



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 9, 2004

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

---

## MAJOR RELEASES

---

- **Labour Force Survey, December 2003**

In December, employment increased by an estimated 53,000, mostly in full-time. Job gains over the past four months total 219,000 (+1.4%), four times the increase of 52,000 (+0.3%) observed during the first eight months of the year. Almost all of the job gains in 2003 were in full-time work. In December, the unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 7.4%.

2
  - **National tourism indicators, third quarter 2003**

Tourism spending advanced 1.5% in the third quarter, after the outbreak of SARS contributed to a sharp drop in the second. Spending by international visitors was the main source of strength.

8
- 

## OTHER RELEASES

---

Ontario Child Health Study, 2000/01	11
Crude oil and natural gas, October 2003	11
Cement, November 2003	12
Electric power statistics, October 2003	12

---

## NEW PRODUCTS

---

<b>RELEASE DATES:</b> January 12 to 16	15
--	----

---



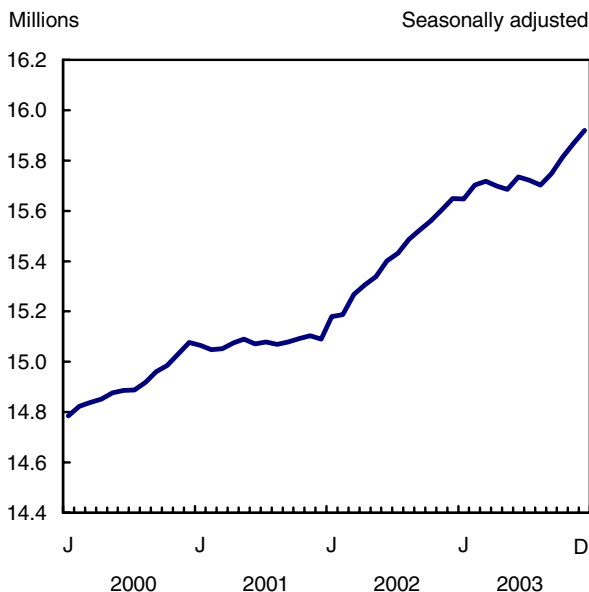
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Survey

December 2003

In December, employment increased by an estimated 53,000, mostly in full-time. Job gains over the past four months total 219,000 (+1.4%), four times the increase of 52,000 (+0.3%) observed during the first eight months of the year. Almost all of the job gains in 2003 were in full-time work. In December, the unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 7.4%.

#### Employment



The proportion of the working-age population holding a job (employment rate), rose to an all-time high of 62.7% in December. Similarly, the labour force participation rate reached a record level, rising to 67.7%.

#### Manufacturing weakness slows overall job growth in 2003

Over 2003, employment grew by only 1.7% (+271,000), down from the 3.7% (+560,000) growth rate observed in 2002. The slowdown in employment growth in 2003 is attributable to job losses in the manufacturing sector. Since November 2002, the number of manufacturing jobs has declined by 82,000 (-3.5%). Almost all of the decline in manufacturing occurred

#### Note to readers

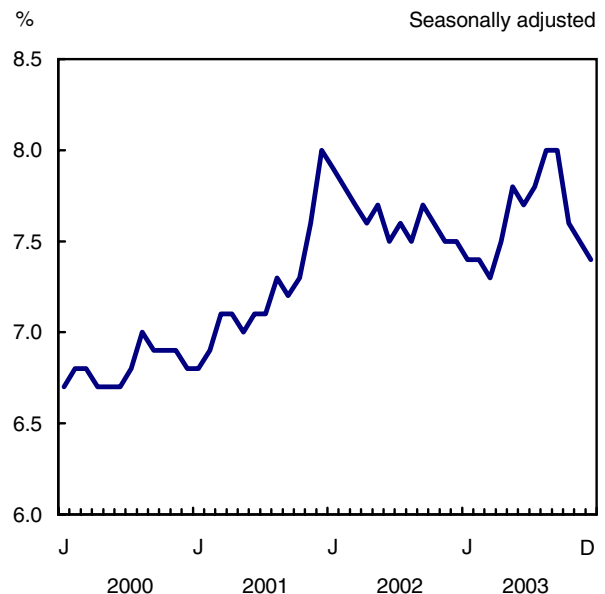
Annual average estimates for 2003 are now available on CANSIM (tables 282-0001 to 282-0042 and 282-0047 to 282-0095).

in Quebec and Ontario. The industries hardest hit were computer and electronic products and electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing.

#### Employment gains for adult women

For a fourth straight month, the number of jobs increased for both adult women and adult men. In December, employment increased by 33,000 among adult women, bringing gains over the year to 145,000 (+2.4%). Their unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points in December to 6.0%. The employment rate (57.5%) and the participation rate (61.2%) of adult women both reached record levels in December.

#### Unemployment rate



In December, employment among adult men grew by 20,000. Their unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 6.1%, the result of a large decrease in the number of adult men looking for work. With gains at the

beginning and at the end of the year, employment among adult men increased by 112,000 (+1.6%) over 2003.

In contrast to the year before, labour market conditions remained weak for youths throughout 2003. Youth employment was little changed in December and finished the year up only 0.6%, well below the growth rate of 4.6% in 2002. As more youths were looking for work, their unemployment rate jumped 0.7 percentage points in December to 14.0%.

#### **Upward trend continues in health care and social assistance and in construction**

In December, employment rose in health care and social assistance (+28,000), management of companies and administrative and other support services (+25,000), transportation and warehousing (+13,000) and agriculture (+8,000).

During 2003, four sectors were the main engines of employment growth. Health care and social assistance posted the largest increase, adding 77,000 jobs (+4.7%) since the start of the year. Employment in this sector has been rising since the summer of 2001.

Over the past two years, low interest rates and a robust housing market continued to fuel strong employment growth in construction. Despite little change in December, the number of construction jobs is up 45,000 (+5.0%) over the year. The finance, insurance, real estate and leasing sector also gained from the real estate boom, adding 53,000 jobs (+5.9%) since the start of 2003.

After little change in 2002, employment in public administration grew in the first eight months of 2003. This sector now has 47,000 more jobs (+6.0%) than a year ago.

Following strong growth in 2002, employment in the professional, scientific and technical services sector remained flat for much of 2003. The sector ended the year on a negative note, with a decrease of 15,000 jobs in December. This decline brings losses for the year to 36,000 (-3.5%), mainly in computer systems design and legal services.

#### **Job gains continue in both private and public sectors**

In December, the private sector increased by 40,000 employees, bringing gains since the start of the year to 106,000 (+1.0%). The public sector added 18,000 employees in December, bringing year-over-year gains to 107,000 (+3.6%).

As a result of strength of the construction sector, the number of self-employed workers grew by 58,000 (+2.5%) in 2003, with most of the increase in the first eight months of the year.

#### **Employment grows in a number of provinces**

Seven provinces posted employment gains in December, with the largest increase in Ontario. After two months of little change, Ontario added 35,000 jobs in December, nearly two-thirds of them full-time. The bulk of the increase was in management of companies and administrative and other support services and in accommodation and food services. The province's unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 6.7%.

Following strong growth in the second half of 2002, employment in Ontario continued to grow in the first quarter of 2003, but paused from April to August. In recent months, employment in the province has rebounded, ending the year up 120,000 (+1.9%). Major job losses in manufacturing and in professional, scientific and technical services slowed employment growth in 2003. However, other industries more than offset these decreases. The largest job gains in 2003 occurred in health care and social assistance and in management of companies and administrative and other support services.

In December, employment increased by 24,000 in British Columbia, all in full-time. The increases in recent months account for more than two-thirds of the 77,000 job gains observed since the start of 2003. Job growth in December was spread over several industries, including health care and social assistance, construction, and management, administrative and other support services. The unemployment rate fell 0.8 percentage points to 6.8%, a rate not seen since May 2001.

After a slow start, employment in Alberta resumed its upward trend and ended 2003 on a positive note, with an increase of 11,000 jobs in December. This leaves the province with 44,000 more jobs (+2.6%) since the start of the year. In December, the largest employment gains occurred in health care and social assistance and in agriculture. The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 4.9%. In December, the proportion of Alberta's working-age population holding a job reached 70.2%, the first time the employment rate has exceeded 70%.

Nova Scotia added 4,000 jobs in December, bringing growth since the start of the year to 7,000 (+1.7%). This is slightly higher than the gain registered in 2002. December's gains were spread across a number of industries, with the largest occurring in retail and wholesale trade, health care and social assistance, and construction. The December unemployment rate fell 1.1 percentage points to 9.0%.

Driven by an increase in full-time work, employment rose by 3,000 in Manitoba in December. Growth was concentrated in transportation and warehousing

and in manufacturing. The unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 5.0%. Despite job growth in the last quarter, the employment level was little changed (-0.3%) from a year ago.

Following strong growth in 2002, employment in Saskatchewan declined slightly during the first nine months of 2003, before regaining some strength in the last quarter of the year. In December, 3,000 jobs were added, all of them full-time. Despite this increase, employment is down slightly (-0.7%) from a year ago. The unemployment rate remained unchanged in December at 5.7%, the result of an increase in labour force participation.

In December, the number of jobs in Prince Edward Island edged up by an estimated 800, with a drop in part-time work partly offsetting a rise in full-time employment. As a result, the unemployment rate fell 1.0 percentage points to 10.1%. Employment was little changed for most of 2003, with the exception of a sharp increase in June. Employment in the province finished the year up 2,300 (+3.4%).

As a result of a large drop in manufacturing jobs, employment in Quebec fell by 27,000 in December, all in full-time. This decline partly offset the 80,000 job gains during the previous two months. December's unemployment rate was 9.4%, up 0.3 percentage points from November. Employment in the province changed little during the first nine months of the year, finishing the year up by only 0.7% (+27,000), a much lower growth rate than in 2002. Manufacturing losses were responsible for the weak growth in overall employment in 2003. Since its most recent peak in November 2002, this sector has lost 44,000 jobs. However, manufacturing declines were more than offset by employment gains in health care and social assistance, finance, insurance, real estate and leasing, and construction.

Following two consecutive monthly declines, employment was little changed in Newfoundland and Labrador in December. A number of small increases during the year left the province with 2,000 more jobs (+1.0%) than at the end of 2002, with most of the increase in the natural resources and manufacturing sectors.

After rising in November, employment was little changed in December in New Brunswick. Employment in the province fluctuated throughout the year, leaving the number of jobs 4,000 lower (-1.1%) than a year ago. This situation contrasts with strong job growth in 2002.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042 and 282-0047 to 282-0095.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.**

Available at 7:00 a.m. on our website. From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Labour Force Survey*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information*, is available today for the week ending December 13 (71-001-XIE, \$9/\$84). See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also available in the *Canadian statistics* module of our website.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, February 6.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750) or Stéphanie Langlois (613-951-3180), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	November 2003	December 2003	November to December 2003	November 2003	December 2003	November to December 2003
	seasonally adjusted					
	labour force			participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>17,157.0</b>	<b>17,187.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	258.7	262.8	1.6	58.9	59.8	0.9
Prince Edward Island	78.1	78.1	0.0	68.7	68.7	0.0
Nova Scotia	484.1	482.8	-0.3	63.6	63.4	-0.2
New Brunswick	388.2	384.2	-1.0	63.6	62.9	-0.7
Quebec	4,079.0	4,061.3	-0.4	66.8	66.4	-0.4
Ontario	6,705.9	6,736.3	0.5	68.1	68.3	0.2
Manitoba	599.5	600.8	0.2	68.8	68.9	0.1
Saskatchewan	514.9	517.8	0.6	68.1	68.5	0.4
Alberta	1,831.9	1,840.8	0.5	73.5	73.8	0.3
British Columbia	2,216.8	2,222.5	0.3	65.5	65.6	0.1
	employment			employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,867.4</b>	<b>15,920.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	213.6	215.6	0.9	48.6	49.1	0.5
Prince Edward Island	69.4	70.2	1.2	61.0	61.7	0.7
Nova Scotia	435.4	439.5	0.9	57.2	57.7	0.5
New Brunswick	348.4	346.1	-0.7	57.1	56.7	-0.4
Quebec	3,708.3	3,681.4	-0.7	60.7	60.2	-0.5
Ontario	6,250.4	6,285.8	0.6	63.5	63.8	0.3
Manitoba	567.4	570.5	0.5	65.1	65.4	0.3
Saskatchewan	485.6	488.5	0.6	64.2	64.6	0.4
Alberta	1,740.9	1,751.5	0.6	69.9	70.2	0.3
British Columbia	2,047.9	2,071.5	1.2	60.5	61.2	0.7
	unemployment			unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,289.6</b>	<b>1,266.8</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	45.1	47.2	4.7	17.4	18.0	0.6
Prince Edward Island	8.7	7.9	-9.2	11.1	10.1	-1.0
Nova Scotia	48.7	43.3	-11.1	10.1	9.0	-1.1
New Brunswick	39.7	38.1	-4.0	10.2	9.9	-0.3
Quebec	370.6	379.9	2.5	9.1	9.4	0.3
Ontario	455.5	450.5	-1.1	6.8	6.7	-0.1
Manitoba	32.1	30.3	-5.6	5.4	5.0	-0.4
Saskatchewan	29.3	29.3	0.0	5.7	5.7	0.0
Alberta	91.0	89.3	-1.9	5.0	4.9	-0.1
British Columbia	168.9	151.0	-10.6	7.6	6.8	-0.8

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

# Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	December 2002	December 2003	December 2002 to December 2003	December 2002	December 2003	December 2002 to December 2003
unadjusted						
	labour force			participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,744.1</b>	<b>17,021.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	253.6	254.4	0.3	57.8	57.9	0.1
Prince Edward Island	73.7	75.5	2.4	65.5	66.4	0.9
Nova Scotia	472.4	477.9	1.2	62.3	62.7	0.4
New Brunswick	380.7	374.8	-1.5	62.6	61.4	-1.2
Quebec	3,942.0	4,011.8	1.8	65.1	65.6	0.5
Ontario	6,579.0	6,683.9	1.6	67.8	67.8	0.0
Manitoba	596.6	597.5	0.2	69.0	68.5	-0.5
Saskatchewan	511.3	509.5	-0.4	67.5	67.4	-0.1
Alberta	1,782.7	1,830.4	2.7	72.9	73.4	0.5
British Columbia	2,151.9	2,205.8	2.5	64.4	65.1	0.7
	employment			employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,548.8</b>	<b>15,834.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	208.1	208.9	0.4	47.4	47.5	0.1
Prince Edward Island	64.0	66.4	3.8	56.9	58.4	1.5
Nova Scotia	431.6	438.6	1.6	57.0	57.6	0.6
New Brunswick	341.9	338.7	-0.9	56.2	55.5	-0.7
Quebec	3,618.7	3,642.4	0.7	59.8	59.6	-0.2
Ontario	6,153.7	6,278.2	2.0	63.4	63.7	0.3
Manitoba	569.0	568.6	-0.1	65.8	65.2	-0.6
Saskatchewan	484.2	482.5	-0.4	63.9	63.8	-0.1
Alberta	1,700.6	1,747.6	2.8	69.6	70.1	0.5
British Columbia	1,977.0	2,062.0	4.3	59.1	60.9	1.8
	unemployment			unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,195.2</b>	<b>1,187.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	45.5	45.4	-0.2	17.9	17.8	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	9.7	9.0	-7.2	13.2	11.9	-1.3
Nova Scotia	40.8	39.3	-3.7	8.6	8.2	-0.4
New Brunswick	38.8	36.1	-7.0	10.2	9.6	-0.6
Quebec	323.3	369.4	14.3	8.2	9.2	1.0
Ontario	425.3	405.7	-4.6	6.5	6.1	-0.4
Manitoba	27.6	28.9	4.7	4.6	4.8	0.2
Saskatchewan	27.1	27.0	-0.4	5.3	5.3	0.0
Alberta	82.1	82.8	0.9	4.6	4.5	-0.1
British Columbia	174.9	143.8	-17.8	8.1	6.5	-1.6

**Note:** Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

## Employment by industry (based on NAICS) and class of worker for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	November 2003	December 2003	November to December 2003	December 2002 to December 2003	November to December 2003	December 2002 to December 2003
seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
<b>All industries</b>	<b>15,867.4</b>	<b>15,920.5</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>270.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,999.9</b>	<b>4,014.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Agriculture	338.0	346.2	8.2	-9.0	2.4	-2.5
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	292.9	296.1	3.2	25.8	1.1	9.5
Utilities	133.8	130.7	-3.1	-0.4	-2.3	-0.3
Construction	946.1	956.5	10.4	45.2	1.1	5.0
Manufacturing	2,289.0	2,284.9	-4.1	-57.3	-0.2	-2.4
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>11,867.5</b>	<b>11,906.1</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>266.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Trade	2,491.9	2,477.8	-14.1	31.3	-0.6	1.3
Transportation and warehousing	769.3	782.2	12.9	16.4	1.7	2.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	950.7	956.8	6.1	53.2	0.6	5.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	999.8	984.8	-15.0	-36.0	-1.5	-3.5
Management, administrative and other support	612.2	637.6	25.4	25.3	4.1	4.1
Educational services	1,052.7	1,061.1	8.4	10.9	0.8	1.0
Health care and social assistance	1,703.6	1,732.0	28.4	77.2	1.7	4.7
Information, culture and recreation	721.9	716.7	-5.2	23.2	-0.7	3.3
Accommodation and food services	1,031.9	1,029.7	-2.2	13.5	-0.2	1.3
Other services	697.9	699.5	1.6	4.4	0.2	0.6
Public administration	835.6	827.9	-7.7	46.9	-0.9	6.0
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Public sector employees	3,041.8	3,060.0	18.2	106.6	0.6	3.6
Private sector	12,825.6	12,860.5	34.9	164.2	0.3	1.3
Private employees	10,383.3	10,423.6	40.3	105.8	0.4	1.0
Self-employed	2,442.3	2,436.9	-5.4	58.4	-0.2	2.5

**Note:** Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

## Employment by type of work, age and sex, seasonally adjusted

	December 2003	November to December 2003	December 2002 to December 2003	December 2003	November to December 2003	December 2002 to December 2003	December 2003	November to December 2003	December 2002 to December 2003
	seasonally adjusted								
	both sexes			men			women		
	'000								
Employment	15,920.5	53.1	270.8	8,457.8	-2.2	98.1	7,462.7	55.3	172.8
Full-time	12,917.3	45.5	243.9	7,525.0	6.8	87.9	5,392.3	38.7	156.0
Part-time	3,003.2	7.6	26.9	932.8	-9.0	10.2	2,070.4	16.6	16.7
15 to 24	2,418.8	0.6	14.3	1,210.8	-21.8	-13.6	1,208.0	22.4	27.9
25 and over	13,501.8	52.6	256.6	7,247.0	19.6	111.7	6,254.7	32.9	144.9
25 to 54	11,474.2	43.8	96.0	6,072.0	18.8	36.1	5,402.2	25.1	60.0
55 and over	2,027.6	8.7	160.6	1,175.1	0.9	75.7	852.5	7.8	84.9

**Note:** Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

## National tourism indicators

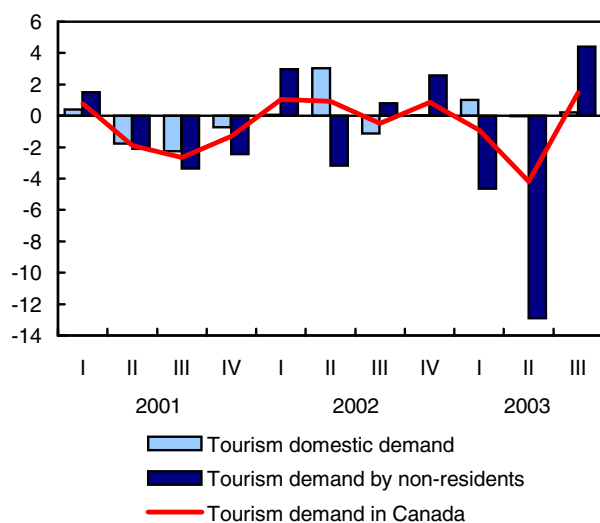
Third quarter 2003

Tourism spending advanced 1.5% in the third quarter, after the outbreak of SARS contributed to a sharp 4.2% drop in the second. Spending by international visitors was the main source of strength. Canadians' spending on tourism at home remained weak, as Canadians toured more abroad. Forest fires in British Columbia and the power outage in Ontario also restrained spending growth.

### Tourism rebounds with non-resident spending

% change from preceding quarter

Adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



### International visitors return

Spending by international visitors to Canada jumped 4.4% in the third quarter, after plummeting 13% in the second. The number of visitors increased 2.4%, as the fears related to SARS dissipated.

Non-resident spending in Canada was outpaced by Canadians' spending abroad, resulting in a further deterioration of Canada's international travel deficit. The deficit deteriorated to \$1,167 million, at current prices, compared with \$999 million in the second quarter.

#### Note to readers

Levels and shares of tourism spending are expressed in current dollars, adjusted for seasonal variations. Growth rates of tourism spending are expressed in real terms (that is, adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates.

A deficit indicates that Canadian travellers spend more abroad than international visitors spend in Canada. A stronger Canadian dollar tends to worsen the travel deficit by making it cheaper for Canadians to travel abroad and more expensive for non-residents to visit Canada.

### Canadians spend tourism dollar elsewhere

Domestic tourism spending remained weak despite a solid 1.4% increase in overall final domestic demand and a healthy 0.8% gain in personal disposable income.

After a flat showing in the second quarter, domestic tourism spending edged up 0.2% in the third. The weakness of Canadians' tourism spending at home reflected in part increased touring abroad. Trips to other countries rebounded 6.8%, after dropping 5.8% in the second quarter.

### Air transportation climbs back

Spending on passenger air transportation was up 3.3% in the third quarter, as both travel abroad by Canadians and international travel to Canada rebounded. Outlays for accommodation rose 2.2%, boosted mainly by spending by visitors to Canada. Vehicle fuel consumption was flat.

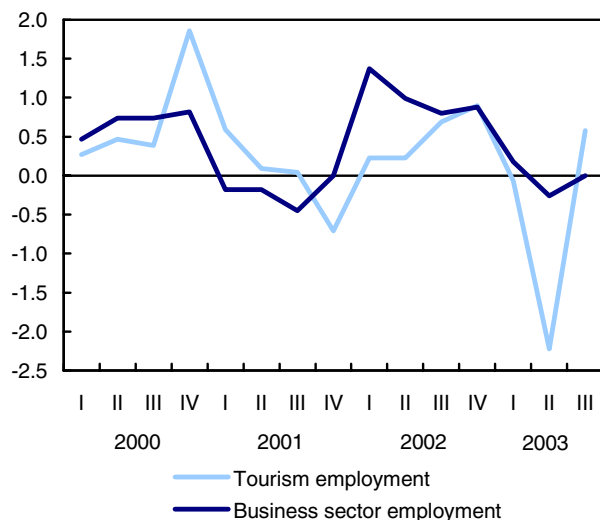
### Tourism outpaces business sector for jobs

Tourism outpaced the business sector for jobs in the third quarter. The number of tourism jobs advanced 0.6%, with gains widespread across tourism industries. The accommodation industry led with a 1.1% increase in jobs, after two quarters of decline.



### Tourism employment bounces back with spending

% change from preceding quarter  
Adjusted for seasonal variation



### Tourism GDP advances

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) grew 1.3% in the third quarter, following a sharp 4.1% drop in the

second. Tourism GDP outpaced economy-wide GDP (+0.3%), and tourism's share of the economy rose to 2.0%.

After dropping 10% in the second quarter, GDP for the passenger air transportation industry advanced 3.5%, to lead all tourism industries.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0010.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.**

The third quarter 2003 issue of *National tourism indicators* (13-009-XIB, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*. To order a paper copy of the publication (13-009-XPB, free), contact Client Services (613-951-3640; fax: 613-951-3618; [iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca](mailto:iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca)).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

## National tourism indicators at 1997 prices

	2001	2002	2001 to 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Second quarter to third quarter 2003
	\$ millions, 1997 prices		% change	\$ millions, 1997 prices (seasonally adjusted)			% change
<b>Total tourism expenditures</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	47,802	47,255	-1.1	11,781	11,287	11,452	1.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	16,239	15,825	-2.6	3,829	3,336	3,483	4.4
Tourism domestic demand	31,563	31,430	-0.4	7,952	7,951	7,969	0.2
<b>Transportation</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	18,626	18,177	-2.4	4,506	4,241	4,319	1.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,030	3,932	-2.4	934	783	835	6.6
Tourism domestic demand	14,596	14,245	-2.4	3,572	3,458	3,485	0.8
<b>Accommodation</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	6,776	6,927	2.2	1,723	1,581	1,617	2.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,759	3,922	4.3	965	839	872	3.9
Tourism domestic demand	3,016	3,005	-0.4	758	743	745	0.3
<b>Food and beverage services</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,531	7,539	0.1	1,874	1,845	1,870	1.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,779	2,621	-5.7	623	550	575	4.5
Tourism domestic demand	4,752	4,917	3.5	1,251	1,296	1,296	0.0
<b>Other tourism commodities</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,670	7,520	-2.0	1,894	1,895	1,905	0.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,273	2,151	-5.4	529	489	501	2.4
Tourism domestic demand	5,397	5,369	-0.5	1,365	1,406	1,404	-0.1
<b>Other commodities</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,200	7,093	-1.5	1,784	1,724	1,741	1.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,398	3,199	-5.9	778	675	701	3.8
Tourism domestic demand	3,802	3,893	2.4	1,006	1,049	1,040	-0.9

## National tourism indicators at current prices

	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Second quarter to third quarter 2003
	\$ millions current, seasonally adjusted					% change
<b>Total tourism expenditures</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	13,053	13,163	13,093	12,350	12,825	3.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,409	4,521	4,295	3,753	3,875	3.3
Tourism domestic demand	8,644	8,642	8,799	8,598	8,950	4.1
<b>Transportation</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,052	5,146	5,127	4,680	5,109	9.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,166	1,215	1,140	1,003	1,052	4.8
Tourism domestic demand	3,886	3,931	3,987	3,676	4,058	10.4
<b>Accommodation</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,858	1,866	1,826	1,600	1,567	-2.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,058	1,079	1,023	848	845	-0.4
Tourism domestic demand	800	787	803	751	722	-3.9
<b>Food and beverage services</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,171	2,174	2,149	2,130	2,168	1.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	749	760	715	634	666	5.0
Tourism domestic demand	1,422	1,414	1,435	1,496	1,502	0.4
<b>Other tourism commodities</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,109	2,104	2,115	2,127	2,151	1.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	608	622	605	563	583	3.5
Tourism domestic demand	1,501	1,483	1,509	1,564	1,568	0.3
<b>Other commodities</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,863	1,873	1,877	1,814	1,829	0.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	827	847	812	704	729	3.6
Tourism domestic demand	1,036	1,027	1,065	1,110	1,100	-0.9

## OTHER RELEASES

### Ontario Child Health Study

2000/01

Data from the third round of the Ontario Child Health Study are now available. This study gathered information as a follow-up to an earlier study of a sample of children living in Ontario in 1983.

Children in the original sample were aged 4 to 16. These same children, now young adults aged 21 to 33, were located and interviewed in 2000/01. The objective of the follow-up study was to collect information about the transition of these children into adulthood. In addition, it relates those experiences to their physical and emotional health when they were growing up.

The study was conducted by Statistics Canada on behalf of McMaster University. Researchers from McMaster will be analysing the data as part of a program funded by the Canadian Institute for Health Research. Reports from this program will begin to appear in late spring 2004.

#### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3824.

For information related to the analysis of the data from this study, contact Yvonne Racine (905-521-2100 ext. 74345; fax: 905-521-4970; [raciney@mcmaster.ca](mailto:raciney@mcmaster.ca)), McMaster University.

For more information on related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; [ssd@statcan.ca](mailto:ssd@statcan.ca)), Special Surveys Division. ■

### Crude oil and natural gas

October 2003 (preliminary)

Crude oil production totalled 12 485 300 cubic metres in October, up 3.8% from October 2002. Exports, which accounted for 65.1% of total production, grew 4.5% from October 2002.

Year-to-date production of crude oil increased 5.5% from the same period of 2002, while crude oil exports were also on the rise, increasing 5.0%.

Marketable natural gas production totalled 13.2 billion cubic metres, down 9.3% from October 2002. Domestic sales declined 4.9% and exports fell 6.8%.

Year-to-date marketable production of natural gas decreased 3.0% from the same period of 2002. Canadian domestic sales rose 2.1% and exports dropped 4.9%.

### Crude oil and natural gas

	October 2002	October 2003	October 2002 to October 2003
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	12 030.5	12 485.3	3.8
Exports	7 778.8	8 128.8	4.5
Imports <sup>2</sup>	4 704.0	4 562.0	-3.0
Refinery receipts	9 004.5	9 001.2	0.0
	millions of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	14 540.7	13 184.6	-9.3
Exports	9 170.5	8 548.3	-6.8
Canadian domestic sales <sup>4</sup>	5 674.9	5 396.9	-4.9
	Jan. to Oct. 2002	Jan. to Oct. 2003	Jan.-Oct. 2002 to Jan.-Oct. 2003
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	113 247.8	119 439.2	5.5
Exports	70 049.6	73 546.6	5.0
Imports <sup>2</sup>	42 536.4	43 370.5	2.0
Refinery receipts	86 561.2	87 496.2	1.1
	millions of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	142 386.3	138 123.0	-3.0
Exports	88 573.4	84 213.3	-4.9
Canadian domestic sales <sup>4</sup>	57 015.7	58 209.1	2.1

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes direct sales.

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

---

## **Cement**

November 2003

Data on cement are now available for November.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.**

The November 2003 issue of *Cement*, Vol. 55, no. 11 (44-001-XIB, \$6/\$51) 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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## **Electric power statistics**

October 2003

Data on electric power are now available for October.

**Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.**

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

---

## NEW PRODUCTS

---

**Infomat: A Weekly Review**, January 9, 2004  
**Catalogue number 11-002-XIE** (\$3/\$100).

**Infomat: A Weekly Review**, January 9, 2004  
**Catalogue number 11-002-XPE** (\$4/\$145).

**National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates**,  
Third quarter 2003  
**Catalogue number 13-009-XIB**  
(free).

**National Tourism Indicators, Quarterly Estimates**,  
Third quarter 2003  
**Catalogue number 13-009-XPB**  
(free).

**Income and Expenditure Accounts technical Series:**  
**National Income and Expenditure Accounts:**  
**Revised Estimates for the Period from 1990 to 1993**,  
no. 29  
**Catalogue number 13-604-MIB1994029**  
(free).

**Cement**, November 2003, Vol. 55, no. 11  
**Catalogue number 44-001-XIB** (\$6/\$51).

**Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics**,  
October 2003, Vol. 35, no. 10  
**Catalogue number 63-011-XIE** (\$7/\$59).

**Labour Force Information**, Week ending  
December 13, 2003  
**Catalogue number 71-001-XIE** (\$9/\$84).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

---

### How to order products

---

**Order products by phone:**

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

**1-800-267-6677**

From other countries call:

**1-613-951-7277**

To fax your order:

**1-877-287-4369**

Address changes or account inquiries:




**1-800-700-1033**

**To order a product by mail write:** Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

**To order by Internet:** write to [infostats@statcan.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.ca) or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

**Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.**

Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE/001-0007-0-001	
 <b>The Daily</b>	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
• <b>Urban transit, 1996</b> Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• <b>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996</b> Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
<b>OTHER RELEASES</b>	
Help-wanted index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, steel ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production, Apr. 1997	13
<b>PUBLICATIONS RELEASED</b>	<b>11</b>
 	

## Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to [listproc@statcan.ca](mailto:listproc@statcan.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2003. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001-XIE, along with date and page references.

*The Daily*, January 9, 2004

---

**RELEASE DATES: JANUARY 12 TO 16**

---

(Release dates are subject to change.)

<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
12	<b>Building permits</b>	November 2003
12	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	November 2003
14	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	November 2003
15	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	November 2003
15	<b>Investment in non-residential construction</b>	Fourth quarter 2003