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Releases

Releases

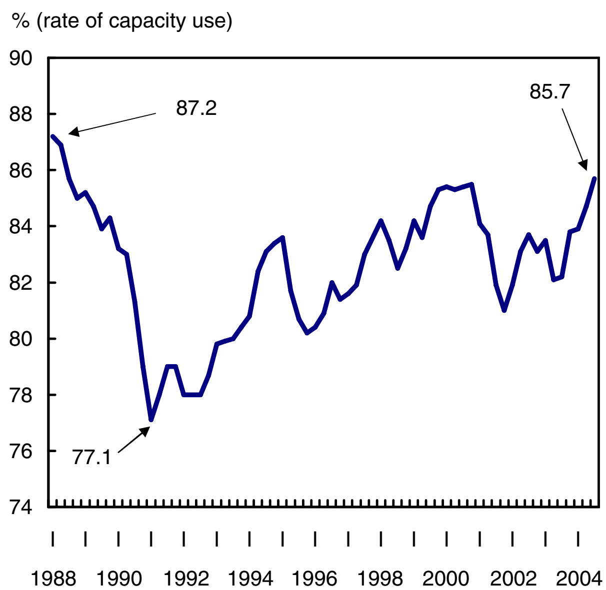
Industrial capacity utilization rates

Third quarter of 2004

Industries increased their rate of capacity utilization for the fifth consecutive quarter between July and September, thanks mainly to the strength of the manufacturing sector. Industries operated at 85.7% of production capacity during the third quarter, up from 84.7% in the second quarter. The gain placed the third-quarter rate 1.5 points below the peak of 87.2% reached during the first quarter of 1988.

The industrial capacity utilization rate is the ratio of an industry's actual output to its estimated potential output. Rates have been revised retroactively to the first quarter of 1998 to reflect the revised source data.

Capacity use up a full point



The increase in capacity use was not accompanied by inflationary pressures. The Consumer Price Index, excluding the eight most volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada, rose 1.4% between October 2003 and October 2004.

An increase in production among manufacturers in the third quarter resulted in a significant increase in inventories. Exports declined in the wake of low international demand. Increased domestic demand was partly offset by growth in imports, which benefited from the strength of the Canadian dollar.

Higher third-quarter rates occurred in a climate of uncertainty about fourth quarter prospects. According to the latest Business Conditions Survey, manufacturers were optimistic and anticipated higher production in the final three months of the year. However, the soaring Canadian dollar in September and high input prices continued to reduce manufacturers' profits, and could have a negative impact on their production capacity. In addition, job creation has been weak in manufacturing this year despite a sharp increase in deliveries.

The increase in the rate was largely due to higher capacity utilization in 17 of 21 groups in the manufacturing sector. Rates were also up in the forestry and logging and electric power sectors. Only the construction, mining and oil and gas extraction sectors posted lower rates in the third quarter.

Fourth straight quarterly gain in manufacturing

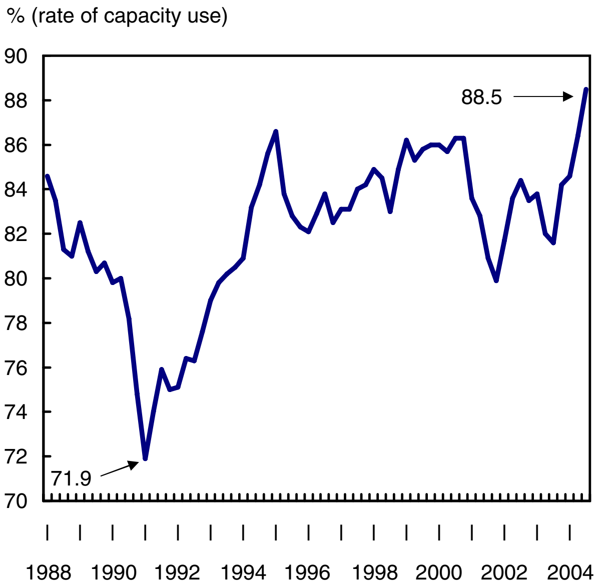
Overall, manufacturers increased their capacity utilization for the fourth straight quarter, from 86.4% to 88.5%, with 10 of the industries in this sector posting rates over 90%. A fast-paced rise in production and a drop in production capacity were strong contributors to these high rates. While the increase was widespread, five industries in particular contributed to the growth: chemicals, fabricated metals, machinery, transportation equipment and computer and electronic products.

Capacity use among chemical manufacturers hit a record 93.9%, up 4.2 percentage points from the second quarter. Increased production of all main components in this group catapulted production 4.7% and contributed to the strong growth rate in this industry.

Among fabricated metal products manufacturers, capacity use reached 90.7%, up 4.6 points from the second quarter. It was the first time that the rate for this industry has exceeded 90%. Most of the main components of this group posted gains, especially manufacturers of architectural products and structural members.

In addition, machinery manufacturers increased their capacity use for a sixth straight quarter, as the rate climbed from 85.6% to 90.5%. This marked increase was due to a 4.7% gain in machinery production.

Manufacturing rises as inventories build



Capacity utilization in the transportation equipment industry continued its upward trend in the third quarter, but at a slower pace than in the previous three months. The rate rose from 89.2% to 90.9%. Higher production of motor vehicles contributed significantly to the gain in inventories in the manufacturing sector because of weak sales and exports.

Manufacturers of computer and electronic products operated at 85.1% of their production capacity, up from 81.5% in the second quarter. This was the sixth straight quarterly increase, and brought the rate to its highest level this industry has posted since the fourth quarter of 2000 when it reached 94.5%. Manufacturers of computers, communications equipment and other electronic products largely accounted for the 3.4% increase in output in the computer and electronic products industry.

Strong growth in forestry and logging in other sectors

Among other sectors, only forestry and logging, and electric power used more of their production capacity in the third quarter.

In forestry and logging, capacity use hit a record 98.5%, up 7.9 percentage points from the second quarter as output jumped 8.2%.

In the electric power sector, the rate climbed from 84.1% to 85.2% in the third quarter, as production rose 1.6% from July to September.

However, the mining and oil and gas extraction sector posted a rate of 74.8%, down from 75.5%. Increased output in the diamond, nickel and potash extraction fields was unable to offset a 44% plunge in iron ore mining caused by a labour dispute in July and August. As a result, capacity use in the mining sector edged down 0.1 percentage points to 92.3%. In the gas and oil extraction sector, the rate fell by 1.0 point to 66.1%. Output in this sector declined 0.9% despite increased oil prices.

Capacity use fell in the construction sector from 85.8% to 84.5%. A 0.4% increase in production was more than offset by the rise in production capacity.

Available on CANSIM: table 028-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2821.

Data on industrial capacity utilization rates for the fourth quarter of 2004 will be released on March 10, 2005.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality, contact Richard Landry at (613-951-2579) or Mychèle Gagnon at (613-951-0994), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

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Industrial capacity utilization rates

	Third quarter 2003[r]	Second quarter 2004[r]	Third quarter 2004	Third quarter 2003 to third quarter 2004	Second to third quarter 2004
				percentage point change	
Total industrial	**82.2**	**84.7**	**85.7**	**3.5**	**1.0**
Forestry and logging	82.9	90.6	98.5	15.6	7.9
Mining and oil and gas extraction	76.0	75.5	74.8	-1.2	-0.7
Oil and gas extraction	67.2	67.1	66.1	-1.1	-1.0
Mining	93.3	92.4	92.3	-1.0	-0.1
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	84.3	84.1	85.2	0.9	1.1
Construction	88.1	85.8	84.5	-3.6	-1.3
Manufacturing	81.6	86.4	88.5	6.9	2.1
Food	79.3	83.0	84.7	5.4	1.7
Beverage and tobacco products	74.1	76.4	76.6	2.5	0.2
Beverage	75.7	79.6	78.9	3.2	-0.7
Tobacco	68.8	66.0	69.2	0.4	3.2
Textile mills	72.3	76.1	79.7	7.4	3.6
Textile product mills	76.2	74.9	75.3	-0.9	0.4
Clothing	75.4	71.4	69.2	-6.2	-2.2
Leather and allied products	68.9	62.5	60.5	-8.4	-2.0
Wood products	90.3	97.4	99.2	8.9	1.8
Paper	90.2	90.3	91.9	1.7	1.6
Printing and related support activities	70.6	71.6	72.7	2.1	1.1
Petroleum and coal products	94.3	93.2	91.9	-2.4	-1.3
Chemical	80.9	89.7	93.9	13.0	4.2
Plastics and rubber products	87.0	91.2	91.9	4.9	0.7
Plastic products	86.6	91.4	92.1	5.5	0.7
Rubber products	88.5	90.1	90.8	2.3	0.7
Non-metallic mineral products	92.4	95.0	92.4	0.0	-2.6
Primary metal	93.0	97.2	98.2	5.2	1.0
Fabricated metal products	80.2	86.1	90.7	10.5	4.6
Machinery	78.0	85.6	90.5	12.5	4.9
Computer and electronic products	71.0	81.5	85.1	14.1	3.6
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	71.5	77.2	79.0	7.5	1.8
Transportation equipment	82.8	89.2	90.9	8.1	1.7
Furniture and related products	76.0	75.3	76.3	0.3	1.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	76.6	78.5	79.3	2.7	0.8

r *Revised figures.*

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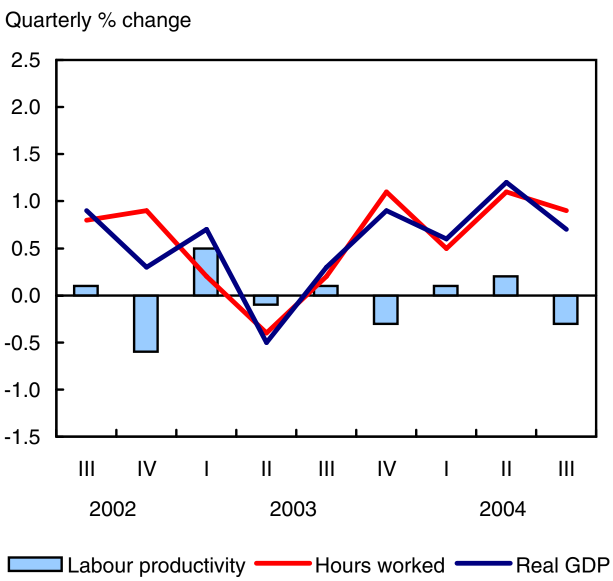
Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

Third quarter 2004

With the slowdown in economic activity and the continued rise in hours worked, Canadian business sector productivity edged down 0.3% between July and September.

Quarterly productivity edged down



With this third quarter slump, productivity continued its lacklustre performance of the previous five quarters. During this period, productivity growth ranged from a 0.2% gain to a 0.3% decline.

The lack of productivity gains, combined with the strength of the Canadian dollar, pushed up the unit labour cost in American dollars in the third quarter. This has adversely affected the competitiveness of Canadian businesses compared with their American counterparts.

Labour productivity, measured as real GDP per hour worked, is an important contributor to the improvement of living standards and the competitiveness of businesses.

The growth in hours worked remained steady between July and September 2004, while output slowed, giving rise to a productivity decline.

In the United States, productivity increased by only 0.6% in the third quarter, after gains of 1.0% in the first quarter and 0.7% in the second quarter. Over the past four quarters, US productivity has grown an average of 0.7% per quarter.

This is the sixth straight quarter in which Canadian businesses have posted lower productivity than their American counterparts.

Note to readers

This release contains a brief analysis of detailed data on productivity growth and other related variables. A more detailed analysis, including additional charts and tables, is available in the Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review *(13-010-XIE, free).*

This electronic publication presents an analysis on labour productivity for the aggregate business sector and its constituent industries (15 two-digit) and two sectors (goods and services). The statistical series for these industries start as of the first quarter of 1997.

Data in table 383-0008 for the aggregate business sector have been expanded to include unit labour cost series in US dollars. Data by industry in table 383-0012 have also been expanded to include series on total economy.

The term "productivity" refers to labour productivity. Calculations of the productivity growth rate and its related variables are based on index numbers rounded to one decimal place.

For more information about the productivity program, see the Overview and description of publications *page online. You can also order a copy of a technical note about the quarterly estimates of productivity by sending an email to productivity.measures@statcan.ca.*

Revisions

With this release, revisions have been made back to the first quarter of 1997 to incorporate the adjustments in annual benchmarks on hours worked and revised data of GDP by industry that were published in The Daily *of November 9, 2004.*

Slowdown in GDP but a stronger Canadian labour market

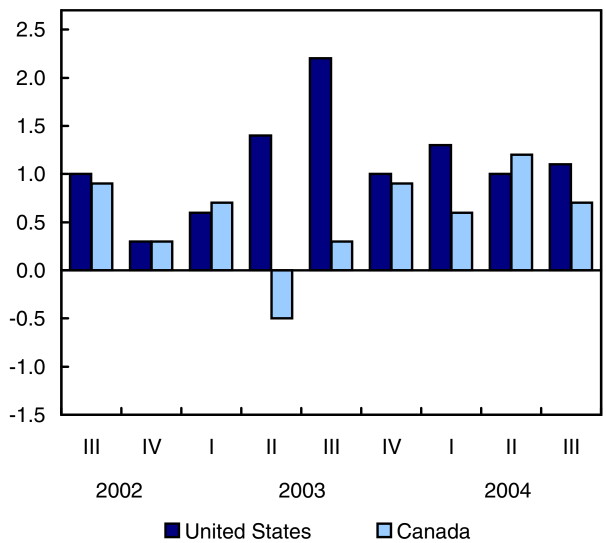
Growth in real GDP in the third quarter south of border outpaced that in Canada, a reversal of the situation in the second quarter.

Growth in GDP of Canadian businesses slowed in the third quarter (+0.7%) and was about half the pace achieved in the previous quarter (+1.2%). This slowdown is primarily attributable to the 0.5% drop in exports and the 3.1% increase in imports. Essentially, GDP growth came from final domestic demand, as consumer spending picked up steam while investment advanced 1.1%.

The pace of growth in the real GDP of American businesses in the third quarter remained steady compared with the second quarter at 1.1%. On a quarterly basis, GDP of American businesses have seen increases equal to or higher than 1.0% since the second quarter of 2003.

Higher output growth of US businesses

Quarterly % change



The strength of US activity is mainly the result of a strong recovery in consumer spending by American households. Spending rose by 1.3% in the third quarter, the largest increase since the fourth quarter of 2001 (+1.7%).

Despite the slowdown in GDP growth in Canada, the Canadian labour market continued to be more dynamic compared with the United States. The increase in hours worked in Canadian businesses, already strong in the second quarter, remained high in the third quarter at 0.9%.

In contrast, the hours worked in American businesses increased by only 0.4% in the second quarter. During the last five quarters, the pace of growth in hours worked in the United States has remained virtually the same. On average, hours worked have increased over this period by 0.3% per quarter.

Canadian businesses experienced a decline in their productivity in the third quarter. In comparison, the productivity of American businesses continued its upward trend in the third quarter (+0.6%), although at a slower pace.

The average gap in productivity growth between the two countries remained at 0.8 percentage points per quarter during the last four quarters.

The strength of the Canadian dollar harms the competitiveness of Canadian exporters

During the third quarter of 2004, Canadian businesses gain a marginal advantage over their American counterpart in terms of their unit labour cost when we do not take account of the exchange rate.

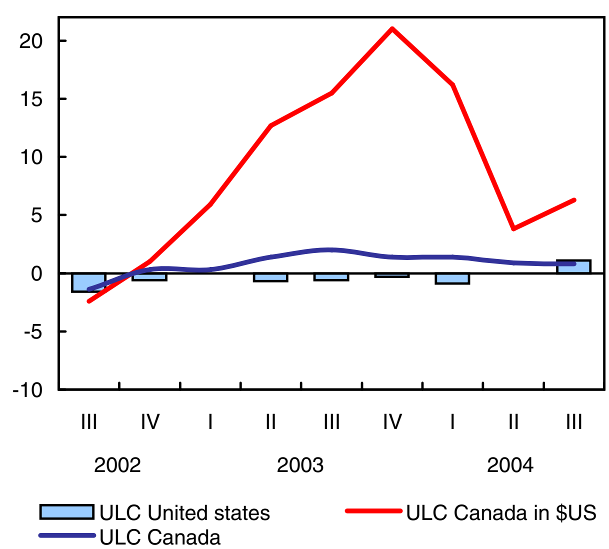
On a year-to-year basis, unit labour cost in Canadian businesses increased by 0.8% during the third quarter compared with 1.1% in American businesses.

It was the first time since the second quarter of 2002 that Canadian businesses obtained a slight advantage over their American counterpart in terms of unit labour costs when they are expressed in their respective currency. At that time, unit labour costs in both countries had increased at exactly the same pace.

On a year-over-year basis, the growth in labour costs per unit of GDP of Canadian businesses has gradually slowed during the last five quarters, when measured in Canadian dollars

Canadian unit labour costs in US dollars up again

Year-over-year %



However, this advantage for Canada completely vanishes when the unit labour cost is adjusted for changes in the exchange rate. With the 5.3% appreciation in the value of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis its US counterpart between the third quarter of 2003 and 2004, the United States continues to hold a clear advantage in terms of unit cost trends.

Unit labour costs for Canadian businesses, as measured in US currency, posted a 6.3% increase annually in the third quarter, while those of American businesses advanced only 1.1%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 383-0008 and 383-0012.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5042.

A more comprehensive analysis, including additional charts and tables, is now available in the third quarter 2004 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review* (13-010-XIE, free). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

The fourth quarter 2004 data for Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost will be released on March 11, 2005.

You can order data by emailing (*productivity.measures@statcan.ca*). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654; fax: 613-951-3292; *maynard@statcan.ca*), Micro-Economic Analysis Division.

Business sector: Labour productivity and related variables for Canada and the United States

	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	Second quarter 2004	Third quarter 2004
	% change from previous quarter, seasonally adjusted								
Canada									
Labour productivity	0.1	-0.6	0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.3
Real GDP	0.9	0.3	0.7	-0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.7
Hours worked	0.8	0.9	0.2	-0.4	0.2	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.9
Hourly compensation	-0.2	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	-0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0
Unit labour cost	-0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3
Exchange rate[1]	0.5	0.4	-3.9	-7.3	-1.3	-4.7	0.2	3.2	-3.9
Unit labour cost in US$	-0.7	0.2	4.4	8.5	1.7	4.9	0.3	-3.0	4.2
United States									
Labour productivity	1.2	0.2	1.0	1.9	2.0	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6
Real GDP	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1
Hours worked	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Hourly compensation	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.0
Unit labour cost	-0.8	0.0	0.4	-0.3	-0.7	0.3	-0.3	0.6	0.3

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Fourth quarter 2003	First quarter 2004	Second quarter 2004	Third quarter 2004
	% change from the previous year, seasonally adjusted					% change from same quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted			
Canada									
Labour productivity	3.3	3.6	1.7	2.5	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.3
Real GDP	6.9	6.3	1.8	3.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	3.0	3.4
Hours worked	3.6	2.5	0.1	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.4	2.9	3.6
Hourly compensation	2.6	5.9	4.0	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.6
Unit labour cost	-0.5	2.1	2.4	-0.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.8
Exchange rate	0.2	0.0	4.3	1.3	-10.8	-16.2	-12.7	-2.8	-5.3
Unit labour cost in US$	-0.7	2.1	-1.8	-1.8	13.6	21.0	16.2	3.8	6.3
United States									
Labour productivity	2.9	2.9	2.5	4.3	4.5	5.6	5.6	4.4	2.9
Real GDP	5.1	3.9	0.3	1.8	3.8	5.3	6.1	5.6	4.4
Hours worked	2.2	1.0	-2.1	-2.4	-0.7	-0.3	0.5	1.2	1.5
Hourly compensation	4.8	7.1	4.2	3.2	4.1	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.0
Unit labour cost	1.8	4.0	1.6	-1.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.9	0.0	1.1

1. The exchange rate corresponds to the US dollar value expressed in Canadian dollars.
Source: *US data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and costs: Third quarter 2004 published in NEWS, December 7.*

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Adult criminal court statistics

2003/04

The *Juristat: Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2003/04*, presents case characteristics information from the Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS), and summarizes trend information covering a 10-year period (1994/95 to 2003/04). The time series information represents 80% of the national adult criminal court caseload covering seven provinces and one territory: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Yukon.

According to the ACCS, during the past 10 years, cases in Canada's adult criminal courts have become more complex and are taking more time to resolve.

Cases involving multiple charges accounted for 51% of the adult courts caseload in 2003/04, up from 44% in 1994/95. In addition, the time required to dispose of court cases continued to grow. In 2003/04, on average, cases took 226 days compared with 137 days a decade earlier. Indeed, the average processing time for multiple-charge cases rose from 157 days to 236.

Administration of justice offences (e.g., breach of probation, failure to comply with a court order) steadily increased their share of the caseload over the reference period. This offence group accounted for 19% of all cases in 2003/04 compared with 14% a decade ago.

During the past decade, the proportion of guilty cases sentenced to prison has remained stable at just over one-third, while the percentage of guilty cases receiving probation has increased and the percentage of guilty cases receiving fines has fallen.

In addition to trend data, this *Juristat* presents detailed case characteristics information for 2003/04. The analysis includes the same eight jurisdictions covered in the time series summary, plus British Columbia and New Brunswick, and represent about 90% of the national adult criminal court caseload. These 10 jurisdictions processed about 450,000 cases in 2003/04, 14,000 fewer than a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: tables 252-0015 to 252-0026.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3312.

Data tables are also available online. From the *Canadian Statistics* module of our Web site, choose *Justice and crime*, then *Police and courts*.

The *Juristat: Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2003/04,* Vol. 24, no. 12 (85-002-XIE20040128431, $11/$75; 85-002-XPE20040128431, $9/$100) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey

August 2004 (preliminary)

Canada's restaurant and tavern owners and caterers had one of their best summers ever this year.

Their customers spent an estimated total of more than $3.31 billion on food services in August, the second highest total following the record high of over $3.36 billion in July 2004. On a year-over-year basis, August's total was 2.8% higher than in August last year. (Data are not seasonally adjusted, nor adjusted for inflation.)

Despite shocks to the tourism industry such as the SARS scare in 2003 and the 2001 terrorist attacks, the food service industry remains resilient.

The industry enjoyed strong growth in the Atlantic provinces, especially New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, during the summer tourist season, as well as in Quebec and Manitoba. Summer events, such as Nova Scotia's *Congrès mondial acadien* and the Charlottetown Festival, contributed to boosting tourism.

Elsewhere, the weather may have dampened food service business, as Ontario and the Prairies experienced cooler than normal temperatures during this summer.

Note: The Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey has undergone several important changes. Effective starting the April 2004 reference month, the survey was restratified and a new sample was selected. Commencing with the reference month of May 2004, the survey incorporated increased use of GST data to reduce response burden and collection costs. As a result of these changes, total food services sales for Canada and the provinces/territories have been revised back to January 1998. Beginning with May 2004 data released today, historical comparisons should be made only with revised data. Details on the number of locations and the industry (types of business) have been suppressed for both the historical and the new series until revisions to the historical data can be processed.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

Total receipts of restaurants, caterers and taverns from May 2004 to August 2004 for Canada and the provinces are now available. In addition, the revised total food service industry estimates at the Canada and provincial level from January 1998 to April 2004 are now available.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, or to obtain the new methodology paper about the Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey contact Joan Farnworth (613-951-6303; *joan.farnworth@statcan.ca*), Services Industries Division, Statistics Canada, or Alain Mbassegue (613-951-2011; *alain.mbassegue@statcan.ca*).

Food services sales

	August 2003[r]	May 2004[p]	June 2004[p]	July 2004[p]	August 2004[p]
	not seasonally adjusted $ thousands				
Total, food services sales	**3,218,399**	**3,213,082**	**3,190,246**	**3,362,628**	**3,307,472**
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	40,159	34,582	37,101	41,582	40,639
Prince Edward Island	19,484	12,858	13,753	17,273	18,064
Nova Scotia	95,515	81,881	86,048	96,987	100,525
New Brunswick	63,360	55,997	57,225	64,899	70,410
Quebec	687,102	688,692	689,574	739,280	716,209
Ontario	1,279,312	1,310,900	1,278,428	1,322,712	1,301,316
Manitoba	77,539	84,549	85,048	87,216	86,531
Saskatchewan	78,430	80,888	81,736	78,106	79,688
Alberta	349,727	360,707	355,302	372,341	357,459
British Columbia	518,327	492,584	495,859	531,516	526,079
Yukon	3,113	2,646	3,275	3,563	3,487
Northwest Territories	5,601	6,171	6,280	6,505	6,291
Nunavut	730	627	617	648	774

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

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Spending on research and development

Intentions 2004

Sectors that perform research and development in Canada (mainly governments, businesses and educational institutions) reported that they planned on spending $24.5 billion on research and development (R&D) in 2004, up 5.1% from 2003. This year's increase follows a 4.1% advance from 2002 and represents the second year of growth for spending on R&D, which declined for the first time ever in 2002.

In 2003, total R&D spending was estimated to be $23.3 billion, which represented 1.91% of gross domestic product (GDP). The ratio of spending on R&D to GDP cannot be calculated for 2004 until data are available for year-end GDP.

The 2004 expenditure forecasts are contained in the December 2004 issue of *Science Statistics*. Data used to make the forecasts were gathered in late 2003 and early 2004.

An anticipated 12.0% gain in spending by the higher education sector accounts for most of the planned increase in R&D investment for 2004. The business sector shows a small increase in planned spending. However, R&D to be performed by the federal government was down slightly from 2003.

If forecasts for 2004 prove accurate, the business sector would account for 51% of total R&D spending, followed by higher education (38%), the federal government (9%) and the provinces (just over 1%).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 4201, 4208, 4209, 4210, 4211 and 4212.

The service bulletin *Science Statistics: Total Spending on Research and Development in Canada, 1990 to 2004, and Provinces, 1990 to 2002*, Vol. 28, no. 12 (88-001-XIE, $7/$64) is now available. See *How to order products*. The working paper *Estimates of Canadian Research and Development Expenditures,Canada, 1993 to 2004, and by Province 1993 to 2002* (88F0006XIE2004020, free) are available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Science and technology*.

For more detailed information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Janet Thompson, (613) 951-2580, (*janet.thompson@statcan.ca*) or Antoine Rose, (613) 951-9919 (*antoine.rose@statcan.ca*), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Commercial Software Price Index

October 2004

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. The CSPI for October was 77.1, down 1.0% from September.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 331-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

For more information on these indexes, 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. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending December 4, 2004 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 4 totalled 331 254 metric tonnes, up 3.9% from 318 951 tonnes a week earlier and up 8.8% from 304 575 tonnes in the same week of 2003.

The year-to-date total as of December 4 was 14 986 572 tonnes, up 2.9% from 14 560 940 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. ■

New products

Juristat: Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2003/04, Vol. 24, no. 12
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE20040128431 ($9/$75).

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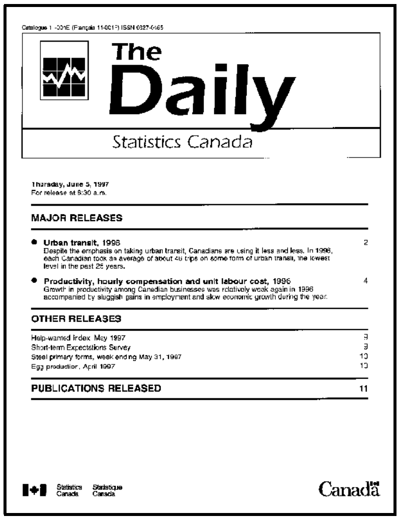
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