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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 8, 2006
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Releases

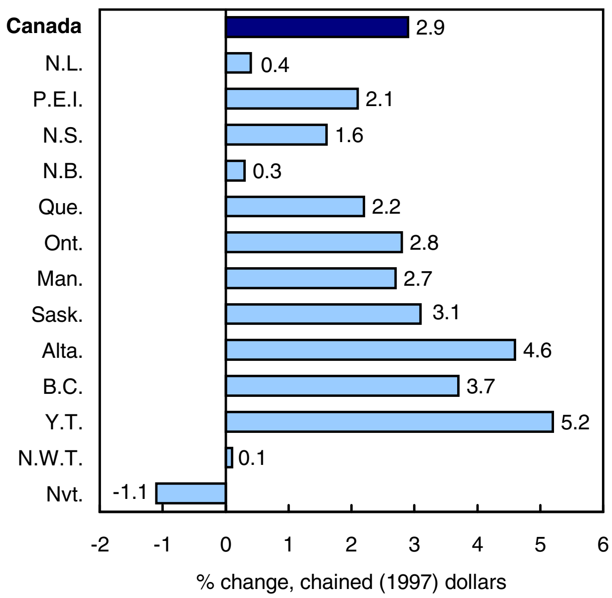
Releases

Provincial and territorial economic accounts

2002 to 2005 (revised)

Economic growth in Western Canada outpaced the national average in 2005, while activity east of the Manitoba-Ontario border waned.

Real gross domestic product, 2005



> ***Note to readers***
>
> *This release of provincial and territorial economic accounts is an update of the estimates released on April 26, 2006. The Input-Output benchmarks of 2002 (revised) and 2003 (preliminary), the revisions to the National Income and Expenditure Accounts released in May 2006 and improved data sources and methodologies make up the basis of this update. These changes affect both the provincial gross domestic product (GDP) by income and expenditure and the provincial GDP by industry from 2002 to 2005.*
>
> *Percentage changes for expenditure-based and industry-based statistics (such as consumer expenditures, investment, exports, imports, production and output) are calculated using volume measures, that is, adjusted for inflation. Percentage changes for income-based statistics (such as labour income, corporate profits and farm income) are calculated using nominal values, that is, not adjusted for inflation.*

Nationally, real gross domestic product (GDP) sat at 2.9% in 2005, just off its 2004 pace (+3.3%). High natural resource prices, good growing conditions and strong foreign demand bolstered output in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Alberta led the provinces for the second consecutive year, increasing 4.6% in 2005. Strong oil prices and foreign demand triggered the growth that rippled throughout Alberta's economy. Activity in the energy sector stimulated demand for related machinery and equipment from manufacturers in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Meanwhile, the influx of workers increased demand for services.

In Atlantic Canada, Quebec and Ontario, strong labour income boosted consumer demand and kept residential construction at or near historic highs. In Quebec and Ontario, this growth was tempered by a manufacturing sector which was hit by rising fuel costs and increased foreign competition.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, production problems on the Terra Nova and Hibernia oil platforms stalled growth for the second year in a row.

Growth rates for real GDP in the provinces and territories have been revised from 2002 to 2005. Overall, the picture of economic growth remained the same, but 2005 growth rates were revised up in five jurisdictions: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon. Growth in Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba remained unchanged. Rates for New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut were revised down.

Four-year snapshot: Growth shifts from east to west

Between 2002 and 2005, Canada's economy increased at an annual average rate of 2.7%. The shift in the source of this growth is notable. In 2002, much of the growth was driven by investment and manufacturing in the eastern half of the country.

In 2003 to 2005, as energy and other commodity prices began to increase, the stimulus for national growth shifted west. The oil-patch in Alberta, Saskatchewan's wheat fields and mines and British Columbia's forests all profited from increased export demand and provided the impetus for Canada's growth.

Commodity prices stimulate growth in Western Canada

Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia all realized output increases at or above the Canadian average for the last three years.

In Alberta, the surge in oil prices of the last two years has led to heightened activity in the oil-patch. As oil prices rose in 2004 and 2005, the development of the oil sands in northern Alberta hit its stride and brought with it new workers, increased labour income, new demand for housing and increased demand for oil-patch related machinery and equipment. The influx of workers strained the infrastructure of the province, and construction of homes and other buildings soared.

Growth in Saskatchewan was broad based. Strong foreign demand contributed to higher exports of potash and fertilizer. As well, crop production recovered from a drought plagued 2002. Saskatchewan's oil-patch, albeit much smaller than Alberta's, struggled in volume terms, but the healthy prices ensured ongoing profitability and corporate profits grew apace.

British Columbia, meanwhile, rode the tide of heightened residential construction in North American markets and supplied wood products for Canadian and US home builders alike. Forestry growth was particularly acute in 2004, as the industry attempted to get timber to market ahead of a pine beetle infestation. Investment growth was strong with home building experiencing double digit growth in three of the last four years.

Manitoba has lagged behind the western provinces, almost reaching the Canadian average in 2005, when a combination of strong employment and high electricity exports lifted output.

Manufacturing heartland squeezed

The same commodity prices that benefited Western Canada hampered production in Quebec and Ontario. Their export driven economies felt the pinch of a rising Canadian dollar and the impact of higher fuel costs. Manufacturing fell in 2002 and 2003 in Quebec, and in 2003 and 2005 in Ontario.

There were bright spots with Quebec's aerospace industry partly recovering from the impact of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Demand for the cars and trucks being produced by Ontario remained strong, but overall both provinces lagged behind the national average for the last three years.

Economic activity in Eastern Canada slows

In Atlantic Canada, the oil and gas sector in Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia brought economic growth to both provinces in 2002. However, more recently, the Terra Nova and Hibernia platforms in Newfoundland and Labrador have had their share of mechanical difficulties. Overall economic growth in the province has stalled at 2003 levels.

In Nova Scotia, natural gas production gave a lift to 2002, but the economy has not managed to meet the Canada growth rate since then.

In Prince Edward Island, once an agricultural economy, food processing and aerospace have now taken an increasingly important role, adding to labour income and exports and pushing average growth over the four year period to 2.8%, just ahead of the Canada average.

New Brunswick, still heavily reliant on forestry and downstream wood and paper products, has more recently benefited from infrastructure improvements and has seen advances in petroleum refining and transportation. New Brunswick fell behind the Canada average with a four year average of 2.4%.

Territorial results mixed

Northern Canada has profited greatly from its resources over the last few years. In the Northwest Territories, diamond mining now accounts for approximately half of territorial output and has boosted its four year average growth to more than triple Canada's.

In the Yukon, government expenditures account for almost half the territorial GDP. Infrastructure investment has helped bolster the territory, and exploration of resource assets continues. Growth in Nunavut has averaged 0.9% over the last four years, but a new diamond mine augers well for 2006.

Products, services and contact information

Detailed analysis and tables

All of Statistics Canada's information and data on the System of National Economic Accounts are available through the *National Economic Accounts* module of our website.

More detailed analysis on today's releases from the national accounts, including additional charts and tables, can be found in the 2005 estimates issue of *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*, Vol. 2, no. 2 (13-016-XIE), now available online. From the *Publications* page, choose *Free internet publications*, then *National accounts*.

Provincial economic accounts, 2002 to 2005

Available on CANSIM: tables 384-0001, 384-0002, 384-0004 to 384-0013 and 384-0036.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1303, 1401, 1402 and 1902.

Revised provincial and territorial economic accounts estimates for 2002, 2003 and 2004 are included with this release. Updated estimates of the preliminary 2005 data that were released on April 26, 2006 are also included.

The provincial and territorial economic accounts includes estimates of the income and the expenditure based gross domestic product, real GDP, contributions to percent change in real GDP, implicit price indexes, sources and disposition of personal income and government detail tables. The government detail tables include revised revenue and expenditure data for 2002 and 2003 based on public accounts and new estimates for 2004.

Summaries by sub-sector of government (federal, provincial, local, Canadian Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan) are provided in tables 6 to 10. Revenue side details are presented in tables 11 to 13. Table 11 disaggregates direct taxes, social insurance contributions and transfers paid by persons to government. Table 12 presents the components of taxes on production and products, while Table 13 lists the sources of government investment income. On the expenditure side, the major transfers to persons are presented in Table 14 while subsidies and capital transfers, to both the personal and business sectors, can be found in Table 15. Finally, Table 16 lists the most important current transfers between levels of governments.

Provincial Economic Accounts, Tables and Analytical Document, 2005 (13-213-PPB, $54) is now available. The accounts can also be obtained on diskette (13-213-DDB, $428). The diskette can also be purchased at a lower cost seven business days after the official release date (13-213-XDB, $86). To purchase any of these products, contact the client services officer (613-951-3810; *iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca*), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640; *iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca*), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Provincial gross domestic product by industry

Available on CANSIM: table 379-0025.

To purchase data on provincial gross domestic product by industry at basic prices, contact the client services officer (toll-free 1-800-887-4623; *iad-info-dci @statcan.ca*), Industry Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bruce Cooke (613-951-9061; *cookeb@statcan.ca*), Industry Accounts Division.

Input-output tables

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0023, 379-0024, 381-0009 to 381-0014 and 386-0002.

Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry and Sector at Basic Price (15-209-XCB, $535) and *Provincial Gross Output by Industry and Sector* (15-210-XCB, $535) are now available. To purchase either of these new products, contact the client services officer (toll-free 1-800-877-4623; *iad-info-dci@statcan.ca*), Industry Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ronald Rioux (613-951-3697; *riouxr@statcan.ca*), Industry Accounts Division.

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Real gross domestic product growth, chained (1997) dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
	% change			
Canada	**2.9**	**1.8**	**3.3**	**2.9**
Newfoundland and Labrador	15.6	6.2	-0.9	0.4
Prince Edward Island	4.8	1.2	3.2	2.1
Nova Scotia	4.0	1.1	0.8	1.6
New Brunswick	4.5	2.3	2.6	0.3
Quebec	2.4	1.3	2.7	2.2
Ontario	3.1	1.3	3.2	2.8
Manitoba	1.6	1.3	2.5	2.7
Saskatchewan	-0.4	4.1	3.3	3.1
Alberta	2.2	2.9	5.4	4.6
British Columbia	3.6	2.8	4.6	3.7
Yukon	-1.3	-0.7	4.3	5.2
Northwest Territories	6.4	20.0	7.6	0.1
Nunavut	5.9	-3.5	2.2	-1.1

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Homicides

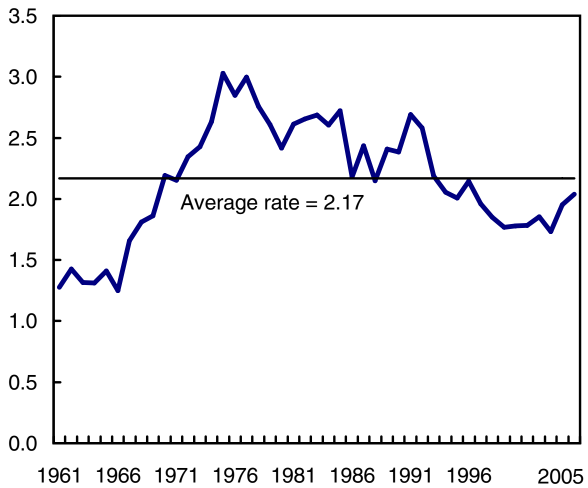
2005

The national homicide rate increased for the second consecutive year in 2005 to its highest point in nearly a decade, after reaching a 30-year low in 2003. The number of homicides committed with a firearm rose for the third year in a row.

Police services reported 658 homicides last year, 34 more than in 2004. Of these, 222 were committed with a firearm, up from 173 in 2004.

Homicide rate, 1961 to 2005

Rate per 100,000 population



Most of the increase in the homicide rate was driven by a jump in gang-related homicides, particularly in Ontario and Alberta. Two-thirds of gang-related homicides involved a firearm, usually a handgun.

The national homicide rate peaked in the mid-1970s at 3.03 homicides per 100,000 population. It has generally been dropping since then, reaching a low of 1.73 in 2003. The 2005 rate was 2.04 homicides per 100,000 population.

The youth homicide rate reached its highest point in over a decade. A total of 65 youths aged 12 to 17 were accused of homicide in 2005, 21 more than the previous year.

The spousal homicide rate continues to drop. The 74 spousal homicides in 2005 represented the fourth consecutive annual decline.

This annual report contains, for the first time, a detailed analysis of homicide clearance rates among the nation's largest police services. Overall, it was found that among the 24,000 or so homicides that have occurred in Canada since 1961, 85% have been solved by police.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Aggregate statistics on homicide in Canada for 2005 were first released in* The Daily *on July 20, 2006 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.*

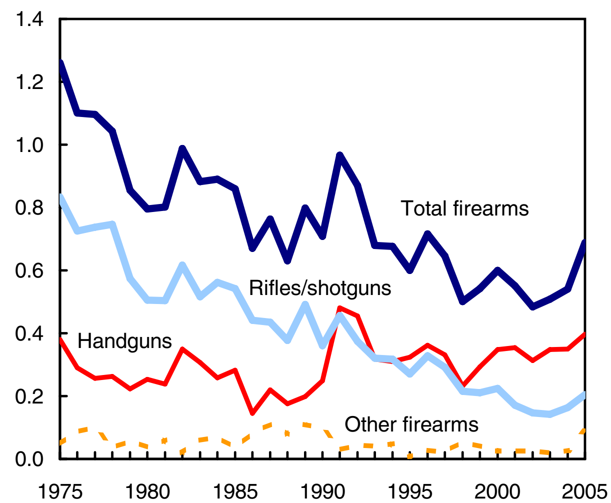
Firearm homicides up last three years but generally declining since mid-1970s

Police reported 222 victims killed by a firearm in 2005, 49 more than in the previous year and the third consecutive annual increase. By comparison, 198 victims were stabbed to death, the next most common method in 2005.

Over the past 20 years, shootings and stabbings have each accounted for about one-third of all homicides. Prior to 1985, however, shootings were much more common than stabbings.

Rate of firearm homicides, 1975 to 2005

Rate per 100,000 population



The longer-term trend in the rate of firearms used to commit homicide has been declining since the mid-1970s. However, different trends are seen depending on the type of firearm used.

Prior to 1991, rifles/shotguns were used far more frequently than handguns. These proportions have since reversed themselves whereby, in 2005, handguns accounted for almost 6 in 10 firearm homicides compared to 1 in 4 for rifles/shotguns.

In 2005, handguns were used to commit 128 homicides, up from 112 in 2004. The number of homicides committed with a handgun has increased in six of the past seven years.

Since 1997, police reported that 83% of recovered firearms used to commit homicide were not registered. Where ownership could be determined, the accused owned the firearm in 60% of these homicides. Among homicides committed with a firearm, four out of every five accused persons did not possess a valid firearms certificate.

Increase in gang-related homicides

Police reported that 107 homicides were believed to be gang-related in 2005, 35 more than in 2004. Large increases in gang-related homicides were reported in Ontario, particularly in Toronto, and in Alberta. Part of the increase may be due to a slight modification in the way in which the data are captured.

In 2005, a revision was made to the Homicide Survey to identify those homicides in which gang-related activity was "suspected" by police, and not just "determined". For years prior to 2005, it is not known if "suspected" homicides were included in the totals. This modification may partially explain the increase in gang-related homicides over previous years.

Gang-related homicides accounted for 16% of all homicides in 2005. Two-thirds of these were committed with a firearm, usually a handgun.

Rate of youth accused of homicide highest in over a decade

A total of 65 young people aged 12 to 17 were accused of homicide in 2005, 21 more than the previous year. The rate of youth accused hit its highest point in more than a decade last year.

The increase in the rate of youth accused of homicide was in contrast to a 6% decline in the rate of youth crime, including a 2% decline in overall violent crime.

Despite year-to-year fluctuations, due to relatively small numbers, the youth homicide rate has remained fairly stable over the past 30 years.

Spousal homicide rate declining since mid-1970s

Police reported 74 spouses were killed in 2005, virtually the same as the previous year. Spousal homicide rates have been generally declining since the mid-1970s.

In 2005, spousal homicides accounted for about 16% of all solved homicides and almost half (47%) of all family homicides. As in previous years, the spousal homicide rate against women in 2005 was five times higher than the corresponding rate for men.

People living in common-law relationships were more at risk from their partner than those living in legal marriages. In 2005, the homicide rate of people living in common-law relationships was nearly five times higher than for those living in legal marriages.

Homicide rates highest in the West

Historically, homicide rates have generally been higher in the West than in the East. Last year, three of the four Western provinces (Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta) recorded the highest rates among the provinces.

The rate in Saskatchewan, 4.33 homicides for every 100,000 population, marked its highest point in nearly three decades.

Quebec's homicide rate was down from 2004 and remained well below the national average. While the rate in Ontario was at its highest in more than 10 years, it was still below the national average.

Edmonton reported the highest homicide rate (4.29) among the nine largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs), and its highest rate since 1981 when statistics for CMAs were first available. Rates in Toronto and Calgary also increased to their highest levels in more than a decade. Montréal's rate was its lowest since 1981.

Despite a drop in 2005, Regina reported the highest rate (3.97) among the smaller CMAs, followed by Saskatoon. No homicides were reported for the CMAs of Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières and Saint John.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3315.

The report *Homicide in Canada, 2005*, Vol. 26, no. 6 (85-002-XIE, free) is now available from our website. From the *Publications* module, under *Free internet publications,* choose *Justice*, then *Juristat*. A paper version (85-002-XPE, $11/$100) is also 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 (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Homicides by census metropolitan area

Census metropolitan area (CMA)	2004		2005		Average 1995 to 2004	
	Number of victims	Rate[1]	Number of victims	Rate[1]	Number of victims	Rate[1]
500,000+ population						
Edmonton[2]	34	3.36	44	4.29	24	2.49
Winnipeg	34	4.89	26	3.72	21	3.08
Vancouver	57	2.67	62	2.88	53	2.63
Calgary	20	1.91	26	2.45	15	1.57
Toronto	94	1.80	104	1.96	81	1.71
Hamilton	9	1.30	11	1.58	11	1.74
Montréal[2]	63	1.73	48	1.31	70	2.02
Ottawa[3]	10	1.15	11	1.25	10	1.19
Québec	6	0.84	5	0.69	8	1.17
100,000 to 499,999 population						
Regina	10	4.98	8	3.97	6	3.21
Saskatoon	8	3.29	9	3.68	6	2.49
Kingston[2]	0	0.00	5	3.24	3	1.64
St. Catharines–Niagara	7	1.62	14	3.22	6	1.35
London	5	1.07	14	2.97	5	1.03
Halifax	9	2.37	10	2.63	7	1.99
Abbotsford	7	4.33	4	2.46	5	3.03
Thunder Bay	0	0.00	3	2.41	2	1.81
Windsor	4	1.21	5	1.50	6	1.97
Kitchener	6	1.26	7	1.44	5	1.01
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	0	0.00	2	1.24	3	1.59
St. John's	1	0.56	2	1.10	2	1.14
Gatineau[4]	1	0.36	3	1.05	4	1.33
Saguenay	2	1.35	1	0.68	1	0.75
Victoria	5	1.50	2	0.60	6	1.94
Oshawa	6	1.84	1	0.30	2	0.81
Sherbrooke	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.14
Trois-Rivières	1	0.69	0	0.00	2	1.04
Saint John	1	0.69	0	0.00	1	0.94

1. *Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.*
2. *Includes homicides for 2005 that occurred within a correctional institution.*
3. *Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.*
4. *Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.*

Homicides by accused-victim relationship, 2005

Victim killed by	Victims	% of solved homicides
Total homicides	**658**	**...**
Current spouse (includes common-law)	54	11
Ex-spouse (includes separated and divorced)	20	4
Other family	82	17
Boyfriend/girlfriend (current or former)	16	3
Casual acquaintance	86	18
Close friend or neighbour	61	13
Criminal relationship	58	12
Business relationship	9	2
Authority figure	3	1
Stranger	86	18
Unknown	3	1
Solved homicides	478	100
Unsolved homicides	180	...

... *not applicable*

Homicides by province/territory

Province/territory	2004[r]		2005		Average 1995 to 2004	
	Number of victims	Rate[1]	Number of victims	Rate[1]	Number of victims	Rate[1]
Canada	**624**	**1.95**	**658**	**2.04**	**576**	**1.88**
Newfoundland and Labrador	2	0.39	9	1.74	4	0.82
Prince Edward Island	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.81
Nova Scotia	14	1.49	20	2.13	15	1.62
New Brunswick	7	0.93	9	1.20	9	1.16
Quebec	111	1.47	100	1.32	131	1.78
Ontario	187	1.51	218	1.74	173	1.49
Manitoba	50	4.27	49	4.16	36	3.10
Saskatchewan	39	3.92	43	4.33	28	2.82
Alberta	86	2.68	109	3.35	65	2.18
British Columbia	113	2.69	98	2.30	106	2.65
Yukon	7	22.69	1	3.23	2	6.50
Northwest Territories	4	9.33	0	0.00	3	6.38
Nunavut[2]	4	13.48	2	6.67	3	10.00

r revised
1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.
2. The average in Nunavut is calculated from 1999 to 2004.

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Study: Domestic and foreign influences on Canadian prices over exchange rate cycles
1974 to 1996

This new study examines factors, both domestic and foreign, that had an impact on how 81 Canadian manufacturing industries set their prices between 1974 and 1996, and specifically the impact of cycles in the exchange rate.

It found that both Canadian producers and importers adjusted their prices downward during periods of appreciation in the exchange rate, though less than proportionately to the rate of appreciation of the Canadian dollar.

The actual benefits that consumers receive from an appreciating Canadian dollar depend on whether importers pass on the lower prices that they pay for their goods in the United States, and the extent to which Canadian manufacturers choose to meet these lower prices.

(Since 2002, the value of the Canadian dollar has increased by around 30% against its US counterpart. This makes American manufactured goods less expensive in Canada.)

When the Canadian dollar depreciated, as it did between 1974 and 1986, and between 1991 and 1996, products from the United States became relatively more expensive and offered less of a competitive threat to Canadian producers.

The study found that the prices of goods in Canada, either produced at home or imported, also went up, but by less than the amount that would have fully reflected the change in the exchange rate.

When the Canadian dollar appreciated, as it did between 1986 and 1991, products from the United States became relatively cheaper and offered more of a competitive threat. The prices of goods in Canada, both those produced domestically and imported, went down, but by less than the amount that would have fully reflected the change in the exchange rate.

Besides the influence of competing US prices, the study found that changes in Canadian prices also reflected changes in production input prices (such as the price of labor, energy and material), changes in productivity and in the general strength of the economy.

Prices of products imported to Canada were more responsive to competing US prices, compared to prices of domestic products. However, in pricing their imports to Canada, importers did not merely pass-through all changes in import costs. They also adjusted to conditions in Canadian markets.

Competition matters. The intensity of competition and the pressures originating from movements in the exchange rate are related to the types of adjustments made and the speed of adjustment.

Prices for domestic products are more sensitive to foreign prices if the industry faces higher import competition from US producers and if home and foreign products are less differentiated. Differentiated products are less homogeneous and are more heavily advertised.

Likewise, if an industry faces lower competition, either lower competition from importers of foreign products or lower competition from rival firms in the domestic market (fewer firms, higher concentration and less firm turnover), changes in Canadian output prices are most likely to reflect changes in domestic costs and are less likely to respond to import competition. An industry with higher market power passes on more of its increases in costs and less of its productivity gains to its output prices.

The pressures emanating from the exchange rate also affect the nature of the adjustment process. When the Canadian dollar is depreciating, Canadian industries are under less pressure from foreign prices. When it appreciates, they face more foreign pressure.

Domestic output prices and import prices respond more to domestic cost changes in a period a depreciating Canadian dollar, but more to foreign price changes in a period of an appreciating Canadian dollar.

The speed of adjustment of Canadian prices to changes in domestic costs or foreign prices also differs depending on whether the Canadian dollar is depreciating or appreciating. The speed with which Canadian industries adjust is reduced when they face less pressure and increases when they face more pressure from movement in the exchange rate.

Note: Data for this study came from the National Bureau of Economic Research and Center for Economic Studies (NBER-CES) productivity database and databases developed at Statistics Canada. Information on US industrial output prices was from the NBER-CES productivity database. Measures on industry characteristics, output prices, input prices and productivity were obtained from the Micro-economic Analysis Division. Import prices were from the Input-Output tables.

The research paper "Domestic and foreign influences on Canadian prices over exchange rate cycles, 1974 to 1996" is now available as part of the *Economic Analysis Research Paper Series* (11F0027MIE2006043, free) from the *Publications* module of our website.

More studies related to the influence of the exchange rate on Canadian prices are also available in the analytical series *Update on Economic*

Analysis (11-623-XIE, free) on our website. In particular, see *Integration and Co-integration: Do Canada-US Manufacturing Prices Obey the "Law of One Price?"* no. 29 (11F0027MIE2005029) and *Purchasing Power Parity: A Canada/US exploration*, no. 2 (11F0027MIE2002002) and "Do Canadians pay more than Americans for the same products?" in the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 16, no. 5 (11-010-XIB, free), available from the *Publications* module of our website. A print version of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010-XPB, $25/$243) is also available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John R. Baldwin (613-951-8588), Micro-economic Analysis Division. ■

Air fare

2003 (preliminary)

In 2003, the average domestic and international air fare (all types) paid by passengers was $247, down 11.8% from $280 in 2002. This annual decrease brought the average air fare back to the level posted in 1997.

The average domestic air fare (all types) paid by passengers was $185 in 2003, down 12.9% from $213 in 2002. This represents the strongest annual decline since the survey was initiated in 1983.

In 2003, 95.4% of passengers on domestic and international scheduled services flew on discount fares, down 0.3 percentage points from the record level of 95.7% set in 2002.

On domestic scheduled services, 93.4% of passengers travelled on discount fares, down slightly from the record level of 93.7% set in 2002.

Preliminary estimates are now available for 2003. The universe of the Fare Basis Survey is the Canadian Level I air carriers, which includes the Air Canada Family (Air Canada, Jazz, Tango, Zip and regional code-share partners) as well as Air Transat and WestJet.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2708.

The fare basis data will appear in the *Aviation: Service Bulletin*, Vol. 38, no. 4 (51-004-XIB, free), which will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (613-951-0146; fax: 613-951-0010; *aviationstatistics@statcan.ca*) or Sylvain Ouellet (613-951-2779; fax: 613-951-0010; *aviationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Crime statistics

2005

Customized data tables on criminal incidents, victims and accused persons from the incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey for 2005 are now available upon request. These data include information on the presence of firearms in violent crimes, victim-accused relationships, and the age and sex of both victims and accused persons.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.

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

Natural gas transportation and distribution

May to July 2006

Data on natural gas transportation and distribution are now available for May, June and July.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

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

New products

Economic Analysis Research Paper Series: "Domestic and foreign influences on Canadian prices over exchange rate cycles, 1974 to 1996", no. 43
Catalogue number 11F0027MIE2006043 (free).

Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, 2005, Vol. 2, no. 2
Catalogue number 13-016-XIE (free).

Provincial Economic Accounts, Annual Estimates, Day of Release, 2005
Catalogue number 13-213-DDB ($428).

Provincial Economic Accounts, Annual Estimates, Tables and Analytical Document, Preliminary Estimates, 2005
Catalogue number 13-213-PPB ($54).

Provincial Economic Accounts, Annual Estimates, 2005
Catalogue number 13-213-XDB ($86).

Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry and Sector at Basic Price, 1997 to 2003
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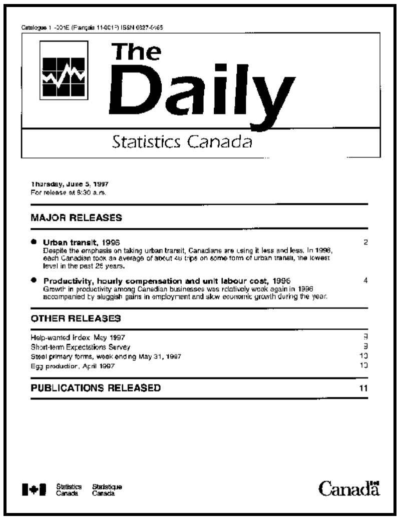

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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
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