



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Monday, December 1, 2003**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Witnessing violence: Aggression and anxiety in young children,** 2  
 1994/95 to 1998/99  
 A new study has reinforced evidence that young children who witness violence at home, such as a physical confrontation between parents or older siblings, have much higher odds of showing aggression or anxiety. These problems can persist in later childhood.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Witnessing violence: Aggression and anxiety in young children

1994/95 to 1998/99

A new study has reinforced evidence that young children who witness violence at home, such as a physical confrontation between parents or older siblings, have much higher odds of showing aggression or anxiety. These problems can persist in later childhood.

For most children, witnessing violence was infrequent and did not recur two and four years later. Even so, the experience was related to subsequent behavioural and emotional problems.

In a key finding, the study determined with longitudinal, or follow-up, data that both boys and girls who saw some form of physical violence at home in 1994/95 were more likely to be overtly aggressive later in childhood; that is, they bullied or threatened people, or physically attacked them two and four years later.

The study, which used data from the first three cycles of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY), focussed on children aged four to seven in 1994/95.

For girls, witnessing violence was also associated with anxiety in 1994/95, and for boys, with indirect aggression. Trying to get others to dislike or exclude someone else, disclosing someone's secrets and gossiping are examples of indirect aggression.

In 1994/95, about 43% of boys who reported witnessing violence at home were overtly aggressive, compared with 25% of boys who had not observed violence.

The figures were lower among girls, but the gap remained. About 27% of girls who had witnessed violence were also overtly aggressive, compared with 17% of those who had not seen violence.

Whether the children had witnessed violence was determined by asking the parent how often the child sees adults or teens in the home physically fighting, hitting or otherwise trying to hurt others. Because the analysis was based on information provided by a parent, it refers only to violence that they were aware of and were willing to disclose.

A one-year snapshot taken by the NLSCY in 1998/99 showed that one in 12 children aged four to seven, or an estimated 120,000, had witnessed some form of violence at home.

#### Note to readers

*This article is the last in a series on the health of Canadian children entitled How Healthy are Canadians?, released as this year's annual supplement to Health reports.*

*Data for this study come from the first three cycles of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY), conducted in 1994/95, 1996/97 and 1998/99. This analysis focusses on a sample of 7,268 children in the 10 provinces who were aged between four and seven in 1994/95.*

*The NLSCY is a general survey designed to monitor child development, so questions about physical violence in the home are limited. The severity of the violence is unknown, and it is not possible to differentiate between children who were reported to have witnessed violence and those who may themselves have been victims. As well, the questions pertain only to physical aggression and do not include emotional abuse such as verbal insults.*

*The longitudinal data that trace children over six years suggest some relationships between seeing violence at home and later behavioural and emotional problems. The cross-sectional data for 1998/99 present the characteristics of children who have witnessed violence at home, but no causal inferences can be drawn from these data.*

#### Overt aggression, anxiety key outcomes of violence

Fighting, making threats, getting angry and bullying are all signs of overt aggression. A child classified as having high anxiety was, in the parent's opinion, unhappy, fearful and tense. Such characteristics were relatively common among children who had witnessed violence.

Many factors play a role in a child's aggressive behaviour, for example, family type, socio-economic status and parenting practices. Yet, even when these and other factors were taken into account, witnessing violence was independently associated with overt aggression among both sexes in 1994/95.

Boys who had seen violence at home in 1994/95 had higher odds of being overtly aggressive two years and four years later, compared with boys who had not seen violent behaviour at home. Those who had seen violence also had higher odds of anxiety two years later in 1996/97.

The increased odds of subsequent anxiety among boys are somewhat surprising. Other studies have found that boys are more likely to react with externalizing behaviour such as physical aggression. These findings are notable because anxiety is less visible than aggression, and as a result, much more difficult to identify in younger children.

Among girls, those who had seen violence had higher odds of overt and indirect aggression two years later than did girls who had not seen violence at home in 1994/95. In 1998/99, these girls still had higher odds of showing overt aggression, as well as anxiety.

**One-year snapshot: One in 12 children have witnessed violence at home**

In addition to studying the problem of violence over time using longitudinal data, the study also took a one-year cross-sectional snapshot of children aged four to seven who had witnessed violence at home.

According to the results of the 1998/99 NLSCY, one in 12 children aged four to seven had witnessed some form of physical violence at home.

This was the equivalent of 8% of the total population aged four to seven, or an estimated 120,000 children.

For nearly two-thirds of these children (64%), witnessing violence had occurred "seldom." For another 30% of this group, the experience had occurred "sometimes," and for 5%, "often." Boys and girls were equally likely to have witnessed violence.

Witnessing violence was more common among children who had a parent aged 35 or older, and who had other siblings in the household.

Socio-economic status appeared to make a difference. Cross-sectional results for 1998/99 indicate that children in low-income or lower-middle-income households were almost twice as likely to have witnessed violence as children in middle-income or higher-income households. Children whose parent had less than a high school education were more likely to have seen violence.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4450.**

The article *Witnessing violence: Aggression and anxiety in young children*, (82-003-SIE, free) is now available online. The study is the last of several articles released this fall in the How Healthy are Canadians? series, an annual supplement to *Health reports* (82-003-XIE, \$17/\$48; 82-003-XPE, \$22/\$63).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathleen Moss (613-951-1635; [kathleen.moss@statcan.ca](mailto:kathleen.moss@statcan.ca)), Health Statistics Division. ■

## OTHER RELEASES

### Residential construction investment

Third quarter 2003

Investment in residential construction continued to grow at a torrid pace. It totalled \$17.6 billion in the third quarter, up 11.1% from the \$15.8 billion invested in the third quarter of 2002. This robust growth reflects steady increases in all three components of residential construction investment (new housing, renovations and acquisition costs).

Since the start of 2003, the value of investment in the housing sector has reached \$45.3 billion, up 11.2% from the first three quarters of 2002.

Very attractive mortgage rates, high levels of employment and consumer confidence and a small number of available homes are some of the factors that have boosted investment.

Investment in the construction of new homes reached \$9.0 billion in the third quarter, up 8.6% from the third quarter of 2002. Owing to the increased value of units started, single family dwellings contributed the most to this increase (+5.9% to \$6.1 billion). Investment in new apartment/condominium units was also up strongly (+24.5% to \$1.5 billion), thanks to a spectacular rise in the number of housing starts for this type of dwelling.

Expenditures on renovations to the existing housing stock were up sharply. They stood at \$7.1 billion in the third quarter, an increase of 14.9% from the third quarter of 2002. Acquisition costs were up 9.5% to \$1.6 billion.

At the provincial level, the largest gain in dollar terms in residential construction investment between the third quarters of 2002 and 2003 occurred in Quebec (+18.8% to \$4.1 billion), propelled by substantial expenditures for both new homes and renovations. Ontario and British Columbia followed. Whereas the rise was more related to an increase in renovations in Ontario, the new housing component contributed the most to the increase in British Columbia.

**Note:** Residential construction investment is divided into three main components. The first is new housing construction, which includes single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing and apartments, cottages, mobile homes and additional housing units created from non-residential buildings or other types of residential structures (conversions). The second component of residential construction investment, renovations, includes alterations and improvements in existing dwellings. The third component is acquisition

costs, which refers to the value of services relating to the sale of new dwellings. These costs include sales tax, land development and service charges, as well as record-processing fees for mortgage insurance and the associated premiums.

### Residential construction investment

	Third quarter 2002	Third quarter 2003	Third quarter 2002 to third quarter 2003
	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,846.3</b>	<b>17,606.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	261.4	302.6	15.8
Prince Edward Island	67.8	62.7	-7.6
Nova Scotia	403.3	484.1	20.0
New Brunswick	298.9	355.4	18.9
Quebec	3,449.1	4,099.2	18.8
Ontario	6,837.4	7,335.3	7.3
Manitoba	349.1	360.3	3.2
Saskatchewan	314.7	373.7	18.7
Alberta	1,988.0	2,083.0	4.8
British Columbia	1,779.9	2,074.5	16.5
Yukon	32.1	36.4	13.1
Northwest Territories	38.1	26.1	-31.4
Nunavut	26.6	13.1	-50.6

**Note:** Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

**Available on CANSIM: table 026-0013.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5016.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025; [bdp\\_information@statcan.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

### Farming operating revenues and expenses 2002 (preliminary estimates)

Average operating revenues per farm increased 7.0% in 2002 from 2001 to \$202,389, according to taxation records. In the same period, average operating expenses went up 7.0% to \$172,506. Operating margins rose 0.1 cents to 14.8 cents per dollar of revenue. Compared with the five-year average from 1997 to 2001, average operating revenues in 2002 were up 22.9% in current dollars and operating margins were up 0.1 cents per dollar of revenue. The total number of farms was

down 3.6% from 2001 to 2002, the biggest annual drop in the last decade. This partly explains the increase in average operating revenues and expenses.

The overall rise in average operating revenues is partly explained by the 11.6% increase in average crop revenues, which were boosted by stronger prices. In particular, the export demand for fresh and processed potato products resulted in higher average revenues from the sale of potatoes (+42.7%). Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture products (+9.8%) also contributed to the advance in the crop sector. Sales of grains and oilseeds increased on average 7.1%. Total average livestock revenues were up 5.0%. Program payments and insurance proceeds were up 5.1%, now representing 6.8% of average revenues.

Average operating expenses climbed in 2002, mainly because of higher livestock expenses (+8.7%). In particular, higher feed costs (+19.7%) contributed to the rise. Expenses for custom work (+13.4%) and salaries (+11.5%) also rose. Costs of crop seeds climbed 12.9%.

Among all farm types, poultry and egg farms ranked first in average operating revenues (\$751,595) in 2002, followed by greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production (\$725,370) and hog and pig farms (\$717,610). Potato farms posted the largest percentage increase (+24.6%) over 2001, averaging at \$674,618. All farm types reported higher average operating revenues in 2002.

In 2002, hog and pig farms had the highest average operating expenses (\$669,771), followed very closely by greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production (\$669,689) and poultry and egg farms (\$663,151). Potato farms recorded the largest percentage increase in average operating expenses (+20.1%) over 2001. Other animal production (excluding cattle, dairy, hogs and poultry and eggs) was the only farm type posting lower average operating expenses over 2001.

Grain and oilseed farms had the highest average operating margins, at 23.9 cents per dollar of revenue, up 1.1 cents from 2001. Dairy farms ranked second at 23.6 cents, down 0.6 cents from 2001. These were the only two farm types with average operating margins above 20 cents per dollar of revenue. Nine of the eleven major farm types posted higher operating margins in 2001. Other animal production posted the largest increase (+5.6 cents), while hog and pig farms posted the largest decrease (-5.2 cents).

On a sales-class basis, farms with operating revenues of between \$100,000 and \$249,999 had the highest operating margins, estimated at 21.3 cents, a decrease of 0.3 cents from 2001. All sale classes below \$250,000 reported a decrease in average operating revenues while all sale classes above \$250,000 reported an increase in average

operating revenues. Farms with sales of \$500,000 and over accounted for 52.9% of farming sales in 2002, according to taxation records.

**Note:** These estimates cover unincorporated farms with gross operating revenues of \$10,000 and over, and corporations with total farm sales of \$25,000 and over for which 50% or more of sales come from agricultural activities. Estimates presented in this release exclude communal organizations. Operating margin is defined as one dollar minus operating expenses (before depreciation) per dollar of revenue.

**Average operating revenues and expenses per farm and operating margins 2002 (preliminary estimates)**

	Average operating revenues	Average operating expenses	Operating margins <sup>1</sup>
	Dollars		Cents
<b>All farms</b>	<b>202,389</b>	<b>172,506</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Poultry and eggs	751,595	663,151	11.8
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture	725,370	669,689	7.7
Hogs and pigs	717,610	669,771	6.7
Potato	674,618	543,991	19.4
Other vegetable and melons	312,777	263,921	15.6
Dairy and milk production	295,786	226,097	23.6
Beef cattle and feedlots	186,243	170,124	8.7
Fruit and tree nut	146,334	125,946	13.9
Grain and oilseed	131,257	99,866	23.9
Other animal	102,770	96,945	5.7
Other crop	100,549	80,970	19.5

<sup>1</sup> Defined as one dollar less operating expenses (before depreciation) per dollar of revenue.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3447.**

To order custom data, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; 613-951-5027). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Michaud (613-951-0701), Agriculture Division. ■

**Aircraft movement statistics**  
October 2003 (preliminary)

In October, the 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported 382,677 movements, down 7.3% from October 2002 (412,831). This marks the seventh consecutive decline in year-over-year comparisons of monthly movements. Thirty airports showed year-over-year decreases in aircraft movements for October, compared with 31 airports in September. Five airports showed decreases greater than 20% this month, the same as in September.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) and local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) both showed decreases in October from October 2002. Itinerant movements dropped 2.0% (down 5,211 movements) while local movements dropped 16.9% (down 24,943 movements).

The top ten airports in terms of volumes of itinerant movements in October showed year-over-year variations ranging from 3.8% (643 movements) at Montréal/Dorval International to -10.9% (-921 movements) at Montréal/St-Hubert. Eight of the top ten airports recorded decreases in itinerant movements from October 2002, compared with five airports in September 2003.

The top ten airports in terms of local movements showed year-over-year variations ranging from 14.4% (1,161 movements) at Abbotsford to -35.2% (-3,538 movements) at Boundary Bay. Eight of the top ten airports recorded decreases in local movements from October 2002.

The October issue of *Aircraft movement statistics* (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Transport and warehousing*. Previous issues are available on Transport Canada's website (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/report/TP1496/tp1496.htm>).

Preliminary statistics for the 57 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA flight service stations are also available for October.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; [aviationstatistics@statcan.ca](mailto:aviationstatistics@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## **Federal government employment in census metropolitan areas**

September 2003

Estimates of federal government employment in census metropolitan areas and corresponding wages and salaries are produced for September of every year since 1990. The data relating to September 2003 are now available. The estimates for September 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 have been revised.

**Available on CANSIM: table 183-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1713.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Salois (613-951-0379; [daniel.salois@statcan.ca](mailto:daniel.salois@statcan.ca)), Public Institutions Division. ■

## **Public sector employment**

Third quarter 2003 (preliminary)

Estimates of public sector employment and aggregate public sector wages and salaries for the third quarter are now available. The first and second quarter data have been revised.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1728.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Salois (613-951-0379; [daniel.salois@statcan.ca](mailto:daniel.salois@statcan.ca)), Public Institutions Division. ■

## **Production and disposition of tobacco products**

October 2003

Total cigarettes sold in October by Canadian manufacturers decreased 1% from September to 3.4 billion cigarettes, but rose 15% from the level observed in October 2002. Cigarettes sold over the first ten months of 2003 totalled 32.1 billion, down 6% from the same period of 2002.

Cigarette production for October stood at 3.3 billion cigarettes, down 13% from September and 13% from the 3.7 billion cigarettes produced in October 2002. A total of 31.4 billion cigarettes were produced over the first ten months of 2003, down 11% from the same period of 2002.

In October, the level of closing inventories increased to 3.6 billion cigarettes, up 1% from September, but down 29% from October 2002.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0007.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.**

The October 2003 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022-XIB, \$6/\$51) 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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789 ; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## **Asphalt roofing**

October 2003

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for October.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.**

The October 2003 issue of *Asphalt roofing*, Vol. 55, no. 10 (45-001-XIB, \$6/\$51) 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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Production and disposition of tobacco products**,  
October 2003, Vol. 32, no. 10  
Catalogue number **32-022-XIB** (\$6/\$51).

**Asphalt roofing**, October 2003, Vol. 55, no. 10  
Catalogue number **45-001-XIB** (\$6/\$51).

**Aircraft movements statistics**, October 2003, Vol. 2,  
no. 10  
Catalogue number **51F0001PIE**  
(free).

**Canadian foreign post indexes**, December 2003  
Catalogue number **62-013-XIE**  
(free).

**Exports by commodity**, September 2003, Vol. 60,  
no. 9  
Catalogue number **65-004-XPB** (\$84/\$828).

**Exports by commodity**, September 2003, Vol. 60,  
no. 9  
Catalogue number **65-004-XMB** (\$40/\$387).

**Health reports supplement: Witnessing violence:  
Aggression and anxiety in young children**, 2003  
Catalogue number **82-003-SIE**  
(free).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997  
For release at 8:30 a.m.



**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and nationally weak output in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

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November 2003

Subject	Reference period	Release date
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<b>2001 Census technical report: Families</b>		November 25, 2003
<b>2001 Census topic-based tabulations (various levels of geography)</b>		November 19, 2003
<b>Adolescent self-concept and health into adulthood</b>	1994/95 to 2000/01	November 19, 2003
<b>Adult criminal court statistics</b>	2002/03	November 27, 2003
<b>Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports</b>	August 2003	November 17, 2003
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<b>Apartment Building Construction Price Index</b>	Third quarter 2003	November 17, 2003
<b>Building permits</b>	September 2003	November 4, 2003
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<b>Children who become active</b>	1994/95 to 1998/99	November 6, 2003
<b>Coal and coke statistics</b>	August 2003	November 6, 2003
<b>Construction type plywood</b>	September 2003	November 25, 2003
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<b>Health indicators</b>	Vol. 2003, no. 2	November 26, 2003
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<b>Payroll employment, earnings and hours</b>	September 2003	November 27, 2003
<b>Perspectives on labour and income</b>	November 2003 online edition	November 17, 2003
<b>Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults</b>	October 2003	November 25, 2003
<b>Population of businesses with employees</b>	Third quarter 2003	November 7, 2003
<b>Production and disposition of tobacco products</b>	September 2003	November 3, 2003
<b>Production and value of honey and maple products</b>	2003	November 14, 2003
<b>Production of eggs and poultry</b>	September 2003	November 7, 2003
<b>Provincial and territorial economic accounts</b>	1999 to 2002	November 6, 2003
<b>Public infrastructure and the performance of the Canadian economy</b>	1961 to 2000	November 12, 2003
<b>Refined petroleum products</b>	June 2003 September 2003 July 2003	November 5, 2003 November 21, 2003 November 24, 2003
<b>Registered apprenticeship training programs</b>	2001	November 20, 2003
<b>Research and development personnel</b>	1991 to 2000	November 7, 2003
<b>Restaurants, caterers and taverns</b>	September 2003	November 24, 2003
<b>Retail trade</b>	September and third quarter 2003	November 24, 2003
<b>Secondary school graduations</b>	2000/01	November 18, 2003
<b>Spending patterns in Canada</b>	2001	November 28, 2003
<b>Steel pipe and tubing</b>	September 2003	November 7, 2003

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Subject	Reference period	Release date
<b>Steel primary forms - weekly data</b>	Week ending October 25, 2003	November 3, 2003
	Week ending November 1, 2003	November 7, 2003
	Week ending November 8, 2003	November 14, 2003
	Week ending November 15, 2003	November 24, 2003
	Week ending November 22, 2003	November 28, 2003
<b>Steel wire and specified wire products</b>	September 2003	November 10, 2003
<b>Stocks of frozen and chilled meats</b>	November 2003	November 27, 2003
<b>Stocks of frozen poultry meat</b>	November 1, 2003	November 20, 2003
<b>Study: Finances in the golden years</b>	1999	November 17, 2003
<b>Study: Mad cow disease and Canada's trade in beef</b>	2003	November 5, 2003
<b>Study: Retail clothing sales in Canada</b>	2002	November 12, 2003
<b>Study: Wealth of immigrant families</b>	1999	November 18, 2003
<b>Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning</b>	2002	November 20, 2003
<b>Survey of Household Spending: Public-use microdata file</b>	2001	November 26, 2003
<b>Telecommunications statistics</b>	First and second quarter 2003	November 14, 2003
<b>Television viewing</b>	Fall 2002	November 21, 2003
<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	September 2003	November 19, 2003
<b>Traveller accommodation services price indexes</b>	Third quarter 2003	November 5, 2003
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	September and third quarter 2003	November 24, 2003

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