



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Financial statistics for enterprises, second quarter 2003**  
Corporate profits fell 7.3% to \$40.4 billion in the second quarter, from a record high of \$43.6 billion in the first. This decline followed five consecutive quarters of growth, including a 12.4 % jump in the first quarter.

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- **International travel account, second quarter 2003**  
Canada's international travel deficit reached its highest level in nine years in the second quarter, mainly because of a plunge in spending by foreign visitors to Canada.

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- **Characteristics of international travellers, first quarter 2003**  
Almost 2.7 million tourists from foreign countries came to Canada from January to March, down 5.7% from the same three months of 2002. Canadian residents took close to 4.5 million overnight trips outside Canada, up 4.9% from the first quarter of 2002.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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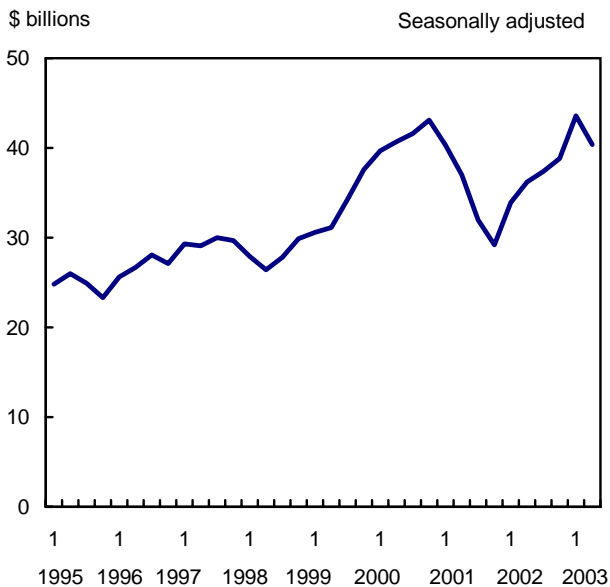
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Financial statistics for enterprises

Second quarter 2003 (preliminary)

Corporate profits fell 7.3% to \$40.4 billion in the second quarter, from a record high of \$43.6 billion in the first. This decline followed five consecutive quarters of growth, including a 12.4 % jump in the first quarter. Once again, the energy sector dominated the results, as crude and refined petroleum prices plummeted after a first quarter surge due to supply concerns.

#### Profits down in second quarter



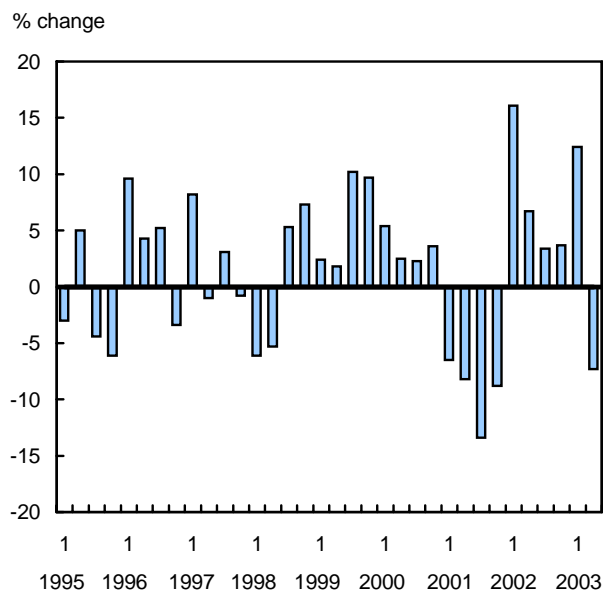
Excluding the oil and gas extraction and the petroleum refining industries, operating profits slipped a more modest 1.0 %. Overall, 13 of the 24 broad industry groups posted weaker profit results in the second quarter.

#### Note to readers

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

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

#### Quarterly operating profits



The non-financial group of industries dominated the second quarter profit slide, as their profits declined 10.3% to \$30.7 billion. Profits had previously risen for five straight quarters, from \$21.4 billion in the fourth quarter of 2001 to a peak of \$34.2 billion in the first quarter of 2003.

The financial industries, in contrast, posted a 3.7% rise in second quarter operating profits, following gains of 8.5% and 9.3% in the preceding two quarters.

#### Oil profits hammered by price declines

Operating profits in the oil and gas extraction industry tumbled to \$4.5 billion in the second quarter from \$6.5 billion in the first. Crude oil prices had soared to record high levels in the first quarter, but fell almost 20% with an easing of supply concerns in the second quarter. The stronger Canadian dollar trimmed

returns on export sales priced in US dollars. Natural gas producers fared somewhat better, as gas prices edged up in the second quarter.

Despite the second quarter weakness, operating profits of oil and gas producers were still 39.9% above those earned in the second quarter of 2002.

### **Manufacturing profits lowest in five quarters**

Manufacturers saw their profits tumble 10.0% in the second quarter, curtailed by sizable declines in the petroleum and coal, primary metals and motor vehicles industries. Manufacturers had enjoyed sustained growth over the previous six quarters that lifted profits from \$6.5 billion in the third quarter of 2001 to the recent high of \$10.5 billion in the first quarter of 2003. Although the second quarter profit downturn was centred in the petroleum industry, weakness was widespread, with 11 of the 17 manufacturing industries reporting lower second quarter profits. Excluding the petroleum and coal industry, manufacturing profits were down 3.5%.

The Monthly Survey of Manufacturing recently reported that shipments fell 4.4% in the second quarter, as Canadian producers struggled with the effects of the appreciating Canadian dollar, the ongoing weakness in the US economy and the single case of mad cow disease. There have been signs of recovery south of the border, however, as shipments by US manufacturers posted back-to-back increases in May and June.

Petroleum and coal manufacturers suffered a 33.2% slide in operating profits in the second quarter. Refined petroleum prices were down substantially in the second quarter, after peaking in March amid concerns over supply disruptions in Iraq and Venezuela. The value of petroleum and coal exports declined in the wake of falling prices.

Notwithstanding the recent declines, second quarter operating profits in the petroleum and coal industry remained 30.2% above second quarter 2002 levels, as not all of the price increases of the past year were lost in the latest quarter.

Manufacturers of primary metals saw operating profits tumble 27.7% to \$0.4 billion, following a 19.6% slide in the first quarter. Softening steel demand, partly the result of declining North American motor vehicle production, and the stronger Canadian dollar contributed to the lower results. Lower priced imports from off-shore steel producers have also been cited as a cause of the difficult market conditions within the industry.

Motor vehicles and parts manufacturers earned \$1.3 billion in second quarter operating profits, a 7.4% slide from the first quarter. Operating revenue dropped 3.3% to \$33.0 billion, as cautious

consumers curtailed new vehicle purchases for a second consecutive quarter. Declining US vehicle production has been bad news for motor vehicle parts producers, as parts exports eroded in the second quarter.

Operating profits in the wood and paper industry fell 13.9% to \$0.6 billion. Profits have been in a downward spiral since peaking at \$2.3 billion in the first quarter of 2000. Profits on lumber exports continued to be hindered by punitive duties on softwood lumber exports to the United States. The stronger Canadian dollar trimmed returns on exports priced in US dollars. Lumber demand from the domestic construction sector has been strong in 2003, despite monthly volatility in construction intentions. Paper producers dealt with sluggish market conditions in newsprint and packaging products by lowering production levels in the second quarter.

### **Difficult quarter for transportation carriers**

Transportation carriers felt the effects of the lacklustre economy in the second quarter, as operating profits dropped 24.4% to \$1.1 billion. Lower manufacturing shipments, coupled with slumping passenger travel as a result of the outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and the war in Iraq, reduced profits to their lowest level since the fourth quarter of 2001. While the stronger Canadian dollar was a boon for Canadians traveling abroad, it had a negative effect on the volume of international travelers coming into Canada.

### **Wholesale profits increased, but retailers lost ground**

Led by wholesalers of machinery, overall wholesale trade operating profits rose to \$3.2 billion in the second quarter from \$3.0 billion in the first. Higher profits of machinery wholesalers more than offset a decline in wholesalers of petroleum products. Growth in operating revenue of wholesalers basically disappeared in the quarter (+0.1%), following three quarters of expansion.

Profit declines in retail motor vehicles and parts and general merchandise retail reduced total retail sector operating profits by 4.7% to \$2.2 billion. Operating revenue edged up 1.0%, the smallest quarterly increase since the fourth quarter of 2001.

### **Financial profits up for third straight quarter**

The financial group of industries earned \$9.7 billion in second quarter operating profits, up 3.7% from the first quarter. Nonetheless, profit growth slowed considerably from the 8.5% and 9.3% increases in the fourth quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of 2003, respectively.

Insurance company profits rose to \$1.7 billion from \$1.5 billion in the first quarter. Life insurers benefited from lower insurance and annuity claims, as operating profits climbed 9.3% to \$1.1 billion. Meanwhile, property and casualty insurers' profits increased to \$0.5 billion from \$0.4 billion in the first quarter.

#### Profitability ratios weakened (all industries)

The operating profit margin fell to 6.9% in the second quarter from 7.3% in the first, but was still above the 6.5% margins earned in each of the final two quarters of 2002.

The return on equity ratio lost a full percentage point, falling to 9.3% in the second quarter. After-tax profits were down 7.7% from the first quarter, while shareholders' equity increased by 1.8%.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2501.

The second quarter 2003 issue of the *Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises* (61-008-XIE, \$26/\$86) will be available soon.

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) or Haig McCarrell (613-951-5948), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

#### Financial statistics for enterprises

	Second quarter 2002 <sup>r</sup>	First quarter 2003 <sup>r</sup>	Second quarter 2003 <sup>p</sup>	Second quarter 2002 to second quarter 2003	First quarter 2003 to second quarter 2003
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ billions			% change	
<b>All industries</b>					
Operating revenue	569.3	596.8	590.2	3.7	-1.1
Operating profit	36.2	43.6	40.4	11.7	-7.3
After-tax profit	19.6	27.1	25.0	27.7	-7.7
<b>Non-financial</b>					
Operating revenue	517.7	543.4	536.6	3.7	-1.3
Operating profit	27.8	34.2	30.7	10.4	-10.3
After-tax profit	15.2	22.0	19.8	29.9	-10.0
<b>Financial</b>					
Operating revenue	51.6	53.4	53.6	3.8	0.3
Operating profit	8.4	9.4	9.7	15.9	3.7
After-tax profit	4.4	5.1	5.2	20.1	2.4

<sup>r</sup> revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> preliminary figures.

## International travel account

Second quarter 2003 (Preliminary)

Canada's international travel deficit reached its highest level in nine years in the second quarter, mainly because of a plunge in spending by foreign visitors to Canada.

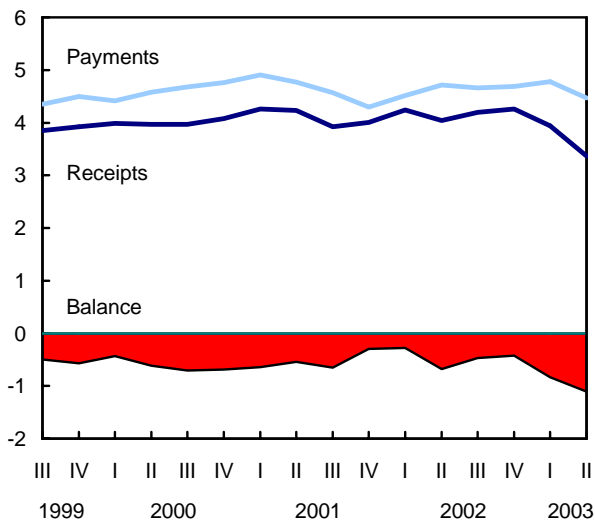
The deficit, which is the difference between what Canadian residents spend abroad and what foreigners spend in Canada, surpassed \$1.1 billion in the second quarter, up substantially from \$838 million in the first.

It was the biggest deficit since the second quarter of 1994.

The sharp decline in spending by foreign visitors in Canada in the second quarter was more than twice the equivalent drop in spending by Canadian travellers outside the country.

### Canada's travel deficit highest since the second quarter of 1994

\$ billions



From April to June, foreign visitors injected \$3.4 billion in the Canadian economy, down 14.6% from the first quarter and the lowest level since the first quarter of 1998.

Canadian residents spent \$4.5 billion on travel abroad in the second quarter, 6.5% less than in the first quarter.

A number of factors may have contributed to the decreases in travel spending, including the war in Iraq and concerns about severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or mad cow disease.

#### Note to readers

This International travel account analysis is based on preliminary quarterly data, seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. Amounts are in Canadian dollars and are not adjusted for inflation.

**Receipts** represent spending by foreigners travelling in Canada, including education spending and medical spending.

**Payments** represent spending by Canadian residents travelling abroad, including education spending and medical spending.

**Overseas countries** are those other than the United States.

Non-residents made under 9.1 million same-day and overnight trips to Canada in the second quarter, down 14.0% from the first. Travel outside the country by Canadian residents fell 5.9% to just over 9.1 million trips. This was the first time since the second quarter of 1998 that more Canadian residents travelled abroad than non-residents visiting Canada.

### Sharp increase in travel deficit with the United States

Canada's travel deficit with the United States expanded from \$348 million in the first quarter to an estimated \$627 million in the second quarter, as the number of trips and spending by American visitors declined.

Americans took 8.3 million same-day and overnight trips to this side of the border in the second quarter, down 13.4% from the first. They spent \$2.1 billion on those trips, down 13.1% from the first quarter. Meanwhile, Canadian residents spent \$2.7 billion in the United States, a 1.1% decline from the first quarter. They took 8.0 million trips, down 5.2%.

In the second quarter, the value of the Canadian dollar was up 8.0% on average against its American counterpart.

### Slight drop in travel deficit with overseas countries

Canada's travel deficit with countries other than the United States posted a slight decline in the second quarter, as Canadian travel spending in overseas countries decreased more than spending by overseas visitors in Canada.

Canadian travellers spent \$1.8 billion in overseas destinations, down 13.5% from the first quarter. They made 1.1 million trips in the second quarter, a 10.5% drop from the first.

Overseas residents, for their part, took about 0.8 million trips to Canada in the second quarter, 20.3% less than in the first. Their spending on those trips plummeted 16.9% to \$1.3 billion.

**International travel account receipts and payments**

	Second quarter 2002 <sup>r</sup>	First quarter 2003 <sup>r</sup>	Second quarter 2003 <sup>p</sup>	First quarter to second quarter 2003
Seasonally adjusted				
	\$ millions		% change	
<b>United States</b>				
Receipts	2,501	2,374	2,064	-13.1
Payments	2,811	2,722	2,691	-1.1
Balance	-311	-348	-627	
<b>All other countries</b>				
Receipts	1,539	1,568	1,303	-16.9
Payments	1,908	2,058	1,779	-13.5
Balance	-368	-490	-476	
<b>Total</b>				
Receipts	4,040	3,942	3,367	-14.6
Payments	4,719	4,780	4,470	-6.5
Balance	-679	-838	-1,103	

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

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

As a result, the travel deficit with countries other than the United States decreased to an estimated \$476 million in the second quarter, after posting a record high of \$490 million in the first quarter. In the second quarter, the Canadian dollar increased its value against several major foreign currencies, including the euro (+2.1%), the British pound (+6.9%) and the yen (+7.6%).

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3152 and 5005.**

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; [cult.tourstats@statcan.ca](mailto:cult.tourstats@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jocelyn Lapierre (613-951-3720; [jocelyn.lapierre@statcan.ca](mailto:jocelyn.lapierre@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

## Characteristics of international travellers

First quarter 2003 (preliminary)

Almost 2.7 million tourists from foreign countries came to Canada from January to March, down 5.7% from the same three months of 2002. Canadian residents took close to 4.5 million overnight trips outside Canada, up 4.9% from the first quarter of 2002.

This increase in trips by Canadians was driven by a 16.1% jump in trips to overseas destinations. The number of trips to the United States fell slightly (-0.9%).

In the first quarter, almost four-fifths of foreign tourists, or 2.1 million, came from the United States, 6.7% less than in the first quarter of 2002. About 547,000 tourists arrived from overseas countries, down 1.3% from the first quarter of 2002.

The war in Iraq, the outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in March and enhanced security measures at the border contributed to these declines.

### Business travel from the United States increases

Almost 447,000 US residents took business-related overnight trips to Canada from January to March, up 13.1% from the same three months of 2002.

However, overnight trips by Americans to visit friends or family were down 10.0%. Moreover, holiday-related overnight trips to Canada were 7.8% below the first quarter of 2002. The fact that Easter was in March in 2002 and in April in 2003 may explain the drops registered for these two trip purposes.

Americans took almost 1.4 million overnight trips by car to Canada in the first quarter, down 8.7%. The number of overnight trips by air dropped 2.8% to almost 640,000.

US travellers spent an estimated \$1.1 billion (excluding international fares) on their overnight trips to Canada in the first quarter, down 5.7%.

### Travel from overseas: Holiday trips suffering

Holiday-related trips, which represented more than 40% of the 547,000 overnight trips taken by overseas residents to Canada, fell 11.2%. In contrast, business trips from overseas countries registered an impressive increase of 17.1%, while overnight trips to visit friends or relatives were up 8.0%.

Overnight traffic from Asia dropped 3.6%. Most of this decline was due to a 25.4% drop in the number of tourists from Hong Kong, as well as a 22.2% decrease in the number of tourists from Taiwan. The number of

overnight trips to Canada from Europe remained stable at close to 290,000.

Residents of overseas countries spent almost \$732 million on their overnight trips to Canada in the first quarter, down 6.1%.

### Significant increase in Canadian travel to overseas

Canadian residents took almost 1.7 million overnight trips to overseas countries in the first quarter, up 16.1% from the first quarter of 2002. Except for South America, all regions recorded increases in Canadian tourists, ranging from 0.2% to 82.2%.

### Visits by Canadians to selected sun destinations

	First quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	First quarter 2002 to first quarter 2003
	Visits ('000)		% change
Mexico	350	367	5.1
Dominican Republic	189	244	29.1
Cuba	146	242	66.1
Thailand	28	44	56.0
Jamaica	23	35	52.3
Dutch West Indies	14	21	52.6

Several sun destinations are becoming more and more popular with Canadians, and they registered spectacular increases in the first quarter. These include Cuba (+66%), Thailand (+56%), West Dutch Indies (+53%), Jamaica (+52%) and Dominican Republic (+29%). Mexico, however, with over 367,000 overnight visits in the first quarter, is still the number one overseas destination for Canadians in the winter.

Canadian residents spent over \$2.2 billion on their overseas travels in the first quarter, up 14.5%.

### Canadian travel to the United States down slightly

Canadians took almost 2.8 million overnight trips to the United States in the first quarter, down a slight 0.9% from the first quarter of 2002 and the lowest level registered for a first quarter since 1988.

Among the top 12 states visited by Canadians, most sun destinations (like Florida, California, Arizona, Nevada and Hawaii) saw an increase in the number of visitors while border states like New York, Michigan and Washington registered decreases. Florida, the most popular state for Canadian travellers in the first quarter, recorded a 15.2% increase in overnight visits.

Pleasure and holiday travel accounted for more than 55% of Canadian overnight trips to the United States in the first quarter, with more than 1.5 million trips and up 2.8% from the first quarter of 2002. In

contrast, business-related trips declined only 0.9%, while Canadians took 4.7% less overnight trips in the United States to visit friends or family in the first quarter.

### Top 12 US states visited by Canadian residents

	First quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	First quarter 2002 to first quarter 2003
	Visits ('000)		% change
Florida	680	783	15.2
New York	316	277	-12.1
California	244	262	7.6
Washington	256	246	-3.7
Nevada	210	217	3.1
Michigan	173	162	-6.2
South Carolina	122	134	9.7
Virginia	127	128	0.5
Georgia	132	127	-3.9
Hawaii	113	122	7.5
Arizona	115	120	4.9
North Carolina	103	111	7.4

Canadians took 1.3 million overnight trips by air to the United States in the first quarter, up 5.6% from the

first quarter of 2002. This was the second consecutive quarterly increase. Trips by car south of the border decreased 5.5% to 1.4 million.

Canadian residents spent over \$2.4 billion on overnight trips to the United States in the first quarter, up 3.5%.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

Data from the International Travel Survey are now available. Preliminary tables, various statistical profiles and micro-data files of characteristics of international travellers for the first quarter 2003 are now available on request.

To order data, or to get a more detailed description of the new initiatives, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; [cult.tourstats@statcan.ca](mailto:cult.tourstats@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Danielle Shaienks (613-951-5095; fax: 613-951-2909; [danielle.shaienks@statcan.ca](mailto:danielle.shaienks@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

### Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

	Trips			Expenditures			Nights		
	2001 <sup>r</sup>	2002 <sup>r</sup>	2001 to 2002	2001 <sup>r</sup>	2002 <sup>r</sup>	2001 to 2002	2001 <sup>r</sup>	2002 <sup>r</sup>	2001 to 2002
	'000		% change	\$ millions		% change	'000		% change
<b>Canadian trips abroad</b>	<b>18,359</b>	<b>17,705</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>15,850</b>	<b>15,592</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>191,768</b>	<b>181,192</b>	<b>-5.5</b>
To the United States	13,527	13,025	-3.7	8,863	8,457	-4.6	108,222	100,246	-7.4
To other countries	4,832	4,680	-3.1	6,987	7,135	2.1	83,547	80,947	-3.1
<b>Travel to Canada</b>	<b>19,581</b>	<b>19,964</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>13,359</b>	<b>13,683</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>125,021</b>	<b>122,150</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
From the United States	15,570	16,168	3.8	7,910	8,412	6.3	62,539	64,507	3.1
From other countries	4,010	3,796	-5.3	5,450	5,271	-3.3	62,483	57,642	-7.7

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures

### Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

	Trips				Expenditures			
	Fourth quarter 2002 <sup>r</sup>	First quarter 2002 <sup>r</sup>	First quarter 2003 <sup>p</sup>	2002 to 2003	Fourth quarter 2002 <sup>r</sup>	First quarter 2002 <sup>r</sup>	First quarter 2003 <sup>p</sup>	2002 to 2003
	'000			% change	\$ millions			% change
<b>Canadian trips abroad</b>	<b>3,620</b>	<b>4,266</b>	<b>4,476</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>4,281</b>	<b>4,644</b>	<b>8.5%</b>
To the United States	2,657	2,809	2,783	-0.9%	1,721	2,335	2,416	3.5%
To other countries	963	1,457	1,693	16.1%	1,493	1,946	2,228	14.5%
<b>Travel to Canada</b>	<b>3,509</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>-5.7%</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>-5.9%</b>
From the United States	2,799	2,294	2,139	-6.7%	1,325	1,143	1,077	-5.7%
From other countries	711	554	547	-1.3%	924	780	732	-6.1%

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.



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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Industrial product and raw materials price indexes: New release date

July 2003

The regular monthly release of the Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, containing data for July 2003, has been delayed.

The release, originally scheduled for August 28, has been postponed to September 3 because of difficulties arising from last week's power situation in Ontario.

For more information, contact Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; [danielle.gouin@statcan.ca](mailto:danielle.gouin@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

### Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

July 2003 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 53.7 million birds in July, down 7.5% from July 2002. Placements of turkey poults on farms decreased 4.8% to 1.8 million birds.

**Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.**

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

### Deliveries of major grains

July 2003

Data on grain deliveries are now available for July.

**Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.**

The July 2003 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149) will be available in September. See *How to order products*.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; [sue.anderson@statcan.ca](mailto:sue.anderson@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

### Production and value of ranch-raised pelts 2002 (Preliminary)

In Canada, the total production of ranch-raised furs decreased to 1,110,350 pelts in 2002, compared with 1,147,060 in 2001. Pelt value was \$47.9 million, 4.2% below the \$50.0 million reported in 2001. The number of fox farms decreased from 135 to 105, while mink farms remained constant, 189 compared with 190 in 2001.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0014 and 003-0015.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3426.**

The publication *Fur statistics*, Vol. 1, no. 2 (23-013-XIE, 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 *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call 1-800-216-2299, or contact Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; [bernadette.alain@statcan.ca](mailto:bernadette.alain@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

### Production and value of wildlife pelts

2000 (revised) and 2001 (preliminary)

The value of wildlife pelts for Canada increased 14.1% in 2001 to \$23.5 million, compared with \$20.6 million in 2000. During that same period, Ontario, at \$4.7 million, showed no change, but Quebec enjoyed an increase of 29.9% while Manitoba decreased 11.9%. Together, these three provinces account for about 60% of the total value.

**Available on CANSIM: table 003-0013.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3428.**

The publication *Fur statistics*, Vol. 1, no. 2 (23-013-XIE, 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 *Agriculture*.

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

call 1-800-216-2299, or contact Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; [bernadette.alain@statcan.ca](mailto:bernadette.alain@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

### **Steel primary forms — weekly data**

Week ending August 16, 2003 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 16 totalled 226 117 metric tonnes, down 22.5% from 291 690 tonnes a week earlier and 15.5% from 267 621 tonnes in the same week of 2002.

The year-to-date total as of August 16 was 9 813 658 tonnes, down 3.9% from 10 208 678 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. ■

## NEW PRODUCTS

**Fur statistics, 2003, Vol. 1, no. 2**  
Catalogue number **23-013-XIE**  
(free).

**Energy statistics handbook, First quarter 2003**  
Catalogue number **57-601-XXB** (\$150).

**Energy statistics handbook, First quarter 2003**  
Catalogue number **57-601-XIE** (\$35/\$100).

**Retail trade, June 2003, Vol. 75, no. 6**  
Catalogue number **63-005-XIB** (\$16/\$155).

**The evolving workplace series: Innovative work practices and labour turnover in Canada, no. 7**  
Catalogue number **71-584-MIE2003007**  
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