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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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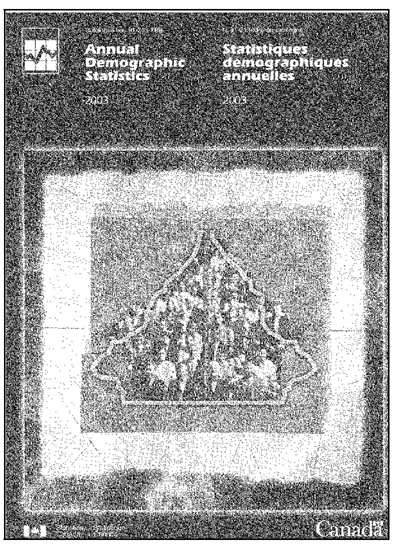
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Annual demographic statistics

2003

The 2003 issue of *Annual Demographic Statistics* provides the most recent population estimates by age group and sex, as well as data on births, deaths and migrations. It groups the information by province and territory, census metropolitan area and census division, and also provides data on population estimates by marital status, and marriages for the provinces and territories.

A CD-ROM included with the publication contains even more data. The historical time series includes population data back to 1971 for provinces and territories, and to 1996 for census divisions and census metropolitan areas. The CD-ROM also includes animated age pyramids, which illustrate the aging of the population.

These time series can be easily captured and manipulated to create customized demographic analyses in any spreadsheet program. The population figures can be used to calculate per capita rates for market research, quantitative analysis and planning.

The 2003 issue of *Annual Demographic Statistics, 2003* (91-213-XIB, $60 without the CD-ROM; 91-213-XPB, $134 including the CD-ROM) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Colette O'Meara (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; *demography@statcan.ca*), Demography Division.

OTHER RELEASES

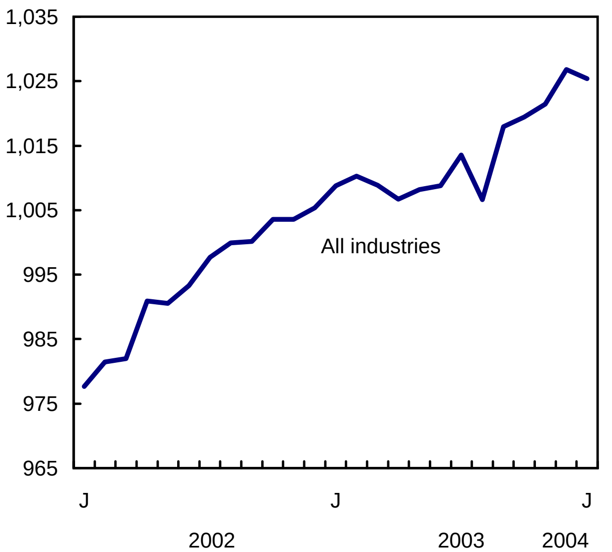
MAJOR RELEASES

Gross domestic product by industry
January 2004

Economic activity slipped 0.1% in January, following an increase of 0.5% in December.

Economic activity edges down

GDP billions of chained $ (1997)



Weak North American auto sales in recent months hampered the manufacturing, retailing, wholesaling and transportation sectors. Weak oil and gas production and exploration reduced the mining sector. Less consumer demand for new housing pushed down residential construction and real estate agents and brokers. Industries in the travel-related sector reported mixed results.

Extremely cold temperatures across the country provided a windfall to the utilities sector. Shopping centres enjoyed a brisk month as strong sales were reported by department stores, pharmacies, clothing and food stores. The finance sector continued to enjoy gains from the recovery in North American stock markets. In addition, higher output was reported by the health, education and government administration sectors.

Note to readers

In September 2002 (reference month July 2002), the monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry program introduced the first stage of conversion to a Chain Fisher formula, by adopting annual chained Input-Output benchmarks in its calculation of real GDP for 1997 to 2000. However, from January 2001 onwards, the data are 2000 Laspeyres-based estimates. The monthly GDP results are expressed in chained 1997 dollars. This conversion brings the monthly GDP by industry estimates more in line with the quarterly expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly. For more information, see the Chain Fisher Volume Index page on our website.

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2003.

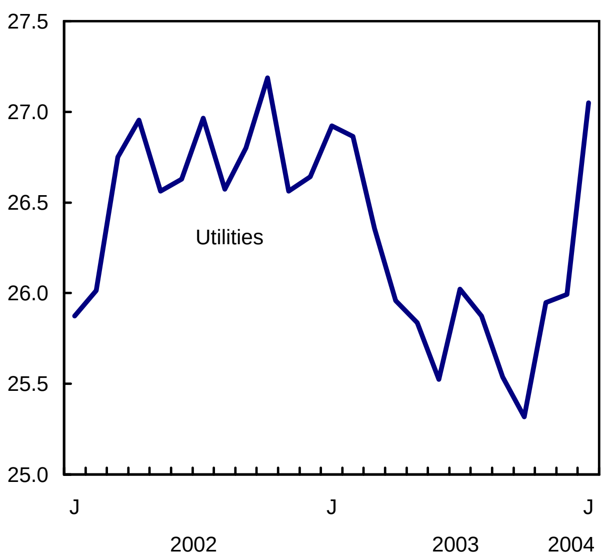
Big chill boosts utilities sector

Extremely cold temperatures across Canada provided a boon for the utilities sector. Electricity generation rose 3.7% while natural gas distribution jumped 8.5%. Electric power consumption records were set in a number of provinces in January. An arctic cold front settled in across the country and prompted calls from utilities for consumers to cut back on power usage. Electricity generation capacity was expanded as mothballed generators were put back in use in British Columbia and nuclear capacity in Ontario was restarted.

Industrial production fell 0.4% in January as weak manufacturing and mining output offset a sharp gain in utilities. Higher demand for heating fuels boosted consumer prices for fuel oil by 10% in January. However, bitterly cold temperatures hindered oil production and drilling operations. In comparison, industrial production in the United States increased 0.8% as all major components registered gains. As in Canada, the US utilities component surged as temperatures plunged.

Surge in utilities sector

GDP billions of chained $ (1997)



Manufacturers give up recent gains

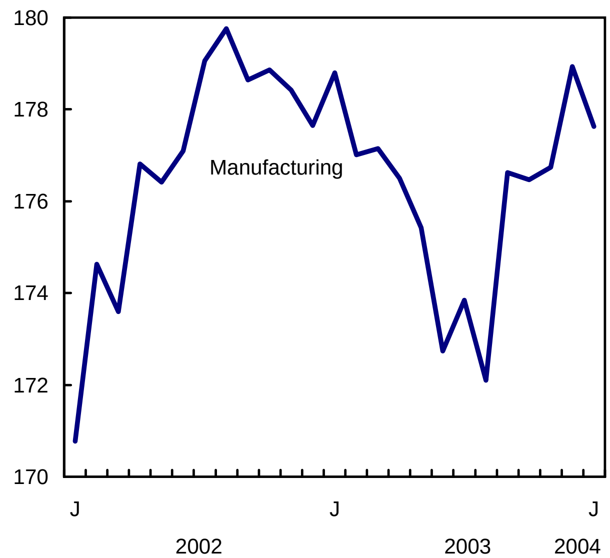
Manufacturing output fell 0.7% after posting a significant increase in December of 1.2%. The largest contribution to the weakness in manufacturing came from the transportation equipment sector. Disappointing new car sales across North America in recent months prompted motor vehicle manufacturers to reduce production. Motor vehicle parts manufacturers also significantly reduced output as both Canadian and American motor vehicle manufacturers scaled back production. Suppliers to the transportation sector - namely producers of primary and fabricated metal products, plastics and rubber products - also reported lower output.

The weakness in motor vehicle and parts manufacturing translated into declines in output for the wholesaling and transportation sectors. Wholesaling activity plummeted 3.4% reflecting lower motor vehicle and parts production, as well as fewer imports and exports of these products. Railways and trucking firms were also negatively impacted.

The retrenchment in the Canadian clothing industry continued in January with production down 14% from levels a year ago. Sawmills and particleboard manufacturers cut production as housing starts declined across North America and also resulted in reduced wholesaling activities for lumber wholesalers. Information and communication technologies (ICT) manufacturers output declined 0.9%. Meanwhile, the closure of the Canadian border to American beef products resulted in higher demand for Canadian meat processing services as imports of meat products tumbled for the second straight month. Pharmaceutical manufacturers continued to expand in January as companies geared up to meet international demand.

Manufacturers give up recent gains

GDP billions of chained $ (1997)



Consumers continue to spend

Much of the strength in the economy the last couple of years had been attributable to a consumer with an insatiable appetite for new homes and cars. This was not the case in January as sales at new motor vehicles dealers fell while total retailing activity advanced 1.0% after two months of decline. Total retail sales excluding motor vehicles advanced 1.9%. The drop in sales at new motor vehicle dealers was offset by large sales increases in department stores, pharmacies, clothing and food stores.

New home construction fell 1.0%, reflecting a 10.9% drop in housing starts in January. Housing starts were down for both single-family dwellings, as well as multiple-family units. Housing starts tumbled across much of the country. Colder than normal temperatures in January are also being held responsible for the weakness in housing starts. Housing starts fell below the 200,000 mark for the first time since May 2003. A 3.9% drop in the number of housing re-sales translated into less activity for real estate agents and brokers. Furniture retailers also posted a decline in activity.

Travel-related industries

Industries in the travel-related sector reported mixed results in activity in January as the number of foreign tourists to Canada declined a further 4.9%. Air transportation declined 1.4%, the first decline in seven months and mirrors the pattern of international trips made by Canadians. Hotels posted a drop of 1.6%, while restaurants posted a gain of 0.6%. The spectator sports industry reported lower output, while the gambling industry rose 3.0%, largely on increased sales of lottery tickets.

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0017 to 379-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301 and 1302.

The January 2004 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 18, no.1 (15-001-XIE, $12/$118) is now available. See *How to order products*. A print-on-demand version is available for a different price.

Data on the GDP by industry for February 2004 will be released on April 30.

For general information or to order data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-IMAD; *imad@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jo Ann MacMillan (613-951-7248), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

□

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained dollars (1997)

	August 2003[r]	September 2003[r]	October 2003[r]	November 2003[r]	December 2003[r]	January 2004[p]	January 2004	January 2003 to January 2004
	seasonally adjusted							
	month-to-month % change						$ level[1]	% change
All industries	**-0.7**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**-0.1**	**1,025,407**	**1.6**
Goods-producing industries	**-0.4**	**1.8**	**-0.2**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**-0.4**	**323,231**	**1.6**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.2	1.0	-2.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.5	23,953	5.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-0.3	1.9	-0.1	0.0	1.5	-1.1	37,283	3.9
Utilities	-0.6	-1.3	-0.9	2.5	0.2	4.1	27,051	0.5
Construction	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.2	-0.4	56,352	6.2
Manufacturing	-1.0	2.6	-0.1	0.2	1.2	-0.7	177,629	-0.7
Services-producing industries	**-0.8**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**-0.0**	**703,403**	**1.7**
Wholesale trade	-3.7	5.0	1.0	-0.4	1.4	-3.4	62,456	-0.5
Retail trade	-0.2	-1.0	0.4	-0.3	-1.0	1.0	56,160	1.2
Transportation and warehousing	-1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	-0.8	46,706	-0.1
Information and cultural industries	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	1.1	41,983	-0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	-0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.0	0.4	0.4	206,590	2.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.5	45,121	2.2
Administrative and waste management services	-0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	22,490	2.0
Education services	-0.7	-0.2	-0.3	1.0	0.7	0.1	45,667	0.4
Health care and social assistance	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	61,645	3.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-3.9	2.6	1.3	-2.2	0.7	0.2	9,326	3.0
Accommodation and food services	1.1	-0.6	3.0	0.2	0.2	-0.1	23,131	1.4
Other services (except public administration)	-0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	24,443	1.6
Public administration	-2.9	2.8	-0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	58,497	2.0
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.8	2.1	-0.2	0.3	1.2	-0.4	243,319	0.5
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-1.3	2.0	0.3	-0.0	0.5	-0.1	73,111	-0.1
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.8	3.1	-0.3	0.3	1.7	-1.2	104,425	-1.0
Business sector industries	-0.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	-0.2	868,457	1.6
Non-business sector industries	-1.3	1.0	-0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	157,103	1.8
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.3	0.8	-0.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	57,588	1.8
Energy sector	-0.5	-0.8	-0.4	2.2	1.2	0.3	60,596	1.6

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1 *Millions of dollars at annual rate.*

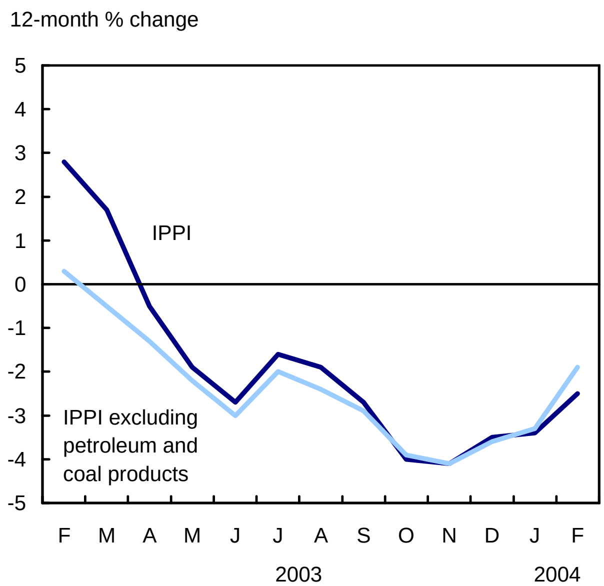
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

February 2004

Manufacturers' prices were up 1.8% in February following an increase of 0.6% in January. Compared with February 2003, prices fell 2.5%, largely as a result of the effect of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar.

Without the dollar's influence, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) would have risen 1.1% rather than falling 2.5% from February 2003.

Petroleum product prices still influence the IPPI



On a monthly basis, motor vehicles and other transport equipment increased 1.8%, mainly because of the effect of the exchange rate. Lumber and other wood products were up 6.2% from January. Higher prices for softwood lumber and particleboard, resulting from strong demand, were responsible for this increase. Primary metal products rose 4.4% as prices continue to increase for copper, nickel, aluminum, and lead products. Higher prices were also observed for petroleum and coal products (+4.2%), pulp and paper products (+2.1%), as well as meat, fish and dairy products (+1.8%).

On a 12-month basis, February represents the 11th consecutive month of decline in the IPPI. Lower prices continued for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-8.9%), electrical and communication products (-6.7%), as well as pulp and paper products (-3.5%). These products remain the major contributors to the 12-month decline in the IPPI.

Note to readers

Starting with the January 2004 release, the monthly average exchange rate as determined by the Bank of Canada is used to convert prices received in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. Previously, the exchange rate conversion of such prices was carried out using the rate for the 15th of the month. The decision to switch to the monthly rate reflects the fact that the Industrial Product Price Index and Raw Materials Price Index are intended to measure the change in the average monthly price for these goods. The monthly average exchange rate is a better estimator of the actual exchange rates used in transactions than a point-in-time exchange rate. The estimated impact of this change is small at the total level. The 12-month change is 0.2% more than it would have been had the monthly average exchange rate been used to calculate the February 2003 index.

*The **Industrial Product Price Index** (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.*

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI.

*The **Raw Materials Price Index** (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.*

The petroleum and coal products group continued to have a strong influence on the 12-month change in the IPPI with a decrease of 9.5%. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have declined 1.9% on a 12-month basis.

Higher prices for primary metal products (+7.3%), lumber products (+8.2%), tobacco products (+8.0%), fruit, vegetable and feed products (+1.0%), beverages (+2.8%), as well as furniture and fixtures (+1.9%), partially offset the 12-month decline.

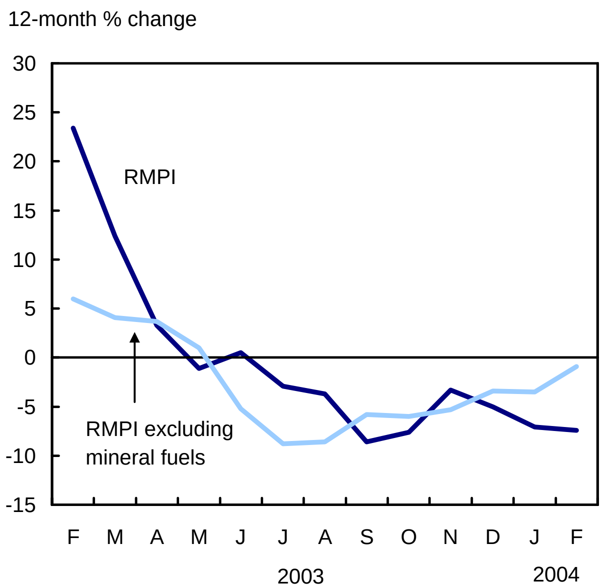
Higher crude oil prices continue to push up prices of raw materials

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were up 3.4% from January. Mineral fuels were responsible for about half of the monthly increase in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI), with prices rising 2.8%.

Crude oil prices rose 3.4% from January as a result of tight supply and increased demand because of colder temperatures. Prices for non-ferrous metals rose 9.1% as strong demand continued for copper, lead, zinc and nickel concentrates. Animals and animal products were up 2.5% with prices for hogs for slaughter increasing 28.4%. Higher prices for vegetable products (+4.1%) and ferrous materials (+7.0%) also contributed to the monthly increase.

Manufacturers paid 7.4% less for their raw materials than they did in February 2003, compared with a decrease of 7.1% in January. Mineral fuels were down 14.4% from a year ago with crude oil prices declining 17.2%. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have decreased 0.9%.

Crude oil prices continue to influence the RMPI



Prices for animals and animal products were down 10.3%, with cattle and calves for slaughter prices declining 32.7% from a year ago. Lower prices for vegetable products (-8.5%) and wood products (-6.1%) also contributed to the 12-month drop in the RMPI.

These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for non-ferrous metals (+26.0%), ferrous materials (+11.7%) and non-metallic minerals (+2.6%).

The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 107.0 in February, up from its revised level of 105.1 in January. The RMPI (1997=100) was 120.1 in February up from its revised level of 116.2 in January.

Impact of exchange rate

Between January and February, the value of the US dollar strengthened against the Canadian dollar, pushing up prices of commodities that are quoted in US dollars, particularly in the case of motor vehicles, lumber products and pulp and paper products. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have risen 1.1% instead of 1.8%.

However, on a 12-month basis, the Canadian dollar is much stronger. Consequently, the IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have increased 1.1% rather than declining 2.5% from February 2003 to February 2004.

Prices for intermediate goods continue to decrease on an annual basis

Prices for intermediate goods were up 2.1% from January. Higher prices for lumber products, petroleum and coal products, primary metal products, motor vehicles and pulp and paper products were the major contributors to the increase.

Producers of intermediate goods received 0.9% less for their goods in February 2004 than in February 2003. Lower prices for petroleum products, motor vehicles, pulp and paper products, electrical and communication products and chemical products were mainly responsible for the annual decline.

These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for primary metal products and lumber products.

"Intermediate goods," sometimes referred to as "input goods," are goods that are generally bought by manufacturers to be further used in the production process (i.e., to make other goods).

Finished goods decrease again from a year ago

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were up 1.3% from January. Higher prices for motor vehicles; petroleum products; meat, fish and dairy products; and electrical and communication products were responsible for this monthly rise.

Declining prices for motor vehicles, petroleum products, electrical and communication products, machinery and equipment, as well as meat, fish and dairy products pushed the 12-month prices down 4.5% from February 2003.

These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for tobacco products; fruit, vegetable and feed products; beverages; chemical products; and furniture and fixtures.

"Finished goods" are those generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the products from the food and feed category end up in the hands of consumers. Most capital goods are equipment and machinery generally bought by companies, government agencies, or governments. Much of the remainder are bought by consumers.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The February 2004 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XIE, $19/$175; 62-011-XPE, $24/$233) will soon be available. See *How to order products*.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for March 2004 will be released on April 29.

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; *infounit@statcan.ca*) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; *danielle.gouin@statcan.ca*), Prices Division.

Industrial product price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	February 2003	January 2004[r]	February 2004[p]	February 2003 to February 2004	January to February 2004
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	**100.00**	**109.7**	**105.1**	**107.0**	**-2.5**	**1.8**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**94.32**	**106.9**	**103.3**	**104.9**	**-1.9**	**1.5**
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	110.1	106.7	108.6	-1.4	1.8
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	104.2	104.3	105.2	1.0	0.9
Beverages	1.57	116.3	119.3	119.5	2.8	0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	154.7	167.1	167.1	8.0	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	105.9	105.3	105.7	-0.2	0.4
Textile products	1.58	100.5	98.6	98.6	-1.9	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.2	104.4	104.7	0.5	0.3
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	91.2	92.9	98.7	8.2	6.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	108.5	110.5	110.6	1.9	0.1
Pulp and paper products	7.23	104.7	98.9	101.0	-3.5	2.1
Printing and publishing	1.70	114.5	112.0	112.5	-1.7	0.4
Primary metal products	7.80	99.7	102.5	107.0	7.3	4.4
Metal fabricated products	4.11	107.7	107.6	108.2	0.5	0.6
Machinery and equipment	5.48	106.9	105.0	105.3	-1.5	0.3
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	112.5	100.7	102.5	-8.9	1.8
Electrical and communications products	5.77	99.8	92.1	93.1	-6.7	1.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	110.0	110.3	110.3	0.3	0.0
Petroleum and coal products[1]	5.68	161.0	139.8	145.7	-9.5	4.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	111.1	110.2	109.7	-1.3	-0.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	108.8	107.0	107.8	-0.9	0.7
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	93.8	110.6	114.4	22.0	3.4
Intermediate goods[2]	**60.14**	**107.1**	**103.9**	**106.1**	**-0.9**	**2.1**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	7.71	108.6	110.1	113.6	4.6	3.2
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	52.43	106.8	103.0	104.9	-1.8	1.8
Finished goods[5]	**39.86**	**113.5**	**107.0**	**108.4**	**-4.5**	**1.3**
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	110.3	110.3	110.9	0.5	0.5
Capital equipment	11.73	111.2	103.2	104.4	-6.1	1.2
All other finished goods	19.63	116.4	107.8	109.7	-5.8	1.8

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
2 *"Intermediate goods" are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
3 *"First-stage intermediate goods" are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
4 *"Second-stage intermediate goods" are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
5 *"Finished goods" are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*

Raw materials price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	February 2003	January 2004[r]	February 2004[p]	February 2003 to February 2004	January to February 2004
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	**100.00**	**129.7**	**116.2**	**120.1**	**-7.4**	**3.4**
Mineral fuels	35.16	198.6	165.5	170.1	-14.4	2.8
Vegetable products	10.28	101.9	89.5	93.2	-8.5	4.1
Animals and animal products	20.30	110.4	96.6	99.0	-10.3	2.5
Wood	15.60	87.2	82.0	81.9	-6.1	-0.1
Ferrous materials	3.36	100.6	105.0	112.4	11.7	7.0
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	83.6	96.5	105.3	26.0	9.1
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	115.0	118.3	118.0	2.6	-0.3
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	**64.84**	**97.8**	**93.4**	**96.9**	**-0.9**	**3.7**

[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Induced abortions

2001

Canadian women obtained 106,418 abortions in 2001, a slight increase of almost 1% from 105,427 in the previous year. The rate of abortion has also marginally increased from 15.4 abortions per 1,000 women in 2000 to 15.6 abortions per 1,000 women in 2001.

The ratio of the number of induced abortions per 100 live births decreased from 32.2 in 2000 to 31.9 in 2001.

Induced abortions continue to be the most common among women in their 20s, who accounted for 51% of all women who obtained an abortion in 2001. On average, 27 women out of every 1,000 in their 20s obtained an abortion.

Induced abortion rates increased for residents of all provinces and territories except for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Yukon and Nunavut. The most significant rate increase was seen in British Columbia and is attributable to an improvement in the coverage of the Therapeutic Abortion Survey. A facility that previously did not participate in the survey began submitting counts of abortions as of 2001. Rates are based on induced abortions performed on Canadian residents in hospitals and clinics in Canada, as well as legal abortions obtained by Canadian women in some American states.

Data users should be aware of certain limitations to the Therapeutic Abortion Survey. There are recognized issues concerning coverage, increased submission of aggregate counts instead of detailed records, and an increased reliance on age estimation.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3209.

Selected tables for the years 1997 to 2001 are available online in the *Canadian Statistics* module of our website.

Historical statistics dating back to 1970 are available in the publication *Induced Abortion Statistics* (82-223-XIE, free). From *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications,* choose *Free*, then *Health*.

Induced abortion data for 2001 were collected by the Canadian Institute for Health Information. For more information on the Therapeutic Abortion Database, contact Media Relations (613-241-7860, ext. 4004), Canadian Institute for Health Information.

For information on long-term trends in induced abortions, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paula Woollam (613-951-0879), Health Statistics Division. □

Induced abortions

	1999	2000	2001	2000 to 2001	2000	2001
	Number of abortions			% change	Rate per 1,000 women[1]	
Total	**105,666**	**105,427**	**106,418**	**0.9**	**15.4**	**15.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	851	898	883	-1.7	7.3	7.5
Prince Edward Island	145	158	174	10.1	5.2	6.0
Nova Scotia	1,917	1,989	1,890	-5.0	9.5	9.4
New Brunswick	1,031	1,098	1,028	-6.4	6.6	6.3
Quebec	30,722	31,125	31,065	-0.2	19.4	19.6
Ontario	39,981	39,544	38,827	-1.8	15.1	14.7
Manitoba	3,517	3,366	3,375	0.3	13.8	13.9
Saskatchewan	1,898	1,956	1,900	-2.9	9.0	9.1
Alberta	10,188	10,432	10,603	1.6	14.9	15.1
British Columbia[2]	14,642	14,009	15,908	13.6	15.5	17.7
Yukon	111	135	122	-9.6	18.2	16.7
Northwest Territories	238	281	286	1.8	27.8	28.3
Nunavut	155	178	148	-16.9	28.2	22.7
Reported by American states	231	215	175	-18.6	...	...
Residence unknown	39	43	34	-20.9	...	...

... *Not applicable.*
1 *Rates are calculated using female population aged 15 to 44 years.*
2 *The count and rate increase in 2001 for British Columbia is a result of an improvement in coverage. A facility in that province that had not previously participated in the Therapeutic Abortion Survey submitted counts for the first time in 2001.*

■

Survey of innovation

2003 (preliminary)

More than three-quarters of establishments in information and communications technology (ICT) service industries were innovative between 2001 and 2003, the highest proportion of all industries surveyed, according to data from the 2003 Survey of Innovation.

Innovation refers to a new or significantly improved product offered to clients, or a new or significantly improved process. This would include new or significantly improved ways of supplying services and delivering products which were new to the establishment.

Those ICT service industries with more than 75% of innovative establishments included satellite telecommunications (100%), software publishers (94.3%), computer systems design and related services (87.2%), wired telecommunications carriers (75.4%), and Internet service providers (75.4%).

This survey covered establishments with at least 15 employees and $250,000 in revenues from industries including ICT service industries; selected professional, scientific and technical services industries; selected natural resource support service industries; and selected transportation industries.

Among other things, the survey covered general information on the business unit’s operations; business unit success factors; new or significantly improved products and processes; unfinished or abandoned innovation activities; innovation activities; sources of information for innovation; co-operative and collaborative arrangements for innovation; obstacles to innovation; impact of innovation; and protection of intellectual property.

The survey is part of a program in Statistics Canada’s Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division to provide information on innovation and related activities with the ultimate aim of assisting other government departments in developing policies and programs.

It resulted from collaboration among Statistics Canada and three other government departments: Industry Canada, Natural Resources Canada and Transport Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4218.

Data on a limited number of variables from the survey are now available.

For more information, to obtain data tables from the survey, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Schaan (613-951-1953; fax: 613-951-9920; *susan.schaan@statcan.ca*), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. □

Percentage of innovative establishments in information and communication technology service industries
2001 to 2003

	%
Total information and communication technology (ICT) service industries	**78.2**
Satellite telecommunications	100.0
Software publishers	94.3
Computer systems design and related services	87.2
Wired telecommunications carriers	75.4
Internet service providers	75.4
Telecommunications resellers	74.5
Data processing, hosting, and related services	72.4
Cable and other program distribution	66.5
Computer and communications equipment and supplier wholesaler-distributors	65.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaler-distributors	61.8
Wireless telecommunications carriers (except satellite)	60.0
Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	53.3
Office machinery and equipment rental and leasing	52.6
Other telecommunications	x
Web search portals	x

x Suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act .

■

Traveller accommodation survey
2002 (preliminary)

An analytical report based on the 2002 Traveller Accommodation Survey is now available. The data in the report are based on a panel of establishments representing the hotels, motor hotels, motels and all other traveller accommodation industries (North American Industry Classification System category 721).

This report was prepared in collaboration with the Canadian Tourism Commission. The report highlights the traveller accommodation industry in the context of prevailing economic conditions and provides a regional perspective for 2002. The report also looks at the characteristics of hotels and motels with brand name affiliations and compares them to establishments that are not affiliated.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2418.

The detailed analytical report will be posted on Canadian Tourism Commission website (*www.canadatourism.com*) at a later date. For more information, contact Denisa Georgescu (613-946-2136; *georgescu.denisa@ctc-cct.ca*), Canadian Tourism Commission. To obtain the report highlights, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Veronica Utovac, (613-951-0813; *veronica.utovac@statcan.ca*) Service Industries Division. ■

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products
October 2003

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for October 2003.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

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. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

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National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Fourth quarter 2003
Catalogue number 13-001-XPB ($48/$156).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, January 2004, Vol. 18, no. 1
Catalogue number 15-001-XIE ($12/$118).

VISTA on the Agri-food Industry and the Farm Community, March 2004
Catalogue number 21-004-XPB
(free).

Education, Skills and Learning - Research Papers: Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 2001 to 2002: Final Report, 2001 to 2002, no. 13
Catalogue number 81-595-MIE2004013
(free).

Induced Abortion Statistics, 2001
Catalogue number 82-223-XIE
(free).

Annual Demographic Statistics, 2003
Catalogue number 91-213-XIB ($60).

Annual Demographic Statistics, 2003
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Bundle: Aboriginal Population Profile, 2001 Census,
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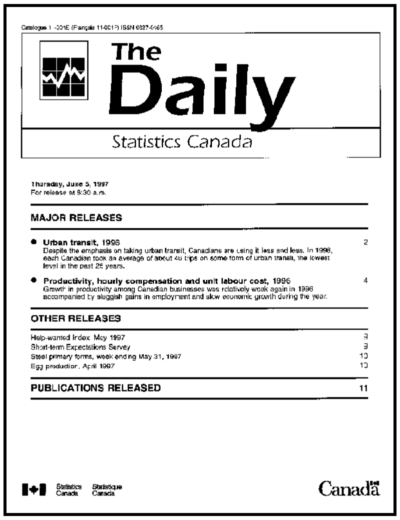

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
Egg production, April 1997	10

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Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

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Release date	**Title**	**Reference period**
5	**Youth in Transition Survey: High school dropouts**	1999 to 2001
6	**Building permits**	February 2004
7	**Low income in census metropolitan areas**	1980 to 2000
8	**Labour Force Survey**	March 2004
13	**Investment in non-residential construction**	First quarter 2004
13	**New Housing Price Index**	February 2004
14	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	February 2004
15	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	February 2004
15	**Workers who learn: First results of the Adult Education Training Survey**	2002
16	**Annual Wholesale Trade Survey**	2002
16	**Electronic commerce and technology**	2003
19	**New motor vehicle sales**	February 2004
20	**Consumer Price Index**	March 2004
20	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	February 2004
20	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	February 2004
21	**Leading indicators**	March 2004
21	**Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey**	2003 and fourth quarter 2003
22	**Annual retail store and annual retail chain surveys**	2002
23	**Field crop reporting series: March intentions of principal field crop areas**	2004
23	**Monthly Survey of Large Retailers**	February 2004
26	**National Graduates Survey**	2002
27	**Retail trade**	February 2004
27	**Wholesale trade**	February 2004
27	**Employment insurance**	February 2004
28	**Provincial economic accounts**	2003
28	**Social engagement**	2003
29	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	March 2004
29	**Business conditions survey: Canadian manufacturing industries**	April 2004
29	**Employment, earnings and hours**	February 2004
30	**Gross domestic product by industry**	February 2004