



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 26, 1992

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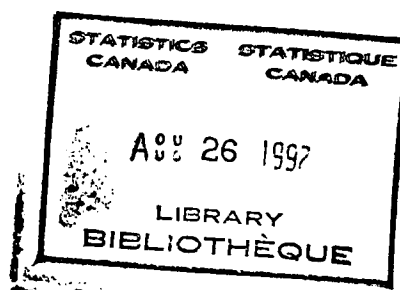
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MAJOR RELEASES

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Unemployment insurance benefits paid during the first half of 1992 amounted to \$10.6 billion, up 9.7% from the same period a year ago.
- **Elderly Victims of Violent Crime, 1988-1991** 4
Elderly persons face a lower risk of becoming victims of violent crime than do younger individuals.
- **Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment at Community Colleges and Related Institutions, 1991-92** 5
Preliminary data for the fall of 1991 indicate that full-time enrolment in postsecondary programs at community colleges and related institutions increased by 3.8% from 1990.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

June 1992

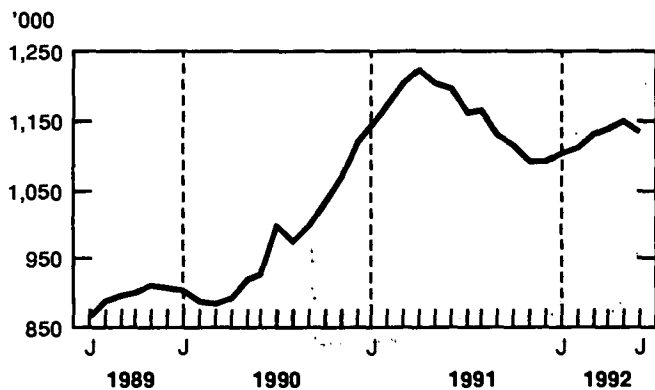
Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended June 20, 1992, the number of beneficiaries¹ who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,134,000, down 1.1% from May.
- Between May and June 1992, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased in all provinces except Ontario, where an increase of 2.3% was recorded. The larger decreases occurred in Prince Edward Island (-10.1%), Nova Scotia (-4.9%), the Yukon (-4.5%), Newfoundland (-4.3%), the Northwest Territories (-3.6%), New Brunswick (-3.2%), Quebec (-2.1%) and Saskatchewan (-1.2%). The changes in the other provinces were less than one percentage point.
- In June 1992, the amount paid² for regular benefits (adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days) was \$1.3 billion, virtually unchanged from the previous month. The number of benefit weeks (payments for regular benefits) was 5.0 million, also practically unchanged from May.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note to Users

Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables are available which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations based on aggregations of postal codes can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In June 1992, the estimated number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,254,000, down 2.8% from the same month a year earlier. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 3.9% to 668,000 and the number of female beneficiaries declined 1.5% to 586,000.
- In the following census metropolitan areas the year-over-year percentage changes in the number of beneficiaries were equal to or exceeded $\pm 10\%$:

	Beneficiaries June 1992	% Change June 1992/1991
Sudbury	6,660	22%
Thunder Bay	5,630	17%
London	11,890	-21%
Windsor	9,730	-18%
Vancouver	59,260	-15%
Hull	8,840	-12%
Regina	4,570	-10%
Victoria	9,260	-10%

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

² Benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. These data are usually final estimates when released. Note that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

- In June 1992, total disbursements for unemployment insurance benefits^{2,3} were \$1.5 billion, up 16.7% from June 1991. The increase was in part explained by the greater number of working days available in June 1992 compared to June 1991. From January to June, \$10.6 billion in benefits was paid, up 9.7% from the same period a year earlier. For the same six-month period, the average weekly payment increased 4.8% to \$255.39 and the number of benefit weeks advanced 2.6% to 40.6 million.

- A total of 293,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in June 1992, up 14.3% from the same month a year earlier. Since January 1992, 1,820,000 claims have been received, a decrease of 1.9% as compared with the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The June 1992 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$14.70/\$147) will contain data for April, May and June 1992 and will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

³ Since February 1991, the unemployment insurance disbursements shown include monies paid to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

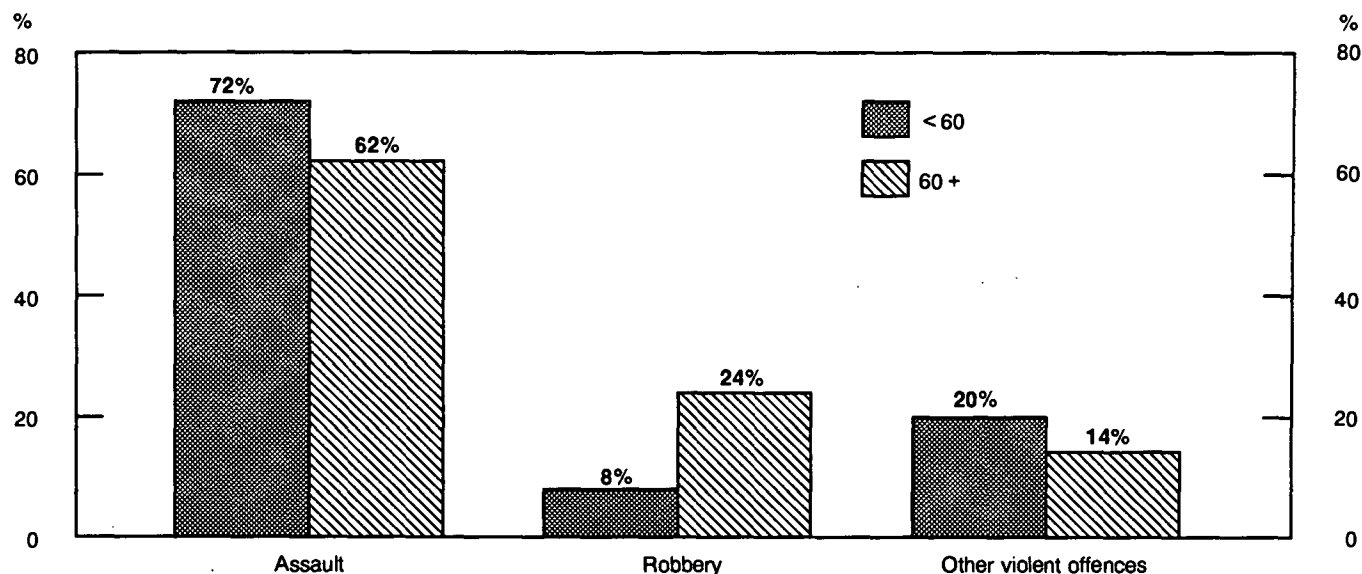
Seasonally adjusted data	June	May	April	June	% change
Regular Benefits	1992	1992	1992	1991	June 1992/ May 1992
Beneficiaries (000)	1,134 ^P	1,147 ^P	1,135 ^r	1,194	-1.1
Amount paid (\$000)	1,263,579	1,260,736	1,231,876	1,306,167	0.2
Weeks of benefits (000)	4,992	5,004	4,897	5,310	-0.2
Unadjusted data	June	May	April	June	% change
	1992	1992	1992	1991	June 1992/ June 1991
Beneficiaries (000) - All	1,254 ^P	1,398 ^P	1,566 ^r	1,290	-2.8
Beneficiaries (000) - Regular	1,034 ^P	1,139 ^P	1,289 ^r	1,104	-6.3
Claims received (000)	293	239	261	256	14.3
Amount paid (\$000)	1,505,271	1,577,269	1,796,585	1,290,171	16.7
Weeks of benefits (000)	5,946	6,119	6,778	5,426	9.6
Average weekly benefit (\$)	248.71	253.76	256.05	237.56	4.7
Year-to-date	January to June				% change
	1992	1991			1992/1991
Beneficiaries - Average (000)	1,497 ^P	1,501			-0.3
Claims received (000)	1,820	1,856			-1.9
Amount paid (\$000)	10,621,841	9,681,045			9.7
Weeks of benefits (000)	40,598	39,555			2.6
Average weekly benefit (\$)	255.39	243.63			4.8

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off or a voluntary quit) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).

Selected Offences by Age of Violent Crime Victim*, 13 Police Departments, 1988-1991



* Excludes unknown age (1%).

Source: Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Elderly Victims of Violent Crime 1988-1991

Although surveys have shown that the general fear of crime is relatively high among the elderly, an analysis of data from 13 police departments found that only 3% of violent crime victims were 60 years of age and older, considerably less than their corresponding proportion in the 1991 Canadian population (16%). This indicates that elderly persons face a lower risk of becoming victims of violent crime than do younger individuals.

Highlights

- The majority of all violent crime victims were the victims of assault.
- In comparison to younger victims, a larger proportion of elderly (60 and older) victims of violent crime were robbed (24% versus 8%).

However, fewer than one in 10 robbery victims were elderly.

- While there were equal proportions of males and females among younger victims, only 40% of the elderly victims were female. Since females comprise 56% of the elderly in the overall population, this indicates that, in comparison to their proportion in the overall population, an even smaller percentage of elderly females were victims of violent crime.
- Data from the Homicide Survey show that between 1981 and 1990, approximately 11% of the homicide victims were reported to be elderly, which is less than their proportion in the overall population. Among homicide victims, a higher proportion of elderly victims (40%) were killed during the commission of another criminal offence (in particular robbery or theft) than younger victims (17%). Younger victims were most often killed for personal reasons, such as anger or revenge.

- Elderly victims were killed most frequently through beatings, while younger victims were killed more often by shootings. In addition, almost 80% of the homicides of elderly people occurred in the victims' homes compared to less than one-half of other homicides.

Juristat Service Bulletin: Elderly Victims of Violent Crime, 1980-1991, Vol. 12, No. 15 (85-002, \$3.60/\$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (1-800-387-2231 or 613-951-9023). ■

Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment at Community Colleges And Related Institutions

1991-92 (Preliminary Data)

Highlights

- Preliminary data for the fall of 1991 indicate increased full-time enrolment for postsecondary programs at community colleges and related institutions¹. Compared to data compiled for the same period in 1990, enrolments in 1991 increased 3.8% to 341,717 students.
- Full-time enrolment increases over 1990 levels occurred in both career programs (4.0%) and university transfer programs² (3.4%). These figures continue the upward trend in full-time postsecondary enrolment that has prevailed since 1989, increasing by 8% over the three-year period.

Note to Users

Preliminary data on the number of students in community colleges and related institutions are obtained before the regular annual survey of enrolments. These preliminary figures traditionally represent a slight overestimate of final enrolment counts at the national level.

- Enrolment increases in career programs ranged from 0.5% in Saskatchewan to 15.9% in New Brunswick. The significant increase in university transfer programs (8.7%) registered in British Columbia was partly attributed to the popularity of university degree programs offered at certain colleges there.

For further information about this survey, contact the Postsecondary Education Section (613-951-8285), Education, Culture and Tourism Division, or fax (613-951-9040).

¹ By definition, this population refers to postsecondary non-degree-granting institutions such as colleges of applied arts and technology, technical institutes, the general and vocational colleges (CEGEP) and other institutions providing training in specialized fields (e.g., agriculture, arts and forestry). Schools of nursing and other training programs (postsecondary level) that are administered in hospitals, clinics or regional schools are also included.

² Career programs prepare a student to enter an occupation upon completion of the program at an occupational level between that of the university-trained professional and the skilled tradesperson. Secondary school completion is a normal prerequisite for entry and these programs require at least 24 weeks for completion. University transfer programs require secondary school completion to enter and provide a student with a standing equivalent to the first or second year of a university degree program. □

Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment at Community Colleges and Related Institutions
Fall 1991 and Percentage Changes from Fall 1990 (preliminary data)

Province/Territory	Enrolment in Career Programs	% Change	Enrolment in University Transfer Programs	% Change	Total Postsecondary Enrolment Programs	% Change
Newfoundland	4,344	9.3	-	-	4,344	9.3
Prince Edward Island	1,058	10.7	-	-	1,058	10.7
Nova Scotia	2,735	1.2	-	-	2,735	1.2
New Brunswick	3,172	15.9	-	-	3,172	15.9
Quebec	72,996	4.8	86,668	2.2	159,664	3.4
Ontario	106,221	3.4	-	-	106,221	3.4
Manitoba	4,063	5.8	69	-16.9	4,132	5.3
Saskatchewan	3,523	0.5	-	-	3,523	0.5
Alberta	21,725	3.1	5,126	4.1	26,851	3.3
British Columbia	13,236	1.1	16,130	8.7	29,366	5.1
Yukon	137	25.7 ¹	125	21.4 ¹	262	23.6 ¹
Northwest Territories	383	52.6 ¹	6	-60.0 ¹	389	46.2 ¹
Canada	233,593	4.0	108,124	3.4	341,717	3.8

¹ The magnitude of the percentage change is affected by the small absolute number of enrolments involved.

- Nil or zero.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm Cash Receipts, January-June 1992. ✓
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: \$11/\$44; United States: US\$13.25/US\$53;
Other Countries: US\$15.50/US\$62).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation,
July 1992. ✓
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, ✓
June 1992.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73;
Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Elderly Victims of
Violent Crime, 1988-1991. Vol. 12, No. 15. ✓
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: \$3.60/\$90; United States: US\$4.30/US\$108;
Other Countries: US\$5/US\$126).

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