



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 31, 2003

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Gross domestic product by industry, August 2003**

Economic activity contracted sharply in August, largely the result of the blackout in Ontario. Gross domestic product plummeted 0.7%. The last time the economy experienced such a large setback was in September 2001, when GDP fell 0.6%. Ontario represents about 42% of the total Canadian economy.

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- **Factors related to adolescents' self-perceived health, 2000/01**

While the majority of Canadian adolescents considered themselves to be in "very good" or "excellent" health in 2000/01, nearly one in three 12- to 17-year-olds rated their health as no better than "good." Adolescents who considered their own health to be poor, fair or good were more likely to smoke, drink or be obese.

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MAJOR RELEASES

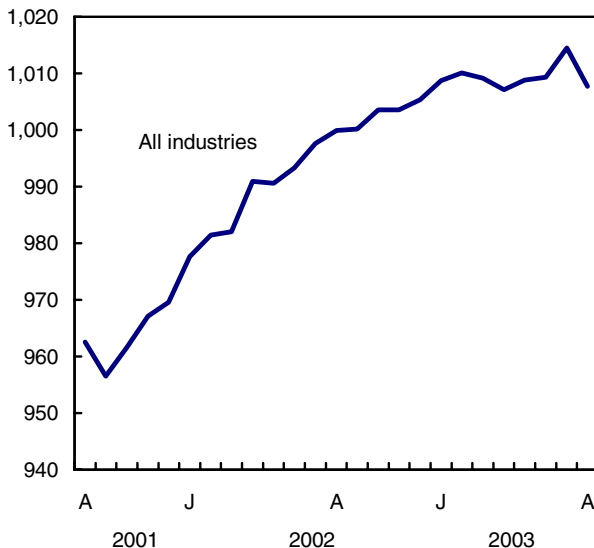
Gross domestic product by industry

August 2003

Economic activity contracted sharply in August, largely the result of the blackout in Ontario. Gross domestic product (GDP) plummeted 0.7%. The last time the economy experienced such a large setback was in September 2001, when GDP fell 0.6%. Ontario represents about 42% of the total Canadian economy.

Economy suffers a setback

GDP \$ billions chained 1997



The weakness in the economy was widespread, with most industries reporting slight to sharp declines in output. Much of the downturn can be attributed to the power blackout in Ontario and the subsequent request for reduced consumption. It is not possible to isolate and quantify the exact impact of the blackout on August's GDP, although there were very few areas of the economy that were not affected. Reduced electricity generation hampered manufacturing plants and service producing establishments, hindering production, transportation and distribution of goods as well as the sales and delivery of a wide range of business, personal and government services. The public administration sector was highly impacted, since most government offices operated at minimal capacity to conserve electricity needed to fuel the private sector economy. Unlike

Note to readers

Over one-quarter of monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry is calculated using employment data from the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours and administrative data from Public Institutions Division. Levels of employment were unaffected by the blackout in Ontario in August and their usage in the calculation of GDP would have resulted in no reduction in output for these industries. Adjustments were derived to reflect the reduction in hours worked as a result of the blackout. Results from special questions that were asked on September's Labour Force Survey were used to ascertain net effect on hours worked (hours lost less overtime hours). Next, normal average hours worked was adjusted for those on vacation during this time frame (based on a seven-year average of those on paid absences in the month of August from the Labour Force Survey). The ratio of net effect on hours worked to normal average hours worked was then scaled to reflect the share of employment in Ontario to the rest of Canada. These adjustments were calculated at the three-digit NAICS level. A detailed table outlining the industries affected by these adjustments and their calculation is available upon request. See the end of this release for contact information.

In September 2002 (Reference Month: July 2002), the monthly GDP by industry program introduced the first stage of conversion to a Chain Fisher formula, by adopting annual chained input-output benchmarks in its calculation of real GDP for 1997 to 2000. However, from January 2001 onwards, the data are 2000 Laspeyres-based estimates. The monthly GDP results are expressed in chained 1997 dollars. This conversion brings the monthly GDP by industry estimates more in line with the quarterly expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly. For more information, see the Chain Fisher Volume Index page on our website.

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2003.

manufacturers, most service producing industries were unable to recuperate their time lost.

Electricity generation dropped 0.9%, as increased production in the rest of Canada was not enough to make up for the decline that occurred in Ontario. Oil and gas extraction was also down significantly in August. With reduced output in the manufacturing, mining and utility sectors, industrial production slid 0.7% after posting a strong gain in July in all three components. Meanwhile, industrial production in the United States was flat in August, as higher utility and mining output was offset by lower manufacturing output.

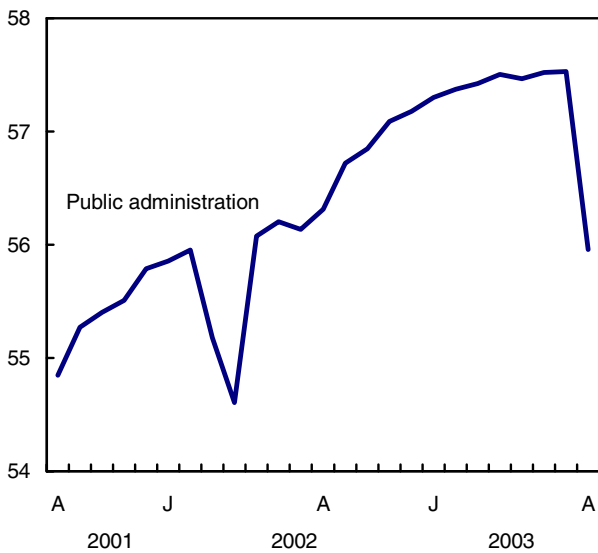
Public sector conserves energy in Ontario

The decline in the public administration sector was one of the largest contributors to the decline in GDP in August. The output of the federal government

industry fell 5.1%, reflecting the fact that most of the 71,000 federal public servants in the Ottawa area were ordered to stay home for six working days in order to conserve energy. Forty-five percent of the federal government workforce works in the province of Ontario. Provincial and territorial government output fell 2.7%, as Ontario provincial employees were also asked to stay home. Ontario provincial employees account for about 23% of total provincial and territorial government employees. Output of the municipal public administration industry edged down a slight 0.1%. Some municipal employees worked large amounts of overtime to keep city services running, offsetting those who were ordered to stay home to conserve electricity.

Public administration industry tumbles

GDP \$ billions chained 1997

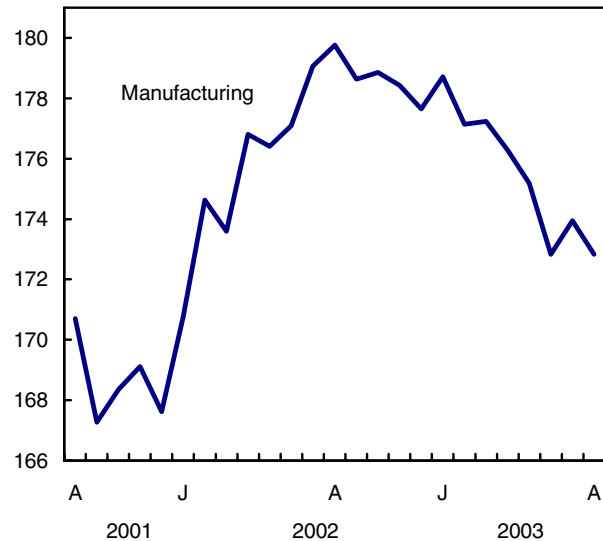


July gains wiped out in manufacturing

The manufacturing sector fell 0.6% in August, completely reversing gains made in July. Large setbacks were recorded for the producers of chemicals, clothing, wood products and primary and fabricated metal products. Large industrial users of electricity in Ontario were asked to conserve power. Manufacturers shut some plants and ran only those where product demand was highest. Some manufacturers reduced the number of production lines while others operated only on non-peak hours. Meanwhile, a number of manufacturers used auxiliary generators to maintain normal production levels. The impact of the blackout was muted by the fact that many manufacturers ramped up production levels in the post-blackout period to try to recuperate lost output.

Manufacturers hurt by blackout

GDP \$ billions chained 1997



Lower levels of manufacturing output had a negative impact on wholesaling activities. Wholesaling output dropped 3.4%, returning to levels not seen since the third quarter of 2002. Wholesalers of automotive equipment were down sharply, reflecting lower imports and exports of motor vehicles and parts. Computer wholesalers retreated 8.8%, following a gain of 8.4% in July. Wholesalers of machinery, including farm machinery also recorded large declines. Lower production levels and the slump in wholesaling activities caused negative consequences for the transportation sector. The rail transportation industry posted a decline of 1.7% and the trucking industry registered an even larger decline of 3.0%.

Oil and gas production falters

Lower oil and natural gas production was another large contributor to the decline in GDP in August. A full-month shutdown by one of the major oil producers contributed to the 2.0% decline in the output of the oil and natural gas extraction industry. Meanwhile, higher oil and gas prices were behind the latest surge in drilling and rigging activity, which advanced a further 3.9% in August, the tenth increase in the last year. The traditional summer slowdown in drilling activity didn't happen this year and the industry is on track for a record year. Higher metal ore output, despite shutdowns due to the blackout, was offset somewhat by lower diamond production.

Travel sector results mixed

Industries in the travel sector posted a wide range of results, from a drop of 3.8% for travel agents to a gain of 1.9% in the accommodations industry. The occupancy rate for Toronto hotels continued to increase over the lows reached in April as a result of the SARS outbreak; however, occupancy rates were still below August 2002 levels. The number of international tourists to Canada increased 0.8% in August. Activity levels in the scenic and sightseeing industry advanced 1.4%. Air transportation edged down 0.2%, partly reflecting the fact that air traffic was brought to a standstill in Ontario during the blackout. Losses were also posted by the arts and entertainment sector, restaurants, and industries offering taxi, limousine and car rental services.

Fewer car sales reduces retailing activity

The retail trade sector edged down a slight 0.1% in August, as motor vehicle dealers were unable to match the fast pace of sales seen in July. Sales of new cars and trucks slipped 1.1% after having jumped 12.4% in July. Increasing sales incentives by the motor vehicle manufacturers failed to lure customers into new car showrooms. Retail sales excluding motor vehicles advanced 0.3%. Furniture stores, grocery stores and department stores all registered stronger sales.

Housing boom continues

Construction was one of the bright spots in August. Residential construction was boosted by a 4.7%

increase in housing starts, the fourth consecutive monthly increase and their second-highest level in the past 13 years. Multiple housing starts were responsible for the strength. Single-family home starts declined in August as Ontario registered the largest decrease in single-family home new construction. Retailers of furniture continued to benefit from the strength in the housing market, as sales increased for the sixth consecutive month. Lower demand for existing housing across Canada resulted in a significant drop in activity levels for real estate agents.

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0017 to 379-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301 and 1302.

The August 2003 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE, \$12/\$118) will be available soon. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price. See *How to order products*.

Data for September 2003 on GDP by industry will be released on November 28.

For general information or to order data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-IMAD; imad@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jo Ann MacMillan (613-951-7248), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

□

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in 1997 chained dollars

	March 2003 ^r	April 2003 ^r	May 2003 ^r	June 2003 ^r	July 2003 ^r	August 2003 ^p	August 2003	August 2002 to August 2003
seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change						\$ level ¹	% change
All industries	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	-0.7	1,007,694	0.8
Goods-producing industries	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1	-0.7	0.9	-0.5	313,350	-0.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.5	0.8	-0.3	-0.5	-1.2	-0.5	22,196	2.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-0.1	-1.3	0.8	0.7	2.0	-1.1	36,226	3.5
Utilities	-1.9	-1.7	-0.1	-1.1	2.1	-0.7	25,970	-2.3
Construction	-0.3	0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.8	0.6	55,071	4.6
Manufacturing	0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-1.3	0.6	-0.6	172,827	-3.9
Services-producing industries	-0.0	-0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.8	695,945	1.6
Wholesale trade	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.3	-3.4	60,291	0.3
Retail trade	-0.8	-0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	-0.1	56,938	3.4
Transportation and warehousing	-0.2	-0.3	-1.1	0.4	0.6	-1.0	46,154	-1.3
Information and cultural industries	-0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	42,105	1.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	-0.1	205,739	2.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.6	44,599	2.2
Administrative and waste management services	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.8	0.8	-0.9	22,402	3.8
Education services	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	45,951	0.6
Health care and social assistance	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.1	60,957	3.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.3	-0.7	0.9	1.2	0.1	-2.1	9,268	3.7
Accommodation and food services	-1.0	-4.6	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	22,524	-3.0
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.9	23,877	0.3
Public administration	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-2.7	55,956	-0.6
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.2	-0.8	-0.3	-0.9	1.1	-0.7	236,359	-2.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.8	0.0	-1.4	70,841	-3.0
Durable manufacturing industries	0.1	-0.7	-0.8	-1.7	1.1	-0.1	101,892	-4.4
Business sector industries	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	-0.6	853,543	0.8
Non-business sector industries	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	-1.1	154,302	0.9
Information and communication technologies (ICT) industries	-0.3	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	56,154	0.8

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.

Factors related to adolescents' self-perceived health

2000/01

While the majority of Canadian adolescents considered themselves to be in "very good" or "excellent" health in 2000/01, nearly one in three 12- to 17-year-olds rated their health as no better than "good," according to a new study.

Adolescents who considered their own health to be poor, fair or good were more likely to smoke, drink or be obese. They were also less likely to live in a relatively high-income household. The study also found that the lower the educational level is in the adolescent's household, the worse his or her self-rated health is likely to be.

Boys' self-perceived health tends to be better than that of girls. According to data from the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), girls' perceptions of health become less favourable in mid- to late-adolescence. At ages 12 to 14, 73% of boys and girls reported very good or excellent health. But by ages 15 to 17, the proportion for boys remained about the same, while it dropped to 66% for girls.

Girls vulnerable to depression

Mental health is a major factor in overall health. Previous studies have shown that adolescents, and girls in particular, are vulnerable to depression.

According to the 2000/01 CCHS, nearly 6% of 12- to 14-year-old girls had a high risk of having had a major depressive episode in the year before the survey, compared with 2% of boys the same age. Among 15- to 17-year-olds, the proportion of girls who had had such an episode was much higher (11%). By contrast, 15- to 17-year-old boys were no more at risk of depression than those aged 12 to 14.

Depression was significantly associated with reduced odds of reporting excellent or very good health for both older and younger adolescents, even accounting for other factors such as chronic conditions, socio-economic status, obesity and health behaviours.

Knowledge of risks don't prevent smoking and drinking

Smoking and drinking were associated with the way that adolescents rate their health. Even after accounting for other contributing factors, the 15- to 17-year-olds who were daily smokers or episodic heavy drinkers had lower odds of reporting very good or excellent health,

Note to readers

This study is the first of several on the health of Canadian children that will be released this fall in the How Healthy are Canadians? series of annual supplements to Health reports. The articles, based on data from three Statistics Canada surveys — the National Population Health Survey, the Canadian Community Health Survey and the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth — examine the conditions that impede, as well as those that enhance, children's potential to grow up healthy. A printed compendium will be released in December.

This article, based on data from the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), describes levels of self-perceived health among adolescents. The sample for this analysis consists of 12,715 adolescents aged 12 to 17. The variables associated with those assessments include physical and mental health, socio-economic status and lifestyle factors.

compared with those who did not drink or smoke. "Episodic heavy drinking" is defined as having five or more drinks on one occasion at least once a month.

Other studies have suggested that adolescents may be aware of the health effects of smoking and excessive drinking. Nonetheless, 14% of 15- to 17-year-olds were daily smokers, with girls slightly more likely than boys to smoke daily. About the same proportion of adolescents in that age group also reported episodic heavy drinking, although in this case, the practice was more common among boys.

Obesity also key factor in self-perceived health

Being obese lowered the odds of an adolescent reporting very good or excellent health, even when the effects of other potential factors were taken into account.

The study also found that adolescents who reported relatively low fruit and vegetable consumption or being physically inactive had lower odds of reporting very good or excellent health.

Chronic conditions

In 2000/01, a substantial number (29%) of 12- to 17-year-olds reported having at least one chronic condition, most commonly asthma, bronchitis, back pain or migraine. For boys, the prevalence of chronic conditions did not differ by age. For girls, however, the prevalence of chronic conditions was significantly higher for the older age group (36%).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.

The report *Factors related to adolescents' self-perceived health* (82-003-SIE, free) is now

available online. The study is the first of several articles to be released this fall in the How Healthy are Canadians? series, an annual supplement to *Health reports* (82-003-XIE, \$17/\$48; 82-003-XPE, \$22/\$63). Upcoming releases will focus on topics such as children who become active, youth obesity, adolescent self-concept and the effects of witnessing violence.

A print compendium of all articles will be released in December 2003.

For more information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Stéphane Tremblay (613-951-4765), Health Analysis and Measurement Group. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Financial performance indicators for Canadian business 2001

The two-volume series of *Financial performance indicators for Canadian business* (FPICB), 2001 is now available. Volume 1 covers medium and large incorporated firms in both the financial and non-financial sectors with annual sales revenue exceeding \$5 million, excluding enterprises classified to funds and other financial vehicles and public administration. Volume 2-3 covers small and medium-sized incorporated firms in the non-financial sector, excluding public administration, at both the national and the provincial and territorial levels with annual sales revenue between \$30,000 and \$25 million. Both volumes of FPICB comprise an authoritative reference source of key financial ratios for many industries. FPICB is based on up-to-date, reliable and comprehensive data on Canadian businesses derived from Statistics Canada databases of financial statements. The indicators are designed to serve as financial performance benchmarks against which individual firms and industries can be compared.

The CD-ROM provides three reference years of data (2001, 2000 and 1999). It offers a full slate of financial ratios and a "common-sized balance sheet" for sectors and industries for Canada and by region, province and territory, including Nunavut. The estimates are compiled based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 1997). The CD-ROM enables users to compare their firm's performance to that of their industry to address issues such as profitability, business investment opportunities, financial report cards and business risk. FPICB can also be used for inter-industry comparisons. These ratios can be easily exported to Lotus and Excel spreadsheets to create customized reports.

Financial performance indicators for Canadian business (61F0058XCB, Volume 1, \$225; 61F0059XCB, Volume 2-3, national, \$450; 61F0100XCB, Volume 2-3, provinces, territories and regions, \$225) is now available. Customized data extractions are also available. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact Jeannine D'Angelo (1-800-263-1136; 613-951-2604; jeannine.dangelo@statcan.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division or Advisory Services.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Haig McCarrell (613-951-5948; haig.mccarrell@statcan.ca) or Christian

Nicol (613-951-3704; christian.nicol@statcan.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

September 2003 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 054 300 cubic metres in September, up 2.8 % from September 2002. Sales increased in five of the seven major product groups, with petrochemical feedstocks up 112 300 cubic metres or 39.2%. Diesel fuel oil rose 65 100 cubic metres or 3.3%. Motor gasoline sales increased 75 300 cubic metres or 2.3%.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Sept. 2002 ^r	Sept. 2003 ^p	Sept. 2002 to Sept. 2003
	'000 of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	7 832.2	8 054.3	2.8
Motor gasoline	3 266.3	3 341.6	2.3
Diesel fuel oil	1 989.1	2 054.2	3.3
Light fuel oil	235.4	247.8	5.3
Heavy fuel oil	571.1	529.6	-7.3
Aviation turbo fuels	488.2	507.9	4.0
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	286.0	398.3	39.2
All other refined products	996.0	974.8	-2.1

	Jan. to Sept. 2002 ^r	Jan. to Sept. 2003 ^p	Jan.-Sept. 2002 to Jan.-Sept. 2003
	'000 of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	69 886.8	72 855.6	4.2
Motor gasoline	29 683.5	30 052.3	1.2
Diesel fuel oil	16 819.1	17 656.8	5.0
Light fuel oil	3 395.4	3 782.8	11.4
Heavy fuel oil	4 690.8	6 017.0	28.3
Aviation turbo fuels	4 522.3	4 447.1	-1.7
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	3 483.4	3 319.1	-4.7
All other refined products	7 292.3	7 580.5	4.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

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

Sales of regular non-leaded gasoline advanced (+2.1%), but sales of mid-grade (-11.5%) and premium (-3.7%) fell from September 2002.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products at the end of September increased 4.2% from the same

period of 2002. Sales rose in five of the seven major product groups, with the largest increase in heavy fuel oil (+1 326 200 cubic metres or +28.3%). Year-to-date sales of motor gasoline rose 368 800 cubic metres or 1.2% from the same period of 2002.

Available on CANSIM: table 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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

Aircraft movement statistics

September 2003 (preliminary)

In September, the 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported 400,337 movements, down 5.6% from September 2002 (424,170). This marks the sixth consecutive decline in year-over-year comparisons of monthly movements. Thirty-one airports showed year-over-year decreases in aircraft movements for September, compared with 37 airports in August. Five airports showed decreases greater than 20% this month compared with six airports in August.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) and local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) both showed

decreases in September from September 2002. Itinerant movements dropped a slight 0.8 % (down 2,138 movements) while local movements dropped 15.2% (down 21,695 movements).

The top ten airports in terms of volumes of itinerant movements in September showed year-over-year variations ranging from 3.6% at Montréal/St-Hubert to -7.7% at Québec/Jean Lesage International. Five of the top ten airports recorded decreases from September 2002.

The top ten airports in terms of local movements showed year-over-year variations ranging from 11.8% at London to -28.4% at Victoria International. Seven of the top ten airports recorded decreases from September 2002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The September 2003 issue of *Aircraft movement statistics* (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Transport and warehousing*. Historical issues are available on Transport Canada's website (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/report/TP1496/tp1496.htm>).

Preliminary statistics for the 57 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA flight service stations are also available for September.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, October 31, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE (\$3/\$100).

Infomat — a weekly review, October 31, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE (\$4/\$145).

Statistics Canada quality guidelines, Fourth edition
Catalogue number 12-539-XIE
(free).

Aircraft movements statistics, September 2003,
Vol. 2, no. 9
Catalogue number 51F0001PIE
(free).

Aviation: Service bulletin, Vol. 35, no. 5
Catalogue number 51-004-XIB (\$9).

Financial performance indicators for Canadian business. Volume 1: Medium and large firms (firms with revenues of \$5 million and over), 2001
Catalogue number 61F0058XCB (\$225).

Financial performance indicators for Canadian business. Volume 2-3: National, small and medium firms (firms with revenues under \$25 million), 2001
Catalogue number 61F0059XCB (\$450).

Financial performance indicators for Canadian business. Volume 2-3, by province, territory and region. Small firms (firms with revenues under \$5 million), 2001
Catalogue number 61F0100XCB (\$225).

Canada's international transactions in securities, August 2003, Vol. 69, no. 8
Catalogue number 67-002-XIE (\$15/\$142).

Factors related to adolescents' self-perceived health
Catalogue number 82-003-SIE
(free).

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

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Design 1 - 2002 (F) Catalogue 11-001-XIE (2002-05-01)



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was noticeably weak during 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Map-based index, May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 9
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production, Apr. 1997 13

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

 **Statistique Canada** 

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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RELEASE DATES: NOVEMBER 2003

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
3	Factors associated with youth obesity	2003
4	Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	October 2003
4	Building permits	September 2003
6	Children who become active	2003
6	Provincial economic accounts	1999 to 2002
7	Labour Force Survey	October 2003
7	Impaired driving and other traffic offences	2002
12	Public Capital and Its Contribution to the Productivity Performance of the Canadian Business Sector	
12	New Housing Price Index	September 2003
13	Canadian international merchandise trade	September 2003
13	New motor vehicle sales	September 2003
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 2003
18	Canada's international transactions in securities	September 2003
18	Home repairs and renovations	2002
19	Consumer Price Index	October 2003
19	Adolescent self-concept and health into adulthood	2003
19	Travel between Canada and other countries	September 2003
20	Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning	2002
20	Public infrastructure in Canada	
21	Television viewing	Fall 2002
24	Wholesale trade	September 2003
24	Retail trade	September 2003
25	Net farm income	2002 (revised)
25	Leading indicators	October 2003
25	Farm cash receipts	Third quarter 2003
26	Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes	October 2003
26	International travel account	Third quarter 2003
26	Characteristics of international travellers	Second quarter 2003
27	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Third quarter 2003
27	Balance of international payments	
27	Employment Insurance	September 2003
27	Employment, earnings and hours	September 2003
28	Gross domestic product by industry	September 2003
28	National economic and financial accounts	Third quarter 2003
