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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

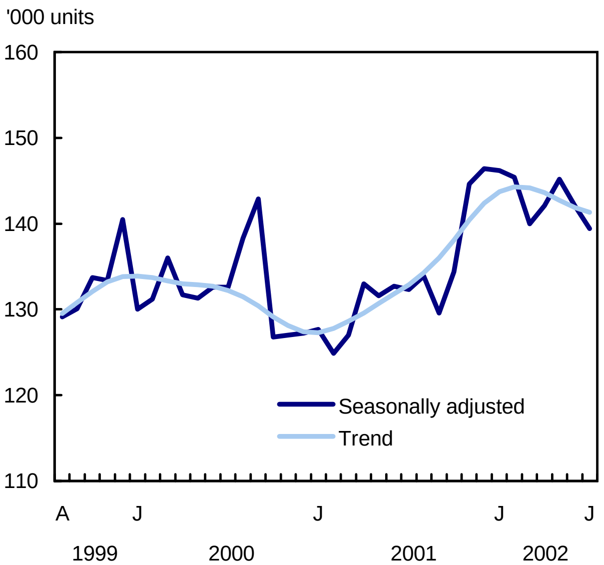
New motor vehicle sales

July 2002

In July, the number of new motor vehicles sold declined for a second consecutive month. Sales fell 1.9% from June. Dealers reported selling 139,416 new vehicles in July. Although this was the first time that monthly sales fell short of 140,000 since October 2001, July's sales were still higher than the monthly average in 2001, a record year. Sales during the first seven months of 2002 were 10.1% higher than in the same period of 2001.

The growth in new motor vehicle sales has taken a break in recent months. However, sales remain at a high level. Starting in November 2001, monthly sales have fluctuated from month to month around an average of 143,504 units. New motor vehicle sales moved upward throughout 2001; for most of 2000, sales were generally stable, except for significant declines in the fall.

Growth in new motor vehicle sales has taken a break in recent months



Preliminary figures from the auto industry indicate that new motor vehicle sales rose in August, recovering much of the ground lost in June and July. Both trucks and passenger cars contributed to the increase.

Note to readers

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

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

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

For reasons of confidentiality, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are included in British Columbia.

Truck sales decline more than cars

In July, dealer incentives were not enough to prevent a decline in sales. New truck sales posted a decline three times larger than that for passenger cars. Trucks include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

The number of new trucks sold declined 2.9% in July to 63,356 vehicles. Sales also fell in June (-2.6%).

In recent months, new truck sales have stalled, following a period of growth that began in the summer of 2001. Truck sales were generally stable in the first part of 2001, following a period of declines in the fall of 2000. Previously, sales had remained stable for a year.

In July, dealers reported sales of 76,061 new cars, down 1.0% from June, when sales had also declined (-1.6%). North American-built cars (-0.7%) and overseas-built cars (-1.7%) both contributed to the decline in new passenger car sales.

The upward movement maintained by passenger car sales since the start of 2001 has paused in recent months. Previously, sales had been generally stable since the start of 2000.

Provincial sales vary

In July, new motor vehicle sales varied considerably from one province to the next.

Nova Scotia (+11.5%) reported the strongest monthly increase in new motor vehicle sales in July; sales in Nova Scotia had dropped sharply in June (-8.6%). Saskatchewan (+4.8%), the region formed by

British Columbia and the territories (+4.2%), Prince Edward Island (+3.4%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (+2.1%) were the other provinces to record increases in July.

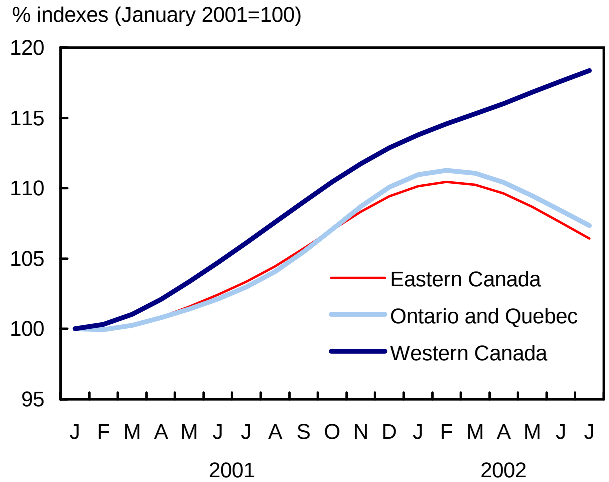
The remaining provinces reported declines in new motor vehicle sales in July. Ontario reported the largest monthly drop (-4.6%), its second consecutive decline. New motor vehicles sales advanced throughout 2001 in Ontario, but have been following a downward movement in recent months.

Stronger sales in the West

Regional sales since the start of 2002 show a different pattern. Sales have advanced rapidly in the West, maintaining the growth seen throughout 2001. In Ontario and Quebec, as well as in the East, sales have followed a downward movement since the beginning of 2002, after having increased in 2001.

In the West, the growth of new motor vehicle sales comes largely from the region formed by British Columbia and the territories, followed by Alberta, Saskatchewan and, to a lesser extent, Manitoba.

Trends of new motor vehicle sales by region



Note: *Eastern Canada consists of Nfld. and Lab., P.E.I., N.S. and N.B. Western Canada consists of Man., Sask., Alta. and B.C. (including the territories).*

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

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

The July 2002 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007-XIB, $13/$124) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Elton Cryderman (613-951-0669; *elton.cryderman@statcan.ca*), Distributive Trades Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	July 2001	June 2002[r]	July 2002[p]	July 2001 to July 2002	June to July 2002
	Seasonally adjusted				
	Number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	**132,304**	**142,116**	**139,416**	**5.4**	**-1.9**
Passenger cars	72,944	76,861	76,061	4.3	-1.0
North American[1]	51,956	52,460	52,084	0.2	-0.7
Overseas	20,988	24,401	23,977	14.2	-1.7
Trucks, vans and buses	59,360	65,255	63,356	6.7	-2.9
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,034	1,993	2,034	0.0	2.1
Prince Edward Island	380	384	397	4.5	3.4
Nova Scotia	3,617	3,485	3,887	7.5	11.5
New Brunswick	3,071	3,293	3,149	2.5	-4.4
Quebec	32,291	35,114	34,458	6.7	-1.9
Ontario	53,674	56,348	53,740	0.1	-4.6
Manitoba	3,546	3,942	3,933	10.9	-0.2
Saskatchewan	3,058	3,327	3,486	14.0	4.8
Alberta	15,823	17,453	16,844	6.5	-3.5
British Columbia[2]	14,809	16,778	17,488	18.1	4.2

	July 2001	June 2002[r]	July 2002[p]	July 2001 to July 2002
	Unadjusted			
	Number of vehicles			% change
New motor vehicles	**130,499**	**168,305**	**141,101**	**8.1**
Passenger cars	73,503	90,387	78,979	7.5
North American[1]	51,019	62,931	52,993	3.9
Overseas	22,484	27,456	25,986	15.6
Trucks, vans and buses	56,996	77,918	62,122	9.0
New motor vehicles				
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,305	2,667	2,402	4.2
Prince Edward Island	473	544	486	2.7
Nova Scotia	3,707	4,519	4,071	9.8
New Brunswick	3,017	4,218	3,122	3.5
Quebec	33,927	40,561	37,047	9.2
Ontario	52,510	67,620	53,876	2.6
Manitoba	3,478	4,275	4,041	16.2
Saskatchewan	2,858	3,712	3,400	19.0
Alberta	14,279	20,090	15,647	9.6
British Columbia[2]	13,945	20,099	17,009	22.0

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

University finances

2000/01

Student fees accounted for almost one-fifth of universities' total revenue in the 2000/01 academic year, up substantially from a decade earlier. At the same time, the proportion of university revenue from all levels of government has declined.

Universities collected $15.9 billion in total revenue, up 3.5% from 1999/2000 in constant dollars. It was the fourth consecutive annual increase, but the smallest since 1996/97.

In 2000/01, government revenue accounted for 55% of total revenue, down from 69% in 1990/91.

Student fees, however, accounted for 19% of total revenue in 2000/01, up from 12% a decade earlier. Students paid almost $3.1 billion in fees in 2000/01, up $120 million, or 4.1%, from 1999/2000. This was the smallest increase in revenue from student fees since 1995/96. Since that year, student fees have risen by an annual average of 7.7%.

In terms of expenditures, total university spending for 2000/01 amounted to a record $15.3 billion, up 5.4% from 1999/2000. During the past two years, expenditures increased at an average rate of 8.6%, compared with only 1.0% from 1990/91 to 1998/99.

Revenues: Smallest increase in government grants in three years

Contributions from all levels of government rose 2.8% to $8.7 billion, the smallest increase since 1997/98. Revenues from private sources increased 4.3% to $7.2 billion.

In 2000/01, alumni and other donors contributed $1.6 billion in bequests, donations and non-government grants and contracts, up $125 million, or 8.6%, from 1999/2000.

The federal government also contributed almost $1.6 billion, up 16% from 1999/2000. Over the last three years, federal funding has risen by an annual average of 18%.

Provincial governments contributed $7.0 billion, up 0.5%, following a 13.5% increase in 1999/2000. The much lower increase in 2000/01 can be partly attributed to a 7.8% decline in provincial funding in Ontario. Ontario accounted for one-third of all revenue for Canadian universities from provincial governments in 2000/01.

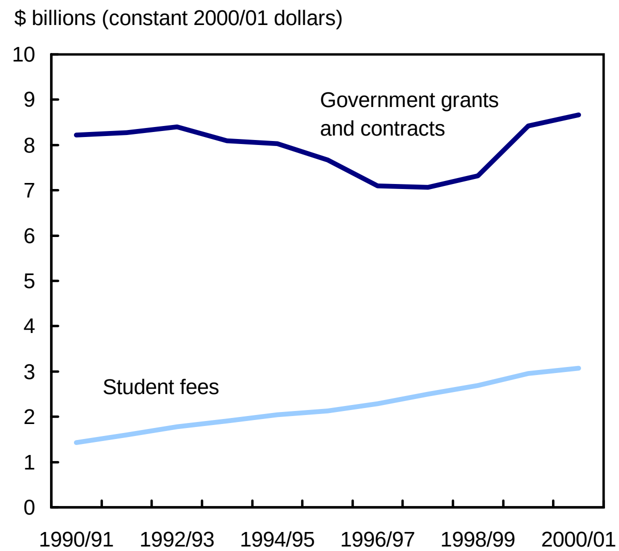
Student fees have increased at a faster pace than government contributions every year since 1990/91, except 1999/2000. However, in 2000/01, government contributions increased faster in six provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

In Saskatchewan, revenue from government sources rose 19% and revenue from student fees increased 6%. Manitoba was the only province in which revenue from student fees fell in 2000/01.

Government contributions accounted for 43% of university revenue in Nova Scotia in 2000/01, the lowest proportion among the provinces, followed by 48% in Ontario. Correspondingly, student fees accounted for 27% of revenue in Nova Scotia and 25% in Ontario, the highest proportions.

Quebec universities received the highest proportion of total revenue from government funding at 66%, and the proportion of total revenue from student fees, 11%, remained the lowest.

University revenues from student fees and government contributions



Expenditures: Increases for scholarships and bursaries

University spending on scholarships and bursaries increased 14.5% to almost $562 million in 2000/01. This was well above the annual average of 11.7% during the 1990s, partly offsetting increased tuition fees.

Nationally, scholarships and bursaries accounted for 3.6% of university spending. Universities in Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario and Alberta allocated more than this average for the second year in a row. The largest increases in such spending in 2000/01 occurred at universities in Alberta (+28.3%) and Ontario (+18.0%).

Spending on salaries and benefits rose 4.5% to $8.9 billion in 2000/01, with every province showing increases. However, the proportion of expenditures represented by salaries and benefits nationally has steadily declined from 66% in 1992/93 to 58% in 2000/01.

The largest percentage increase in expenditures was for buildings (+30.1%). However, at $575 million, expenditures on buildings were still lower in 2000/01 than the level of almost $580 million in 1993/94 in constant dollars.

Nationally, spending on buildings accounted for 3.7% of overall spending, although allocations were higher at universities in Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Spending on buildings by Ontario universities more than doubled in 2000/01, but fell more than 40% in Quebec for the second straight year.

Information on methods and data quality: survey number 3121 in the Integrated Meta Data Base.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; *educationstats@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506; *bernard.bourgoin@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

University revenue sources
2000/01

	Government grants and contracts	Student fees[1]	Bequests, donations and non-government grants and contracts	Sales of services and products	Investment revenue[2]	Miscellaneous[3]	Total revenue
	% of total revenue						$ thousands
Canada	**54.6**	**19.4**	**9.9**	**9.3**	**3.6**	**3.2**	**15,868,619**
Newfoundland and Labrador	62.6	18.9	4.5	4.6	1.9	7.5	265,339
Prince Edward Island	55.3	22.3	4.2	15.6	1.7	1.0	61,854
Nova Scotia	42.9	26.6	7.8	15.9	3.6	3.2	656,956
New Brunswick	52.9	23.4	4.7	11.8	5.2	1.9	342,807
Quebec	66.2	11.4	10.3	6.8	2.9	2.5	3,585,378
Ontario	47.9	25.0	12.1	6.9	3.0	5.2	6,043,890
Manitoba	57.9	16.5	10.2	9.2	5.6	0.6	613,899
Saskatchewan	60.2	14.9	6.8	13.7	3.4	0.9	668,513
Alberta	51.9	18.2	9.2	12.9	7.1	0.7	1,641,552
British Columbia	56.4	17.0	6.8	14.6	3.1	2.1	1,988,431

1. *Student fees include both credit and non-credit courses, as well as miscellaneous student fees (such as transcripts and late registrations).*
2. *Investment revenue includes revenue from dividends, bonds, mortgages, short-term notes and bank interest.*
3. *Miscellaneous revenue includes commissions, royalties, fees for services rendered, library (and similar) fines, and rentals.*

University expenditure sources
2000/01

	Salaries and benefits	Scholarships and bursaries	Buildings[1]	Operational[2]	Other[3]	Total expenditures
	% of total expenditures					$ thousands
Canada	**57.9**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**15.7**	**19.0**	**15,339,257**
Newfoundland and Labrador	62.5	4.7	5.2	15.7	12.0	262,841
Prince Edward Island	62.1	1.5	1.4	16.8	18.2	59,138
Nova Scotia	56.8	3.6	3.8	14.1	21.7	660,272
New Brunswick	60.6	2.5	4.9	13.2	18.9	334,506
Quebec	58.7	2.3	1.4	16.6	21.1	3,484,910
Ontario	56.1	4.8	3.8	16.8	18.6	5,822,505
Manitoba	59.9	1.7	2.3	17.9	18.2	541,197
Saskatchewan	60.0	2.5	11.1	10.4	16.1	597,641
Alberta	55.0	4.3	8.0	12.7	20.0	1,633,997
British Columbia	62.4	2.8	2.2	15.3	17.3	1,942,250

1 *Includes buildings, land and land improvements.*
2 *Includes travel, library acquisitions, printing and duplicating, materials and supplies, communications, space rental, property taxes, institutional membership fees, insurance, meals, advertising and promotion, and doubtful accounts.*
3 *Includes furniture and equipment purchase, rental and maintenance, utilities, renovations and alterations, externally contracted services, professional fees, cost of goods sold, debt repayment, internal and external cost recoveries, and lump sum payments.*

University revenue and expenditures[1]

	1990/91	1995/96	1999/00	2000/01	1990/91 to 2000/01	1995/96 to 2000/01	1999/00 to 2000/01
	$ thousands				% change		
Total revenue	**12,007,833**	**12,605,453**	**15,333,812**	**15,868,619**	**32.2**	**25.9**	**3.5**
Government grants and contracts	8,224,193	7,674,631	8,426,448	8,661,726	5.3	12.9	2.8
Federal government grants and contracts	1,245,590	1,076,329	1,365,412	1,580,101	26.9	46.8	15.7
Provincial government grants and contracts	6,933,730	6,541,118	6,949,429	6,984,433	0.7	6.8	0.5
Municipal and other government grants and contracts	44,873	57,184	111,606	97,192	116.6	70.0	-12.9
Private revenue[2]	3,783,640	4,930,822	6,907,364	7,206,893	90.5	46.2	4.3
Student fees[3]	1,427,374	2,126,360	2,954,197	3,074,013	115.4	44.6	4.1
Bequest, donations, and non-government grants and contracts	773,276	995,759	1,451,134	1,575,933	103.8	58.3	8.6
Sales of services and products	998,529	1,098,959	1,393,239	1,475,174	47.7	34.2	5.9
Investment revenue[4]	407,121	428,528	564,022	568,473	39.6	32.7	0.8
Miscellaneous[5]	177,340	281,216	544,772	513,300	189.4	82.5	-5.8
Total expenditures	**12,027,189**	**12,625,655**	**14,547,973**	**15,339,257**	**27.5**	**21.5**	**5.4**
Salaries and benefits	7,814,481	8,138,132	8,497,132	8,882,215	13.7	9.1	4.5
Scholarships and bursaries	184,798	262,724	481,735	551,601	198.5	110.0	14.5
Buildings[6]	513,513	543,188	442,043	575,173	12.0	5.9	30.1
Operational[7]	1,670,302	1,814,837	2,242,596	2,408,608	44.2	32.7	7.4
Other[8]	1,844,094	1,866,774	2,884,467	2,921,660	58.4	56.5	1.3

1 *Constant 2000/01 dollars using the national Consumer Price Index.*
2 *Includes all revenue other than government grants and contracts.*
3 *Includes both credit and non-credit courses, as well as miscellaneous student fees (such as transcripts and late registrations).*
4 *Includes revenue from dividends, bonds, mortgages, short-term notes and bank interest.*
5 *Includes commissions, royalties, fees for services rendered, library (and similar) fines, and rentals.*
6 *Includes buildings, land and land improvements.*
7 *Includes travel, library acquisitions, printing and duplication, material and supplies, communications, space rental, property taxes, institutional membership fees, meals, insurance, advertising and promotion, and doubtful accounts.*
8 *Includes furniture and equipment purchase, rental and maintenance, utilities, renovations and alteration, externally contracted services, professional fees, cost of goods sold, debt repayment, internal and external cost recoveries and lump sum payments.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Telecommunications statistics

First quarter 2002

The cuts to operating expenses made by telecommunications services providers had a considerable impact on the operating profits of the industry in the first quarter. Operating profits reached $1.3 billion, up 33.7% from the first quarter of 2001. This turnaround was widespread across all segments of the telecommunications industry, but was most pronounced in the wireless sector.

The industry's effort to control operating expenses included a reduction of its workforce. The telecommunications industry had 79,870 full-time employees in the first quarter, down 3.3% from the first quarter of 2001.

After a record year in 2001, capital expenditures dropped 41.9% to $1.3 billion in the first quarter. This supports the proposition that the industry has sufficient network capacity to meet the current and anticipated demand for services. Capital expenditures amounted to $938 million for the wireline industry (16.2% of operating revenues) and $366 million for the wireless industry (21.2% of operating revenues).

Wireless services continued to attract new customers. The number of subscribers to these services was up 20.6 % from the first quarter of 2001. Fixed access continued to decline into the first quarter of 2002, down 0.2% from the first quarter of 2001 as well as from the fourth.

Revenue growth was modest. Operating revenues were $7.9 billion in the first quarter, up 1.1% from the first quarter of 2001.

Note: For the purpose of this report, the telecommunications industry consists of wireline, wireless and satellite telecommunications carriers, as well as resellers of telecommunications services.

The first quarter 2002 issue of *Quarterly telecommunications statistics*, Vol. 26, no. 1 (56-002-XIE, $21/$40) 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 Heidi Ertl (613-951-1891) or Jo Anne Lambert (613-951-6673), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard

July 2002

Oriented strandboard production in July totalled 670 065 cubic metres, up 3.7% from 646 258 cubic metres in July 2001. Particleboard production reached 260 782 cubic metres, an increase of 21.8% from 214 082 cubic metres in July 2001. Fibreboard production totalled 78 555 cubic metres, down 11.8% from 89 080 cubic metres in July 2001.

Year-to-date production of oriented strandboard at the end of July totalled 4 901 541 cubic metres, a 7.4% increase from 4 565 408 cubic metres in the same period of 2001. Particleboard production reached 1 697 979 cubic metres, up 0.7% from 1 685 797 cubic metres in the same period of 2001. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 590 073 cubic metres, down 1.7% from 600 274 cubic metres in the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0002.

The July 2002 issue of *Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard*, Vol. 38, no. 7 (36-003-XIB, $5/$47), is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

Construction type plywood

July 2002

Firms produced 181 200 cubic metres of construction type plywood in July, up 4.2% from 173 862 cubic metres produced in July 2001.

Year-to-date production at the end of July totalled 1 278 479 cubic metres, up 5.8% from 1 208 445 in the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0005.

The July 2002 issue of *Construction type plywood*, Vol. 50, no. 7 (35-001-XIB, $5/$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

Steel primary forms

July 2002

Steel primary forms production for July totalled 1 302 618 metric tonnes, down 1.6% from 1 323 894 tonnes in July 2001.

Year-to-date production at the end of July reached 9 549 932 tonnes, up 8.4% from 8 809 625 tonnes in the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

The July 2002 issue of *Primary iron and steel*, Vol. 57, no. 7 (41-001-XIB, $5/47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

Shipments of rolled steel

July 2002

Rolled steel shipments for July totalled 1 283 271 metric tonnes, down 2.0% from 1 308 730 tonnes in June but up 12.4% from 1 142 000 tonnes in July 2001.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of July reached 9 158 018 tonnes, up 9.2% from 8 389 321 tonnes in the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

The July 2002 issue of *Primary iron and steel*, Vol. 57, no. 7 (41-001-XIB, $5/47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

July 2002

Total receipts of restaurants, caterers and taverns in July were an estimated $3.01 billion, up 3.3% from the July 2001 estimate.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.

The July 2002 issue of *Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics* (63-011-XIE, $6/$55) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bill Birbeck (613-951-3506), Service Industries Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Construction type plywood, July 2002, Vol. 50, no. 7
Catalogue number 35-001-XIB ($5/$47).

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard, July 2002, Vol. 38, no. 7
Catalogue number 36-003-XIB ($5/$47).

Primary iron and steel, July 2002, Vol. 57, no. 7
Catalogue number 41-001-XIB ($5/$47).

Quarterly telecommunications statistics, First quarter 2002, Vol. 26, no. 1
Catalogue number 56-002-XIE ($21/$40).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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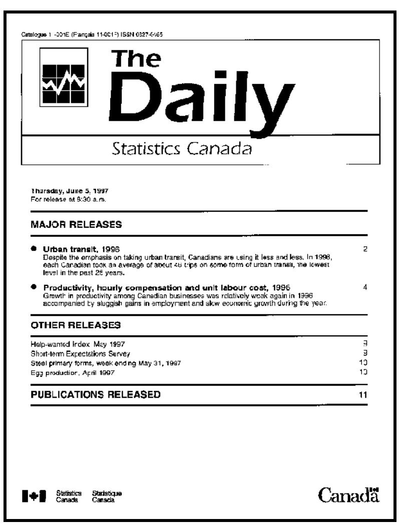

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