



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Provincial and territorial gross domestic product, 2003** 2
 Real gross domestic product (GDP) slowed in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia in 2003, but picked up steam in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The territories recorded mixed performances: the Northwest Territories boomed, Nunavut tumbled, while Yukon remained unchanged. Several events in 2003 slowed the pace of GDP growth nationally to 1.7% from 3.3% in 2002.

OTHER RELEASES

- | | |
|---|----|
| Study: Changing Trade Barriers and Canadian Firms: Survival and Exit After the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement | 13 |
| Energy conservation and environmental management practices in businesses, 2002 | 13 |
| Refined petroleum products, December 2003 | 13 |
| Asphalt Roofing, March 2004 | 13 |

NEW PRODUCTS 14

International Travel

2002

This annual publication summarizes the characteristics of travellers entering or leaving Canada. It provides data on international travel and travellers by country, province, state or region of residence or destination, transportation mode, purpose of trip, length of stay, expenditures, age groups and sex in the form of tables, charts and analytical review.

The *International Travel, 2002* (66-201-XIE, \$34) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Provincial and territorial gross domestic product

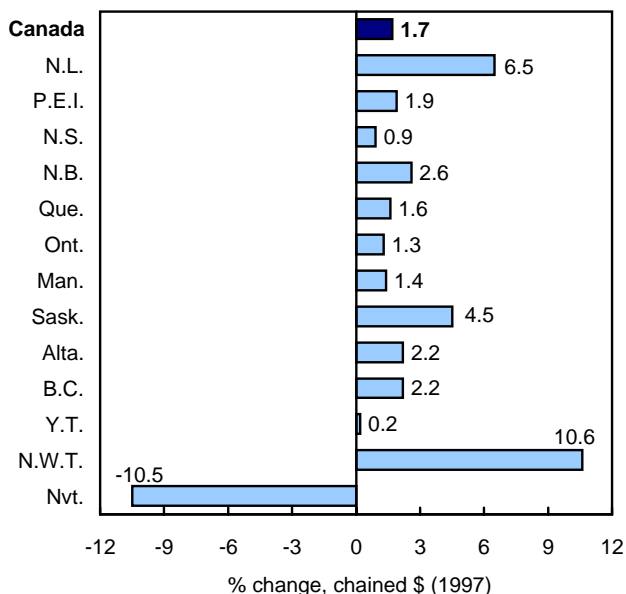
2003

Real gross domestic product (GDP) slowed in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia in 2003, but picked up steam in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The territories recorded mixed performances: the Northwest Territories boomed, Nunavut tumbled, while Yukon remained unchanged. Several events in 2003 slowed the pace of GDP growth nationally to 1.7% from 3.3% in 2002.

Note to readers

Labour productivity measures are usually limited to the business sector. In this provincial and territorial analysis, productivity measures covered only the overall economy. Productivity estimates in this report were based on the Fisher chained Real GDP at market prices because a provincial measurement of Real GDP by sector is not available at present. Economic performance as measured by labour productivity must be interpreted carefully, since these estimates reflect changes in other inputs (particularly the capital) in addition to the growth in productive efficiency. Labour productivity growth is often affected upward or downward by changes in the industrial structure over time.

Real gross domestic product, 2003



The severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) episode in Ontario had repercussions across the country. The sharp rally in the dollar hampered manufacturing and the mad cow scare hurt farm income. Forest fires in British Columbia and a power outage in Ontario also left their marks in these provinces.

On a positive note, higher energy prices spurred oil and gas exploration, western crop production rebounded after two years of drought and low interest rates continued to fuel the housing market and consumer spending.

Newfoundland and Labrador led the provinces for the second year running with oil-fired GDP growth

of 6.5%. Saskatchewan was the only close runner-up, as an end to two years of drought brought a 4.5% rebound of GDP.

Quebec's GDP growth slowed to 1.6%, less than half its pace in 2002, as the stronger dollar hampered manufacturing and exports abroad. SARS, the stronger dollar, the power outage and a strike at Inco, slowed Ontario's growth to 1.3%. Nova Scotia recorded 0.9% growth, the lowest among the provinces.

Diamond mining propelled the Northwest Territories GDP to a 10.6% gain, the best in the country. Meanwhile, Nunavut's economy fell 10.5%, devastated by mine closures.

Despite the slowdown in GDP across central and eastern Canada, domestic demand maintained its pace or picked up steam everywhere except Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Business investment was a main factor behind the pick-ups and slowdowns in domestic demand. Households remained a driving force, as consumer spending outpaced GDP in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, provinces with well above average GDP growth.

Consumer spending also outpaced personal disposable income bringing down the personal saving rate across the country. Among the provinces, the saving rate was highest in Alberta and lowest in British Columbia. British Columbians drew down savings and borrowed more to finance spending, and their saving rate fell to -8.2% from -5.1% in 2002.

Low interest rates helped to sustain consumer spending and the housing boom in 2003, albeit at a slower pace. Business investment in residential structures advanced a solid 7.5% nationally. British

Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador led housing investment with 15% growth. At the other end of the spectrum, Ontario recorded a 5.1% advance and Alberta was flat.

Corporation profits were up 10% nationally in 2003, and up strongly everywhere except Ontario, Quebec and Nunavut. In Ontario, corporate profits were held back by weakness in the mining, utilities, accommodation and food services and manufacturing industries. In Quebec, they were dragged down by weakness in manufacturing and in mining. At the other end of the scale, diamond production propelled corporate profits to a 36% gain in the Northwest Territories, while higher natural gas prices were behind a 43% gain in Alberta.

Weak growth in the US economy hurt Canada's exports in 2001 and 2002, but in 2003, the stronger dollar was more of a factor. The appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar made Canadian exports more expensive to US customers. It also contributed to a 7.0% decline in the price of imports. International imports accelerated everywhere except Nova Scotia.

Canada's exports fell for the third year running, as seven provinces and two territories recorded lower international exports. Natural gas contributed to a decline in Nova Scotia's exports abroad. Motor fuels contributed to a drop in New Brunswick's international exports. Weak global demand for aircraft, engines and parts led to a decrease in Quebec's exports, while a leveling-off of US demand for cars contributed to a decline in Ontario's exports abroad. Mine closures accounted for sharply lower international exports from the Yukon and Nunavut.

The volume of interprovincial exports advanced 0.7% in 2003, after gaining 4.3% in 2002. Newfoundland and Labrador's exports to the rest of Canada were up 16%, driven by crude oil.

Manufacturing output edged down 0.4% nationally in 2003. Much of the weakness was centered in Quebec, as the province's aerospace products and parts, clothing, pulp and paper, fabricated metal and communications equipment makers all reduced output. Manufacturing in Ontario edged down as 13 of the 21 major groups reduced output. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were the only other provinces to record lower manufacturing output. Prince Edward Island registered a 7.0% increase, the best of the provinces.

Labour productivity in Canada increased marginally in 2003, with mixed results across the land. Newfoundland and Labrador made the best showing across the country with a 6.9% gain in labour productivity in mining and construction. Saskatchewan came second among the provinces with a 3.7% advance while Alberta was the only province to show a significant decline. Prince Edward Island, Ontario and British Columbia remained almost flat.

The Northwest Territories gained 5.2% and labour productivity tumbled 9.4% in Nunavut.

The stronger dollar, SARS, the war in Iraq and global concerns about air travel made 2003 a difficult year for travel and tourism. Output of the traveller accommodation industry was down everywhere except Nunavut. In Ontario, it was down a sharp 8.4%. Ontario also recorded the steepest drop in air transportation and one of the steepest in travel agency output. These declines were driven by a sharp drop in spending by international travellers. Canadians across the country increased their travel spending outside of their own province or territory.

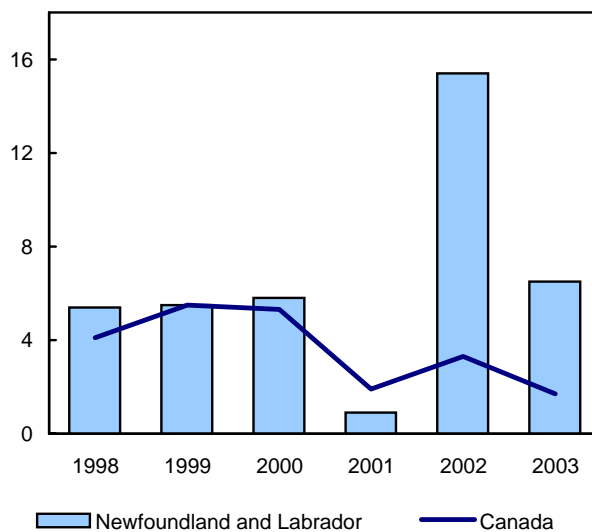
Increased federal funding under the Canada Health and Social Transfer program boosted the output of the health care and social assistance industry across the provinces and territories.

Oil fuels growth in Newfoundland and Labrador

Oil fuelled a 6.5% hike in Newfoundland and Labrador's GDP in 2003, more than three times the national increase, but well below the spectacular 15% increase in 2002.

Newfoundland and Labrador's GDP growth rate

% change, chained \$ (1997)



Oil and gas extraction activity was up sharply, as the drilling platform Terra Nova entered its second year of operation. Exports of crude oil were up strongly, contributing to the best export showing among the provinces.

Consumer spending picked up steam, growing 3.1%, the best showing in four years. The retail trade

industry benefited from sales at home centres and hardware stores, which were boosted by a hot housing market.

Business investment in residential structures forged ahead 15%. Financial institutions, real estate agents and brokers all benefited.

Investment in non-residential structures bounced back 9.4% from a sharp drop in 2002 because of the completion of Terra Nova. Outlays for machinery and equipment were up 8.1% as corporate profits increased 22%, helped by a higher level of activity for crude oil.

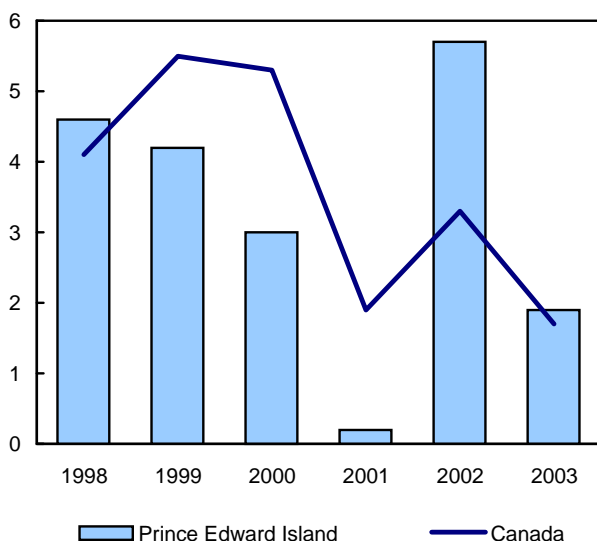
Average hours worked fell and labour productivity advanced 6.9%. Labour income was up 4.6% reflecting in part a shift to higher paying jobs.

Manufacturing supports growth in Prince Edward Island

The Prince Edward Island economy grew 1.9% in 2003, just above the national average, after a robust 5.7% gain in 2002.

Prince Edward Island's GDP growth rate

% change, chained \$ (1997)



Manufacturing output jumped 7.0% mainly on export-driven strength in the aerospace products and parts industry and new activity in the printing industry. A healthy potato crop helped frozen food producers to raise output. However, farm income was down.

Business investment in residential structures was up 5.3%, while investment in non-residential structures

edged down for a second year. Outlays for machinery and equipment advanced a robust 18%.

Imports from other countries were up 11%, while imports from other provinces were flat. Exports were up 3.2%, driven by international sales of frozen potatoes and aircraft services and repairs.

Total hours worked increased 1.6%, continuing the gains seen since 1998. Labour productivity advanced 0.3%.

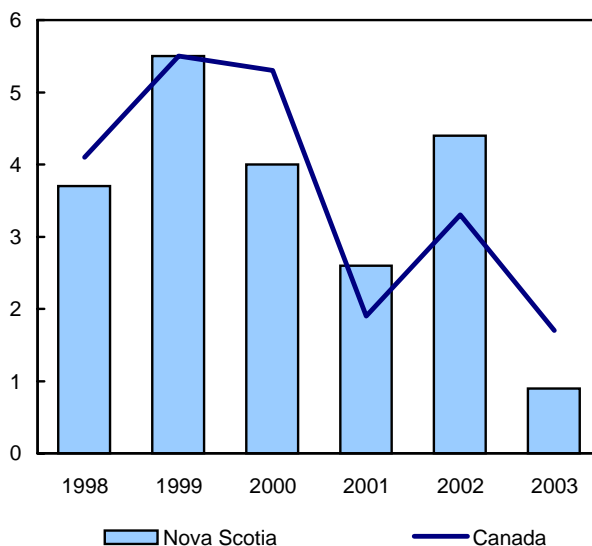
Despite labour income growth of 3.7%, personal disposable income edged down. Consumer spending rose 3.0%, driven by outlays for services, notably meals at restaurants. Purchases of durable goods were flat, held back by lower spending on motor vehicles.

Natural gas slows Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia's economy grew a lacklustre 0.9% in 2003, the slowest pace since 1996, and lowest among the provinces.

Nova Scotia's GDP growth rate

% change, chained \$ (1997)



Oil and gas extraction activity fell as a result of curtailed Sable Island production. However, stronger natural gas prices boosted corporate profits to a 13% gain.

Following the completion of a drilling platform in 2002, shipbuilding fell sharply, contributing to a 2.2% drop in manufacturing output. Business investment in machinery and equipment fell 15%.

Business investment in non-residential structures rebounded 3.3%, stimulated in part by outlays of the utility and oil and gas extraction industries. The damage caused by Hurricane Juan spurred repair and reconstruction activity.

Exports of fish and seafood products and natural gas were down, contributing to the first decline in international exports since 1995. Exports to other provinces recorded the weakest showing since 1994.

Consumer spending advanced 2.7%, driven by outlays on services.

Provincial public administration output increased 1.3% after three years of cutbacks. An upsurge in call centre activity contributed to a 5.8% jump in administrative and support services. The service sector increased output 1.9%.

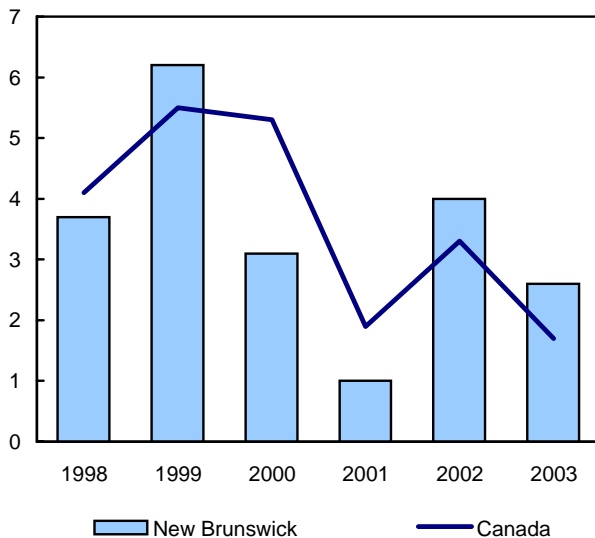
Total hours worked edged down while labour productivity advanced 1.1%.

Business investment shores up New Brunswick growth

New Brunswick's economic growth slowed to 2.6% in 2003 from 4.0% in 2002, but remained above the national average.

New Brunswick's GDP growth rate

% change, chained \$ (1997)



Business investment bounced back 17% after edging down in 2002. Investment in residential structures was up 9.6%. Investment in non-residential structures rebounded 43%, after three years of decline. Electric power engineering construction more than

doubled with the refurbishing of the Coleson Cove power plant.

Mining output climbed 16%, the best among the provinces. Potash mining was up sharply on strong demand at home and abroad.

Exports to other countries fell 2.5%, the first decline since 1991, dragged down by lower shipments of gasoline, seafood products, diesel oil and lumber. Exports to other provinces were down 0.3%, the second consecutive decline.

Despite a drop in total hours worked, labour income advanced 4.3%. Labour productivity grew 3.0%, the best showing in three years.

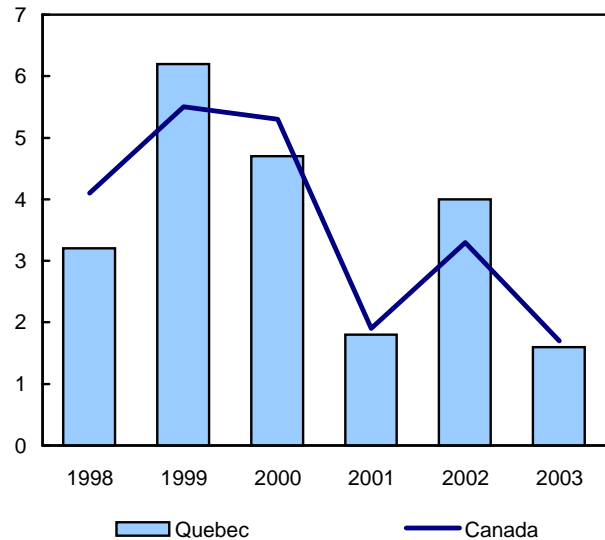
Consumer spending advanced 2.2% as outlays for durable goods fell 0.7%, pulled down by sharply lower purchases of motor vehicles. Spending on services jumped 3.8%.

Slump in exports and manufacturing restrain Quebec economy

Quebec's economy grew 1.6% in 2003, just short of the national average, and less than half its pace in 2002.

Quebec's GDP growth rate

% change, chained \$ (1997)



The main source of weakness was international exports, which fell 4.5%, the third consecutive decline. Exports of motor vehicles and other transportation equipment were hard hit. Exports to other provinces were down 0.1%, the first decline since 1996.

Manufacturing slipped 2.3%, as output of transportation equipment (because of closure of

an automobile plant and weak global demand for aircraft and parts), computer and electronic products, and pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturers were all down sharply. The weakness in manufacturing contributed to a 4.2% decline in corporate profits.

Despite the weakness in profits, business investment advanced. Investment in residential structures gained 9.9%, as the housing boom continued. Investment in non-residential structures advanced 1.4%, after two years of decline.

Business investment in machinery and equipment also turned around, gaining 3.5% after a two-year slump. Office machinery and equipment imports were up sharply, boosting international imports after two years of decline.

Personal disposable income rose in tandem with consumer spending, which advanced 3.5%, driven by outlays on services and durable goods, notably home furnishings and electronics. Retail trade activity was helped by sales at home centres, furniture and hardware stores.

Total hours worked slipped 0.4% as employers cutback overtime hours and work shifts. Labour productivity increased 2.0%.

Ontario GDP growth lags

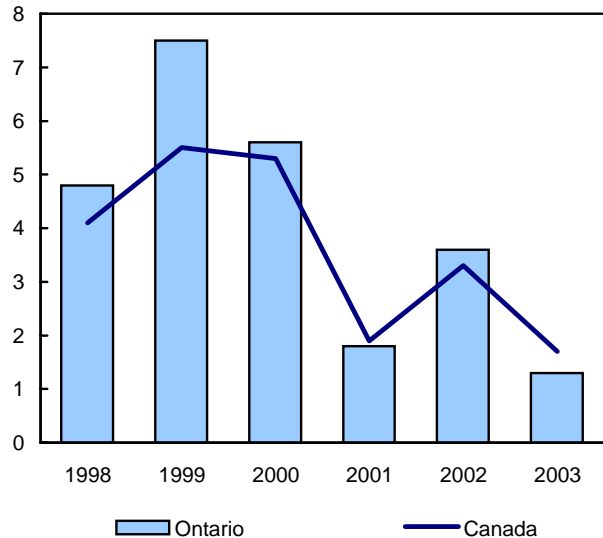
The episode of SARS, the impact of the stronger dollar on exports, a three-month strike at Inco and the August power outage combined to deliver a quadruple punch that slowed Ontario's GDP growth to 1.3% in 2003. This was the second lowest among the provinces.

Exports to other countries were a major source of weakness, falling 2.1%, more than offsetting higher exports to the rest of the country. Motor vehicles and other transportation equipment and parts were major contributors to lower exports abroad. Transportation equipment manufacturing, which accounted for one-fifth of Ontario's manufacturing sector, was down 0.5%. Overall manufacturing slipped 0.2% as 13 of the 21 major groups reduced their output.

The output of electric power generation, transmission and distribution facilities fell 5.4% in 2003 due in part to the power outage. Mining output fell 8.8% largely because of the three-month strike at Inco. Tourism-related industries were severely affected by SARS, the stronger dollar and concerns about air-travel. The output of the traveller accommodation industry fell 8.4% and air transportation was down significantly.

Ontario's GDP growth rate

% change, chained \$ (1997)



On the upside, domestic demand picked up steam, advancing 4.0% on a rebound in business investment. Outlays for machinery and equipment increased 8.0%, after two years of decline. Continued strength in corporate profits and cheaper US imports contributed to the spending spree. Investment in residential structures advanced 5.1%, the fifth straight year of solid gains in the housing market.

Consumer spending continued at a quick pace, despite a halving of growth in personal disposable income. Outlays on services were up 4.3%, boosted by double cohort spending on educational services. Spending on durable goods slowed down markedly as a result of curtailed purchases of new motor vehicles.

Total hours worked advanced 1.4%, twice the pace of 2002, while labour productivity edged down 0.1%.

A year of mixed results for Manitoba

Manitoba's economy grew 1.4% in 2003, below the national average, and down from its 2.1% showing in 2002.

The fastest population increase since 1986 sustained demand, as consumer spending advanced 2.5% and business investment in residential structures advanced 6.9%. Outlays for non-residential structures were down 6.4%, partly because of lower spending by the manufacturing sector.

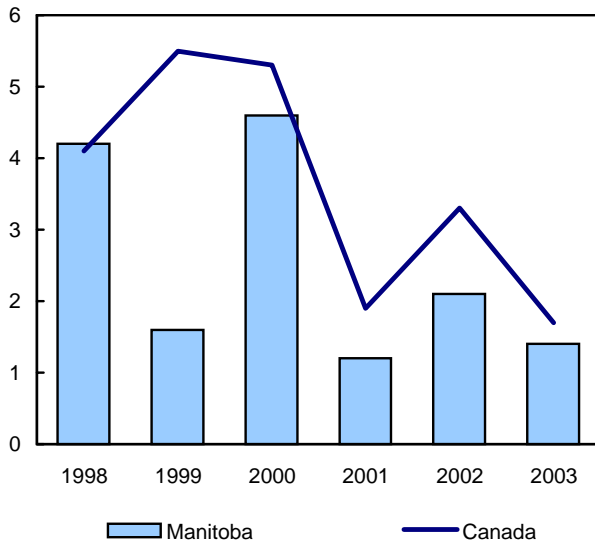
Manufacturing edged up as chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturers raised production

sharply. The financial services industry fared well, boosting corporation profits to an 8.9% gain.

Electric power generation, transmission and distribution fell 12% as a result of low water levels after dry conditions in the past few years. Hydroelectricity exports tumbled.

Manitoba's GDP growth rate

% change, chained \$ (1997)



Exports were down on lower shipments of grains and other agricultural products. Hog exports abroad and to the rest of Canada were up sharply.

The unemployment rate fell to 5.0%, the lowest in the country. Labour income advanced 3.3%, more than twice the pace of personal disposable income growth, while labour productivity grew 0.9%.

Saskatchewan rebounds after two years of contraction

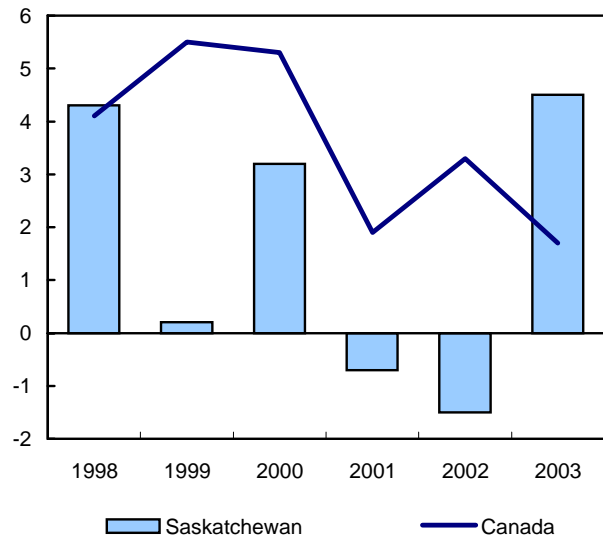
Saskatchewan's economy rebounded 4.5% in 2003, after two years of contraction, the second best pace among the provinces.

The important increase in farm production followed two years of drought. Farmers continued to lose money however as prices for grains slipped during the year and livestock producers were battered by the mad cow scare. Exports of cattle and calves, many of which go to Alberta for processing, tumbled. Farm inventories surged.

Business investment in residential structures had another banner year. A 9.0% advance in corporation profits, as well as cheaper imports, helped boost outlays for machinery and equipment 11%, the first increase in four years. Imports from other countries were up 11%.

Saskatchewan's GDP growth rate

% change, chained \$ (1997)



The mining and oil and gas extraction industry also contributed to the economy's turnaround. After two years of decline, international exports were up 3.2% on strength in mineral fuels, grains and other agricultural products.

Total hours worked increased for the first time since 1998. Labour productivity jumped 3.7% after one year of decline, while labour income advanced 4.6%.

Consumer spending outpaced personal disposable income for the fourth year in a row. The new casino in Moose Jaw helped to boost spending on services.

Oil patch keeps Alberta growing

In 2003, Alberta's GDP grew 2.2%, which is above the national average, after growing 1.5% in 2002.

Although production advanced only 0.4% in the oil and gas extraction industry, higher natural gas prices helped corporate profits to a 43% increase and financed a surge in oil and gas exploration.

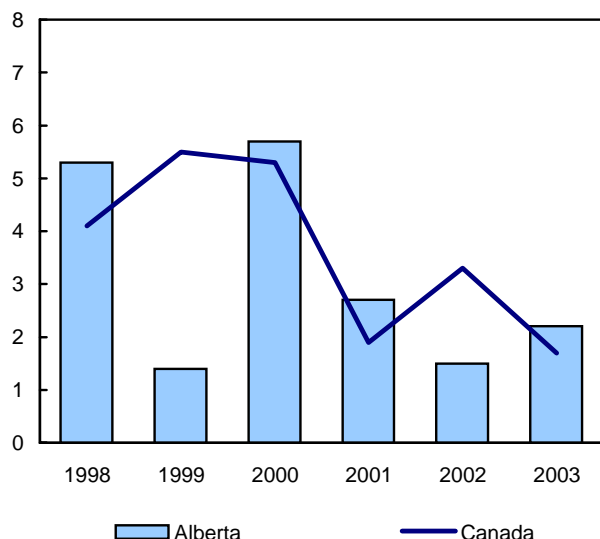
The revelation that an Alberta cow died of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE or mad cow disease) set off the mad cow scare as international markets closed to Canadian beef. Alberta's beef exports tumbled, as did the province's meat product manufacturing, and farm income remained weak despite a good crop year.

Inventories ballooned as farmers waited for an end to the trade restrictions on cattle and beef. Wholesale trade activity jumped 8.2%, the strongest growth in the country and its best showing in three years, helped by the improved crop harvests.

Consumer spending rose 4.0%. Spending on durable goods slowed to one-third its torrid pace in 2002, as purchases of new automobiles fell sharply.

Alberta's GDP growth rate

% change, chained \$ (1997)



Business investment grew 2.9% after declining in 2002. Investment in residential structures was flat, while outlays on non-residential structures advanced 4.1% after a sharp decline in 2002.

Manufacturing turned up 2.7% after edging down in 2002. Manufacturers of fabricated metal products and wood products ramped up production.

International exports edged down, the third straight decline, because of weaknesses in oil and gas, and beef and lumber shipments abroad.

Total hours worked rose 3.7% although labour productivity fell 1.5%, which is the weakest showing among the provinces.

Hot housing market pushes British Columbia economy

Economic activity in British Columbia advanced 2.2% in 2003, above the national average of 1.7%, and about the same pace as 2002.

The housing market remained strong, as business investment in residential structures jumped 15%. Investment in non-residential structures also fared well

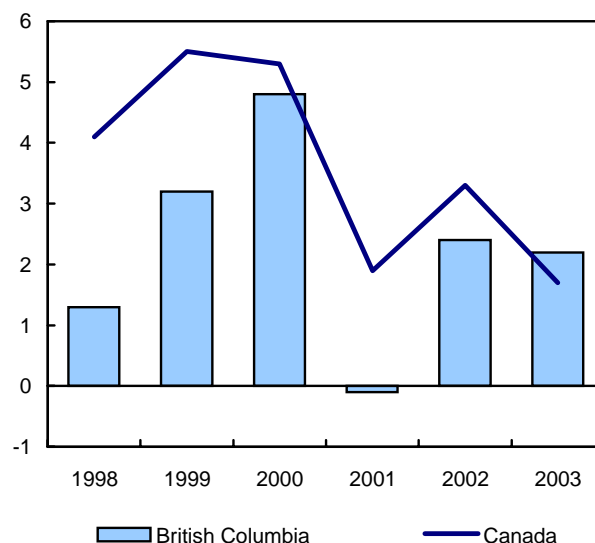
after a sharp drop in 2002, mainly on higher oil and gas engineering construction.

Corporation profits were up 12%, after two years of decline, propelled in part by higher prices for natural gas.

Record dry weather set the stage for huge forest fires in British Columbia in the summer of 2003. The forestry industry contracted 2.1%, the fifth straight decline. Efforts to combat forest fires resulted in a 24% surge in output of the agriculture and forestry support industry. Both international and interprovincial lumber exports progressed.

British Columbia's GDP growth rate

% change, chained \$ (1997)



Pulp and paper, chemical and electronic product manufacturers contributed to higher manufacturing output, as goods-producing industries increased output 2.9% after two years of decline.

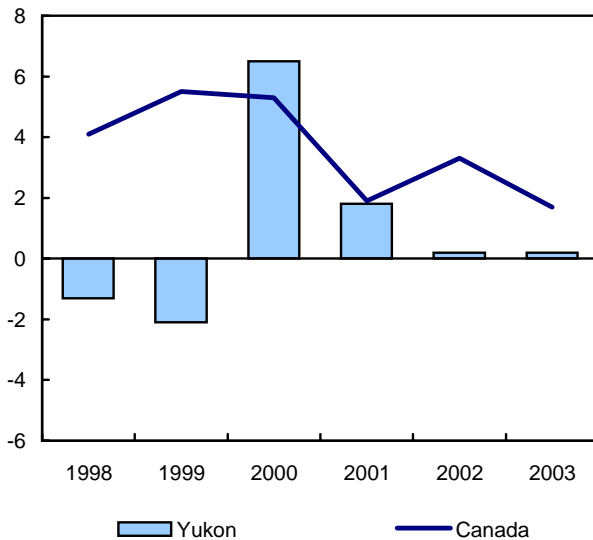
Labour productivity edged up 0.3%, the third weakest among the provinces. Total hours worked accelerated and labour income rose 3.3%. Despite a slowdown in personal disposable income, consumer spending advanced 3.2%, in line with the previous four years.

Mining, energy and tourism limit growth in Yukon

The Yukon economy edged up 0.2% in 2003 as a result of weaknesses in the mining and oil and gas sectors.

Yukon's GDP growth rate

% change, chained \$ (1997)



Oil and gas extraction activity fell 31%, its third straight decline. Gold mining contracted for the sixth year running. Exports of natural gas and gold were both down sharply.

Business investment in non-residential structures fell 10% as the new electric transmission line from Mayo to Dawson City neared completion. Investment in residential structures jumped 19%. The overall construction industry increased 1.1%.

Service sector output increased 2.2%. The education services, health care and social assistance, and public administration industries were all up. The tourism sector had a poor year, as the output of the traveller accommodation and food services industry fell 7.6%.

Labour income picked up the pace to 4.2%, despite fewer hours worked. Labour productivity accelerated to 1.7%. Personal disposable income per person remained the second highest in the country, although it edged down 0.3%.

Stellar growth in Northwest Territories

Diamond mining propelled the Northwest Territories' GDP up 10.6% in 2003, the best showing in the country and more than twice the pace of 2002.

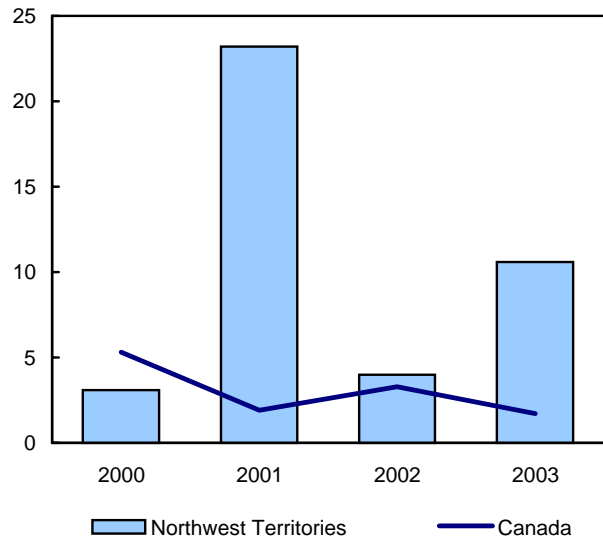
With the Ekati mine already running at full capacity, the opening of the Diavik mine more than doubled the output of diamonds. The contribution of diamond mining

jumped to 35% of total economic activity from 20% in 2002.

Diamond mining had numerous spinoffs. A new cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife contributed to higher manufacturing output. The transportation and warehousing industry increased output 13% as workers and supplies were transported.

Northwest Territories's GDP growth rate

% change, chained \$ (1997)



Exports to other countries skyrocketed 82%, as diamonds sent abroad doubled, more than offsetting lower gold exports. Corporation profits were up 36%.

On the down-side, completion of the Diavik mine sharply reduced business investment in plant and equipment. Construction activity fell 27%.

Gold mining output fell sharply because of mine closures. Oil and gas extraction activity fell 9.7% stemming from uncertainty about the Mackenzie Valley pipeline project.

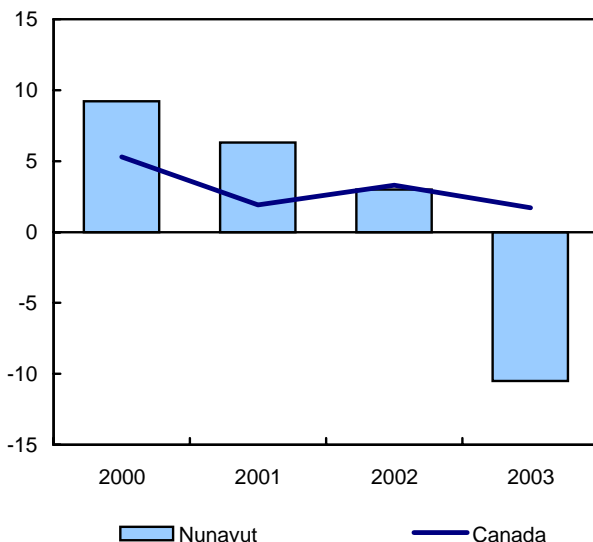
Labour productivity was up 5.2%, the second best performance in the land. Jobs and hours worked were up strongly, and labour income jumped 7.7%. Consumer spending advanced 4.7%, also the best in the country.

Mine closures hurt Nunavut economy

Nunavut's economy contracted 10.5% because of the closure of a gold mine in 2003 and of lead and zinc mines in 2002. Exports were down 57% and corporation profits tanked 36%. Excluding mining, Nunavut's economy grew 5.5%.

Nunavut's GDP growth rate

% change, chained \$ (1997)



Government current spending continued at a strong 7.6% pace, while capital spending on structures was boosted in part by the construction of a new health centre. Business investment in residential structures tumbled 29%.

Services-producing industries increased output 3.7%, as education services, health and social assistance and public administration all increased. The Inuit Circumpolar Games bolstered the arts and entertainment industry.

Labour productivity was down 9.4%, the poorest showing in the country. Labour income grew 3.8%, less than half its pace in 2002.

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0025, 379-0026, 383-0009, 383-0010, 384-0001, 384-0002, 384-0012, 384-0013 and 384-0036.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1303, 1402 and 1902.

Provincial economic accounts, 2003 preliminary

This issue of *Provincial Economic Accounts, Tables and Analytical Document, 2003 Preliminary* (13-213-PPB, \$54; 13-213-DDB, \$428) is now available. To purchase either of these products, contact Client Services (613-951-3810; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

The diskette can also be purchased at a lower cost seven business days after the official release date (13-213-XDB, \$86). To purchase this product, contact Client Services (613-951-3810; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, including labour statistics, contact the information officer (613-951-3640; iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Provincial gross domestic product by industry

To purchase data on provincial gross domestic product by industry at basic prices, contact James Nightingale (613-951-2938; james.nightingale@statcan.ca) or Bernard Lefrancois (613-951-3622; Bernard.Lefrancois@statcan.ca) Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact James Nightingale or Bernard Lefrancois (1-800-887-IMAD; imad@statcan.ca), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real GDP at market prices, chained \$ (1997)

	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003
	\$ millions		% change		
Canada	1,092,891	5.3	1.9	3.3	1.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	15,364	5.8	0.9	15.4	6.5
Prince Edward Island	3,397	3.0	0.2	5.7	1.9
Nova Scotia	25,057	4.0	2.6	4.4	0.9
New Brunswick	20,627	3.1	1.0	4.0	2.6
Quebec	232,611	4.7	1.8	4.0	1.6
Ontario	456,822	5.6	1.8	3.6	1.3
Manitoba	34,522	4.6	1.2	2.1	1.4
Saskatchewan	32,148	3.2	-0.7	-1.5	4.5
Alberta	128,490	5.7	2.7	1.5	2.2
British Columbia	130,914	4.8	-0.1	2.4	2.2
Yukon	1,165	6.5	1.8	0.2	0.2
Northwest Territories	3,315	3.1	23.2	4.0	10.6
Nunavut	791	9.2	6.3	3.0	-10.5

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, chained \$ (1997)

	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003
	\$ millions		% change		
Canada	621,061	4.0	2.6	3.4	3.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,803	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.1
Prince Edward Island	2,367	4.8	1.5	2.8	3.0
Nova Scotia	16,983	2.9	1.3	3.2	2.7
New Brunswick	12,907	2.8	1.5	2.9	2.2
Quebec	136,692	3.3	2.4	3.2	3.5
Ontario	249,070	4.8	2.4	3.6	3.4
Manitoba	21,268	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.5
Saskatchewan	18,167	2.5	1.8	2.3	2.7
Alberta	67,596	5.2	4.3	4.3	4.0
British Columbia	85,691	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2
Yukon	705	7.9	1.1	3.5	3.1
Northwest Territories	997	4.9	1.6	3.8	4.7
Nunavut	387	6.0	1.7	4.5	3.8

Final domestic demand, chained \$ (1997)

	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003
	\$ millions		% change		
Canada	1,049,593	4.0	3.2	2.9	3.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	16,633	0.4	2.5	3.7	3.2
Prince Edward Island	4,140	3.8	2.4	3.2	3.3
Nova Scotia	29,620	-0.4	3.5	2.8	1.2
New Brunswick	22,415	1.6	-0.6	2.0	4.0
Quebec	227,163	3.1	2.1	3.8	3.8
Ontario	409,478	4.4	2.8	3.0	4.0
Manitoba	35,091	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.4
Saskatchewan	31,513	1.6	1.2	0.6	2.6
Alberta	129,246	8.8	5.9	2.6	3.2
British Columbia	138,163	3.1	4.2	2.1	3.8
Yukon	1,615	2.2	2.8	4.1	1.6
Northwest Territories	2,980	14.0	20.8	2.5	-10.3
Nunavut	1,492	4.1	5.8	2.8	9.1

Hours worked for all jobs

	2003 '000s	2000	2001 % change	2002	2003
Canada	27,444,707	1.9	0.6	1.2	1.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	378,804	0.6	1.5	2.6	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	125,576	3.6	2.3	1.2	1.6
Nova Scotia	759,067	0.5	1.2	0.5	-0.1
New Brunswick	622,173	1.4	0.1	1.9	-0.3
Quebec	6,016,143	1.7	-0.8	2.8	-0.4
Ontario	11,000,062	2.2	1.6	0.7	1.4
Manitoba	1,018,438	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5
Saskatchewan	860,891	-0.1	-3.0	-0.8	0.8
Alberta	3,188,716	2.7	3.7	0.3	3.7
British Columbia	3,374,605	2.4	-2.1	1.5	1.8
Yukon	27,725	2.6	-1.7	0.8	-1.5
Northwest Territories	48,591	2.5	11.6	7.3	5.2
Nunavut	18,864	7.4	1.3	5.9	-1.2

GDP at basic prices, goods-producing industries, chained (1997) dollars

	2003 \$ millions	2000	2001 % change	2002	2003
Canada	317,929	6.3	-1.2	1.9	1.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,139	12.6	-1.4	25.7	12.2
Prince Edward Island	821	5.5	-2.7	8.8	3.5
Nova Scotia	5,685	3.0	7.8	4.8	-0.4
New Brunswick	5,788	5.2	-2.1	2.1	3.3
Quebec	72,663	7.3	0.2	3.2	0.0
Ontario	129,029	7.5	-2.6	4.2	0.1
Manitoba	8,693	5.6	1.8	0.4	0.9
Saskatchewan	10,559	0.5	-6.9	-7.1	7.8
Alberta	48,170	3.8	1.1	-2.9	3.5
British Columbia	29,774	6.5	-4.3	-0.4	2.9
Yukon	118	0.1	-7.3	-11.0	-7.6
Northwest Territories	1,532	4.8	37.1	5.2	20.3
Nunavut	121	12.2	2.0	-8.3	-48.8

GDP at basic prices, services-producing industries, chained (1997) dollars

	2003 \$ millions	2000	2001 % change	2002	2003
Canada	696,533	4.8	3.5	4.2	2.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,292	3.3	3.4	4.3	2.2
Prince Edward Island	2,270	2.7	1.9	3.7	2.0
Nova Scotia	17,217	3.4	2.3	4.0	1.9
New Brunswick	13,143	3.6	3.3	4.1	2.0
Quebec	146,809	3.8	3.3	5.1	2.6
Ontario	294,533	5.3	3.4	3.9	2.1
Manitoba	23,699	3.6	2.5	3.5	1.9
Saskatchewan	18,772	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.9
Alberta	77,350	7.7	5.0	5.1	2.7
British Columbia	91,535	3.8	3.6	3.5	2.2
Yukon	989	6.0	2.9	3.0	2.2
Northwest Territories	1,540	2.5	7.8	5.9	2.6
Nunavut	653	7.3	8.5	6.4	3.7

■

OTHER RELEASES

Study: Changing Trade Barriers and Canadian Firms: Survival and Exit After the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement

The paper, entitled *Changing Trade Barriers and Canadian Firms: Survival and Exit After the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement*, found that reduction in Canadian tariffs was associated with a reduced probability of survival for Canadian firms, while reduction in US tariffs were statistically linked to an increase in the probability of survival for Canadian firms. Overall, the combined Canadian and American tariff reductions were associated with an improved probability of survival for 69% of Canadian firms.

The study also showed that productivity and level of debt were associated with the change in a company's chances for survival in the environment of changing tariffs.

Generally speaking, the higher their productivity level and the lower their debt, the larger the overall increase in survival associated with the Free Trade Agreement tariff reductions (Canadian and American combined).

However, this general conclusion was not true for all firms. In some industries the reduction in US tariffs was much greater than the reduction in Canadian tariffs, thereby tending to increase the probability of survival for Canadian firms substantially. In these industries, firms with lower productivity and higher debt loads (the more marginal firms) saw their chances of survival increase significantly.

The research paper *Changing Trade Barriers and Canadian Firms: Survival and Exit After the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement* (11F0019MIE2004205) is now available free of charge online. To access the Analytical Studies Research Paper Series, select *Studies* under *Browse periodical and series* choose *Free and for sale*. Under *Series* select *Analytical Studies*.

For enquiries on the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Jen Baggs (613-533-6683), Queen's University, or Sébastien Larochelle-Côté (613-951-0803), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

Energy conservation and environmental management practices in businesses 2002 (preliminary)

Tables on energy conservation processes and technologies, pollution prevention and environmental management practices of businesses in 2002 are now available on request. Data are derived from

the 2002 Survey of Environmental Protection Expenditures.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1903.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-0297; environ@statcan.ca), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. ■

Refined petroleum products

December 2003

Data on the supply and disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products for December are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The December 2003 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products*, Vol. 58, no. 12 (45-004-XIB, \$18/\$166) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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. ■

Asphalt Roofing

March 2004

Data on asphalt roofing for March are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

The March 2004 issue of *Asphalt Roofing*, Vol. 56, no. 3 (45-001-XIB, \$6/\$51) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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
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Steel primary forms, steel ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production, Apr. 1997	13
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
 	

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