



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 6, 2003

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Provincial and territorial economic accounts, 1999 to 2002**  
Economic growth rates for 2002 have been revised upward for five provinces, according to new estimates of provincial and territorial economic accounts for the period from 1999 to 2002.

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- **Children who become active, 1994/95 to 1998/99**  
A relatively high number of hours spent in physical education class increased the odds that children who were overweight or obese would become physically active.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

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**2001 Census profile for dissolved census subdivisions and topic-based tabulations**

A complete profile for all census subdivisions dissolved between 1996 and 2001, mostly as a result of numerous municipal mergers, is available in Beyond 20/20 format for a fee (costs vary depending on the selected geography level). Additional topic-based tabulations for the "Immigration and Citizenship" and "Ethnocultural Portrait of Canada" topics are available online at no cost for various levels of geography.

For more information, contact the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



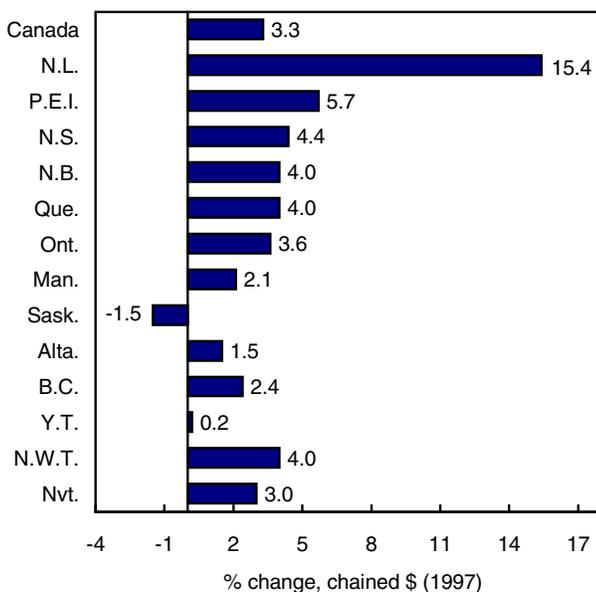
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Provincial and territorial economic accounts

1999 to 2002

Economic growth rates for 2002 have been revised upward for five provinces, according to new estimates of provincial and territorial economic accounts for the period from 1999 to 2002, available today.

#### Real gross domestic product, 2002



Along with this release, the publication *Latest developments in the Canadian economic accounts*, includes five articles providing a historical analysis of various aspects of the provincial and territorial economies.

The revised estimates, which update preliminary data released in *The Daily* on April 28, 2003, show that real gross domestic product (GDP) for 2002 increased faster than initially estimated in all four Eastern provinces and in British Columbia.

Among the territories, real GDP growth rates were revised downward for the Yukon and Nunavut, while the rate for the Northwest Territories was revised upward from 3.3% to 4.0%.

Newfoundland and Labrador led the pack in 2002; its real GDP rose an impressive 15.4%, up from a preliminary 13.4%. This was more than twice the rate of

#### Note to readers

These revisions are consistent with the national revisions released in May 2003. These revisions are part of the normal cycle of revisions for the estimates of the System of National Accounts. For details regarding revisions, see the pages *The 1999-2002 Revisions of the National Economic and Financial Accounts* and *The 1999-2000 Revisions of the Provincial Input-Output Accounts* on our website.

growth in Prince Edward Island, which came in second with a revised growth rate of 5.7%.

Crude oil production from offshore fields propelled the gain in Newfoundland and Labrador, with the Terra Nova oil field coming on stream early in the year.

Ontario and Quebec's growth rates were revised down from 3.9% to 3.6% and from 4.3% to 4.0%, respectively.

Saskatchewan had a revised growth rate of -1.5%, a slight decline from the preliminary estimate (-1.4%). It remained the only province in which output declined. This second straight annual decline for Saskatchewan was due largely to drought conditions that hit the province's agricultural sector.

The five articles released today in *Latest developments in the Canadian economic accounts* look at structural changes in the provinces and territories from the perspective of the evolution of industries and the various components of GDP.

The article on *Information communication technologies* examines ICTs on a provincial basis. Years of stellar growth ended abruptly in late 2000 as global demand for ICT infrastructure waned. This had a devastating effect on many ICT manufacturers. The ICT boom and subsequent "Tech-Wreck" in 2001/02 had a significant impact on economic performance in central Canada compared with other provinces and territories.

According to *Energy Sector in Canada: Impact on Provincial Economies*, the energy sector contributed more than \$53 billion to GDP in 2002. It also made significant contributions to the economy in terms of exploration activity and capital investment. Recent discoveries in oil and gas have had a significant impact on several provincial economies over the last decade.

*A glance at provincial investment in residential structures 1981-2002* looks at the importance of investment in residential structures to provincial and territorial economies. With most provinces posting strong gains in residential investment, it looks at the

trends over the time period and the variation in spending between new housing construction and renovations. While residents in some provinces tend to invest more in new housing, like Ontarians and Albertans, others spend more on renovations.

*Are some regions more sensitive to business cycles?* explores how the industrial structure of some jurisdictions makes them more vulnerable to business cycles. It finds that the structure of economies in Ontario and Quebec were more cyclical, whereas Newfoundland, the territories and many Western provinces were less cyclical. It suggests that, between 1997 and 2000, some provinces and territories became more and others less cyclically sensitive.

The *Review of personal disposable income* investigates trends among provinces and territories of per capita personal disposable income (PDI) relative to the national average. Starting in 1996, Albertans' PDI has increased relative to Canada, while British Columbia's residents have seen their relative position deteriorate. More employees in Alberta work in industries where wages, salaries and supplementary labour income are higher. In British Columbia, there has been a shift to employment in industries where earnings are lower.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0023 to 379-0025, 381-0009 to 381-0014, 383-0009, 383-0010, 384-0001, 384-0002 to 384-0013, 384-0036 and 386-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1303, 1401, 1402, 1403 and 1902.**

#### **Provincial economic accounts, 1999 to 2002**

*Provincial economic accounts, annual estimates - tables and analytical document, 2002* (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](mailto: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, including labour statistics, contact the information officer (613-951-3640; [iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca](mailto:iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca)), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

#### **Provincial gross domestic product by industry, 1999 to 2002**

Revised estimates for provincial gross domestic product by industry for 1999 to 2002 are now available.

With this release, the provincial gross domestic product (GDP) by industry program has introduced the first stage of conversion to a Chain Fisher formula, by adopting annual chained benchmarks in its calculation of real GDP for 1997 to 2000. However, from 2001 onwards, the data are 2000 Laspeyres-based estimates. The provincial GDP results are expressed in chained 1997 dollars. This conversion brings the provincial GDP by industry estimates more in line with the expenditure based chained provincial GDP data. For more information, see *Chain Fisher volume index - Methodology*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bruce Cooke (1-800-887-IMAD; [imad@statcan.ca](mailto:imad@statcan.ca)), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

#### **Provincial input-output tables, 1999 (revised) and 2000 (preliminary)**

The national and provincial input-output (I/O) tables for 1999 (revised data) and 2000 (preliminary data) are now available on CANSIM. Some changes have been made to the classification of industries in this release. For the years 1999 and 2000, three groups of industries were expanded: Transportation, Broadcasting and Telecommunications and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services. Also, the value added components was expanded in the commodity space at the L, M and S level aggregations for all industries, in order to facilitate the calculation of the GDP at basic prices. Other clarifications have been brought to the commodity titles and some classifications have been changed in non-ferrous metal products. These changes will be rolled back in a subsequent release.

Revised interprovincial and international trade data for 1999, as well as preliminary data for 2000, are now available.

This release also incorporates changes made to the 2000 Annual Survey of Manufacturers, as well as the results of a new survey on head offices, also for 2000. Consult the webpage *The 1999-2000 Revisions of the Provincial Input-Output Accounts* for more information.

All statistics are in line with the annual national GDP at market prices released on May 30 and the national GDP by industry monthly statistics released on September 30. They are also consistent with provincial economic accounts and provincial GDP by industry statistics released today.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact

Ronald Rioux (613-951-3697; fax: 613-951-0489; [riouxr@statcan.ca](mailto:riouxr@statcan.ca)), Input-Output Division. ■

## Children who become active

1994/95 to 1998/99

The prevalence of obesity among Canadian children has climbed dramatically in recent years, mirroring trends in other countries and among Canadian adults. This increase has been attributed not only to changes in eating habits, but also to declining levels of physical activity. But what makes an overweight child become active, and stay that way?

According to a study based on results from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, the proportion of overweight or obese children who had not been active in 1994/95, but became active by 1996/97 and remained so in 1998/99, was about the same for those who were in an acceptable weight range. Specifically, 11% of overweight or obese children became and remained active, as did 13% of children of acceptable weight. However, the findings suggest that the factors associated with such a change in behaviour may differ between the two groups. One such factor was time spent in physical education classes at school.

Relatively long physical education classes (averaging 18 or more minutes a day) more than doubled the odds that overweight or obese children would become and remain physically active. Among children in the acceptable weight range, the odds of becoming active did not differ significantly with time in phys-ed classes. These results account for numerous factors that may influence a child's likelihood of becoming active, such as sex, age, self-confidence, and the proximity of parks and playgrounds.

The study also looked at the impact of television viewing on physical activity. It found that the amount of viewing time made no difference in activity levels for children of acceptable weight. There was a difference, however, for heavier children. Overweight or obese children who watched more than two hours of television a day had significantly lower odds of becoming and remaining active, compared with those who devoted less time to TV.

### Note to readers

*This study is one of several on the health of Canadian children that will be released this fall in the How Healthy are Canadians? series of annual supplements to Health Reports. The articles examine conditions that impede, as well as those that enhance, children's potential to grow up healthy. A printed compendium will be released in December.*

*This article, based on data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, looks at the issue of physical activity by focusing on two groups of inactive children who were aged 4 to 11 in 1994/95. The sample used for this study consists of 2,233 children who were in an acceptable weight range and 1,121 who were overweight or obese. Interviews conducted for both groups in 1994/95 included questions about pursuits that might be associated with levels of physical activity, such as time spent watching television, playing video games, and participating in physical education classes at school. Over the next four years, they or their parents were interviewed two more times to determine their long-term behaviour.*

*For this study, to be classified as "physically active," a child had to be judged by his or her parent as being at least moderately more active than other children of the same age and sex.*

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4450.

The article "Children who become active" is now available online as a single report supplement to *Health Reports*, Volume 14, 2003, (82-003-SIE, free). The study is one of several that will be released this fall in the *How Healthy are Canadians?* series, an annual supplement to *Health Reports* (82-003-XIE, \$17/\$48; 82-003-XPE, \$22/\$63). Upcoming releases will examine adolescent self-concept and the effects of witnessing violence. A print compendium of all articles will be released in December 2003.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claudio Pérez (613-951-1733, [claudio.perez@statcan.ca](mailto:claudio.perez@statcan.ca)), Health Statistics Division. ■

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### **Intercensal and postcensal population estimates by age and sex, July 1, 1971 to 2003**

Population estimates by age and sex for Canada, the provinces and the territories, as of July 1, 2003 are now available. These estimates by age and sex are based on the 2001 Census counts adjusted for people who were missed in the Census (undercoverage), and those who were enumerated more than once or enumerated when they should not have been (overcoverage). They are consistent with the estimates of the total population released on September 25. Historical revisions back to 1971 are also provided. The reference date for these annual estimates is July 1. The revised estimates take into account the revisions of the 1996 net undercount and of some components of growth.

The population estimates for July 1, 2003 are preliminary because the estimates for the components of population change (births, deaths, international and internal migrations) since July 1 2001 are based on data which will be revised.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0001, 051-0002, 051-0011, 051-0012 and 051-0013.**

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

Data will appear in the publication *Annual Demographic Statistics, 2003* (91-213-XIB, \$56; 91-213-XPB, \$125) to be published in March 2004. See *How to order products*.

These estimates may be obtained by contacting your nearest *Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre*. For more information, contact Colette O'Meara (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; [colette.o'meara@statcan.ca](mailto:colette.o'meara@statcan.ca)). 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](mailto:denis.morissette@statcan.ca)), Demography Division ■

### **Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports**

June 2003

The June 2003 monthly report, Vol. 2 (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's website at the following URL: (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

**Note:** The TP141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (those with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release at Transport Canada's website.

For more information about this website, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; [villenm@tc.gc.ca](mailto:villenm@tc.gc.ca)) or Sheila Rajani (613-993-9822; [rajanis@tc.gc.ca](mailto:rajanis@tc.gc.ca)), Transport Canada.

**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](mailto:aviationstatistics@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

### **Coal and coke statistics**

August 2003

Data on coal and coke are now available for August.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0016.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2003 and 2147.**

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](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Provincial economic accounts, annual estimates -  
Day of release, 2003  
Catalogue number 13-213-DDB (\$428).**

**Provincial economic accounts, annual estimates -  
Tables and analytical document, 2003  
Catalogue number 13-213-PPB (\$54).**

**Provincial economic accounts, annual estimates -  
Tables and analytical document, 2003  
Catalogue number 13-213-XDB (\$86).**

**Income and Expenditure Accounts technical series:  
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Catalogue number 13-604-MPE2003042  
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**Latest developments in the Canadian economic  
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Catalogue number 13-605-XIE  
(free).**

**Building Permits, September 2003, Vol. 47, no. 9,  
Catalogue number 64-001-XIE (\$15/\$156).**

**Health Reports - Supplement: Children who  
become active, 2003  
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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997  
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**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

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- Egg production, Apr. 1997 13

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM, Statistics Canada's data retrieval system. A telephone enquiry service is available with toll-free access for those located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services — from seminars to consultations — are also offered. For information, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

### **Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick**

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