact of petroleum and coal product prices were excluded, the IPPI would have increased 2.2% instead of 2.7%.

Price increases for motor vehicles, chemicals and chemical products, and lumber also contributed to the annual rise in manufacturers' prices. Falling prices for primary metal products had a dampening effect on the yearly increase.

On a month-to-month basis, industrial prices rose 0.3% from April. Higher prices for lumber and petroleum and coal products were partly offset by lower prices for paper and paper products, motor vehicles and chemicals and chemical products.

Manufacturers paid 2.0% more for their raw materials in May than they did in May 2000, a significant slowdown from April's year-over-year gain of 7.5%. Mineral fuels were responsible for part of the upward pressure in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) in

Note to readers

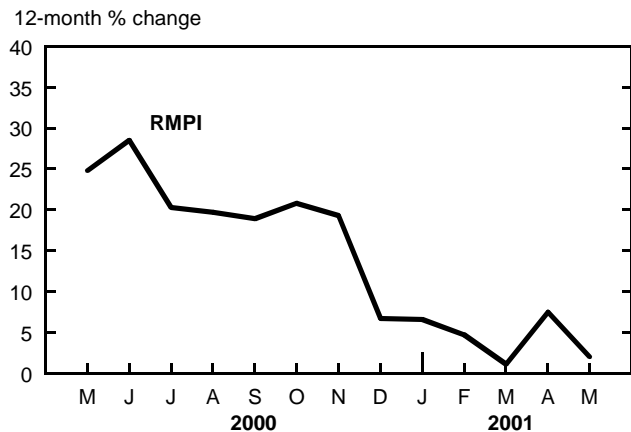
The IPPI reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart affects the IPPI.

The RMPI reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

May, along with increases for animal and vegetable products. If mineral fuels were excluded, the RMPI would have advanced 1.4% in May instead of 2.0%. These advances were partly offset by declining prices for wood and non-ferrous metals products.

Slower annual growth rate for raw materials prices



On a monthly basis, raw materials prices rose 0.6% from April. Increases for mineral fuels, animal and vegetable products were somewhat offset by declines in prices for wood products.

The IPPI (1992=100) was 131.0 in May, up from a revised level of 130.6 in April. The RMPI (1992=100) rose to 144.6 in May from its revised level of 143.8 in April.

Crude oil and lumber prices rose

Crude oil prices were 1.9% higher in May than in April, as Iraq announced plans to halt exports and concerns of supply shortfalls for the summer season continued. This increase spilled over into the IPPI, as petroleum and coal product prices were up 3.1%.

Prices for lumber products rose 9.1% from April to May. Higher prices for softwood lumber were the major factor behind this monthly increase, as construction activity increased. In contrast, the raw material price for logs declined 4.8%.

Motor vehicle and petroleum prices continued to push up finished goods prices

Rising prices for motor vehicles and petroleum products pushed up prices of finished goods on a year-over-year basis. Prices for electrical and communication products, tobacco products and paper and paper products also contributed to the 3.8% rise from May 2000.

On a month-to-month basis, prices for finished goods were virtually unchanged, up 0.1% from April. Higher prices for petroleum products were offset by lower prices for motor vehicles and meat, fish and dairy products.

"Finished goods" are those generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the foods and feeds category ends up in the hands of consumers. Most capital goods are equipment and machinery generally bought as investment by

companies, government agencies, or governments. Much of the remainder is bought by consumers.

Input goods prices boosted by lumber and petroleum prices

Prices for input goods advanced 0.5% in May compared with April, on the strength of prices for lumber and petroleum products.

Producers of intermediate goods received 2.1% more for their goods in May compared with May 2000. Prices for petroleum, paper and paper products and lumber products were the driving force behind this increase.

"Intermediate goods," sometimes referred to as "input goods," are goods that are generally bought by manufacturers to be further used in the production process, that is, to make other goods.

Available on CANSIM: tables 3290001-3290012 and 3300001 and matrices 1870-1879.

The May 2001 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available in July. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
(1992=100)

	Relative importance	May 2000	April 2001 ^r	May 2001 ^p	May 2000 to May 2001	April to May 2001
					% change	
Industrial product price index	100.00	127.5	130.6	131.0	2.7	0.3
Intermediate goods¹	59.28	128.9	130.9	131.6	2.1	0.5
First-stage intermediate goods ²	7.91	141.3	142.8	139.6	-1.2	-2.2
Second-stage intermediate goods ³	51.37	127.0	129.1	130.3	2.6	0.9
Finished goods⁴	40.72	125.4	130.1	130.2	3.8	0.1
Finished foods and feeds	10.38	117.3	119.6	119.3	1.7	-0.3
Capital equipment	10.21	126.1	130.7	130.5	3.5	-0.2
All other finished goods	20.13	129.3	135.2	135.7	4.9	0.4
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.27	127.7	131.3	130.0	1.8	-1.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.72	110.7	112.3	112.5	1.6	0.2
Beverages	2.12	120.0	122.1	122.1	1.8	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.72	143.8	151.7	151.7	5.5	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.01	119.7	120.2	120.3	0.5	0.1
Textile products	1.82	107.4	110.2	110.2	2.6	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.93	110.3	110.6	110.5	0.2	-0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	5.20	137.2	132.5	144.5	5.3	9.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.46	119.1	119.9	119.9	0.7	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.65	143.2	147.3	145.1	1.3	-1.5
Printing and publishing	3.05	138.4	142.7	142.5	3.0	-0.1
Primary metal products	7.58	130.2	123.9	123.8	-4.9	-0.1
Metal fabricated products	4.11	126.1	125.7	126.1	0.0	0.3
Machinery and equipment	4.08	116.5	117.1	117.1	0.5	0.0
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	18.76	132.5	139.2	138.6	4.6	-0.4
Electrical and communications products	6.03	104.7	106.9	106.7	1.9	-0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.12	118.3	121.5	121.5	2.7	0.0
Petroleum and coal products ⁵	6.01	155.2	165.6	170.7	10.0	3.1
Chemicals and chemical products	7.60	123.0	131.6	130.1	5.8	-1.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.45	120.7	121.7	121.8	0.9	0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.31	117.2	120.4	122.4	4.4	1.7

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

² First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

³ Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

⁴ Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

⁵ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw materials price indexes
(1992=100)

	Relative importance	May 2000	April 2001 ^r	May 2001 ^p	May 2000 to May 2001	April to May 2001
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.00	141.8	143.8	144.6	2.0	0.6
Mineral fuels	31.47	179.5	181.5	184.8	3.0	1.8
Vegetable products	9.41	114.2	118.2	120.7	5.7	2.1
Animals and animal products	24.41	122.5	128.4	129.7	5.9	1.0
Wood	14.88	141.3	143.9	138.2	-2.2	-4.0
Ferrous materials	3.17	120.0	113.3	112.9	-5.9	-0.4
Non-ferrous metals	13.81	118.2	113.5	114.2	-3.4	0.6
Non-metallic minerals	2.85	121.3	123.0	123.0	1.4	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.53	124.4	126.5	126.1	1.4	-0.3

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

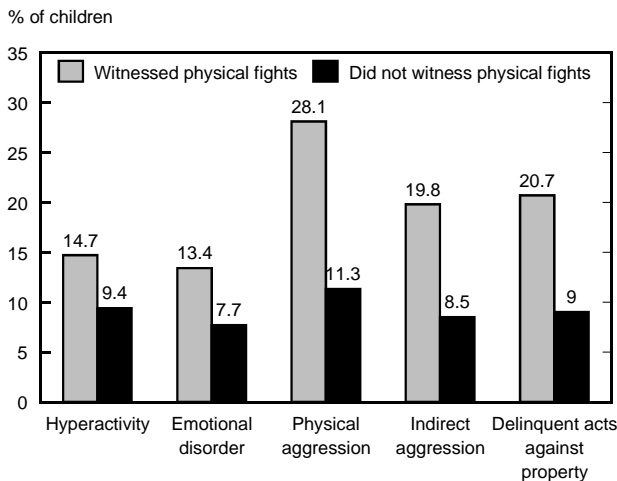
Family violence: focus on child abuse and children at risk

2001

Children who have heard or seen physical fights between adults or teenagers in their home are more than twice as likely to be physically aggressive as those who have not heard or seen fights, according to a new report that examines child abuse, children at risk, spousal violence and homicides.

These children are also more likely to commit delinquent acts against property, and to display emotional disorders and hyperactivity.

Child behaviour¹ in homes where children witnessed and did not witness physical fights



¹Those who fell within the bottom 10% of the scales were considered to have behavioural problems.

The fourth annual *Family violence in Canada* report analyses data on the extent of violence in the home from the third cycle of the National Longitudinal Survey on Children and Youth (NLSCY), conducted in 1998/99, and the 1999 General Social Survey (GSS). Its findings are largely consistent with many other studies. These studies show that children who are exposed to physical violence in the home tend to exhibit higher rates of depression, worry and frustration.

NLSCY data show that 28% of children who witnessed physical fights in the home showed signs that they themselves had exhibited physically aggressive behaviour, more than double the proportion (11%) who did not witness physical fights. Similarly, 13% of children who saw physical fights between adults or teenagers showed signs of emotional disorders, compared with about 8% who did not.

Note to readers

This release is based on the 2001 edition of *Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile*, funded by the federal Family Violence Initiative. This fourth annual publication focusses on child abuse and children at risk, and also provides estimates on the nature and extent of family violence and trends over time.

The report's five chapters include Health Canada's Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect, as well as information on child homicides, children witnessing violence in the home and children accompanying their mothers to shelters for abused women. The report also provides the most recent police-reported and hospital morbidity data on child abuse, as well as data on post-separation spousal violence and spousal violence among Aboriginal peoples.

The data for this report are drawn from a number of sources. They include the 1999 General Social Survey on Victimization, National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCRII), the Homicide Survey, the Transition Home Survey and the Hospital Morbidity Survey.

According to the GSS, children saw or heard assaults on a parent in an estimated 461,000 cases of spousal violence in the five-year period preceding the 1999 survey, representing slightly more than one-third of all spousal violence cases.

About 70% of children who witnessed spousal violence witnessed assaults against their mothers, more than twice the proportion of cases (30%) in which men were the victims. In half of all cases of wife assault witnessed by children, the women feared for their lives or were physically injured because of the violence, compared with 12% and 24%, respectively, of cases involving men.

Children under the age of 15 were harmed or threatened in about 10% of spousal assaults against women and in 4% of assaults against men. This amounted to 90,000 cases of spousal violence, 70,000 involving women and 20,000 involving men.

Victims more likely to seek help if children see spousal violence

According to the GSS, victims in 45% of spousal violence cases witnessed by children reported it to police, more than twice the proportion of cases (18%) in which children did not see the violence.

Fifty-one percent of incidents witnessed by a child involving female victims were reported to police. When men were victims and a child saw the incident, about 30% of cases were reported.

Victims contacted a social service agency in 53% of cases in which children witnessed spousal violence, compared with about one-quarter of cases without child witnesses. However, women were more likely than men

to call on social service agencies for help. About 62% of cases with child witnesses involving women went to a social service agency, almost twice the proportion (33%) of cases involving men.

Majority of children in shelters for abused women were there for reasons of abuse

One measure taken to help abused women and their children avoid abusive situations has been the development of a system of shelters in each province and territory.

In a "snapshot" taken on April 17, 2000 by the Transition Home Survey, nearly 1,900 children were reported living in shelters for reasons of abuse; they made up 91% of all children in shelters on that day.

These children tend to be very young. Children under the age of five constituted the largest proportion of children in shelters for reasons of abuse in 2000, followed by children aged five to nine. About one-half of women who took their children to shelters in 2000 were protecting them from witnessing the abuse of their mother, 39% were protecting the child from psychological abuse, 18% from physical abuse and 5% from sexual abuse.

Child homicides

From 1974 to 1999, the rate of children and youth killed annually has fluctuated considerably from year to year, ranging from a high of 14 per million in 1981 to the previous low of 8 per million in 1993.

Of the 1,990 solved homicides of youths up to the age of 17 during this 26-year period, family members were responsible for 63% of the deaths.

Rates of spousal violence greater for Aboriginal peoples

According to the 1999 GSS, about 20% of Aboriginal peoples reported being assaulted by a spouse in the five-year period prior to the survey, compared with 7% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Aboriginal women had the highest risk of spousal violence. Twenty-five percent of Aboriginal women were

assaulted by a spouse during the five-year period, twice the rate for Aboriginal men (13%). About one-half of Aboriginal peoples who were assaulted by a spouse reported that a child had seen the incident. Eighty-nine percent of the victims were female.

Family violence in Canada also includes highlights from the newly released Canadian Incidence Study (CIS) of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect conducted at the University of Toronto's Faculty of Social Work through funding from Health Canada. The CIS captured information about children and their families across Canada as they came into contact with child welfare services over a three-month period in 1998.

Also released today are two *Juristats*. *Children witnessing family violence* presents more detailed analysis than is covered in *Family Violence in Canada*. The *Juristat: Spousal violence after marital separation* investigates the prevalence, nature and severity of violent or threatening behaviour that occurs following the breakdown of a marital union, using data from the GSS.

Marital separation may in some cases not mark the end of a violent relationship. About 37% of women and men with a former violent marriage or common-law relationship reported that the violent or threatening behaviour continued after the couple separated.

Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile 2001 (85-224-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services page*, choose, *Free publications*, then *Justice*. It is also available in paper format at the National Clearinghouse on Family Violence (1-800-267-1291; 613-957-2938). Also available is the *Juristat: Children witnessing family violence*. Vol. 21, no. 6 (85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70; 85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93) and the *Juristat: Spousal violence after marital separation*. Vol. 21, no. 7 (85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70; 85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Production and disposition of tobacco products

May 2001

Cigarette inventories of Canadian tobacco product manufacturers built up strongly during May. While both shipments and production fell, production did so less sharply, and exceeded shipments substantially.

May sales decreased 22% to 3.0 billion cigarettes, or 37% below the sales level of May 2000. Year-to-date sales of 17.7 billion cigarettes were 4% below sales to the end of May 2000.

Cigarette production slowed to 3.8 billion in May, from an April's 4.4 billion. This represented a decline of 14% from April and of 2% from May 2000. For the first five months of 2001, total production was 18.8 billion cigarettes, or 3% behind that of the same months in 2000.

With production well over shipments, closing inventories expanded to 5.3 billion. They gained 29% during May to reach a level 9% above that of inventories in May 2000. Inventories are usually kept high at this time of year to prepare for summer plant closings.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030007 and matrix 46.

The May 2001 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products*, Vol. 30, no. 5 (32-022-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511; zylspet@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

National Construction Industry Wage Rate Survey

2000

Data from the National Construction Industry Wage Rate Survey are now available for British Columbia.

This survey was conducted on behalf of the Labour Program of Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) to establish fair wage schedules for workers on federal construction projects. The survey was conducted in phases, starting with the Atlantic provinces in 1999. It does not cover Quebec and Yukon, where wage rates are based on schedules set by the province or territory.

Hourly wage rates were collected in January and February 2001 for 37 occupations in commercial and institutional construction in British Columbia. The

occupations were selected on the basis of consultations in the fall of 2000 with unions and employers in British Columbia's construction industry. Following further analysis, the list of occupations was finalized in consultation with HRDC.

The survey covered establishments in the construction industry with six or more employees working on institutional and commercial projects. These establishments were asked to provide wage rates for employees working full-time in selected occupations and to indicate whether the workers were unionized or non-unionized.

Hourly wage rates in commercial and institutional construction varied across British Columbia. Generally, construction workers employed by companies in the Greater Vancouver-Center-South area tended to receive higher pay, followed by those in the Island-Coast-Northern region and then the South-Interior region.

On a province-wide basis, wage rates also varied significantly depending on occupation. Of the 37 occupations surveyed, the most frequently paid wage rate in commercial and institutional construction ranged from \$10.61 per hour for a flag person to \$32.30 per hour for an elevator constructor. (British Columbia's hourly minimum wage is \$7.60.)

The three most highly paid occupations were: elevator constructors who earned \$32.30 an hour as the most frequently paid wage rate; certified refrigeration and air conditioning mechanics (\$27.59) and crane operators (\$25.25).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release or to request a copy of the data, contact Monica Weise (613-951-3217; monica.weise@statcan.ca), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

May 2001

Manufacturers shipped 4 280 714 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in May, up 60.5% from 2 667 622 square metres in April and up 89.6% from 2 258 032 square metres in May 2000.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of May totalled 14 293 981 square metres, a 40.5% increase compared with the same period in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030004 and matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The 2001 May issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation*, Vol. 53, no. 5 (44-004-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the Dissemination Officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@stat.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518; sheiyas@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Sawmills and planing mills

April 2001

Sawmills produced 5 772.9 thousand cubic metres of lumber and ties in April, down 6.7% from 6 187.9 thousand cubic metres produced in April 2000.

Year-to-date production was 23 041.8 thousand cubic metres, down 6.0% from 24 533.4 thousand cubic metres produced during the same period in 2000. Estimates for 2000 and 2001 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030009 and matrices 53 and 122 (series 2).

The April 2001 issue of *Sawmills and planing mills*, Vol. 55, no. 4 (35-003-XIB, \$9/\$86) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; simales@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction, and Energy Division. ■

Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products

June 2001

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of June amounted to 68 494 metric tonnes, compared with 69 383 tonnes in May and 71 366 tonnes in June 2000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 30005 and 30006 and matrices 87 and 9518-9525.

Stocks of frozen meat products (23-009-XIE, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, call 1-800-216-2299. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data

quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin, (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Placement of chicks and turkey poults

May 2001 (preliminary)

Chick placements for May 2001 are estimated at 52.5 million birds, down 8.1% from May 2000. Turkey poults placements were 2.0 million birds, down 8.4%.

Available on CANSIM: table 30021 and matrices 5639 and 5640.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505), (sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca) or Robert Plourde (613-951-8716; robert.plourde@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Light bulbs and tubes

May 2001

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 17.8 million light bulbs and tubes in May, down 12.3% from 20.3 million sold in May 2000.

Year-to-date sales at the end of May totalled 102.8 million light bulbs and tubes, down 4.4% from 107.6 million in the same period of 2000.

The May 2001 issue of *Electric lamps, light bulbs and tubes*, Vol. 30, no. 5 (43-009-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gregory Sannes (613-951-7205; sanngre@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Agriculture value added account

1999 (revised) and 2000

The value of agricultural production reached a record high of \$41.5 billion in 2000, up 5.6% from 1999. The value of agricultural production (in current dollars) has been increasing each year since 1991 except in 1997, when it dropped slightly. The average annual increase from 1991 to 2000 was 6.0%, compared with 2.2% from 1981 to 1991.

Data series on agriculture value added accounts are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 20004 and matrices 3380-3390.

The June 2001 update of *Agriculture economic statistics* (21-603-UPE, \$26/\$52) will be available in July. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441; bernie.rosien@statcan.ca) or Henri Morin (613-951-4109; henri.morin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Balance sheet of the agricultural sector at December 31

1999 (revised) and 2000

Farm sector equity in Canada grew 1.5% in 2000 to a record level of \$165.0 billion. Equity rises when asset values increase more rapidly than farm debt. From December 31, 1999 to December 31, 2000, total farm assets rose \$4.4 billion to \$198.9 billion, while total liabilities increased \$2.0 billion to \$33.9 billion. After declining every year from 1981 to 1986, the agriculture sector equity (in current dollars) has grown every year, except in 1991.

Data series on the balance sheet for the agricultural sector at December 31 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 20020 and matrices 3369-3379.

The June 2001 update of *Agriculture economic statistics* (21-603-UPE, \$26/\$52) will be available in July. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441; bernie.rosien@statcan.ca) or Henri Morin (613-951-4109; henri.morin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm business cash flows

1999 (revised) and 2000

Farm business operators had more cash available for investment or withdrawal in 2000 than in 1999. Cash flows increased 5.6% to \$10.4 billion, well above the previous five-year average of \$9.6 billion but below the record high of \$10.8 billion in 1997.

Data series on farm business cash flows are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 20023 and matrices 16026-16036.

The June 2001 update of *Agriculture economic statistics* (21-603-UPE, \$26/\$52) will be available in July. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441; bernie.rosien@statcan.ca) or Henri Morin (613-951-4109; henri.morin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

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Catalogue number 23-009-XIE
(Free).

Production and disposition of tobacco products,
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Catalogue number 32-022-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Sawmills and planing mills, Vol. 55, no. 4, April 2001
Catalogue number 35-003-XIB (\$9/\$86).

Electric lamps, light bulbs and tubes, Vol. 30, no. 5,
May 2001
Catalogue number 43-009-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation,
Vol. 53, no. 5, May 2001
Catalogue number 44-004-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Industry price indexes, April 2001
Catalogue number 62-011-XPB (\$22/\$217).

Juristat: Children witnessing family violence,
Vol. 21, no. 6
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE (\$8/\$70).

Juristat: Children witnessing family violence,
Vol. 21, no. 6
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE (\$10/\$93).

Juristat: Spousal violence after marital separation,
Vol. 21, no. 7
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE (\$8/\$70).

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Vol. 21, no. 7
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE (\$10/\$93).

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