



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **National tourism indicators, 2003 and fourth quarter 2003** 2
Tourism ended the year on a strong note as spending in the fourth quarter advanced 3.2%.
Despite the gains made in the second half of 2003, tourism spending contracted 2.7% for the year.
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NEW PRODUCTS



MAJOR RELEASES

National tourism indicators

2003 and fourth quarter 2003

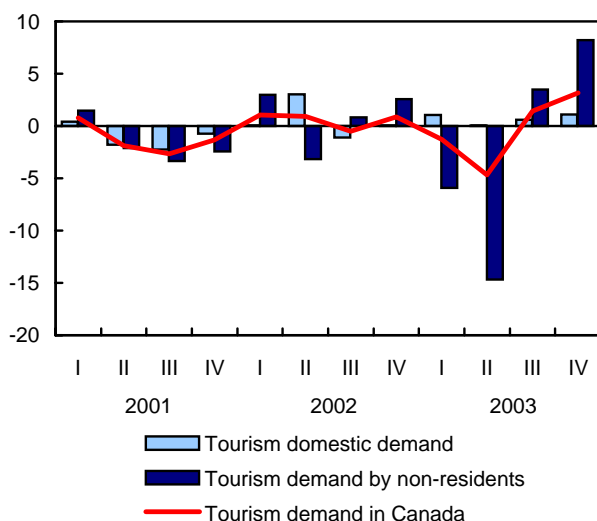
Tourism spending advanced a sharp 3.2% in the fourth quarter of 2003, boosted by a 9.0% increase in the number of international visitors. Domestic tourism spending continued to make gains, advancing 1.1%, even with a strong outflow of Canadians travelling to other countries.

International visitors boost tourism

Spending by international visitors to Canada jumped 8.2% in the fourth quarter, after a 3.5% gain in the third quarter. Notably, visits to Ontario were up, partly because of a rebound in travel after the power outage in the third quarter.

Tourism up with non-resident spending

% change - preceding quarter
Adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



Canadians' spending abroad outpaced non-resident spending in Canada resulting in a further deterioration of Canada's international travel deficit. The deficit reached \$1.4 billion at current prices, the largest deficit since the fourth quarter of 1993.

Note to readers

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

Canada's international travel deficit indicates that Canadian travellers spend more abroad than international visitors spend in Canada.

The Canadian dollar appreciated 4.9% against the US dollar between the third and fourth quarters of 2003, making it cheaper for Canadians to travel abroad and more expensive for non-residents to visit Canada.

Canadians spending more on tourism at home and abroad

Domestic tourism spending grew 1.1% in the fourth quarter, the fifth consecutive gain despite mixed results from the Canadian economy. Personal disposable income edged up a weak 0.3%, while corporation profits were up a moderate 3.5%.

A large increase in spending on air transportation was one reason domestic demand was strong in the quarter. This resulted in part from Canadians using domestic air carriers to travel abroad. Excluding air transportation, domestic demand was up only 0.1%.

Air transportation and accommodations both up

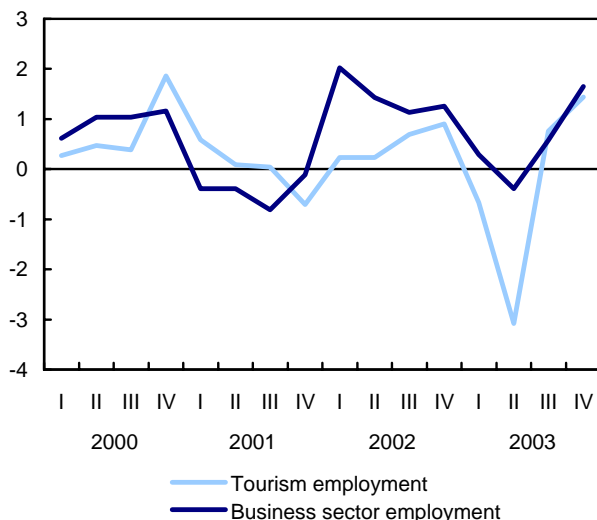
With the increase in the number of international visitors, spending on passenger air transportation increased 5.5% in the fourth quarter. Outlays for accommodation also registered a strong quarter, advancing 5.0%. Widespread gains were recorded in spending on other tourism commodities as well.

Tourism employment continues to grow

Tourism jobs were up 1.4% in the fourth quarter, following a 0.8% increase in the third quarter. Notable gains were registered in the air transportation (+2.9%) and accommodation (+2.1%) industries.

Tourism employment continues to grow

% change - preceding quarter
Adjusted for seasonal variation



The job gains in the second half of 2003 did not make up for the losses sustained in the first half of the year, when over 20,000 tourism jobs disappeared. By the fourth quarter, tourism employment remained 1.6% below its peak reached in the fourth quarter of 2002.

Tourism GDP advances

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) expanded 3.0% in the fourth quarter, outpacing the economy-wide growth in GDP (+0.9%) for the second consecutive quarter.

Year-end review for 2003

The year 2003 was another difficult year for tourism as spending fell 2.7%, the third straight year of decline. A series of adverse events, including the war in Iraq, the outbreak of SARS, the power outage in Ontario and forest fires in the interior of British Columbia rocked tourism throughout the year. International visitors stayed away, and their spending in Canada fell 12%. A 1.9% increase in domestic tourism spending, as well as a return of international visitors during the second-half of the year were among the few encouraging signs.

Widespread declines in tourism spending

Widespread declines were reported in spending across almost all tourism commodities. Air transportation (-6.2%) and accommodation (-5.2%) were among the hardest hit. Spending on vehicle fuel, which registered large gains in 2002, edged down 0.3% in 2003.

Loss of tourism jobs

With the decrease in spending, tourism also sustained losses on the employment front, as the number of jobs fell 1.2% in 2003. Much of the loss occurred in the second quarter (which registered a sharp 3.1% drop in tourism employment), although most of these jobs were recovered in the second half of the year. The accommodation industry was one of the hardest hit in the year, recording a 3.3% decline in jobs.

Tourism GDP fell 2.5% in 2003, while the overall Canadian economy grew 1.7%.

Composition of tourism changes

After five years in which domestic demand comprised an average 65% of total tourism spending in Canada, 2003 saw a dramatic shift in this pattern. Domestic demand increased to 69% of total spending, a share not seen since 1993. This shift was widespread across all tourism commodities.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

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

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

□

National tourism indicators at 1997 prices

	2002	2003	2002 to 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	Third to fourth quarter 2003
	\$ millions, 1997 prices		% change	\$ millions, 1997 prices (seasonally adjusted)			% change
Total tourism expenditures							
Tourism demand in Canada	47,255	45,966	-2.7	11,184	11,343	11,704	3.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	15,825	13,948	-11.9	3,224	3,336	3,610	8.2
Tourism domestic demand	31,430	32,018	1.9	7,960	8,007	8,094	1.1
Transportation							
Tourism demand in Canada	18,177	17,476	-3.9	4,202	4,314	4,482	3.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,932	3,369	-14.3	760	799	889	11.3
Tourism domestic demand	14,245	14,107	-1.0	3,442	3,515	3,594	2.2
Accommodation							
Tourism demand in Canada	6,927	6,565	-5.2	1,567	1,604	1,684	5.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,922	3,521	-10.2	807	845	919	8.8
Tourism domestic demand	3,005	3,044	1.3	760	760	765	0.7
Food and beverage services							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,539	7,450	-1.2	1,839	1,854	1,885	1.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,621	2,293	-12.5	536	554	586	5.8
Tourism domestic demand	4,917	5,158	4.9	1,304	1,299	1,298	-0.1
Other tourism commodities							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,520	7,551	0.4	1,882	1,871	1,907	1.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,151	1,971	-8.4	473	474	501	5.8
Tourism domestic demand	5,369	5,580	3.9	1,409	1,397	1,406	0.6
Other commodities							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,093	6,924	-2.4	1,694	1,701	1,746	2.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,199	2,794	-12.7	648	664	715	7.6
Tourism domestic demand	3,893	4,130	6.1	1,046	1,036	1,031	-0.5

National tourism indicators at current prices

	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	Fourth quarter 2003	Third to fourth quarter 2003
	\$ millions current, seasonally adjusted					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	13,163	13,040	12,347	12,574	12,916	2.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,521	4,283	3,689	3,756	4,031	7.3
Tourism domestic demand	8,642	8,757	8,657	8,818	8,886	0.8
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,146	5,032	4,634	4,839	4,936	2.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,215	1,135	976	984	1,045	6.2
Tourism domestic demand	3,931	3,897	3,659	3,856	3,891	0.9
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,866	1,870	1,695	1,684	1,779	5.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,079	1,040	874	887	971	9.4
Tourism domestic demand	787	830	821	797	808	1.4
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,174	2,149	2,124	2,151	2,203	2.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	760	707	619	643	686	6.6
Tourism domestic demand	1,414	1,441	1,506	1,508	1,517	0.6
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,104	2,112	2,112	2,113	2,158	2.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	622	600	546	551	583	6.0
Tourism domestic demand	1,483	1,513	1,566	1,562	1,575	0.8
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,873	1,876	1,781	1,786	1,841	3.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	847	800	676	691	746	8.0
Tourism domestic demand	1,027	1,076	1,106	1,095	1,094	-0.1

OTHER RELEASES

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

January 2004 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees decreased 0.5% in January to \$695.54.

The new level is 1.4% higher than January 2003. Over the 12-month period, overall earnings growth was held back by declines in the arts, entertainment and recreation; transportation and warehousing; accommodation and food; finance and insurance; and utilities sectors.

In January, average hours for hourly paid workers were virtually unchanged from December (+0.1 hours), despite a significant increase in the goods-producing industries (+0.7 hours), offsetting a decline in December.

The number of payroll employees declined in January (-26,600) following sharp gains in the last three months of 2003. The manufacturing sector (-14,600) accounted for a substantial part of the January decrease.

Provinces showing employment drops include British Columbia (-5,200), Nova Scotia (-2,600), New Brunswick (-3,000) and Saskatchewan (-2,900).

Note: Some changes were made to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH). Starting with today's release, current and historical estimates are published based on the 2002 version of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This change only affects estimates for industry groupings within the

Construction (NAICS 23) and Information and Culture (NAICS 51) industries. In addition to the switch to NAICS 2002, there is a slight change to the definitions for groupings "durable and non-durable goods" of manufacturing. As per the normal SEPH annual revision cycle, historical corrections to other series are available with this release. A concordance table between the NAICS 1997 and 2002 version is now available. To enquire about the concordance table, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: (613) 951-2869; labour@statcan.ca).

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 will soon be available in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, \$26/\$257). See *How to order our products*.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for February 2004 will be released April 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). 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 2002)	January 2003	December 2003 ^r	January 2004 ^p	December 2003 to January 2004	January 2003 to January 2004
	seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	686.07	699.02	695.54	-0.5	1.4
Forestry, logging and support	843.85	880.66	875.77	-0.6	3.8
Mining and oil and gas	1,180.02	1,211.54	1,237.36	2.1	4.9
Utilities	1,072.29	1,059.22	1,067.24	0.8	-0.5
Construction	809.86	836.42	821.82	-1.7	1.5
Manufacturing	840.15	853.92	848.11	-0.7	0.9
Wholesale trade	786.75	799.02	795.25	-0.5	1.1
Retail trade	436.62	452.70	446.78	-1.3	2.3
Transportation and warehousing	770.04	757.85	752.18	-0.7	-2.3
Information and cultural industries	827.75	813.61	818.78	0.6	-1.1
Finance and insurance	880.06	875.00	874.25	-0.1	-0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	585.80	619.12	606.78	-2.0	3.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	910.69	937.67	928.96	-0.9	2.0
Management of companies and enterprises	848.88	897.97	903.24	0.6	6.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	540.16	556.05	545.18	-2.0	0.9
Educational services	748.92	746.64	770.25	3.2	2.8
Health care and social assistance	608.52	628.41	623.74	-0.7	2.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	429.67	428.27	415.39	-3.0	-3.3
Accommodation and food services	280.27	278.81	275.73	-1.1	-1.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	521.75	541.09	533.55	-1.4	2.3
Public administration	845.59	882.67	879.78	-0.3	4.0
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	628.31	636.22	635.33	-0.1	1.1
Prince Edward Island	545.59	557.36	559.05	0.3	2.5
Nova Scotia	595.05	604.87	601.70	-0.5	1.1
New Brunswick	615.10	640.75	636.01	-0.7	3.4
Quebec	650.71	665.37	655.70	-1.5	0.8
Ontario	731.39	741.86	740.28	-0.2	1.2
Manitoba	608.32	628.78	627.43	-0.2	3.1
Saskatchewan	613.05	636.44	636.35	0.0	3.8
Alberta	701.99	725.09	721.05	-0.6	2.7
British Columbia	682.00	684.73	685.91	0.2	0.6
Yukon	767.22	752.08	768.92	2.2	0.2
Northwest Territories ¹	894.90	910.11	902.90	-0.8	0.9
Nunavut ¹	794.70	775.25	778.45	0.4	-2.0

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

¹ Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System 2002)	November 2003	December 2003 ^r	January 2004 ^p	November to December 2003	December 2003 to January 2004
seasonally adjusted					
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	13,366.3	13,447.9	13,421.3	0.6	-0.2
Forestry, logging and support	52.0	53.1	52.2	2.1	-1.7
Mining and oil and gas	153.9	156.4	152.0	1.6	-2.8
Utilities	114.0	113.7	117.2	-0.3	3.1
Construction	653.5	656.4	656.7	0.4	0.0
Manufacturing	2,018.2	2,021.4	2,006.8	0.2	-0.7
Wholesale trade	752.3	750.6	751.3	-0.2	0.1
Retail trade	1,606.2	1,619.8	1,625.2	0.8	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	602.2	602.5	603.4	0.0	0.1
Information and cultural industries	344.7	349.0	347.1	1.2	-0.5
Finance and insurance	574.3	574.3	583.3	0.0	1.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	232.1	231.1	230.0	-0.4	-0.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	658.2	664.1	665.3	0.9	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	88.5	88.2	87.7	-0.3	-0.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	613.7	616.7	612.6	0.5	-0.7
Educational services	961.5	966.0	958.6	0.5	-0.8
Health care and social assistance	1,369.6	1,382.9	1,381.8	1.0	-0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	240.1	239.1	239.1	-0.4	0.0
Accommodation and food services	935.6	941.9	944.9	0.7	0.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	503.0	506.5	504.5	0.7	-0.4
Public administration	771.9	767.1	765.6	-0.6	-0.2
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	183.7	186.7	186.0	1.6	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	62.0	61.9	62.1	-0.2	0.3
Nova Scotia	381.3	385.2	382.6	1.0	-0.7
New Brunswick	300.6	302.7	299.7	0.7	-1.0
Quebec	3,178.7	3,182.7	3,184.2	0.1	0.0
Ontario	5,203.8	5,220.2	5,221.7	0.3	0.0
Manitoba	521.0	523.0	523.8	0.4	0.2
Saskatchewan	395.2	400.9	398.0	1.4	-0.7
Alberta	1,461.0	1,469.7	1,470.8	0.6	0.1
British Columbia	1,633.6	1,652.0	1,646.8	1.1	-0.3
Yukon	15.2	15.2	15.3	0.0	0.7
Northwest Territories ¹	22.1	22.3	21.8	0.9	-2.2
Nunavut ¹	11.4	11.3	10.8	-0.9	-4.4

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

¹ Data not seasonally adjusted.

Employment insurance

January 2004 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in January 2004 was 555,940, a decrease of 0.7% from December. This is the sixth consecutive monthly decline; however, the number is still 4.4% higher than a year ago. The decreases recorded since last July are, in large part, attributable to drops in Ontario and the western provinces.

Also on a seasonally adjusted basis, regular benefit payments in January totalled \$722.5 million, while the number of people making initial and renewal claims was 238,760.

Note: Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits for the week containing the 15th day of the month. The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month.

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data on Employment Insurance for February 2004 will be released on April 27.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-673-8788; 613-951-4090;

labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division.

Employment insurance statistics

	January 2004	December 2003	January 2003	December 2003 to January 2004	January 2003 to January 2004
seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	555.9 ^p	559.9 ^p	532.3	-0.7	4.4
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	722.5 ^p	704.3 ^r	714.2	2.6	1.2
Initial and Renewal Claims received ('000)	238.8 ^p	247.5 ^r	242.3	-3.5	-1.4
unadjusted					
All beneficiaries ('000)	1,012.3 ^p	881.9 ^p	983.9		
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	720.9 ^p	588.9 ^p	705.6		
Initial and Renewal Claims received ('000)	323.0	339.7	352.8		
Payments (\$ millions)	1,439.5	1,268.9	1,448.1		
year-to-date (January to January)					
			2004	2003	2003 to 2004
					% change
Claims received ('000)			323.0	352.8	-8.4
Payments (\$ millions)			1,439.5	1,448.1	-0.6

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Note: "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (e.g., as a result of layoff) or special benefits (e.g., as a result of illness) and are representative of data for the Labour Force Survey reference week, which is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	January 2004 ^P	December 2003 to January 2004	January 2003 to January 2004
seasonally adjusted			
		% change	
Canada	555,940	-0.7	4.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	37,160	0.7	0.0
Prince Edward Island	8,240	2.1	-0.2
Nova Scotia	29,970	0.9	0.3
New Brunswick	34,640	0.3	2.4
Quebec	185,950	0.3	5.6
Ontario	134,610	-5.4	5.7
Manitoba	14,280	-1.7	8.8
Saskatchewan	12,280	-2.8	8.4
Alberta	30,270	-4.0	-5.9
British Columbia	63,380	-0.9	4.3
Yukon Territory	960	6.7	0.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,160	0.9	1.8
unadjusted			
		% change	
Northwest Territories	940	4.4	-3.1
Nunavut	380	2.7	15.2

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: The number of beneficiaries includes all claimants who received regular benefits for the Labour Force Survey reference week, which is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Youth custody and community services

2001/02

Canada's youth incarceration rate reached its lowest point in seven years in 2001/02.

An average count of just under 35,000 young people aged 12 to 17 were either in custody or under supervised probation in 2001/02. The vast majority, 31,400 or about 90%, were on probation.

Of the remaining 3,440 young people in custody, 820 were in temporary detention (remand) awaiting a court appearance or sentencing, while 1,220 were in secure custody and 1,410 in open custody. This group represented an incarceration rate of 21 young people aged 12 to 17 for every 10,000 in this population in 2000/01. (The data exclude Quebec, which was unable to provide average counts.) This rate was down 10% from the previous year and 28% from 1994/95.

Increases in remand counts since 1992/93 have partly offset the declines in the population sentenced to

custody. The 820 young people in temporary detention represented a 14% increase from 1992/93. They accounted for just under one-quarter of all youth in custody in 2001/02. Overall, the number of young people sentenced has been decreasing since 1992/93.

The approximate 31,400 youths on supervised probation represent a rate of 163 per 10,000 youth population, 15% below its peak in 1997/98.

The issue of *Juristat* released today also provides data on admissions to correctional services. In 2001/02, there were about 68,700 admissions in the youth correctional system, up 3% from 2000/01.

Admissions to probation accounted for 56% of the total, followed by remand admissions (22%), open custody (11%) and secure custody (11%).

Admissions to open custody fell 3% from 2000/01, while admissions to secure custody rose 6%, remand 2% and probation 5%.

In 2001/02, about 26,100 cases resulted in alternative measures agreements. This was 6% higher than in 2000/01 among jurisdictions reporting data (excludes Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Nunavut), but 18% lower than in 1997/98.

These alternative measures agreements refer to formalized programs through which individuals who would otherwise proceed to court are dealt with via non-judicial, community-based alternatives such as community service or compensation to victims. A youth's involvement in an alternative measures program is contingent upon the youth acknowledging participation in the incident and agreeing to enter the program.

Note: Youth corrections data come from three sources. The Corrections Key Indicator Report collects average daily counts of youths in custody (remand, secure custody and open custody) as well as month-end

probation counts. The Youth Custody and Community Services survey collects data on admissions and releases of youths to custody and probation, and the Alternative Measures Survey collects data on youth reaching an agreement to participate in an alternative measures program.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3323.

The report *Juristat: Youth Custody and Community Services in Canada, 2001/02*, Vol. 24 no. 3 (85-002-XIE, \$9/\$75; 85-002-XPE, \$11/\$100) is now available. See *How to order our products*.

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

Admissions of young offenders in the correctional system by jurisdiction 2001/02

	Sentenced custody			
	Remand ¹	Secure custody	Open custody	Probation ²
Total	15,359	7,385	7,702	38,261
Newfoundland and Labrador	224	168	152	590
Prince Edward Island	54	37	36	134
Nova Scotia	388	30	287	1,151
New Brunswick	195	235	166	797
Quebec	2,212	1,023	921	8,556
Ontario	6,554	4,020	4,342	17,909
Manitoba	1,602	166	267	1,316
Saskatchewan	..	261	325	1,640
Alberta	2,353	897	510	2,954
British Columbia	1,610	458	546	3,171
Yukon	43	19	14	43
Northwest Territories	39	37	79	..
Nunavut	85	34	57	..

.. Not available for any specific reference period.

¹ Due to the unavailability of data, remand excludes Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds and Saskatchewan.

² Due to the unavailability of data, probation excludes the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Daily count of young offenders in the correctional system by jurisdiction

2001/02

	Sentenced custody					
	Remand ¹	Secure custody ²	Open custody ²	Incarceration rate	Probation	Probation rate
Total	821	1,216	1,409	20.6	31,402	162.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	12	38	49	22.0	818	181.9
Prince Edward Island	2	8	6	13.6	157	127.0
Nova Scotia	25	20	74	15.6	961	126.2
New Brunswick	11	55	63	21.6	789	131.8
Quebec
Ontario ³	369	655	737	...	19,343	204.8
Manitoba	109	65	88	26.3	2,042	204.1
Saskatchewan	95	138	102	35.3	1,804	190.0
Alberta	110	130	124	13.6	2,756	102.9
British Columbia	76	82	128	9.1	2,670 ^r	85.8 ^r
Yukon	1	2	4	25.0	46	157.2
Northwest Territories	6	19	30	132.9
Nunavut	5	4	4	37.6	16	46.0

. Not available for any reference period.

.. Not available for any specific reference period.

... Not applicable.

^r Revised.

¹ Due to the unavailability of data, remand excludes Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds and Quebec.

² Due to the unavailability of data, secure and open custody excludes Quebec.

³ Due to the unavailability of remand data for Ontario 12- to 15-year-olds, the partial incarceration rate overestimated the overall Ontario rate. Therefore, the Ontario rate has only been included in the total incarceration rate for Canada.

Note: Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

■

Personal services industry

2002

Business is booming in the personal services industry, according to the latest survey of establishments that provide services ranging from haircuts and facials to laundry and funeral services.

According to the Annual Survey of Personal Services, firms providing personal services in Canada in 2002 experienced rising revenues in the main components of the industry. Together, those firms earned an estimated \$7.6 billion in that year, up from \$7.2 billion in 2001 and \$6.7 billion in 2000.

Personal care providers, which include hair and esthetic salons, spas and the like, accounted for about 42% of the industry's total earnings. These establishments earned about \$3.3 billion in 2002, up from \$2.9 billion in 2001 and \$2.6 billion in 2000.

Laundry and dry cleaning services accounted for the next largest share of revenues, earning \$1.9 billion in 2002, and funeral service providers earned the third largest share at \$1.3 billion in 2002. Revenues in both those sectors have been increasing since 1997.

Operating expenses for all personal service establishments increased in 2002, but so did profits.

Companies spent an estimated total \$6.9 billion in 2002, while their profit margins rose to 10%, up from 8.5% in 2001.

Salaries, wages and benefits were the largest expenses for these companies, amounting to 41% of their operating expenses.

Industry data for 2002 are available now for Canada and the provinces, including revenues, expenses, salaries and wages, profit margins, percentage distribution of revenue by type of service and client base.

Available on CANSIM: table 359-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2424.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frank Menezes (613-951-6192; fax 613-951-6696, frank.menezes@statcan.ca), or Bob Allan (613-951-2648, bob.allan@statcan.ca), Services Industries Division.

■

Computer and peripherals price indexes

January 2004 (preliminary)

Prices for commercial computers, as measured by the Computer and Peripherals Price Indexes, fell 2.3% compared with December. Desktop computer prices declined 3.7%, portables were down 1.7%, and servers remained unchanged.

Consumer computers, representing computer brands and models normally purchased by consumers and small businesses, decreased 4.7%, with desktops declining 6.2% and portables by 3.0%.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices fell 0.4%, while printers remained unchanged from December.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0001 and 331-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

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. ■

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