



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Canada food stats

Canada food stats is an easy-to-use CD-ROM that provides access to a broad spectrum of food statistics and indicators. It contains information on food consumption and food prices, nutrition, supply and demand, as well as data on the food industry, processing, employment, productivity, trade and much more.

This product, developed by Statistics Canada's Agriculture Division in co-operation with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, contains over 65 formatted reports with up to 40 years of data in some cases, along with topical analyses. There are also a number of data sets available for the provinces, along with selected quarterly and monthly statistics. It is an invaluable research tool for nutritionists, food industry analysts, market researchers, or consumers who are just looking for reliable data on food.

Making a query is simple. Just select the data series, geographic area and time period. Submit the query. Click on "Show Data" and the results will be displayed. You can also download results to your own software application.

The *Canada food stats* CD-ROM (23F0001XCB, \$81/\$129) is now available. A subscription includes 2 issues released in June and November. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860; foodstats@statcan.ca) or Client Services (1 800 465-1991), Agriculture Division.



New products

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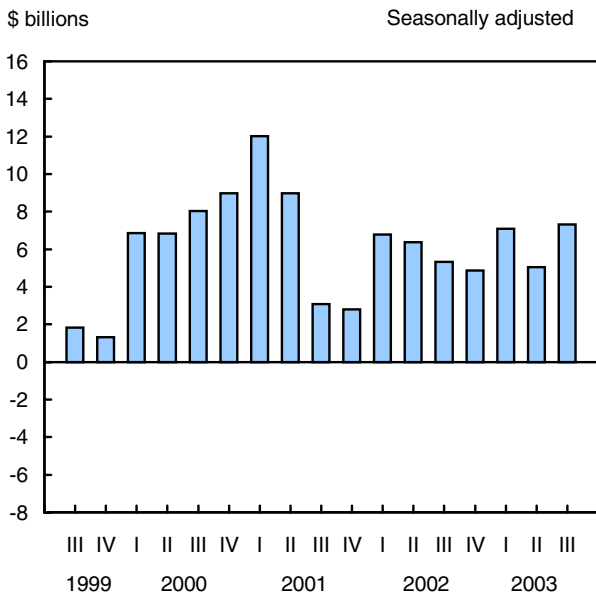
Releases

Canada's balance of international payments

Third quarter 2003

Canada's current account surplus with the rest of the world increased \$2.3 billion to \$7.3 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis in the third quarter. This was the highest surplus since the second quarter of 2001. An improved surplus on goods trade was the main factor, along with lower deficits for trade in services and investment income.

Current account balance



The capital and financial account saw Canada lower its international financial liabilities for a second consecutive quarter, as foreign investors sold back to Canadian residents a record amount of Canadian government bonds. Partly offsetting the activity in bonds was the highest quarter of foreign investment in Canadian equities in two and a half years.

These events occurred against the backdrop of a Canadian dollar that fluctuated against the US dollar after making substantial gains earlier in 2003. However, the dollar lost ground against other major currencies in the quarter, especially the yen.

Note to readers

As mentioned in the second quarter release (in The Daily of August 28, 2003), the power outage in Ontario shortened the time spent on the production of the second quarter data and revisions to the first quarter. It was explained that upward adjustments were made to export values as a result of the large shifts in exchange rate. These adjustments totalled \$1 billion and \$2.7 billion respectively for the first and second quarters of 2003.

Upon further analysis, it was found that these adjustments were overstated. For this current release, the adjustments have been revised downward to \$0.8 billion and \$1.1 billion respectively for the first and second quarters with a smaller but negative adjustment for the third quarter of \$0.2 billion.

Current account

Goods surplus up as imports fall

The goods surplus reached \$15.5 billion in the third quarter, \$1.8 billion higher than in the previous quarter, with imports of goods dropping \$2.1 billion and exports little changed from the revised second quarter results.

Price changes again played an important role in the movements in export values. Higher prices for energy and forestry products were responsible for most of the \$1.5 billion increase in export values for these two commodities. Lower exports of aircraft, engines and parts and other machinery and equipment largely offset these increases.

Imports decreased for a fourth consecutive quarter. A large drop in the imports of passenger cars was responsible for more than half of the \$2.1 billion reduction in imports of goods. Imports of industrial goods were the other major contributor to the decline.

Services deficit remains high

The deficit on trade in services, at \$2.7 billion, was slightly improved from the second quarter, but remains high primarily as a result of the continuing high deficit for international travel.

For the third quarter in a row, the travel deficit increased, reaching \$1.2 billion, its highest level in nine years. The number of Canadians travelling outside the country rebounded in the third quarter and travel payments returned to the level of the first quarter. However, after the record drop in spending by foreign visitors in the second quarter, caused by concerns

about severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), or mad cow disease, travel receipts recovered only slightly in the third quarter. The transportation deficit improved slightly but the deficit on passenger air fares remained high.

dropping significantly during the two previous quarters as a result of the stronger Canadian dollar.

Financial Account

Foreign portfolio investors sell Canadian securities

Foreign portfolio investment of \$9.4 billion flowed out of Canadian securities in the third quarter, after a strong build-up in the three previous quarters. Foreign investors sold Canadian debt instruments but bought equities.

Foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by a record \$12.3 billion, which came after ten straight quarters of investment totalling \$73 billion. The flow of bonds back to Canada in the third quarter was concentrated in bonds issued by Canadian governments and their enterprises, mainly outstanding issues of the federal government denominated in Canadian dollars. Foreign investors did add to their holdings of corporate bonds, mainly by acquiring new corporate issues in foreign currencies. Geographically the divestment came primarily from reduced holdings of Americans and secondly from those of Europeans. However, Asian investors acquired Canadian bonds for a second straight quarter.

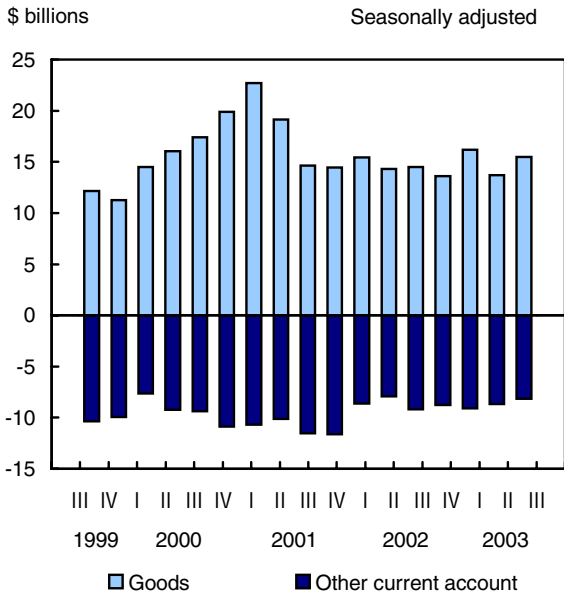
Foreign holdings of Canadian money market paper were reduced by \$2.4 billion in the quarter. This reduction was spread between government and corporate short-term paper. Foreign investors have divested a total of \$4 billion of Canadian short-term paper, so far in 2003.

Foreign investors purchased \$5.3 billion of Canadian shares, double the amount in the second quarter. Most of the investment was in outstanding issues of Canadian stock, although some new issues were offered in international markets. The American market was the primary source of the increased demand. The increased appetite of foreign investors came at a time of rising Canadian stock prices. The S&P/TSX composite index gained 17% during the second and third quarters of 2003.

Canadian demand for foreign stocks rises

Canadian investors bought \$2.6 billion of foreign stocks in the third quarter, their first significant investment since a similar amount was invested in the fourth quarter of 2002. While most of the investment went to US equities, a small portion went to overseas shares, the first such investment in a year. After investing \$6.2 billion in foreign bonds in the first half of the year, Canadian investors focussed on the composition of their portfolio in the third quarter. They

Goods and other current account balances



The deficit on commercial services was lower at \$0.6 billion in the third quarter. Higher receipts for financial services and royalties and license fees combined with lower payments for these two categories were the main factors behind the \$0.3 billion improvement in the commercial services deficit.

Higher profits on Canadian investment abroad

The deficit on investment income improved for the fourth consecutive quarter, reaching \$5.5 billion in the third quarter, an improvement of \$1.9 billion over the past four quarters. Profits on Canadian direct investment abroad increased for a second quarter, as returns improved for the electrical products and chemical industries. The Canadian profits realized by foreign direct investors dropped for a third consecutive quarter, as earnings of the energy sector continued to retreat from the very high levels of late 2002 and early 2003.

Interest payments on Canadian bonds, which make up about 90% of the payments on portfolio liabilities, remained relatively stable in the third quarter after

bought \$2.1 billion of US corporate and overseas bonds while selling an equivalent amount of US Treasuries bonds.

Direct investment is low

Canadian direct investment abroad was \$4.9 billion in the third quarter, which was the third consecutive quarter of slow investment. Acquisitions of foreign enterprises accounted for some of the investment in the third quarter, a turnaround from the second quarter when Canadian direct investors sold some of their foreign affiliates.

Foreign direct investment in Canada, at just \$2 billion, was at its lowest quarterly level in more than eight years. Most of this investment was related to reinvested earnings and small acquisitions in the Canadian economy.

Other investment

The activities of Canadian banks dominated transactions in the other investment category, both assets and liabilities, leading to substantial capital inflows in the third quarter. On the asset side, loans

to non-residents were reduced by \$7.1 billion. Higher deposits in foreign currencies increased other liabilities by \$3 billion. Canada's international reserves, which decreased \$5.4 billion over the previous four quarters, were unchanged in the third quarter.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0001 to 376-0017 and 376-0035.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536 and 1537.

The third quarter 2003 issue of *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001-XIB, \$32/\$100; 67-001-XPB, \$41/\$133) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

The balance of international payments data for the fourth quarter will be released on February 26, 2004.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Arthur Ridgeway (613-951-8907) or Denis Caron (613-951-1861), Balance of Payments Division. □

Balance of payments, all countries

	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	2001	2002
	not seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Current account							
Receipts							
Goods and services:	120,120	119,411	118,737	114,341	112,380	480,404	472,628
Goods	102,235	105,923	105,817	100,738	95,471	421,519	414,305
Services	17,886	13,487	12,920	13,603	16,909	58,885	58,323
Investment income:	7,828	9,191	7,657	7,952	7,867	26,715	31,638
Direct investment	3,756	5,196	3,599	4,207	4,047	7,297	15,345
Portfolio investment	2,064	2,072	2,066	2,062	2,124	7,907	8,323
Other investment	2,008	1,923	1,992	1,683	1,696	11,511	7,970
Current transfers	1,543	2,026	1,917	1,405	1,456	6,990	7,002
Current account receipts	129,491	130,628	128,312	123,698	121,702	514,110	511,268
Payments							
Goods and services:	105,221	107,862	105,795	105,576	97,907	417,908	423,112
Goods	88,129	91,621	88,421	88,967	80,664	350,632	356,459
Services	17,092	16,241	17,374	16,609	17,243	67,276	66,653
Investment income:	15,014	15,970	15,502	13,618	13,203	64,029	59,149
Direct investment	5,613	5,915	5,984	5,102	4,544	21,884	20,724
Portfolio investment	7,497	7,564	7,425	7,084	6,998	29,590	29,643
Other investment	1,904	2,490	2,092	1,433	1,661	12,555	8,782
Current transfers	1,295	1,377	1,979	1,204	1,348	5,308	5,641
Current account payments	121,530	125,209	123,276	120,398	112,458	487,245	487,902
Balances							
Goods and services:	14,900	11,548	12,942	8,765	14,473	62,496	49,516
Goods	14,105	14,302	17,396	11,771	14,807	70,887	57,846
Services	794	-2,754	-4,454	-3,006	-334	-8,391	-8,330
Investment income:	-7,186	-6,779	-7,845	-5,666	-5,337	-37,314	-27,511
Direct investment	-1,858	-719	-2,385	-895	-498	-14,587	-5,379
Portfolio investment	-5,433	-5,493	-5,359	-5,021	-4,874	-21,683	-21,320
Other investments	104	-567	-100	250	35	-1,044	-811
Current transfers	247	650	-62	201	108	1,682	1,361
Current account balance	7,961	5,419	5,035	3,300	9,244	26,864	23,366
Capital and financial account^{1, 2}							
Capital account	1,102	842	974	969	925	5,678	4,816
Financial account	-9,830	-9,599	1,525	-11,493	-4,915	-23,466	-17,961
Canadian assets, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad	-13,576	-16,205	-5,134	-2,195	-4,908	-56,737	-45,217
Portfolio investment:	-3,722	-2,928	-1,342	-3,210	-2,589	-37,573	-24,950
Foreign bonds	-1,472	-32	-3,501	-2,664	18	-1,920	-6,243
Foreign stocks	-2,250	-2,897	2,159	-546	-2,607	-35,653	-18,707
Other investment:	-8	-5,943	-24,941	6,039	6,855	-19,748	-10,657
Loans	-1,332	-6,136	-5,746	2,913	7,148	-8,011	-7,678
Deposits	2,377	3,107	-18,549	5,061	2,618	-2,173	6,411
Official international reserves	1,885	559	2,711	229	4	-3,353	298
Other assets	-2,938	-3,474	-3,356	-2,164	-2,915	-6,210	-9,688
Total Canadian assets, net flows	-17,306	-25,076	-31,417	634	-642	-114,058	-80,825
Canadian liabilities, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	2,620	5,619	4,991	4,621	2,037	44,608	32,342
Portfolio investment:	-766	9,339	8,793	8,840	-9,354	34,669	21,058
Canadian bonds	5,102	3,691	9,889	7,030	-12,303	37,351	18,712
Canadian stocks	-4,076	1,724	-265	2,575	5,327	4,667	-1,436
Canadian money market	-1,791	3,925	-830	-766	-2,378	-7,349	3,782
Other investment:	5,622	519	19,158	-25,589	3,044	11,315	9,464
Loans	1,857	1,670	647	-3,484	-255	-7,008	1,216
Deposits	5,353	-1,128	21,200	-20,592	2,933	23,716	13,559
Other liabilities	-1,588	-23	-2,689	-1,513	366	-5,393	-5,311
Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	7,476	15,477	32,943	-12,127	-4,274	90,592	62,864
Total capital and financial account, net flows	-8,727	-8,757	2,500	-10,524	-3,990	-17,788	-13,145
Statistical discrepancy	767	3,338	-7,535	7,224	-5,254	-9,076	-10,221

¹ A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or from decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

² Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

Current account

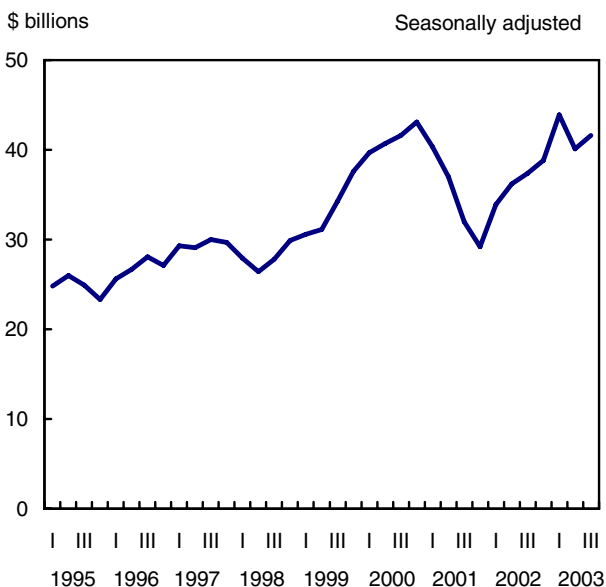
	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	2001	2002
	seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Receipts							
Goods and services:	120,309	119,647	120,261	112,864	112,957	480,404	472,628
Goods	105,650	104,580	105,810	99,145	98,815	421,519	414,305
Services:	14,659	15,067	14,452	13,719	14,142	58,885	58,323
Travel	4,195	4,258	4,075	3,430	3,591	16,414	16,731
Transportation	2,700	2,932	2,638	2,291	2,474	10,455	10,831
Commercial services	7,420	7,520	7,375	7,633	7,737	30,553	29,312
Government services	344	357	364	365	340	1,463	1,448
Investment income:	7,963	9,111	7,635	7,836	8,006	26,715	31,638
Direct investment:	3,923	5,108	3,556	4,077	4,220	7,297	15,345
Interest	127	144	223	157	158	341	546
Profits	3,796	4,964	3,333	3,921	4,062	6,956	14,799
Portfolio investment:	2,060	2,089	2,066	2,053	2,109	7,907	8,323
Interest	394	426	439	431	460	2,014	1,775
Dividends	1,666	1,663	1,627	1,623	1,648	5,893	6,548
Other investment	1,980	1,915	2,013	1,705	1,677	11,511	7,970
Current transfers:	1,708	1,938	1,699	1,551	1,599	6,990	7,002
Private	676	630	688	611	648	2,460	2,619
Official	1,032	1,308	1,011	939	951	4,530	4,382
Total receipts	129,980	130,696	129,596	122,250	122,561	514,110	511,268
Payments							
Goods and services:	107,880	107,785	106,713	102,116	100,209	417,908	423,112
Goods	91,137	90,958	89,635	85,431	83,347	350,632	356,459
Services:	16,743	16,827	17,078	16,685	16,862	67,276	66,653
Travel	4,665	4,686	4,784	4,430	4,758	18,542	18,585
Transportation	3,718	3,667	3,667	3,551	3,591	13,807	14,202
Commercial services	8,146	8,258	8,408	8,485	8,291	34,091	33,005
Government services	214	216	218	219	221	836	861
Investment income:	15,334	16,546	14,339	13,517	13,511	64,029	59,149
Direct investment:	5,773	6,537	5,066	4,885	4,709	21,884	20,724
Interest	327	342	450	460	454	2,309	1,390
Profits	5,446	6,194	4,616	4,426	4,255	19,576	19,334
Portfolio investment:	7,495	7,584	7,405	7,085	7,005	29,590	29,643
Interest	7,052	7,119	6,742	6,532	6,447	27,406	27,891
Dividends	442	465	662	553	558	2,184	1,752
Other investment	2,067	2,426	1,869	1,546	1,798	12,555	8,782
Current transfers:	1,432	1,487	1,466	1,559	1,526	5,308	5,641
Private	792	814	749	788	791	2,864	3,120
Official	640	672	717	771	735	2,444	2,521
Total payments	124,646	125,818	122,519	117,192	115,246	487,245	487,902
Balances							
Goods and services:	12,430	11,862	13,548	10,747	12,748	62,496	49,516
Goods	14,513	13,622	16,175	13,714	15,467	70,887	57,846
Services:	-2,083	-1,760	-2,627	-2,966	-2,720	-8,391	-8,330
Travel	-470	-427	-709	-999	-1,167	-2,128	-1,853
Transportation	-1,017	-736	-1,029	-1,260	-1,117	-3,352	-3,371
Commercial services	-726	-738	-1,033	-852	-554	-3,538	-3,693
Government services	130	141	145	145	119	627	587
Investment income:	-7,371	-7,435	-6,704	-5,681	-5,506	-37,314	-27,511
Direct investment:	-1,849	-1,429	-1,509	-808	-489	-14,587	-5,379
Interest	-200	-199	-227	-303	-296	-1,968	-844
Profits	-1,649	-1,230	-1,283	-505	-193	-12,620	-4,535
Portfolio investment:	-5,435	-5,495	-5,339	-5,032	-4,896	-21,683	-21,320
Interest	-6,659	-6,693	-6,303	-6,102	-5,986	-25,392	-26,116
Dividends	1,224	1,198	964	1,070	1,090	3,709	4,796
Other investment	-87	-511	144	159	-121	-1,044	-811
Current transfers:	276	451	233	-9	73	1,682	1,361
Private	-116	-185	-61	-177	-143	-404	-501
Official	392	636	294	168	216	2,086	1,862
Current account	5,334	4,879	7,077	5,058	7,315	26,864	23,366

Financial statistics for enterprises

Third quarter 2003 (preliminary)

Corporate profit growth resumed in the third quarter, despite the crippling effects of the August power outage in Ontario. Operating profits rose 3.7% to \$41.6 billion.

Profit growth resumes in third quarter



Profits had risen for five consecutive quarters prior to the second quarter's 8.5% slide, prompted by a downturn in crude oil prices.

The manufacturing sector recovered somewhat in the third quarter, but the August power blackout in Ontario and the northeastern United States limited the gains. Manufacturers reliant on the export market continued to feel the effects of the stronger Canadian dollar on export prices, which contributed to a decline in the value of total exports in the third quarter. However, importers and companies incurring costs in US dollars benefited from the Canadian dollar's strength.

Profits of motor vehicles and parts manufacturers were up in the third quarter, but remained substantially below the levels posted in the third quarter of 2002. Excluding the motor vehicle and parts industry, the manufacturing sector profits actually declined in the third quarter.

Retailers enjoyed an upbeat quarter, as sales and profits increased across the board.

Mining companies benefited from rising demand and prices for most metals, while oil and gas producers reported little change in quarter-to-quarter profits.

Note to readers

These quarterly financial statistics cover the activities of all corporations in Canada, excluding government controlled and not-for-profit corporations.

Operating profits represent the profits earned from normal business activities, excluding interest expense on borrowing and valuation adjustments. For non-financial industries, operating profits exclude interest and dividend revenue and capital gains/losses. For financial industries, interest and dividend revenue, capital gains/losses and interest paid on deposits are included in the calculation of operating profits.

All references to industry totals exclude holding and management companies as well as other funds and financial vehicles.

Overall, profits of the non-financial industries increased 4.3%, following a 12.9% slide in the second quarter.

In the financial group of industries, operating profits edged up 2.1%, following more substantial increases in the previous three quarters. Depository credit intermediaries (mainly chartered banks) posted the largest quarter-to-quarter profit gain.

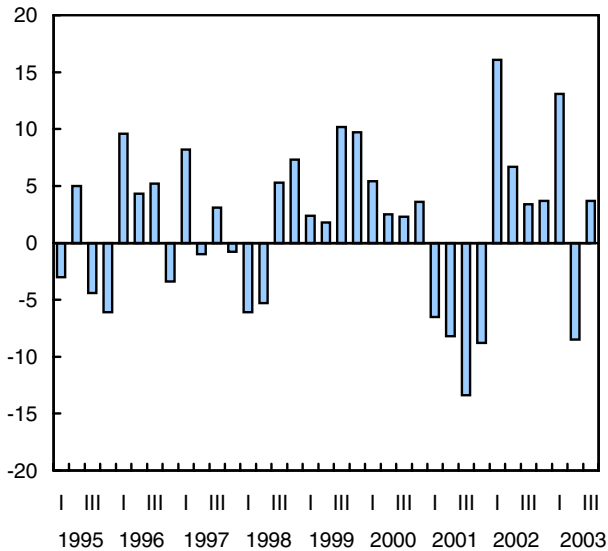
Power blackout dims manufacturing recovery

Operating profits of manufacturers increased to \$8.8 billion in the third quarter from \$8.5 billion in the second, but remained well below the profits earned in each of the preceding four quarters. Manufacturers recovered some lost ground in September, following the August power outage, but overall shipments for the third quarter were jolted by the electrical blackout and the ensuing conservation efforts. Twelve of the seventeen manufacturing industries reported lower third quarter profits, with primary metals and computer and electronics manufacturers declining the most. Motor vehicles and parts and beverage and tobacco manufacturers reported the largest gains in the quarter.

Motor vehicle and parts manufacturers saw their operating profits recover from a six-quarter low of \$0.7 billion in the second quarter to \$1.1 billion in the third. Operating revenue edged up 1.3% following a 5.9% slide in the second quarter. Although the number of new motor vehicles sold increased overall in the third quarter, sales were down in August and September. Despite attractive incentive programs and low-interest financing over the past year, third quarter sales and profits were significantly below the third quarter 2002 levels. While exports of passenger autos and trucks eased in the third quarter, the value of motor vehicle parts exports were up.

Sixth increase in past seven quarters

% change in profits



Wood producers benefited from steady demand and rising lumber prices, as operating profits in the wood and paper industry rose 11.5% to \$0.4 billion in the third quarter. Profits had declined in 10 of the previous 13 quarters since peaking at \$2.3 billion in the first quarter of 2000. Domestically, fervent construction activity was reflected in the value of building permits issued, which have been exceptionally strong throughout 2003. Low mortgage rates, high consumer confidence and strong employment have been cited as factors in the continuing strength of the construction market, which bodes well for lumber producers. Lumber exports were up in the third quarter, but duties on softwood exports to the United States continued to hinder profits. In addition, the stronger Canadian dollar trimmed returns on exports priced in US dollars. Meanwhile, financial results for paper producers were tempered by soft prices and weakness in demand for newsprint and other paper products.

The primary metals industry reported less-than-stellar results in the third quarter, as operating profits fell 22.5% to \$0.2 billion. This was the fourth consecutive quarterly decline in operating profits, in the wake of weak commodity prices and lower returns on export sales as a result of the strengthening Canadian dollar. In addition, manufacturers claimed that low priced imports continued to exert downward pressure on steel prices. Operating revenue declined 2.1%, further weakened by the effects of the August power blackout. However, recent indications of an improving North American manufacturing sector bodes well for producers of steel and other primary metal products.

Following three quarters of growth, operating profits of electronics and computer manufacturers fell to \$0.1 billion from \$0.2 billion in the second quarter. Profits in this industry have been in the doldrums since peaking at \$1.2 billion in the second quarter of 2000. However, the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing recently reported that shipments of computer and electronic products increased 17.0% in September, the third advance in the past four months, which is a hopeful sign for this beleaguered industry.

Strong consumer spending lifts retail profits

Retailers earned a record \$2.6 billion in operating profits in the third quarter, up 14.6% from the second quarter. Operating revenue was up 0.6%, the seventh consecutive quarterly rise. General merchandise stores and other retailers posted the largest profit gains.

Wholesale trade profits edged up 1.7%, despite a 2.2% slide in operating revenue in the quarter.

Mining up sharply while oil and gas little changed

Metal mining companies prospered from an upsurge in Asian and North American demand for base metals. Operating profits in the third quarter more than doubled to \$0.3 billion, on a 6.9% jump in operating revenue. Demand for copper in construction activities and nickel in the production of stainless steel has been robust in recent months. The increased demand has pressured inventory levels, contributing to rising prices and stronger returns for mining companies. Production cuts due to labour disruptions provided an added boost to nickel prices over the summer.

Oil and gas extraction companies capped last quarter's profit slide, as operating profits edged up 0.9% to \$4.6 billion in the third quarter. After tumbling in the second quarter, average crude oil prices were relatively flat in the third quarter. Natural gas prices were also stable quarter-to-quarter, but were up significantly from year-ago levels.

Chartered banks lead financial sector gains

Chartered banks propelled the depository credit intermediaries to a record high \$4.8 billion in operating profits in the third quarter, up from \$4.3 billion in the second quarter. Bank profits have risen for four consecutive quarters. Higher net interest income coupled with increased revenue from investment dealing and management activities and other service fees contributed to the third quarter profit gain.

Meanwhile, insurance carriers endured a 3.5% slide in operating profits to \$1.9 billion in the third quarter. Gains by life insurers were more than offset by lower profits of property and casualty insurers.

Profit margin improved for all industries

The operating profit margin rose to 7.0% in the third quarter from 6.8% in the second quarter, but remained below the 7.3% margin earned in the first quarter.

The return on equity remained unchanged at 9.9% in the third quarter, as a 1.3% increase in after-tax profits was matched by a rise in shareholders' equity.

Available on CANSIM: tables 187-0001 and 187-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2501.

The third quarter 2003 issue of the *Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises* (61-008-XIE, \$28/\$93) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

Financial statistics for enterprises for the fourth quarter will be released on February 25, 2004.

For general information or to order data, contact Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-2604). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bill Potter (613-951-2662), Haig McCarrell (613-951-5948) or Danielle Lafontaine-Sorgo (613-951-2634), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Financial statistics for enterprises

	Third quarter 2002 ^r	Second quarter 2003 ^r	Third quarter 2003 ^p	Third quarter 2002 to third quarter 2003	Second quarter to third quarter 2003
seasonally adjusted					
	\$ billions			% change	
All Industries					
Operating revenue	578.6	591.3	593.5	2.6	0.4
Operating profit	37.4	40.1	41.6	11.3	3.7
After-tax profit	15.6	26.7	27.0	73.0	1.3
Non-financial					
Operating revenue	526.2	537.4	538.6	2.4	0.2
Operating profit	29.5	29.9	31.2	5.8	4.3
After-tax profit	11.0	21.1	21.2	92.1	0.6
Financial					
Operating revenue	52.4	53.9	54.9	4.7	1.7
Operating profit	7.9	10.2	10.4	31.7	2.1
After-tax profit	4.6	5.6	5.8	27.2	3.8

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.



Employment Insurance

September 2003 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in September fell 1.2% from August to 579,900. This is the second monthly decline following six months of increases. While the national level was largely influenced by the declines in Ontario (-1.0%) and British Columbia (-1.0%), eight provinces and territories recorded decreases.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	September 2003 ^P	August to September 2003	September 2002 to September 2003
seasonally adjusted			
% change			
Canada	579,900	-1.2	4.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	35,180	0.2	-5.1
Prince Edward Island	8,100	-3.3	-1.1
Nova Scotia	30,130	-0.9	-1.3
New Brunswick	33,250	-4.6	-7.1
Quebec	189,740	-0.2	6.4
Ontario	148,370	-1.0	9.7
Manitoba	14,680	1.2	4.4
Saskatchewan	13,370	4.3	11.0
Alberta	35,050	-0.3	2.4
British Columbia	69,320	-1.0	3.9
Yukon Territory	1,050	1.0	1.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,110	-1.8	-5.9
unadjusted for seasonality			
% change			
Northwest Territories	630	-1.6	-11.3
Nunavut	300	-23.1	7.1

^P Preliminary figures.

Also on a seasonally adjusted basis, regular benefit payments in September totalled \$785.6 million, while the number of people making initial and renewal claims was 250,510.

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

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

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data on Employment Insurance for October will be released on December 19.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division. □

Employment Insurance statistics

	September 2003	August 2003	September 2002	August to September 2003	September 2002 to September 2003
seasonally adjusted					
	% change				
Regular beneficiaries	579,900 ^P	587,080 ^P	554,310	-1.2	4.6
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	785.6 ^P	776.5 ^r	742.9	1.2	5.7
Initial and Renewal Claims received ('000)	250.5 ^P	247.2 ^r	233.8	1.3	7.1
unadjusted					
	% change				
All beneficiaries ('000) (see note to users)	682.5 ^P	809.5 ^P	650.8	-15.7	4.9
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	413.2 ^P	548.2 ^P	394.3	-24.6	4.8
Initial and Renewal Claims received ('000)	224.1	167.4	207.6	33.9	7.9
Payments (\$ millions)	1,199.1	1,074.7	1,097.8	11.6	9.2
year-to-date (January to September)					
	2003		2002		2002 to 2003
	% change				
Claims received ('000)	2,102.9		1,968.7		6.8
Payments (\$ millions)	11,382.7		11,310.8		0.6

^r Revised figures.

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (for example, as a result of layoff) or special benefits (for example, as a result of illness).

Payroll employment, earnings and hours September 2003 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees increased in September, offsetting a significant drop recorded for August.

The new level stands 1.3% higher than the level in September 2002. The education (+2.9%), construction (+2.8%) and retail (+2.4%) sectors are among those showing stronger year-over-year growth in earnings. Arts, entertainment and recreation (-4.8%) and accommodation and food services (-3.3%) are showing the largest declines.

Average hourly earnings for hourly-paid employees also dropped in August and rose in September. Hourly rates have increased 1.5% over the twelve-month period, with earnings of workers in goods-producing sectors (+2.1% year-over-year) slightly outpacing those of employees in services (+1.4%).

Average paid hours for hourly employees have remained virtually unchanged since May.

The number of payroll employees for September was down 10,600 over August. The only province showing an employment increase was Quebec, where

September's increase of 19,300 jobs offsets a loss of 24,700 in August.

By industry, retail (-7,800) and manufacturing (-6,100) had the largest losses in September, while education gained 10,400 employees.

Payroll employment has been relatively flat in recent months, showing a net decrease of 7,000 employees since December 2002. Manufacturing (-46,600) and accommodation and food (-37,500) have shown declining employment over this period, while public administration (+32,500) and health care and social services (+32,200) have shown an overall increase.

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 available in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XIB, \$26/\$257), available soon. See *How to order products*.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for October will be released on December 23.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax:

613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jamie Brunet (613-951-6684) or Robert Frindt (613-951-4069), Labour Statistics Division.

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	September 2002	August 2003 ^r	September 2003 ^p	August to September 2003	September 2002 to September 2003
	seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	683.65	685.37	692.75	1.1	1.3
Forestry, logging and support	850.11	862.84	872.29	1.1	2.6
Mining and oil and gas	1,173.00	1,175.55	1,182.22	0.6	0.8
Utilities	1,063.10	1,065.09	1,066.71	0.2	0.3
Construction	806.14	822.52	828.51	0.7	2.8
Manufacturing	836.27	831.41	840.33	1.1	0.5
Wholesale Trade	779.38	792.38	791.40	-0.1	1.5
Retail trade	436.28	442.85	446.72	0.9	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	767.65	759.90	762.02	0.3	-0.7
Information and cultural industries	817.57	806.76	813.77	0.9	-0.5
Finance and insurance	851.75	858.89	867.54	1.0	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	590.47	593.80	608.80	2.5	3.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	903.45	902.52	914.06	1.3	1.2
Management of companies and enterprises	849.10	852.21	868.58	1.9	2.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	538.23	538.44	539.14	0.1	0.2
Educational Services	740.31	752.41	762.07	1.3	2.9
Health care and social assistance	607.81	610.04	619.76	1.6	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	430.04	419.31	409.50	-2.3	-4.8
Accommodation and food services	289.27	281.21	279.58	-0.6	-3.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	527.23	528.08	528.63	0.1	0.3
Public administration	841.03	854.27	861.27	0.8	2.4
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	621.67	628.45	629.52	0.2	1.3
Prince Edward Island	540.72	544.99	551.38	1.2	2.0
Nova Scotia	593.51	598.17	601.92	0.6	1.4
New Brunswick	613.71	628.07	635.44	1.2	3.5
Quebec	647.05	651.67	657.54	0.9	1.6
Ontario	729.22	726.72	734.33	1.0	0.7
Manitoba	607.25	618.13	626.13	1.3	3.1
Saskatchewan	613.53	625.86	635.69	1.6	3.6
Alberta	700.80	706.85	715.05	1.2	2.0
British Columbia	676.51	678.91	685.29	0.9	1.3
Yukon	758.64	773.62	783.05	1.2	3.2
Northwest Territories ¹	892.16	881.55	896.38	1.7	0.5
Nunavut ¹	809.67	790.73	799.98	1.2	-1.2

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

¹ Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	July 2003	August 2003 ^r	September 2003 ^p	July to August 2003	August to September 2003
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	13,342.9	13,314.0	13,303.3	-0.2	-0.1
Forestry, logging and support	55.9	54.2	54.1	-3.0	-0.2
Mining and oil and gas	150.5	151.6	153.8	0.7	1.5
Utilities	115.4	115.6	115.7	0.2	0.1
Construction	643.0	651.0	647.5	1.2	-0.5
Manufacturing	2,045.8	2,033.5	2,027.4	-0.6	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	752.5	751.4	751.4	-0.1	0.0
Retail trade	1,597.6	1,593.1	1,585.3	-0.3	-0.5
Transportation and warehousing	611.1	608.7	606.3	-0.4	-0.4
Information and cultural industries	354.9	351.8	351.6	-0.9	-0.1
Finance and insurance	573.5	573.9	576.3	0.1	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	227.8	225.7	227.1	-0.9	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	652.3	650.1	651.4	-0.3	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	92.1	90.8	90.0	-1.4	-0.9
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	598.4	602.9	607.6	0.8	0.8
Educational Services	931.6	929.3	939.7	-0.2	1.1
Health care and social assistance	1,368.2	1,371.5	1,367.1	0.2	-0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	248.0	247.1	246.1	-0.4	-0.4
Accommodation and food services	929.6	927.7	926.0	-0.2	-0.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	500.0	498.8	497.4	-0.2	-0.3
Public administration	773.7	777.0	775.3	0.4	-0.2
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	188.0	188.3	186.9	0.2	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	66.2	66.4	64.5	0.3	-2.9
Nova Scotia	389.4	387.8	384.8	-0.4	-0.8
New Brunswick	309.4	307.2	305.5	-0.7	-0.6
Quebec	3,164.8	3,140.1	3,159.4	-0.8	0.6
Ontario	5,162.5	5,162.4	5,159.7	0.0	-0.1
Manitoba	528.2	528.9	521.5	0.1	-1.4
Saskatchewan	396.0	394.4	393.4	-0.4	-0.3
Alberta	1,453.6	1,457.5	1,453.2	0.3	-0.3
British Columbia	1,635.2	1,636.4	1,631.2	0.1	-0.3
Yukon	16.5	16.2	16.0	-1.8	-1.2
Northwest Territories ¹	22.7	23.1	22.5	1.8	-2.6
Nunavut ¹	10.7	11.2	11.2	4.7	0.0

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

¹ Data not seasonally adjusted.

Adult criminal court statistics 2002/03

The accused was found guilty in 6 out of every 10 cases heard in adult criminal courts in the fiscal year 2002/03, according to new data from the Adult Criminal Court Survey.

One-third (34%) of cases were resolved by being stayed, withdrawn, dismissed or discharged, 3% of cases resulted in the acquittal of the accused, and the remainder (3%) were otherwise terminated by the court (for example, transfer to superior court or to another jurisdiction).

Probation was imposed in 46% of guilty cases, the most frequent sanction. A term of imprisonment was

imposed in 35% of cases, and a fine was ordered in 33% of cases. Over half (55%) of all prison sentences were for one month or less.

Cases are taking more time to process. The overall mean elapsed time from first to last court appearance in 2002/03 was more than six months (197 days), compared with 136 days in 1994/95.

During this nine-year period, the mean processing time for cases with a single charge increased from 121 to 185 days, while the processing time for multiple-charge cases increased from 157 days to 209 days.

All provincial and territorial courts reported to the survey except those in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. In addition, superior courts in

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon also participated.

In total, the survey covered about 90% of the national adult criminal court caseload. These jurisdictions processed 467,500 cases in 2002/03 involving more than a million criminal charges.

Violent crimes accounted for 27% of cases dealt within court, property crimes accounted for 23%, and administration of justice crimes, such as failure to comply with a court order or breach of probation, accounted for 17%.

Traffic-related crimes represented 14% of cases, and other crimes, such as disturbing the peace, represented 7%. The remaining 13% of cases involved crimes under a federal statute other than the *Criminal Code*.

The 2002/03 fiscal year marks the second consecutive annual increase in the number of cases heard following a long downward trend in the number of cases processed by adult criminal courts in the eight jurisdictions that have reported to the Adult Criminal Court Survey since 1994/95. This excludes New Brunswick and British Columbia, which began reporting in 2001/02, as well as Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Overall, the number of cases heard decreased 16% from 1994/95 to 2000/01 and increased 10% since then.

Available on CANSIM: tables 252-0015 to 252-0026.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3312.

The *Juristat: Adult criminal court statistics, 2002/03* (85-002-XIE20030108423, \$9/\$75;

85-002-XPE20030108423, \$11/\$100) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats

November 2003

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of November amounted to 103 888 metric tonnes, up 3% from 100 464 tonnes in October and 23% from 84 442 tonnes in November 2002. Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on November 1 totalled 63 476 metric tonnes, down 9% from a year before.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

The November 2003 issue of *Stocks of frozen and chilled meats* (23-009-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

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

New products

Cereals and oilseeds review, September 2003,
Vol. 26, no. 9
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB (\$12/\$120).

Cereals and oilseeds review, September 2003,
Vol. 26, no. 9
Catalogue number 22-007-XPB (\$17/\$160).

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats, November 2003
Catalogue number 23-009-XIE
(free).

Canada food stats, November 2003
Catalogue number 23F0001XCB (\$81/\$129).

Juristat: Adult criminal court, 2002-2003, Vol. 23,
no. 10
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE20030108423 (\$9/\$75).

Juristat: Adult criminal court, 2002-2003, Vol. 23,
no. 10
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE20030108423
(\$11/\$100).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and industry weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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