



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, March 5, 2004**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Study: Interprovincial and international trade among the provinces, 1992 to 2002** 2  
 Faced with weakening foreign markets for their goods and services, Canada's provincial and territorial economies have relied more and more on interprovincial exports as a key source of economic growth since 2000. This represents a marked shift from the situation during the 1990s.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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## RELEASE DATES: March 8 to 12

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### **Study: Interprovincial and international trade among the provinces** 1992 to 2002

Faced with weakening foreign markets for their goods and services, Canada's provincial and territorial economies have relied more and more on interprovincial exports as a key source of economic growth since 2000.

Interprovincial exports have fared better than international exports since 2000. This represents a marked shift from the situation between 1992 and 2000, when international sales grew at a rapid rate, outpacing gains in interprovincial exports.

During the 1990s, Canada's international exports grew at an average annual rate of 12.4%, while interprovincial trade expanded at only half that pace (an average of 6.3%).

From 2000 to 2002, interprovincial exports rose at a slower, but still robust, annual rate of 3.2%. At the same time, international exports actually declined at an annual pace of 2.1%.

Still, foreign sales of goods and services in 2002 were nearly double the level of interprovincial exports. Provinces and territories sold \$443.1 billion abroad, and \$232.5 billion within Canada.

In 2002, interprovincial exports overall accounted for about one-fifth of Canada's total economic output as measured by gross domestic product (GDP). This proportion was virtually the same as it was in 1992.

However, international exports accounted for 38% of GDP in 2002, up substantially from 26% a decade earlier.

From 2000 to 2002, interprovincial exports grew in each of the provinces. Gains in international sales were concentrated in Atlantic Canada and Manitoba.

#### **Atlantic provinces: Increased reliance on interprovincial exports except for New Brunswick**

Nowhere was the increased reliance on interprovincial exports across Canada more evident than in Newfoundland and Labrador. From 2000 to 2002, interprovincial exports from the province rose at almost three times the average annual growth rate during the 1990s.

In contrast, its growth in international exports decelerated considerably between the two periods.

In Prince Edward Island, interprovincial exports grew at an annual average rate of 7.3% since 2000, almost triple the average gain of the nineties.

Interprovincial exports were as important to the province's economy as foreign markets.

Nova Scotia increased its reliance on interprovincial exports from 2000 to 2002, as sales to other provinces rose at double the rate of international exports.

Sales of natural gas were a key factor in both gains, following the start of production of the Sable Island gas project in 2000.

New Brunswick was Canada's most export-oriented economy in 2002. It was also the only province in which the growth in international exports from 2000 to 2002 outstripped the growth in interprovincial exports.

#### **Central Canada: Strength in exports to other provinces, weakness in sales abroad**

Quebec's foreign exports fell sharply from 2000 to 2002, while its interprovincial exports maintained virtually the same pace of growth as they did during the 1990s.

The decline in international trade was led by a sharp drop in exports of information and communication technology products and related equipment.

Gains in interprovincial exports from 2000 to 2002 were due to pharmaceutical products, the production of which surged.

Ontario companies have exported considerably less to foreign markets since 2000, and considerably more to other provinces.

International exports remained key to the economy of Ontario, even though they declined at an annual average rate of 0.8% from 2000 to 2002. This was in sharp contrast to the period from 1992 to 2000, when they had increased at an average rate of 12.4%.

In 2002, international exports accounted for 46% of Ontario's GDP, the highest proportion among the provinces. This compares with only 19% for interprovincial exports.

#### **Western Canada: Sharp decline in international exports except in Manitoba**

Manitoba has been the only province that consistently exports more to other provinces than it does to foreign nations. In 2002, Manitoba exported \$11.8 billion to other provinces, compared with exports of \$10.4 billion abroad.

Manitoba was the only province outside Atlantic Canada that recorded a gain in international exports since 2000. Interprovincial exports, however, grew marginally faster than foreign exports.

Saskatchewan has incurred a marked slowdown in the growth of both interprovincial and international exports since 2000. The decline was, however, much more pronounced for foreign sales.

Exports still remain a key element of Saskatchewan's economy. In 2002, total exports accounted for almost two-thirds (65%) of Saskatchewan's GDP.

Alberta incurred the sharpest slowdown among the provinces in the growth rates of both interprovincial and international exports from 2000 to 2002. Nevertheless, its interprovincial exports performed better than foreign sales.

The deceleration in Alberta's international and interprovincial exports since 2000 was led by decreased exports of energy-related commodities.

From 2000 to 2002, British Columbia's international exports plunged at an average annual rate of 7.7%, the biggest decline among the provinces. During the 1990s, in contrast, its international exports rose at an average rate of 9.7%. The decrease after 2000 was led by declines in electric power and forestry-related products.

In British Columbia, overall exports accounted for only 42% of the province's economic output in 2002, the smallest proportion among the provinces. Interprovincial exports accounted for only 14% of its GDP, again the smallest proportion.

#### **Territories: Gold loses lustre in Yukon, diamonds shine in Northwest Territories**

Yukon was the only province or territory in which both interprovincial and international exports have declined since 2000. The key factor in international exports since 2000 has been the decline in gold.

In the Northwest Territories, continuing rapid growth in diamond exports to foreign markets led to a substantial increase in international exports from 2000 to 2002.

In Nunavut, international exports were lower since 2000, driven by a decline in metal ores.

#### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1403.**

The article *The Performance of Interprovincial and International Exports by Province and Territory Since 1992* (11-621-MIE2004011, free) is now available online in the *Analysis in Brief* series.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Craig Byrd (613-951-3156), International Trade Division. ■

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Innovation analysis bulletin

March 2004

The *Innovation Analysis Bulletin* focusses on trends in science, technology and the information society. The bulletin includes updates on government science and technology activities, industrial research and development, intellectual property commercialization, advanced technologies and innovation, biotechnology, connectedness, telecommunications and broadcasting, and electronic commerce.

The March 2004 issue of the *Innovation Analysis Bulletin*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (88-003-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Science and Technology*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Michael Bordt (613-951-8585; fax: 613-951-9920) or Rad Joseph (613-951-6830; fax: 613-951-9920), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

### Biotechnology Use and Development Survey: Methodology, issues and responses

Biotechnology is a pervasive technology used in several industrial sectors, making collecting sound data a real challenge. A new report describes the methodology of the Biotechnology Use and Development Survey. Specific issues dealt with are the definitions of biotechnology and an innovative biotechnology firm, the target population, sampling, data collection procedures, and data quality evaluation.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4226.**

The report *Biotechnology Use and Development Survey: Methodology, Issues and Responses* (88F0006XIE2004006, free) is now available. From

*Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Science and technology*.

For additional information on the Biotechnology Use and Development Survey, consult the report *Features of Canadian Biotech Innovative Firms: Results from the Biotechnology Use and Development Survey, 2001* (88F0006XIE2003005, free) released in the Daily on March 28, 2003.

To order data tables, or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Namatié Traoré (613-951-4489; [namatie.traore@statcan.ca](mailto:namatie.traore@statcan.ca)), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

### For-hire motor carriers of freight, top carriers

Fourth quarter 2003

The top 90 for-hire motor carriers of freight (Canada-based trucking companies earning \$25 million or more annually) generated operating revenues of \$1.93 billion and expenses of \$1.83 billion in the fourth quarter. As a result of the addition of eight top carriers (+10%), average per-carrier revenues decreased 2% to \$21.4 million from the fourth quarter of 2002. Average per-carrier expenses decreased 3% to \$20.3 million.

The top for-hire carriers' operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) was 0.95, the same than the fourth quarter of 2002 (a ratio of greater than 1.00 represents an operating loss).

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2748.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0579; [laroque@statcan.ca](mailto:laroque@statcan.ca)) or Denis Pilon (613-951-2707; [denis.pilon@statcan.ca](mailto:denis.pilon@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

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## **Production of eggs and poultry**

January 2004 (preliminary)

Egg production, was estimated at 48.7 million dozen in January, down 0.2% from January 2003.

Poultry meat production reached 93.5 million kilograms in January, up 4.0% from January 2003.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0022, 003-0038 and 003-0039.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3424, 3425 and 5039.**

The January 2004 issue of *Production of Eggs* (23-003-XIB, free) will be available soon online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

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)) or Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; [barbara.bowen@statcan.ca](mailto:barbara.bowen@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## **Steel primary forms — weekly data**

Week ending February 28, 2004 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 28 totalled 327 289 metric tonnes, down 1.4% from 332 103 tonnes a week earlier but up 9.8% from 298 100 tonnes in the same week of 2003.

The year-to-date total as of February 28 was 2 557 050 tonnes, up 0.5% from 2 543 976 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. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Analysis in Brief: The Performance of Interprovincial and International Exports by Province and Territory Since 1992**, no. 11  
**Catalogue number 11-621-MIE2004011**  
(free).

**Building Permits**, January 2004, Vol. 48, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 64-001-XIE** (\$15/\$156).

**Innovation Analysis Bulletin**, March 2004, Vol. 6, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 88-003-XIE**  
(free).

**Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division working papers: Biotechnology Use and Development Survey: Methodology, Issues and Responses**, 1997, 1999 and 2001, no. 6  
**Catalogue number 88F0006XIE2004006**  
(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.

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
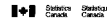

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 <b>The Daily</b>	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
• <b>Urban transit, 1996</b> Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 21 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• <b>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996</b> Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
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*The Daily, March 5, 2004*

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**RELEASE DATES: MARCH 8 TO 12**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
10	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	January 2004
11	<b>Industrial capacity utilization rates</b>	Fourth quarter 2003
12	<b>Labour Force Survey</b>	February 2003
12	<b>Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost</b>	Fourth quarter 2003