



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASE

- **Homicide in Canada, 1989** 2
The total of 657 homicide offences reported in Canada in 1989 was 14% higher than the unusually low total of 575 in 1988.
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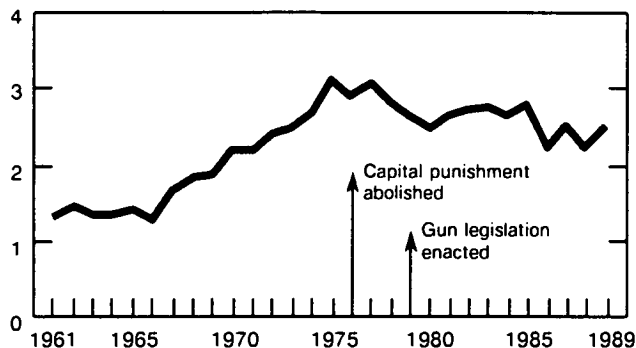
Homicide in Canada

1989

The total of 657 homicide offences reported in Canada in 1989 was 14% higher than the unusually low total of 575 in 1988. But despite this increase, the 1989 rate per 100,000 population (2.51) was actually lower than the average homicide rate for the previous 10 years (2.57).

Rate of Total Homicides, Canada, 1961-1989

Rate per 100,000 population



Highlights

- For the fourth year in a row, Manitoba reported the highest provincial homicide rate (3.96) in 1989; Prince Edward Island reported the lowest rate (0.77) for the eighth consecutive year.
- Among Canada's 25 major metropolitan areas, Montreal had the highest homicide rate in 1989 (4.14), followed by Edmonton (3.86), Winnipeg (3.12) and Vancouver (2.99).
- In keeping with the historical trend, the homicide rate in the United States in 1989 (8.7) was three and one-half times higher than the Canadian rate.
- In 1989, the number of multiple-victim incidents (46) was the highest since 1961, when such information was first collected.

- Shootings accounted for one-third of all homicides in 1989, up slightly from 29% in 1988. Stabbings and beatings accounted for a further 26% and 19%, respectively, of all Canadian homicides.
- Nearly 80% of solved homicides were committed by someone who previously knew the victim: 37% involved a domestic relationship and 41% involved an acquaintance. Of those victims (167) who were killed by an immediate family member, 76 were killed by their husbands, 43 by a parent, 22 by their wives, 16 by one of their children and 10 by a sibling.
- In 1989, one-half of all homicide victims (64% of female victims, 42% of male victims) were killed in their own residences.
- Males accounted for 88% of those accused of committing a homicide in 1989, and 62% of all victims.
- As in most years, the 18-29 age group accounted for a higher percentage of suspects (48%) and victims (29%) in 1989 than any other age group. Accused persons under 18 years of age accounted for 9% of all suspects.
- Police cleared 81% of known homicide incidents in 1989, leaving 19% unsolved at the end of the year. Of those cleared, the accused committed suicide immediately following the incident in 46 cases, the highest number of murder-suicides ever recorded.
- For the second year in a row, no police officers were killed while on duty in Canada.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00160401-00160405.

The Vol. 10, No. 14 issue of the *Juristat Service Bulletin* entitled *Homicide in Canada, 1989* (85-002, \$3.90/\$78) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023). ☐

Number and Rate¹ of Homicide Offences², Census Metropolitan Areas³, Canada

Census Metropolitan Area	1989 Population (in thousands)	Average		1988		1989	
		1981-1988		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
		Number	Rate				
Toronto	3,666.6	66.0	2.05	68	1.85	73	1.99
Montreal	3,021.3	101.1	3.51	71	2.35	125	4.14
Vancouver	1,506.0	47.8	3.57	35	2.32	45	2.99
Ottawa-Hull	853.2	15.5	2.01	17	1.99	16	1.88
Ontario (Part)	645.8	10.3	1.75	10	1.55	11	1.70
Quebec (Part)	207.3	5.3	2.86	7	3.38	5	2.41
Edmonton	803.5	24.3	3.36	32	3.98	31	3.86
Calgary	706.0	15.4	2.41	13	1.84	10	1.42
Winnipeg	640.4	20.6	3.38	14	2.19	20	3.12
Quebec	615.4	11.3	1.91	10	1.62	14	2.27
Hamilton	583.0	13.5	2.43	13	2.23	9	1.54
London	359.7	4.5	1.49	3	0.83	4	1.11
St. Catharines-Niagara	352.5	7.9	2.43	12	3.40	4	1.13
Kitchener	334.0	5.5	1.82	6	1.80	4	1.20
Halifax	306.3	5.8	1.97	9	2.94	5	1.63
Victoria	272.5	4.7	1.87	7	2.57	4	1.47
Windsor	258.1	6.5	2.60	7	2.71	7	2.71
Oshawa	234.6	2.0	1.08	3	1.28	5	2.13
Saskatoon	204.3	3.4	1.96	1	0.49	2	0.98
Regina	190.0	8.1	4.62	7	3.68	3	1.58
St. John's	163.3	1.6	1.02	2	1.22	0	0.00
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	158.0	1.8	1.18	2	1.27	2	1.27
Sudbury	149.7	3.6	2.44	3	2.00	1	0.67
Sherbrooke ⁴	133.7	1.0	0.76	2	1.50	3	2.24
Trois-Rivières	130.8	2.8	2.28	2	1.53	2	1.53
Thunder Bay	123.1	3.6	2.96	3	2.44	1	0.81
Saint John	122.9	3.3	2.75	4	3.25	2	1.63

¹ Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

² One "offence" is counted for each victim.

³ Census Metropolitan Areas are presented in decreasing population order.

⁴ Sherbrooke didn't become a CMA until 1986.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Health Statistics

1987-88

Hospital Morbidity

In 1987-88, there were 3.7 million separations¹ from general and allied hospitals, accounting for 43.8 million days of care. For the past 15 years, the number of hospital separations and days of care have remained fairly stable: in 1973, separations numbered 3.7 million and accounted for 41.6 million days of care. In terms of rates per 100,000 population, hospital separations decreased by 14% from 16,749 in 1973 to 14,423 in 1987-88, and hospital days decreased by 9% from 188,598 to 170,982.

Surgical Procedures and Treatments

The number of separations from general and allied hospitals for surgical procedures was 1.8 million in 1987-88, a 6% increase over the 1.7 million reported in 1973. In 1987-88, surgical procedures were undertaken on 50% of total separations and utilized 37% of total hospital days, as compared to 46% of separations and 40% of hospital days in 1973. The separation rate per 100,000 population decreased by 6% during the period, from 7,653 to 7,169.

Mental Disorders

In 1987-88, mental disorders treated in general and psychiatric hospitals accounted for 194,306 separations and 12.8 million days of care, decreases of 1% and 36%, respectively, since 1973. During this period, mental disorder separations increased by 8% in general hospitals and decreased by 29% in psychiatric hospitals. Average length of stay decreased from 375 days to 229 days in the psychiatric hospitals and increased from 17 days to 32 days in general hospitals.

For further information please contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

¹ The term "separation" refers to a discharge or death of an inpatient case. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

August 1990

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in August 1990 was 195 236 tonnes, down 3% from the 201 174 tonnes milled in August 1989.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 4% to 144 620 tonnes in August 1990 from 149 282 tonnes in August 1989.

Crushing

Canola crushings for August 1990 amounted to 95 534 tonnes, down 6% from the 101 871 tonnes crushed in August 1989. The resulting oil production decreased 8% to 38 017 tonnes from 41 319 tonnes in August 1989. Meal production decreased 7%, to 54 454 tonnes from 58 370 tonnes in August 1989.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 3% to 68 874 tonnes in 1990 from 66 957 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 0.8% to 12 640 tonnes in August 1990 from 12 544 tonnes in August 1989. Meal production also increased, up 0.7% to 51 680 tonnes from 51 392 tonnes in August 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The August 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.80/\$138) is scheduled for release in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas

1988

Data from the publication *Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, 1988* (13-216, \$27) are now available. The publication will be released at a later date.

The tables can be obtained through Statistics Canada Reference Centres or by contacting Horst Alter (613-951-6900) or Tom Greenberg (613-951-0179), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Labour Force Information, September 1990.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: \$6.30/\$63.00; United States:
US\$7.60/\$76.00; Other Countries: US\$8.80/\$88.00).
Available Friday, October 5 at 7:00 a.m.

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 14,
Homicide in Canada, 1989.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: \$3.90/\$78.00; United States:
US\$4.70/94.00; Other Countries: US\$5.45/\$109.00).

How to Order Publications

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