



The Daily

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Retail trade, April 2003

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Retail sales suffered a second consecutive monthly decline in April, down 0.9% to \$26.1 billion. A sizable, price-induced sales decline by gasoline service stations and the impact of the SARS outbreak on some Ontario retailers contributed to lower national retail sales in April.

Digital divide in schools: Student access to and use of computers

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Schools appear to play a vital role in bridging a "digital divide" between rural and urban high school students in terms of access to computers, according to one of the first research papers done under the new Data Research Centre program.

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One-quarter of all violent crimes reported to a sample of police services in 2001 involved cases of family violence. As of March 31, 2002, a total of 55,901 women and 45,347 children were admitted to 482 shelters for the abused.

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Research Data Centres program

A research paper, *The digital divide in Canadian schools: Factors affecting student access to and use of information technology*, available today, is the first study done under the new Research Data Centre program.

The research paper examines the rural-urban gap in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) resources in Canadian schools, as well as gaps in the use of, and access to, ICT among Canadian high school students, based on gender, socio-economic status and rural-urban location.

The analysis for the paper was conducted at the Atlantic Research Data Centre at Dalhousie University, one of nine Research Data Centres currently operating at various universities across the country. The Research Data Centres program is part of an initiative by Statistics Canada, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and university consortia to help strengthen Canada's social research capacity and to support the policy research community.

The digital divide in Canadian schools: Factors affecting student access to and use of information technology (81-597-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the home page, choose *Studies*, then *Research opportunities*, *Research Data Centres* and *Research papers*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Victor Thiessen (902-494-6757), Dalhousie University, or Diane Looker (902-585-1257), Acadia University. For more information about the Research Data Centre program, contact Gustave Goldmann (613-951-1472), Statistics Canada.



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Releases

Retail trade

April 2003

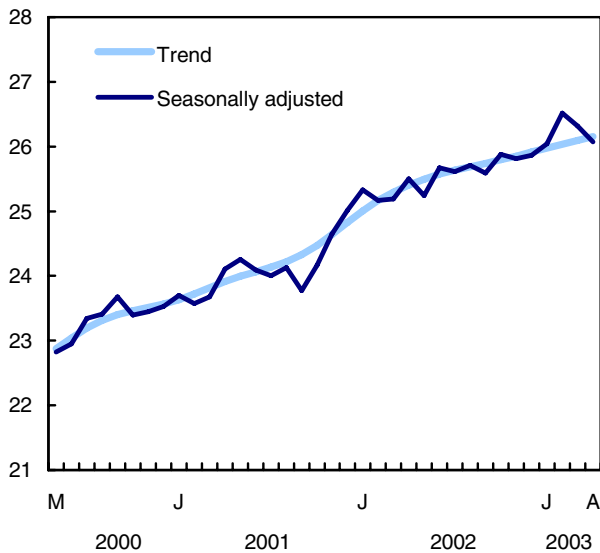
Retail sales suffered a second consecutive monthly decline in April. Sales fell 0.9% in April and 0.8% in March, cancelling out the 1.8% gain observed in February. These declines left consumer spending in retail stores at \$26.1 billion in April, virtually the same level as in January. Previously, retail sales had generally been increasing since the September 2001 slump.

A sizable, price-induced sales decline by gasoline service stations and the impact of the outbreak of SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) on some Ontario retailers contributed to lower national retail sales in April. Retail sales would have remained essentially unchanged in April if either gasoline service stations or the province of Ontario were removed from the national total.

In constant dollars, retail sales declined 0.3% in April, after falling 0.8% in March.

Retail sales down for a second straight month

\$ billions



Sales decreases in April were reported by retailers in the automotive (-2.6%), clothing (-0.9%) and furniture (-0.4%) sectors; sales remained essentially unchanged in the general merchandise (-0.1%), drug (+0.1%) and "other retail" (0.0%) sectors. The "other retail" category includes stores such as liquor, sporting goods, hardware

Note to readers

Estimates from the Monthly Retail Trade Survey are classified according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

and bookstores. Retailers in the food sector enjoyed the only sales gain (+0.8%) in April.

Toronto retailers post sales decline

Retailers in Ontario experienced weaker sales (-2.6%) in April. Part of this decline can be attributed to the SARS outbreak in Toronto. However, lower gasoline prices at the pump also contributed to push down the dollar value of retail sales. April's decline in Ontario brought retail sales back to their summer 2002 levels.

The reduction in consumer spending reported by retailers in the Toronto metropolitan area was more than twice the decline observed in the rest of the province. Extended analyses suggest that retail sales were down 3.8% in the Toronto metropolitan area, while declining 1.8% in the rest of Ontario.

Consumers in the Toronto metropolitan area reduced their shopping activities in most retail sectors in April, with the exception of supermarkets and grocery stores. These establishments may have benefited from a shift from restaurant meals to more home-cooked meals.

Retail sales in the Toronto metropolitan area account for approximately 40% of all sales in Ontario and about 15% nationally. The Toronto metropolitan area is a vast region of about 4.7 million people that spans from Pickering and Ajax in the east to Newmarket in the north, and from Mississauga and Oakville in the south to Brampton and Caledon in the west.

Saskatchewan (-1.3%), Quebec (-0.6%) and Manitoba (-0.5%) also posted lower retail sales in April. Most of the decline in Saskatchewan came from the auto sector, where sales of new motor vehicles dropped 11.5% in April. Nevertheless, retail sales in Saskatchewan have been advancing rapidly since the fall of 2001.

In Quebec, April's retail sales decline primarily originated from clothing stores and stores classified in the "other retail" category. Retailers in Quebec have generally been experiencing increasing sales since the fall of 2001.

Most retailers in Manitoba experienced lower sales in April, with the exception of food stores. Retail sales

in Manitoba have changed little since mid-2002, after a period of strong gains that began in the fall of 2001.

Auto sector shows the largest decline at the national level

Lower sales by gasoline service stations (-10.9%), automotive parts, accessories and services stores (-0.7%) and motor and recreational vehicle dealers (-0.3%) led to the sales decrease in the automotive sector in April. According to the Consumer Price Index, prices of gasoline declined 9.0% on average from March to April.

Despite February's large decline, sales by gasoline service stations have been increasing since the start of 2002, after generally declining throughout 2001. Retailers of auto parts, accessories and services posted essentially flat sales since February 2003, after starting the year with a 6.0% increase in January. Sales by stores of auto parts, accessories and services were quite volatile in 2002. Motor and recreational vehicle dealers posted their second consecutive monthly sales decline in April, leaving sales essentially unchanged since the start of 2002, but still at record levels.

Consumers stay out of clothing and furniture stores

The reduced consumer spending in clothing stores in April came from lower purchases in men's clothing stores (-3.1%), shoe stores (-2.8%) and women's clothing stores (-2.0%). Retailers in the "other clothing" category, which sell a variety of men's, women's, and children's clothing, posted the only sales gain in April (+0.5%). Though volatile, retail sales in the clothing sector have remained essentially flat since early 2002.

In April, consumers spent 0.4% less in furniture stores, after increasing their purchases by 1.0% in March. Sales gains in furniture stores have been relatively modest since early 2002, compared to the strong growth observed from October 2001 to January 2002 (+10.0%).

Sales in the general merchandise sector remained essentially unchanged in April (-0.1%), after falling 1.3%

in March. Within this sector, increased consumer spending in stores classified in the "other general merchandise" category (+1.8%) was offset by a 1.4% sales decline in department stores. Retailers in the general merchandise sector have been experiencing essentially flat sales since the spring of 2002, after rising rapidly since the fall of 2001.

Related indicators for May

Total employment slipped for a second consecutive month in May (-0.1%). This left the number of jobs created since the start of 2003 at 35,000, compared with the astonishing increase of 249,000 observed in the same period a year ago. Housing starts declined for a third straight month in May (-4.7%). Nevertheless, construction of new homes in the first five months of 2003 surpassed by 2.4% the already strong activity registered in the same period of 2002. Based on preliminary figures from the auto industry, the number of new motor vehicles sold in May jumped by more than 8.0%, recovering much of the ground lost in March and April. SARS left the situation in Metropolitan Toronto in flux for May's retail sales.

Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0001 to 080-0005 and 076-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2406 and 2408.

The April 2003 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005-XIB, \$16/\$155) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-3541; paul.gratton@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division. □

Retail sales

	April 2002	January 2003 ^r	February 2003 ^r	March 2003 ^r	April 2003 ^p	March to April 2003	April 2002 to April 2003
Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Food	5,508	5,770	5,783	5,858	5,904	0.8	7.2
Supermarkets and grocery stores	5,113	5,376	5,377	5,439	5,499	1.1	7.6
All other food stores	396	394	405	419	406	-3.0	2.5
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,278	1,314	1,315	1,328	1,330	0.1	4.1
Clothing	1,375	1,373	1,343	1,354	1,342	-0.9	-2.4
Shoe stores	155	152	150	151	146	-2.8	-5.4
Men's clothing stores	121	113	110	107	103	-3.1	-14.8
Women's clothing stores	417	392	384	392	384	-2.0	-7.8
Other clothing stores	682	717	700	704	708	0.5	3.9
Furniture	1,516	1,547	1,541	1,556	1,550	-0.4	2.3
Household furniture and appliance stores	1,218	1,225	1,223	1,236	1,235	-0.1	1.4
Household furnishings stores	297	321	318	320	314	-1.7	5.7
Automotive	10,280	10,412	10,904	10,639	10,364	-2.6	0.8
Motor and recreational vehicle dealers	6,861	6,695	7,026	6,856	6,838	-0.3	-0.3
Gasoline service stations	1,929	2,180	2,353	2,251	2,005	-10.9	4.0
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,491	1,537	1,526	1,531	1,521	-0.7	2.0
General merchandise stores	2,831	2,881	2,882	2,845	2,842	-0.1	0.4
Department stores	1,676	1,697	1,695	1,677	1,654	-1.4	-1.3
Other general merchandise stores	1,155	1,184	1,186	1,168	1,189	1.8	2.9
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	2,712	2,746	2,752	2,740	2,740	0.0	1.0
Other semi-durable goods stores	778	794	810	790	794	0.5	2.0
Other durable goods stores	676	680	672	671	659	-1.8	-2.5
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,258	1,272	1,270	1,279	1,287	0.6	2.3
Total, retail sales	25,501	26,043	26,520	26,319	26,073	-0.9	2.2
Total excluding motor and recreational vehicle dealers	18,640	19,348	19,495	19,463	19,235	-1.2	3.2
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	427	432	439	442	444	0.4	4.1
Prince Edward Island	113	109	111	110	112	1.4	-1.0
Nova Scotia	759	760	772	772	778	0.7	2.5
New Brunswick	604	605	612	611	621	1.8	2.9
Quebec	5,834	5,948	6,056	6,068	6,029	-0.6	3.4
Ontario	9,595	9,811	10,001	9,924	9,667	-2.6	0.7
Manitoba	906	889	894	901	897	-0.5	-1.1
Saskatchewan	744	767	783	797	787	-1.3	5.8
Alberta	3,101	3,196	3,284	3,228	3,240	0.4	4.5
British Columbia	3,330	3,431	3,469	3,368	3,405	1.1	2.3
Yukon	30	33	36	35	33	-4.1	11.9
Northwest Territories	42	44	45	45	41	-8.9	-2.4
Nunavut	17	18	18	18	18	0.3	9.1

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Retail sales

	April 2002	March 2003 ^r	April 2003 ^p	April 2002 to April 2003
Unadjusted				
	\$ millions			% change
Food	5,177	5,625	5,756	11.2
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,806	5,231	5,347	11.3
All other food stores	371	394	409	10.3
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,240	1,278	1,297	4.7
Clothing	1,299	1,138	1,266	-2.5
Shoe stores	161	118	149	-7.3
Men's clothing stores	109	82	91	-16.8
Women's clothing stores	414	335	382	-7.6
Other clothing stores	615	604	644	4.7
Furniture	1,364	1,403	1,378	1.0
Household furniture and appliance stores	1,084	1,109	1,090	0.5
Household furnishings stores	280	293	288	3.0
Automotive	11,466	10,424	11,233	-2.0
Motor and recreational vehicle dealers	8,086	6,901	7,766	-4.0
Gasoline service stations	1,865	2,214	1,926	3.3
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,516	1,309	1,541	1.7
General merchandise stores	2,562	2,453	2,619	2.2
Department stores	1,501	1,399	1,524	1.6
Other general merchandise stores	1,061	1,054	1,095	3.1
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	2,392	2,271	2,445	2.2
Other semi-durable goods stores	677	615	695	2.7
Other durable goods stores	614	548	596	-3.0
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,101	1,108	1,155	4.8
Total, retail sales	25,500	24,591	25,995	1.9
Total excluding motor and recreational vehicle dealers	17,414	17,691	18,229	4.7
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador	417	408	433	3.8
Prince Edward Island	104	93	103	-1.1
Nova Scotia	734	708	747	1.8
New Brunswick	603	556	616	2.1
Quebec	6,090	5,735	6,289	3.3
Ontario	9,503	9,170	9,555	0.5
Manitoba	897	850	887	-1.2
Saskatchewan	734	736	770	5.0
Alberta	3,057	3,042	3,199	4.7
British Columbia	3,273	3,194	3,307	1.0
Yukon	28	31	31	8.4
Northwest Territories	42	49	41	-2.8
Nunavut	17	18	18	7.3

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Digital divide in schools: Student access to and use of computers

Schools appear to play a vital role in bridging a "digital divide" between rural and urban high school students in terms of access to computers and frequency of their use, according to one of the first research papers done under the new Data Research Centre program.

However, the same is apparently not the case when it comes to two other forms of digital divide: the gap between male and female students, and the gap between students whose parents have low levels of education and those whose parents are highly educated. Female students, in particular, tend to report lower levels of computer skills competency.

The vast majority of urban and rural youth, around 96% in both cases, reported using a computer during the 12 months prior to the 2000 General Social Survey, which collected information on the use of technology. However, the study showed that high school students who live in rural areas are less likely to have a computer in their home than their counterparts in urban areas.

Data from the Youth in Transition Survey showed that only 8% of households with students aged 15 and 16 in cities with a population of 100,000 or more had no computer at home. However, the proportion was twice as high, around 18%, among students in villages with a population of less than 3,000.

In contrast, 29% of students who lived in rural villages reported that they used a computer at school almost everyday, compared with 19% of students in cities. In addition, 8% of rural youth reported almost daily computer use at libraries, compared with 4% of students in cities.

This pattern suggests that rural schools and communities have been able to provide access to computers for students living in rural areas who don't have a computer at home.

According to the GSS, 60% of rural students first learned to use a computer because of the requirements at school, compared with only 45% of urban students. Urban youth were more likely to say they first learned out of personal interest.

Students face some disadvantages in more rural areas

The study used data from the Canadian portion of the Second International Technology in Education Study to measure the use of technological resources in schools.

Overall, based on responses of principals and instructors of computer technology at schools, rural schools appeared to face various disadvantages in comparison to more urban schools. Rural schools were

Note to readers

This release is based on a research paper that examines the rural-urban gap in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) resources in Canadian schools, as well as gaps in the use of, and access to, ICT among Canadian high school students, based on gender, socio-economic status and rural-urban location.

The results are based on data from three surveys. Data from the Canadian portion of the Second International Technology in Education Study is used to measure the use of technological resources in schools. Statistics Canada's Youth in Transition Survey is used to examine information about access to computers, patterns of computer use, perceived competence levels and attitudes toward working with computers among 15- to 16-year-old respondents. Cycle 14 of Statistics Canada's General Social Survey (GSS) also probes issues of ICT access, use, competency level and attitudes toward ICT among youth attending school.

This paper was commissioned by the Canadian Education Statistics Council (CESC), a joint partnership between Statistics Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC), for the 2002 Pan-Canadian Education Research Agenda Symposium on Information Technology and Learning.

The analysis for the paper was conducted at the Atlantic Research Data Centre, at Dalhousie University. The Research Data Centres (RDC) program is part of an initiative by Statistics Canada, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and university consortia to help strengthen Canada's social research capacity and to support the policy research community.

less likely to have well-trained specialists, or teachers free from additional teaching responsibilities, to instruct the students in computer technology.

Rural schools reported less access to educational software, and tended to use fewer types of specialized and subject-specific software than urban schools. They were also less likely to have different types of technical training for computer teachers.

In contrast, there appeared to be more computers per student reported in the more rural schools.

There was also a slight difference in the types of tasks for which rural and urban youths use computers. Although rural and urban youths appeared to engage in similar types of ICT-related activities, more urban youth reported that they had accessed the Internet and used e-mail in the previous year than did their rural counterparts.

Gap in access in terms of sex and socio-economic status

The digital divide between the sexes in accessing computers was slight. GSS data showed that 97% of males and females used a computer in the year prior to the survey. Furthermore, data from the Youth in Transition survey showed that 13% of female youths reported they didn't have a computer at home, compared with 11% among their male counterparts. However, while males and females report relatively similar levels of

use, males tend to use computers in more diverse ways, such as programming, using graphics and spreadsheet programs and desktop publishing.

About 57% of male youths said they use their home computers daily, compared with only 45% of female students.

Data revealed that young people whose parents had lower levels of education were less likely to have access to computers in their homes. (For the purpose of this study, socio-economic status was measured by the level of education of a student's parents.) One-third of youth whose parents had little or no formal education reported that they had no computer in their homes, compared with 13% of youths whose parents had completed high school. Only 7% of youths whose parents had post-secondary education said they had no computer at home. Students who reported that they had not used a computer in the 12 months prior to the GSS also tended to come from families in which one or both parents had low levels of education.

Young people whose parents had lower levels of education tended to access school and community computers as much as students whose parents had

higher levels of education. This suggests that those from households with lower socio-economic status were not disadvantaged in schools. However, these students do not make up for the lower levels of use at home by using school or community computers more.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 4435 and 4505.

The research paper *The digital divide in Canadian schools: Factors affecting student access to and use of information technology* (81-597-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the home page, choose *Studies by Statistics Canada*, then *Research opportunities, Research Data Centres* and *Research papers*.

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Family violence

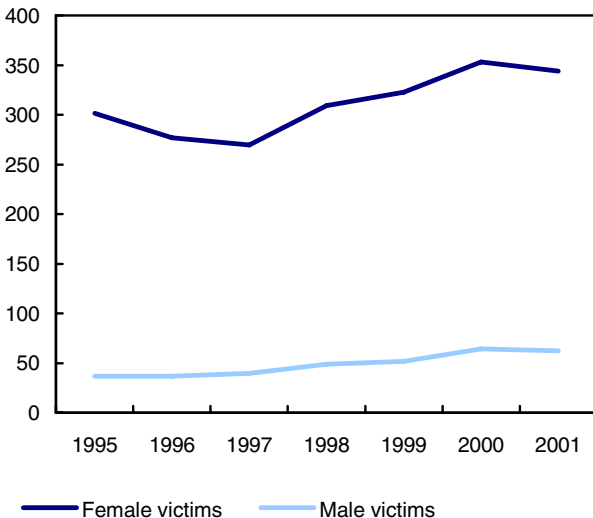
One-quarter of all violent crimes reported to a sample of police services in 2001 involved cases of family violence, according to the sixth annual edition of *Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile*.

Two-thirds of these cases were violence committed by a spouse or an ex-spouse, and 85% of the victims were women.

From 1995 to 2001, the rate of incidents of spousal violence reported by police increased — and did so for both men and women. At the same time, victimization surveys suggest that victims may be more willing to report these experiences to police than they have been in the past.

Trends in spousal violence incidents reported to police

Rate per 100,000 population aged 15 and older



The seriousness of family violence, and its consequences to women and their children, have mobilized community groups and governments to undertake actions and strategies aimed at reducing violence within the family. One vital part of the overall response is the shelter system for abused women and children. From 1992 to 2002, the number of shelters in Canada increased from 376 to 524.

In the year ending March 31, 2002, a total of 55,901 women and 45,347 children were admitted to the 482 shelters that responded to the Transition Home Survey. The majority of children were under the age of 10.

Shelters for abused women and their children exist in every province and territory and provide a range of

Note to readers

This release is based on the 2003 edition of *Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile*, funded by the Federal Family Violence Initiative. This sixth annual edition focusses on system responses to domestic violence including police, specialized courts, and transition homes, which have been developed to address family violence and the needs of victims.

The report includes five chapters that focus on spousal violence, violence against seniors, family-related violence against children and youth, and shelters for abused women and their children. A final chapter describes initiatives undertaken by courts and correctional systems across Canada to improve system responses for victims and offenders of family violence.

The report relies on several sources, including the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Homicide Survey, Transition Home Survey, the 1999 General Social Survey on Victimization and the Hospital Morbidity Survey.

services, including emergency and longer-term housing, counselling and support during court appearances.

Snapshot of shelters: Most women and children escaping abuse

Every year, the Transition Home Survey takes a one-day statistical "snapshot" of the activity in shelters.

On April 15, 2002, a total of 3,287 women and 2,999 children were residing in shelters in Canada. The majority — 73% of women and 84% of children — were there to escape abuse. Most were accommodated in transition homes, which provide short-term or moderate-term stays.

On that day, a total of 115 shelters referred 295 women and 257 children elsewhere. In three-quarters of these cases, the shelters were full.

Abuse takes many forms: sexual and physical assault, threats, harassment, and financial and psychological abuse. One-quarter of women and 16% of children were in shelters for other reasons, including housing problems, mental health problems, and drug and alcohol addictions.

Among the women who left shelters on snapshot day, only 12% were known to have returned to their spouse. One-quarter left the shelter to go to alternate housing, such as a second-stage shelter, an out of province/territory shelter or another emergency shelter. In the case of another 25% of women, it was not known where they were going to reside.

About 19% of women went to other accommodations, 12% went to stay with friends or relatives and 8% returned home without their spouse.

In 2001/02, there were not any shelters in Canada providing residential services exclusively to adult male

victims of family abuse. However, some shelters provided services to men abused by family members. In the year ending March 31, 2002, a total of 18 men were admitted to shelters for reasons related to family violence.

Police-reported rates of spousal violence rates higher among women

Rates of spousal violence reported to the police fluctuated between 1995 and 2001, but increased overall for both sexes. However, rates were much lower for men.

In 2001, there were 344 incidents for every 100,000 women aged 15 and older in the population, compared with 302 in 1995. For men, there were 62 incidents for every 100,000 men in the population, up from only 37 six years earlier.

In this report, spousal violence is defined as cases of murder, attempted murder, sexual and physical assault, threats, criminal harassment and other violent offences in which the accused person is a spouse, ex-spouse or common-law partner of the victim.

Physical force was used in 72% of incidents involving women and 64% of incidents involving men. Physical violence is often accompanied by verbal threats. However, because the physical violence is deemed more serious, only it gets recorded when both are present. This situation may have resulted in some under-representation of the use of threats.

Threats were the most serious form of violence in 14% of cases reported to police in 2001, and they were used more often against female victims than against males. Weapons were used in 21% of incidents against men, but in only 9% of cases against women.

Police laid charges in 80% of all spousal violence cases. In cases involving female victims, charges were laid 81% of the time, and in cases involving men, 69% of the time.

The most common charge in episodes of spousal violence, laid in 6 out of every 10 cases, was common assault.

Charges less likely to be laid in stalking incidents

The offence of criminal harassment, also known as stalking, was implemented in 1993. In 2001, there were 7,610 incidents of criminal harassment reported to police, involving 5,258 accused and 8,023 victims. These data came from 154 police agencies, representing 59% of the national volume of reported crime.

In 2001, 53% of female victims of stalking and 26% of male victims were stalked by a spouse or a dating partner.

Just over one-half of stalking cases involving a partner resulted in charges laid by police, a percentage that is lower than for all spousal violence cases.

Charges were laid in 57% of stalking cases involving female victims, compared with 39% of cases with male victims.

Family-related violence against older adults infrequent

In 2001, seniors aged 65 and over were the age group least likely to be victims of violent crime.

The police-reported rate of violent crimes against seniors was 157 for every 100,000 people. This was 14 times lower than the rate for young people aged 18 to 24, which was the age group with the highest rate of victimization.

The rate of family violence against older women, which was 49 incidents for every 100,000 people, was slightly higher than the rate of 40 for men.

Men were the perpetrators of family-related violence against seniors in 82% of all cases in 2001. Over one-third of older female victims were assaulted by a spouse and one-third by an adult child.

In contrast, almost one-half of older men were victimized by an adult child, and one-fifth by a spouse.

Available on CANSIM: tables 256-0013 to 256-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number, including related surveys, 3302, 3315 and 3328.

The 2003 edition of *Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile* (85-224-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 *Justice*. A hard copy is also available from the National Clearinghouse on Family Violence (1-800-267-1291; 613-957-2938).

Also available today is *Juristat: Canada's shelters for abused women, 2001/02*, Vol. 23 no. 4 (85-002-XIE20030048418, \$8/\$70; 85-002-XPE20030048418, \$10/\$93), as well as *Transition home fact sheets, 2001/02* (85-404-XIE, free). See *How to order products*.

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

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Number of women and children residing in shelters and the reasons for admission by facility type, April 15, 2002

	Women				Dependent children			
	Abuse ¹		Non-abuse ²		Abuse ¹		Non-abuse ²	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2,401	73	886	27	2,513	84	486	16
Transition House	1,219	84	238	16	1,094	94	64	5
Second Stage Housing	542	95	28	5	760	98	17	2
Safe Home Network	16	94	0	0	12	100	0	0
Women's Emergency Centre/Shelter	230	42	311	57	260	55	215	45
Emergency Shelter	253	65	134	35	328	94	20	6
Family Resource Centre	23	40	34	60	15	22	52	78
Other ³	117	45	139	54	44	30	105	70

¹ Abuse includes physical and sexual abuse, threats, harassment and financial and psychological abuse.

² Non-Abuse includes housing problems, mental health problems, drug and alcohol addiction and other reasons.

³ Includes Rural Family Violence Prevention Centres, Interim Housing and other facility types.

Annual admissions to shelters by province and territory, 2001/02

	Admissions ¹		
	Total	Women	Children
Canada	101,248	55,901	45,347
Newfoundland	1,162	693	469
Prince Edward Island	232	113	119
Nova Scotia	1,897	1,117	780
New Brunswick	2,131	1,224	907
Quebec	21,148	14,379	6,769
Ontario	34,588	18,066	16,522
Manitoba	6,565	2,911	3,654
Saskatchewan	4,572	2,088	2,484
Alberta	10,642	5,086	5,556
British Columbia	15,909	9,168	6,741
Yukon	754	417	337
Northwest Territories	1,030	397	633
Nunavut	618	242	376

¹ A person may be admitted more than once during the reporting period.

Crude oil and natural gas

April 2003 (preliminary)

Crude oil production totalled 10 941 900 cubic metres in April, down 4.3% from April 2002. Exports, which accounted for 57.1% of total production, fell 12.9% from April 2002.

Year-to-date production of crude oil increased 0.6% from the same period of 2002; crude oil exports were also on the rise, increasing 1.8%.

Crude oil and natural gas

	April 2002	April 2003	April 2002 to April 2003 % change
Thousands of cubic metres			
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	11 435.6	10 941.9	-4.3
Exports	7 180.8	6 251.0	-12.9
Imports ²	3 623.0	3 712.0	2.5
Refinery receipts	7 576.5	8 408.3	11.0
Millions of cubic metres			
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	14 208.7	13 824.6	-2.7
Exports	8 215.2	8 638.8	5.2
Domestic sales ⁴	6 429.3	6 567.8	2.2
Jan. to April 2002 Jan. to April 2003 Jan.-April 2002 to Jan.-April 2003			
Thousands of cubic metres			
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	44 578.7	44 853.4	0.6
Exports	27 009.7	27 497.3	1.8
Imports ²	16 632.1	17 251.8	3.7
Refinery receipts	33 915.6	34 888.3	2.9
Millions of cubic metres			
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	58 412.7	58 159.5	-0.4
Exports	35 908.7	37 001.9	3.0
Domestic sales ⁴	30 049.6	32 157.3	7.0

¹ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.

³ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Marketable natural gas production decreased 2.7% from April 2002, but domestic sales (+2.2%) and exports (+5.2%) of natural gas both grew.

Year-to-date marketable production of natural gas decreased 0.4% from the same period of 2002. Domestic sales rose 7.0% and exports of natural gas were up 3.0%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

Preliminary data at the provincial level are available up to April 2003 on a cost-recovery basis.

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. ■

Natural gas sales

April 2003 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 6 562 million cubic metres in April, up 2.1% from April 2002. All three sectors (residential, commercial and industrial) recorded higher sales. Colder-than-normal weather conditions throughout eastern Canada resulted in slightly higher sales to the residential sector (+0.8%). The commercial and industrial sectors rose 6.6% and 1.2%, respectively.

Year-to-date sales at the end of April were up 7.2% from the same period of 2002. Both the residential (+8.7%) and commercial (+10.6%) sectors posted gains. Use of natural gas by the industrial sector (including direct sales) rose 4.7% from April 2002, the result of higher demand by electric utilities.

Natural gas sales

	April 2003 ^P	April 2002	April 2002 to April 2003
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	6 561 545	6 423 891	2.1
Residential	1 708 317	1 695 479	0.8
Commercial	1 317 565	1 236 165	6.6
Industrial	1 769 220	1 570 520	1.2
Direct	1 766 443	1 921 727	
Year-to-date			
	2003 ^P	2002	2002 to 2003
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	32 173 576	30 026 069	7.2
Residential	9 668 880	8 896 909	8.7
Commercial	7 321 954	6 622 948	10.6
Industrial	7 230 050	6 771 120	4.7
Direct	7 952 692	7 735 092	

^P Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004 (these tables will be updated later).

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pierre Després (613-951-3579; pierre.despres@statcan.ca), Tom Lewis (613-951-3596; tom.lewis@statcan.ca) or Lloyd Cundell (613-951-7346; lloyd.cundell@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Monthly railway carloadings

April 2003

Loadings on Canadian railways (excluding intermodal loadings) in April totalled 256,000 rail cars and 20 million metric tonnes. This represents an 8.6% drop in tonnage from April 2002.

From March to April 2003, statistics showed a 2.7% increase in tonnage. This rise is partly the result of the reopening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, which is closed during the winter months.

Increases in wheat, potash, coal and lumber loadings offset the drops in iron ores, fuel oils and gaseous hydrocarbons. The latter two follow a seasonal trend closely linked to the higher energy requirements of the winter months.

The cumulative tonnage of commodities loaded (excluding intermodal loadings) in the first four months

of 2003 reached 75.1 million tonnes, compared with 80.1 million tonnes in the same period of 2002.

Loadings for intermodal traffic, represented by containers on flat cars and trailers on flat cars, increased 7.8% from the same period of 2002. A little less than 2.3 million tonnes of intermodal cargo were loaded in April 2003, up 4.6% from March.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The April 2003 issue of *Monthly railway carloadings*, Vol. 80, no. 4 (52-001-XIE, \$8/\$77) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Robert Larocque (1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics

January to April 2003

Monthly operational data on civil aviation are now available for January to April.

Available on CANSIM: table 401-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.

January to April 2003 operational data on civil aviation for Air Canada will appear in the next issue of *Aviation: service bulletin*, Vol. 35, no. 4 (51-004-XIB, \$8). A print-on-demand service 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 Robert Lund (613-951-0125; robert.lund@statcan.ca) or Lisa Di Piéto (613-951-0146; lisa.dipietro@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

November 2002

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for November 2002.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

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. ■

Gross domestic expenditures on research and development

1963 to 2002

The complete series of gross domestic expenditures on research and development is now available on

CANSIM. The series includes totals for Canada from 1963 to 2002 (data for 2001 and 2002 are preliminary), as well as totals by province for 1979 to 2000. The table includes the following variables: geography, funder, performer, and science type.

Available on CANSIM: table 358-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 4201, 4204, 4208, 4209 and 4212.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Janet Thompson (613-951-2580; fax: 613-951-9920; janet.thompson@statcan.ca), Science Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

New products

Monthly railway carloadings, April 2003, Vol. 80, no. 4
Catalogue number **52-001-XIE** (\$8/\$77).

Wholesale trade, April 2003, Vol. 66, no. 4
Catalogue number **63-008-XIB** (\$14/\$140).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics,
March 2003, Vol. 35, no. 3
Catalogue number **63-011-XIE** (\$6/\$55).

**The digital divide in Canadian schools: factors
affecting student access to and use of information
technology**,
Catalogue number **81-597-XIE**
(free).

**General summary of vital statistics by local
area, 2000**
Catalogue number **84F0001XPB** (\$20).

Juristat: Canada's shelters for abused women,
2001-2002, Vol. 23, no. 4
Catalogue number **85-002-XIE20030048418** (\$8/\$70).

Juristat: Canada's shelters for abused women,
2001-2002, Vol. 23, no. 4
Catalogue number **85-002-XPE20030048418**
(\$10/\$93).

Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2003
Catalogue number **85-224-XIE**
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