



Infomat

A Weekly Review

Friday, July 11, 2003

INSIDE

◆ International tourist spending drops sharply

Tourism spending slipped 0.8% in the first quarter, as visits from international travellers dropped sharply. The number of international tourists fell back 6.9%. The outbreak of SARS was barely felt in the quarter, with the brunt of its effect still to come.

◆ Small businesses cautious with financing

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Canada appeared to exercise more caution when it came to requesting various types of financing in 2001. Only 18% of such enterprises applied for debt financing, down from 23% the previous year.

◆ Foreign films dominate movie theatres

Despite a record high for film distributors and video wholesalers in Canada, Canadian films and videos continued to struggle in a domestic marketplace dominated by foreign products.

◆ Low-income rates among immigrants on the rise

The low-income rate among the most recent immigrants to Canada almost doubled from 1980 to 1995 before easing back during the last half of the 1990s, according to a new study.

Building sector still strong despite slight setback

The value of building permits declined in May, as institutional intentions plummeted and construction intentions for single-family homes hit a 17-month low. Builders took out \$3.9 billion worth of building permits, down 2.0% from April.

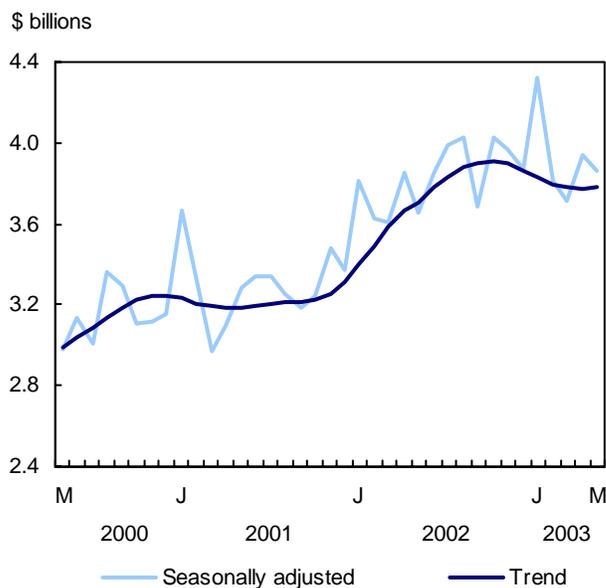
Municipalities issued \$2.4 billion in permits for housing, as demand for multi-family dwellings pushed the total value of residential permits up 0.8%. In contrast, the value of permits for the single-family component fell for the fourth straight month.

Declines in permits for government and commercial projects caused the value of permits to fall 6.2% to \$1.5 billion in the non-residential sector.

However, despite month-to-month fluctuations this year, Canada's building sector is still performing strongly. The value of permits in all major components was higher than during the same five-month period in 2002.

(continued on page 2)

Value of building permits



Building sector still... (continued from page 1)

Provincially, the value of permits recorded the biggest decline in Manitoba, where intentions fell 63.3% to \$79 million after surging in April as a result of two new hospital projects. Quebec experienced the next greatest decline, dropping 10.1% from April to \$760 million. The largest increase occurred in Ontario, where municipalities issued \$1.7 billion in new permits, up \$125 million from April.

In the residential sector, builders took out \$740 million in permits for multi-family housing, up 5.9% from April. The single-family component declined, however, as permits fell 1.3% to \$1.6 billion.

Demand for single-family permits continues to cool from record highs at the start of the year. On a 12-month basis, prices for new housing increased 4.5% nationally, offsetting the impact of mortgage rate reductions.

Among the provinces, British Columbia experienced the biggest increase in the value of permits (+8.7% to \$353 million) in May. It was followed by Nova Scotia (+54.0% to \$69 million), where apartment and single permits fuelled the gains. The biggest declines occurred in Quebec (-4.1% to \$446 million) and Saskatchewan (-34.8% to \$31 million).

About \$12.3 billion worth of residential permits were issued in the first five months of 2003, up 2.7% from the same period of 2002.

In the non-residential sector, institutional intentions fell 21.0% in May to \$444 million. Most of the decline came from social service building and hospital projects.

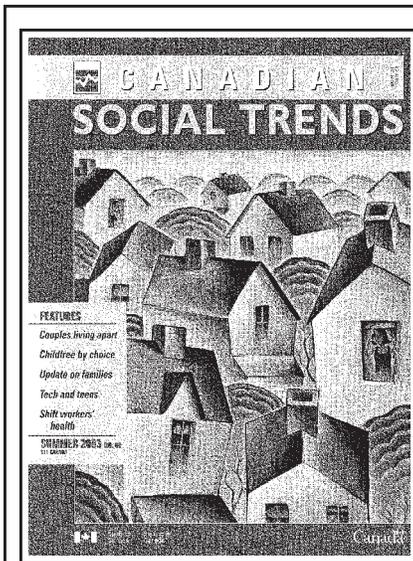
Commercial projects recorded a slight decline of 0.3% to \$733 million in May. This was still 8.1% above the average monthly value in 2002. The office building and hotel and restaurant categories showed the most significant losses, while the laboratory and trade and service categories recorded substantial increases.

Intentions in the industrial component rose 8.4% to \$297 million, most of this activity coming from the manufacturing plant category.

The non-residential sector continued to level off at a high level of activity. Non-residential building intentions reached \$7.4 billion, up 11.8% from the same period of 2002.

The year-to-date value for industrial building permits reached \$1.5 billion from January to May, up 15.7% from the same period of 2002, followed by the institutional component at \$2.2 billion (+12.0%). Construction intentions for commercial projects also contributed to the advance, increasing 10.3% to \$3.7 billion.

*The May 2003 issue of **Building permits** (Internet: 64-001-XIE, \$14/\$145) will be available soon. To order data, contact Vere Clarke (613-951-6556 or 1-800-579-8533; clarver@statcan.ca). For more information, contact Michel Labonté (613-951-9690; labomic@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division.*



Couples living apart

One in 12 Canadians lives in separate homes from their partners, according to data from the 2001 General Social Survey.

In 2001, 8% of the Canadian population aged 20 and over were part of such relationships. Although 56% of these people were young adults in their 20s, the remaining people in such unions were aged 30 and over, with 19% being in their 30s, 14% in their 40s and 11% aged 50 and over.

Couples may live apart because of family responsibilities. In 2001, 36% of persons who lived away from their partners lived with their parents. While many young adults who live in the parental home may do so to save money, others — particularly older individuals — may be living with their parents to provide some form of parental care. About one-half of couples who live apart expect to live common-law with their current partners at some time in the future.

*The article "Couples living apart" is now available in the summer 2003 issue of **Canadian social trends** (Internet: 11-008-XIE, \$8/\$27; 11-008-XPE, \$11/\$36). For more information, contact Anne Milan (613-951-2756; anne.milan@statcan.ca), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.*

International tourist spending drops sharply

Tourism spending slipped 0.8% in the first quarter, as visits from international travellers dropped sharply. A 4.5% cutback in spending by non-residents more than offset a 1.0% advance in domestic tourism spending.

Tourism spending remained 4.3% below its peak in the first quarter of 2001. The outbreak of SARS was barely felt in the quarter, with the brunt of its effect still to come.

Spending by international tourists in the first quarter was at its lowest level since the second quarter of 1999. Non-resident tourism spending was down a sharp 4.5% for the quarter, following a 2.6% gain in the fourth quarter of 2002. The total number of visitors fell 6.9%, as tourists from both the United States and other countries made fewer trips to Canada.

Security concerns over the war in Iraq, a continued weak global economy and a 4.0% appreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis its US counterpart were all factors behind the decline.

The decrease in non-resident outlays was widespread. Air transportation services purchased by non-residents were down 5.2%. Non-resident spending on accommodation (-4.1%) and food and beverage services (-6.0%) were also down markedly.

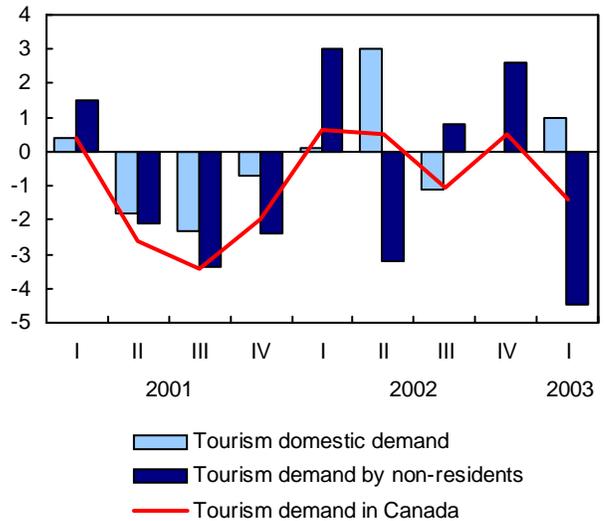
With the drop in spending from abroad, Canada's international travel deficit deteriorated to \$585 million (at current prices) from \$428 million in the fourth quarter of 2002. A deficit indicates that Canadian travellers spent more abroad than international visitors spent in Canada.

Canadians accounted for 67.1% of total tourism spending in Canada during the first quarter. This is the largest share since the fourth quarter of 1997. Domestic tourism spending advanced 1.0% as Canadians spent more touring at home and less abroad than in the fourth quarter of 2002.

Overall spending on many tourism commodities fell in the first quarter. Passenger air transportation dropped 1.9%, following robust gains in the fourth quarter of 2002.

Tourism spending in Canada

% change, previous quarter
Adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



Accommodation spending fell 1.2%, while food and beverage consumption dropped 1.9%. Expenditures for vehicle fuel edged up 0.4%, partly offsetting some of these declines.

Tourism employment remained steady in the first quarter at 586,100 jobs, after two quarters of healthy growth. Job losses in passenger air transportation and food and beverage services were offset by slight gains in accommodation and recreation.

The first quarter 2003 issue of National tourism indicators (Internet: 13-009-XIB, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). To order a paper copy of the publication (Internet: 13-009-XPB, free), contact Client services (613-951-3640; fax: 613-951-3618; iead-info-dcrrd@statcan.ca). For more information, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Private radio broadcasting

At a time when digital television networks, direct-to-home satellite service providers and new media companies are struggling to make ends meet, the oldest electronic medium is steadily generating profits.

The profits before interest and taxes of private radio broadcasters represented 15.9% of their revenues in 2002. The performance of FM stations is at the root of the sustained level of profits for the radio industry in recent years. In 2002, FM stations achieved a robust 24.3% profit margin and 70.0% of stations realized a profit.

English language stations continued to generate higher profits than French language stations in 2002 but the gap is closing. The profit margin was 16.4% for English stations and 15.2% for French stations.

Radio stations in large markets continued to outperform those operating in smaller markets. The profit margin for stations operating in the five largest census metropolitan areas was 18.8%, compared with 13.2% for stations outside these markets.

More detailed information is available in Broadcasting and telecommunications, Vol. 33, no. 2 (Internet: 56-001-XIE, \$10/\$32). For more information, contact Daniel April (613-951-3177; daniel.april@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division.

Small businesses cautious with financing

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Canada appeared to exercise more caution when it came to requesting various types of financing in 2001, a tendency that may partly be in reaction to the slackening growth of the gross domestic product.

According to the 2001 Survey on Financing of Small and Medium Enterprises in Canada, only 18% of such enterprises applied for debt financing, down from 23% the previous year. However, eight in 10 SMEs had their debt applications approved by credit suppliers in 2001, virtually unchanged from 2000.

Overall, SMEs reported applying for \$38.9 billion in debt financing in 2001, down from \$54.2 billion in 2000. Similarly, they reported that the total amount of debt financing approved in 2001 was \$28.3 billion, down from \$44.3 billion in 2000. Only 73% of the total amount applied for was approved, compared with 82% in 2000.

The approval rate for SME leasing applications declined to 94% in 2001 from 98%, whereas only 7% of SMEs reported applying for a lease, compared with 9% in 2000. On the other hand, the total leasing amount authorized jumped from \$6.4 billion in 2000 to \$9.1 billion in 2001.

The largest percentage of credit applications (27%) came from SMEs with five to 19 employees. Companies of larger size (20 to 99 employees) accounted for only 23% of the applications.

With regard to amounts applied for, firms with 20 to 99 employees and those with 100 to 499 employees accounted

for only 16% and 10%, respectively, of the total amount (\$38.9 billion) of debt financing applied for. In comparison, SMEs with one to four employees and those with five to 19 employees each applied for 30% of that amount.

As in 2000, one in three SMEs applied for a term loan. The same proportion tried to obtain a new line of credit. However, mortgage loan applications increased from 10% in 2000 to 16% in 2001. The upswing suggests that more SMEs tried to take advantage of low mortgage interest rates offered by credit suppliers in 2001, when the prime rate averaged 4.5%.

The three sets of documents requested most often by credit suppliers in 2001 were business financial statements, an official credit application and the owner's personal financial statements. Specifically, three out of four SMEs had to provide their financial statements, three out of 10 submitted an official credit application, and a similar proportion provided the personal financial statements of the owner(s).

In 2000, the same documents were required most often, but fewer firms had to provide them. In addition, the 2001 survey showed that credit suppliers asked 17% of SMEs for an appraisal of the assets to be financed, compared with 9% in 2000.

Nevertheless, this more cautious and stringent approach does not seem to have affected credit suppliers' traditional criteria for evaluating applications. The percentages of, and reasons for, refusals for the requested amount were similar in 2000.

For more information, contact Christophe Kadji (613-951-3639; christophe.kadji@statcan.ca) or Gilles Paré (613-951-2517; gilles.pare@statcan.ca), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

Youth court statistics

The youth court caseload in Canada has been declining over the past decade, consistent with a decrease in charges laid by police, according to the Youth Court Survey.

Youth courts heard 85,640 cases during the 2001/02 fiscal year, 2% fewer than in 2000/01, and 16% fewer than in 1992/93. The number of drug-related cases, however, has tripled since 1992/93, going from 1,924 to 6,058. In 2001/02, two-thirds of these cases (4,058) were for possession of drugs.

Accused youth were found guilty in six out of 10 cases heard in youth courts in 2001/02. Criminal Code traffic offences had the highest conviction rate (71%) and drug-related crimes the lowest (54%).

*The publication **Juristat: Youth court statistics, 2001/02**, Vol. 23, no. 3 (Internet: 85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70, 85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93), is now available. For more information, contact Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.*

Foreign films dominate movie theatres

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

Revenues for the industry reached an all-time high of \$2.8 billion. Foreign films, mostly in the television and theatrical markets, led the way in 2000/01 with over 90% of domestic sales.

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

Canadian firms nevertheless 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. Combined with revenue from the distribution of non-Canadian films, total exports reached \$222.3 million in 2000/01.

Canadian productions were increasingly popular in foreign markets, accounting for 64% of all revenues from the distribution of Canadian productions in 2000/01. In the domestic market, where they earned the balance of their revenues, Canadian productions accounted for just under 10% of all distribution revenues.

The rate of growth in expenses slowed for the second year in a row. Film and video distributors and video wholesalers reported a total of \$2.5 billion in expenses in 2000/01. As a result, profits rose 17.9% to \$347.2 million. 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.

Salaries and benefits, on the other hand, showed a slower growth. They rose 6.6% to \$144.6 million. Much of the employment gains were generated by Canadian-controlled companies. These were responsible for over 87% of total employment.

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

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
Domestic distribution	13.1	86.9	100.0	9.5	90.5	100.0
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
Domestic wholesaling of videocassettes	1.3	98.7	100.0	1.7	98.3	100.0

Note: Figures may not add to total because of rounding.

In the theatrical market, foreign movies accounted for over 98% of distributors' revenue, which totalled \$390.6 million in 2000/01. Similarly, in the pre-recorded-video market, foreign productions accounted for almost 98% of the \$1.4 billion in domestic wholesale sales in 2000/01.

Although the conventional and pay-TV markets were also dominated by foreign productions, revenues from Canadian products in the pay-television market rose 18.2% to \$81.2 million.

In the non-theatrical market (educational institutions, governments and private companies), revenue rose to \$23.7 million in Canada in 2000/01, with a 25% share for Canadian-content product.

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 a 10% share of these payments.

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

*Selected details from the **Film, Video and Audio-Visual Distribution and Videocassette Wholesaling Survey** are available in table format (87F0010XDB, \$50). For further information, contact Fidel Ifedi (613-951-1569; fax: 613-951-1333; fidel.ifedi@statcan.ca) Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.*

Low-income rates among immigrants on the rise

The low-income rate among the most recent immigrants to Canada almost doubled from 1980 to 1995 before easing back during the last half of the 1990s, according to a new study.

In 1980, low-income rates among immigrants who had arrived between 1975 and 1980 were 1.4 times those of people born in Canada. In 1990, however, low-income rates among immigrants who arrived between 1985 and 1990 were 2.1 times those of the Canadian-born. By 2000, low-income rates among recent immigrants were 2.5 times those of the Canadian-born.

The increase in low-income rates was widespread among recent immigrants in all education levels, all age groups and language types, and for those in all family types.

In 1980, 24.6% of immigrants who had arrived during the previous five-year period were below Statistics Canada's low-income cutoffs. By 1990, the low-income rate among recent immigrants had increased to 31.3%. After peaking at 47.0% in 1995, however, the rate fell back significantly to 35.8% in 2000.

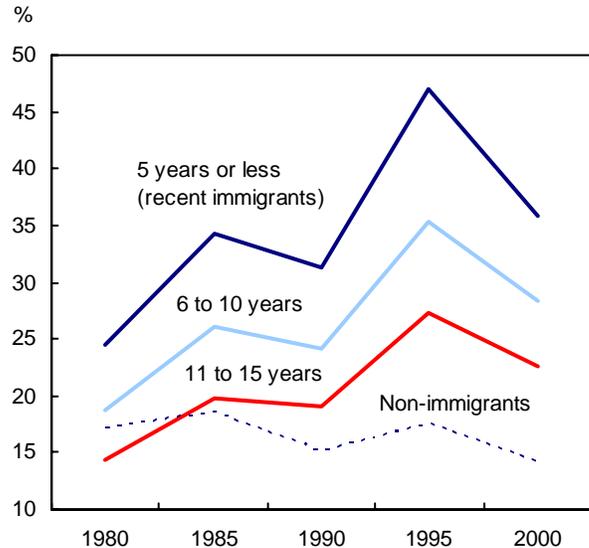
This comparison indicates a long-term upward trend in the low-income rate, and one that is not associated with the poorer general economic conditions of 2000. The national unemployment rate was in fact only 6.8% in 2000, lower than it was in 1990 (8.1%) or 1980 (7.5%).

Neither was the trend associated with a general rise in low-income rates in Canada, since among the Canadian-born population, the low-income rate declined from 17.2% in 1980 to 14.3% in 2000.

Although the increase in low-income rates was greatest among recently arrived immigrants, it was also observed among those who had resided in Canada for a number of years.

Among immigrants who have been in Canada between six and 10 years, the low-income rate rose from 18.7% in 1980 to 28.4% in 2000, while among immigrants who have been in Canada between 11 and 15 years, the rate rose from 14.4% to 22.7% over the same period.

Low-income rates of immigrants by length of stay in Canada



In general, however, the higher the low-income rate at time of entry, the faster it declines as Canadian experience is acquired.

The low-income rate of immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1981 and 1984 was 1.8 times that of Canadian-born people. However, after 17 to 21 years in Canada, their rate fell to about 1.3 times the rate among Canadian-born people.

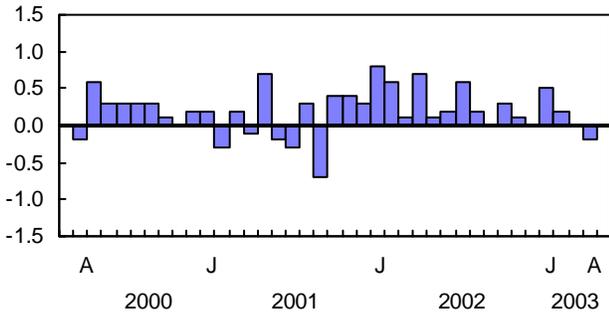
Among the group that arrived in Canada between 1990 and 1994, low-income rates were well above those of the group that entered in the late 1980s. However, after spending seven to 11 years in Canada, both groups had the same low-income rate.

The research paper *The rise in low-income rates among immigrants in Canada* (11F0019MIE2003198, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). For more information, contact Garnett Picot (613-951-8214), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Current trends

Gross domestic product

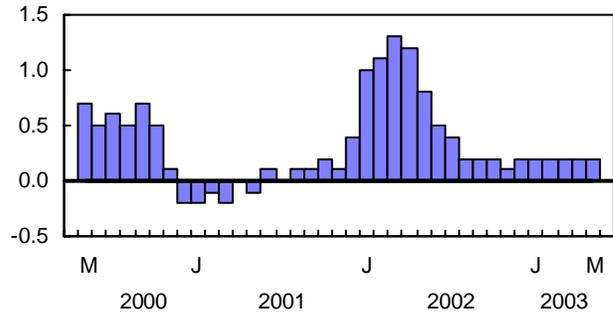
% change, previous month



Total economic activity dropped 0.2% in April, after remaining unchanged in March.

Composite Index

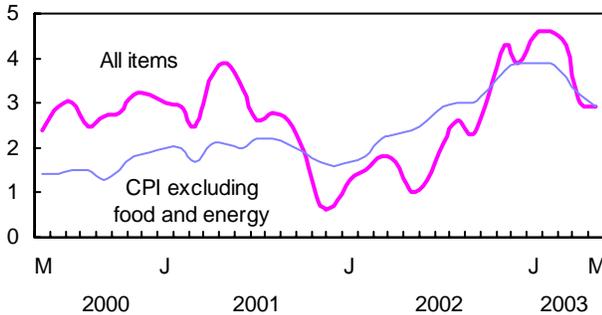
% change, previous month



The leading indicator grew 0.2% in May after rising 0.2% in April.

Consumer Price Index

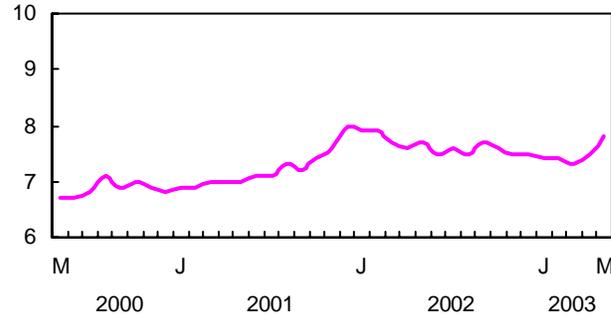
% change, previous year



Consumer prices for goods and services were 2.9% higher in May than they were a year earlier. Excluding food and energy, prices also rose 2.9%.

Unemployment rate

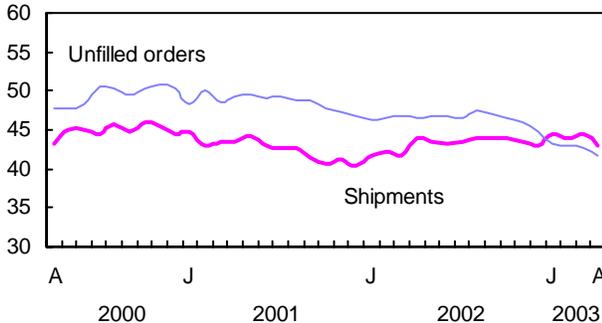
%



In May, the unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage points to 7.8%.

Manufacturing

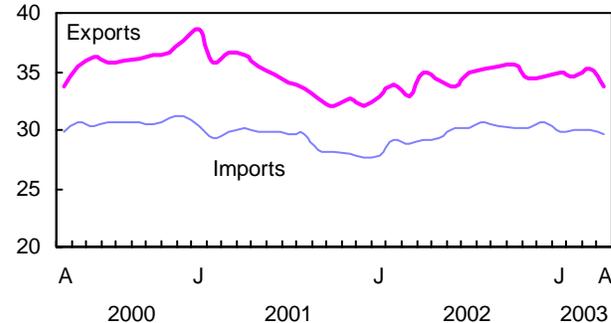
\$ billions



Manufacturers' shipments fell 3.4% in April to \$43.0 billion. The backlog of unfilled orders declined 1.9% to \$41.8 billion.

Merchandise trade

\$ billions



In April, the value of merchandise exports dropped 4.5% to \$33.7 billion. Imports fell 1.3% to \$29.6 billion.

Note: All series are seasonally adjusted except the Consumer Price Index.

Latest statistics

	Period	Level	Change, previous period	Change, previous year
GENERAL				
Gross domestic product (\$ billions, 1997) ¹	April	991.3	-0.2%	1.8%
Composite Index (1992=100)	May	181.5	0.2%	2.8%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billions)	Q1 2003	42.9	10.6%	26.6%
Capacity utilization rate (%) ²	Q1 2003	82.8	0.3†	1.2†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade (\$ billions)	April	26.1	-0.9%	2.2%
New motor vehicle sales (thousands of units)	April	132.5	-3.8%	-7.4%
Wholesale trade (\$ billions)	April	35.9	-1.1%	3.2%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	May	15.7	-0.1%	2.3%
Unemployment rate (%)	May	7.8	0.3†	0.1†
Participation rate (%)	May	67.5	0.1†	0.7†
Average weekly earnings (\$)	April	687.17	0.1%	1.3%
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries (in thousands)	April	543.4	1.3%	1.2%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports (\$ billions)	April	33.7	-4.5%	-3.3%
Merchandise imports (\$ billions)	April	29.6	-1.3%	1.7%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billions)	April	4.1	-1.2	-1.7
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billions)	April	43.0	-3.4%	-2.3%
New orders (\$ billions)	April	42.2	-4.5%	-3.5%
Unfilled orders (\$ billions)	April	41.8	-1.9%	-10.4%
Inventory/shipments ratio	April	1.49	0.06	0.08
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	May	122.0	0.1%	2.9%
Industrial Product Price Index (1997=100)	May	105.2	-2.0%	-1.7%
Raw Materials Price Index (1997=100)	May	113.0	-2.5%	-0.5%
New Housing Price Index (1992=100)	April	114.3	0.4%	4.5%

Note: All series are seasonally adjusted with the exception of the price indexes.

* new this week

† percentage point

¹ 1997 replaces 1992 as the base year used in determining prices for gross domestic product by industry. Also, valuation has been changed from factor cost to basic prices.

² Calculation of the rates of capacity use is now based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which has replaced the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

Infomat

A weekly review

Published by the Official Release Unit, Communications Division,
Statistics Canada, 10th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

Price per issue: paper, \$4; online at www.statcan.ca, \$3. Annual subscription:
paper, \$145; online, \$109. All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude
applicable sales taxes. Shipping charges will be added for delivery outside
Canada.

To subscribe: Send a money order or cheque payable to the Receiver
General of Canada/Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, 120 Parkdale
Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6. To order by phone call (613) 951-7277, or
1 800 700-1033 both in Canada and outside Canada, or send an e-mail to
order@statcan.ca.

The first (official) release of all statistical information produced by Statistics
Canada occurs in *The Daily* (www.statcan.ca), available at 8:30 a.m. *The Daily*

presents highlights from new data releases, along with sources, links and contacts
for further information. It also contains schedules of upcoming major news
releases and announces the Agency's new products and services.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada.
© Minister of Industry, 2003. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may
be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any
means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without
prior written permission from Licence Services, Marketing Division, Statistics
Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6, Canada.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American
National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed
Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



Products released from July 3 to 9, 2003

SUBJECT AREA Title of product	Period	Catalogue number	Price (\$) (issue/subscription)
AGRICULTURE			
Agriculture value added account – Agriculture economic statistics, Vol. 2, no. 1		21-017-XIE	free
Balance sheet of the agricultural sector – Agriculture economic statistics, Vol. 2, no. 1		21-016-XIE	free
Farm business cash flows – Agriculture economic statistics, Vol. 2, no. 1		21-018-XIE	free
ANALYTICAL STUDIES			
Analytical Studies Branch research paper series: Visible minority neighbourhood enclaves and labour market outcomes of immigrants, no. 204		11F0019MIE2003204	free
CENSUS OPERATIONS			
2001 Census results teacher's kit, Activity 13		92F0192XIE	free
CULTURE, TOURISM AND THE CENTRE FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS			
Education, skills and learning research papers: Who goes to post-secondary education and when: Pathways chosen by 20-year-olds, no. 6		MIE2003006	free
Film and video distribution and wholesaling survey	2000/01	87F0010XDB	50
Sound recording	2000	87F0008XDB	50
HEALTH STATISTICS			
Cancer statistics	1992-2000	84-601-XIE	free
INCOME STATISTICS			
Survey of Family Expenditures, public use microdata file – reweighted	1996	62M0001UCB	3,000
INDUSTRY MEASURES AND ANALYSIS			
Gross domestic product by industry	April 2003	15-001-XIE	11/110
INTERNATIONAL TRADE			
Exports by commodity	April 2003	65-004-XMB	37/361
Exports by commodity	April 2003	65-004-XPB	78/773
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS			
Public sector statistics	2002/03	68-213-XIE	46
SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND ELECTRONIC INFORMATION			
Broadcasting and telecommunications, Vol. 33, no. 2		56-001-XIE	10/32
SERVICE INDUSTRIES			
Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics	April 2003	63-011-XIE	6/55
TRANSPORTATION			
Air passenger origin and destination, Canada–United States report	2000	51-205-XIB	35

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions (B signifies bilingual, E signifies English); those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; and -XPB or -XPE denote the paper version. XDB means the electronic version on diskette, while -XCB denotes a compact disc.

Note: All products are priced in Canadian dollars and exclude applicable sales taxes. Shipping charges will be added for delivery outside Canada.

How to order products and services

To order *Infomat* or other products:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and outside Canada call: **(613) 951-7277 or 1 800 267-6677**

Fax your order to us: **(613) 951-1584 or 1 877 287-4369**

Or e-mail your order: **order@statcan.ca**

To order on the Internet: Visit the Statistics Canada website at www.statcan.ca and click on "Our products and services".

To order by mail, write to: Circulation Management, Statistics Canada, 120 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada/Publications.

Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the Agency's products and services.

For the reference centre nearest you, check the blue pages of your telephone directory under Statistics Canada.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

For address changes: Please refer to your customer account number.

Visit Statistics Canada anytime at www.statcan.ca. Click on "Our products and services" to access the CANSIM database. Or consult the tables in "Canadian statistics".

Subject index: January 10 to June 27, 2003

AGRICULTURE

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Drought weakens net farm income, 2002	May 30
Farmers intend to plant more wheat and canola, 2003	May 9
First drop in four years in farm revenues, 2002	February 28

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS (CURRENT ACCOUNT)

Reference period:	Issue date:
Q4 2002	March 7
Q1 2003	June 6

BUILDING PERMITS

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 2002	January 17
December 2002 (and the year 2002)	February 14
January 2003	March 14
February 2003	April 11
March 2003	May 9
April 2003	June 13

BUSINESS CONDITIONS SURVEY: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Reference period:	Issue date:
Q1 2003	February 7
Q2 2003	May 9

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 2002	January 10
November 2002	January 24
December 2002	February 28
January 2003	March 21
February 2003	April 17
March 2003	May 16
April 2003	June 20

COMPOSITE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
December 2002	February 7
January 2003	February 21
February 2003	March 21
March 2003	May 2
April 2003	May 30

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 2002	January 10
December 2002	January 31
January 2003	March 7
February 2003	March 28
March 2003	May 2
April 2003	May 30
May 2003	June 27

DEMOGRAPHY

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Aboriginal share of population on the rise, 2001	January 24
Canada's population more diverse than ever, 2001	January 24
Social support lessens mortality among senior men, 1994/95 to 2000/01	May 30

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Canadians better educated than ever, 2001	March 14
Graduates paying off loans faster, 1990-95	February 28
School computers reduce rural-urban "digital divide," 1999	June 27
Students who work long hours outside school are more likely to drop out, 2000	June 6
Undergraduate enrolment at a record high, 2000/01	April 25
University degree still pays, census shows, 2001	March 14
University enrolment soaring in technology fields, 1997/98 to 2000/01	April 4

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 2002	January 10
November 2002	February 7
December 2002	March 7
January 2003	April 4
February 2003	May 9

INCOME

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Access to non-wage benefits is uneven, 2000	May 30
Earnings higher in the computer and telecommunications industries, 1997-2002	March 28
High-income families make gains, while incomes for other families stay put, 2001	May 16

INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATES

Reference period:	Issue date:
Q4 2002	March 21
Q1 2003	June 13

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT PRICE AND RAW MATERIALS PRICE INDEXES

Reference period:	Issue date:
December 2002	February 7
March 2003	May 9

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, JOB GROWTH)

Reference period:	Issue date:
December 2002	January 17
January 2003	February 14
February 2003	March 14
March 2003	April 11
April 2003	May 16
May 2003	June 13

LABOUR MARKETS

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Census: Greying workforce may lead to worker shortages, 2001	February 14
Innovative work practices reduce labour turnover in some sectors, 1999	March 28
Labour market fares better in Canada than in US, December 2001-July 2002	January 10
Labour market in 2002: Manufacturing was the main source of strength, 2002	January 31
Self-employment rising among recent immigrants, 1990s	January 17

Subject index: January 10 to June 27, 2003 – concluded

MONTHLY SURVEY OF MANUFACTURING

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 2002	January 31
December 2002	February 21
January 2003	March 21
February 2003	April 25
March 2003	May 23
April 2003	June 20

NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS (QUARTERLY GDP)

Reference period:	Issue date:
Q4 2002	March 7
Q1 2003	June 6

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 2002	January 24
December 2002 (and the year 2002)	February 21
February 2003	April 25
March 2003	May 23
April 2003	June 20

PRODUCTIVITY

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Business sector productivity slips, Q1 2003	June 20
Productivity falls for first time in two years, Q4 2002	March 21
High tech helps food processors achieve superior productivity growth, end of 1990s	June 13

RETAIL TRADE

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 2002	January 10
November 2002	January 31
December 2002	February 28
January 2003	March 28
February 2003	May 2
March 2003	May 23
April 2003	June 27

SOCIETY

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Canada still predominantly Roman Catholic and Protestant, 2001	May 16
Canadians are eating more than before, 1991-2001	June 20
Dramatic decline in religious attendance, 2001	April 11
Most francophone workers outside Quebec work in French, 2001	February 14
Mothers staying home longer with their newborn infants, 2000-02	April 11
Volunteering is more likely if employers support it, 2000	May 2
Women still doing majority of housework, 2001	February 14

TOURISM

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Canada welcomes a record number of visitors in 2002	June 6
Drop in Canadian spending halts tourism recovery, Q3 2002	January 17
Slump in tourism spending as air travel takes brunt, 2002	April 4

TRANSPORTATION

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Growth down in Canada's trucking industry, 2001	June 13
Million more drivers commuting daily, 2001	February 14
Port activity up slightly, first semester of 2002	May 16

WHOLESALE TRADE

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 2002	January 24
December 2002 (and the year 2002)	February 21
February 2003	April 25

OTHER ARTICLES

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
A flourishing New Economy, 1987 to 97	May 23
Another large gain for electronic commerce sales, 2002	April 11
Attendance up, but profits down for movie theatres, 2000/01	June 6
Below average gain in Canadian investment abroad, 2002	April 4
Canada's net liability to foreigners has increased substantially, Q1 2003	June 27
Canadian seniors increasingly relying on private pension income, 1999	February 21
Consumer lending spurs gains in value of banking services, 2001	February 7
Debt load of Canadian businesses stable, 2001	January 31
Heavy retirements lead to reduced foreign holdings of bonds, January 2003	March 28
Higher returns on investment in the biotech sector, 1997/99	March 14
Investment in non-residential construction reaches new heights, Q4 2002	January 17
Newfoundland and Labrador leads the pack in GDP growth, 2002	May 2
Notable increase in consumer spending on retail purchases, 2002	April 17
Number of exporters, value of exports drop in 2001	April 4
Operating profits soar for wireless industry, 2002	April 17
Private and public investment expected to increase, 2003	March 7
Record investment in non-residential building construction, Q1 2003	April 17
Surge in consumption taxes lifts government surplus, 2002/03	June 27