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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 30, 2004
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASES

Gross domestic product by industry

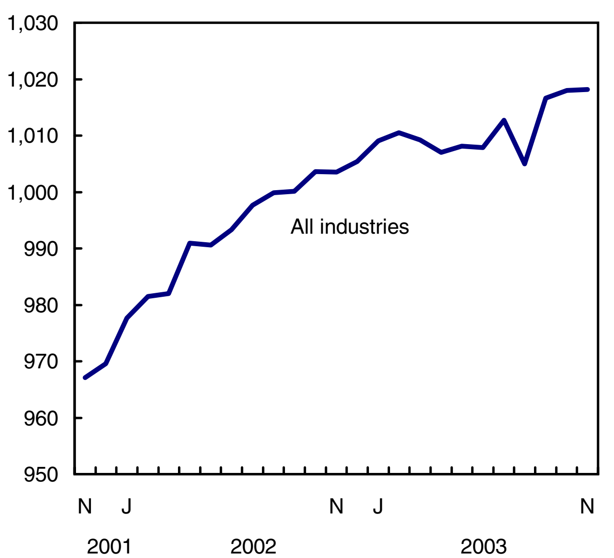
November 2003

Gross domestic product (GDP) remained essentially unchanged in November. For the first 11 months of 2003, GDP was up 1.8% over the same period in 2002.

Production in the energy sector advanced 1.8%, the strongest month since February 2001, reflecting higher production and exploration of natural gas. Also, colder-than-normal temperatures helped boost the output of electricity generators and natural gas distributors. The transportation sector was up as a result of increased air travel. The housing boom continued into November, reflecting a gain in housing starts for single-family dwellings. In addition, higher output was reported by the health, education and government administration sectors.

Economy flattens

GDP billions of chained $ (1997)



Meanwhile, a sharp fallback in diamond production reduced mining sector output. Fewer new motor vehicle sales resulted in lower activity in the retail sector. Wholesalers overall also reported reduced sales. A reduction in the number of long distance calls had a negative impact on telecommunication service providers. The arts and entertainment sector stumbled, reflecting fewer lottery ticket sales and lower attendance at sporting events.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *In September 2002 (reference month: July 2002), the monthly 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 2000. However, from January 2001 onwards, the data are 2000 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 Chain Fisher Volume Index page on our website.*
>
> ***Revisions***
>
> *With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2003.*

Industrial production (mining, utilities and manufacturing) remained unchanged, as higher utilities output was offset by a sharp reduction in the mining sector. The manufacturing sector maintained its production from October in spite of a strengthening Canadian dollar. From January to November, the Canadian dollar appreciated 19% against the US dollar. Manufacturing output for the same time frame dipped 0.6%. Industrial production in the United States advanced 1.1% in November, as all major components posted gains. For 2003 as a whole, US manufacturing was up 0.8%.

Colder temperatures fire up utilities

Colder-than-normal temperatures in Western Canada (large users of natural gas for heating) prompted a rebound in natural gas distribution. However, distribution declined in 7 of the last 11 months and remained below year-ago levels. Electricity generation increased 2.1% following three consecutive months of decline, as nuclear plants in Ontario came back online.

More Canadians travel abroad

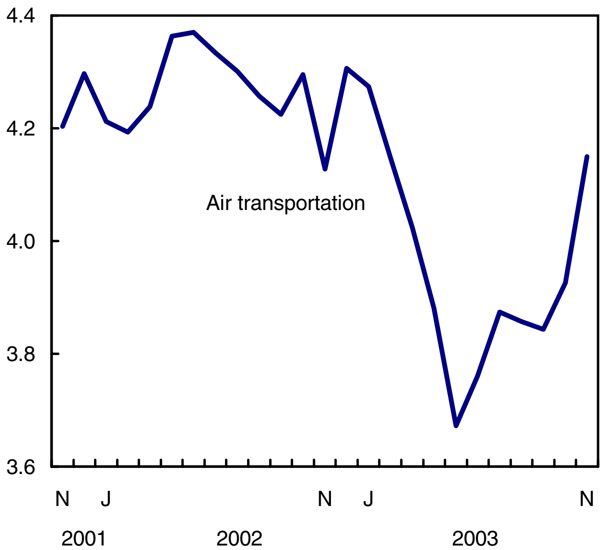
More Canadians travelled abroad in November, as a stronger Canadian dollar made international travel a more affordable option. The air transportation industry benefited from this travel; activity rose a sizable 5.7%, as airlines discounted the prices on a number of flights.

All of this increase came from international flights, which saw an increase of 13% in passengers. This latest expansion was not enough to offset the negative impacts of various unusual events over the last couple of years, as air travel remained 8.9% below August 2001 levels.

The hotel industry continued its recovery from the devastating impact of SARS this spring, although it remains below year-ago levels. Hotel occupancy rates have improved dramatically, but remain below last year's levels in Toronto and various other regions of the country.

Air transportation recovery continues

GDP billions of chained $ (1997)



Restaurants, which are less dependent on tourists, had quite a different story. They recovered from the impact of SARS almost immediately and are just slightly below year-ago levels. However, in November, restaurant output declined 0.3%. Travel agents registered a drop of 0.7%, remaining 3.7% below levels posted this spring. The arts and entertainment sector recorded a decline of 2.5%, reflecting lower attendance at spectator sports and fewer lottery ticket sales. Movie theatres posted a decrease of 1.2% in November, the second consecutive monthly decline.

Housing construction boom continues

Historically low interest rates continued to fuel the housing boom, as residential construction advanced a further 1.0% in November. Although total housing starts were down in November, the higher value-added component of single-family dwelling starts was up 4.0%. Record multiple-unit starts in the Toronto condominium market in the immediately preceding months also contributed to the building construction strength this month. Atlantic Canada had the largest increase in housing starts, partly reflecting rebuilding efforts after hurricane Juan. The resale housing market tumbled in November, with slower sales reported across the country. Real estate agents and brokers reported a decline in activity of 5.2%.

Weak car sales hurt retailing sector

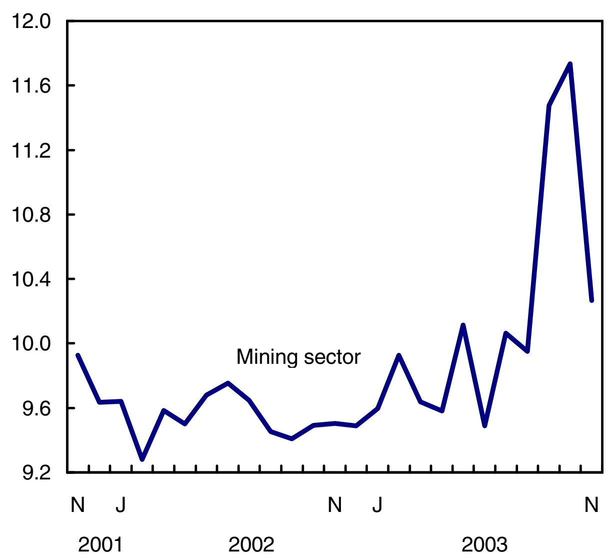
Activity in the retailing sector fell 0.5% in November; sales of new motor vehicles fell 3.2%, the fourth consecutive monthly decline, reflecting fewer sales incentives. Retail sales excluding motor vehicle dealers increased 0.7%, the third increase in the last four months. Grocery stores, furniture stores and gas stations all reported increased sales.

Mining sector loses its shine

After a significant run-up in production the last two months, the mining sector dropped 1.0%, as diamond production returned to normal. Diamond production fell 40% in November, after a sizable gain of 43% in September followed by a further increase of 3.5% in October, as the industry took advantage of a pocket of high-grade ore. Natural gas extraction was up 3.8% in November; however, output was down 6.6% since the start of the year. Oil and gas exploration increased a further 4.9% in November and was up 17% over last year's levels, as energy prices continued to strengthen.

Diamond production tumbles

GDP billions of chained $ (1997)



Manufacturers report mixed results

Manufacturing output remained flat in November as gains by producers of chemicals and information and communication technologies (ICT) equipment were offset by losses by food and wood product manufacturers. Chemical producers benefited from new contracts and there was a resumption of operations after maintenance shutdowns in October. ICT manufacturers increased production 2.4%, with growth reported by makers of telecommunications equipment and semiconductors. This strength raised activity levels for wholesalers of ICT equipment.

Sawmill operators reported a significant 3.4% drop in production in November. This industry was adversely affected by a strike in British Columbia as well as the stronger Canadian dollar. Food manufacturers and wholesalers reported lower output, as meat production declined 3.1% after a sizable gain of 4.7% in October.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301 and 1302.

The November 2003 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001-XIE, $12/$118) is now available. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price. See *How to order products*.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for December 2003 will be released on February 27.

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), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

□

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

	June 2003[r]	July 2003[r]	August 2003[r]	September 2003[r]	October 2003[r]	November 2003[p]	November 2003	November 2002 to November 2003
	seasonally adjusted							
	month-to-month % change						$ level[1]	% change
All Industries	**0.0**	**0.5**	**-0.8**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**1,018,168**	**1.5**
Goods-producing industries	**-0.8**	**0.9**	**-0.7**	**1.9**	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**318,924**	**1.0**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.6	1.4	-1.0	1.2	0.2	-0.1	23,287	6.6
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1.2	0.7	-0.2	2.0	-0.2	-1.0	36,908	4.5
Utilities	-1.7	2.0	-0.7	-1.6	-1.0	2.6	25,678	-3.3
Construction	-0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	55,291	4.2
Manufacturing	-1.6	0.8	-1.2	2.8	-0.1	0.0	176,661	-1.0
Services-producing industries	**0.4**	**0.3**	**-0.8**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**700,649**	**1.7**
Wholesale trade	0.3	0.2	-3.5	4.9	1.1	-0.4	63,792	4.4
Retail trade	0.4	0.7	-0.1	-1.0	0.5	-0.5	56,197	2.1
Transportation and warehousing	0.1	-0.1	-1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	46,626	-0.1
Information and cultural industries	0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-1.1	-0.7	41,240	-1.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.6	0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.1	205,080	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	44,902	2.3
Administrative and waste management services	0.6	0.7	-0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	22,452	2.5
Education services	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4	0.9	45,639	0.1
Health care and social assistance	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	61,286	3.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.0	0.3	-3.9	2.7	0.9	-2.5	9,159	2.3
Accommodation and food services	0.5	0.7	1.0	-0.6	2.8	-0.1	23,065	-1.0
Other services (except public administration)	-0.3	0.4	-0.6	0.7	0.5	0.0	24,305	1.1
Public administration	0.1	0.0	-2.7	2.9	0.2	0.2	57,805	1.3
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.9	0.9	-0.9	2.2	-0.2	0.0	240,648	0.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-1.1	0.6	-1.3	2.2	0.1	0.0	72,826	-0.7
Durable manufacturing industries	-1.9	1.0	-1.2	3.3	-0.2	-0.1	103,743	-1.2
Business sector industries	-0.1	0.6	-0.7	1.2	0.2	-0.1	862,150	1.5
Non-business sector industries	0.3	0.0	-1.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	156,167	1.3
Information and communication technologies (ICT) industries	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	0.9	-0.6	0.2	56,466	0.9
Energy sector	1.0	0.6	-0.5	-0.8	-0.5	1.8	59,165	0.7

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

■

OTHER RELEASES

Crude oil and natural gas

November 2003 (preliminary)

Crude oil production totalled 12.1 million cubic metres in November, up 4.0% from a year earlier. Exports, which accounted for 69.4% of total production, grew 12.2% from November 2002.

Crude oil and natural gas

	November 2002	November 2003	November 2002 to November 2003
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	11 674.1	12 145.3	4.0
Exports	7 515.9	8 432.7	12.2
Imports[2]	4 069.7	4 696.4	15.4
Refinery receipts	8 586.0	8 654.3	0.8
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	14 448.2	13 733.7	-4.9
Exports	9 164.4	8 464.3	-7.6
Canadian domestic sales[4]	6 863.5	7 060.5	2.9
	Jan. to Nov. 2002	Jan. to Nov. 2003	Jan.-Nov. 2002 to Jan.-Nov. 2003
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	124 921.9	131 370.4	5.2
Exports	77 565.5	82 070.4	5.8
Imports[2]	46 606.1	48 108.6	3.2
Refinery receipts	95 147.2	96 330.4	1.2
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	156 834.5	151 201.1	-3.6
Exports	97 737.8	91 930.0	-5.9
Canadian domestic sales[4]	63 879.2	65 343.7	2.3

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.*

Year-to-date production of crude oil increased 5.2% from the same period of 2002, while crude oil exports rose 5.8%.

Marketable natural gas production totalled 13.7 billion cubic metres, down 4.9% from November 2002. Domestic sales were on the rise, increasing 2.9%, while exports declined 7.6%.

Year-to-date marketable production of natural gas decreased 3.6% from the same period of 2002. Canadian domestic sales rose 2.3% and exports of natural gas dropped 5.9%.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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

Steel primary forms — weekly data

Week ending January 24, 2004 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 24 totalled 291 608 metric tonnes, up 0.5% from 290 061 tonnes a week earlier but down 4.9% from 306 519 tonnes in the same week of 2003.

The year-to-date total as of January 24 was 1 015 815 tonnes, up 0.8% from 1 007 947 tonnes in the same period of 2003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

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; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Computer and Peripherals Price Indexes

November 2003 (preliminary)

Prices for commercial computers, as measured by the Computer and Peripherals Price Indexes, fell 3.3% from

October. Desktop prices declined 6.2%, while servers and portables fell 1.6% and 0.7%, respectively.

Consumer computers, representing computer brands and models normally purchased by consumers and small businesses (desktops and portables), decreased 1.0%, with desktops declining 0.4% and portables falling 1.5%.

In the case of computer peripherals, prices of printers and monitors were down 1.0% and 1.8%, respectively, from October.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0001 and 331-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; *infounit@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493; *fred.barzyk@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Federal government enterprises finance

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 2002

Estimates related to federal government enterprises finance for the year 2002 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 385-0011 to 385-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1730.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information, contact Joanne Rice (613-951-0767; *joanne.rice@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Guy Ladouceur (613-951-1847; *guy.ladouceur@statcan.ca*), Public Institutions Division. ■

Provincial and territorial government enterprises finance

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 2001

Estimates related to provincial and territorial government enterprises finance for the year 2001 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 385-0015 and 385-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1725.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information, contact Joanne Rice (613-951-0767; *joanne.rice@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denis Labelle (613-951-0700; *denis.labelle@statcan.ca*), Public institutions Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat: A Weekly Review, January 30, 2004
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE ($3/$100).

Infomat: A Weekly Review, January 30, 2004
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE ($4/$145).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, November 2003, Vol. 17, no. 11
Catalogue number 15-001-XIE ($12/$118).

VISTA on the Agri-food Industry and the Farm Community, 2001
Catalogue number 21-004-XIE
(free).

Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2003, Vol. 2, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-010-XIE
(free).

Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2003, Vol. 2, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-011-XIE
(free).

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2003, Vol. 2, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-012-XIE
(free).

Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2003, Vol. 2, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-013-XIE
(free).

Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2003, Vol. 2, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-014-XIE
(free).

Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2003, Vol. 2, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-015-XIE
(free).

Farm Financial Survey, 2002
Catalogue number 21F0008XIB
(free).

Exports by Commodity, November 2003, Vol. 60, no. 11
Catalogue number 65-004-XMB ($40/$387).

Exports by Commodity, November 2003, Vol. 60, no. 11
Catalogue number 65-004-XPB ($84/$828).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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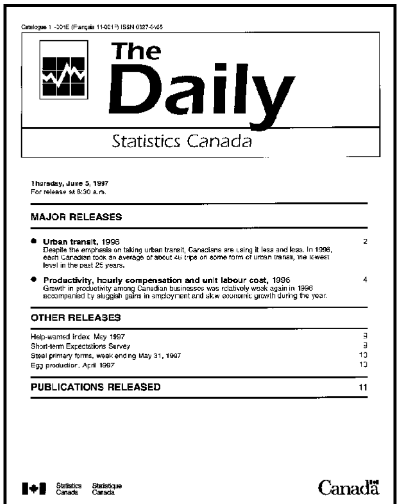

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

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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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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RELEASE DATES: FEBRUARY 2004

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
4	**Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries**	January 2004
5	**Building permits**	December 2003
5	**Grain stocks**	As of December 31, 2003
6	**Labour Force Survey**	January 2004
11	**New Housing Price Index**	December 2003
12	**New motor vehicle sales**	December 2003
13	**International merchandise trade**	December 2003
13	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	December 2003
18	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	December 2003
18	**Livestock statistics**	As of January 1, 2004
19	**Leading indicators**	January 2004
19	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	December 2003
20	**Consumer Price Index**	January 2004
23	**Trends in drug offences and the role of alcohol and drugs in crime**	1977–2002
23	**Information and communication technology use by Canadian businesses: Are small firms catching up?**	2000–2002
24	**Characteristics of international travellers**	Third quarter 2003
24	**Farm cash receipts**	Fourth quarter 2003
24	**Employment Insurance**	December 2003
25	**International travel account**	Fourth quarter 2003
25	**Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises**	Fourth quarter 2003
25	**Private and public investment in Canada**	Intentions 2004
26	**Balance of international payments**	Fourth quarter 2003
26	**Retail trade**	December 2003
26	**Wholesale trade**	December 2003
26	**Employment, earnings and hours**	December 2003
27	**Gross domestic product by industry**	December 2003
27	**National economic and financial accounts**	Fourth quarter 2003