



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 13, 2006

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## Releases

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### Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile

2006

Victimization surveys have shown that spousal violence frequently involves multiple incidents. However, a new study examining 10 years of police-reported data shows that most spousal violence is reported to police on only a single occasion.

The study, which analyzed spousal violence offenders and their contact with police using a 10-year data file for 1995 to 2004, was published today in the 2006 edition of *Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile*. It found that 8 out of every 10 spousal offenders were reported to police on only one occasion during the 10-year time frame. Persons accused of repeated spousal violence (those with two to four police-reported incidents of spousal violence) accounted for 18% of the total. Only 1% were considered chronic abusers, that is they were involved in five or more reported incidents.

These results may be partially explained by the 2004 General Social Survey (GSS) on victimization that found that only 28% of victims of spousal violence turned to police for help. Incidents that are reported tend to depend on the severity and frequency of the violence, and on whether children were witnesses. Other factors include whether the victim was female, young, Aboriginal or turned to others for support.

#### Weapon use uncommon in spousal violence reported to police

Similar to violent crimes in general, spousal abuse typically does not involve a weapon. According to the police-reported 10-year file, weapons were not used in 83% of violent spousal incidents reported to police, of which 50% involved the use of physical force. Weapons were used in nearly 12% of violent spousal incidents, and in the remaining 5%, whether a weapon was used was unknown.

Repeat and chronic spousal offenders are less likely to resort to weapons. Weapon use decreases from 13% of incidents committed by one-time spousal abusers, compared to 10% of repeat offenders (two to four police contacts), and 8% of chronic abusers (five or more police contacts).

One possible explanation may be that the one-time assaults involving a weapon are more likely to be

#### Note to readers

*This release highlights the 2006 edition of the report Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile, available today, which provides estimates on the nature and extent of family violence and trends over time.*

*The focus of this release is on spousal violence offenders reported to police and their patterns of offending. For the first time, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics examined police-reported spousal violence using a 10-year data file (1995 to 2004) to analyze the characteristics and patterns of violence for one-time, repeat and chronic spousal offenders as reported to the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting survey.*

*In addition, using data from the 2004 General Social Survey on victimization, factors related to why some victims of spousal violence may, and others may not report incidents to police are examined.*

*This report draws on two main data sources: the General Social Survey on Victimization and the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. While both surveys capture data on violence committed within the family, each has limitations. Self-reported victimization surveys are limited in that some respondents may not remember or report events accurately, while police-reported surveys record only those incidents of family violence that are reported to, or come to the attention of police.*

reported to police, to be charged and to result in a conviction that may include incarceration; therefore, these persons may not have had the opportunity to re-offend.

About 4 in 10 (41%) victims of spousal violence reported suffering no injury. For the 52% of spousal violence victims that did sustain injury, over 90% suffered minor injuries, 4% suffered major injuries and less than 1% of the injuries resulted in death.

The police-reported file reveals that the risk of injury to victims of spousal violence does not increase with repeated abuse. Victims were just as likely to be injured from a single incident of spousal violence (53%) as from repeated (51%) or chronic abuse (52%).

The study also found that spousal violence that is brought to the attention of police tends not to escalate to more serious forms of violence. The severity of the violence did not escalate in nearly two-thirds (64%) of subsequent spousal incidents reported to police. In fact, the severity declined in 21% of subsequent incidents, and escalated in only 15%. These results may be an indication that victims may delay contacting the police until the violence escalates to a serious enough level to warrant police intervention.

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## Police charging increases with repeated spousal violence

Data from the police-reported 10-year file reveal that police laid charges in 84% of spousal violence incidents, considerably higher than the clearance rates for overall violent crimes (47%). Despite police pro-charging practices, 10% of victims of spousal abuse requested that police not press charges against their spouse or ex-spouse. In these instances, victims wanted the police to intervene and stop the abuse without taking further criminal action against their abusive partner.

The likelihood that police will lay charges increases with repeated episodes of spousal violence coming to their attention. While charges were laid in 83% of one-time incidents coming to their attention, this increased to 87% of repeated incidents reported to police and 89% of chronic police contacts.

According to the 2004 GSS, 57% of all spousal victims indicated that the violence decreased after police intervention, 30% reported no change in the level of subsequent abuse and 11% indicated that the violence had increased despite police intervention. Female victims were more likely than male victims to experience an increase in subsequent episodes of spousal violence after police intervention.

According to the police-reported 10-year file, police intervention did have an impact on reducing the severity of subsequent spousal abuse, yet not to the extent demonstrated by the GSS. For 21% of charged spousal violence incidents, subsequent episodes of abuse decreased in severity, there was no change for 63% of incidents, and for 15% the violence escalated despite police laying charges.

## Severity of spousal violence impacts reporting to police

Women are more likely than men to experience more serious forms of spousal violence. However, both sexes were equally likely to contact the police when experiencing very serious forms of violence.

Female victims of spousal violence were twice as likely as male victims to turn to the police for help. Among spousal violence victims who reported to the police, the majority stated that they did so to stop the violence from continuing and to receive protection. Others felt that it was their duty to notify the authorities, while others wanted their abusive partner arrested and punished.

It was also found that women victims of spousal violence who indicated that their children witnessed the

violence were more likely to notify the police than those whose children did not witness the violence. Police reporting rates were lowest among women who had no children.

Victims of spousal violence who had left an abusive relationship were more than twice as likely to have contacted the police compared to those who continued to live with their spouse or partner.

Police were also more likely to be contacted about spousal violence when the victim was Aboriginal. One half of female victims of spousal violence who self-identified as Aboriginal reported that the police were contacted compared to 35% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

Those aged 15 to 24 were most likely to report spousal violence to the police, while those aged 35 and older were least likely to report.

Female and male victims who contacted a community service were 2 to 3.5 times more likely to have notified the police. These results may be partially explained by the use of inter-agency referrals used in many communities.

Injury, fearing for their life, having to take time off from their everyday activities and frequency of the violence are additional factors that influence whether victims of spousal violence contact the police.

The report also provides the most recent police-reported data on family violence against children and youth, and family violence against seniors aged 65 and over. In addition, national data from the Homicide Survey for 1995 to 2004, examines the circumstances and characteristics of family-related homicides including spousal homicides, homicides of children and youth, and older adults.

## Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3302, 3315 and 4504.

The 2006 edition of *Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile* (85-224-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our Products and Services* page, under *Browse our free internet publications* choose *Justice*. A hard copy is also available from the National Clearinghouse on Family Violence (toll-free 1-800-267-1291; 613-957-2938).

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

## Study: Head office employment

1999 to 2005

Foreign takeovers have had little impact on employment in Canadian head offices, a new study shows. Domestic firms taken over by foreign firms created about as many new head offices as they closed. On average, those head offices that continued after a domestic firm was taken over maintained their level of head office employment.

Foreign controlled firms were the dominant force driving growth in the number of head offices in Canada and head office employment between 1999 and 2005. Foreign controlled firms accounted for about two-thirds of the net increase in head office employment, and all the growth in the number of head offices.

### Head office employment

	1999	2005	1999 to 2005 % change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>157,994</b>	<b>174,882</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Domestically-controlled	107,643	113,838	5.8
Foreign-controlled	50,351	61,044	21.2
Montréal	36,763	36,893	0.4
Ottawa-Gatineau	3,634	4,667	28.4
Toronto	49,649	59,163	19.2
Winnipeg	7,410	6,890	-7.0
Calgary	11,815	19,428	64.4
Edmonton	2,972	3,428	15.3
Vancouver	16,894	11,938	-29.3

The study also shows that Toronto has reinforced its position as Canada's leading centre for head offices in the business sector during the past six years, while Calgary experienced the strongest head office employment growth of Canada's four major head office centres.

Calgary has now surpassed Vancouver by a wide margin as Western Canada's leading head office centre.

Montréal remains Canada's second most important head office centre, but it has been losing ground to both Toronto and Calgary.

Head office employment in Canada increased 10.7% to 174,882 from 1999 to 2005, slightly less than the 14% growth rate for the business sector as a whole. The number of head offices in Canada rose 4.2% to 4,161.

### Head office employment largely unaffected by foreign takeovers

Analysts continue to be concerned as to whether foreign control is associated with the "hollowing-out" of corporate Canada. One particular concern is that when

#### Note to readers

This release is based on the research paper "Head office employment in Canada, 1999 to 2005", available today. It analyzes trends in head office employment in the business sector from 1999 to 2005, as well as the impact of foreign ownership on such employment. Data came from Statistics Canada's Business Register.

A previous study, "Foreign multinationals and head office employment in Canadian manufacturing firms", released in The Daily on June 8 2005, analyzed factors affecting head office employment in the manufacturing sector between 1973 and 1999.

Head offices are defined as establishments that are primarily engaged in providing general management and/or administrative support services to affiliated establishments.

Because this support function can occur in more than one location or at different levels of a firm's organization, firms, either foreign- or domestically-controlled, can have more than one head office unit.

Canadian firms are taken over by foreign firms they shed head office employment, which is being moved abroad.

On balance, foreign takeovers have had little impact on employment in Canadian head offices, the study found.

Of the 4,061 head offices in Canada in 1999, some 164 subsequently switched from domestic to foreign controlled by 2005. Of the 164 that switched, 34, or about one-fifth, were closed, resulting in the loss of 1,709 jobs.

While some foreign firms closed head offices, others created them. Foreign firms gained control of many Canadian firms that did not have a head office unit in 1999.

These were firms with head office functions that were typically too small to be identified as separate from their other operations. These firms established 38 new head offices that housed 2,346 jobs in 2005.

Of those head offices that continued under foreign control, head office employment increased marginally. Their employment amounted to 3,487 in 1999 (when they were under domestic control) and 3,547 in 2005 (when they were under foreign control).

### Foreign firms dominate head office growth

Foreign controlled firms were a dominant force driving the growth in the number of head offices and head office employment between 1999 and 2005.

Foreign firms accounted for all the growth in the number of head offices and nearly two-thirds, or 10,693, of the net increase of 16,888 in employment over the period.

In 1999, foreign controlled firms accounted for 17% of head offices and 32% of Canadian head office employment. By 2005, foreign-controlled firms represented 22% of head offices, and 35% of head office employment.

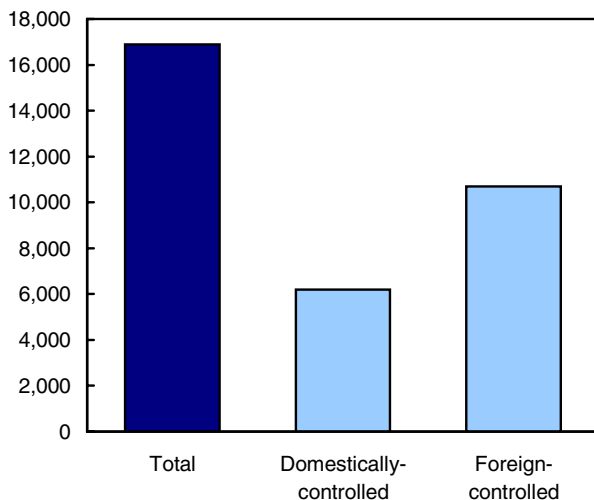
All of the job gains attributable to foreign controlled head offices resulted from the jobs in new foreign head offices outnumbering those lost in head offices closed by foreign firms. None of the jobs gained by foreign head offices resulted from the reclassification of head offices from domestic to foreign control.

During the six-year study period, the number of head offices in Canada increased from 4,061 to 4,161. This resulted from a net gain of 191 foreign-controlled head offices, most resulting from births of new head offices outnumbering exits, and a net decline of 91 in the number of domestic head offices.

Some 419 foreign head offices were created while 281 foreign head offices closed, for a net gain of 138. The remaining increase in foreign head offices resulted from head offices that switched from domestic to foreign control.

**Foreign firms contribute the most to head office employment gains**

Net employment gains, 1999 to 2005



**Loss of a head office a common occurrence**

While losses of head offices occur frequently, for Canada as a whole, these are balanced by the addition of new head offices.

Of the head offices that existed in 1999, fully 37% were no longer in existence in 2005. These lost head offices accounted for 27% of head office employment in 1999.

But losses are only part of the story. New head offices are constantly being created. Of the head offices operating in 2005, 38% did not exist in 1999. These new head offices made up 36% of head office employment in 2005.

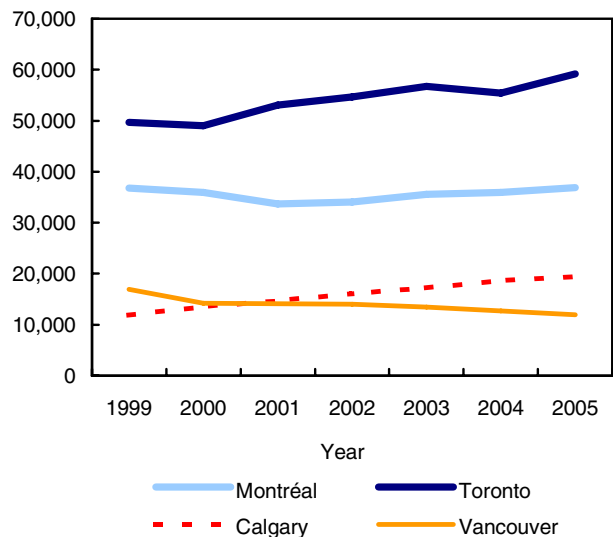
**Head office employment concentrated in four metro centres**

Canada's head office employment is concentrated in four metropolitan areas — Toronto, Montréal, Calgary and Vancouver. They accounted for 38% of Canada's population in 2005, but 73% of the nation's head office employment.

Toronto dominates head office employment, but growth in Calgary has been much faster. Between 1999 and 2005, head office employment in Calgary rose 64.4%, more than triple Toronto's growth rate of 19.2%.

**Head office employment growth concentrated in Toronto and Calgary**

Employment in head offices, 1999 to 2005



Still, Toronto's share of head office employment edged up from 31% to 34% during this period, while Calgary's share rose from 7% to 11%.

Head office employment in Montréal was flat over the period, while total head office employment grew. As a result, Montreal's share fell from 23% in 1999 to 21% in 2005. Despite Vancouver's buoyant economy, head office employment has plunged, reducing Vancouver's share of the total from 11% to 7%.

Vancouver was Western Canada's most important head office centre in 1999, with employment levels well

above Calgary's. Since then, these two cities have reversed positions.

The analytical paper "Head office employment in Canada, 1999 to 2005", is now available as part of the series *Insights on the Canadian Economy* (11-624-MIE2006014, free), from the *Our Products and Services* page of our website.

A shorter version of this article can also be found in the July 2006 internet edition of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 19, no. 7 (11-010-XIB, free), that is now available. The annual publication *Canadian Economic*

*Observer, Historical Statistical Supplement* (11-210-XIB, free) is also available.

More studies related to multinationals and economic geography are available free of charge in the analytical series *Update on Economic Analysis* (11-623-XIE) on our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mark Brown (613-951-7292) or Desmond Beckstead (613-951-6199), Micro-economic Analysis Division. ■

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## Television broadcasting

2005

The operating revenues of the television broadcasting sector totaled \$5.6 billion in 2005, up 2.8% from 2004. That was the smallest year-over-year increase in the sector's revenues since 1997.

The slowdown affected both conventional television and pay and specialty television.

The revenues of the conventional television broadcasting industry edged up just 0.6% in 2005, well below the average growth of 2.3% over the past five years.

It was a particularly difficult year for public television broadcasters, whose revenues slumped 5.2% to \$1.2 billion, mainly because of a 25.2% drop in air time sales. The cancellation of the National Hockey League season accounted for much of the decline in advertising revenue.

Private conventional television broadcasters reported revenues of \$2.2 billion in 2005, 4.0% more than in the previous year. This performance represents a recovery for the segment, which endured a year of very slow growth (+0.9%) in 2004. It is also higher than the average growth rate for the last five years (+3.2%).

Meanwhile, the revenues of pay and specialty channels rose 6.3% to \$2.2 billion in 2005. This segment of the industry continued to expand its market share. Its share of television advertising revenues topped 25.0% in 2005, and it now accounts for nearly 40.0% of the sector's total revenues.

The slower growth in revenues in 2005 did not affect the profitability of private television broadcasters. The sector's profit margin (before interest and taxes) jumped from 15.6% in 2004 to 18.1% in 2005.

However, the overall results mask a trend that varies considerably across the major segments of the industry. The specialty channels' profit margin climbed from 19.7% to 24.8% between 2004 and 2005, while that of conventional television broadcasters held steady at 11.0%.

Pay television remained the sector's most profitable segment. It made more than 27 cents of operating profit for each dollar of revenue, compared with just under 24 cents in 2004.

Digital channels are slowly but surely carving out a niche for themselves in the Canadian television landscape. They reported revenues of \$148.4 million in 2005, nearly three times more than in 2002, their first year on the air. Nevertheless, they have not yet achieved profitability. Before interest and taxes, the digital channels lost \$53.4 million in 2005, or nearly 36 cents for every dollar of revenue. That is an improvement, though, compared with their 2004 losses of 42 cents per dollar of revenue.

Available on CANSIM: table 357-0001.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2724.**

The 2005 issue of the *Broadcasting and Telecommunications Bulletin* (56-001-XIE, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel April (613-951-3177; [daniel.april@statcan.ca](mailto:daniel.april@statcan.ca)) or Dany Gravel (613-951-0390; [dany.gravel@statcan.ca](mailto:dany.gravel@statcan.ca)), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

## Study: Bioproducts industry

2004

Most of the 232 companies in Canada involved in making bioproducts in 2003 did so as just part of their total business activities, according to a new study.

Still, bioproducts provided revenues of just over \$3 billion a year to these firms.

Bioproducts accounted for about one-third of their 24,118 employees, and about one-quarter of their total revenues. Nearly half of Canadian bioproduct sales were derived from exports.

Bioproducts are non-food products developed from biological or renewable material which can come from agricultural, food, forestry, marine and industrial or municipal sources. Crops and forest products were the main inputs for bioproducts.

The most familiar bioproduct is ethanol made from corn or wheat. However, bioproducts also include products such as clothing from hemp, decking from plant fibre and plastic water bottles made from corn instead of oil. In Canada, more firms use inputs from agricultural sources than any other source.

The study, published in the current issue of *Vista on the Agri-food Industry and the Farm Community*, was prepared in advance of the World Congress on Industrial Biotechnology and Bioprocessing scheduled for Toronto from July 12 to 16. It used data from the Bioproducts Development Survey, sponsored by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and conducted by Statistics Canada in 2004.

Three provinces (Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia) accounted for 70% of the 232 bioproducts firms in 2003. Of the total, 157 firms had fewer than 50 employees, 39 had between 50 and 149, and 36 had 150 employees or more.

For many Canadian firms, bioproducts was a new business activity. About one-third had entered the bioproducts sector within the five years prior to the

survey, mainly as a result of internal research and development projects.

Firms cited several benefits from their involvement in bioproduct activities, mainly increased sales and market share, and developing new market niches and new products.

In 2003, companies reported an average of 4.5 bioproducts per firm. About 60% of the bioproducts were already on the market, 18% were in mid-development, and 22% were in the early stages.

Many types of bioproducts were under development. The largest category was bio-chemicals, which made up 41% of all bioproducts under development or on the market.

Bio-fuels/bio-energy products were primarily being developed by large companies with 150 employees or more, likely due to significant resource requirements. Agricultural inputs were especially important in the production of bio-fuels.

A recent report commissioned by the Canadian Renewable Fuels Association noted that Canada produced just 250 million litres of bio-fuels in 2004, compared to the 12.9 billion litres in the United States.

However, domestic production of bio-fuels could increase to over 3 billion litres by 2010 (representing 5% of total gasoline consumption) in response to new provincial and federal targets dramatically increasing demand for agricultural inputs.

The July 2006 issue of *Vista on the Agri-food Industry and the Farm Community* (21-004-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our Products and Services* page, under *Browse our free internet publications* choose *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Verna Mitura (613-951-8718, [verna.mitura@statcan.ca](mailto:verna.mitura@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

April and May 2006

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index (CMSPI) is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

The CMSPI decreased 0.2% in April to 117.5 (2003=100). The courier portion fell 0.2%, while the local messengers component was unchanged.

In May, the CMSPI rose 0.7% to 118.3. The courier portion increased 0.8%, while the local messengers remained unchanged.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

**Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.**

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anne Williamson (613-951-0708; [anne.williamson@statcan.ca](mailto:anne.williamson@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■



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## New products

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**Canadian Economic Observer**, July 2006, Vol. 19,  
no. 7  
**Catalogue number 11-010-XIB**  
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**Canadian Economic Observer: Historical Statistical  
Supplement**, 2005/2006  
**Catalogue number 11-210-XIB**  
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**Insights on the Canadian Economy: "Head office  
employment in Canada, 1999 to 2005"**, no. 14  
**Catalogue number 11-624-MIE2006014**  
(free).

**VISTA on the Agri-food Industry and the Farm  
Community**, July 2006  
**Catalogue number 21-004-XIE**  
(free).

**Inter-corporate Ownership**, Second quarter 2006  
**Catalogue number 61-517-XCB** (\$375/\$1,065).

**Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical  
Profile**, 2006  
**Catalogue number 85-224-XIE**  
(free).

**Science, Innovation and Electronic Information  
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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 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 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 20 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 was notably weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

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### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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