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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Leading indicators, May 2003**

The composite leading index rose 0.2% in May, its sixth straight such increase after April's original estimate of 0.1% was revised up. The financial market indicators took over from household spending in offsetting the weakness in manufacturing that arose from slow export demand.

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- **Family income, 2001**

After-tax family income rose for the fifth straight year in 2001, the result mainly of higher government transfers and lower personal income taxes. The number of families in low income declined slightly, as it has every year since 1996.

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Perspectives on labour and income

June 2003 online edition

The June 2003 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, released today, features two articles. "Sources of workplace stress" looks at what triggers stress for various people in the workplace. For some, it is the demands of the job; for others, it is fear of accident or injury. A second article, "Productivity and prosperity in the information age," describes productivity trends since 1981, the role of different industries and information technology in the recent acceleration, and the implications for Canada's prosperity.

The June 2003 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, Vol. 4, no. 6 (75-001-XIE, \$5/\$48) is now available. For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; henry.pold@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



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MAJOR RELEASES

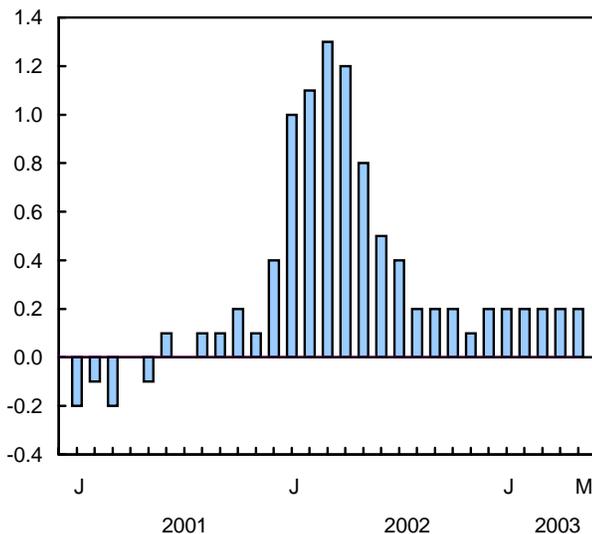
Leading indicators

May 2003

The composite leading index rose 0.2% in May, its sixth straight such increase after April's original estimate of 0.1% was revised up. The financial market indicators took over from household spending in offsetting the weakness in manufacturing that arose from slow export demand. Half of the components edged up or were stable in May, while five components fell, one more than in April.

Composite index

Smoothed % change



The stock market posted another sharp gain in May, having regained most of the ground lost over the previous year. All the sub-indexes advanced,

led by another double-digit increase for information technology. The real money supply also turned up sharply, posting its first increase since January and largest since early 2002.

Within household demand, only furniture and appliance sales continued to expand. The drop in the housing index in March and April moderated to just 0.1% in May, as existing home sales rose for the first time in four months. Demand for durable goods fell after a one-month upturn, pulled down by a sluggish labour market.

The US leading indicator continued to lag behind the Canadian index. This gap was driven by the household sector, where jobs in the United States fell slightly again in May. Weak export demand was largely behind the slack in manufacturing in Canada. The ratio of shipments to stocks slipped for a second straight month, driven by higher inventories. The trend of new orders for durable goods remained lethargic.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

A more detailed analysis of the components is available 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 that page, choose *Issues of CEO*, then *Composite Index*. For more information on the economy, the June 2003 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010-XIB, \$17/\$170; 11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) 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 Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Group. □

Leading indicators

	December 2002	January 2003	February 2003	March 2003	April 2003	May 2003	Last month of data available % change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	179.8	180.2	180.6	180.9	181.2	181.5	0.2
Housing index (1992=100) ¹	128.5	128.6	131.4	130.5	129.1	129.0	-0.1
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,584	2,597	2,610	2,623	2,625	2,621	-0.2
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	6,445	6,437	6,512	6,530	6,534	6,583	0.7
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) ²	110,974	111,054	110,533	109,944	109,899	111,227	1.2
US composite leading indicator (1992=100) ³	109.9	110.0	110.1	110.1	110.2	110.1	-0.1
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.3	0.0
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	21,956	21,827	21,483	21,150	20,996	21,067	0.3
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.80	1.80	1.78	1.78	1.77	1.76	-0.01 ⁵
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	1,802	1,809	1,822	1,836	1,843	1,848	0.3
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	7,682	7,640	7,634	7,610	7,658	7,651	-0.1
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	181.1	181.1	181.1	181.2	181.5	182.5	0.6

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).

² Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.

³ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.

⁴ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the second preceding month.

⁵ Difference from previous month.



Family income

2001

After-tax family income rose for the fifth straight year in 2001, the result mainly of higher government transfers and lower personal income taxes. The number of families in low income declined slightly, as it has every year since 1996.

After-tax income for families (of two people or more) reached an estimated \$58,000, up 3.4% after adjusting for inflation, even though average market income changed little in 2001.

Average government transfers paid to families rose 3.3% in 2001, halting four straight years of declines. At the same time, the average amount families paid in income taxes fell 8.2%.

Income taxes accounted for 18.1% of total income, that is, market income plus government transfers. This was down from 19.9% in 2000. It marked the first time this proportion slipped below 19% since the late 1980s.

Female lone-parent families recorded one of the largest increases in after-tax income. It went up 4.6% to an average of \$31,200.

Little change in market income

Following four years of robust growth, including a 4.5% increase in 2000, average market income of families (of two people or more) rose a marginal 0.8% in 2001 to \$63,700. This slower growth was related to weakening labour market conditions during the year.

Nevertheless, in the period since 1996, during which economic growth in Canada was relatively strong, average market income grew 16% in cumulative terms after adjusting for inflation. This is equivalent to an average annual growth rate of 3.0%.

The average market income of female lone-parent families, unlike that of most other families, continued its upward trend in 2001, rising 5.7%. From 1996 to 2001, it increased 46%, which is equivalent to an average annual growth rate of 7.9%.

This trend was primarily the result of the higher labour force participation of female lone parents. About 82% of female lone-parent families had earnings in 2001, compared with only 65% in 1996.

The market income of two-parent families remained virtually unchanged in 2001. However, at \$75,400, it was still 17% higher than in 1996, just prior to the period of relatively strong growth.

Government transfers up, income taxes down

After declining for four years in a row, average government transfers paid to families increased 3.3% in 2001 to \$7,100.

Note to readers

This release is based on data from two household surveys: the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) and the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF). Data prior to 1996 are drawn from the SCF, and data since 1996 are taken from SLID.

All figures have been adjusted for inflation. To factor in inflation when comparing income levels across time, all income estimates are expressed in 2001 constant dollars.

Market income is the sum of earnings from employment and net self-employment income, investment income, and private retirement income. It is also called income before taxes and transfers.

After-tax income is the total of market income and government transfers, less income tax.

Statistics Canada's low-income cutoffs (LICOs) are income thresholds at which a family would typically spend 20 percentage points more than the average on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing. The LICOs vary according to family and community size.

Although LICOs are often referred to as poverty lines, they have no official status as such. For more information, consult the article "On poverty and low income" on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the Definitions, data sources and methods page, choose Methodology — Discussion papers, then Feature article on poverty and low income.

Government transfers grew for all family types, except female lone-parent families. Transfers for female lone parents declined 3.2%, in part because of the increase in their market income. Government transfers to female lone-parent families have edged down over the last several years, as their average market income has risen.

Employment Insurance benefits accounted for about half of the increase in government transfers in 2001. In late 2000, the federal government introduced several changes to the Employment Insurance system, which led to increased payments. Eligibility requirements were reduced for people seeking maternity or parental leave and the maximum number of months of benefits was increased. Eligibility requirements for seasonal and part-time workers were eased as well.

As most government transfers are based on needs, the share of transfers paid to the 20% of families with the lowest after-tax income is typically the highest. In recent years, the share of all government transfers going to these families has generally been rising. It rose steadily from 28% in 1996 to 31% in 2000, and remained unchanged in 2001.

On average, families paid an estimated \$12,800 in income taxes in 2001, a decline of 8.2% or \$1,100 from 2000. This more than offset a \$900 increase in average taxes paid by these families in 2000 over 1999.

Low-income rate among children down for fifth straight year

The low-income rate among children under 18 years of age, based on after-tax income, declined for the fifth straight year in 2001.

An estimated 786,000 children, or 11.4% of the total, were living in low-income families. These levels were down from 868,000 or 12.5% in 2000.

The low-income rate among children in 2001 was the lowest since 1980, the earliest year for which comparable data are available.

The proportion of children living in low-income families has been declining since 1996, when it peaked at 16.7%, based on after-tax income. This decline follows overall improvements in the Canadian economy during the late 1990s.

For the population as a whole in the 10 provinces, about 3.2 million people, or 10.4%, were living in low income. The prevalence of low income among all Canadians has been declining since its peak in 1996 at 14.0%.

Low income is traditionally more prevalent among women than men. In 2001, 11.1% of women were in low income, compared with 9.6% of men.

The gap in the low-income rate between senior men aged 65 and over and their female counterparts narrowed in 2001. In fact, it was the first year in which the rate for senior women fell to less than twice that of senior men. About 9.1% of senior women were in low income, compared with 5.1% of senior men.

Fifth consecutive decline in low-income rate of families

An estimated 646,000 families were in low income in 2001, down from 666,000 in 2000 and 870,000 in 1996.

The low-income rate among these families declined from 10.7% in 1996 to 7.6% in 2001. This is the lowest rate for economic families since 1989, when it was 7.5%.

The proportion of families in low income decreased for the fifth consecutive year. This reflected a healthy labour market in the latter part of the decade as well as recent increases in transfers and cuts in income taxes.

Of the estimated 512,000 lone-parent families headed by women, 32% were in low income in 2001, down from 34% in 2000.

For the 3,107,000 two-parent families with children, the low-income rate was 6.7%. A majority of these two-parent families, about 1,973,000, had two earners in 2001. The low-income rate for this latter group was 2.7%, down from 3.6%.

From 1980 (the first year for which comparable data are available) to 2000, two-parent families with two earners had relatively stable low-income rates, varying between 3.5% and 5.3%.

In contrast to the trend among two-parent families with two earners, the low-income rate for two-parent families with one earner has exhibited an overall upward trend since 1980, when it was 12%. Of the estimated 457,000 two-parent families with one earner in 2001, about 22% were in low income.

While the low-income rate dropped, the financial situation of families below the low-income cutoffs deteriorated somewhat. Families in low income would have needed, on average, an additional \$7,200 in after-tax dollars to climb out of low income. Between 1996 and 2000, this amount has ranged from \$6,800 to \$7,100.

Gradual increase in income inequality

A measure of income inequality is the ratio of average market income received by the 20% of families with the highest income compared to the 20% of families with the lowest income.

In 2001, this ratio was about 13 to 1. That is, the 20% of families with the highest income received \$13 in market income for every \$1 received by the 20% with the lowest.

However, taxes and transfers moderate the differences between the outer ends of the income distribution. In 2001, after taxes and transfers, the one-fifth of families with the highest income received \$5.50 for every \$1 received by the one-fifth with the lowest.

Income inequality increased gradually from 1995 to 2001. Up to 1995, the ratio had held fairly steady, with the 20% of families with the highest income getting about \$4.80 for every \$1 received by those with the lowest income.

After-tax income of senior families stable

In 2001, the after-tax income of senior families — those in which the major income recipient was aged 65 or older — was estimated at \$40,400, virtually unchanged from 2000.

Despite some annual variations, after-tax income of senior families remained stable for the last decade, in part because of the high proportion of government transfers in their income.

In 2001, senior families received on average an estimated \$19,900 in government transfers, accounting for 43% of their total income before taxes.

The market income of seniors has varied considerably over time. In 2001, senior families experienced a 5.6 % decrease in their market income, the result of a 16% fall in wages and salaries. However, annual changes of such a magnitude are not uncommon for seniors.

In 2001, 3.3% of senior families were in low income. This rate has varied between a low of 2.1% in 1995 and a high of 4.1% in 1993, but has showed no apparent trend.

After-tax income up in every province except two

Families in every province registered increases in average after-tax income in 2001, except for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. No province showed a significant decline. The largest increases were in Alberta (+6.5%), Quebec (+4.8%) and British Columbia (+4.7%).

Most provinces incurred little change in average family market income. However, those with significant percentage increases were Alberta (+4.6%) and Manitoba (+3.0%). For the first time since 1993, average market income in Ontario did not grow. However, it still had the highest average market income of all provinces, \$72,100.

All provinces posted declines of 3% or more in average income taxes paid by families in 2001. The

largest declines occurred in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, where average income taxes paid by families fell 13%.

A trend to declining provincial low-income rates for families, which started in 1996, continued in 2001. All provinces had low-income rates below 10%. In addition, in the case of each province, low-income rates for families were one to four percentage points below their 1996 level.

Available on CANSIM: tables 202-0101, 202-0102, 202-0201, 202-0202, 202-0301, 202-0401, 202-0403, 202-0404, 202-0501, 202-0601, 202-0603, 202-0701, 202-0702, 202-0704 to 202-0706, 202-0802, 202-0804, 202-0807 and 202-0901.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3502 and 3889.

The CD-ROM *Income trends in Canada, 1980–2001* (13F0022XCB, \$195) is now available. The electronic publication *Income in Canada, 2001* (75-202-XIE, \$34) is also available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division.

Selected income concepts by main family types 2001

	Market income	Government transfers	Income taxes	After-tax income
	2001 constant \$ (averages)			
Economic families, two persons or more	63,700	7,100	12,800	58,000
Elderly families	26,500	19,900	6,000	40,400
Non-elderly couples without children	68,500	3,400	14,600	57,300
Two-parent families with children	75,400	4,600	15,300	64,700
Female lone-parent families	26,500	7,900	3,100	31,200
Unattached individuals	24,300	5,000	4,900	24,400

Average income for economic families and unattached individuals

	1989	1993	1996	2000	2001
	2001 constant \$				
Economic families, two persons or more					
Market income	58,900	53,300	55,000	63,200	63,700
Government transfers	6,400	7,900	7,700	6,900	7,100
Income tax	12,600	11,700	12,300	13,900	12,800
After-tax income	52,800	49,400	50,400	56,100	58,000
Unattached individuals					
Market income	23,000	20,700	20,800	23,800	24,300
Government transfers	4,800	5,800	5,400	5,000	5,000
Income tax	4,900	4,700	4,700	5,300	4,900
After-tax income	22,900	21,800	21,600	23,500	24,400

Low income rates (1992 base after-tax income LICO) by main family types

	1989	1993	1996	2000	2001
	%				
Economic families, two persons or more	7.5	10.0	10.7	7.9	7.6
Elderly families	3.6	4.1	3.0	2.9	3.3
Non-elderly couples without children	5.1	6.6	7.1	5.8	5.8
Two-parent families with children	6.3	8.8	9.7	7.4	6.7
Female lone-parent families	42.6	44.9	49.0	33.9	31.9
Unattached individuals	28.3	31.4	33.7	28.6	27.6

Percentage of persons in low Income (1992 base after-tax income LICO)

	1989	1993	1996	2000	2001
	%				
Persons under 18 years old	11.5	15.7	16.7	12.5	11.4
In two-parent family	7.0	9.9	11.2	8.5	7.7
In female lone-parent families	47.8	48.6	52.3	38.1	35.8
Person 18 to 64 years old	9.3	12.3	13.9	11.0	10.6
Person 65 and over	10.9	10.8	9.1	7.3	7.3

Selected income concepts for economic families of two persons or more by province

	Market	Government	Income	After-tax	Low-income rate	
	Income	transfers	taxes	income	%	
	2001 constant \$ (averages)					2001
	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2000
Canada	63,700	7,100	12,800	58,000	7.6	7.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	41,600	11,100	8,200	44,500	9.3	11.2
Prince Edward Island	45,400	8,900	8,000	46,400	5.2	5.8
Nova Scotia	49,400	7,900	9,400	47,800	7.9	8.0
New Brunswick	48,300	8,500	9,200	47,700	6.9	6.6
Quebec	56,700	7,600	13,200	51,200	9.1	9.7
Ontario	72,100	6,800	14,200	64,700	6.4	6.5
Manitoba	55,100	6,400	10,100	51,400	7.9	9.2
Saskatchewan	54,000	7,000	10,200	50,700	7.0	7.1
Alberta	70,200	5,600	12,800	63,100	6.7	6.8
British Columbia	62,300	7,000	11,700	57,600	8.8	9.2

OTHER RELEASES

Sources of workplace stress

2000

Working Canadians feel most stressed by jobs that keep them at work too long or make too many demands on their time. At the same time, job security has become less of a concern.

These conclusions, reported in the analytical article "Sources of workplace stress" in the June online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, are based on the General Social Survey, an annual telephone survey covering about 25,000 people aged 15 and over in the 10 provinces.

In 1994 and 2000, the highest proportion of working Canadians — more than one-third (34%) — cited too many demands or hours as the most common source of stress in the workplace.

However, over this period, stress about job security decreased. In 1994, when the economy was emerging from a prolonged recession and the unemployment rate was hovering around 10%, almost one-quarter of workers (22%) cited fear of losing their job or being laid off as their main source of stress. By 2000, when the economy was expanding and jobs were relatively plentiful, this figure dropped to 13%.

In 2000, 15% cited poor interpersonal relations, and 13% cited risk of accident and injury. Even though the introduction of new technology into a workplace can be a source of stress, only 1 worker in 10 reported that they were stressed by having to learn new computer skills.

Work schedules also play a role in stress at work. One-quarter of individuals who worked rotating shifts worried about the risk of accident or injury, compared with only 11% of regular daytime workers.

Occupation was a key determinant. Managers and professionals were significantly more likely than workers in primary industries to report stress from too many demands or hours. Holding other factors constant, employees in health occupations were about seven times more likely than employees in management, business, finance, or science occupations to cite fear of accident or injury.

Sources of stress also varied between men and women. Holding other factors constant, men were less likely than women to feel stress as a result of too many hours or demands, but were 1.3 times more likely to feel stress from fear of accident or injury.

Both self-employed workers and those working full time were significantly more likely than employees or part-time workers to feel the time crunch of too many demands or hours.

Many employers have implemented employee assistance programs to address the human and financial costs associated with stress. The 1999 Workplace and Employee Survey found that 26% of employees had access to such programs.

The article "Sources of workplace stress" is available in the June 2003 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, Vol. 4, no. 6 (75-001-XIE, \$5/\$48). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Cara Williams (613-951-6972; cara.williams@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

Provincial and territorial tourism satellite accounts

1998

Tourism gained importance in the Canadian economy from 1996 to 1998, as tourism gross domestic product (GDP) went from 2.1% to 2.3% of economy-wide GDP, according to the *Provincial and territorial tourism satellite accounts, 1998*, available today. Tourism GDP grew 18.4% (in nominal terms) from 1996 to 1998, twice the rate for the overall economy.

Tourism's economic effects varied considerably across the provinces and territories. It had the largest impact on Yukon's economy, followed by British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, in both 1996 and 1998. The smallest impacts on GDP were in Saskatchewan and New Brunswick.

Led by above-average job gains in the air, bus and rental vehicle industries, tourism generated 532,900 jobs across the country in 1998. Tourism's share of employment edged up to 3.7% in 1998 from 3.6% in 1996. The effect on employment was strongest in Yukon, followed by British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, and smallest in Quebec and Saskatchewan.

Tourism spending in Canada was \$45.9 billion in 1998, up 15.6% from 1996. Hotels and passenger air transportation remained the two largest tourism industries, combining for over one-third of total tourism spending. In Prince Edward Island, Yukon and Northwest Territories, accommodation led tourism spending, whereas transportation dominated in the other regions.

Alberta led the way in tourism growth from 1996 to 1998. Tourism spending and GDP rose 18.9% and 20.6%, respectively, while tourism employment advanced 9.3%. Nova Scotia came second in terms of growth in tourism spending, while

Ontario had the second highest growth for both tourism GDP and employment.

The tourism trade balance (non-resident spending in Canada minus Canadian spending on tourism abroad), was \$3.0 billion in deficit in 1998, down from a \$4.8 billion deficit in 1996. Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan had the largest tourism trade deficits in 1998. British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Yukon had the largest tourism trade surpluses. Nova Scotia and Ontario recorded the largest increases in spending by international visitors from 1996 to 1998.

Note: This paper is an update to the provincial and territorial tourism satellite accounts (PTSA) first produced last year by Statistics Canada. The PTSA is referred to as a satellite (extension) account because tourism is not an identified industry within the standard economic accounts. Rather, the PTSA extracts the tourism components out of several industries. The approach is based on principles approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission. The results of this report are based primarily on information from Statistics Canada's provincial input-output accounts and travel surveys.

Three major changes to the methods of the PTSA have been made with this release for 1998. Formerly, GDP was valued at factor cost, now it is valued at basic prices. Industries were formerly classified on a Standard Industrial Classification basis, but now they are classified according to the North American Industry Classification System. Finally, an improved method is used to allocate International Travel Survey data on tourism spending by commodity. The data for 1996 have been revised to make them consistent with the 1998 data. These changes are explained in the paper.

The research paper *Provincial and territorial tourism satellite accounts, 1998* (13-604-MIE2003040, free; 13-604-MPE2003040, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (204-275-3626) or Demi Kotsovos (613-951-4000), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Provincial and territorial tourism satellite accounts 1998

	Tourism spending		Tourism GDP			Tourism employment		
	1996 to 1998		1996 to 1998		Share of total GDP	1996 to 1998		Share of total employment
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change		'000	% change	
Canada	45,887	15.6	19,462	18.4	2.3	532.9	6.5	3.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	664	16.7	232	17.7	2.3	6.3	5.9	3.4
Prince Edward Island	213	13.0	80	6.5	3.0	2.8	2.6	4.6
Nova Scotia	1,362	18.1	500	17.5	2.6	17.3	6.9	4.2
New Brunswick	814	14.8	302	10.9	1.9	10.7	5.0	3.4
Quebec	8,922	13.2	3,875	16.2	2.1	104.3	4.9	3.2
Ontario	17,012	16.7	7,361	20.7	2.1	195.4	6.9	3.5
Manitoba	1,519	16.0	661	17.7	2.3	18.7	5.8	3.4
Saskatchewan	1,252	12.5	489	16.0	1.8	15.9	5.0	3.2
Alberta	5,281	18.9	2,300	20.6	2.3	62.2	9.3	3.9
British Columbia	8,592	14.5	3,563	16.5	3.4	97.1	6.2	5.1
Yukon	123	1.8	46	6.1	4.4	1.0	0.7	6.8
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	134	7.5	53	9.9	2.1	1.1	-2.2	3.7

Demographic statistics

April 1, 2003 (preliminary estimates)

Preliminary postcensal population estimates as of April 1 are now available for Canada, the provinces and the territories.

Note: These estimates are based on the 1996 Census counts adjusted for net undercoverage and do not take into account the population counts determined by the 2001 Census, which were released on March 12, 2002.

The 2001 Census coverage studies will be completed in 2003. Their results will be used to adjust the 2001 Census counts and to update the

population estimates. These new estimates will be released in September 2003.

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0005, 051-0006, 051-0008, 051-0009, 051-0017, 051-0020 and 053-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231, 3232, 3233 and 3601.

The first quarter 2003 issue of *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002-XIB, \$8/\$25;

91-002-XPB, \$10/\$33) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

To order data, contact Colette O'Meara (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; colette.omeara@statcan.ca) or the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. For information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Larrivée (613-951-0694; fax: 613-951-2307; daniel.larrivee@statcan.ca), Demography Division.

Canada's population

	January 1 2002 ^{PF}	April 1 2002 ^{PF}	January 1 2003 ^{PP}	April 1 2003 ^{PP}	2002 ^{PF}	2003 ^{PP}
					% change	
Canada	31,240,487	31,315,287	31,499,560	31,559,186	0.2	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	533,305	531,703	531,145	530,667	-0.3	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	139,330	139,554	140,412	140,741	0.2	0.2
Nova Scotia	943,756	943,833	944,456	944,286	0.0	0.0
New Brunswick	755,391	755,590	756,368	756,256	0.0	0.0
Quebec	7,435,504	7,444,302	7,467,626	7,475,919	0.1	0.1
Ontario	11,964,104	12,009,211	12,109,514	12,141,863	0.4	0.3
Manitoba	1,148,181	1,149,054	1,150,564	1,152,722	0.1	0.2
Saskatchewan	1,014,403	1,012,732	1,009,225	1,007,758	-0.2	-0.1
Alberta	3,086,034	3,098,838	3,134,286	3,146,066	0.4	0.4
British Columbia	4,120,891	4,131,003	4,155,779	4,162,535	0.2	0.2
Yukon	30,102	29,899	29,841	29,928	-0.7	0.3
Northwest Territories	41,186	41,147	41,389	41,351	-0.1	-0.1
Nunavut	28,300	28,421	28,955	29,094	0.4	0.5

^{PF} Updated postcensal estimates.

^{PP} Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Note: These estimates are adjusted for net census undercount.

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation May 2003

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

The May 2003 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation*, Vol. 55, no. 5 (44-004-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination

officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

May 2003 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 57.1 million birds in May, down 5.7% from May 2002. Placements of turkey poults on farms decreased 7.9% to 1.8 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

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