



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 4, 2003

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Paths to post-secondary education among 20-year-olds**  
 Four in ten high school graduates delay post-secondary studies by at least one year. By age 20, two in ten high school graduates have still not enrolled in a post-secondary program.

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- **Film, video and audio-visual distribution, 2000/01**  
 Revenues hit a record high for film distributors and video wholesalers in Canada in the fiscal year 2000/01. However, Canadian films and videos continued to struggle in a domestic marketplace dominated by foreign products.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Paths to post-secondary education among 20-year-olds

Four in ten high school graduates delay post-secondary studies by at least one year. By age 20, two in ten high school graduates have still not enrolled in a post-secondary program.

The study *Who goes to post-secondary education and when: Pathways chosen by 20 year-olds* uses data from the Youth in Transition Survey, a longitudinal survey sponsored by Human Resources Development Canada. It examines the paths taken by high school graduates as of age 20 and the factors related to the choice of one path over another. It reveals important differences between those who go on directly to post-secondary studies (59% of all graduates) and those who do not, or who delay further studies.

For the purposes of the study, high school graduates were considered to have gone directly to post-secondary education if they had done so within one year of high school graduation.

#### Family and school-related factors linked to decision to not continue studies

Two in ten high school graduates had not continued studies by the age of 20. They differed from those who went directly to post-secondary studies in several ways, including personal characteristics, family background, academic achievement, and job holding while in high school.

Male graduates and graduates with a child were much more likely to not continue with their studies.

High school graduates who did not continue studies were more likely to have parents without a post-secondary education. In particular, the odds of not going to post-secondary school were three times greater for this group than for graduates whose parents had a university degree.

Those who did not continue studies also reported that their parents thought furthering education past high school was not very important. Their odds of not going to post-secondary studies were three times greater than for those whose parents thought furthering education was very important.

High school graduates who did not continue into post-secondary studies also tended to have lower marks in the last year of high school than graduates who continued their studies directly after high school. As well, they were more likely to have friends who were

#### Note to readers

*The report Who goes to post-secondary education and when: Pathways chosen by 20 year-olds uses data from the 18- to 20-year-old cohort of the Youth in Transition Survey, a longitudinal survey undertaken jointly by Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada.*

*The survey is designed to examine key transitions in the lives of young people, particularly with respect to education, training and work. The report draws on data from the survey's first cycle, conducted from January to April 2000. More than 22,000 young people aged 18 to 20 in the ten provinces participated in the survey.*

*Only high school graduates who were 20 years old when interviewed for the Youth in Transition Survey were included in the report.*

*For the purposes of this study, post-secondary programs were defined as any formal educational program above high school that would take three or more months to complete and which would end with the awarding of a diploma, certificate or degree above the high school level. These programs include university, university college (that may grant a university degree), community college or CEGEP in Quebec or any of a number of other post-secondary programs.*

not interested in furthering their education after high school.

High school graduates who did not continue into post-secondary studies were also more likely to work for pay during their last year of high school than those who continued their studies directly. In particular, those who worked 30 hours per week or more were more likely to not continue their studies than those who worked 10 to 19 hours per week.

In some cases, province of residence was a factor. The odds that graduates in British Columbia would not continue on to post-secondary education were more than two times greater than for their peers in Ontario. However, high school graduates in Quebec, whose CEGEP system facilitates the pursuit of post-secondary education, were over four times more likely to continue their studies after high school than were Ontario graduates.

#### Province and school-related factors linked to delaying studies

Two in ten high school graduates delayed their post-secondary education by at least one year but had enrolled by the age of 20. They differed from those who went directly to post-secondary studies with respect to several factors.

In three provinces — Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba and Alberta — high school graduates were more likely to delay their post-secondary education. Graduates in these provinces were one and a half to two times more likely to delay studies than graduates in Ontario. However, compared with their peers in Ontario, high school graduates in Quebec were over one-and-a-half times less likely to delay studies.

High school graduates who reported low social engagement in the last year in high school were almost twice as likely to delay studies when compared with graduates with high levels of social engagement. Social engagement refers to a student's identification and involvement in the social aspects of school life, such as interaction with peers and participation in extracurricular activities.

When compared with high school graduates with averages of 90% or more, those with lower marks were more likely to delay post-secondary education. Graduates with averages of 70 to 79% were more than twice as likely to delay studies and those with averages less than 70% were three times more likely to do so.

In addition, high school graduates who did not receive scholarships, grants or bursaries to fund their

post-secondary education were more likely to delay their studies than those who did receive such funding.

This analysis of pathways represents a first look at the transition from high school. The Youth in Transition Survey returned to these young people two years after the interviews on which the present study is based. The next round of information will provide insight into the longer term academic patterns of high school graduates.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4435.**

The report *Who goes to post-secondary education and when: Pathways chosen by 20-year-olds* (81-595-MIE2003006, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Education*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; [educationstats@statcan.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

## Film, video and audio-visual distribution

2000/01

Revenues hit a record high for film distributors and video wholesalers in Canada in the fiscal year 2000/01. However, Canadian films and videos continued to struggle in a domestic marketplace dominated by foreign products.

Revenues for the industry reached an all-time high of \$2.8 billion, up 13.1% from the \$2.5 billion mark reached in 1999/2000.

Foreign films, mostly in the television and theatrical markets, led the way in 2000/01 with over 90% of domestic sales, up from 87% the previous year.

At the same time, Canadian products lost share in the domestic theatrical and conventional television markets. For example, in 1999/2000, Canadian content accounted for 25% of revenues in the conventional-TV market. In 2000/01, this share had dropped to 16%.

However, Canadian firms continued to benefit from exports and pay-television markets. Distribution sales of Canadian film and video productions to other countries brought in a high of \$177.5 million, up 2.7% from the previous year. (This figure does not include productions distributed directly to foreign clients by producers.)

Combined with revenue from the distribution of non-Canadian films, total exports reached \$222.3 million in 2000/01, up from the previous peak of \$187.3 million in 1999/2000.

Canadian productions were increasingly popular in foreign markets. Almost two-thirds (64%) of all revenues from the distribution of Canadian productions in 2000/01 came from exports, up from 58% in the previous year. This compares with only about one-third at the beginning of the 1990s.

In the domestic market, where they earned the balance of their revenues, Canadian productions accounted for just under 10% of all distribution revenues, including both Canadian and foreign productions. This was down from 13% in 1999/2000.

### Profits rise for first time in three years

The rate of growth in expenses slowed for the second year in a row. This, coupled with the gain in revenues, helped to improve the bottom line for distributors.

Film and video distributors and video wholesalers reported a total of \$2.5 billion in expenses in 2000/01, 11.3% higher than in 1999/2000. This compares with an increase of 15.3% the year before, and a growth rate of more than 29% in 1998/99.

#### Note to readers

*This release presents results from a survey of the 216 film, video and audio-visual distributors and wholesalers in Canada.*

***Film distributors** are companies primarily engaged in distributing film and video productions to motion picture theatres, television stations and commercial exhibitors. They obtain rights to market and distribute films and videos.*

***Video wholesalers** are companies primarily engaged in the wholesaling of pre-recorded videocassettes, videodiscs and DVDs to retail outlets, which in turn rent or sell to the public.*

***Videos** include videocassettes, videodiscs and DVDs.*

***Home-video market** refers to the rental or sale of videos for playback on household machines.*

*Unless otherwise stated, revenues are in current dollars.*

As a result, profits rose for the first time in three years, reaching \$347.2 million (+27.9%). In 2000/01, profits represented 12% of total revenues, compared with 11% in 1999/2000 and 18% in 1997/98.

Large gains in revenue in the pay-television and home-video markets contributed significantly to the record revenue for distributors in 2000/01.

Revenues in the pay-TV market increased 18.2% to \$81.2 million, while revenues in the home-video market rose 12.3% to \$165.8 million. Also higher were other sources of revenue, such as grants, subsidies, management and packaging fees, interest income from investments, and the wholesaling of pre-recorded videocassettes.

Decreases in the rate of growth of licensing fees and royalties, and of videocassette wholesaling costs, the two largest expense items, contributed to the slower growth in costs.

While licensing and royalty payments for foreign products showed a 6.4% gain over the previous year, it was modest compared to the 28.5% growth rate recorded in 1997/98. For Canadian products, there was actually a decline in such payments. The amount paid for Canadian products fell 1.7% in 2000/01 to \$80.6 million.

Of the \$806.7 million in total licensing fees and royalties paid out, 10% went to Canadian products, slightly less than in the previous year.

Salaries and benefits also showed a slower growth. They rose 6.6% to \$144.6 million, significantly less than the previous year's growth rate of 20.6%. This reflected a 4.9% drop in full-time employment to 3,045 and a 29.5% gain in part-time employment, which reached 518 in 2000/01.

Much of the full- and part-time employment gains were generated by Canadian-controlled companies. These were responsible for over 87% of total employment, a share that has remained fairly stable over the years. While foreign-controlled companies accounted for the remaining 13% of total employment,

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they were responsible for 21% of the \$144.6 million paid in salaries and benefits.

### **Foreign films and videos continue to dominate Canadian market**

Foreign productions accounted for over 90% of the \$1.1 billion in total sales in the domestic market for films and videos, up from 87% in 1999/2000. However, in certain sectors of the industry, foreign domination was much higher.

In the theatrical market (commercial cinemas and drive-ins), foreign movies accounted for over 98% of distributors' revenue, which totalled \$390.6 million in 2000/01, with Canadian movies accounting for less than 2%.

Although the conventional and pay-TV markets were also dominated by foreign productions, Canadian product in the pay-television market continued to thrive, with revenues rising 18.2% from 1999/2000 to \$81.2 million. Its share of the pay-TV market remained unchanged from the previous year at 24%.

The share of Canadian product in the conventional-TV market did not do as well. After rising to 25% of the market in 1999/2000, it fell back to 16% in 2000/01, the same share as in 1997/98.

In the pre-recorded-video market, foreign productions continued to enjoy overwhelming popularity, accounting for almost 98% of the \$1.4 billion in domestic wholesale sales in 2000/01.

### **Canadian content garners more revenue in non-theatrical market**

In the non-theatrical market, consisting primarily of work for educational institutions, governments and private companies, revenue was up 21.8% from the previous year. That was the second consecutive increase after years of decline.

This market rose to \$23.7 million in Canada in 2000/01, with a 25% share for Canadian-content product. Although its share was down slightly from the year before, Canadian-content product from this market garnered 15.1% more revenue than in 1999/00.

### **Share of royalties for Canadian films and videos at all-time low**

The largest item in expenses was \$806.7 million in payments of licensing fees and royalties to both foreign and Canadian copyright holders.

Canadian films and videos accounted for 10% share of these payments. This was down from 11% share in 1999/2000 and a 13% share in 1994/1995. The dollar value also decreased 1.7% from 1999/2001.

Expenses related to video wholesaling activities, including the cost of duplication, amounted to \$660.7 million. Revenues from these activities were \$1.4 billion.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 501-0001 to 501-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2414.**

Selected details from the Film, Video and Audio-Visual Distribution and Videocassette Wholesaling Survey are available in table format (87F0010XDB, \$50). Data from the survey are also available by province and territory. Researchers can request special tabulations on a cost-recovery basis.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; [cult.tourstats@statcan.ca](mailto:cult.tourstats@statcan.ca)). To order special or standard tables or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fidel Ifedi (613-951-1569; fax: 613-951-1333; [fidel.ifedi@statcan.ca](mailto:fidel.ifedi@statcan.ca)) Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

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**Film, video and audio-visual distribution and videocassette wholesaling by primary market**

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
	\$ million			
<b>Revenues</b>				
<b>Domestic distribution</b>	<b>818.8</b>	<b>879.1</b>	<b>965.6</b>	<b>1,070.9</b>
Theatrical	276.7	317.9	360.5	390.6
Pay TV	59.8	56.9	68.7	81.2
Conventional TV	340.1	359.1	369.3	409.6
Home video	125.1	129.5	147.6	165.8
Non-theatrical	17.1	15.7	19.5	23.7
<b>Foreign distribution</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>185.5</b>	<b>187.3</b>	<b>222.3</b>
<b>Total distribution revenue</b>	<b>950.9</b>	<b>1,064.7</b>	<b>1,152.9</b>	<b>1,293.1</b>
Wholesaling videocassettes	812.2	1,110.9	1,252.1	1,399.4
Other revenue	57.7	75.3	82.5	120.6
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1,820.8</b>	<b>2,250.9</b>	<b>2,487.5</b>	<b>2,813.1</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>				
Licensing costs (rights, royalties & other fees)	539.6	694.4	791.3	806.7
Videocassette wholesaling costs	508.8	586.5	640.3	660.7
Salaries and benefits	83.5	112.4	135.5	144.6
Other costs	354.0	528.2	648.8	853.9
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>1485.9</b>	<b>1,921.5</b>	<b>2,216.0</b>	<b>2,465.9</b>
<b>Profit (% of total revenue)</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures may not add to total because of rounding.

**Canadian and foreign-content share of revenue in the domestic market**

	1999/00			2000/01		
	Canadian content	Foreign content	Total	Canadian content	Foreign content	Total
	%					
<b>Domestic distribution</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Theatrical	2.7	97.3	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0
Pay TV	23.6	76.4	100.0	23.5	76.5	100.0
Conventional TV	24.7	75.3	100.0	15.7	84.3	100.0
Home video	2.8	97.2	100.0	2.9	97.1	100.0
Non-theatrical	26.2	73.8	100.0	24.7	75.3	100.0
<b>Domestic wholesaling of videocassettes</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures may not add to total because of rounding.



## OTHER RELEASES

### Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

May 2003 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 199 000 cubic metres in May, up 6.0% from May 2002. Sales increased in six of the seven major product groups, with diesel fuel oil up 157 000 cubic metres or 8.1%. Heavy fuel oil rose 113 300 cubic metres or 21.1% and aviation turbo fuel fell 16 900 cubic metres or 3.4%. Motor gasoline sales rose 72 100 cubic metres or 2.2%.

Sales of regular non-leaded gasoline advanced 2.7%, but sales of mid-grade (-11.5%) and premium (-0.7%) fell from May 2002.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products at the end of May increased 4.9% from the same period of 2002. Sales rose in six of the seven major product groups, with the largest increase in heavy fuel oil (+721 500 cubic metres or +28.9%). Year-to-date sales of motor gasoline rose 281 700 cubic metres or 1.8% from the same period in 2002.

### Sales of refined petroleum products

	May 2002 <sup>r</sup>	May 2003 <sup>p</sup>	May 2002 to May 2003 % change
Thousands of cubic metres			
<b>Total, all products</b>	<b>7 734.1</b>	<b>8 199.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Motor gasoline	3 336.2	3 408.3	2.2
Diesel fuel oil	1 952.8	2 110.2	8.1
Light fuel oil	268.5	277.3	3.3
Heavy fuel oil	538.0	651.3	21.1
Aviation turbo fuels	493.0	476.1	-3.4
Petrochemical feedstocks <sup>1</sup>	361.7	430.2	18.9
All other refined products	783.9	845.5	7.9

  

	Jan. to May 2002 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. to May 2003 <sup>p</sup>	Jan.-May 2002 to Jan.-May 2003 % change
Thousands of cubic metres			
<b>Total, all products</b>	<b>37 519.1</b>	<b>39 365.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Motor gasoline	15 703.6	15 985.3	1.8
Diesel fuel oil	8 978.6	9 465.1	5.4
Light fuel oil	2 665.3	2 999.6	12.5
Heavy fuel oil	2 497.5	3 219.0	28.9
Aviation turbo fuels	2 318.8	2 274.5	-1.9
Petrochemical feedstocks <sup>1</sup>	1 856.0	1 862.1	0.3
All other refined products	3 499.3	3 559.6	1.7

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>1</sup> Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Available on CANSIM: table 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: 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; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Steel primary forms — weekly data

Week ending June 28, 2003 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 28 totalled 288 815 metric tonnes, down 4.5% from 302 402 tonnes a week earlier and 6.8% from 309 846 tonnes in the same week of 2002.

The year-to-date total as of June 28 was 7 861 301 tonnes, down 3.3% from 8 129 966 tonnes in the same period of 2002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Farm product prices

May 2003

Prices received by farmers in May for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, fruits, vegetables, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products are now available.

The Alberta slaughter cattle price in May, at \$102.28 per hundredweight, was down 1% from April but remained 13% above the price of \$90.29 in May 2002.

The Ontario oats price in May, at \$186.45 per metric tonne, was down 8% from April but still well above the recent low of \$144.49 in July 2002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2305.

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

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contact Paul Murray (613-951-0065; fax: 613-951-3868; [paul.murray@statcan.ca](mailto:paul.murray@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Production of eggs and poultry

May 2003 (preliminary)

Egg production, estimated at 48.7 million dozen in May, remained the same as in May 2002.

Poultry meat production reached 94.7 million kilograms in May, up 2.0% from May 2002.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0022, 003-0038 and 003-0039.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3425 and 5039.**

The May 2003 issue of *Production of eggs* (23-003-XIB, free) will be available soon on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Our products and services page*, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; [sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca](mailto:sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca)) or Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; [barbara.bowen@statcan.ca](mailto:barbara.bowen@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Coal and coke statistics

April 2003

Data on coal and coke are now available for April.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0016.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2003 and 2147.**

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

## Survey of Family Expenditures, reweighted public use microdata file

1996

The reweighted microdata file for the 1996 Survey of Family Expenditure, now available, includes updated survey weights based on the 1996 Census population projections.

The weights provided in this file have been revised to reflect population and household totals from the 1996 Census (instead of the 1991 Census) and to incorporate income distributions from taxfiler data from the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency. All the data in the file are the same as released in Version 2.1 in March 2000 with the exception of these revised weights.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3504.**

The CD-ROM *Survey of Family Expenditures, public use microdata file — reweighted, 1996* (62M0001UCB, \$3,000) 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 Client Services (613-951-7355; 1-888-297-7355; fax 613-951-3012; [income@statcan.ca](mailto:income@statcan.ca)), Income Statistics Division. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Infomat — a weekly review**, July 4, 2003  
Catalogue number **11-002-XIE** (\$3/\$109).

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

**Survey of Family Expenditures, public use  
microdata file — reweighted**, 1996  
Catalogue number **62M0001UCB** (\$3,000).

**Education, skills and learning research papers:  
Who goes to post-secondary education and when:  
Pathways chosen by 20-year-olds**, no. 6  
Catalogue number **81-595-MIE2003006**  
(free).

**Film and video distribution and wholesaling  
survey**, 2000/01  
Catalogue number **87F0010XDB** (\$50).

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outside Canada.**

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997  
For release at 9:30 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 20 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 modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

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- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, Apr. 1997** 12

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 11



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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*The Daily, July 4, 2003*

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**RELEASE DATES: JULY 7 TO 11**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
7	<b>Building permits</b>	May 2003
7	<b>Sound recording industry</b>	2000
8	<b>University degrees, diplomas and certificates</b>	2000
9	<b>International trade in culture goods</b>	1996–2002
9	<b>Control and sale of alcoholic beverages</b>	2002
10	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	May 2003
10	<b>Investment in non-residential construction</b>	Second quarter 2003
10	<b>Workplace and Employee Survey: Retirement programs for employees</b>	2001
11	<b>Labour Force Survey</b>	June 2003
11	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	May 2003

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