



The Daily

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Children and youth are over represented as victims of sexual assaults. Although they represent only 21% of the population, 6 out of every 10 sexual assaults reported to police involved a child or youth under 18 years of age.

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Releases

Children and youth as victims of violent crime

2003

Children and youth are over represented as victims of police reported sexual assaults. Although they represent only 21% of the population, 6 out of every 10 sexual assaults reported to police involved a child or youth.

They were also victims of 21% of physical assaults and 17% of other crimes involving violence or the threat of violence reported to police in 2003.

One-fifth of all violent crimes reported to a set of 122 police services in 2003 were committed against children and youth aged 17 and under, according to a new report on young people as victims of violent crime. These violent crimes include sexual and physical assaults as well as other incidents involving violence or the threat of violence such as robbery, uttering threats and extortion.

The report found that the risk of violent victimization for children and youth increases with age and that the perpetrators of violent crimes against children and youth change as children get older. The majority of physical and sexual assaults against children under the age of six were committed by a family member, most often a parent.

In contrast, older youth aged 14 to 17 were more likely to be assaulted by a peer or a stranger.

Police data showed that during the 2003 school year children aged 6 to 13 were at the greatest risk of physical assault during the four-hour period between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. About 4 out of every 10 physical assaults occurred during this interval.

In 2003, just under 28,000 physical assaults and over 9,000 sexual assaults against children and youth aged 17 and under were reported to the 122 police services in this study. The majority of these assaults were classified as common assault which do not include the use of a weapon or result in serious injury.

Note to readers

This release is based on the Juristat: Children and youth as victims of violent crime, which is available today. This report uses police-reported data to examine physical and sexual assaults and other violent crime against children and youth.

For the purposes of this release, data on characteristics of victims and accused persons, as well as the location and time of incidents, came from the 2003 Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2) that includes 122 police agencies representing 61% of Criminal Code incidents.

Trend analysis is based on the Trend Database of the UCR2 which is comprised of data collected between 1998 and 2003 from 71 police services representing 46% of the national volume of crime. These data are primarily from urban police departments and are not nationally representative.

In addition, national data from the Homicide Survey are included for the period between 1998 and 2003.

It should be noted that the 122 police services in this study represent 61% of the national volume of crime. As such, the data are not nationally representative.

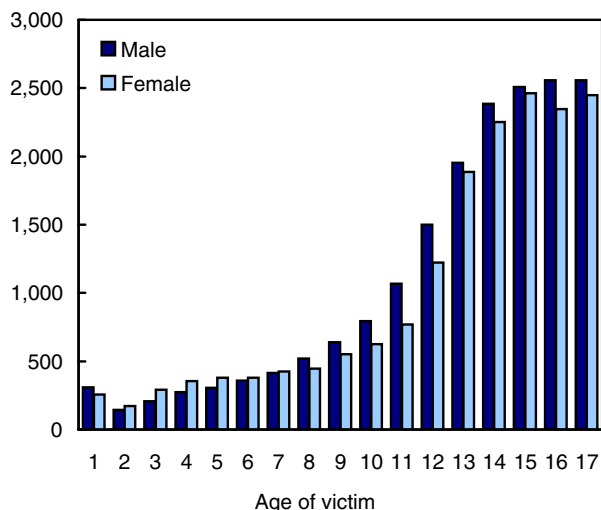
Victimization rates highest for older children

According to police reported data, in 2003, the risk of violent victimization for children and youth is highest for older children. Rates of victimization for both male and female children are under 500 per 100,000 population for children under 8 years of age. By age 14, rates are four fold higher at 2,000 per 100,000 for both male and female youth.

It is important to note that differences in rates based on police-reported data may to some extent reflect differences in detection and reporting behaviour. Research suggests young children are less likely to bring the offence to the attention of the police because of the lack of understanding of what constitutes abuse, dependence on the offender and unawareness of how or to whom to report the incident.

Rates of police-reported violent victimization highest for older children, 2003

Rate per 100,000 population



Older youth more likely to be physically assaulted by someone outside the family

As children grow up, the number of people and places with which they come in contact widens. As a result, the location of the assaults and the people who commit them become more varied.

For example, 63% of physical assault victims under 6 years of age were assaulted by a family member, most often a parent. Only 18% of these youngest victims were physically assaulted by a close friend or acquaintance, 8% were physically assaulted by stranger, and for 11% of victims the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim was unknown.

In contrast, teenagers experienced a larger proportion of assaults committed by people outside the family circle. More than half of teenage victims between 14 and 17 were physically assaulted by a close friend, acquaintance or co-worker and over one-fifth were physically assaulted by a stranger, while 16% were physically assaulted by a family member.

Similarly, children under 11 years of age were more likely to be physically assaulted in a private dwelling (75% of victims under 6 and 45% of victims aged 6 to 10). As they get older, however, the proportion of physical assaults that occurred outside a home increased.

Close to one-third of victims aged 11 to 13 and 14 to 17 were physically assaulted on a street, in a parking lot or in an open area. A further one-quarter of victims aged 11 to 13 and

one-fifth of victims aged 14 to 17 were physically assaulted at school. Less than one-third of victims aged 11 to 17 years were assaulted in a private dwelling.

Police data showed that during the 2003 school year, children aged 6 to 13 were at the greatest risk of physical assault during the four-hour period between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. About 4 out of every 10 physical assaults occurred during this interval.

While youth aged 14 to 17 years were more likely to be victims of physical assaults during the afternoon hours of noon to 4 p.m.

The time period at greatest risk of physical assault for school aged children and youth (6 to 17 years) during the school months was between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. — when many school aged children are on the way home from school and may be unsupervised.

Girls aged 11 to 17 are at highest risk of sexual assaults

Sexual assaults are largely crimes committed against children and young people.

Of the 15,000 sexual assaults reported by the 122 police services, 61% of victims were aged 17 and under. About four-fifths of these victims were girls, and more than two-thirds of these females were between 11 and 17 years old.

Younger victims were more likely to be sexually assaulted by a family member. Half of victims under the age of 6 were sexually assaulted by a family member, while this was the case for about 44% of victims aged 6 to 10, 28% of victims aged 11 to 13 and 20% of victims aged 14 to 17. Only 4% of victims under the age of 6 and about 10% of victims aged 6 to 13 were sexually assaulted by a stranger while this was the case for almost one-fifth of victims aged 14 to 17.

Older youth more at risk of robberies, extortion and threats

Older youth are more at risk of other crimes involving violence or the threat of violence, such as robbery, extortion and threats.

Teenagers aged 14 to 17 were victims in 17% of reported robberies, 14% of extortion cases, and 9% of uttering threat cases. Yet this age group represented only 5% of the population.

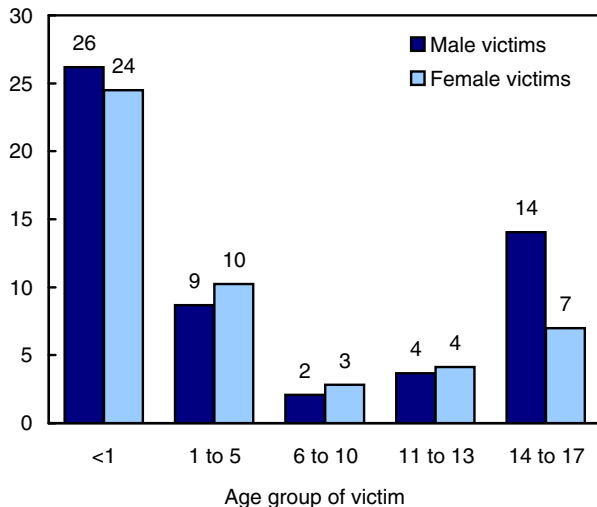
A family member was implicated in only 5% of these other crimes involving violence or the threat of violence against youth aged 14 to 17 in 2003. The majority of offenders were close friends, acquaintances or co-workers and strangers.

Homicides: Infants under one at highest risk

Infants under the age of one were at highest risk of homicides, according to national data on homicides collected between 1998 and 2003.

Infants (<1 year) at greatest risk of homicide, 1998 to 2003

Rate per million population per age group



During this six-year period, the average homicide rate for infants under the age of one was 25 for every

million of population. This was about double the second highest rate of 14 for males aged 14 to 17.

During this six-year period, 401 children aged 17 and under were victims of homicide. Two-thirds of the 350 solved homicides against children and youth were committed by a family member. Over one-half of these were committed by the victim's father followed by the mother (32%) and other family members (9%).

Police data showed that the youngest victims, those under 6 years of age, were usually the victims of some form of physical force, such as strangulation or suffocation, beatings or forceful shaking.

The motive most often reported in homicides of young children was frustration. Conversely, teenagers aged 14 to 17 were most often killed as a result of an argument.

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

The *Juristat: Children and Youth as Victims of Violent Crime*, Vol. 25, no. 1 (85-002-XIE20050018064, \$9/\$75; 85-002-XPE20050018064, \$11/\$100) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

Electronic commerce and technology

2004

Online sales by Canadian companies and government departments grew substantially for the fifth consecutive year in 2004, but e-commerce still accounted for less than 1% of total operating revenues for private businesses.

Combined private and public sector online sales increased 49.7% to \$28.3 billion. Online sales by private firms increased 45.5% to \$26.4 billion, while those by the public sector more than doubled to \$1.9 billion.

Value of Internet sales

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Internet sales with or without online payment | | | | | |
| | \$ million | | | | |
| Private sector | 5,549.8 | 6,336.6 | 10,815.3 | 18,164.4 | 26,438.0 |
| Public sector | 111.2 | 180.3 | 263.6 | 756.5 | 1,881.5 |
| Total | 5,661.0 | 6,516.9 | 11,078.9 | 18,920.9 | 28,319.5 |

Private sector firms accounted for 93 cents of every dollar of goods and services sold online, while the public sector accounted for only 7 cents.

Electronic business is still concentrated in large firms. Only 7% of private companies engaged in e-commerce last year, unchanged from 2003. These firms represented 27% of gross business income in Canada.

Data from the survey also show that almost three-quarters of Canadian firms were using high-speed (broadband) Internet in 2004, up from just under one-half in 2001.

Business-to-business sales drive growth

A large proportion of the gains in e-commerce last year resulted from increased sales from one business to another, rather than sales to households.

Sales from business to business amounted to \$19.8 billion, which represented about 75% of total e-commerce by private firms, up from only 68% the year before.

For many firms, e-commerce is one of many steps involved in fully integrating business practices using the Internet. The majority of online purchases occur between businesses because the potential economic gain is the greatest for them.

Sales from one business to another are still concentrated in large, private sector companies. In 2004, these large firms accounted for 63% of business-to-business sales. Smaller retailers were more likely to sell to households.

Note to readers

Data in this release are from the 2004 Survey of Electronic Commerce and Technology, which included the entire economy except for local governments. The survey covered about 17,000 enterprises.

Electronic commerce is defined as sales over the Internet, with or without on-line payment. Included is the value of orders received where the commitment to purchase is made via the Internet.

Sales using electronic data interchange over proprietary networks and transactions conducted on automatic teller machines are excluded. The value of financial instruments transacted on the Internet such as loans and stocks are not considered e-commerce sales, but the service charges received for conducting these transactions over the Internet are included.

Historical revisions made back to 2000 are now available on CANSIM and are reflected in the data of this release. Revisions resulted primarily from changes to the historical value of online sales data indicated by respondents. At the same time, some minor conceptual and methodological changes were implemented as required.

Sales to households accounted for less than 24% of the value of online sales by large firms. Small firms, those with fewer than 20 employees, reported that 41% of the value of their online sales was to households.

Wholesale trade sector still leads e-commerce

For the fourth consecutive year, the wholesale trade sector accounted for the largest value of e-commerce sales. Wholesalers sold just over \$6 billion worth of goods online last year, nearly one-quarter of total private sector e-commerce.

Firms in the transportation and warehousing sector were second with about \$4.6 billion in sales, or 17% of the total.

Four sectors alone (wholesale, transportation and warehousing, manufacturing and retail trade) accounted for two-thirds (68%) of online sales by private companies in 2004, virtually unchanged from the year before.

Firms in manufacturing and wholesale trade were most likely to engage in online sales between enterprises. In 2004, 95% of online sales made by the manufacturing sector were between businesses, as were 86% of online sales made by firms in wholesale trade.

Firms in wholesale trade had online sales of just over \$5 billion to other firms, an increase of just over \$2 billion from 2003.

Even with the increased focus on the danger of viruses and other attacks linked to the Internet, the number of firms citing it as a reason not to get involved in e-commerce did not increase over the previous year. Fewer than one in five firms that used the Internet, but did not sell, listed it as a barrier.

Web site adoption and complexity continues to increase

The use of Web sites and their complexity continues to increase among Canadian companies.

In 2004, 37% of Canadian firms had a Web site, steady growth from 34% in 2003 and 32% in 2002. These Web sites have developed in capability also, as firms now offer more features than ever.

Nearly 8 out of every 10 large firms had a Web site last year. These large firms were more likely to have incorporated advanced features, such as secure portals to collect information, interactivity and digital products for the user.

For the second year in a row, the industrial sector with the highest proportion of enterprises with a Web site (78%) was educational services. The information and cultural industries were in second place with 71%.

Just over one-half (51%) of firms in the wholesale trade sector had a Web site, up from 45% a year earlier.

Broadband use and online purchasing rise

The proportion of Canadian firms using broadband Internet keeps rising. In 2004, 72% used high-speed Internet, up from 66% in 2003, and a large jump from less than half (48%) in 2001.

Firms using broadband technology are more likely to adopt other advanced information and communication technologies (ICTs) such as Web sites, Intranets, Extranets and online sales.

Companies are also moving towards making more purchases online. In 2004, 42% of firms made purchases online, up from 37% in 2003. Large firms were most likely to do so.

Basic technologies reach saturation point

By 2002, basic ICTs such as computer use, e-mail use and Internet access had been adopted almost universally by all but small private firms. Even so, the overall proportion of firms using these ICTs has crept up slightly over the past two years, as smaller firms continue to implement them.

In 2004, 82% of firms used the Internet, up from 78% in 2003. It appears that only the smallest firms do not use the Internet, as those that do accounted for 97% of gross business income.

Just over three-quarters (77%) of firms used e-mail, up from 74% in 2003 and 66% in 2001.

The public sector, comprised almost exclusively of large organizations, had high rates of use for all basic technologies. In 2004, use of Internet and e-mail was universal in the public sector, while 93% of public organizations also had a Web site.

Available on CANSIM: tables 358-0007 to 358-0011 and 358-0014 to 358-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4225.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Bryan van Tol (613-951-6663, bryan.vantol@statcan.ca) or Mark Uhrbach (613-951-2856, mark.uhrbach@statcan.ca) Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division.

□

Internet use and presence of Web sites

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| | Percentage of enterprises that use the Internet | | Percentage of enterprises with a Web site | |
| Forestry, logging and support activities | 71.5 | 77.7 | 13.9 | 16.2 |
| Mining and oil and gas extraction | 89.7 | 87.3 | 24.8 | 32.3 |
| Utilities | 95.1 | 99.8 | 63.7 | 71.9 |
| Construction | 73.8 | 76.7 | 29.0 | 24.5 |
| Manufacturing | 90.4 | 90.7 | 56.9 | 57.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 88.9 | 91.1 | 44.6 | 51.3 |
| Retail trade | 75.2 | 81.1 | 36.6 | 38.2 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 64.6 | 70.3 | 16.8 | 18.7 |
| Information and cultural industries | 93.7 | 94.3 | 62.3 | 71.3 |
| Finance and insurance | 80.5 | 90.3 | 53.4 | 60.3 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 66.9 | 73.1 | 26.0 | 27.5 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 94.5 | 93.6 | 35.4 | 39.3 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 67.7 | 62.5 | 20.2 | 22.8 |
| Administration and support, waste management and remediation services | 79.8 | 83.0 | 34.6 | 40.0 |
| Educational services (private sector) | 92.9 | 94.4 | 71.6 | 77.7 |
| Health care and social assistance (private sector) | 77.7 | 83.2 | 21.8 | 26.0 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 86.8 | 88.9 | 51.6 | 53.0 |
| Accommodation and food services | 59.8 | 63.6 | 26.2 | 29.0 |
| Other services (except public administration) | 68.4 | 74.3 | 33.3 | 35.0 |
| All private sector | 78.3 | 81.6 | 34.1 | 36.8 |
| All public sector | 100.0 | 99.9 | 92.7 | 92.4 |

Purchasing over the Internet

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|--|-------------|-------------|
| | Percentage of enterprises that use the Internet to buy goods or services | | |
| Forestry, logging and support activities | 19.6 | 21.7 | 31.0 |
| Mining and oil and gas extraction | 25.7 | 31.3 | 37.3 |
| Utilities | 42.3 | 50.8 | 55.8 |
| Construction | 26.9 | 26.1 | 30.7 |
| Manufacturing | 41.1 | 47.8 | 53.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 37.1 | 45.7 | 50.8 |
| Retail trade | 29.3 | 34.8 | 42.6 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 19.1 | 27.0 | 29.9 |
| Information and cultural industries | 60.6 | 56.9 | 67.9 |
| Finance and insurance | 36.7 | 37.5 | 51.6 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 20.0 | 23.1 | 27.2 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 51.0 | 59.9 | 61.0 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 20.6 | 24.1 | 24.7 |
| Administration and support, waste management and remediation services | 28.4 | 36.8 | 40.7 |
| Educational services (private sector) | 47.0 | 44.7 | 64.6 |
| Health care and social assistance (private sector) | 29.4 | 32.1 | 39.5 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 34.7 | 43.7 | 59.4 |
| Accommodation and food services | 18.8 | 22.4 | 26.6 |
| Other services (except public administration) | 23.1 | 27.6 | 34.3 |
| All private sector | 31.9 | 37.3 | 42.5 |
| All public sector | 65.1 | 68.5 | 77.4 |

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Travel between Canada and other countries

February 2005

More Canadians made overnight trips abroad in February than at any other time in over 10 years.

Canadian residents made over 1.7 million overnight trips abroad, the highest number since February 1993. About 1.2 million Canadians took overnight trips to the United States while another 507,000 trips were made to overseas countries, a decrease of 0.9% from the record high set in January. (Unless otherwise specified, data are seasonally adjusted).

Overall, travel by Canadian residents to the United States and overseas countries increased 2.3% from January to an estimated 3.6 million trips in February. There were also 3.2 million trips to Canada from the United States in February, an increase of 1.2% compared with January.

American residents made 2.8 million trips to Canada in February with increases in both same-day car travel and overnight trips. The number of overnight plane trips to Canada by American residents however fell 1.1% from January to 342,000 in February.

About 3.1 million Canadian residents travelled to the United States in February. Same-day car trips rose 2.7% from January. There was also an increase in the number of overnight trips south of the border due mainly to a 4.8% jump in overnight car travel.

February saw the highest number of overnight car trips by Canadians to the United States since January 2001.

The Canadian dollar declined almost a full cent against the American dollar between January and February. The 1.2% drop was the third consecutive monthly decline and left the loonie at 80.7 US cents.

About 364,000 overseas visitors came to Canada in February, an increase of 2.1%. Of Canada's top 12 overseas markets, 6 recorded increases in February with Taiwan (+5.4%) and the Netherlands (+4.3%) showing the largest gains. Italy recorded the largest decrease (-17.5%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The February 2005 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 21, no. 2 (66-001-PIE, \$7/\$59) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; frances.kremarik@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

| | January 2005 ^r | February 2005 ^p | January to February 2005 | February 2005 | February 2004 to February 2005 |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|
| | Seasonally Adjusted | | | Unadjusted | |
| | '000 | | % change | '000 | % change |
| Canadian trips abroad¹ | 3,542 | 3,622 | 2.3 | 3,100 | 1.1 |
| to the United States | 3,030 | 3,115 | 2.8 | 2,491 | 0.6 |
| to Other Countries | 512 | 507 | -0.9 | 609 | 3.4 |
| Same-day car trips to the United States | 1,800 | 1,848 | 2.7 | 1,502 | -2.0 |
| Total trips, one or more nights | 1,728 | 1,745 | 1.0 | 1,532 | 3.9 |
| United States ² | 1,216 | 1,237 | 1.7 | 923 | 4.2 |
| Car | 691 | 724 | 4.8 | 407 | 1.7 |
| Plane | 425 | 411 | -3.2 | 468 | 6.2 |
| Other modes of transportation | 100 | 102 | 1.8 | 48 | 5.4 |
| Other countries ³ | 512 | 507 | -0.9 | 609 | 3.4 |
| Travel to Canada¹ | 3,152 | 3,190 | 1.2 | 2,064 | -7.6 |
| from the United States | 2,796 | 2,827 | 1.1 | 1,854 | -9.3 |
| from Other Countries | 356 | 364 | 2.1 | 210 | 11.2 |
| Same-day car trips from the United States | 1,446 | 1,462 | 1.1 | 1,064 | -15.1 |
| Total trips, one or more nights | 1,584 | 1,595 | 0.6 | 930 | 3.8 |
| United States ² | 1,240 | 1,243 | 0.2 | 723 | 1.7 |
| Car | 750 | 746 | -0.5 | 431 | -5.0 |
| Plane | 346 | 342 | -1.1 | 235 | 13.3 |
| Other modes of transportation | 145 | 155 | 7.1 | 56 | 14.0 |
| Other countries ³ | 344 | 352 | 2.3 | 207 | 12.2 |
| Most important overseas markets⁴ | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 68 | 70 | 3.1 | 50 | 14.3 |
| Japan | 37 | 38 | 2.2 | 22 | 9.9 |
| France | 29 | 29 | -0.2 | 22 | 4.6 |
| Germany | 28 | 27 | -4.1 | 12 | 7.3 |
| Australia | 16 | 16 | -1.5 | 9 | 7.7 |
| South Korea | 16 | 16 | 0.7 | 9 | 17.2 |
| Mexico | 15 | 14 | -3.1 | 6 | 3.1 |
| Netherlands | 10 | 11 | 4.3 | 4 | 2.4 |
| China | 8 | 8 | 1.4 | 5 | 5.7 |
| Hong Kong | 9 | 8 | -11.0 | 8 | 50.5 |
| Italy | 10 | 8 | -17.5 | 3 | 16.6 |
| Taiwan | 8 | 8 | 5.4 | 6 | 19.1 |

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

1. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

2. Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

3. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

4. Includes same-day and one or more night trips.

Aircraft movement statistics

March 2005 (preliminary)

The 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported 355,990 aircraft take-offs and landings in March, down 2.1% compared with March 2004 (363,529 movements). Year-over-year decreases in aircraft movements were reported by 26 airports in March 2005. Declines of greater than 20% were reported by 5 airports in March compared with 11 airports in February.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) decreased by 0.1% (-274 movements) in March compared with the same month a year earlier. Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of

the airport) decreased by 6.5% (-7,265 movements) in March compared with March 2004.

The top 10 airports in terms of volumes of itinerant movements in March showed year-over-year variations ranging from a 5.1% increase (+447 movements) at Edmonton International to a decline of 9.3% (-816 movements) at Victoria International. Of the top 10 airports, 5 recorded increases in itinerant movements compared with 6 airports in February 2005.

The top 10 airports in terms of local movements showed year-over-year variations ranging from a 47.3% increase (+1,766 movements) at Toronto/Buttonville Municipal to a decline of 25.6% (-1,514 movements) at Edmonton/Villeneuve. Of the top 10 airports, 6 recorded

decreases in local movements compared with 7 airports in February 2005.

The March issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 3 (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet products*, choose *Free* then *Transport and warehousing*.

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

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 Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

March 2005

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in March compared with the February level of 129.9 (1992=100). The Composite Index increased 1.2% compared with the March 2004 index.

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes on a 1992=100 time base are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The first quarter 2005 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$26/\$85) will be available in June. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality for this release, contact Client Services Unit, Prices Division (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), or Louise Chaîné (613-951-3393). ■

Refined petroleum products

December 2004

Data on the supply and disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for December 2004.

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The December 2004 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products*, Vol. 59 no. 12 (45-004-XIB, \$18/\$166) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas production

February 2005 (preliminary)

Provincial crude oil and marketable natural gas production data are now available for February.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Canada's Mineral Production: Preliminary Estimates, 2004
Catalogue number 26-202-XIB
(free).

Refined Petroleum Products, December 2004,
Vol. 59, no. 12
Catalogue number 45-004-XIB (\$18/\$166).

Aircraft Movement Statistics, March 2005, Vol. 4,
no. 3
Catalogue number 51F0001PIE
(free).

Wholesale Trade, February 2005, Vol. 68, no. 2
Catalogue number 63-008-XIE (\$15/\$150).

Exports by Commodity, January 2005, Vol. 62, no. 1
Catalogue number 65-004-XMB (\$40/\$387).

Exports by Commodity, January 2005, Vol. 62, no. 1
Catalogue number 65-004-XPB (\$84/\$828).

International Travel, Advance Information,
February 2005, Vol. 21, no. 2
Catalogue number 66-001-PIE (\$7/\$59).

Juristat: Children and Youth as Victims of Violent Crime, 2003, Vol. 25, no. 1
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE20050018064 (\$9/\$75).

Juristat: Children and Youth as Victims of Violent Crime, 2003, Vol. 25, no. 1
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE20050018064
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