



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 27, 2004

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Farm cash receipts, first quarter 2004**

Farm cash receipts for the first quarter of 2004 fell 2.6% to \$8.9 billion, as the fallout from mad cow disease continued to slash revenues for cattle farmers. In spite of increases in other major livestock commodities, overall revenue from livestock incurred its biggest first-quarter decline on record, while crop receipts hit their highest level since 2000.

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- **Net farm income, 2003**

Net cash income—the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses—plunged to its lowest level in more than 25 years in 2003 following back-to-back droughts in previous years and the mad cow crisis. Net cash income tumbled 43.3% to \$4.2 billion.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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## MAJOR RELEASES

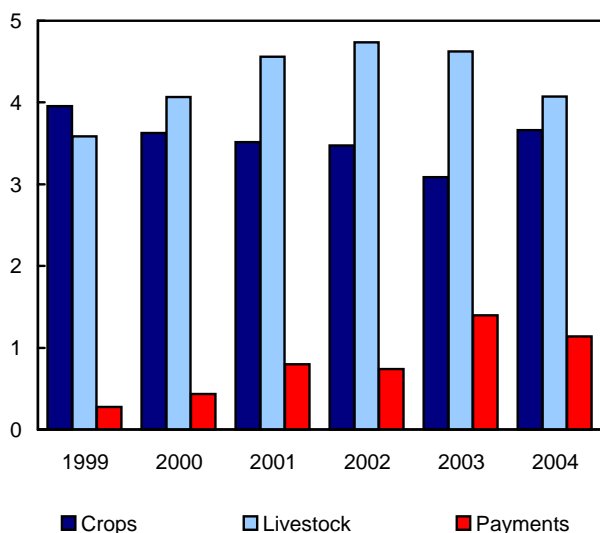
### Farm cash receipts

First quarter 2004

Farm cash receipts for the first quarter of 2004 fell 2.6% to \$8.9 billion, as the fallout from mad cow disease continued to slash revenues to cattle farmers.

#### Farm cash receipts, January to March

\$ billions



Despite the overall drop, total cash receipts for January to March 2004 were 3.5% above the previous five-year average between 1999 and 2003.

Revenue from livestock tumbled 11.9% to \$4.1 billion, the biggest first-quarter decline on record. However, receipts from crop sales rose 18.7% to \$3.7 billion, their highest level since 2000.

Farmers received \$1.1 billion in program payments during the first three months of 2004, down 18.4% from last year's record. Despite this decrease, program payments remained 56.2% above the average of \$728 million for the previous five-year period.

Farm cash receipts provide a measure of gross revenue for farm businesses. They do not account for expenses incurred by farmers. Cash receipts can vary widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including commodities, price and weather. In addition, the impact of the closure of the US border to Canadian cattle and beef on May 20, 2003 will continue to be reflected in farm financial statistics. For the most recent

#### Note to readers

Statistics Canada does not forecast farm cash receipts. These data are based on survey and administrative data from a wide variety of sources.

**Farm cash receipts** measures the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers before any expenses are paid.

**Deferments** represent sales from grains and oilseeds delivered by western producers, for which payments were deferred until the next year. Because these receipts are based on physical deliveries, any deferred payments are deducted from the farm cash receipts of the current calendar year and included when they are liquidated (see "liquidations of deferments" in the farm cash receipts table).

**Program payments** include payments tied to current agricultural production and paid directly to farmers. Examples of these payments come under the Net Income Stabilization Account, the Crop Insurance Act and provincial stabilization programs. The program payments series does not attempt to cover all payments made to farmers nor does it represent total government expenditure under all assistance programs.

information about net farm income in 2003, consult today's *Net farm income* release.

The largest percentage decline in cash receipts occurred in Prince Edward Island (-19.9%) largely because of a drop in both price and marketings of potatoes. This was followed by Saskatchewan (-10.0%), where both program payments and cattle receipts fell.

The largest percentage gain was in Nova Scotia (+9.4%) where livestock receipts and program payments recorded an increase.

#### Cattle receipts plunge by more than a third from loss of beef trade

Cattle and calf receipts fell 35.6% in the first quarter of 2004 to \$1.2 billion as both marketings and prices tumbled in the wake of the ban on Canadian cattle and beef exports. Receipts from international exports of cattle and calves fell to zero from around \$400,000 from the first quarter a year ago.

To add to beef producer's woes, slaughter cattle prices fell 27.6% because of the reduced international demand for Canadian beef products following the ban on exports. Despite the fact that the number of slaughter cattle sold has started to climb, the ban on exports has resulted in the Canadian cattle herd soaring to record high levels.

Hog producers, on the other hand, had cash receipts of \$926 million, up 9.2% from the same period a year earlier. The number of hogs exported between January and March amounted to more than 2.2 million head, up 48.0% from a year ago and up more than double the 10-year average from 1994 to 2003. Receipts for hogs sold for domestic slaughter rose 4.6% as prices began to rebound from their low levels at the end of 2003.

On the supply-managed side, receipts for milk and cream, chicken and eggs, and turkey all climbed. Supply-managed livestock accounted for just over 40% of livestock revenue in the first quarter of 2004.

Chicken receipts rose 8.7% to a record of almost \$400 million, while receipts for dairy climbed 2.3%, eggs 1.9% and turkey 0.3%.

### **First-quarter crop receipts rebound**

Crop receipts rose 18.7% to \$3.7 billion, the first increase for this period since 1998.

Production of grains and oilseeds returned to more normal levels in 2003. Production of wheat (excluding durum), barley and canola jumped about 60% from the drought-stricken levels in 2002. Deliveries of most major crops were up substantially between January and March this year, compared with the same period a year earlier.

Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments on wheat and barley also contributed to the increase in crop receipts as the timing of the payments came into play this year compared with last year.

Except for soybeans, average prices for grains and oilseeds were lower than a year ago as a result of increased supply and the stronger Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Canola recorded the most notable increase in crop receipts reaching \$677 million from a 15-year low of \$274 million in the first quarter of 2003. Higher deliveries offset reduced prices.

Potato receipts slid to a level below the previous five-year average. The decline was because of a large drop in table potato receipts resulting from low prices.

Revenue from horticultural products, including fruits, vegetables, and the floriculture, nursery and sod industries, continued to account for a greater portion

of overall crop receipts. Horticultural crop receipts increased 2.7%, accounting for almost 15.6% of the total crop revenue.

### **Program payments plunge from record levels**

Crop insurance payments plummeted from the record levels of 2003, falling 69.0% to \$327 million in the first three months of 2004. Insect infestations coupled with the hot, dry weather proved challenges for many Prairie producers during the 2003 crop season. However, the overall growing conditions were much better when compared with the drought conditions of 2001 and 2002.

The Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) continued to deliver record amounts as producers withdrew \$369 million from the government portion of their account. This was a \$232-million increase over the same period last year, and more than triple the previous five-year average of \$107 million.

This increase may have been the result of producers beginning to wind down their accounts in preparation for the new Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program, which will replace the NISA program.

Payments from income disaster programs increased to \$123 million, up 13.4% from the same period in 2003.

Gross payments under provincial stabilization programs soared to \$94 million. The majority of this increase may be attributed to additional Quebec payments delivered in response to weakening prices, coupled with the timing of the payments delivered in the first quarter of 2003.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0003, 002-0005, 002-0007 to 002-0009, 002-0012 and 003-0025.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3436, 3437, 3439, 3471, 3472, 3473 and 3474.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rita Athwal (613-951-5022; [rita.athwal@statcan.ca](mailto:rita.athwal@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division.

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## Farm cash receipts

	January to March 2003	January to March 2004 <sup>P</sup>	January-March 2003 to January-March 2004
	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>9,103</b>	<b>8,871</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
All wheat <sup>1</sup>	474	609	28.5
Wheat (excluding durum) <sup>1</sup>	362	515	42.3
Durum wheat <sup>1</sup>	112	95	-15.2
Barley <sup>1</sup>	87	168	93.1
Deferments	-53	-82	54.7
Liquidations of deferments	590	606	2.7
Canola	274	677	147.1
Soybeans	145	161	11.0
Corn	211	219	3.8
Other cereals and oilseeds	109	99	-9.2
Special crops	217	189	-12.9
Other crops	1,030	1,015	-1.5
<b>Total crops</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>3,661</b>	<b>18.7</b>
Cattle and calves	1,843	1,186	-35.6
Hogs	848	926	9.2
Dairy products	1,107	1,133	2.3
Poultry and eggs	569	604	6.2
Other livestock	257	224	-12.8
<b>Total livestock</b>	<b>4,624</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>-11.9</b>
Net Income Stabilization Account	137	369	169.3
Crop insurance payments	1,057	327	-69.1
Income disaster assistance programs	109	123	12.8
Provincial stabilization programs	40	94	135.0
Dairy subsidies	0	0	-
Other programs	52	224	330.8
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>-18.4</b>

- Nil or zero.

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary data.

1. Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments.

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

## Provincial farm cash receipts

	January to March 2003	January to March 2004 <sup>P</sup>	January-March 2003 to January-March 2004
	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>9,103</b>	<b>8,871</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	19	20	5.3
Prince Edward Island	101	81	-19.8
Nova Scotia	97	106	9.3
New Brunswick	97	95	-2.1
Quebec	1,222	1,275	4.3
Ontario	1,910	1,874	-1.9
Manitoba	1,020	1,032	1.2
Saskatchewan	1,874	1,687	-10.0
Alberta	2,253	2,193	-2.7
British Columbia	509	509	-

- Nil or zero.

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary data.

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

## Net farm income

2003

Net cash income—the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses—plunged to its lowest level in more than 25 years in 2003 following back-to-back droughts in previous years and the mad cow crisis.

Net cash income tumbled 43.3% to \$4.2 billion, the second consecutive decline. This level was 37.2% below the previous five-year average, from 1998 to 2002, and the lowest since 1977.

Back-to-back droughts in 2001 and 2002 and the diagnosis of a single cow with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in northern Alberta last year were among the main factors.

Prairie farmers were hardest hit. Net cash income plunged 72.3% in Alberta, 69.4% in Saskatchewan and 51.2% in Manitoba. Only three provinces recorded gains: Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec and British Columbia.

Despite record high program payments, lower receipts for crops and livestock dragged down the total farm cash receipts, while farm operating expenses rose 3.7%. Inputs—such as fertilizer and lime, machinery fuel, commercial seed and pesticides—contributed to the higher expenses.

Net cash income can vary widely from one farm to another because of factors such as commodities produced, prices and weather. It does not take into account depreciation or the value of on-farm inventory changes. For details on farm cash receipts in the first quarter of 2004, see today's *Farm cash receipts* release.

### Cash receipts lowest in three years

In total, farmers received \$34.1 billion from all revenue sources last year, down 5.8% from 2002. It was the lowest level since 2000, yet was still above the average for the previous five years.

Revenue from livestock tumbled 11.1% to \$16.2 billion, the biggest decline in more than a decade. Receipts for crop producers fell 10.2% to \$13.0 billion, the lowest level since 1994.

In contrast, program payments rose 41.6% to reach a record \$4.9 billion, shattering the previous record of \$3.8 billion in 1992.

Cattle receipts fell by around one-third last year to \$4.6 billion, as marketings and prices both tumbled in the wake of the May 20 export ban on cattle and beef products after the diagnosis of a single cow with BSE in Northern Alberta. Receipts from international exports of cattle plunged more than 67% to \$572 million. Almost all exports are shipped to the United States, and because of the ban, the access to the US market has collapsed.

#### Note to readers

**Net cash income** measures farm business cash flow (farm cash receipts minus operating expenses) generated from the production of agricultural goods. Net cash income represents the amount of money available for debt repayment, investment or withdrawal by the owner.

**Total net income** measures the financial flows and stock changes of farm businesses (net cash income minus depreciation plus income-in kind and value of inventory change). Total net income values agriculture economic production during the year that the agricultural goods were produced. It represents the return to owner's equity, unpaid labour, management and risk.

**Farm cash receipts** measures the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers before any expenses are paid.

**Farm operating expenses** represent business costs incurred by farm businesses for goods and services used in the production of agricultural commodities. Expenses are recorded when the money is disbursed by the farmer.

In 2002, Canada's export market for cattle and beef was worth about \$4 billion, nearly double the 2003 level, according to the article "Mad cow disease and beef trade: An update," published on February 18 in the *Analysis in Brief* series.

In addition, receipts for slaughter cattle fell nearly 25% to \$3.4 billion. Both, prices and the number slaughtered, fell because of reduced international demand for Canadian beef products following the ban. In its wake, the Canadian cattle herd has soared to a record high.

Cattle receipts fell by more than 60% in the third quarter of 2003. But as of mid-September, boneless Canadian beef from animals younger than 30 months was allowed into the United States under a permit process. Receipts for cattle started to creep up, but were still well below normal levels. The border remained closed to live cattle and calves.

In contrast, hog farmers reported cash receipts of \$3.4 billion, up 3.2%. The number of hogs sold abroad last year rose by almost 30%, helping to push marketings to record levels, while the average price for the year was similar to the average price for 2002.

On the supplied-managed side, which accounted for just over 40% of livestock revenue in 2003, receipts for milk and cream continued to climb. Revenues from chicken rebounded, while receipts for eggs dipped.

Dairy receipts rose 8.7% to a record \$4.5 billion, following a price increase implemented by the Canadian Dairy Commission in February 2003 and an increase in marketings.

Crop receipts in 2003 fell 4.3% below the previous five-year average despite improved growing conditions

in Western Canada. Two consecutive droughts slashed production and sharply curtailed grain and oilseed inventories by the end of 2002. Consequently, producers had little to sell until they harvested the 2003 crop.

The 2003 production of most crops surpassed levels in 2002. During the second half of 2003 in particular, higher deliveries were offset by lower prices for most of the major grains and oilseeds, as well as lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments.

Hardest hit were producers of wheat (excluding durum) and barley. Revenues from wheat (excluding durum) fell 30.7% to \$1.8 billion in the wake of lower deliveries and CWB payments.

Farmers deferred fewer grain and oilseed receipts into 2003, as back-to-back droughts reduced production and lowered marketings in 2003. This led to a 22.2% decline in liquidations to \$654 million, well below the previous five-year average.

Potato revenues fell by 7.4% to \$850 million after reaching a record in 2002. But in general, horticultural crop receipts, including fruits, vegetables, and the floriculture, nursery, and sod industries, increased by more than 4% to nearly \$4 billion, 30% of the total crop revenue.

The majority of the 41.6% jump in program payments last year occurred in the form of payments delivered through three separate types of programs: the 2003 Transition Funding Program; assistance programs provided to help offset the impact of the BSE-related ban; and crop insurance programs.

Canadian farmers received more than \$1.0 billion through both the 2003 Transition Funding and the BSE-related programs. (The Transition Funding Program was implemented to support the agricultural industry during the period of transition to the new Agricultural Policy Framework.)

Crop insurance payments surged to a record \$1.7 billion, a \$299-million increase over the previous record in 2002 and more than double the previous five-year average. This jump was the result of both poor growing conditions in 2002 and an increase in acreage insured.

Gross payments under provincial stabilization programs soared 79.8% to \$711 million. Net Income Stabilization Account withdrawals continued to climb, reaching \$723 million, up \$107 million from the 2002 record level. Payments for income disaster assistance programs reached \$440 million, up 13.8%.

### **Crop expenses lead the overall growth in operating expenses**

Operating expenses rose 3.7% in 2003 as major crop input, farm labour costs and fuel increased. The largest gains were in Saskatchewan (+7.5%), Quebec (+5.6%) and Manitoba (+5.6%).

Fertilizer expenses experienced the largest increase, rising 18.7% to \$2.7 billion, mostly because of higher natural gas prices. Cash wages reached \$3.9 billion, and machinery fuel rose to \$1.6 billion, following the wake of higher prices and usage.

Commercial seed expenses rose because of higher seed prices resulting from dry conditions in Western Canada, which severely reduced the quality and quantity of seeds for planting in 2003. Pesticide expenses rose to \$1.7 billion as a result of higher pesticide usage, particularly in the Prairies, because of grasshopper infestation.

Stabilization premiums hit \$182 million, their highest level in seven years, while insurance premiums hit a record \$542 million, largely because of adverse conditions in recent years.

In contrast, livestock purchases plunged 25.8% to \$1.1 billion as a result of the closure of beef export markets caused by BSE. Commercial feed costs fell to \$4.8 billion, after three consecutive annual increases. Feed prices declined as a result of relatively large feed supplies and a stronger Canadian dollar.

### **Inventories bump up total net income**

After reaching an extremely low level in 2002, total net income almost doubled to \$2.3 billion in 2003, which was 8.8% above the previous five-year average. Total net income adjusts net cash income for changes in farmer-owned inventories of crops and livestock, depreciation and income-in-kind.

Back-to-back droughts in Western Canada sharply curtailed farm grain and oilseed inventories by the end of 2002. Consequently, the return to a more normal harvest in 2003 helped increase inventories. In the same way, the BSE crisis forced cattle producers to keep their livestock on the farm, causing an increase in inventories.

Since they were the hardest hit by the combination of droughts and the mad cow crisis, Prairie farmers saw the largest increases of their value of inventory changes. Alberta led with the total value of inventory change reaching \$1.0 billion, followed by Saskatchewan at \$943 million, and Manitoba at \$384 million.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0003, 002-0005, 002-0007 to 002-0009, 002-0012 and 003-0025.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3436, 3437, 3439, 3471, 3472, 3473 and 3474.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; [gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca](mailto:gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca)) or Paul Murray (613-951-0065; [paul.murray@statcan.ca](mailto:paul.murray@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division.

## Net farm income

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	\$ millions										
2002 <sup>r</sup>											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	36,217	80	364	407	424	5,512	8,492	3,855	6,485	8,384	2,214
- Total operating expenses after rebates	28,901	74	312	368	358	4,602	7,233	2,929	4,815	6,308	1,902
= Net cash income	7,316	6	52	39	66	910	1,259	926	1,669	2,076	312
+ Income-in-kind	134	1	1	3	3	45	40	8	12	15	7
- Depreciation	4,522	5	36	51	43	579	1,121	397	912	1,120	257
= Realized net income	2,928	2	18	-9	25	375	179	537	769	971	61
+ Value of inventory change	-1,620	0	79	1	18	20	150	-36	-749	-1,118	16
= Total net income	1,308	1	97	-8	43	395	329	501	20	-147	77
2003 <sup>p</sup>											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	34,122	82	354	417	397	5,981	8,344	3,546	5,690	6,999	2,312
- Total operating expenses after rebates	29,971	74	325	379	366	4,860	7,340	3,094	5,178	6,424	1,931
= Net cash income	4,152	8	29	38	31	1,121	1,004	452	512	575	381
+ Income-in-kind	126	0	1	2	2	42	38	8	11	14	6
- Depreciation	4,590	6	36	51	43	607	1,112	426	913	1,139	256
= Realized net income	-312	3	-6	-10	-10	556	-71	34	-390	-549	131
+ Value of inventory change	2,658	0	6	1	6	125	147	384	943	1,042	3
= Total net income	2,345	3	0	-10	-3	681	76	418	553	492	134

<sup>r</sup> Revised data.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary data.

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### **Payroll employment, earnings and hours**

March 2004 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees increased by 0.4% in March, to stand 2.4% higher than March 2003. Logging and forestry, management of companies and enterprises, health care and social assistance, educational services, and other services (excluding public administration) continued to lead other industries in strongest growth in the past 12 months, while transport and warehousing registered the largest decline.

Following February's substantial gain, the average hours for hourly paid workers in March were unchanged. Hourly earnings for March averaged \$17.53. This was also unchanged from the previous month, but is 2.9% higher than the same month a year earlier.

The overall number of payroll employees fell very slightly (-2,900) in March. Payroll employment counts showed little change in most provinces and major industries.

**Note:** Certain changes have been made to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH). With the release of data for the January 2004 reference month, current and historical estimates are published on the basis of the 2002 version of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS 2002). This change affects only 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 the durable and non-durable goods groupings 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 versions is available. To enquire about the concordance table, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

**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 are offered in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, \$26/\$257), which will soon be available.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for April 2004 will be released June 24.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto: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)	March 2003	February 2004 <sup>r</sup>	March 2004 <sup>p</sup>	February to March 2004	March 2003 to March 2004
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>686.33</b>	<b>699.95</b>	<b>702.97</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Forestry, logging and support	836.61	885.30	883.71	-0.2	5.6
Mining and oil and gas	1,180.73	1,232.01	1,231.39	-0.1	4.3
Utilities	1,067.44	1,078.94	1,087.87	0.8	1.9
Construction	822.09	831.48	834.85	0.4	1.6
Manufacturing	839.96	855.03	853.42	-0.2	1.6
Wholesale trade	787.75	794.90	797.64	0.3	1.3
Retail trade	437.44	444.97	447.96	0.7	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	769.25	751.62	750.43	-0.2	-2.4
Information and cultural industries	826.81	830.09	833.94	0.5	0.9
Finance and insurance	871.96	869.77	873.85	0.5	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	593.45	607.08	607.29	0.0	2.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	921.03	923.61	923.30	0.0	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	849.89	872.45	899.83	3.1	5.9
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	540.03	543.07	552.89	1.8	2.4
Educational services	747.56	793.60	787.67	-0.7	5.4
Health care and social assistance	606.80	633.19	641.30	1.3	5.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	413.98	417.25	417.77	0.1	0.9
Accommodation and food services	272.91	276.70	284.32	2.8	4.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	517.60	535.22	544.29	1.7	5.2
Public administration	852.37	878.83	882.00	0.4	3.5
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador	628.02	641.32	646.71	0.8	3.0
Prince Edward Island	541.78	555.65	561.56	1.1	3.7
Nova Scotia	596.00	607.99	611.10	0.5	2.5
New Brunswick	616.81	637.62	639.72	0.3	3.7
Quebec	650.24	659.48	659.91	0.1	1.5
Ontario	731.76	740.81	742.61	0.2	1.5
Manitoba	608.14	637.54	641.04	0.5	5.4
Saskatchewan	618.55	644.07	648.03	0.6	4.8
Alberta	706.87	728.63	735.39	0.9	4.0
British Columbia	677.40	693.86	699.06	0.7	3.2
Yukon	764.45	793.64	781.70	-1.5	2.3
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	895.16	925.6	930.25	0.5	3.9
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	793.91	768.18	778.10	1.3	-2.0

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

## Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	January 2004	February 2004 <sup>r</sup>	March 2004 <sup>p</sup>	January to February 2004	February to March 2004
seasonally adjusted					
	'000			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>13,410.6</b>	<b>13,406.8</b>	<b>13,403.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Forestry, logging and support	53.2	53.6	53.2	0.8	-0.7
Mining and oil and gas	153.3	151.9	150.6	-0.9	-0.9
Utilities	116.9	119.7	119.8	2.4	0.1
Construction	657.0	657.3	658.2	0.0	0.1
Manufacturing	2,005.8	1,996.3	1,995.3	-0.5	-0.1
Wholesale trade	749.6	743.8	740.9	-0.8	-0.4
Retail trade	1,622.5	1,623.1	1,620.0	0.0	-0.2
Transportation and warehousing	602.2	601.1	605.5	-0.2	0.7
Information and cultural industries	347.2	345.5	343.1	-0.5	-0.7
Finance and insurance	575.0	577.3	574.7	0.4	-0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	229.5	230.1	229.5	0.3	-0.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	663.7	660.9	662.8	-0.4	0.3
Management of companies and enterprises	87.9	88.5	87.4	0.7	-1.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	613.9	613.0	613.7	-0.1	0.1
Educational services	958.4	964.3	967.8	0.6	0.4
Health care and social assistance	1,379.4	1,373.3	1,373.7	-0.4	0.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	240.0	240.8	239.6	0.3	-0.5
Accommodation and food services	945.4	942.4	935.5	-0.3	-0.7
Other services (excluding public administration)	505.0	504.9	503.6	0.0	-0.3
Public administration	765.2	772.1	775.7	0.9	0.5
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador	186.2	185.6	185.4	-0.3	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	61.8	61.5	61.8	-0.5	0.5
Nova Scotia	381.5	378.8	378.8	-0.7	0.0
New Brunswick	299.8	297.3	298.1	-0.8	0.3
Quebec	3,179.3	3,168.4	3,162.5	-0.3	-0.2
Ontario	5,223.8	5,232.6	5,234.8	0.2	0.0
Manitoba	522.5	519.8	519.4	-0.5	-0.1
Saskatchewan	396.6	394.2	393.7	-0.6	-0.1
Alberta	1,470.8	1,474.1	1,475.4	0.2	0.1
British Columbia	1,643.0	1,648.4	1,647.3	0.3	-0.1
Yukon	15.3	15.4	15.8	0.7	2.6
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	21.6	21.7	22.0	0.5	1.4
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	10.8	11.4	11.3	5.6	-0.9

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

## Exploring the Involvement of Organized Crime in Motor Vehicle Theft 2002

While thieves steal the majority of motor vehicles for thrill-seeking or transportation, about one in five thefts in 2002 were believed to have been committed by organized groups, according to a new report.

About 161,000 motor vehicles were stolen in Canada in 2002, down 5% from the previous year. While it is difficult to estimate the prevalence of organized vehicle theft, the number of stolen vehicles that are not recovered has been used as a proxy measure by police.

Vehicles stolen for thrill-seeking, transportation or to commit a further crime are generally abandoned once

they have served their purpose, and are later found by police. Those stolen by organized crime groups tend not to be recovered as they are often exported overseas, transported for interprovincial resale or stripped for the sale of parts.

While the highest rates of total motor vehicle theft are seen in Western Canada, most of these vehicles are later recovered by police. This suggests they were primarily stolen for thrill-seeking or transportation purposes.

Data from 22 large police services indicate that Montréal had the highest rate of non-recovered stolen vehicles. Its rate of stolen vehicles not recovered in 2002 was twice that of Halifax, the city with the next highest rate.

High rates of stolen vehicles that were not recovered were also found in London, Ottawa–Gatineau and the Toronto area. The lowest rates were reported in St. John's, Victoria and Regina.

Over one-third of all vehicles stolen from private homes and car dealerships are not recovered, compared with 10% of vehicles stolen from streets and 15% from parking lots. This may be the result of organized thieves targeting high-value vehicles from specific locations.

The publication *Exploring the Involvement of Organized Crime in Motor Vehicle Theft* (85-563-XIE, \$24) is now available. See *How to order 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.

## Stolen vehicles not recovered, select police services<sup>1</sup> 2002

Police service	Population	Number of stolen vehicles	Percentage of vehicles not recovered %	Rate <sup>2</sup> of vehicles not recovered
Montréal	1,853,489	14,999	44	354
Halifax	200,928	1,268	24	151
London	346,372	2,639	18	141
Ottawa	817,375	3,490	32	135
York Region	818,013	2,472	39	118
Gatineau-Métro	219,717	773	33	117
Toronto	2,614,956	10,258	25	97
Vancouver	580,094	5,709	9	84
Kingston	115,205	314	30	81
Barrie	106,132	419	20	78
Calgary	915,453	4,799	13	70
Winnipeg	631,620	9,321	5	69
Edmonton	666,739	5,664	8	65
Saskatoon	206,922	991	13	63
Sûreté du Québec	2,222,572	4,351	29	58
Greater Sudbury	159,316	613	23	51
Windsor	214,348	872	11	45
Thunder Bay	118,086	198	25	41
Regina	184,661	2,754	3	40
Victoria	75,424	506	5	31
St. John's	176,619	326	10	19
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	...	35,799	10	...

... Not applicable.

1. Police services included in this table accounted for 72% of all vehicle thefts reported to police in 2002, as captured by the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

2. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population.

## Foreign Affiliate Trade Statistics 2002

The level of sales of Canadian majority-owned foreign affiliates declined slightly in 2002, a year which saw only 1% growth in G7 countries other than Canada. Sales of foreign affiliates totalled \$360.8 billion, down \$1.7 billion from 2001, while employment in foreign affiliates at 919,000 was up 7,000 from 2001.

Foreign affiliate goods-producers experienced a marginal increase in sales and employment. Sales of goods-producers reached \$223 billion in 2002, up 1% from 2001. A \$5 billion or 13% rise in sales for the mining and oil and gas industry was partially offset by a \$2 billion decrease in manufacturing sales.

This marks the second consecutive year that sales in the manufacturing industry have been down. The

computer and electronic product manufacturing industry saw its sales drop by \$9 billion (-17%) in 2001, and a further \$13 billion (-31%) in 2002.

Employment in foreign affiliate goods-producers increased 22,000 or 4% to 584,000.

In 2002, sales and employment decreased for foreign affiliate service-providers. At \$138 billion, sales of service-providers were down 3% from 2001. Wholesale trade (down \$3 billion or 24%), and management of companies and enterprises (down \$2 billion or 21%) were the primary contributors to the decline in sales. Parts of these declines were tied to the weakness in the computer and electronic manufacturing sector.

Employment of service-providers dropped 4% to 335,000. Transportation and warehousing (down 4,000), and information and cultural industries

(down 4,000) experienced noticeable drops in their employment levels of 11% and 5%, respectively.

While the proportion of foreign affiliate sales that occurred in the United States remained unchanged at 62%, the share of foreign affiliate employment in the United States dropped to 58% compared with 60% in 2001.

Only two of the five regions experienced an increase in both foreign affiliate sales and employment levels in 2002. In the European Union (excluding the United Kingdom), sales increased by 4% to \$40 billion and employment rose 3% to 93,000 in 2002. Other Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries experienced stronger growth as this region's sales rose 14% to \$23 billion, while employment rose 11% to 63,000.

**Note:** In order to be consistent with the international practice for measuring foreign affiliate trade statistics, only the data for majority-owned foreign affiliates (MOFA's) are included. For operational reasons,

depository institutions and foreign branches of firms were excluded from the estimates. Sales and employment figures of non-bank MOFA's are fully attributed—there is no adjustment for less than 100% ownership.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0060, 376-0061.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1529.**

Additional analysis of these foreign affiliate trade statistics data will appear in *Canada's International Trade in Services* (67-203-XIB, \$35), which will soon be available.

For general information, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; [infobalance@statcan.ca](mailto:infobalance@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Marth (613-951-6868; [michael.marth@statcan.ca](mailto:michael.marth@statcan.ca)), Balance of Payments Division.

## Foreign affiliate operations

	1999	2000	2001	2002
	Sales (\$ billions)			
United States	204	237	224	222
United Kingdom	24	31	36	36
Other European Union	38	37	39	40
Other OECD countries	14	18	20	23
Other countries	36	44	44	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>361</b>
	Employment ('000)			
United States	475	553	549	534
United Kingdom	51	78	87	92
Other European Union	69	79	90	93
Other OECD countries	48	51	57	63
Other countries	121	127	129	137
<b>Total</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>919</b>

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## Public sector employment

First quarter 2004 (preliminary)

Estimates of public sector employment and aggregate public sector wages and salaries for the first quarter of 2004 are now available. Data have been revised back to 1999.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 183-0002 to 183-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1713 and 1728.**

Data tables on public sector employment are also available online in the *Canadian statistics* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Salois (613-951-0379; [salodan@statcan.ca](mailto:salodan@statcan.ca)), Public Institutions Division. ■

## Participation and Activity Limitation Survey 2001

Data on disability-related out-of-pocket expenses for children and adults with disabilities are now available. These include expenses for medication, specialized aids, assistance with everyday activities, health care services, transportation services and modifications to residence. This release constitutes the sixth and last round of data from the 2001 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3251.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, contact Lucie Cossette (613-951-0876; [lucie.cossette@statcan.ca](mailto:lucie.cossette@statcan.ca)), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

## Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats

May 2004

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of May amounted to 88 498 metric tonnes, up 2% from 87 085 tonnes in April and down 7% from 95 141 tonnes in May 2003. Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on May 1 totalled 51 860 metric tonnes, down 3% from a year ago.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0005 and 003-0041.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.**

The May 2004 issue of *Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats* (23-009-XIE, free) is available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; [barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca](mailto:barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## NEW PRODUCTS

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Catalogue number 23-009-XIE  
(free).

**Wholesale Trade, March 2004, Vol. 67, no. 3**  
Catalogue number 63-008-XIE (\$15/\$150).

**Adult Education and Training Survey:  
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Catalogue number 81M0013XCB (\$2,140).

**Exploring the Involvement of Organized Crime in  
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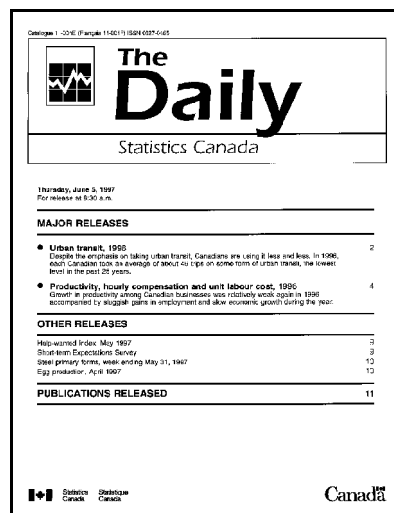
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