



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, March 26, 2004

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

### MAJOR RELEASES

- **Retail trade, January 2004** 3  
Consumers went on a spending spree in January, compensating for their weak Christmas shopping. Retail sales advanced 1.6% in January, despite a small sales decline by motor and recreational vehicle dealers.
- **Wholesale trade, January 2004** 7  
Wholesale sales decreased 3.2% in January, dragged down by a drop in the motor vehicles, parts and accessories sector. Excluding this sector, sales fell 0.4%.

### OTHER RELEASES

Study: Minimum-wage workers, 2003	10
Study: Moving out of low-paid work, 1996 to 2001	10
Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults, February 2004	11
Steel primary forms, weekly data, week ending March 20, 2004	11

(continued on page 2)

#### Perspectives on labour and income

March 2004

The March 2004 online issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, released today, contains two articles. "Minimum wage workers" examines the characteristics of minimum wage workers and the types of jobs they hold. "Permanent layoff rates" looks at the risk of being laid off for workers in the 1980s and the 1990s. The latter article, which is available for free online, is based on the research paper "Have permanent layoff rates increased in Canada?", which was released Thursday, March 25, 2004 on our website.

Also available in this issue is an updated fact sheet on work absences. The associated CANSIM tables are 279-0029 to 279-0039.

The March 2004 online issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 5 no. 3 (75-001-XIE, \$6/\$52) is now available. See *How to order our products*. For more information, contact Henry Pold (613 951-4608; [henry.pold@statcan.ca](mailto:henry.pold@statcan.ca)), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada

---

<b>NEW PRODUCTS</b>	12
---------------------	----

---

<b>RELEASE DATES:</b> March 29 to April 2	13
-------------------------------------------	----

---

## MAJOR RELEASES

### Retail trade

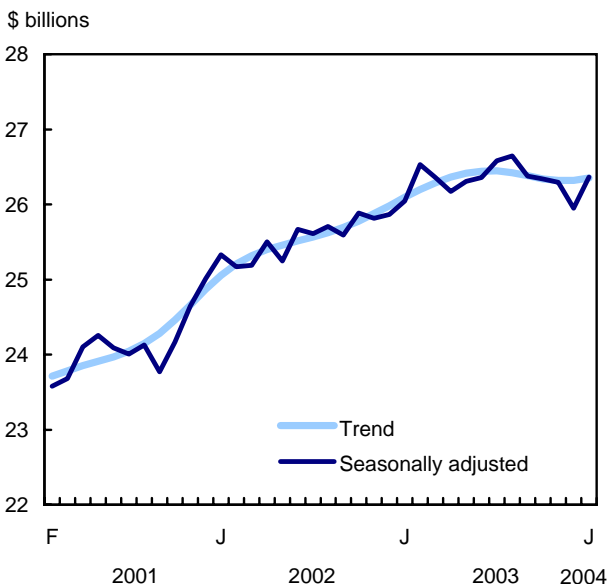
January 2004

Consumers went on a spending spree in January, compensating for their weak Christmas shopping. Retail trade also benefited from some department store openings and the increasing popularity of gift cards, which are predominantly redeemed in January according to industry sources. Retail sales advanced 1.6% to \$26.4 billion, after falling 1.3% in December.

Excluding sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers, the largest component of the automotive sector, retail sales jumped 2.2% in January, reaching a new record high of \$20.1 billion.

Despite a 0.4% sales decline by motor and recreational vehicle dealers, overall sales in the automotive sector advanced 1.1% in January, thanks to large gains at gasoline service stations and automotive parts and services stores. In fact, all other retail sectors posted sales increases of at least 1.0% in January, except for furniture stores (-1.2%), which had led other retailers in terms of sales growth in December.

#### Widespread gains push up retail sales in January



in food stores had remained essentially flat since the previous peak reached in April 2003.

### **Higher retail sales in all but one province**

All provinces posted higher retail sales in January, with the exception of Saskatchewan (-0.8%). The strongest monthly increases were observed in Quebec (+2.4%) and Prince Edward Island (+2.4%), followed by New Brunswick (+2.0%), Ontario (+1.9%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+1.6%) and Alberta (+1.4%).

In Quebec, all retail sectors, except furniture, posted strong sales increases in January. Prior to January's record sales, retailers in Quebec had generally been experiencing declining sales since last August, after a period of increases that began in the fall of 2001.

January's sales gain posted by retailers in Prince Edward Island followed four consecutive monthly declines, where sales fell by 4.9% over that period. Retail sales in Prince Edward Island have been weak since early 2002.

The increased retail sales enjoyed by retailers in New Brunswick and Ontario in January followed a period of general declines that began in the summer of 2003.

### **Related indicators for February**

Total employment remained essentially unchanged for a second consecutive month in February (-0.1%),

following a period of rapid ascension in the last four months of 2003. Housing starts regained lost ground in February (+9.6%), pushing new home construction to a level slightly below the average observed in 2003. It is estimated that the number of new motor vehicles sold in February rose by about 7% from January, based on preliminary numbers obtained from the auto industry.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0001 to 080-0005 and 076-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2406 and 2408.**

The January 2004 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-XIB, \$18/\$166) will be available soon. See *How to order our products*.

Data on retail trade for February 2004 will be released on April 27.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [retailinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.ca)). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-3541), Distributive Trades Division.

□

## Retail sales

	January 2003	October 2003 <sup>r</sup>	November 2003 <sup>r</sup>	December 2003 <sup>r</sup>	January 2004 <sup>p</sup>	December 2003 to January 2004	January 2003 to January 2004
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
<b>Food</b>	<b>5,770</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>5,912</b>	<b>5,898</b>	<b>5,971</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Supermarkets and grocery stores	5,376	5,484	5,504	5,487	5,567	1.4	3.6
All other food stores	394	405	408	410	404	-1.5	2.5
<b>Drug and patent medicine stores</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Shoe stores	152	148	151	148	147	-0.4	-3.3
Men's clothing stores	113	105	105	104	108	3.8	-4.1
Women's clothing stores	392	396	404	395	408	3.3	4.3
Other clothing stores	717	728	733	726	733	1.0	2.3
<b>Furniture</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Household furniture and appliance stores	1,225	1,313	1,339	1,350	1,340	-0.7	9.3
Household furnishings stores	321	337	345	344	334	-2.9	3.8
<b>Automotive</b>	<b>10,412</b>	<b>10,247</b>	<b>10,093</b>	<b>9,852</b>	<b>9,959</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-4.4</b>
Motor and recreational vehicle dealers	6,695	6,750	6,558	6,306	6,280	-0.4	-6.2
Gasoline service stations	2,180	1,961	2,002	2,015	2,105	4.4	-3.4
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,537	1,536	1,533	1,531	1,574	2.9	2.5
<b>General merchandise stores</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Department stores	1,697	1,719	1,726	1,703	1,803	5.9	6.3
Other general merchandise stores	1,184	1,224	1,253	1,194	1,248	4.5	5.4
<b>Retail stores not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>2,839</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>2,884</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Other semi-durable goods stores	794	819	807	810	844	4.2	6.2
Other durable goods stores	680	692	703	688	678	-1.5	-0.3
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,272	1,328	1,339	1,353	1,362	0.7	7.1
<b>Total retail sales</b>	<b>26,043</b>	<b>26,339</b>	<b>26,291</b>	<b>25,951</b>	<b>26,362</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Total, excluding motor and recreational vehicle dealers</b>	<b>19,348</b>	<b>19,588</b>	<b>19,733</b>	<b>19,645</b>	<b>20,082</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	432	444	446	448	455	1.6	5.3
Prince Edward Island	109	110	108	106	108	2.4	-0.8
Nova Scotia	760	769	767	766	766	0.1	0.8
New Brunswick	605	599	597	592	604	2.0	-0.2
Quebec	5,948	6,139	6,095	6,045	6,192	2.4	4.1
Ontario	9,811	9,877	9,825	9,625	9,804	1.9	-0.1
Manitoba	889	905	919	905	911	0.6	2.5
Saskatchewan	767	765	760	754	748	-0.8	-2.5
Alberta	3,196	3,237	3,260	3,204	3,249	1.4	1.7
British Columbia	3,431	3,400	3,419	3,408	3,429	0.6	-0.1
Yukon	33	33	34	33	34	3.1	2.9
Northwest Territories	44	44	44	46	43	-8.3	-3.6
Nunavut	18	18	18	18	19	3.0	3.1

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

## Retail sales

	January 2003	December 2003 <sup>r</sup>	January 2004 <sup>p</sup>	January 2003 to January 2004
unadjusted				
	\$ millions			% change
<b>Food</b>	<b>5,634</b>	<b>6,268</b>	<b>6,011</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Supermarkets and grocery stores	5,280	5,757	5,652	7.0
All other food stores	354	511	359	1.4
<b>Drug and patent medicine stores</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>2,191</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Shoe stores	122	188	118	-3.1
Men's clothing stores	96	195	96	1.0
Women's clothing stores	291	608	305	5.1
Other clothing stores	544	1,201	564	3.6
<b>Furniture</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Household furniture and appliance stores	1,076	2,082	1,188	10.4
Household furnishings stores	271	448	275	1.4
<b>Automotive</b>	<b>8,819</b>	<b>9,132</b>	<b>8,205</b>	<b>-7.0</b>
Motor and recreational vehicle dealers	5,466	5,550	4,885	-10.6
Gasoline service stations	2,033	1,920	1,978	-2.7
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,320	1,662	1,342	1.6
<b>General merchandise stores</b>	<b>2,195</b>	<b>4,707</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Department stores	1,194	3,062	1,283	7.4
Other general merchandise stores	1,001	1,645	1,072	7.2
<b>Retail stores not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>2,188</b>	<b>4,306</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Other semi-durable goods stores	593	1,236	636	7.1
Other durable goods stores	571	1,257	554	-3.1
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,024	1,813	1,123	9.7
<b>Total retail sales</b>	<b>22,541</b>	<b>30,841</b>	<b>22,836</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Total, excluding motor and recreational vehicle dealers</b>	<b>17,075</b>	<b>25,291</b>	<b>17,951</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Provinces and territories</b>				
Newfoundland and Labrador	345	523	368	6.7
Prince Edward Island	88	125	88	-0.2
Nova Scotia	660	930	666	1.0
New Brunswick	506	700	505	-0.1
Quebec	5,011	6,644	5,227	4.3
Ontario	8,505	11,825	8,467	-0.4
Manitoba	784	1,084	802	2.3
Saskatchewan	685	908	666	-2.7
Alberta	2,808	3,886	2,865	2.0
British Columbia	3,067	4,103	3,099	1.1
Yukon	27	37	28	2.9
Northwest Territories	40	53	38	-6.2
Nunavut	16	22	16	4.0

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.



## Wholesale trade

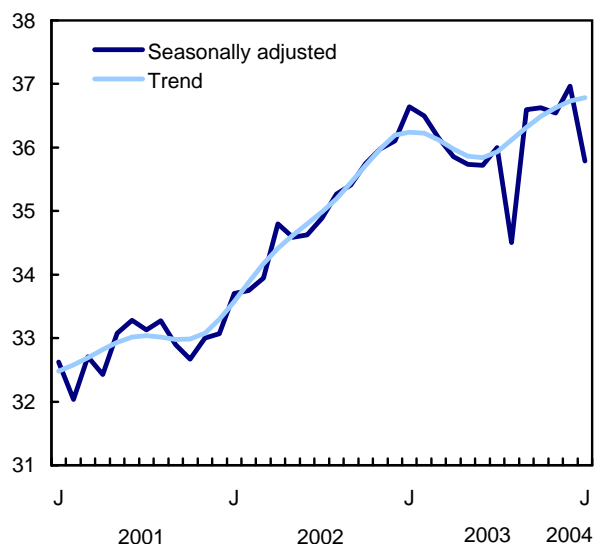
January 2004

In January, wholesalers sold goods and services worth \$35.8 billion, down 3.2%. The drop in January was largely attributable to the motor vehicles, parts and accessories sector. Excluding that sector, sales fell 0.4%.

Since February 2003, wholesale sales have registered nearly zero monthly growth. Prior to this, wholesale sales went through a strong period of growth extending from the fall of 2001 to January 2003.

### Wholesale sales fall sharply in January

\$ billions



Seven of the 11 trade groups, accounting for 60% of total sales, posted a decrease in January. In addition to the automotive sector (-15.2%), industrial machinery (-2.3%) and lumber and building materials (-3.3%) contributed the most to the drop.

Despite the overall decline in sales, some sectors managed to post gains, such as food products (+1.4%) and beverage, drug and tobacco products (+2.0%).

In constant dollars, wholesale sales fell by 3.3% in January.

### Wholesale sales plunge in the auto sector

Sales in the automotive sector fell 15.2% in January, in contrast with December (+5.3%). The weakness of sales in January was largely attributable to a drop in demand on the part of dealers. Dealers accumulated motor vehicle inventories worth \$3.7 billion in the fourth

#### Note to reader:

*Estimates from the Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey are classified according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.*

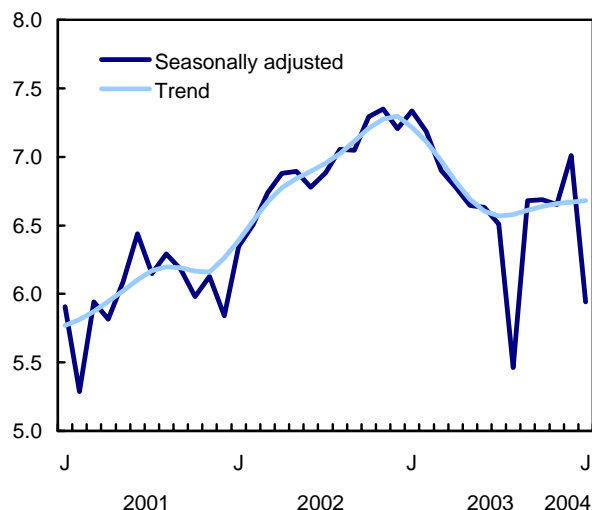
quarter of 2003, owing to sales that were lacklustre even with continuing promotional programs.

However, according to the New Motor Vehicle Sales Survey, preliminary data from the auto industry indicate that in January and February, new motor vehicle sales turned around, making up part of the ground lost during the latter half of 2003.

Despite January's drop in wholesale sales, the trend has remained stable since September 2003. This stability follows a period that began in February 2003 when automotive wholesale sales experienced a very sharp contraction.

### Wholesale sales in the automotive sector plunge in January

\$ billions



### A drop in housing starts affects sales of lumber and building materials

Wholesale sales of lumber and building materials fell 3.3% in January. Despite the decrease, sales in this sector remained 3.9% higher than in January 2003.

January saw construction activity weaken. According to the Labour Force Survey, the number of construction jobs declined by 11,000 in January. This was the first drop in four months. Meanwhile, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation reported a decrease in housing starts in January.

In addition, lumber exports fell 1.5%. Wholesalers are responsible for about 25% of these exports.

Despite the drop in January, the lumber and building materials sector has generally been booming since the fourth quarter of 2001, owing to the strong showing of the residential construction market.

### Industrial firms reduce their demand for wholesale goods

Sales of industrial machinery, equipment and supplies registered a third decline in the past four months (-2.3%). Previously, this group had experienced a slight period of growth that began in the summer of 2002 and ended in September 2003.

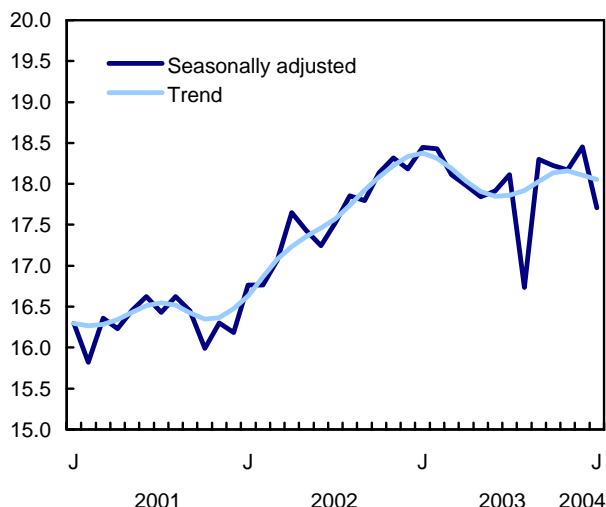
A major part of this trade group is highly dependent on sales in the manufacturing sector. According to the Survey of Business Conditions, manufacturers are cautiously optimistic about the first quarter of 2004, although they expressed some concern about low levels of unfilled orders.

### Most provinces affected by weak sales

In January, seven provinces contributed to the decrease in wholesale sales. The largest declines were registered in British Columbia (-5.3%), Newfoundland and Labrador (-4.0%) and Ontario (-4.0%).

### Weakness in the automotive sector pulls Ontario down

\$ billions





## Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	January 2003	October 2003 <sup>r</sup>	November 2003 <sup>r</sup>	December 2003 <sup>r</sup>	January 2004 <sup>p</sup>	December 2003 to January 2004	January 2003 to January 2004
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
<b>Sales, all trade groups</b>	<b>36,641</b>	<b>36,626</b>	<b>36,542</b>	<b>36,967</b>	<b>35,789</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
Food products	5,819	5,695	5,718	5,620	5,700	1.4	-2.1
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,081	3,507	3,481	3,566	3,638	2.0	18.1
Apparel and dry goods	677	655	632	649	618	-4.6	-8.7
Household goods	1,061	1,044	1,043	1,031	1,020	-1.1	-3.9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	7,335	6,687	6,653	7,008	5,942	-15.2	-19.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,217	2,076	2,098	2,158	2,176	0.8	-1.8
Lumber and building materials	2,913	3,087	3,069	3,129	3,026	-3.3	3.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	726	655	675	661	650	-1.7	-10.4
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,921	5,088	5,103	5,066	4,952	-2.3	0.6
Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery	2,830	2,816	2,840	2,810	2,836	0.9	0.2
Other products	5,060	5,316	5,231	5,269	5,232	-0.7	3.4
<b>Sales by province and territory</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	212	230	232	236	227	-4.0	6.8
Prince Edward Island	53	63	59	60	58	-3.4	8.6
Nova Scotia	637	641	627	613	593	-3.3	-7.0
New Brunswick	452	455	455	446	453	1.5	0.2
Quebec	7,418	7,488	7,446	7,526	7,366	-2.1	-0.7
Ontario	18,448	18,222	18,173	18,450	17,706	-4.0	-4.0
Manitoba	1,000	1,010	1,041	1,027	1,027	0.0	2.7
Saskatchewan	1,054	1,029	1,079	995	999	0.3	-5.3
Alberta	3,725	3,941	3,908	3,974	3,915	-1.5	5.1
British Columbia	3,611	3,517	3,494	3,611	3,419	-5.3	-5.3
Yukon	11	10	9	10	9	-3.6	-16.2
Northwest Territories	18	18	16	19	17	-11.1	-3.5
Nunavut	2	1	1	1	1	24.0	-41.6
<b>Inventories, all trade groups</b>	<b>45,481</b>	<b>45,691</b>	<b>45,897</b>	<b>45,941</b>	<b>45,878</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Food products	3,372	3,670	3,701	3,682	3,691	0.2	9.5
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,513	3,658	3,645	3,804	3,796	-0.2	8.1
Apparel and dry goods	1,377	1,350	1,326	1,304	1,298	-0.4	-5.7
Household goods	1,702	1,724	1,755	1,753	1,770	1.0	4.0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	6,967	7,048	7,085	6,917	6,875	-0.6	-1.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	3,778	3,555	3,590	3,649	3,712	1.7	-1.8
Lumber and building materials	4,543	4,529	4,620	4,658	4,675	0.4	2.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,901	2,031	2,071	2,073	2,085	0.6	9.6
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	10,121	10,059	9,967	9,904	9,908	0.0	-2.1
Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery	1,980	1,886	1,936	1,936	1,869	-3.5	-5.6
Other products	6,228	6,181	6,201	6,261	6,200	-1.0	-0.4

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

---

## OTHER RELEASES

---

### Study: Minimum-wage workers 2003

In Canada, 1 in 25 employees worked at or below the minimum wage set by their province in 2003, but the incidence varied widely from province to province, according to a new profile of minimum-wage workers.

This study, which used data from the Labour Force Survey, showed that nationally, some 547,000 people were minimum-wage workers in 2003. They represented about 4% of the paid work force, down from 5.7% in 1997.

The incidence ranged from 1.1% of the paid work force in Alberta to 8.5% in Newfoundland and Labrador. Minimum-wage rates ranged from a low of \$5.90 an hour in Alberta to a high of \$8.00 an hour in British Columbia.

Overall, individuals working at or below the minimum wage were likely to be women, young people, students and part-time workers. Some were working to finance their education or support their families, while others were older workers looking to supplement their pension.

However, some 27,000 heads of family with no spouse were working for minimum wage or less. Although they made up only 5% of all minimum-wage workers, almost all had at least one child under the age of 18 to support. In addition, some 31,000 minimum-wage workers had a spouse who was not employed.

Women accounted for almost two-thirds of minimum-wage workers in 2003, yet they made up just under half of employees, hence their higher rate. One in 20 women were minimum-wage workers, compared with one in 35 men.

Individuals aged 24 and under were eight times as likely to be minimum wage workers as those over 24.

Teens aged between 15 and 19 had by far the highest rate of all age groups, almost one in three. Indeed, nearly half of minimum-wage workers were aged 15 to 19, with more than three-quarters of these attending school either full time or part time. Another 15% were aged between 20 and 24, four out of 10 of whom were students.

This prevalence among teenagers and young adults reflects characteristics associated with minimum-wage work, such as lower levels of education, service-sector jobs, part-time work and shorter job tenure.

About 41% of all minimum wage workers did not have a high school diploma, compared with only 15% of all employees. This would explain the high rates of minimum wage work among young people, many of whom have not yet completed their studies.

Almost all minimum-wage workers were employed in accommodation and food services or retail trade, industries characterized by high concentrations of youth, part-time workers and women.

The incidence of working for minimum wage was highest among workers in small firms. This likely stems from the lower unionization rates and weaker bargaining power found in smaller firms. Only 8% of minimum-wage workers were covered by a collective agreement, compared with 32% of all employees.

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

The article "Minimum-wage workers" is available in the March 2004 online issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 5, no. 3 (75-001-XIE, \$6/\$52). See *How to order our products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Deborah Sussman (613-951-4226; [deborah.sussman@statcan.ca](mailto:deborah.sussman@statcan.ca)), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

### Study: Moving out of low-paid work 1996 to 2001

Less than one-half of Canadian workers who had a low-paying job in 1996 had managed to climb out of it by 2001, according to a study profiling individuals who experienced upward mobility.

The study, which used data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, showed that in December 1996, nearly one-third of Canadian workers, or about 1.7 million, were in low-paying jobs.

By 2001, 47% of these low-paid workers, around 800,000, had moved out of their low-paying jobs.

Individuals with weekly earnings of less than \$410.70 at the end of 1996 were flagged as "low-paid workers." A low-paid worker in 1996 was said to have "moved up" if weekly earnings by 2001 were at least \$496.86 a week. This level is approximately 10% greater than \$451.69, the threshold for Statistics Canada's 2001 low income cut-off for a family of two living in an urban area of at least half a million people.

Low-paid workers in 1996 tended to be young and female, with an education of high school or less. In addition, they often worked part time in service occupations or in the consumer services industries. Their workplaces tended to be small and non-unionized,

and they tended to live in the Atlantic provinces or Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

The 1996 data showed that 41% of women were low paid, almost double the proportion of 22% among men.

Individuals who moved up between 1996 and 2001 tended to be young, university-educated men, in professional occupations and industries. More often, they worked full time in large unionized firms and lived in Ontario or Alberta.

Other factors contributed to upward mobility: moving from a non-unionized firm to one with a union, and moving from a small firm (one with fewer than 20 employees) to a large firm (one with more than 500 employees). For those who remained in the same job, upward mobility was more likely for those who increased their work hours by five or more hours a week or who changed their duties.

Individuals with a university degree or working in a large firm were twice as likely to have moved up as those with only high school education or less.

In addition, men were twice as likely to move up as women. Nevertheless, women greatly improved their odds of moving up if they obtained a university degree, worked in a large organization, worked in the public service or worked in professional or science occupations and industries.

The 53% of workers (around 900,000) who remained "trapped" in low-paid work in 2001 tended to be older women and those who had only high school education or less. Such individuals were more likely to be working part time for small, non-unionized organizations.

This study updates a similar Statistics Canada study titled: "The upward mobility of low-paid Canadians, 1993 to 1995" released in *The Daily* on June 17, 1998.

The publication *Low-paid Employment and "Moving Up"*, no. 3 (75F0002MIE2004003, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Personal finance and household finance*.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3889.**

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services, (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; [income@statcan.ca](mailto:income@statcan.ca)), Income Statistics Division. ■

## **Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults**

February 2004 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 52.8 million birds in February, up 0.2% from February 2003. Placements of turkey poults on farms increased 3.9% to 1.5 million birds.

**Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; [sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca](mailto:sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## **Steel primary forms, weekly data**

Week ending March 20, 2004 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 20 totalled 313 442 metric tonnes, down 0.4% from 314 587 tonnes a week earlier and 3.5% from 324 899 tonnes in the same week of 2003.

The year-to-date total as of March 20 was 3 485 885 tonnes, up 0.2% from 3 478 214 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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## NEW PRODUCTS

**Monthly Railway Carloadings**, January 2004, Vol. 81, no. 1  
Catalogue number 52-001-XIE (\$9/\$83).

**Perspectives on Labour and Income**, March 2004, Vol. 5, no. 3  
Catalogue number 75-001-XIE (\$6/\$52).

**Income Research Paper Series: Low-paid Employment and 'Moving Up'**, 1996 to 2001, no. 3  
Catalogue number 75F0002MIE2004003 (free).

**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:

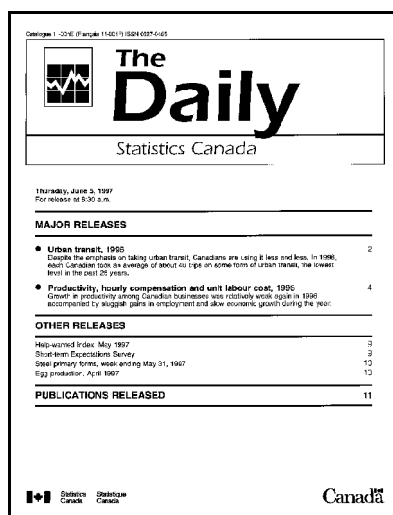
**1-800-700-1033**

**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.**



#### 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, 2004. 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*, March 26, 2004

---

**RELEASE DATES: MARCH 29 TO APRIL 2**

---

(Release dates are subject to change.)

<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
29	<b>Suicide in Canada's Immigrant Population</b>	Spring 2004
30	<b>National Tourism Indicators</b>	Fourth quarter 2003
30	<b>Employment, Earnings and Hours</b>	January 2004
30	<b>Employment Insurance</b>	January 2004
31	<b>Industrial Product and Raw Materials Price Indexes</b>	February 2004
31	<b>Gross Domestic Product by Industry</b>	January 2004