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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Canadian economic observer

April 2003 online edition

The April issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, analyses current economic conditions, summarizes the major economic events that occurred in March and presents a feature article on recent trends in spending and savings in Canada and the United States. A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The April 2003 online edition of *Canadian economic observer*, Vol. 16, no. 4 (11-010-XIB, $17/$170), is now available. See *How to order products*. Visit the *Canadian economic observer*'s page on Statistics Canada's website (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Canadian statistics* page, choose *Economic conditions*, then click on the banner ad for *Canadian economic observer*. From the *Canadian economic observer*'s page, by clicking on *Feature article*, you can also read the April feature article "Recent trends in spending and savings in Canada and the United States." For more information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627; *ceo@statcan.ca*), Current Economic Analysis Group.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

NEW PRODUCTS

RELEASE DATES: April 22 to 25

MAJOR RELEASES

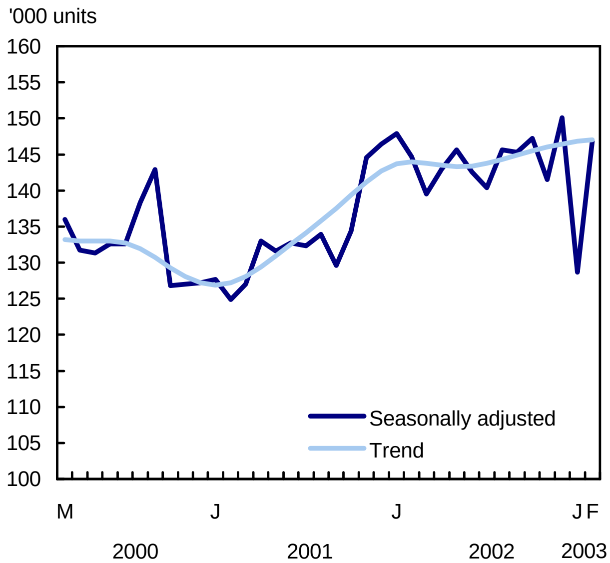
New motor vehicle sales

February 2003

New motor vehicle sales rebounded 14.1% in February, making up almost all the ground lost in January. After registering the largest drop in five years in January, automobile dealers sold 146,766 new vehicles in February, up 18,113 units from the previous month. The rebound in February pushed sales to a level 1.6% higher than the monthly average for 2002, a record year.

February's sizable increase was due to strong sales of North American-built passenger cars (+15.7%) and trucks in general (+18.6%). This was a sharp turnaround for these categories of vehicles after sales plummeted in January. Trucks include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

A sharp recovery in the number of new motor vehicles sold in February



New motor vehicle sales have remained at a relatively high level since the start of 2002, despite sizable fluctuations in recent months. These fluctuations make it difficult to interpret the current direction of sales for both cars and trucks. Before 2002, sales had gone through a period of exceptional growth in the fourth quarter of 2001, when they jumped 7.5% from the previous quarter as a result of generous incentives.

On the basis of preliminary figures from the auto industry, it is estimated that the number of new motor vehicles sold in March was down approximately 4% from February. Passenger cars and trucks both contributed to the decline.

Note to readers

Seasonally adjusted estimates of new motor vehicle sales have been revised for 2002 to reflect an update in seasonal factors. Estimates of sales unadjusted for seasonality have also been revised for 2002. Because of constant evolution of seasonal factors, revisions can be more significant for some months of the year. However, the annual sum of unadjusted figures corresponds to the annual sum of adjusted estimates.

All the data in this release are seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted provincial data from January 1991 are available on CANSIM.

***Passenger cars** include those used for personal and commercial purposes, such as taxis or rental cars. **Trucks** include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and minibuses.*

***North American-built new motor vehicles** include vehicles manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico. All other new motor vehicles are considered to have been manufactured overseas.*

For reasons of confidentiality, data for Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are included with those for British Columbia.

Truck and car sales rebound

Sales of North American-built passenger cars and new trucks in general turned around in February, making up for most of the ground lost in January, when sales fell sharply.

Truck sales, which accounted for 45.0% of all new vehicles sold in February, rose 18.6% to 66,610 vehicles, up 10,443 units from January.

Despite recent variations, truck sales in the past few months have remained stable at a high level. Previously, they had moved upward since the summer of 2002, after holding steady for the first half of the year.

Compared with January, the number of new passenger cars sold in February advanced 10.6% to 80,156 vehicles. This increase was primarily attributable to North American-built cars (+15.7%), which made up almost all the ground lost in January. Sales of this category of cars, which are, for the most part, subject to generous incentives, are more volatile. Overseas-built cars, which accounted for one-third of all passenger cars sold in February, advanced 1.0% from January. This was their third consecutive monthly gain.

Overall, the high but relatively stable level of new passenger car sales observed throughout most of 2002 has declined somewhat in recent months.

Previously, sales had followed an upward movement since the start of 2001.

Sales up in all provinces

In February, the number of new motor vehicles sold was up in all provinces by at least 10.0% compared with January, except in the region formed by British Columbia and the three territories (+2.2%). This region was the only one not to have experienced the steep drop in January sales seen in the other provinces.

The level of new motor vehicle sales in the region formed by British Columbia and the three territories has stabilized since the fall of 2002, after a period of strong growth that began at the start of 2001.

In the other provinces, the rebound of sales in February made up much or all of the ground lost in January.

Available on CANSIM: tables 079-0001 and 079-0002.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2402.

The February 2003 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007-XIB, $13/$124) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Clérance Kimanyi (613-951-6363; *clerance.kimanyi@statcan.ca*), Distributive Trades Division.

New motor vehicle sales

	February 2002[r]	January 2003[r]	February 2003[p]	February 2002 to February 2003	January to February 2003
	Seasonally adjusted				
	Number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	**144 654**	**128 653**	**146 766**	**1.5**	**14.1**
Passenger cars	77 042	72 486	80 156	4.0	10.6
North American[1]	53 586	47 338	54 764	2.2	15.7
Overseas	23 456	25 147	25 392	8.3	1.0
Trucks, vans and buses	67 612	56 167	66 610	-1.5	18.6
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2 173	1 630	2 099	-3.4	28.8
Prince Edward Island	423	325	416	-1.7	28.0
Nova Scotia	3 882	3 526	4 027	3.7	14.2
New Brunswick	3 440	2 864	3 399	-1.2	18.7
Quebec	35 313	33 096	36 967	4.7	11.7
Ontario	57 899	49 433	58 927	1.8	19.2
Manitoba	4 304	3 429	3 941	-8.4	14.9
Saskatchewan	3 477	3 035	3 588	3.2	18.2
Alberta	17 236	15 438	17 176	-0.3	11.3
British Columbia[2]	16 508	15 877	16 225	-1.7	2.2

	February 2002[r]	January 2003	February 2003[p]	February 2002 to February 2003
	Unadjusted			
	Number of vehicles			% change
New motor vehicles	**103,981**	**95,477**	**105,391**	**1.4**
Passenger cars	52,588	49,890	54,638	3.9
North American[1]	37,067	34,345	37,734	1.8
Overseas	15,521	15,545	16,904	8.9
Trucks, vans and buses	51,393	45,587	50,753	-1.2
New motor vehicles				
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,405	964	1,371	-2.4
Prince Edward Island	250	210	248	-0.8
Nova Scotia	2,639	2,348	2,727	3.3
New Brunswick	2,366	1,914	2,330	-1.5
Quebec	24,510	22,031	25,540	4.2
Ontario	40,687	37,490	41,456	1.9
Manitoba	3,139	2,696	2,892	-7.9
Saskatchewan	2,424	2,446	2,516	3.8
Alberta	12,596	12,550	12,575	-0.2
British Columbia[2]	13,965	12,828	13,736	-1.6

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1 *Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.*
2 *Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.*

University enrolment by age groups

2000/01 (preliminary)

A record number of young students enrolled in undergraduate studies at Canadian universities in the 2000/01 academic year.

Undergraduate enrolment among people aged 18 to 24 reached 518,800, the highest total ever for this age group. At 18%, the population aged 18 to 24 enrolled in undergraduate studies in 2000/01 was also at an all-time high.

From 1997/98 to 2000/01, undergraduate enrolment among students aged 18 to 24 increased 7.3%. Of the 35,300 new students aged 18 to 24 from 1997/98 to 2000/01, just under three-quarters were women.

Meanwhile, enrolment among older age groups continued to decline in 2000/01. Just under 213,000 students aged 25 and over enrolled in full-time or part-time undergraduate studies in 2000/01, a 2.7% decrease from 1997/98. Students aged 25 and over represented just under 29% of total undergraduate enrolment in 2000/01.

Overall, universities had 735,300 full-time and part-time students enrolled in undergraduate studies in 2000/01, up 4.3% from 1997/98, the third straight annual increase. Women accounted for a record 59% of total undergraduate enrolment.

Part-time studies: Younger students represent over one-third of enrolment

Just over 213,400 students attended university undergraduate programs on a part-time basis in 2000/01, up 2.6% from 1997/98, the result of substantial gains in part-time enrolment among students aged 18 to 24.

Since 1997/98, part-time enrolment among 18- to 24-year-olds grew 15%, almost five times faster than the growth rate of this age group in the general population. Individuals aged 18 to 24 accounted for 35% of part-time undergraduate enrolment, compared with 31% in 1997/98.

Despite the gain, however, part-time enrolment accounted for only 29% of total undergraduate enrolment, compared with nearly 36% in 1992/93, the peak year for part-time enrolment. Much of the decline in part-time enrolment since 1992/93 was due to a sharp decrease in enrolment among students aged 25 and over. In the 2000/01 academic year, universities enrolled 137,000 men and women aged 25 and over, down 3.4% from three years before.

Since 1997/98, the decline in part-time enrolment was particularly strong among undergraduate women aged 35 and over. Their numbers fell 6.3% to 46,600. However, women aged 35 and over still outnumbered part-time undergrad women in the core age group of 18 to 24.

Note to readers

Preliminary enrolment data for 1999/2000 and 2000/01 were obtained using information from the Enhanced Student Information System and the University Student Information System.

Data on university enrolment were previously released in The Daily *on March 31 on several variables, including registration status, major field of study, program level, sex, province/territory and institution. Final data on all variables will be released at a later date.*

Enrolment data for 1999/2000 for some Maritimes provinces may have been slightly revised compared with data already published. For these provinces, more detailed information is now available.

Graduate programs: Gains in enrolment among younger age groups

A total of 126,300 students were enrolled in university graduate programs in 2000/01, up 7.3% from 1997/98.

The biggest gains were among students aged 18 to 24, where graduate enrolment rose 17% from 1997/98 to 2000/01. This increase was driven primarily by higher enrolment among women. Of the 2,900 new graduate students aged 18 to 24 during the three-year period, two-thirds were women.

Graduate enrolment among older age groups has also been on the rise. Since 1997/98, enrolment among students aged 25 to 34 increased 5.5%. Again, much of this growth in this age group can be attributed to increases among women.

From 1997/98 to 2000/01, graduate enrolment among women aged 25 to 34 increased 10%, much faster than the 1.2% increase among their male counterparts.

Women have represented the majority of undergraduate enrolment since 1979/80, but in the graduate field, they have only represented the majority of enrolment since 1997/98. In 2000/01, women represented 51% of graduate enrolment, compared with 59% among undergraduates. Within the graduate field, women represented the majority of master's enrolments in 2000/01; men still accounted for over 54% of doctorate enrolment.

More detailed data are now available from the University Student Information System and the Enhanced Student Information System. Tables and other statistical products are available on request.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3124 and 5017.

To obtain statistical products, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; *educationstats@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Todd Robertson (613-951-4711; fax: 613-951-6567; *todd.robertson@statcan.ca*) or Sylvie Bonhomme (613-951-5366; fax: 613-951-6567; *sylvie.bonhomme@statcan.ca*) Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

University undergraduate enrolment

	1992/93	1997/98	1999/2000	2000/01	1997/98 to 2000/01	
					% change[1]	actual change
Total undergraduate	**771,300**	**705,000**	**721,700**	**735,300**	**4.3**	**30,300**
Full-time undergraduate	**497,200**	**497,100**	**507,900**	**521,900**	**5.0**	**24,800**
Aged 18 to 24	408,300	418,200	428,100	443,500	6.1	25,300
Men	186,400	182,200	183,200	187,300	2.8	5,100
Women	221,900	236,000	244,900	256,200	8.6	20,200
Aged 25 to 34	65,000	61,600	59,700	60,500	-1.8	-1,100
Men	34,800	31,500	29,200	28,700	-8.9	-2,800
Women	30,200	30,100	30,400	31,800	5.7	1,700
Part-time undergraduate	**274,100**	**207,900**	**213,800**	**213,400**	**2.6**	**5,500**
Aged 18 to 24	73,000	65,400	70,100	75,300	15.1	9,900
Men	31,900	28,300	30,300	32,700	15.5	4,400
Women	41,200	37,100	39,800	42,600	14.8	5,500
Aged 25 to 34	97,800	69,800	68,500	68,300	-2.1	-1,500
Men	38,900	28,000	27,500	27,200	-2.9	-800
Women	58,900	41,900	41,100	41,200	-1.6	-700
	Participation rates					
Full-time undergraduate						
Aged 18 to 24	14.4	14.8	14.8	15.2		
Men	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.5		
Women	15.9	17.1	17.3	18.0		
Aged 25 to 34	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4		
Men	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3		
Women	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5		
Part-time undergraduate						
Aged 18 to 24	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.6		
Men	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2		
Women	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0		
Aged 25 to 34	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.6		
Men	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2		
Women	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.9		

1 *Percentage changes are calculated using the actual figures.*
Note: *Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding and the exclusion of age groups. Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.*

University graduate enrolment

	1992/93	1997/98	1999/2000	2000/01	1997/98 to 2000/01	
					% change[1]	actual change
Full-time graduate	**72,200**	**76,000**	**80,500**	**83,300**	**9.6**	**7,300**
Aged 18 to 24	13,600	14,400	15,800	17,200	19.9	2,800
Men	7,100	6,600	7,000	7,600	14.9	1,000
Women	6,500	7,800	8,800	9,600	24.2	1,800
Aged 25 to 34	42,600	44,200	46,200	47,200	6.8	3,000
Men	26,300	24,600	24,900	25,200	2.6	600
Women	16,300	19,700	21,300	22,000	12.1	2,300
Part time graduate	**42,100**	**41,800**	**41,500**	**43,000**	**3.0**	**1,200**
Aged 18 to 24	2,200	2,700	2,900	2,800	2.2	100
Men	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,100	-0.4	0
Women	1,200	1,600	1,700	1,700	3.9	100
Aged 25 to 34	19,300	18,400	17,800	18,900	2.5	500
Men	10,400	9,000	8,500	8,800	-2.3	-200
Women	9,000	9,400	9,300	10,100	7.1	700
Total graduate	**114,300**	**117,800**	**122,000**	**126,300**	**7.3**	**8,500**

[1] *Percentage changes are calculated using the actual figures.*

Note: *Figures may not add up because of rounding and the exclusion of age groups. Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

February 2003

Health and personal care products and other goods and services (primarily tobacco and gasoline) were major factors contributing to the year-over-year increases seen by large retailers in February. Large price increases contributed to the gains in the "other goods and services" category.

With the exception of hardware, lawn and garden product, every major commodity group posted gains in February. Overall sales for the group of large retailers were up 5.0% from February 2002 to $5.7 billion. (All data in this release are unadjusted for seasonality and all percentages are year-over-year changes.)

Sales by commodity for the group of large retailers

	Jan. 2003[r]	Feb. 2002[r]	Feb. 2003[p]	Feb. 2002 to Feb. 2003
	Unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Commodities				
Food and beverages	2,303	2,003	2,095	**4.6**
Clothing, footwear and accessories	938	836	844	**0.9**
Home furnishings and electronics	947	794	808	**1.8**
Health and personal care products	651	546	603	**10.5**
Housewares	327	263	275	**4.5**
Sporting and leisure goods	281	218	231	**6.4**
Hardware and lawn and garden products	149	151	146	**-3.1**
All other goods and services	748	622	702	**12.8**
Total	**6,344**	**5,433**	**5,705**	**5.0**

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

The "other goods and services" category posted the strongest year-over-year gain among the major commodity groups (+12.8%). Tobacco products and automotive fuels continued to be the driving forces behind this increase. However, price increases were the primary factor behind these gains, as tobacco prices jumped 32.7% and prices at the pump increased 32.1% from February 2002. Taking price into account, tobacco sales were down moderately, and automotive fuels and additive sales were flat.

Health and personal care products were the only other commodity group to post an increase greater than 10% in February. Drug sales (which include prescription and over the counter drugs as well as vitamins and herbal remedies) provided the majority of the increase within the group of large retailers (+13.1%).

Home furnishings and electronics sales growth has been weakening since June 2002. Sales increased 1.8% in February from February 2002. Furniture sales declined slightly (-0.7%), while household appliance (+2.1%) and home electronic (+1.7%) sales posted only minor increases.

Clothing, footwear and accessories rose 0.9% from February 2002. Women's clothing sales were flat (+0.4%). However, men's clothing sales reversed the recent trend of posting smaller increases than women's clothing, advancing 3.2% year-over-year. Boys', girls' and children's clothing showed weakness, with a decrease of 0.8%.

The only major commodity group with a year-over-year decline in sales was hardware, lawn and garden products (-3.1%). Most of the weakness was in hardware and home renovation products (-6.7%). In particular, sales of hand and power tools (-10.0%) pulled this commodity group down compared with February 2002.

Note: This survey includes large retailers mainly in the food, clothing, home furnishings, electronics, sporting goods, and general merchandise sectors. These retailers represent about 38% of total annual retail sales, excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers.

Revised sales from January 2001 to December 2002 for the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available on CANSIM or by request.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 5027.

A data table is also available in the *Canadian Statistics* module of Statistics Canada's website (*www.statcan.ca*).

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Norman Fyfe (613-951-8308; *norman.fyfe@statcan.ca*), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Financial and taxation statistics for enterprises

2001

Corporate performance slowed considerably in 2001, as weak domestic and export demand generated only a modest increase in operating revenues. Profits were down considerably from their record high in 2000.

Revenues for Canada's incorporated businesses rose only 3.8% to $2.4 trillion, much slower than the 13.3% gain in 2000 and the average growth of 9.4% during the previous five years.

Nevertheless, 43 of the 57 industry groups recorded growth in operating revenues. Leading the gains were the utilities industry (+25.1%), followed by building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers (+24.1%).

In addition to a general reduction in the sales of goods and services, the events of September 11, 2001, also had a direct impact on many enterprises. Revenue growth in the transportation and warehousing industry, among others, was nearly halved compared with growth in 2000. The arts, entertainment and recreation industry recorded a 12.6% decline in revenue.

Operating profits, at $171.8 billion, were down 10.7% from their all-time high in 2000, following the vigorous business activity of the late 1990s. Despite a widespread reduction in operating profits, only the computer and electronic product manufacturers and computer systems design and related services industries recorded operating losses.

The computer and electronic industry was beset by excessive inventory build-up and slow worldwide demand, which resulted in massive write-downs for obsolete inventory and discontinued operations.

The manufacturing sector, which had led profit growth in the business segment of the economy in 2000, suffered the biggest decrease in 2001, as operating profits fell 31.5% with the slowing economy. The retail sector, on the other hand, thrived as consumers maintained their level of spending, partly fuelled by low interest rates and price incentives.

Operating profits represented 16.7% of real gross domestic product in 2001, compared with 19.0% in 2000 and 16.6% in 1999. This proportion had steadily climbed in the past decade from 7.5% in 1992.

The profit margin for all enterprises fell to 7.2% in 2001 from 8.3% in 2000 and 7.8% in 1999. Return on equity and return on capital employed both decreased sharply on account of lower profits.

The growth of total assets slowed to 5.3% in 2001 from 9.4% in 2000. The most notable slowdown was in the non-financial industries, as businesses curtailed their investment expenditure, and held back on replenishing their inventories. The financial and insurance industries, on the other hand, only recorded a slight decrease in the growth of their investment expenditure.

Key performance data for Canadian enterprises

	2000	2001	2000	2001
	$ billions		% change	
All industries[1]				
Key financial data				
Operating revenue	2,315.5	2,403.0	13.3	3.8
Operating profits	192.5	171.8	20.1	-10.7
Total assets	3,981.9	4,194.5	9.4	5.3
	%			
Selected financial ratios				
Operating profit margin	8.3	7.2		
Return on equity	11.4	8.8		
Return on capital employed	7.8	6.6		

1 *Excluding NAICS 55 Management of companies and enterprises.*

Available on CANSIM: table 180-0003.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2510.

The report *Financial and taxation statistics for enterprises* (61-219-XIE, $43), available soon, will provide a comprehensive statistical portrait of the financial performance of incorporated business enterprises. It analyzes 57 industrial groupings based on factors such as total operating revenues, operating profits and return on capital employed. Data on corporate taxation is not available for 1999. However, taxation statistics for reference years 2000, 2001 and 2002 are expected to be re-introduced and published with the 2002 publication. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Promise Sanipé (613-951-0274; fax: 613-951-0318; *promise.sanipe@statcan.ca*) or Paula Helmer (613-951-9852; fax: 613-951-0318; *paula.helmer@statcan.ca*), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

April 1, 2003 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on April 1 totalled 56,499 metric tonnes, down 8.7% from April 1, 2002.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3425.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; s*andy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

March 2003

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in March compared with the February level of 125.3 (1992=100). The Composite index increased 2.9% from March 2002.

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes (1992=100) are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0004.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2307.

The first quarter 2003 issue of *Capital expenditure price statistics* (62-007-XPB, $24/$79) will be available in June. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rebecca McDougall (613-951-3357; *infounit@statcan.ca*, fax: 613-951-1539), Prices Division. ■

Refined petroleum products

February 2003 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for February. Other selected data about these products are also available.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2150.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Monthly railway carloadings

January 2003

The freight loaded by railways in Canada in January totalled 18.2 million metric tonnes (excluding intermodal traffic), down 5.1% from January 2002. The intermodal tonnage, represented by containers on flat cars and trailers on flat cars, rose 13.4% from January 2002 to 2.0 million tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2732.

The January 2003 issue of *Monthly railway carloadings*, Vol. 80, no. 1 (52-001-XIE, $8/$77), 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 Jean-Robert Larocque (1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; *transportationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Survey

First and second quarters 2002 (preliminary)

Tonnage carried by Canada-based long-distance for-hire carriers amounted to 142 million metric tonnes of freight in the first two quarters of 2002. This was up 4.4% from the 136 million tonnes carried in the same period of 2001.

Although domestic activities accounted for 72% of the total tonnage and 80% of the total shipments, transborder movements generated 45% of the total revenues earned and 49% of the total tonne–kilometres for these carriers.

Available on CANSIM: table 403-0001.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; *laroque@statcan.ca*) or John Nicoletta (613-951-0520; fax: 613-951-0579; *john.nicoletta@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, April 17, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE ($4/$145).

Infomat — a weekly review, April 17, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE ($3/$109).

Canadian economic observer, April 2003, Vol. 16, no. 4
Catalogue number 11-010-XIB ($17/$170).

Monthly railway carloadings, January 2003, Vol. 80, no. 1
Catalogue number 52-001-XIE ($8/$77).

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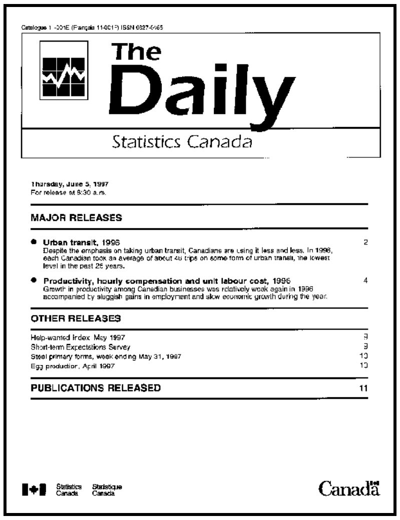

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Statistics Canada

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

MAJOR RELEASES

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

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RELEASE DATES: APRIL 22 TO 25

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
22	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	February 2003
22	**Wholesale trade**	February 2003
23	**Consumer Price Index**	March 2003
23	**Retail trade**	February 2003
24	**March intentions of principal field crop areas**	March 2003
24	**Leading Indicators**	March 2003