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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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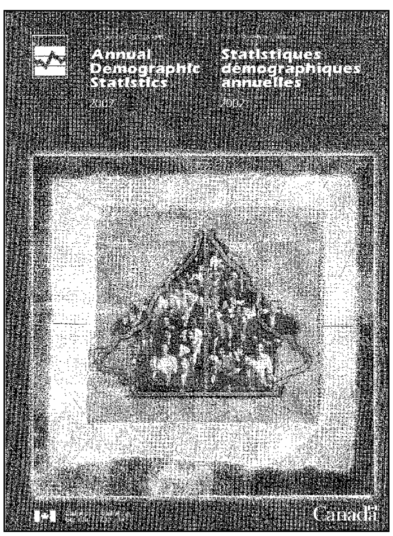
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Annual demographic statistics
2002

The 2002 edition of *Annual demographic statistics* provides the most recent population estimates by age group and sex, plus data on births, deaths and migrations. It groups the information by province and territory, census metropolitan area and census division, and also provides data on census families, population estimates by marital status, and marriages and divorces for the provinces and territories.

A CD-ROM included with the publication contains even more data. The historical time series includes population data back to 1971 for provinces and territories, and to 1986 for census divisions and census metropolitan areas. The CD-ROM also includes animated age pyramids, which illustrate the aging of the population.

These time series can be easily captured and manipulated to create customized demographic analyses in any spreadsheet program. The population figures can be used to calculate per capita rates for market research, quantitative analysis and planning.

Annual demographic statistics, 2002 (91-213-XIB, $56 without the CD-ROM; 91-213-XPB, $125 including the CD-ROM) is now available. See *How to order products*. For more information, contact Colette O’Meara (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; colette.o’*meara@statcan.ca*), Demography Division.

OTHER RELEASES

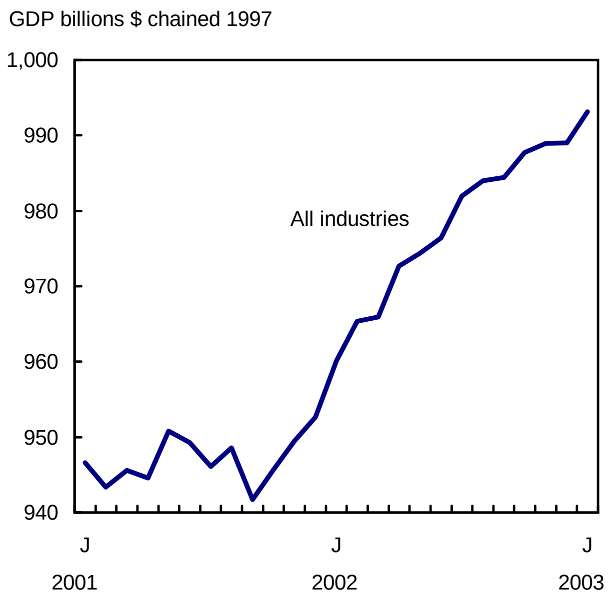
MAJOR RELEASES

Gross domestic product by industry

January 2003

The economy surged ahead in January, expanding 0.4%, following two months of sluggish growth. This was the sixteenth consecutive monthly increase.

Economic expansion continues



Gains in motor vehicle manufacturing and their subsequent effect on wholesalers accounted for much of the strength in gross domestic product (GDP) in January. The public sector, comprising educational services, health care, social assistance and public administration, continued its upward trend. Meanwhile, the coldest January in nearly a decade boosted demand for energy products. Concerns about availability sent energy prices soaring and increased demand for drilling and rigging services. On the other hand, colder temperatures stalled the housing boom and kept consumers out of furniture stores and new car showrooms. Activity levels at restaurants and hotels fell 0.6%. Truck and rail transportation were hampered by the weather as well.

Note to readers

In September 2002 (reference month: July 2002), the monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry program introduced the first stage of conversion to a Chain Fisher formula, by adopting annual chained input–output benchmarks in its calculation of real GDP for 1997 to 1999. However, from January 2000 onwards, the data are 1999 Laspeyres-based estimates. The monthly GDP results are expressed in chained 1997 dollars. This conversion brings the monthly GDP by industry estimates more in line with the quarterly expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly. For more information, see Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca)*. From the* Statistical methods *page, choose* Methodology*, then* Chain Fisher Volume Index*.*

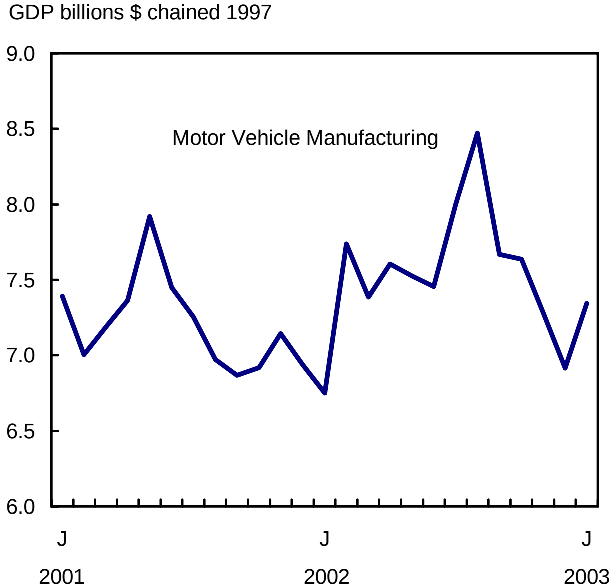
Industrial production (mining, utilities and manufacturing sectors) increased by a substantial 0.9%, after declining in the previous two months. All three components reported significant jumps in output. Comparable US statistics on industrial production showed a 0.8% increase; however, in the United States, higher manufacturing and utilities output was offset somewhat by lower output in their mining sector.

Good month for car manufacturers

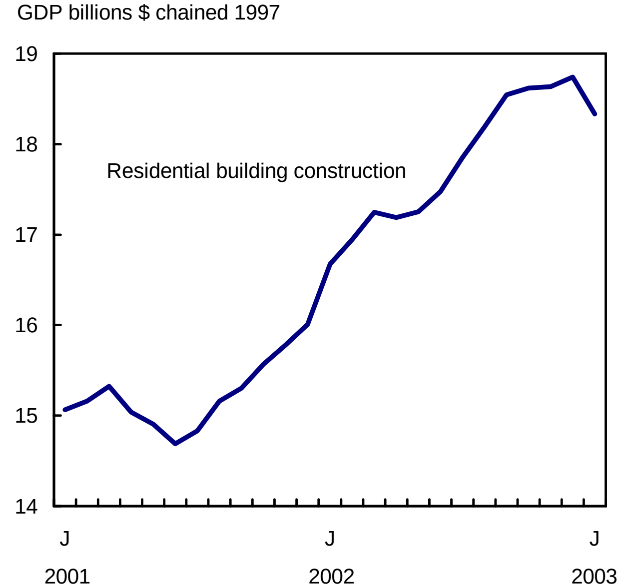
Motor vehicle manufacturers ramped up production levels 6.2%, after a four-month retrenchment when manufacturers cut back production to cope with ballooning inventories. Nevertheless, although most plants hiked output in January, some continued to curb production for further inventory control. Production levels in January remained 13.3% below the peak reached in August 2002. North American motor vehicle sales dropped sharply in January, following huge gains in December.

Motor vehicle parts manufacturers boosted output a further 2.8%, fuelled by increased North American motor vehicle production. Exports of motor vehicle parts jumped 7.1% in January. Wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts enjoyed a spectacular month as the impact of higher motor vehicle and parts production, as well as a recent surge in imports of motor vehicles and parts, made its way through the system. Wholesalers of automotive products were the largest contributor to the strength in the wholesaling industry in January.

Car manufacturers ramp up production



Housing boom takes a break



Temporary pause in housing boom

After a stunning run-up in growth that started in June 2001, new home construction tumbled 2.2% in January. Output in the residential construction industry increased 24.8% over this nineteen-month period, providing a major stimulus to the Canadian economy, which increased 4.7% over this period. Housing starts declined 8.7% in January, the third consecutive monthly decline. Starts for both single and multiple dwellings posted declines, as did all regions of the country except Quebec. Housing starts rebounded a remarkable 34% in February, rising to 246,100 units — a fifteen-year high. This bodes well for new-home construction in the months immediately ahead.

The feeder industries to new-home building in the manufacturing sector reported mixed results. Producers of wood products reported reduced levels of output, as did producers of asphalt products, gypsum, ventilation equipment and electric lighting. Manufacturers of paint, glass, cement and concrete, furniture and household appliances all posted gains. Real estate agents and brokerages benefited from increased selling of existing homes, as activity levels grew 5.9%.

Colder temperatures impact output

The energy sector benefited from January's cold temperatures, which sent demand and prices for energy commodities spiralling. Electricity generation increased 2.5%, surpassing the peak reached during last summer's heat wave. The production of oil and gas increased 0.3%, the third consecutive monthly rise. Drilling and rigging activity continued its recent upward trend, surging a further 8.6%. This was the industry's third consecutive monthly increase, as oil and gas companies expanded their exploration budgets.

The coldest January in almost a decade had a negative impact on a number of industries. Retailing activity declined 0.2%, as below-normal temperatures in January and lower consumer confidence kept shoppers away from furniture stores and new car showrooms. Tumbling sales at new motor vehicle dealers were responsible for much of the weakness in the retail trade industry. The number of cars sold in January plunged 14%, after jumping 7.1% in December. The introduction of new incentive plans by the Big Three auto manufacturers in mid-January did little to entice shoppers back into new car showrooms. Activity levels at restaurants and hotels fell 0.6%. However, the colder weather had little impact on gambling and spectator sports, as the entertainment sector reported a gain of 0.9%. Retailers of clothing may have benefited from the cooler temperatures, as sales increased 4.1%.

The transportation sector was also adversely affected by the weather. Both the rail and the truck transportation industries posted lower output levels in January. Firms in the rail industry reported that the frigid weather caused their trains to run slower, forcing them to use fewer train cars but more locomotives. Winter storms also caused disruption to schedules for both the rail and trucking industries.

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0017 to 379-0022.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301 and 1302.

The January 2003 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE, $11/$110) will be available in April. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-IMAD; *imad@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jo Ann MacMillan (613-951-7248; *joann.macmillan@statcan.ca*), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in 1997 chained dollars

	August 2002[r]	September 2002[r]	October 2002[r]	November 2002[r]	December 2002[r]	January 2003[p]	January 2003	January 2002 to January 2003
	Seasonally adjusted							
	Month-to-month % change						$ level[1]	% change
All industries	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**993,145**	**3.4**
Goods-producing industries	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**-0.1**	**0.6**	**307,682**	**4.1**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-2.8	-1.0	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.1	22,008	7.7
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-0.5	1.4	-1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	38,329	2.7
Utilities	-2.0	0.7	2.0	-1.7	0.0	2.2	28,693	5.5
Construction	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.9	52,468	2.1
Manufacturing	0.5	-0.6	0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.7	165,790	4.3
Services-producing industries	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**685,724**	**3.1**
Wholesale trade	0.4	-0.1	1.3	0.3	-0.5	2.6	61,435	8.9
Retail trade	0.2	-0.6	1.5	-1.0	0.6	-0.2	54,864	0.6
Transportation and warehousing	0.0	0.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	45,463	3.8
Information and cultural industries	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.5	46,237	3.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.3	195,760	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1.8	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	46,565	4.7
Administrative and waste management services	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	21,891	5.8
Education services	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	44,738	2.3
Health care and social assistance	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	58,323	4.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.8	-1.3	1.0	0.5	-0.6	0.9	9,361	3.9
Accommodation and food services	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.6	23,443	1.2
Other services (except public administration)	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	22,560	3.1
Public administration	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	56,048	2.2
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.9	233,111	4.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.0	68,360	2.9
Durable manufacturing industries	0.9	-1.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	1.1	97,465	5.3
Business sector industries	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	842,527	3.6
Non-business sector industries	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	150,792	2.5
Information and communication technologies (ICT) industries	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.1	59,433	3.6

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1 *Millions of dollars at annual rate.*

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University enrolment by field of study

2000/01 (preliminary)

University enrolment in fields related to technology, such as engineering and mathematics, has soared during the past three years, and the gains have been particularly prominent among women.

From 1997/98 to 2000/01, enrolment in mathematics and physical sciences rose 19%, the biggest jump among all fields of study. This was nearly twice the increase of 10% in engineering and applied sciences, the second fastest growing discipline.

In both fields of study, the number of women enrolled increased more than 20% during the three-year period. In fact, the proportion of women increased in every field of study except agricultural and biological sciences.

These data confirm trends found by the 2001 Census. Census education data were released in *The Daily* on March 11.

In total, 861,700 full-time and part-time students were enrolled at universities in 2000/01, up 2% from the previous academic year and up 5% from 1997/98.

About 70,600 were enrolled in engineering and applied sciences, up 10% from 1997/98, and 56,300 in mathematics and physical sciences, up 19%. Programs in the mathematics and physical sciences field of study include mathematics, computer science, chemistry, geology and physics. Engineering and applied sciences includes all types of engineering, architecture, forestry and landscape architecture.

Women accounted for 23% of the enrolment in engineering and applied sciences, and 30% of the enrolment in mathematics and physical sciences.

Most popular field of study still social sciences

The most popular field of study among university students, both men and women, was still social sciences, which includes commerce, economics, psychology, sociology, political science and anthropology.

A total of 261,200 students were enrolled in this discipline in 2000/01, up 4% from 1997/98. This field was also the largest single contributor to the increase in the actual number of students on university campuses since 1997/98.

Social sciences accounted for 30% of total university enrolment. Six out of every 10 students in the field were women.

The number of students in social sciences was almost triple the number of students enrolled in arts and science, the second most popular field in 2000/01. Enrolment in arts and science increased 3% during the three-year period.

Only three fields of study experienced decreases: agricultural and biological sciences (-4.3%), humanities and related fields (-2.2%), and education (-0.6%).

Despite these decreases within education and humanities, they remain the third and fourth most popular fields of study. In 2000/01, education accounted for 10% of total enrolment, and humanities, 9%.

Women led growth in all fields of study

Of the total enrolment of 861,700 in 2000/01, some 494,700, or 57%, were women, their highest proportion ever.

Women accounted for just over 78% of the total growth in university enrolment between 1997/98 and 2000/01.

In addition, they formed the majority in all fields of study except engineering and applied sciences and mathematics and physical sciences.

The two fields of study with the largest proportion of women in 2000/01 were education, where they represented 72% of total enrolment, and health professions and occupations, at 70%.

Despite the overwhelming majority of men in engineering and applied sciences and mathematics and physical sciences, women made the bigger gains in enrolment in both fields.

Between 1997/98 and 2000/01, the number of women in mathematics and physical sciences rose 22%, compared with 17% for men. The number of women in engineering and applied sciences increased 20% during the same time frame, compared with only 7% for men.

Note to readers

Preliminary university enrolment data for 1999/2000 and 2000/01 were obtained using information from the Enhanced Student Information System and the University Student Information System.

This information covers a limited number of variables: registration status (full-time/part-time), major field of study, program level, sex, province/territory and institution.

Preliminary data on age will be released shortly. Final data providing information on all variables will be released at a later date.

For more information on the methodologies used for compiling these preliminary enrolment figures, contact the Centre for Education Statistics.

Enrolment data for 1999/2000 for the Atlantic provinces may be revised from data already published.

Growth rate among graduate students outpacing undergrads

Of the total enrolment in 2000/01, about 85%, or 735,300, were undergraduate students, and 126,300, or 15% were graduate students.

From 1997/98 to 2000/01, the number of graduate students increased by 8,500, or 7%. At the same time, the number of undergrads rose by 30,300, or 4%.

There were significant differences between the two groups in the growth among fields of study from 1997/98 to 2000/01.

Enrolment growth at the undergraduate level has been driven by two fields of study over the last three years. Undergraduate enrolment increased 20% in mathematics and physical sciences and 10% in engineering and applied sciences.

At the graduate level, enrolment also increased in these two fields of study. But graduate enrolment growth in social sciences, at 14%, and agricultural and biological sciences, at 12%, outpaced graduate enrolment growth in mathematics and physical sciences and in engineering and applied sciences. In fact, of the 8,500 new graduate students since 1997/98, 5,000 enrolled in social sciences.

Among women, enrolment increases at the graduate level exceed 13% in five different fields of study: engineering and applied sciences; mathematics and physical sciences; agricultural and biological sciences; social sciences; and health professions and occupations.

In contrast, among men, gains in enrolment were less than 13% in every field. Much the same pattern occurred in undergraduate enrolment, as percentage gains were greater for women than men in every field of study.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: 5017 and 3124

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; *educationstats@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Todd Robertson (613-951-4711; fax: 613-951-6567; *todd.robertson@statcan.ca*) or Sylvie Bonhomme (613-951-5366; fax: 613-951-6567; *sylvie.bonhomme@statcan.ca*) Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

University enrolment by field of study

	1997/98	1999/2000	2000/01	1997/98 to 2000/01	
				% change[1]	actual change
Agricultural and biological sciences	50,200	48,900	48,000	-4.3	-2,200
Female	30,600	30,600	30,400	-0.8	-200
Male	19,500	18,300	17,600	-9.9	-1,900
Arts and science	91,600	93,400	94,800	3.4	3,200
Female	54,700	55,800	57,100	4.3	2,400
Male	36,900	37,600	37,700	2.1	800
Education	88,700	87,300	88,100	-0.6	-600
Female	62,000	61,800	63,300	2.2	1,300
Male	26,700	25,500	24,800	-7.2	-1,900
Engineering and applied sciences	64,300	68,500	70,600	9.7	6,300
Female	13,500	15,300	16,300	20.2	2,800
Male	50,800	53,100	54,300	6.9	3,500
Fine and applied arts	25,000	25,200	26,000	4.1	1,000
Female	16,100	16,700	17,300	7.6	1,200
Male	8,900	8,500	8,700	-2.1	-200
Health professions and occupations	55,600	55,400	57,800	3.9	2,200
Female	38,000	38,300	40,500	6.4	2,500
Male	17,600	17,100	17,300	-1.5	-300
Humanities and related fields	78,000	75,700	76,300	-2.2	-1,700
Female	48,300	47,700	48,800	0.9	500
Male	29,700	28,000	27,500	-7.3	-2,200
Mathematics and physical sciences	47,500	53,400	56,300	18.7	8,800
Female	14,000	16,300	17,100	22.0	3,100
Male	33,400	37,100	39,200	17.3	5,800
Social sciences and related fields	252,000	256,500	261,200	3.7	9,200
Female	145,300	150,200	153,900	5.9	8,600
Male	106,600	106,200	107,300	0.6	700
Total Female	**464,400**	**480,800**	**494,700**	**6.5**	**30,300**
Total Male	**358,400**	**363,000**	**366,900**	**2.4**	**8,500**
Total[2]	**822,800**	**843,800**	**861,700**	**4.7**	**38,900**

1 *Percentages are based on actual, non-rounded figures.*
2 *Enrolment figures may not add up because of the exclusion of the not reported and not applicable categories in the table or because of rounding.*
Note: *Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.*

University enrolment by program level

	1997/98	1999/2000	2000/01	1997/98 to 2000/01	
				% change[1]	actual change
Total[2]	**822,800**	**843,800**	**861,700**	**4.7**	**38,900**
Undergraduate enrolment[2]	**705,000**	**721,700**	**735,300**	**4.3**	**30,300**
Mathematics and physical sciences	39,100	44,800	47,100	20.3	8,000
Engineering and applied sciences	53,000	56,600	58,300	10.0	5,300
Fine and applied arts	23,000	23,200	23,900	4.0	900
Arts and science	90,400	92,300	93,700	3.6	3,300
Health professions and occupations	38,000	37,300	39,000	2.7	1,000
Social sciences and related fields	216,100	217,400	220,300	1.9	4,200
Education	71,900	71,200	71,600	-0.4	-300
Humanities and related fields	64,600	62,900	63,600	-1.5	-1,000
Agricultural and biological sciences	44,000	42,200	41,000	-6.7	-3,000
Graduate enrolment[2]	**117,800**	**122,000**	**126,300**	**7.3**	**8,500**
Social sciences and related fields	35,800	39,100	40,800	14.0	5,000
Agricultural and biological sciences	6,200	6,700	7,000	12.4	800
Mathematics and physical sciences	8,300	8,600	9,300	11.0	1,000
Engineering and applied sciences	11,400	11,900	12,300	8.3	900
Health professions and occupations	17,600	18,100	18,800	6.6	1,200
Fine and applied arts	2,000	2,000	2,100	5.2	100
Education	16,800	16,100	16,500	-1.9	-300
Humanities and related fields	13,500	12,800	12,700	-5.9	-800
Arts and science	1,200	1,100	1,000	-11.9	-200

1. *Percentages are based on actual, non-rounded figures.*
2. *Enrolment figures may not add up because of the exclusion of the not reported and not applicable categories in the table or because of rounding.*

Note: *Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Profile of Canadian exporters

1993 to 2001

A total of 41,267 establishments exported commodities in 2001, 2% less than in 2000, but 35% more than in 1993, according to the fourth issue of the Canadian Exporter Registry.

The value of merchandise exports from these establishments totalled $367 billion in 2001, up 12.7% from 1999, but down from a high of $378 billion in 2000. Despite this decrease, total merchandise exports in 2001 were more than double the level exported in 1993.

Establishments exporting more than $25 million annually continued to account for the majority of merchandise exports. In 2001, 4% of all exporting establishments accounted for 82% of the total value of merchandise exports.

At the enterprise level, the 50 largest exporting enterprises accounted for almost 50% of all merchandise exports. Establishments exporting less than $1 million annually represented 71% of all exporting establishments, yet they accounted for only 1.6% of the value of merchandise exports.

In 2001, the number of exporters in the smallest size classes (under $1 million in annual exports) accounted for most of the drop from 2000 in the number of exporters. Conversely, the drop in the value of exports was a result of a lower activity of exporters in the largest size class (over $25 million in annual exports).

On an industry basis, the decline in the number of exporters was concentrated in two industries: manufacturing and wholesale trade.

The decline in the value of exports was due primarily to two industries: the computer and electronic product manufacturing industry, where exports fell $10.3 billion, and the transportation equipment manufacturing industry, where they fell $5.3 billion. These declines were partly offset by a $2.4-billion increase in wholesale trade, and a $3.8-billion increase from transportation and warehousing.

From 1993 to 2001, manufacturing accounted for an average of 69% of merchandise exports. These exports were led by transportation equipment manufacturing, followed by wood products and paper manufacturing. The wholesale trade industry was also prominent, with 22% of all exporters accounting for 12% of merchandise exports in 2001.

Note: The Canadian Exporter Registry incorporates the same main aggregates as the previous version. These main aggregates consist of the number of establishments whose exports exceeded $30,000 in at least one year between 1993 and 2001 classified by industry grouping, exporter size, province or territory of residence of the exporter, destination of export and employment size (for 2001 only). The Exporter Registry is a joint initiative of Statistics Canada and Team Canada Inc., a network of federal departments and agencies that delivers international business development services to Canadians. This follow-up set of tables includes data for 2001, as well as revisions for the years 1993 to 2000.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2201 and 2202.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Phil Armstrong (613-951-6755), International Trade Division. □

Number of exporters and value of exports

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Number of exporters (establishments)								
Less than $30,000	6,470	6,884	7,295	7,969	7,690	6,887	6,620	5,972	5,296
$30,000 to $99,999	7,043	7,415	8,016	8,027	8,341	7,884	8,141	9,389	9,086
$100,000 to $999,999	10,155	11,283	12,283	12,789	13,407	14,244	14,515	14,637	14,751
$1,000,000 to $4,999,999	4,068	4,409	5,064	5,354	5,816	6,234	6,511	6,760	6,758
$5,000,000 to $24,999,999	1,932	2,258	2,470	2,783	2,990	3,163	3,350	3,620	3,684
$25,000,000 and over	921	1,042	1,173	1,281	1,377	1,516	1,576	1,670	1,692
Total	**30,589**	**33,291**	**36,301**	**38,203**	**39,621**	**39,928**	**40,713**	**42,048**	**41,267**
	Value of domestic exports ($ millions)								
Less than $30,000	73	80	85	97	98	92	91	82	71
$30,000 to $99,999	412	433	470	471	490	468	484	549	541
$100,000 to $999,999	3,515	3,997	4,359	4,617	4,854	5,128	5,313	5,352	5,448
$1,000,000 to $4,999,999	9,426	10,302	11,928	12,508	13,687	14,772	15,501	16,055	16,374
$5,000,000 to $24,999,999	21,579	25,501	28,303	31,445	33,818	35,513	37,944	41,120	42,353
$25,000,000 and over	141,422	170,835	199,162	208,027	226,017	237,927	266,464	315,237	302,499
Total	**176,427**	**211,146**	**244,308**	**257,166**	**278,966**	**293,900**	**325,797**	**378,395**	**367,284**

Number of exporters by industry group

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Number of exporters (establishments)								
Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,838	1,918	1,960	1,995	2,088	2,084	2,057	2,272	2,324
Mining, oil and gas extraction	362	360	389	407	427	400	413	443	471
Utilities	43	49	42	49	52	45	52	59	53
Construction	479	577	684	829	877	850	988	1,058	1,050
Manufacturing	15,563	16,595	17,863	17,899	18,600	18,929	19,321	19,767	19,357
Wholesale trade	6,958	7,564	8,385	9,423	9,672	9,475	9,498	9,536	9,232
Retail trade	1,048	1,328	1,420	1,612	1,572	1,653	1,890	1,968	1,996
Transportation and warehousing	877	930	1,111	1,158	1,200	1,373	1,296	1,412	1,315
Information and cultural industries	408	494	508	548	533	532	525	538	508
Finance and insurance	622	683	722	813	853	860	848	897	885
Business services	1,648	1,935	2,221	2,490	2,698	2,724	2,743	2,940	2,893
Other[1]	743	858	996	980	1,049	1,003	1,082	1,158	1,183
Total	**30,589**	**33,291**	**36,301**	**38,203**	**39,621**	**39,928**	**40,713**	**42,048**	**41,267**

[1] *Includes service industries such as government and education.*

■

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

November 2002

There were 47,969 take-offs and landings recorded in November at the 109 airports without air traffic control towers, down 13.8% from November 2001, when 110 airports reported 55,651 take-offs and landings.

The November 2002 monthly report, Vol. 2 (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's website (*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 from Transport Canada's website.

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

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: 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. ■

Annual Survey of Service Industries: Management, scientific and technical consulting services

2001

The consulting industry generated $8.0 billion in operating revenues in 2001, up $628 million or 8.5% from 2000. Despite weaker economic conditions in 2001, the consulting industry managed to improve operating revenues by expanding human resource, environmental and scientific consulting services. Businesses specializing in environmental consulting services generated 46% of the total industry growth in 2001.

Management consulting continued to dominate this industry, accounting for 81.6% of total operating revenues. Improved revenues from its human resources component lifted revenues by $229 million or 3.6%, but industry growth was hampered by a decline in general consulting revenues.

The consulting industry relies heavily on a high concentration of human capital, employing 58,000 employees in 2001, up 1.3% from 2000.

As a knowledge-based industry, salaries and wages continued to be the primary operating expenditure, representing 42% of each dollar earned in 2001. This cost of human capital jumped an additional 15% when sub-contract and consultant fees were taken into account, together representing 57% of each dollar earned in 2001 (compared with 53% in 2000). The contribution of the more than 10,000 partners and proprietors working in the industry are not included in this measurement of human capital.

The industry's before-tax operating profit margin was 19.0% in 2001, a slight decrease from 19.4% in 2000.

Establishments providing consulting services numbered 49,241 in 2001, up 4.8% from 46,979 in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 360-0001.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 4717.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marg Côté (613-951-0406; fax 613-951-6696; *marg.cote@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

New criteria for census metropolitan areas

Statistics Canada is revising the threshold criteria used to define census metropolitan areas, effective for the 2006 Census. This decision is part of Statistics Canada's ongoing efforts to ensure that its standard geographic areas remain up-to-date, relevant and meaningful.

In recent years, clients have questioned whether the requirement for an urban core of 100,000 is too restrictive and, as a consequence, excludes census agglomerations that are metropolitan in nature. Recent research shows that total population of a census agglomeration is more predictive of its metropolitan nature than the population of its urban core. In particular, this research shows that once a census agglomeration attains a total population of at least 100,000 it exhibits metropolitan characteristics.

Based on these findings and consultations with stakeholders in the fall of 2002 as part of the 2006 Census content determination process, Statistics Canada will no longer require that a census agglomeration have an urban core of 100,000 to be promoted to the status of a census metropolitan area. Instead, a census agglomeration will assume the status of a census metropolitan area if it has a total population of at least 100,000 and an urban core of 50,000 or more. This change in criteria responds to client requests for a more inclusive approach to defining census metropolitan areas.

Under these revised criteria, two new census metropolitan areas will be added for the 2006 Census: Moncton and Peterborough. Three others — Guelph, Barrie and Kelowna — had already met the old requirement of an urban core of 100,000 based on the 2001 Census results.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3901.

The research underlying the revised definition of census metropolitan area is outlined in a new working paper titled *Reviewing census metropolitan areas (CMA) and census agglomerations (CA) in Canada according to metropolitan functionality* (92F0138MIE2003001, free). This paper is now available on Statistics Canada's website. Print copies (92F0138MPE2003001, $10) can be ordered from the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Geography*.

For more information about the Geography working paper series, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Geo-Help (613-951-3889; fax: 613-951-0569; *geohelp@statcan.ca*), Geography Division. ■

Rural/urban divide: Income disparities
1992 to 1999

The income gap between many rural and urban areas widened, rather than narrowed, during the 1990s, according to a new study of sub-provincial income disparities in Canada.

The study found that the income disparity, or the relative difference in income between high-income areas and low-income areas, was greater in 1999 than in 1992.

In particular, income disparity increased during the period of economic expansion in the second half of the 1990s. As other studies have found, the disparity among provinces has declined over time.

However, the income disparity between rural and urban areas within each province has become a more important factor in explaining the income disparity across Canada's rural and urban areas. Despite still-sizable provincial differences, the geography of income disparities appears to have shifted slowly but steadily from a provincial to a rural/urban divide.

The study conducted a complex analysis of income data from tax returns at the census division level, which are equivalent to counties or regional municipalities.

By the end of the 1990s, census divisions with a large aggregate income had further increased their share of national aggregate income, the study found. Conversely, areas with a small aggregate income closed the decade with a relatively smaller share of Canada's aggregate income. In some cases, the aggregate income of these areas declined in absolute terms.

Thus, Canada's total economic activity became more concentrated in large cities. This concentration occurred in the decade when "new economy" activities were anticipated to allow a relative growth of economic activities away from metropolitan centres.

When the results were mapped, the study found clusters of persistently low-income census divisions in marginal and northern areas whose relative economic position further deteriorated through time.

In contrast, clusters of rich census divisions were found in core urban regions whose relative economic position improved still more over the study period. Some of these clusters cross provincial borders.

This analysis provides a unique perspective on income patterns and trends of small geographic units. However, the short period of time makes it difficult to discern whether the patterns observed are due to long term trends or cyclical fluctuations.

These results, therefore, should be interpreted in terms of the insights that they provide into the regional growth process of the 1990s. Currently, research has been undertaken to extend the length of the analytical time frame.

The *Rural and small town Canada analysis bulletin*, Vol. 4, no. 4, titled *The rural/urban divide is not closing: Income disparities persist* (21-006-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Population and demography*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Alessandro Alasia (613-951-1204; *alessandro.alasia@statcan.ca*) or Ray D. Bollman (306-379-4431; *ray.bollman@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

National Energy Board Employee Survey

Data from the National Energy Board Employee Survey are now available.

For more information contact Client Services (1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; *ssd@statcan.ca*), Special Surveys Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

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Natural gas transportation and distribution, 2001
Catalogue number 57-205-XIB ($23).

Annual demographic statistics, 2002
Catalogue number 91-213-XIB ($56).

Annual demographic statistics, 2002
Catalogue number 91-213-XPB ($125).

Interim list of changes to municipal boundaries, status, and names, January 2001 to January 2003
Catalogue number 92F0009XPB ($25).

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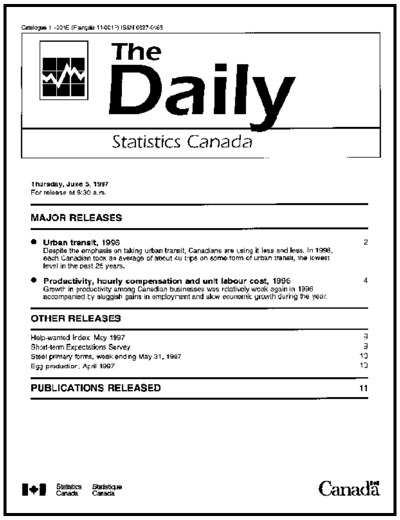

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **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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1	**Help-wanted Index**	March 2003
2	**Electronic commerce and technology**	2002
4	**Labour Force Survey**	March 2003
7	**Building permits**	February 2003
9	**Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey**	Fourth quarter 2002
10	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	February 2003
10	**New Housing Price Index**	February 2003
10	**Investment in non-residential construction**	First quarter 2003
11	**Operating revenues of retail stores**	2001
16	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	February 2003
16	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	February 2003
17	**New motor vehicle sales**	February 2003
22	**Canada’s international transactions in securities**	February 2003
22	**Wholesale trade**	February 2003
23	**Consumer Price Index**	March 2003
23	**Retail trade**	February 2003
24	**March intentions of principal field crop areas**	2003
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30	**Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes**	March 2003
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