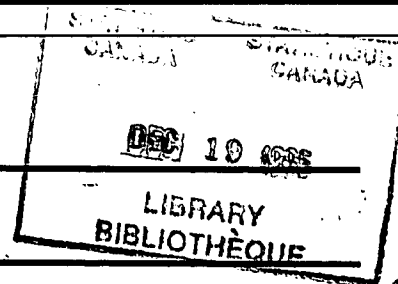




The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 19, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.



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Teenagers are at greater risk of violent crime in Canada than either adults or children. In fact, young people aged 12 to 19 accounted for one in five victims of violent crime in 1994.
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In 1994, the average earnings of men who worked full time for the full year rose 2.9%, the largest annual advance in almost two decades. For women, however, average earnings remained almost unchanged.

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Season's greetings

Publishing of *The Daily* will be suspended for the following dates: December 25, 1995 to January 2, 1996.
Publication will resume on Wednesday, January 3, 1996.



Statistics
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MAJOR RELEASES

Children and youths as victims of violent crime

1994

Teenagers are at greater risk of violent crime in Canada than either adults or children. In fact, youths aged 12 to 19 made up 20% of victims of violent crime in 1994, even though they represented just 11% of the population.

By comparison, children, who made up 16% of the population, were victims in 6% of violent incidents. Adults, 73% of the population, were victims in about the same proportion of all incidents.

Police statistics also show that about one out of five violent incidents against children and youths occurred at the hands of family members. Parents were implicated in half of those incidents.

Newborns and infants (under 1) were at significantly higher risk of homicide than any other age group.

Children most at risk of sexual offences

Children were at greater risk of some form of sexual offence in 1994 than either youths or adults.

Types of violent incident by age group of victims 1994

	Age group of victims		
	Under 12	12 to 19	20 and over
	%		
Violent incidents, total	100	100	100
Homicide and attempted murder	0.4	0.5	1
Assault	46	66	73
Sexual assault/other sexual offences	43	16	4
Robbery	3	12	10
Other violent offences ¹	7	5	12

¹ "Other violent offences" includes kidnapping, abductions, criminal negligence causing bodily harm, discharging a firearm and other violent offences.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 1994. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

More than 4 out of 10 violent incidents directed against children involved sexual assault or some other type of sexual offence. In fact, children were assaulted in some form, either sexually or otherwise, in almost 9 out of 10 violent incidents.

Most violent incidents against teenagers were also assaults, but only 16% of all cases were sexual in

Note to readers

This release is based on an issue of Juristat published by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics that summarizes what is currently known from statistical databases about violent crimes committed against children and youths. For the purposes of this analysis, the term "children" includes all young people under the age of 12, while "youths" represents those aged 12 to 19.

Data used for this Juristat were obtained primarily from Canada's revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. The sample included data from 111 police departments and covered 33% of criminal incidents across the country in 1994.

nature. By contrast, sexual offences were involved in just 4% of all incidents against adults.

Overall, victims of violent crime were equally likely to be males and females in the case of both children and teens. However, a large majority of victimized girls were victims of sexual offences, while boys were more likely to be victims of homicide and robbery.

In cases of kidnappings and abductions, teenage victims were twice as likely to be girls.

Family member accused in almost 4 of 10 violent incidents against children

In most cases, both children and teens knew their assailants. Strangers were accused in only 16% of cases against children and 28% of those involving teens.

Family members were accused in almost 4 of every 10 (37%) violent incidents against children. About 25% were parents and 11% were other family members.

By contrast, family members were implicated in 17% of violent incidents against teenagers. Parents were involved in 7% and other family members in 10%.

Overall, girls were victimized by family members more often than were boys in both age groups.

Infants face greater risk of homicide

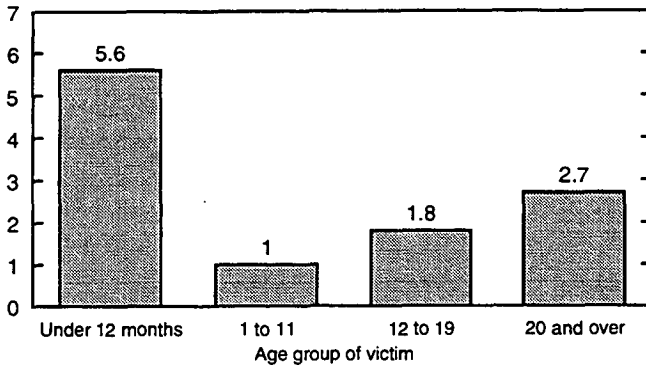
Newborn babies and infants faced the greatest risk of homicide of any age group.

While homicide rates were relatively low for children as a group, the rate for infants within the first year of life was five times the rate for children overall. Figures available for 1991-94 show that an average of 22 newborns and infants were killed annually, a rate of 5.6 per 100,000 population.

Infants face greatest risk of homicide

Average homicide rates, 1991-94

Rate per 100,000 population



Source: Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

During the 1990s, the average homicide rate for adults was 2.7 per 100,000, compared with 1.1 for children and 1.8 for teens.

Over the past two decades, the homicide rates for adults, children and teens remained relatively stable. An average of 54 children and 60 youths were killed each year in Canada.

Child homicides very often appear to be an extension of child abuse. Almost 60% of child victims were beaten or strangled, and parents were accused in two-thirds of child killings.

The vol. 15, no. 15 *Juristat: Children and youths as victims of violent crimes*, (85-002, \$10/\$90) is now available. See "How to order publications".

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

Earnings of men and women 1994

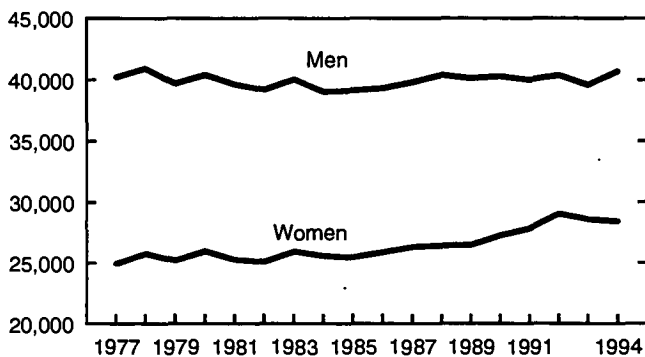
In 1994, the average earnings of men who worked 30 hours or more per week for the full year rose 2.9% after adjusting for inflation (as measured by the consumer price index). It was the largest annual advance in 18 years. For women, however, average earnings remained almost unchanged.

Men who worked full time earned \$40,717 in 1994, up from \$39,572 the year before. The increase can be attributed partly to an employment rebound in higher wage, goods-producing industries—a sector where men hold most of the jobs.

Women who worked full year and full time earned an average \$28,423, almost unchanged from 1993.

Average earnings of full-year full-time workers

\$ (constant 1994 dollars)



So for each dollar earned by men in 1994, women earned on average 70 cents, down from 72 cents the year before. This drop in the earnings ratio followed increases between 1989 and 1992, a period when

Note to readers

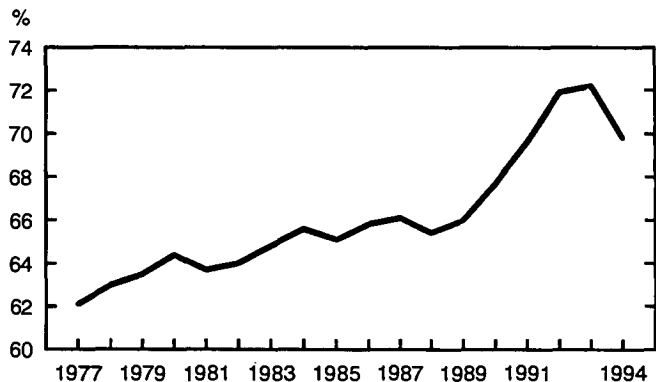
This report examines the earnings of individuals contributing to the family income. It focusses on the differences between the earnings of men and women. Earnings consist of wages and salaries and/or net income from self-employment.

These highlights are based on data for full-year full-time workers, which minimize the effect of sex-specific differences in the amount of work done over the course of the year. Thus, it provides a more accurate picture of earnings differentials due to other factors. However, restricting the comparisons to full-year full-time workers does not eliminate all work-pattern differences between men and women. For example, Labour Force Survey data show that, in 1994, the usual hours for women who worked full time averaged 39.6 hours per week, compared with 44.2 hours for men.

These estimates were prepared from data collected by the Survey of Consumer Finances, an annual supplement to the April Labour Force Survey. The sample of approximately 38,000 households excludes the institutional population and households in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and on Indian reserves.

women's earnings rose while those of men remained almost unchanged.

Female-to-male earnings ratios for full-year full-time workers



Men's earnings grew but women's earnings remained stable

The wider earnings gap in 1994 was due mainly to the largest annual advance in men's earnings in almost two decades—not to decreases in women's earnings. Over the same period, women retained almost all the advances they made in earnings. Consequently, the gap between men's and women's earnings in 1994 was still wider than in any year before 1992.

The gap in average earnings had been closing since 1967 (the first year of measurement), when the earnings ratio stood at 58%. Recent increases saw the ratio rise from 66% to 72% between 1989 and 1992; it remained unchanged in 1993.

While men's earnings have varied relatively little since 1977 (ranging between \$39,000 and \$41,000), those of women rose significantly between 1985 and 1992, before stalling in 1993. Over that period, more women entered higher paying occupations such as the managerial professions, while relatively fewer went into low-paying clerical jobs.

Small difference between earnings of single women and single men

The biggest difference in earnings was between married men and women. There was little difference for singles.

Single women earned on average 92% of what single men earned in 1994. By contrast, earnings of married women averaged 65% of those of married men. Single men who worked full year full time earned \$30,634 in 1994, compared with \$28,044 for single women.

There was almost no earnings difference between single men and women with university educations, where the earnings ratio was 95%. In terms of age, the earnings gap has been traditionally smallest among younger workers. In 1994, women aged 15 to 24 earned an average \$19,269, or 90% of what their male counterparts did.

Earnings gap small for singles and youths

	Average earnings		Earnings ratio
	Women	Men	
	\$		%
Marital status			
Single	28,044	30,634	91.5
Married	28,269	43,304	65.3
Other ¹	29,944	41,113	72.8
Age			
15 to 24	19,269	21,490	89.7
25 to 34	27,158	36,242	74.9
35 to 44	30,439	44,377	68.6
45 to 54	30,868	46,349	66.6
55 and over	26,039	40,381	64.5

¹ Widowed, divorced or separated.

Full-year full-time work rebounded

In 1994, an estimated 9.3 million people had earnings from full-year full-time employment, up 2.8% from 1993 and the first significant increase in five years. This rise contributed to the first real growth in family income since 1989. Data released on November 17, 1995 showed average family income in 1994 at an estimated \$54,153.

The increase in full-year full-time wage earners reflected renewed strength in the labour market, a large part of which can be attributed to an employment rebound in the higher wage goods-producing industries.

As a result, more than half of the approximately 450,000 full-year full-time jobs lost between 1989 and 1992 were recovered during 1994. At the same time, the number of part-time or part-year workers declined for the first time since 1989. In total, the number of persons with earnings in 1994 rose to a record 15,648,000.

Men accounted for almost 90% of the 1994 growth in full-year full-time employment, with an increase of 228,000 jobs. However, the number of men employed full year, full time in 1994 was still below the 1989 record of 5,762,000.

For women, 1994 marked the third straight year of growth in full-year full-time employment. As a result, their employment level equalled the 1989 record level of 3,669,000.

Some factors suggest, however, that the growth in both the number of full year full time earners and their average earnings could weaken in 1995. Since January 1995, improvements in labour market conditions have lost momentum. Although employment has continued to increase, the pace of growth in the number of full-time and part-time jobs has been weak. In addition, wage settlements this year have not shown any real gains.

Data on the earnings of men and women by characteristics such as age, education, occupation and marital status are presented in *Earnings of men and women, 1994* (13-217, \$27), now available. See "How to order publications".

A microdata file containing 1994 earnings and income data for individuals, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be available soon. This file has been carefully reviewed to ensure that

it does not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. This file can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division.

The 1995 Survey of Consumer Finances was weighted to population estimates that incorporate an adjustment for undercounting in the census. The data from 1980 to 1993 have been reweighted to this base. The analysis in this release is based on the new estimates.

For further information on this release, or to order custom tabulations, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-5266), Daniel Dekoker (613-951-4643) or Donald Dubreuil (613-951-4633), Income and Housing Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (the Internet: income@statcan.ca). ■

OTHER RELEASES

University enrolment and graduation

1994

Information on university enrolments and graduations for 1994 is now available. Data can be classified by province, institution, level, field of study, sex, age and citizenship.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8010-8011.

For further information on this release, contact Mariem Martinson (613-951-1526) or Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1537), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Custom tabulations of the data can also be ordered. For more information on the products and services available from Education, Culture and Tourism Division, contact Sheba Mirza (613-951-1503). ■

Oils and fats

August 1995

Production of all types of deodorized oils in August totalled 79 331 tonnes, an 8.3% increase from 73 271 tonnes in July 1995. At the end of August 1995, year-to-date production totalled 619 590 tonnes, an 11.9% increase from 553 875 tonnes a year earlier.

In August 1995, domestic sales of deodorized margarine oils totalled 11 307 tonnes; sales of deodorized shortening oil totalled 28 085 tonnes; and sales of deodorized salad oil totalled 23 059 tonnes.

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994 % change	Catalogue number	Contact	Phone (613)
Industry (SIC)	\$ millions					
Plastic bag (1691)	826.0	875.1	5.9	33-250	B. Meyer	951-3528
Man-made fibre and filament yarn (1811)	909.9	1 069.8	17.6	34-250	N. Charron	951-3510
Asphalt roofing (2721)	380.6	381.2	0.2	36-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Paper consumer products (2793)	627.9	493.8	-21.4	36-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Refractories (3591)	205.3	207.1	0.8	44-250	S. O'Brien	951-3514

Available on CANSIM: matrix 185.

The August 1995 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures

1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are available today.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5417, 5425, 5488, 5494 and 6860.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Rubber and plastic products industries* (33-250, \$38), *Primary textile industries* (34-250, \$38), *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250, \$38) and *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, \$38). These publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Earnings of men and women, 1994

Catalogue number 13-217

(Canada: \$27; United States: US\$33; other countries: US\$38).

Oil pipeline transport, September 1995

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Touriscope: International travel, advance information, October 1995, vol. 11, no. 10

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Juristat: Children and youths as victims of violent crimes, vol. 15, no. 15

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$10/\$90; United States: US\$12/US\$108; other countries: US\$14/US\$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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