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Releases

Releases

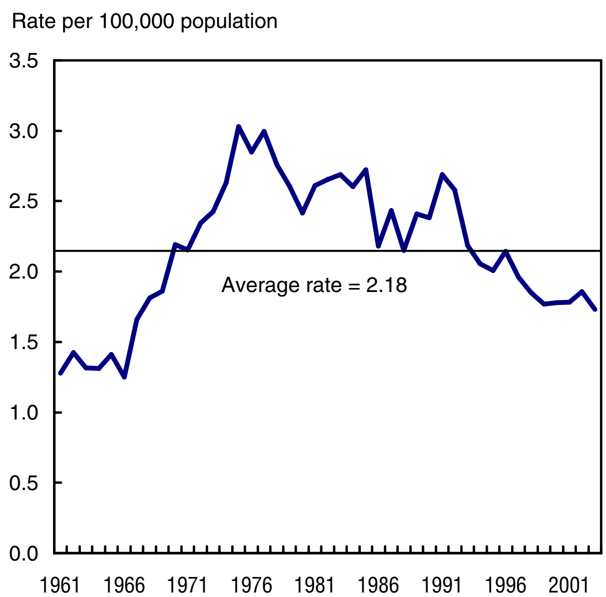
Homicides

2003

The national homicide rate dropped 7% in 2003. The rate of 1.73 victims per 100,000 people was the lowest in over three decades. The homicide rate has generally been declining since the mid-1970s.

Canadian police services reported 548 homicides in 2003, 34 fewer than in 2002. This decline was related to a large drop in the number of females killed (50 fewer compared with 2002). At the same time, there were 16 more male victims. Men accounted for 72% of all victims in 2003.

Lowest homicide rate since 1967



The national decline was driven by decreases in British Columbia (33 fewer homicides), Quebec (-18) and Alberta (-7). Both Quebec and Nova Scotia reported their lowest homicide rates since the 1960s. In contrast, Saskatchewan (+14) and Manitoba (+7) had an increase in homicides in 2003.

Police reported that one in every seven homicides in 2003 involved organized crime or street gangs. There were 84 victims of gang-related homicide, most (45%) of which occurred in Ontario. Most gang-related homicides involved young adults. Of those gang-related homicides that were solved by police, 60% of accused persons and 49% of all victims were between 18 and 24 years old.

Note to readers

Aggregate statistics on homicide in Canada for 2003 were originally released in The Daily on July 28, 2004 as part of a wide-ranging report on crime. This report represents a more detailed analysis of the homicide data.

The Criminal Code classifies homicide as first degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter or infanticide. Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide, and accidental or justifiable homicide are not included.

Canada's homicide rate was about one-third that of the United States (5.69). It was also lower than England and Wales (1.93), but slightly higher than France (1.65) and Australia (1.63).

Homicides committed by strangers reach a 25-year low

Most homicides were committed by someone known to the victim. In 2003, 57 victims (14%) were killed by a stranger—the lowest number in more than 25 years. Half (51%) of all victims were killed by an acquaintance and one-third (34%) by a family member.

The 139 victims killed by a family member represented a large decline from 182 in 2002 and the average of 172 over the previous decade. Most of the decline in family-related homicides was related to non-spousal killings committed by parents, grown children, siblings and extended family members.

The spousal homicide rate declined by 8% in 2003, with six fewer spouses killed. This rate has been gradually declining since the mid-1970s for both men and women. Of the 78 spousal homicides, 64 men killed their wives (including common-law, separated and divorced persons) and 14 women killed their husbands.

Homicides involving other types of intimate partner relationships also dropped, from 17 in 2002 to 11 in 2003. These include homicides committed by boyfriends, girlfriends and current or estranged partners.

Women were much more likely than men to be killed by an intimate partner. Among all solved homicides of victims who were 15 years of age and older, almost two-thirds (64%) of females were killed by someone with whom they had an intimate relationship at one point in time compared with 7% of males. Males were far more likely to be killed by a casual acquaintance (31%), a stranger (19%) or a criminal associate (13%).

Lowest number of children killed in more than 25 years

There were 33 homicides committed against children under the age of 12 in 2003, the lowest number in over 25 years. Of these victims, 14 (or 42%) were under one year of age.

Of the 27 solved homicides against children, 23 were killed by a parent: 9 by a father, 4 by a step-father, 10 by a mother and 1 by a step-mother (in one incident, both parents were accused). In addition, 2 children were killed by their day-care provider and 2 by a stranger.

Shootings most common method

There were 161 homicides committed with a firearm, accounting for slightly less than one-third (29%) of all homicides. This was similar to previous years.

The use of rifles/shotguns to commit homicide continued to decline. Rifles/shotguns accounted for 20% of all firearm homicides in 2003 compared with about 40% a decade ago.

There were 109 homicides committed with a handgun in 2003, slightly more than the average over the past decade. Handguns were used in two-thirds of all firearm homicides in 2003 and 59% of all gang-related killings.

Other common methods used to commit homicide in 2003 were stabbings (26%), beatings (22%) and strangulation/suffocation (12%). The number of victims stabbed to death fell from 182 in 2002 to 142 in 2003.

Most victims and accused persons had a criminal record

Consistent with earlier years, 2 out of every 3 adults accused of homicide in 2003 had a criminal record. Most had been previously convicted of a violent offence, including 5 for homicide. About 4 in 10 youth accused of homicide also had a criminal record.

Slightly more than half (52%) of all adult homicide victims and 15% of youth victims also had a criminal record.

Increase in homicides committed by youth

There were 57 youths aged 12 to 17 years accused of homicide in 2003, 15 more than in 2002 and 8 more than the previous 10-year average. The youth homicide rate had generally been declining between 1995 and 2001.

As in previous years, youth were more likely than adults to kill other youth and young adults. Of the solved homicides committed by youth in 2003, about half (54%) of the victims were between 12 and 24 years old compared with about one-quarter of victims killed by adults.

Available on CANSIM: tables 253-0001 to 253-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3315.

The publication *Juristat: Homicide in Canada*, 2003, Vol. 24, no. 8 (85-002-XIE20040088407, $9/$75; 85-002-XPE20040088407, $11/$100) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

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Homicides by province/territory

	2003		2002		Average 1993 to 2002	
Province/territory	Number of victims	Rate[1]	Number of victims	Rate[1]	Number of victims	Rate[1]
Newfoundland and Labrador	5	0.96	2	0.39	5	0.88
Prince Edward Island	1	0.73	1	0.73	1	0.96
Nova Scotia	8	0.85	9	0.96	17	1.79
New Brunswick	8	1.07	9	1.20	10	1.31
Quebec	100	1.34	118	1.59	139	1.90
Ontario	178	1.45	178	1.47	175	1.55
Manitoba	43	3.70	36	3.12	32	2.83
Saskatchewan	41	4.12	27	2.71	26	2.55
Alberta	63	2.00	70	2.25	61	2.13
British Columbia[2]	93	2.24	126	3.06	109	2.79
Yukon	1	3.22	0	0.00	2	4.90
Northwest Territories	4	9.55	4	9.65	4	6.42
Nunavut	3	10.21	2	6.96	3	8.99
Canada	**548**	**1.73**	**582**	**1.86**	**581**	**1.94**

1. *Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.*
2. *As a result of ongoing investigations in Port Coquitlam, B.C., there were 6 homicides included in 2003 and 15 homicides included in 2002 that occurred in previous years. Homicides are counted according to the year in which police file the report.*

Homicides by accused-victim relationship

Relationship type	2003		Average 1993 to 2002	
(Victims killed by)	Number of victims	Percent	Number of victims	Percent
Family relationship				
Spousal relationship				
Husband (legal and common-law)	40	9.8	46	10.0
Husband (separated and divorced)	24	5.9	17	3.7
Wife (legal and common-law)	12	2.9	15	3.2
Wife (separated and divorced)	2	0.5	2	0.4
(Ex) Same sex spouse	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total spousal	**78**	**19.2**	**80**	**17.4**
Non-spousal relationship				
Father	19	4.7	28	6.1
Mother	11	2.7	15	3.2
Child	14	3.4	19	4.2
Sibling	6	1.5	9	2.0
Other family relation	11	2.7	20	4.3
Total non-spousal	**61**	**15.0**	**92**	**19.8**
Total family	**139**	**34.2**	**172**	**37.2**
Acquaintance				
(Ex) Boyfriend/girlfriend/other intimate	11	2.7	20	4.4
Close friend	32	7.9	30	6.5
Neighbour	12	1.5	19	4.0
Authority figure	2	0.5	3	0.6
Business relationship (legal)	7	2.5	11	2.4
Criminal relationship	43	13.5	38	8.2
Casual acquaintance	102	20.6	99	21.5
Total acquaintance	**209**	**51.4**	**219**	**47.3**
Stranger	57	14.0	68	14.7
Unknown relationship	2	0.5	3	0.7
Total solved homicides	**407**	**100.0**	**462**	**100.0**
Unsolved homicides	**141**	**...**	**119**	**...**
Total homicides	**548**	**...**	**581**	**...**

... *figures not applicable.*

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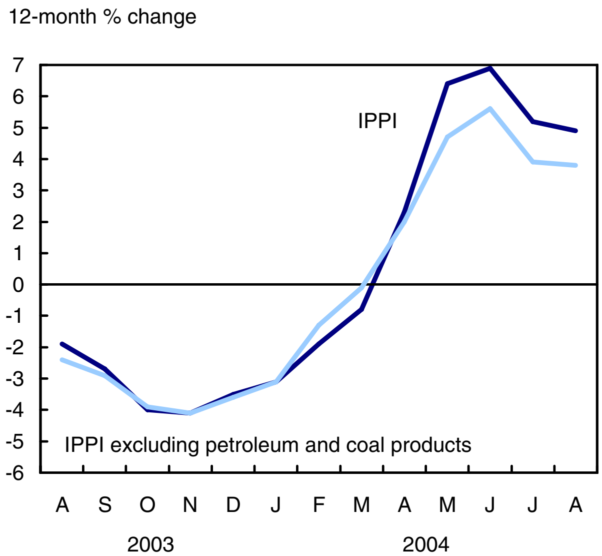
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

August 2004

Manufacturers' prices edged up 0.1% in August compared with a 0.3% drop in July. Prices rose 4.9% on a 12-month basis, down from the 5.2% increase registered in July.

From a monthly perspective, petroleum and coal products prices increased 3.6% as higher prices were observed for gasoline and fuel oils (+3.2%). Lumber and other wood products increased by 3.4% as demand continued to be strong for softwood lumber, particleboard and softwood plywood.

Petroleum product prices continue to influence the IPPI



Metal fabricated products (+0.6%) and tobacco products (+0.4%) also registered price increases in August.

Prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment decreased 0.6%, mainly as a result of the effect of the exchange rate.

Primary metal products prices fell 0.9% as a result of weaker demand and higher inventories. Lower prices for nickel products (-9.2 %) and aluminum products (-0.8%) were responsible for most of this decrease.

Price decreases were also observed for fruit, vegetable and feed products (-1.3 %), meat, fish and dairy products (-0.8%), pulp and paper products (-0.3%), electrical and communication products (-0.3%) as well as chemical products (-0.2%).

Note to readers

Effective with the January 2004 release, the monthly average exchange rate as determined by the Bank of Canada is used to convert prices received in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. Previously, the exchange rate conversion of such prices was carried out using the rate for the 15th of the month. The decision to switch to the monthly rate reflects the fact that the IPPI and RMPI are intended to measure the change in the average monthly price for these goods. The monthly average exchange rate is a better estimator of the actual exchange rates used in transactions than a point in time exchange rate. The estimated impact of this change is small at the total level. The 12-month change is 0.2% more than it would have been had the monthly average exchange rate been used to calculate the August 2003 index.

*The **Industrial Product Price Index** (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.*

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI.

*The **Raw Materials Price Index** (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.*

Compared with August 2003, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) rose 4.9%. The petroleum and coal products group (+21.1%) continued to have a strong influence on the 12-month change. If the petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased 3.8% on a 12-month basis.

Prices for primary metal products were up 22.4%, with iron and steel products (+25.1%), nickel products (+41.2%) and copper products (+47.9%) being the major contributors to this annual rise. Lumber and other wood products were 16.2% higher from a year ago with softwood lumber prices (+28.7%) continuing to climb.

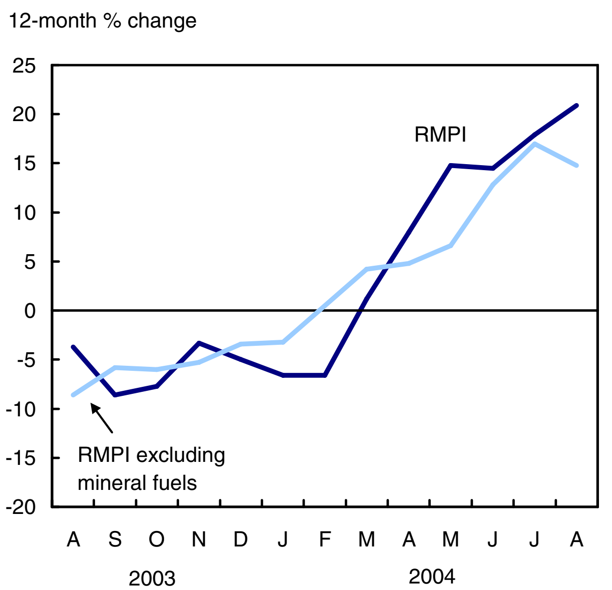
Higher prices for metal fabricated products (+11.3 %), meat, fish and dairy products (+6.4%), chemical products (+3.8%), pulp and paper products (+3.4%) as well as fruit, vegetable and feed products (+ 2.4%) also contributed to the 12-month increase in the IPPI.

Raw material prices remain strong

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were up 3.3% in August, following a 1.2% advance in July. Mineral fuels were mostly responsible for the increase in August as prices rose 8.6%. Supply concerns pushed crude oil prices up 10.6%.

Vegetable products decreased by 4.9% as prices for wheat (-11.8%), soybeans (-8.6%), barley (-7.8%) and canola (-3.2%) declined because of stronger crop production, more competition and lower demand. Prices for animals and animal products were down 1.8% from July mainly the result of lower prices for cattle for slaughter (-6.0%), hogs for slaughter (-1.9%) as well as fish (-1.9%).

Crude oil prices continue to influence the RMPI



Ferrous materials were down 0.7% as a result of lower prices for iron and steel scrap (-0.6%). Lower prices were also observed for non-ferrous metals (-0.7%) as prices for lead, copper, nickel and zinc concentrates declined.

Manufacturers paid 20.9% more for their raw materials compared with one year ago. Mineral fuels were up 27.6% from a year ago with crude oil prices rising 33.7%. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) would have increased 14.8%.

Prices for non-ferrous metals rose 31.9% from August 2003 to August 2004, mainly because of higher prices for lead, copper, zinc, and nickel. Ferrous materials prices rose 43.3% compared with August 2003 with iron and steel scrap prices rising 69.8%.

Animals and animal products increased by 14.4% from a year ago with cattle and calves for slaughter increasing by 60.0% and hogs for slaughter up by 28.5%.

Higher prices for wood products (+5.9%) as well as non-metallic minerals (+3.6%) also contributed to the 12-month increase in the RMPI.

The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 110.9 in August, up slightly from its revised level of 110.8 in July. The RMPI (1997=100) was 133.2 in August, up from its revised level of 129.0 in July.

Impact of exchange rate

The value of the US dollar fell 0.8% against the Canadian dollar between July and August. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have risen 0.3%, compared with the 0.1% actual increase.

On a 12-month basis, the IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate was 6.5% higher in August compared with the 4.9% actual increase.

Prices for intermediate goods rise on a 12-month basis

Prices for intermediate goods increased 0.3% from July. Higher prices for petroleum products, lumber products, metal fabricated products as well as chemical products were partly offset by lower prices for primary metal products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, meat fish and dairy products, motor vehicles, pulp and paper products, and electrical and communication products.

Producers of intermediate goods received 8.3% more for their goods in August 2004 than in August 2003. Higher prices for primary metal products; petroleum products; lumber products; metal fabricated products; pulp and paper products; chemical products; meat, fish and dairy products; and fruit, vegetable and feed products were mainly responsible for the annual increase.

These increases were partly offset by lower prices for motor vehicles, tobacco products and textile products.

"Intermediate goods," sometimes referred to as "input goods," are goods that are generally bought by manufacturers to be further used in the production process, that is, to make other goods.

Finished goods prices down in August but up slightly from a year ago

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were down 0.2% from July. Lower prices for motor vehicles; meat, fish and dairy products; electrical and communication products; and machinery and equipment were responsible for this monthly decline.

These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for petroleum products, lumber products, chemical products and pulp and paper products.

Compared with August 2003, prices for finished goods edged up 0.1%. Higher prices for petroleum products, meat, fish and dairy products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, beverages, chemical products, furniture and fixtures, tobacco products, and lumber products were offset by lower prices for motor vehicles, electrical and communication products, pulp and paper products as well as machinery and equipment.

"Finished goods" are those generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the products from the food and feed category end up in the hands of consumers. Most capital goods are equipment and machinery generally bought by companies, government agencies, or governments. Much of the remainder is bought by consumers.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The August 2004 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XIE, $19/$175, 62-011-XPE, $24/$233) will be available in October.

The Industrial product and raw material price indexes for September 2004 will be released on October 28.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; *infounit@statcan.ca*) or Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493; *fred.barzyk@statcan.ca*), Prices Division.

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Industrial product price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	August 2003	July 2004[r]	August 2004[p]	August 2003 to August 2004	July 2004 to August 2004
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	**100.00**	**105.7**	**110.8**	**110.9**	**4.9**	**0.1**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**94.32**	**103.9**	**108.0**	**107.8**	**3.8**	**-0.2**
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	105.4	113.0	112.1	6.4	-0.8
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	102.4	106.3	104.9	2.4	-1.3
Beverages	1.57	118.2	120.7	120.6	2.0	-0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	166.9	169.7	170.3	2.0	0.4
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	106.1	108.7	108.4	2.2	-0.3
Textile products	1.58	99.4	99.0	98.9	-0.5	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	103.9	104.5	104.4	0.5	-0.1
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	91.5	102.8	106.3	16.2	3.4
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	109.4	111.5	111.5	1.9	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	103.0	106.8	106.5	3.4	-0.3
Printing and publishing	1.70	112.5	114.7	114.5	1.8	-0.2
Primary metal products	7.80	94.7	117.0	115.9	22.4	-0.9
Metal fabricated products	4.11	106.9	118.3	119.0	11.3	0.6
Machinery and equipment	5.48	105.6	105.8	105.8	0.2	0.0
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	105.8	102.3	101.7	-3.9	-0.6
Electrical and communications products	5.77	95.1	95.2	94.9	-0.2	-0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	109.6	111.5	111.6	1.8	0.1
Petroleum and coal products[1]	5.68	139.2	162.8	168.6	21.1	3.6
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	109.2	113.5	113.3	3.8	-0.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	106.9	109.9	109.9	2.8	0.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	95.6	126.8	126.7	32.5	-0.1
Intermediate goods[2]	**60.14**	**103.1**	**111.4**	**111.7**	**8.3**	**0.3**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	7.71	103.8	121.6	120.3	15.9	-1.1
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	52.43	103.0	109.8	110.4	7.2	0.5
Finished goods[5]	**39.86**	**109.6**	**109.9**	**109.7**	**0.1**	**-0.2**
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	109.2	113.2	113.0	3.5	-0.2
Capital equipment	11.73	106.8	105.1	104.8	-1.9	-0.3
All other finished goods	19.63	111.4	111.4	111.3	-0.1	-0.1

r Revised figures.
p Preliminary figures.
1. *This index is estimated for the current month.*
2. *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
3. *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
4. *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
5. *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*

Raw materials price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	August 2003	July 2004[r]	August 2004[p]	August 2003 to August 2004	July 2004 to August 2004
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	**100.00**	**110.2**	**129.0**	**133.2**	**20.9**	**3.3**
Mineral fuels	35.16	164.3	193.1	209.7	27.6	8.6
Vegetable products	10.28	87.6	91.4	86.9	-0.8	-4.9
Animals and animal products	20.30	86.6	100.9	99.1	14.4	-1.8
Wood	15.60	78.6	83.5	83.2	5.9	-0.4
Ferrous materials	3.36	94.9	136.9	136.0	43.3	-0.7
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	80.6	107.0	106.3	31.9	-0.7
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	116.2	120.4	120.4	3.6	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	**64.84**	**85.2**	**99.3**	**97.8**	**14.8**	**-1.5**

r Revised figures.
p Preliminary figures.

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Study: Relative Wage Patterns among the Highly Educated in a Knowledge-based Economy

1980 to 2000

Over the last two decades, the number of university graduates employed in high-knowledge industries (such as those producing scientific and professional equipment, pharmaceutical and medicine products, communication and other electronic equipment) grew much more rapidly than for those employed in other industries.

However, university graduates employed in the high-knowledge sector generally did not experience faster wage growth than others, according to a new study using census data.

Between 1980 and 2000, the number of university graduates employed in high-knowledge industries more than tripled.

In contrast, employment of university graduates in low- and medium-knowledge industries more than doubled. For every 100 university graduates employed in these two industries in 1980, there were roughly 270 university graduates in 2000.

Despite the strong employment growth in high knowledge industries, university graduates in this sector did not see, in general, their wages rise faster than their counterparts in other sectors.

For instance, among female university graduates aged 25 to 35 who had comparable experience, median wages of those employed in high-knowledge industries rose by roughly 20% between 1980 and 2000. In contrast, they increased by at least 30% in low- and medium-knowledge industries.

In low-, medium- and high-knowledge industries, median wages of young male university graduates evolved in a similar fashion, changing little between 1980 and 2000.

Among older workers (those aged 36 to 55) median wages of university graduates and high school graduates also followed similar paths in all three private sector industries.

The research paper *Relative Wage Patterns among the Highly Educated in a Knowledge-based Economy*, no 232 (11F0019MIE2004232, free) is now available online. To access the Analytical Studies Research Paper Series, select *Studies* on the left side bar, under *Browse periodical and series* choose *Free and for sale*. Under *Series* select *Analytical Studies Branch*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact René Morissette (613-951-3608, *rene.morissette@statcan.ca*), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

Demographic statistics

July 1, 2004 (preliminary estimates)

Preliminary postcensal population estimates as of July 1, 2004 are now available for Canada, the provinces and the territories.

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0004 to 051-0006, 051-0008, 051-0009, 051-0013, 051-0017 to 051-0020 and 053-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3601, 3604 and 3605.

These estimates appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics, 2004*, Vol. 18, no. 2 (91-002-XIB, $9/$27 and 91-002-XPB, $11/$36), which will be available on October 1, 2004.

To obtain these data, contact Nathalie Proulx (613-951-2320; fax 613-951-2307; *demography@statcan.ca*), Demography Division or the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. For information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denis Morissette (613-951-0694; fax: 613-951-2307; *denis.morissette@statcan.ca*), Demography Division. □

Canada's population

	July 1, 2001pd	July 1, 2002pd	July 1, 2003pr	July 1, 2004pp	Growth rate (%)		
					2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Canada	**31,021,251**	**31,372,587**	**31,660,466**	**31,946,316**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**0.9**
Newfoundland and Labrador	521,986	519,449	518,350	517,027	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	136,672	136,934	137,266	137,864	0.2	0.2	0.4
Nova Scotia	932,389	934,507	936,165	936,960	0.2	0.2	0.1
New Brunswick	749,890	750,327	750,896	751,384	0.1	0.1	0.1
Quebec	7,396,990	7,445,745	7,492,333	7,542,760	0.7	0.6	0.7
Ontario	11,897,647	12,102,045	12,256,645	12,392,721	1.7	1.3	1.1
Manitoba	1,151,285	1,155,584	1,161,552	1,170,268	0.4	0.5	0.7
Saskatchewan	1,000,134	995,886	994,428	995,391	-0.4	-0.1	0.1
Alberta	3,056,739	3,116,332	3,158,641	3,201,895	1.9	1.3	1.4
British Columbia	4,078,447	4,115,413	4,152,289	4,196,383	0.9	0.9	1.1
Yukon Territory	30,129	30,137	30,554	31,209	0.0	1.4	2.1
Northwest Territories	40,822	41,489	42,206	42,810	1.6	1.7	1.4
Nunavut	28,121	28,739	29,141	29,644	2.2	1.4	1.7

pd *Final postcensal estimates.*
pr *Updated postcensal estimates.*
pp *Preliminary postcensal estimates.*

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Migration
2002/03

Data are now available on the number of individuals who moved between July 1, 2002 and June 30, 2003. They reflect moves between census metropolitan areas or census divisions as well as those who moved into or out of the country. Moves across town or across the street are excluded.

Oshawa had the highest net gain among census metropolitan areas with an increase of 21 migrants per 1,000 people. Toronto placed a distant second with a gain of 13 migrants per 1,000 inhabitants. Calgary and Vancouver followed, each posting a net gain from migration of 10 people per 1,000 inhabitants.

Toronto had a net increase of almost 65,000 migrants—the highest among census metropolitan areas. Most (60%) of Toronto's newcomers came from outside the country. Vancouver (46%), Montréal (41%) and Windsor (28%) also had high percentages of newcomers from outside the country.

Among census divisions, when taking into account the size of the population, the census division of Mirabel, north of Montréal, posted the largest net gain with 46 migrants per 1,000 inhabitants. The regional municipality of York, just north of Toronto, ranked second with a net gain of 43 migrants per 1,000 people. Division No. 16 in northeast Alberta, which is experiencing a high level of activity in oil sands development, followed with a net gain from migration of 39 per 1,000 people. Peel, west of Toronto, was fourth with a net increase of 32 migrants per 1,000 of people.

However, the regional municipality of York had the largest net increase from migration with 35,000 persons moving into York. It was the seventh year in a row that York has had the highest net increase from migration among census divisions. Most (77%) of the people who moved into York came from the Toronto census division.

At the provincial level, Ontario posted a net gain from migration of 9 persons per 1,000 inhabitants for a net increase of 112,000 persons. Alberta and Northwest Territories were next with a net gain of 7 migrants per 1,000 population. Nunavut registered the largest net decline from migration between 2002 and 2003 (7 per 1,000 population), although the absolute numbers were small. Overall, nearly 275,000 persons changed provinces or territories between 2002 and 2003, down 6% compared with 2001 and 2002.

In terms of income, people who moved into these three provinces/territories tended to be in income ranges below the provincial median income. (The median is the point where one-half of incomes are higher and half are lower). For example, the median income of migrants into Ontario was $23,200. This was 92% of the provincial median income ($25,200). Migrants into Alberta had a median income of $20,200 or 81% of the provincial median income ($25,100). Northwest Territories in-migrants reported $26,500 or 80% of the provincial median income of $33,200.

Note: Migration data were derived by comparing addresses supplied on personal income tax returns filed in the spring of 2002 and 2003. They were adjusted to the July total population estimates. They reflect intraprovincial moves between census metropolitan areas or census divisions (areas such as counties, regional districts, and regional or district municipalities), as well as interprovincial and international movements. To calculate total population change, both migration and natural increase (births minus deaths) must be taken into account.

Migration estimates (91C0025, various prices) are available for the provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census divisions. Five tables covering these levels of geography provide data on origin and destination, as well as the age, the sex and the median income of migrants.

Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0027 to 111-0031.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4101.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; *saadinfo@statcan.ca*) Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Census metropolitan area migration
2002/03

	In	Out	Net	Net rate per 1,000 population	
				2002/03	2001/02
Oshawa	18,705	12,025	6,680	21.4	16.9
Toronto	166,356	101,689	64,667	12.9	21.7
Calgary	47,228	36,872	10,356	10.4	17.7
Vancouver	71,557	49,850	21,707	10.3	13.4
Kitchener	19,735	15,852	3,883	8.9	11.1
Sherbrooke	7,976	6,621	1,355	8.5	7.7
Kingston	8,700	7,487	1,213	7.9	7.7
Hamilton	26,712	21,580	5,132	7.4	9.0
Ottawa-Gatineau	45,926	38,302	7,624	6.8	8.4
Victoria	14,682	12,642	2,040	6.2	5.0
St. John’s	6,525	5,450	1,075	6.1	3.3
Montréal	90,079	68,917	21,162	6.0	7.6
Edmonton	39,140	33,425	5,715	5.8	13.0
Windsor	10,315	8,544	1,771	5.4	11.5
Halifax	15,677	13,784	1,893	5.1	6.0
London	17,697	15,594	2,103	4.6	7.8
Thunder Bay	4,624	4,048	576	4.6	-2.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	11,187	9,524	1,663	4.2	4.4
Québec	20,767	17,807	2,960	4.2	5.0
Trois-Rivières	5,639	5,227	412	3.0	0.5
Abbotsford	10,196	9,756	440	2.8	6.8
Winnipeg	21,348	19,531	1,817	2.6	0.9
Greater Sudbury	5,763	5,437	326	2.0	-3.2
Regina	7,972	7,804	168	0.8	-6.3
Saint John	3,374	3,353	21	0.2	-0.1
Saskatoon	10,877	10,912	-35	-0.2	-2.2
Saguenay	4,035	5,354	-1,319	-8.4	-9.2

Note: Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

■

Aircraft movement statistics

August 2004 (preliminary)

The 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported 400,934 take-offs and landings in August, down 1.6% compared with 407,577 in August 2003. This was the sixth consecutive year-over-year decline in monthly movements. In August, 23 airports showed year-over-year decreases in aircraft movements compared with August 2003. Airports recording declines of over 20% fell from 10 airports in July to 3 in August.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) increased by 0.6% (up 1,862 movements) in August compared with the same month a year earlier. This increase in monthly year-over-year percentage changes follows a decrease in July. Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) declined by 7.4% (down 8,505 movements) in August 2004, the sixth consecutive monthly decline.

The top 10 airports in terms of volumes of itinerant movements in August showed year-over-year variations ranging from an advance of 40.3% (+2,543 movements) at St-Jean, Quebec, to a decline of 9.2% (-939 movements) at Victoria International. Increases in itinerant movements were reported in 6 of the top 10 airports compared with 4 airports reporting increases in July 2004.

The top 10 airports in terms of local movements showed year-over-year variations ranging from a 62.4% advance (+3,416 movements) at Toronto/Buttonville Municipal to a 18.0% decline (-1,089 movements) at Waterloo Regional. Declines in local movements were recorded in 4 of the top 10 airports in August compared with 9 airports reporting declines in July 2004.

The August issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics*, Vol. 3, no. 8 (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Transport and warehousing*.

Preliminary statistics for the 56 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA flight service stations are also available for August.

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 Norman Guindon (613-951-0171; fax: 613-951-0010; *aviationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Electric power selling price indexes

May to August 2004

Electric power selling price indexes (1997=100) are now available for May to August 2004.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0050.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2325.

The August 2004 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XIE, $19/$175; 62-011-XPE, $24/$233) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; *infounit@statcan.ca*) or Adrian Fisher (613-951-9612; *adrianfisher@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

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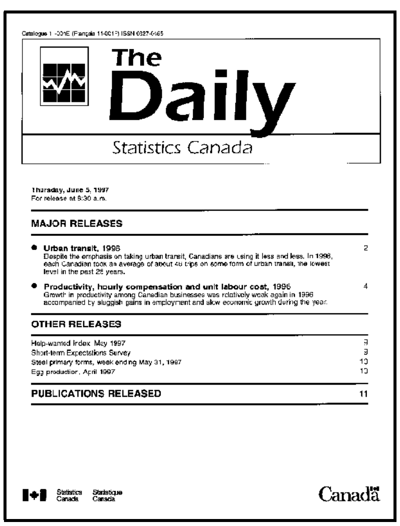

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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

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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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