



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 3, 2004

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Savers, investors and investment income, 2003	2
Telecommunications statistics, second quarter 2004	3
Domestic sales of refined petroleum products, September 2004	4
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, September 2004	4
Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard, August 2004	5

NEW PRODUCTS	6
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OTHER RELEASES

Savers, investors and investment income 2003

The number of Canadians reporting investment income fell for the third straight year in 2003, although not nearly as much as in the previous two years. The amount of investment income received in 2003 was down slightly from 2002.

Nearly 7.4 million people reported just over \$30.1 billion of income from investments, according to data from income tax returns filed in the spring of 2004.

Investment income recipients are either savers (those who reported interest income) or investors (those who reported dividend income from taxable Canadian corporations). Investors may have also received interest income.

The number of recipients slipped 1.3%, well below the rate of decline of about 6% in each of the two previous years. The number of people reporting investment income fell in all provinces and territories except Alberta (+1.1%) and British Columbia (+0.8%).

The investment income Canadians received edged down 0.6% in 2003, in sharp contrast to the 12.2% decline in 2002. (In comparisons involving dollar amounts, all figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.)

The proportion of filers reporting investment income continued to decline in all provinces and territories. In 2003, 33% of taxfilers reported having received investment income, down from 34% in 2002 and 39% in 2000.

Median investment income remained unchanged at \$500 for the third year in a row. In other words, one-half of those reporting investment income received more than \$500 and half received less.

Only in Newfoundland and Labrador was there a gain in median investment income. Median investment income remained the same in nine provinces and

territories, while it declined in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Nunavut.

The number of investors (those reporting dividends) remained stable between 2002 and 2003 although the dividend and interest income they received increased 2.0%. In 2003, these approximately 3 million investors reported \$22.8 billion of investment income.

The number of savers (those who reported interest income only) declined 2.2% to 4.4 million in 2003. This rate of decline was not nearly as dramatic as in 2002 when the number of savers fell by 10.0%.

Interest income fell by 7.8% to \$7.3 billion in 2003. Again, however, this decline was not nearly as steep as in 2002 when interest income fell 25.5%.

Note: Investment income refers to the interest and dividend income received by savers and/or investors from investments in non-tax-sheltered vehicles. Income earned from investment held under the terms of registered retirement savings plans or registered income funds, for example, are excluded. Capital gains are also excluded.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4106.

The databanks *Canadian savers* (17C0009, various prices), *Canadian investors* (17C0007, various prices), *Canadian investment income* (17C0008, various prices) and *Canadian capital gains* (17C0012, various prices) are now available for Canada, the provinces and territories, cities, towns, census metropolitan areas, census divisions, federal electoral districts, forward sortation areas (the first three letters of the postal code) and letter carrier routes.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; saadinfo@statcan.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

Investment income 2003

	Number reporting investment income	2002 to 2003	Investment income	2002 to 2003	Taxfilers reporting investment income
		% change	\$'000	% change	%
Canada	7,380,180	-1.3	30,148,924	-0.6	33
Newfoundland and Labrador	68,830	-2.6	128,456	-1.2	18
Prince Edward Island	28,230	-4.8	74,339	0.5	28
Nova Scotia	176,170	-2.3	713,683	1.8	26
New Brunswick	131,090	-3.9	361,436	-13.5	24
Quebec	1,665,430	-4.8	6,058,509	-3.9	30
Ontario	2,982,370	-0.2	12,480,654	-0.9	35
Manitoba	285,000	-1.6	811,349	-1.0	35
Saskatchewan	249,610	-1.7	842,003	1.2	36
Alberta	745,160	1.1	4,038,124	4.6	34
British Columbia	1,036,600	0.8	4,604,352	1.2	36
Yukon	5,190	-1.5	18,987	1.2	26
Northwest Territories	5,120	-4.7	12,609	0.6	19
Nunavut	1,390	-15.8	4,424	-12.5	9

Telecommunications statistics Second quarter 2004

Canada's telecommunications services industry had its most profitable quarter of the last five years between April and June this year.

Operating profits for the second quarter of 2004 amounted to \$1.8 billion, a 26.1% gain from the second quarter of 2003. That represents a profit margin of 21.8 cents for every dollar of revenue, compared with 18.1 cents in 2003.

The improvement in operating profits was driven largely by on-going efforts of service providers to contain operating expenses.

The industry's operating expenses reached \$6.6 billion in the second quarter, unchanged from the second quarter of last year. Operating revenues were up 4.7% to \$8.5 billion.

Although relatively modest, this was the most robust quarterly year-over-year increase since the fourth quarter of 2001 when revenues rose 7.2%.

Both the wireline and wireless segments of the industry improved their financial performance in the second quarter. However, the wireless segment outperformed the wireline segment by a wide margin.

The wireless segment is operating in an environment of high growth. The convenience of wireless communications attracts new users at a steady pace, and these users are spending increasingly more for these services.

By the end of June this year, wireless communications had 13.8 million subscribers, up 12.0% from the same period in 2003. Revenue per subscriber for the second quarter hit \$169.40, up 6.0%.

As a result, wireless segment revenues jumped 18.7% to \$2.3 billion, while operating profits surged 87.0% to \$663.4 million.

In contrast, the client base for traditional wireline services has been steadily eroding. The number of network access lines fell 1.4% in the second quarter of 2004, the 10th consecutive year-over-year quarterly decline.

The downward trend affected both residential and business markets, and the number of lines has fallen to mid-1999 levels. This trend is generally attributed to changes in consumption habits driven by technological change.

For instance, a small but growing number of households are using wireless communications as a substitute for wireline communications. The need for additional telephone lines to accommodate fax machines or a dial-up Internet connection has diminished with the increased penetration of high-speed Internet.

The declining number of lines combined with diminishing long distance revenues is exercising downward pressures on the industry's operating revenues. Those revenues amounted to \$5.8 billion in the second quarter, unchanged from 2003.

Despite the absence of growth in revenues, the operating profits of the wireline segment grew 5.5% to \$1.1 billion. Its profit margin improved one percentage point to 19.3%.

The capital expenditures in the wireless sector were up 26.5% to \$332.3 million in the second quarter of 2004, and those of the wireline sector advanced 30.7% to \$1.1 billion. This follows similarly strong growth in the first quarter of 2004 after two years of plummeting capital expenditures.

The gradual transformation of networks to enable Voice over Internet and the next generation of mobile services is the driving force behind the turnaround in investments.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2721.

The second quarter 2004 issue of *Quarterly telecommunications statistics* (56-002-XIE, \$23/\$43) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Cimeron McDonald (613-951-3177) or Daniel April (613-951-3177), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

September 2004 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 294 400 cubic metres in September, up 1.4% from September 2003. Sales increased in six of the seven major product groups, with diesel fuel oil up 141 300 cubic metres or 6.8%. Motor gasoline rose 22 500 cubic metres or 0.7% and heavy fuel oil was up 9 800 cubic metres or 1.5%.

Sales of regular non-leaded (+0.9%) rose while mid-grade (-8.6%) and premium (-2.3%) fell from September 2003.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products at the end of September reached 75 992 800 cubic metres, up 3.9% from the same period of 2003. Sales rose in five of the seven major product groups with the largest increase in diesel fuel oil (up 866 500 cubic metres or +4.9%).

Preliminary domestic sales of refined petroleum products data are no longer available on CANSIM.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Sept. 2003 ^r	Sept. 2004 ^p	Sept. 2003 to Sept. 2004 % change
Thousands of cubic metres			
Total, all products	8 179.7	8 294.4	1.4
Motor gasoline	3 362.5	3 385.0	0.7
Diesel fuel oil	2 074.8	2 216.1	6.8
Light fuel oil	248.5	255.6	2.9
Heavy fuel oil	659.4	669.2	1.5
Aviation turbo fuels	504.0	512.3	1.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	398.7	312.0	-21.8
All other refined products	931.7	944.2	1.3
Jan. to Sept. 2003 ^r to Jan. to Sept. 2004 ^p % change			
Thousands of cubic metres			
Total, all products	73 116.7	75 992.8	3.9
Motor gasoline	30 085.6	30 658.7	1.9
Diesel fuel oil	17 656.4	18 522.9	4.9
Light fuel oil	3 785.7	3 702.5	-2.2
Heavy fuel oil	6 269.6	6 025.9	-3.9
Aviation turbo fuels	4 462.6	4 819.3	8.0
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	3 319.6	3 821.2	15.1
All other refined products	7 537.3	8 442.3	12.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

1. Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

September 2004

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for September.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0059.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

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. ■

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard

August 2004

Data on particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0058.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2141.

Note: CANSIM table 303-0058 replaces CANSIM table 303-0002 beginning with January 2004 reference month.

The August 2004 issue of *Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard*, Vol. 40, no. 8 (36-003-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), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Particleboard, Oriented Strandboard and Fibreboard, August 2004, Vol. 40, no. 8
Catalogue number **36-003-XIB** (\$6/\$51).

Corporations Returns Act, 2001 and 2002
Catalogue number **61-220-XIE** (\$32).

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, November 2004
Catalogue number **62-013-XIE**
(free).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -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.

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (If sample 11-001-XIE 001-001)



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the constraints on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, about 10 million trips were taken on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak, again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Reborn and Reborn May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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