



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 27, 2004

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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### MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Human activity and the environment, 2004**

Canada produced 45% more energy than it consumed in 2002, even though the nation's energy consumption per capita reached a record high, according to a report in the 2004 edition of *Human Activity and the Environment*, the annual compendium of information on how Canadians interact with their environment.

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- **Adult correctional services, 2002/03**

For the second year in a row, the number of offenders serving conditional sentences in the community on an average day surpassed the number of adults serving a sentence in a provincial or territorial jail.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Human activity and the environment 2004

Canada produced 45% more energy than it consumed in 2002, even though the nation's energy consumption per capita reached a record high, according to a report in the 2004 edition of *Human Activity and the Environment*, the annual compendium of information on how Canadians interact with their environment.

The report, titled "Energy in Canada," shows that Canada moved into the position of a net producer from net consumer some 37 years ago. Since then, it has become a significant exporter of energy, primarily to the United States.

In 2001 alone, Canada exported energy products worth \$55.1 billion, which represented 14% of all exports. Exports accounted for just under two-thirds of Canada's annual oil production and just over one-half of the country's natural gas output.

On a per capita basis, each Canadian consumed just over 353 gigajoules of energy in 2002, compared with only about 222 in 1967. A 30-litre gasoline fill-up contains about one gigajoule of energy.

Except for brief periods during the recessions of 1982 and 1991, total consumption of primary energy has been on the rise since 1958. Energy consumption per capita has followed a similar trend.

The report shows that Canadians live in a country with an abundance of energy resources. This natural capital has been an essential foundation for our economic growth, enabling us to meet our own energy needs and at the same time to become one of the world's leading exporters of energy. The state of these resources will affect the nation's future economic prospects.

In a worldwide ranking of energy producers, Canada claims top spot in the production of hydroelectricity, and ranks among the top 10 nations for all energy sources, except coal. Only the United States and Russia are in the top 10 in all energy categories.

#### Wind energy fastest growing renewable energy source

As the population and economy continue to grow, so does Canada's demand for energy. While hydroelectricity is the biggest renewable energy source, wind energy is the fastest growing.

Canada's installed wind energy capacity amounted to 327 megawatts in 2003, an increase of more than 300 megawatts since 1993. Natural

Resources Canada estimates that Canada has about 30,000 megawatts of developable wind resources.

In contrast, Canada's installed hydroelectric generating capacity was 69,206 megawatts in 2002. Quebec generates almost half of the hydroelectricity produced in Canada.

During the past five years, the average annual growth rate in wind energy capacity has been over 27%. In 2003 alone, a record 86 megawatts of wind power were installed in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island.

Although the cost of wind energy has dropped from 20 cents per kilowatt hour in 1983 to the current price ranging from 5 to 10 cents, traditional sources of energy are still cheaper.

Other renewable energy sources are being used in Canada to produce electricity and other fuels. More than 200 million litres of ethanol per year are now produced in Canada. As well, the amount of gas captured at Canadian landfill sites increased 17% between 1997 and 2001.

#### Greenhouse gas emissions on the rise

The report also describes some of the negative aspects of Canada's current patterns of energy use.

For example, between 1990 and 2001, greenhouse gas emissions rose more than 18%, with energy-related emissions responsible for virtually all of this increase. The largest contributors to this increase were electricity and heat generation, vehicles and the fossil fuel production industries.

In 2001, electricity and heat generation and the fossil fuel production industries combined, accounted for just over one-quarter of Canada's greenhouse gas emissions.

Energy production and consumption can release air contaminants such as particulate matter, nitrogen oxide and sulphur dioxide. During the 1990s, most sulphur dioxide emissions in Canada were generated by industrial fuel combustion and electric power generation.

#### Promoting efficiency in energy use

Total end-use energy consumption in Canada rose 18% between 1990 and 2002. However, without improvements in energy efficiency, total consumption would have been 13% higher.

During this period, residential energy consumption rose 9%, as the number and size of homes increased

and Canadians used more and more home appliances and electrical devices.

Gains in household energy efficiency have come from improvements in the insulation, heating and cooling of homes, as well as improvements in efficiencies of major appliances.

Businesses are major users of energy and they also play a key role in energy conservation.

In 2002, 4 out of every 10 businesses responding to the Survey of Environmental Protection Expenditures reported using at least one form of energy conservation, such as waste-to-energy systems, cogeneration, and fuel substitution.

The five industries that spent the most on environmental protection in 2002 invested \$4.3 billion, which accounted for about 60% of the total spent by all industries.

Spending on research and development related to energy declined from \$1.3 billion in 1983 to about \$900 million in 2001.

The majority (70%) of spending on research and development was incurred by industry, while the federal and provincial governments contributed the remainder.

### **Other environmental highlights**

In addition to the article on energy, this report also provides a comprehensive set of data describing how Canadians interact with the environment. It includes data on a variety of topics such as climate, natural resources, ecosystems, and environmental practices.

According to other data presented in this report: Canada's land area totals nearly 10 million square kilometres with close to 30% covered by evergreen, deciduous or mixed forests and 16% covered by snow, ice and water bodies. Two-thirds of barren or sparsely vegetated land is located in Arctic ecozones.

In 2001, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin had the highest population density in Canada, with 30.4 persons per square kilometre.

In 2002, Canadians disposed of 790 kilograms of waste per person and diverted 211 kilograms of waste per person from waste disposal sites. The rate of diversion increased from 20% in 2000 to 21% in 2002.

Revenues from environment-related activities reached \$14.6 billion in 2000. As in previous years, businesses in Ontario and Quebec reported the highest environmental revenues in 2000, those in Ontario an estimated \$6.3 billion and those in Quebec, \$3.2 billion.

*Human Activity and the Environment: Annual Statistics 2004* (16-201-XIE, \$26; 16-201-XPE, \$46, including CD-ROM) 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 Murray Cameron (613-951-3740, [murray.cameron@statcan.ca](mailto:murray.cameron@statcan.ca)) or the information officer (613-951-0297; fax: 613-951-0634; [environ@statcan.ca](mailto:environ@statcan.ca)), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. ■

## Adult correctional services

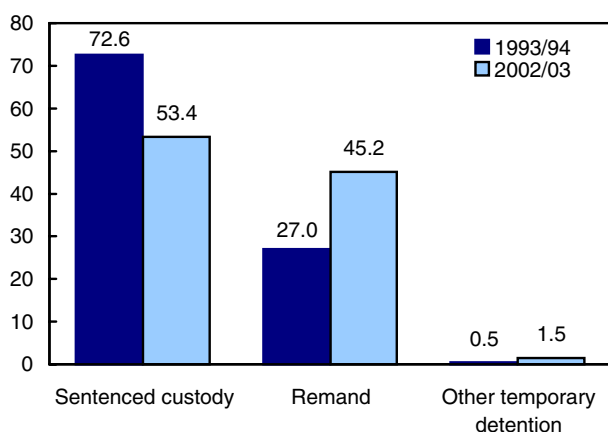
2002/03

For the second year in a row, the number of offenders serving conditional sentences in the community on an average day surpassed the number of adults serving a sentence in a provincial or territorial jail.

On an average day in the fiscal year 2002/03, just under 12,900 adults were serving a conditional sentence in Canada, 8% higher than in the previous year. This was nearly double the level in 1997/98, the first full year that data were available on this form of sentencing.

In contrast, the total number of sentenced offenders in either a provincial or territorial jail fell from 10,900 to 10,600, a 3% year-over-year decline. This level fell in every province and territory between 1993/94 and 2002/03.

### Composition of provincial/territorial custodial population, 1993/94 and 2002/03



**Note:** Due to missing data for some years, data from New Brunswick, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded from all data, and British Columbia has been excluded from other temporary detention counts.

The drop in custody counts was due partly to the introduction of conditional sentences in 1996. They gave judges the option of allowing eligible provincial and territorial adult offenders, sentenced to a jail term of less than two years, to serve their sentence in the community under certain conditions.

At the same time, the number of adults held on remand, that is, court-ordered detention while awaiting a court appearance, has been rising steadily since the mid-1980s. Their share of the custodial population has also increased.

### Note to readers

This release is based on the annual Juristat: Adult Correctional Services in Canada, which provides data on the characteristics of the adult correctional population and the delivery of correctional services.

Two basic indicators describe the use of correctional services: the average count of offenders imprisoned or serving a sentence in the community at a given point in time, and the number of annual admissions to correctional facilities or to community supervision programs.

Counts of inmates in custody or serving a sentence in the community provide a snapshot of the correctional population on any given day and are then used to calculate an annual average count. Average counts are useful operational measures for correctional managers and are reliable indicators of the utilization of bed space in institutions.

Data on admissions are collected when an individual enters an institution or community supervision program. While admission data describe and measure the changing case flow of correctional agencies over time, they do not indicate the number of unique individuals since the same person can be included several times in annual admission totals.

On an average day in 2002/03, 8,700 people were on remand in the provinces or territories, 9% higher than in the previous year and 70% higher than in 1993/94.

In 2002/03, these people on remand accounted for 45% of the total provincial/territorial custodial population, up from 42% in the previous year and 27% in 1993/94.

### One-fifth of individuals in correctional system in custody

Overall, on an average day in 2002/03, more than 156,000 adults were under the supervision of correctional services agencies, virtually unchanged from the previous year.

Of this total, 32,500 or 21% were in federal or provincial/territorial custody and 124,000 or 79% were being supervised in the community.

Of those supervised in the community, 103,000 were on probation, 12,900 were serving a conditional sentence and just over 8,000 were on some form of community release such as parole.

The population of 32,500 adults in custody was virtually unchanged from a year earlier, but it was down 1% from the level in 1993/94.

Canada's adult incarceration rate, including federal, provincial and territorial inmates, has generally been falling since it peaked in 1994/95. On an average day in 2002/03, Canada had 134 adults in custody for every 100,000 adults in the population.

Canada's total incarceration rate—including both adults and young people—has been declining since the

early 1990s in conjunction with the decreasing crime rate. In comparison, rates in the United States and England and Wales have been rising. In Canada, the bulk of the decrease in incarceration rates occurred after conditional sentencing was implemented.

### Average daily count of offenders in the correctional system 2002/03

	Number	%
<b>Custody</b>		
Prov./terr. sentenced custody	10,583	7
Remand	8,730	6
Other temporary detention	361	0 <sup>s</sup>
Federal custody	12,838	8
<b>Community supervision</b>		
Probation	103,073	66
Conditional sentences	12,887	8
Provincial parole	1,014	1
Community releases <sup>1</sup>	7,026	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>156,512</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

<sup>s</sup> Value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded.

1. Includes federal full parole, day parole and statutory release only.

### Admissions to custody: Remands comprise largest proportion

Total admissions have been climbing steadily since 1998/99, with the bulk of the increase to provincial or territorial custody.

In 2002/03, there were almost 369,000 admissions to correctional services in Canada. The majority (70%) were to some form of custody, while the remaining 30% were to community supervision.

### Admissions to correctional services 2002/03

	Number	%
<b>Custody</b>		
Prov./terr. sentenced custody	83,885	23
Remand	130,021	35
Other temporary detention	35,308	10
Federal custody	7,659	2
<b>Community supervision</b>		
Probation	83,250	23
Conditional sentences	19,204	5
Provincial parole	2,024	1
Community releases <sup>1</sup>	7,428	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>368,779</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

1. Includes federal full parole, day parole and statutory release only.

Of the 257,000 admissions to custody, just over one-half, or 130,000, were to remand, which was 3%

higher than in the previous year. Admissions to provincial and territorial sentenced custody remained relatively stable for the second consecutive year.

Of the 112,000 admissions to community supervision, probation accounted for 74%, conditional sentences 17%, federal statutory release 5%, and provincial and federal parole, 2% each.

The use of parole has been declining. Releases to federal day parole declined 6% from 2001/02, while releases to federal full parole fell 11%.

However, the number of offenders freed on statutory release rose 5%. Statutory release refers to a conditional release subject to supervision after the offender has served two-thirds of the custodial sentence.

Increasing numbers of offenders released on statutory release is partially related to fewer applications to day parole and/or full parole.

### Women account for one-in-ten admissions to provincial and territorial institutions

Far fewer women come into conflict with the law.

In 2002/03, just over 8,000 women were sentenced to custody in a provincial or territorial jail, that is, for a term of less than two years. This represented only 10% of total admissions.

Women accounted for only 212, or 5%, of admissions to sentenced custody in federal prisons, that is, two years or more.

### Aboriginal over-representation in provincial/territorial custody continues to rise

In 2002/03, Aboriginal people accounted for 21% of admissions to sentenced provincial or territorial custody, up from a low of 15% in 1997/98. In contrast, they represented only 3% of the total Canadian population in 2001.

Aboriginal people also accounted for 18% of federal custody admissions, 14% of probation intakes and 17% of conditional sentence admissions.

### Correctional service operational expenditures

Spending on correctional services totalled \$2.7 billion in 2002/03. Taking inflation into account, total spending was up 2% from the previous year.

About 53% of expenditures were incurred in the federal system and 47% in provincial and territorial systems. In the federal system, an inmate cost Canadians an average of \$234.65 per day in 2002/03.

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In comparison, an average \$140.97 was spent at the provincial/territorial level per inmate.

Overall, custodial services accounted for just over \$1.9 billion or 72% of total expenditures. Spending on community supervision services represented 13% of the total.

Since the introduction of conditional sentencing, the cost of delivering community corrections in the provinces and territories has been increasing. This is, in part, due to factors such as the rise in the community corrections caseload as well as the increased supervision requirements of offenders on conditional sentences.

*Juristat: Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 2002/03*, Vol. 24, no. 10 (85-002-XIE, \$9/\$75;

85-002-XPE, \$11/\$100) and the Internet publication, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, Data Tables, 2002/03* (85-211-XIE, \$30) are now available. See *How to order products*.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 251-0001 to 251-0007.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3306.**

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, please contact Information and Client Services (1 800 387-2231; 613-951-9023; fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### **Payroll employment, earnings and hours**

August 2004 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees were virtually unchanged from July to August, leaving the gain from August 2003 at 1.8%. Industries showing the largest August-to-August gains were mining, oil and gas (+6.2%), health care and social assistance (+4.9%), and manufacturing (+3.3%).

A substantial earnings decline was observed in arts, entertainment and recreation (-2.3%) since August 2003.

Average hourly earnings for hourly-paid workers in August were unchanged from the previous month, but increased 4.0% from the same month a year earlier.

Payroll employment declined by an estimated 17,900 jobs in August, following a revised decline of 10,900 in July. However, employment is up 190,500 (+1.4%) since August 2003.

Almost all provinces recorded employment declines in August, with the largest decreases in Quebec (-14,300) and Ontario (-10,000).

**Note:** Work stoppages at the Canada Revenue Agency in September and October substantially reduced the

volume of administrative records from which these figures are derived. Preliminary estimates for August should be interpreted with caution.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.**

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators are offered in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, \$26/\$257), which will soon be available.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for September 2004 will be released November 29.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Frindt (613-951-4069), Labour Statistics Division. □

## Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	August 2003	July 2004 <sup>r</sup>	August 2004 <sup>p</sup>	July to August 2004	August 2003 to August 2004
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>685.75</b>	<b>698.24</b>	<b>697.94</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Forestry, logging and support	863.10	849.47	859.41	1.2	-0.4
Mining and oil and gas	1,177.83	1,243.11	1,250.86	0.6	6.2
Utilities	1,064.35	1,033.29	1,054.46	2.0	-0.9
Construction	822.67	832.21	829.76	-0.3	0.9
Manufacturing	831.12	861.73	858.47	-0.4	3.3
Wholesale Trade	792.45	789.05	788.17	-0.1	-0.5
Retail trade	442.66	454.81	455.51	0.2	2.9
Transportation and warehousing	759.39	747.18	757.16	1.3	-0.3
Information and cultural industries	821.32	821.74	823.98	0.3	0.3
Finance and insurance	859.86	880.35	881.50	0.1	2.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	593.80	589.55	596.34	1.2	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	902.52	912.86	903.44	-1.0	0.1
Management of companies and enterprises	852.21	852.92	841.81	-1.3	-1.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	538.44	552.70	554.94	0.4	3.1
Educational Services	749.37	762.05	759.42	-0.3	1.3
Health care and social assistance	610.54	638.39	640.31	0.3	4.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	419.04	407.99	409.21	0.3	-2.3
Accommodation and food services	281.14	296.13	288.73	-2.5	2.7
Other services (excluding public administration)	528.08	545.10	545.68	0.1	3.3
Public administration	856.19	863.74	870.52	0.8	1.7
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador	628.45	651.23	642.24	-1.4	2.2
Prince Edward Island	544.98	553.10	551.06	-0.4	1.1
Nova Scotia	597.56	616.18	618.12	0.3	3.4
New Brunswick	628.07	641.18	639.65	-0.2	1.8
Quebec	651.57	661.94	657.13	-0.7	0.9
Ontario	727.53	736.79	734.92	-0.3	1.0
Manitoba	618.13	644.92	650.13	0.8	5.2
Saskatchewan	625.25	648.76	652.95	0.6	4.4
Alberta	706.77	726.10	734.04	1.1	3.9
British Columbia	678.65	692.18	694.24	0.3	2.3
Yukon	771.99	780.98	790.84	1.3	2.4
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	881.55	914.33	921.66	0.8	4.5
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	790.73	779.69	807.70	3.6	2.1

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.



## Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	June 2004	July 2004 <sup>r</sup>	August 2004 <sup>p</sup>	June to July 2004	July to August 2004
seasonally adjusted					
	'000			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>13,534.6</b>	<b>13,523.7</b>	<b>13,505.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Forestry, logging and support	52.6	53.1	54.3	1.0	2.3
Mining and oil and gas	153.0	154.0	155.5	0.7	1.0
Utilities	122.2	121.5	122.3	-0.6	0.7
Construction	669.3	667.2	662.9	-0.3	-0.6
Manufacturing	2,005.1	2,003.3	1,989.4	-0.1	-0.7
Wholesale trade	740.7	740.1	739.9	-0.1	0.0
Retail trade	1,641.4	1,643.3	1,642.9	0.1	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	617.2	624.4	620.1	1.2	-0.7
Information and cultural industries	341.6	341.0	340.9	-0.2	0.0
Finance and insurance	574.4	575.8	575.6	0.2	0.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	234.5	233.0	232.6	-0.6	-0.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	660.1	656.0	656.3	-0.6	0.0
Management of companies and enterprises	92.4	91.4	90.8	-1.1	-0.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	626.8	630.8	634.0	0.6	0.5
Educational services	979.0	973.9	969.4	-0.5	-0.5
Health care and social assistance	1,382.9	1,385.2	1,384.2	0.2	-0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	244.6	244.8	244.4	0.1	-0.2
Accommodation and food services	937.7	938.5	941.0	0.1	0.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	505.7	503.7	505.0	-0.4	0.3
Public administration	774.0	780.4	780.6	0.8	0.0
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador	189.7	189.5	189.6	-0.1	0.1
Prince Edward Island	65.0	66.3	65.3	2.0	-1.5
Nova Scotia	380.7	380.5	380.0	-0.1	-0.1
New Brunswick	299.5	299.5	300.7	0.0	0.4
Quebec	3,181.8	3,199.8	3,185.5	0.6	-0.4
Ontario	5,266.1	5,254.7	5,244.7	-0.2	-0.2
Manitoba	528.1	531.9	530.4	0.7	-0.3
Saskatchewan	404.2	405.2	403.6	0.2	-0.4
Alberta	1,483.0	1,480.7	1,478.2	-0.2	-0.2
British Columbia	1,674.0	1,671.5	1,670.8	-0.1	0.0
Yukon	16.5	16.1	16.0	-2.4	-0.6
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	23.6	23.5	23.4	-0.4	-0.4
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	11.3	11.2	11.1	-0.9	-0.9

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

## Pregnancies

1974 to 2001

Pregnancy rates among teenagers in 2001 were down by one-third from where they were nearly three decades earlier, according to new data. Meanwhile, women over the age of 30 were accounting for a much higher rate.

Between 1974 and 2001, the annual rate for teenage women under the age of 20 fell from 45.5 pregnancies for every 1,000 women in this age group to 30.6.

Pregnancy rates were highest among women aged 25 to 29, as they were in 1974, but even they were down considerably. The rate declined from 152.0 for every 1,000 women in this age group to 124.1.

Women aged 20 to 24 had the second highest pregnancy rate until 1997 when women

aged 30 to 34 began to experience a higher rate. In 2001, the rate for women in their early twenties was 89.8 pregnancies for every 1,000 women in this age group compared with 108.1 pregnancies for women in their early thirties.

In total, there were an estimated 449,270 pregnancies during 2001, almost 15% fewer than the peak of 526,887 in 1990, but somewhat higher than the level of 438,321 in 1974.

Live births accounted for 74% of total pregnancies in 2001, induced abortions 24%, and fetal loss 2%.

In 1974, only 20% of pregnancies occurred to women 30 years of age and over. By 2001, this proportion had more than doubled to 43%.

In contrast, teen girls accounted for just over 8% of pregnancies in 2001, down from 14% in 1974. Women

aged 25 to 29 accounted for 28% in 2001, down slightly from 33%.

Although the overall pregnancy rate rallied somewhat in the late 1980s and in 1990, it has generally been in decline. The rate hit its lowest point in 2000, and rebounded slightly in 2001.

Pregnancy statistics are based on counts of live births, induced abortions and fetal loss (stillbirths and hospital reports of miscarriage).

**Note:** Data on each type of pregnancy outcome (live births, induced abortions, stillbirths and hospitalized miscarriages) are collected from separate sources. Consequently, statistics on each outcome are usually produced separately.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3203, 3209, 3231, 3234 and 3604.**

The new online product *Pregnancy Outcomes, 1974 to 2001* (82-224-XWE, free), which is now available, brings statistics for all three outcomes of pregnancy together to provide a comprehensive look at pregnancies among Canadian women. Counts and rates in this product are available at the Canada, provincial and territorial levels and by age groups for 1974 to 2001. This product will be updated annually.

Selected tables for 2001 are also available online in the *Canadian Statistics* module of our Web site.

For general information or to order custom tabulations, contact Client Custom Services (613-951-1746; [hd-ds@statcan.ca](mailto:hd-ds@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paula Woollam (613-951-0879), Health Statistics Division.

### Total pregnancy<sup>1</sup>, by age group, and rates per 1,000 female population

	1974	2001	1974 to 2001	1974	2001	1974 to 2001
	Number		% change	Rate per 1,000 women <sup>2</sup>		% change
<b>All ages<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>438,321</b>	<b>449,270</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>-26.3</b>
Under 20 <sup>4</sup>	62,279	37,622	-39.6	45.5	30.6	-32.7
Under 15 <sup>5</sup>	1,037	541	-47.8	4.4	2.7	-38.6
15 to 19	61,242	37,081	-39.5	53.9	36.1	-33.0
15 to 17	23,180	12,383	-46.6	33.9	20.1	-40.7
18 to 19	38,062	24,666	-35.2	84.2	59.7	-29.1
20 to 24	142,590	92,559	-35.1	136.6	89.8	-34.3
25 to 29	143,934	126,715	-12.0	152.0	124.1	-18.4
30 to 34	61,005	120,013	96.7	81.3	108.1	33.0
35 to 39	21,012	59,274	182.1	33.1	45.3	36.9
40 and over <sup>6</sup>	7,065	13,032	84.5	11.2	9.8	-12.5
Age unknown	436	55	-87.4	...	...	...

1. Total pregnancy equals the sum of live births, induced abortions and fetal loss (stillbirths and hospitalized cases of miscarriage).

2. Annual rates are calculated using the female population in the specified age group.

3. All ages rate based on female population aged 15 to 49 years.

4. Under 20 rate based on female population aged 14 to 19 years.

5. Under 15 rate based on female population aged 14 years.

6. Age 40+ rate based on female population aged 40 to 45 years.

... Not applicable.

### Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports July 2004

The July 2004 monthly report, Vol. 1 (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's Web site at the following URL: (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

**Note:** The TP 141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major

Canadian airports (i.e., those with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (i.e., those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release on Transport Canada's Web site.

For more information about this Web site, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; [villenm@tc.gc.ca](mailto:villenm@tc.gc.ca)), Transport Canada.

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**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; [aviationstatistics@statcan.ca](mailto:aviationstatistics@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## **Monthly railway carloadings**

August 2004

In August, railways carried 21.9 million metric tonnes of freight, up 1.3% from July.

Non-intermodal freight totalled 19.6 million tonnes, compared with 19.3 million tonnes last month. Just over 251,000 carloads were required to carry the freight.

Colza seed loadings dropped 72% from July to a record low of 83,000 metric tonnes. Other cereal grains also showed lower volumes of loadings than those normally seen in August because of cool and wet weather in the Prairies that have slowed the development of most crops.

On the up side, manufacturing activities, such as the automobile sector, resuming from summer slowdowns showed back to normal volumes in August.

Iron ore loadings remained lower than usual as the work conflict in that sector has not been resolved.

The intermodal portion, that is, containers and trailers hauled on flat cars, fell 3.5% from July. Intermodal loadings totalled a little more than 2.2 million tonnes in August, and accounted for 9.3% of the total tonnage loaded.

Freight arriving from the United States, either destined for or passing through Canada, totalled 2.1 million tonnes, about the same as July.

Compared with August last year, non-intermodal tonnage showed a 5.5% increase even though iron ore loadings were down 1.6 million tonnes because of the ongoing strike in Labrador and northern Quebec. Coal, wheat and lumber increased 1.3 million tonnes from August of last year. Intermodal traffic increased 5.0% and traffic received from the United States rose 10.2%, perhaps a reflection of a strong Canadian dollar.

On a year-to-date basis, the cumulative total for non-intermodal loadings for the first eight months of 2004 grew 8.7% compared with the same period last year. Tonnage grew from 151 million tonnes in 2003 to reach 164.1 million tonnes in 2004, mainly the result of stronger loadings of wheat, cereal grains and potash which accounted for a 6.5 millions tonne increase. Iron ore loadings, reduced by an ongoing strike, fell 3.3 million tonnes from last year.

Intermodal loadings increased 3.3% to 17.8 million tonnes, while traffic received from the United States was up 3.8% over the same period to 17.7 million tonnes.

**Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.**

The August 2004 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 81, no. 8 (52-001-XIE, \$9 / \$83) 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 Unit (1-866-500-8400; fax: 1-613-951-0009; [TransportationStatistics@statcan.ca](mailto:TransportationStatistics@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

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• <b>Urban transit, 1995</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, 1995</b> Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
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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".

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