



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's international transactions in securities, September 2003**
Foreign investors added to their holdings of Canadian equities in September but reduced their investment in Canadian debt instruments. Meanwhile, Canadian investors turned away from foreign bonds in September for the first time this year, following eight months of steady accumulation.

2

- **Home repairs and renovations, 2002**
Homeowners spent more than ever last year on repairing and renovating their homes, according to data from the 2002 Homeowners Repair and Renovation Survey.

5

OTHER RELEASES

Study: Wealth of immigrant families, 1999	8
Secondary school graduations, 2000/01	8
Machinery and equipment price indexes, third quarter 2003	10
Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard, September 2003	11

NEW PRODUCTS



MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

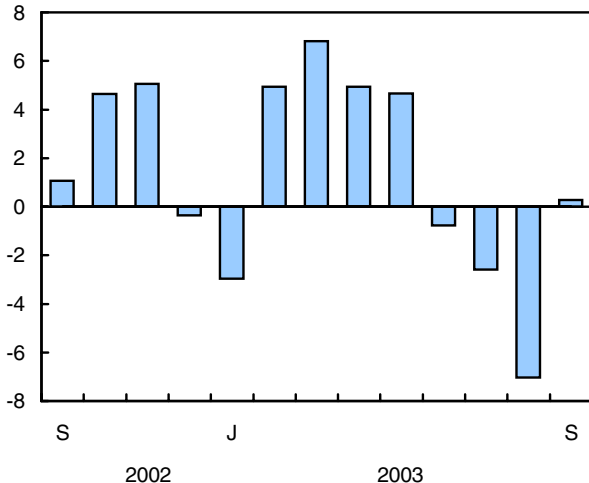
September 2003

Foreign investors added to their holdings of Canadian equities in September but reduced their investment in Canadian debt instruments.

Meanwhile, Canadian investors turned away from foreign bonds in September for the first time this year, following eight months of steady accumulation.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities¹

\$ billions



¹ Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Foreign investors continue to buy Canadian stocks

Foreign investors acquired another \$2.1 billion of Canadian stock in September to bring the total for the third quarter to \$5.3 billion. This follows purchases of \$2.6 billion worth in the second quarter. Canadian share prices have risen 17.0% over these two quarters.

American investors purchased \$8.5 billion in Canadian equities over the last two quarters, while investors from other countries reduced their holdings by \$0.6 billion.

Related market information

In September, the gap between Canadian and US short-term interest rates narrowed to its lowest level this year. After peaking at 215 basis points in June 2003, the differential, which favours investment in Canada, declined to 164 basis points. Since June, Canadian rates fell 49 basis points to 2.58% in September. Over this same period, US rates have held in a very narrow range, between 0.90% and 0.95%.

Canadian and American long-term interest rates both fell in September, 32 basis points in Canada and 38 basis points in the United States. The result was a 6-basis-point increase to 48 basis points in the differential, favouring investment in Canada.

After five consecutive monthly gains, totalling 18.4% from March to August, Canadian stock prices recorded a small 1.2% decline in September. The close of 7421.1 on the S&P/TSX composite index in September still represents a 17.0% gain from the year's low set in March. A small decline in US stock prices in September followed six consecutive monthly gains totalling 19.8%.

With gains of nearly two full cents in September and almost one full cent in August, the Canadian dollar recovered almost the entire three cents it lost in July. September's close of 74.08 US cents is only marginally below the high close of 74.21 US cents in June. The Canadian dollar gained 16.9% against the US dollar from the beginning of the year to September.

Definitions

The data series on international security transactions cover portfolio transactions in stocks and bonds (both Canadian and foreign issues) and Canadian money market instruments.

Stocks include common and preferred equities, as well as warrants.

Debt securities include bonds and money market instruments.

Bonds have an original term to maturity of more than one year.

Money market instruments have an original term to maturity of one year or less. **Government of Canada paper** includes treasury bills and US-dollar Canada bills. **Other money market instruments** include treasury bills and other paper issued by other Canadian governments or their enterprises, bankers' acceptances, bearer demand notes of banks, commercial paper and other short-term paper.

Foreign holdings of Canadian debt continues to drop

Foreign investors continued to reduce their holdings of Canadian bonds in September, but by much less than in the previous two months. The small \$0.7 billion reduction in September nevertheless brought the total decline since June to \$12.9 billion, reversing about three-quarters of the \$17.5 billion in foreign purchases in the first five months of 2003.

In September, there were \$1.4 billion more in retirements of foreign-held Canadian bonds than there were in new placements abroad. Total retirements of \$4.7 billion were dominated by federal government issues. New issues, which totalled \$3.2 billion, were floated solely by federal business enterprises and private corporations.

From June to September, foreign holdings of Canadian bonds denominated in Canadian dollars declined by a total of \$17.3 billion. However, foreign holdings of Canadian bonds denominated in other currencies, mainly US-dollars, have risen \$4.4 billion. During this four-month period, the rapid appreciation of the Canadian dollar during the first part of the year took a pause.

This reduction in Canadian dollar-denominated bonds is in sharp contrast to the first five months of this year when the dollar appreciated rapidly and foreign investors purchased \$16.5 billion of these bonds.

Foreign holdings of Canadian money market paper decline

Foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian money market instruments by \$1.2 billion in September. This represents the seventh reduction in the first nine months of 2003, bringing the total cumulative reduction so far this year to \$4.0 billion. This reduction was spread across several sectors, including \$1.8 billion in provincial government, \$1.6 billion in corporate and \$1.2 billion in federal enterprise holdings. However, the total reduction over this nine-month period does include a \$0.6 billion increase in foreign holdings of federal treasury bills.

In September, the gap between Canadian and US short-term interest rates fell to 164 basis points, its lowest level of the year. This reduced differential in favour of investing in Canada resulted from a drop of 13 basis points in Canadian short-term rates, while US rates were virtually unchanged at their recent historical lows.

Canadian investment in foreign securities falls

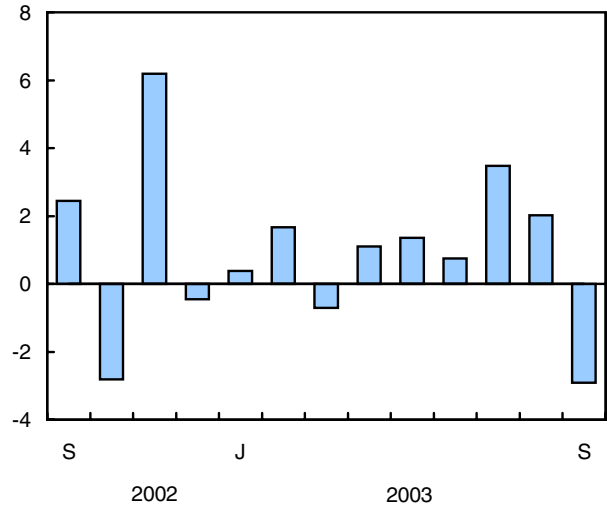
Canadian investment in foreign bonds fell \$2.7 billion in September, with US treasury bonds taking the largest hit. This decline, the first in eight months, follows an accumulation of \$8.9 billion in foreign bonds since January, which was made up of \$6.6 billion in

US treasury bonds, \$1.4 billion in other US bonds and \$0.9 billion in overseas bonds.

Canadian investors also reduced their holdings of foreign stocks by \$177 million, after acquiring \$3.9 billion worth over the previous four months.

Canadian investment in foreign securities¹

\$ billions Reverse of balance of payments signs



¹ Includes bonds and stocks.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0018 to 376-0029 and 376-0058.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1532, 1534, 1535 and 1537.

The September 2003 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002-XIE, \$15/\$142) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for October will be released on December 18.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Donald Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

□

Canada's international transactions in securities

	June 2003	July 2003	August 2003	September 2003	January to September 2002	January to September 2003
	\$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	-766	-2,597	-7,026	269	11,719	8,279
Bonds (net)	-629	-3,975	-7,670	-657	15,022	4,616
Outstanding	70	-5,462	-7,586	922	7,683	211
New issues	8,536	3,151	1,977	3,231	38,495	40,145
Retirements	-7,702	-1,939	-2,630	-4,672	-32,303	-36,760
Change in interest payable ¹	-1,533	276	568	-139	1,148	1,020
Money market paper (net)	-496	-509	-655	-1,214	-143	-3,974
Government of Canada	492	-142	-89	410	590	590
Other	-988	-366	-566	-1,624	-732	-4,564
Stocks (net)	360	1,887	1,300	2,141	-3,160	7,637
Outstanding	658	1,636	1,275	1,993	-7,955	6,786
Other transactions	-298	251	25	147	4,795	851
Canadian investment in foreign securities	-744	-3,475	-2,023	2,909	-22,022	-7,140
Bonds (net)	-625	-2,375	-339	2,732	-6,212	-6,147
Stocks (net)	-120	-1,100	-1,684	177	-15,810	-994

¹ Interest accrued less interest paid.

Note: A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada, that is, a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad.



Home repairs and renovations 2002

Homeowners spent more than ever last year on repairing and renovating their homes, according to data from the 2002 Homeowners Repair and Renovation Survey.

There are several possible reasons for this increase, including low interest rates, strong employment growth, higher disposable incomes and shortages in the rental and resale housing markets. These factors contributed to higher investment in new housing and in repairs and renovations of existing housing.

Total homeowner spending on repairs and renovations in Canada

	Current dollars	Constant 2002 dollars ¹
	\$ billions	
1993	12.6	15.0
1994	12.8	14.7
1995	11.8	13.5
1996	11.8	13.4
1997	12.7	14.0
1998	12.6	13.8
1999	13.6	14.6
2000
2001	20.4	21.2
2002	23.4	23.4

¹ To facilitate historical comparisons, data in this column have been adjusted using indices that reflect price and wage changes in the construction field.

.. Figures not available.

On average, homeowners spent \$2,910 repairing or renovating their homes in 2002, about 9% more than they did in 2001 and approximately 58% higher than the average of \$1,837 in 1998, which was a decade low. Figures from previous years used in comparisons have been adjusted using indexes that reflect price changes in the construction field.

Roughly two-thirds was devoted to work contracted out, and about one-third to materials purchased separately by the homeowner. This proportion remains unchanged from previous years.

In total, homeowners spent \$23.4 billion on repairs and renovations in 2002, an increase of nearly 11% from 2001, and about 75% higher than the decade-low total of \$13.4 billion in 1996.

One in four households that reported at least one repair or renovation expenditure spent less than \$500, accounting for 1% of total repair and renovation spending. In contrast, 22% of reporting households spent \$5,000 or more, accounting for 71% of repair and renovation spending.

The percentage of households reporting repairs and renovations was unchanged from 2001. About 76% of the nation's 8.1 million homeowner households indicated they had made at least one repair and renovation expenditure. The percentage of households

Note to readers

The 2002 Homeowner Repair and Renovation Survey collected information in March 2003 from a sample of more than 20,000 homeowners about expenditures made in 2002 on repairs and renovations to their homes.

To facilitate historical comparisons, data from previous years have been adjusted to reflect price and wage changes in the construction field. Only summary level expenditures from previous years have been adjusted.

In general, spending on repairs, maintenance and replacement of equipment is considered to be part of the cost of shelter, while spending on additions, renovations and new installations of equipment is an investment.

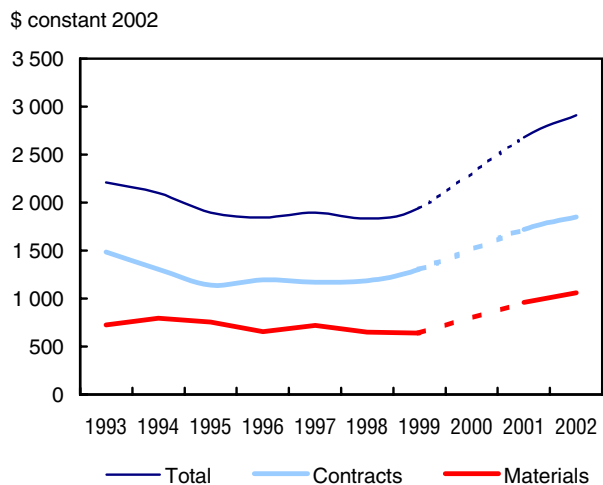
Replacement of equipment refers to the installation of equipment that replaces an existing unit. It includes upgrading to a superior quality of equipment and conversion from one type of unit to another (such as replacing an electric hot water heater with a gas-fueled unit). New installations refer to equipment that did not previously exist on the property or were installed in addition to other equipment, such as air conditioning equipment.

The averages and medians were based on homeowners that reported an expense, as well as those that did not.

reporting at least one such expenditure ranged from a high of 84% in Prince Edward Island, to a low of 67% in Alberta.

Painting remained the most common type of repair or renovation work reported, with 45% of owners undertaking some type of interior or exterior paint job. Also commonly reported were repairs to plumbing fixtures, to patios, fences or driveways, and to heating or air conditioning systems.

Average homeowner spending on repairs and renovations in Canada



Note: There was no survey in 2000.

Highest average spending in Ontario

Average spending on repairs and renovations ranged from a low of \$2,130 in Manitoba to a high of \$3,480 in Ontario.

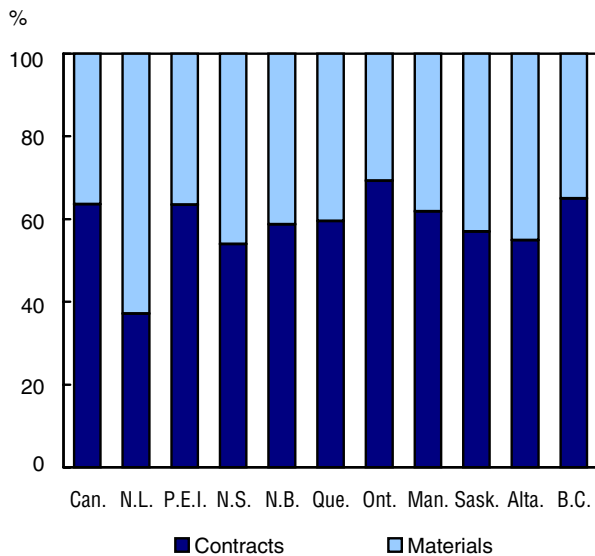
As in previous years, homeowners in Newfoundland and Labrador were more likely to take on their own repairs compared with homeowners in other provinces. They spent over half of their repair and renovation budget on materials.

In contrast, Ontario homeowners were more likely to hire others to carry out their repairs and renovations. They spent 69% of their repair and renovation budget on contract work.

Overall, rural homeowners spent \$2,650 on repairs and renovations, while their urban counterparts spent \$2,980.

Rural homeowners allotted 46% of their total spending on repairs and renovations to materials purchased separately, compared with 34% for urban homeowners.

Contracts and materials as a percentage of average expenses, 2002



Less than two-thirds of lower-income households reported expenses

Households with a before-tax annual income of less than \$20,000 in 2002 (considered lower-income households for the purposes of this report) spent on average \$1,570 on repairs and renovations. Their median expenditure was \$200.

About 64% of these households reported some expenses. These households represented 8% of all homeowner households in Canada and 5% of total spending.

In contrast, households with a before-tax annual income of \$80,000 and over in 2002 spent an average of \$4,530 (the median was \$1,800). About 86% of these households reported having expenses for repairs and renovations.

These households represented 21% of the nation's homeowner households, yet they accounted for 33% of total spending.

Households with lower incomes spent their repair and renovation budgets differently than those with higher incomes. Lower-income households allocated 57% to repairs, maintenance and replacement of equipment and 43% on additions, renovations and new installations of equipment.

These proportions were almost reversed for households with higher incomes, which spent 46% on repairs, maintenance and replacement of equipment, and 54% on additions, renovations and new installations of equipment. These proportions were similar in 2001.

Couples with children spent the most

Couples with children spent the most of all single-family households on repairs and renovations: \$3,550 on average. Almost 60% of this amount was spent on additions, renovations and new installations. Their median expenditure was \$1,050.

In contrast, individuals living alone, 42% of whom are seniors, spent considerably less on repairs and renovations (\$1,780). Similarly, lone-parent households spent about \$2,710. For these two groups, over half of their repair and renovation budget went to repairs, maintenance and replacement of equipment. The median expenditures were \$280 and \$650 respectively.

Higher spending to repair and upgrade older dwellings

The older the dwelling, the greater the amount homeowners spent to repair, maintain and replace equipment.

In 2002, owners of homes built before 1946 spent on average \$4,200 on repairs and renovations. Of this total, almost half (47%) went to repairs, maintenance and replacement of equipment, while the remainder went to additions, renovations and new installations of equipment.

Owners of homes built after 1990 spent on average \$2,500. They allocated one-third of their

budget to repairs, maintenance and replacement of equipment, and two-thirds to additions, renovations and new installations.

Summary data from the 2002 Homeowner Repair and Renovation Survey are available free of charge on the *Canadian statistics* module of our website. The tables are *Homeowner expenditures on repairs and renovations, Canada and provinces* and *Homeowner expenditures on repairs and renovations by period of construction*. The electronic publication, *Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure, 2002*

(62-201-XIB, \$25), is now available. See *How to order products*.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3886.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division.

**Homeowner repairs and renovations by income and household type
2002**

Selected characteristics	All households	Income		Type of household		
		less than \$20,000	\$80,000 and over	one person	couple with children	lone parent
% of households	100	8	21	17	37	4
% of total spending on repairs and renovations	100	5	33	10	46	4
% of households reporting expenses on:						
Repairs and renovations	76	64	86	66	81	78
Repairs, maintenance and replacement of equipment	70	60	81	61	75	75
Additions, renovations and new installations of equipment	36	22	48	25	43	34
Average spending on repairs and renovations (\$)	2,910	1,570	4,530	1,780	3,550	2,710
Median spending on repairs and renovations (\$)	750	200	1,800	280	1,050	650
% of average spent on:						
Repairs, maintenance and replacement of equipment	49	57	46	63	44	52
Additions, renovations and new installations of equipment	51	43	54	37	56	48



OTHER RELEASES

Study: Wealth of immigrant families

1999

In 1999, immigrant families who arrived in Canada before 1976 had greater wealth holdings than their Canadian-born counterparts. However, the opposite pattern was observed among immigrant families who arrived after the mid-1980s.

For instance, the median wealth of immigrant families who arrived in Canada before 1976 was \$87,000 higher than that of Canadian-born families of similar ages.

In contrast, the median wealth of immigrant families who arrived between 1986 and 1999 was \$46,000 lower than that of comparable Canadian-born families.

Similar patterns were found among family units consisting of unattached individuals and lone-parent families.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2620.

The research paper *The wealth position of immigrant families in Canada* (11F0019MIE2003197, free) is now available online. From the home page, choose *Studies*; under *Browse periodicals and series*, choose *Free and for sale*; then, under *Series*, choose *Analytical Studies Branch*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact René Morissette (613-951-3608), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

Secondary school graduations

2000/01

Canada's high schools pumped out an increasing number of graduates during the 1990s and a substantially higher proportion of the country's young people took home a diploma.

Just over 321,500 young people aged 15 to 20 graduated from secondary schools in the academic year 2000/01, up 18.0% from 272,500 a decade earlier.

The strong increase in the proportion of youth graduating from secondary schools is a key development. In 2000/01, just under 77% of youth graduated with a high school diploma, up from 70% a decade earlier (This rate was determined by adding the proportion of graduates in each age for each academic

year.). This is mirrored in the increased enrolments at the postsecondary level.

Notably, the graduation rate was nearly 10 percentage points greater for young women than for young men in 2000/01: nearly 82% for women and slightly over 72% for men. This gap has remained quite stable since 1996/97. This is also reflected in stronger female enrolments at the postsecondary level.

Gains in the national graduation rate came mostly during the first half of the 1990s. During the second half, the annual number of graduates from secondary schools increased about 4.5%, but the graduation rate remained fairly flat.

The highest graduation rates in 2000/01 were in Prince Edward Island, Quebec and New Brunswick. The lowest were in Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Alberta.

Still, from 1996/97 to 2000/01, the strongest growth in graduation rates occurred in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and in British Columbia. For instance, the graduation rate in the Northwest Territories almost doubled, from 25% to 46%. In the Yukon, it went from 37% to 60%.

During the same five-year period, the graduation rate declined in Newfoundland and Labrador from over 80% to 75%. This decrease, the largest in Canada, may in large part be due to the reintroduction of provincial examinations. From 1995/96 to 1999/2000, high school graduation was based on school results in that jurisdiction and there were no provincial examinations.

A total of 6,049 students graduated from high schools in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2000/01, down 13.6% from 1996/97. Three other provinces recorded declines in the number of graduates during this period: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec.

Provincially, the strongest increase occurred in British Columbia, where 41,842 students graduated from high school in 2000/01, up 19.7% from five years earlier.

Note: Age-specific rates are calculated using population as of July 1 of the school year and the number of graduates by age as of generally the same date. Late graduates are included in the calculations. Unless otherwise specified, graduation rates are based on "youth" only. Graduates from upgrading programs for out-of-school adults, leading to "equivalency" certification or to regular high school graduation certification are not included. It should be noted that graduation rates may be calculated various ways. For

instance, the number of graduates may be divided by the number of students eligible to graduate in a given year, this method generally yields higher rates. Alternative methods will produce different results.

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 Patric Blouin (613-951-0935; patric.blouin@statcan.ca) or Raynald Lortie (613-951-1525; raynald.lortie@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Secondary school graduates¹

	1996/97	1999/2000	2000/01	1996/97 to 2000/01	1999/2000 to 2000-01
				% change	
Canada	307,846	319,670	321,718	4.5	0.6
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	6,999	6,736	6,049	-13.6	-10.2
Prince Edward Island	1,624	1,730	1,733	6.7	0.2
Nova Scotia	10,180	9,808	10,064	-1.1	2.6
New Brunswick	8,960	8,912	8,552	-4.6	-4.0
Quebec ⁴	85,428 ^r	79,769	78,286	-8.4	-1.9
Ontario ⁵	109,734	117,235 ⁶	119,738 ⁶	9.1	2.1
Manitoba	11,994	12,320	12,518	4.4	1.6
Saskatchewan	11,840	12,328	12,236	3.3	-0.7
Alberta	25,689	29,220	30,005	16.8	2.7
British Columbia	34,943	40,940	41,842	19.7	2.2
Yukon	179	258	283	58.1	9.7
Northwest Territories	276	254	284	2.9	11.8
Nunavut	...	160	128	...	-20.0

^r Revised figures.

... Figure not appropriate or not applicable.

¹ Secondary schools include public, private and federal schools and schools for the visually and hearing impaired. Equivalencies and GED's "General Education Diplomas" are excluded.

² The total Canadian number of graduations includes estimates for Ontario.

³ The drop in graduates in Newfoundland and Labrador for 2000/01 may be due to a reintroduction of provincial examinations. From 1995/96 to 1999/2000, high school graduation was based on school results only; there were no provincial examinations.

⁴ Secondary graduations for Quebec include graduates from adult and trade/vocational programs.

⁵ Data for Ontario exclude night school and correspondence courses for Ontario adults.

⁶ Estimated data applying 1998/99 graduation rates to the population of 1999/2000 and 2000/01 to obtain the number of graduates.

Secondary school¹ graduation rates

	1996/97	1999/2000	2000/01	1996/97 to 2000/01	1999/2000 to 2000-01
	% change				
Canada	76.3	77.1	76.9	0.8	-0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	80.2	81.6	75.2	-6.2	-7.8
Prince Edward Island	85.6	83.8	83.5	-2.5	-0.4
Nova Scotia	80.7	76.6	77.9	-3.5	1.7
New Brunswick	86.0	86.0	82.6	-4.0	-4.0
Quebec ⁴	84.5 ^r	83.4	82.9	-1.9	-0.6
Ontario ⁵	74.9	76.8 ⁶	76.8 ⁶	2.5	0.0
Manitoba	78.1	77.1	77.6	-0.6	0.6
Saskatchewan	79.2	78.8	78.7	-0.6	-0.1
Alberta	64.7	65.8	65.7	1.5	-0.2
British Columbia	70.5	75.4	76.1	7.9	0.9
Yukon	37.3	56.5	59.8	60.3	5.8
Northwest Territories	24.6	41.0	45.7	85.8	11.5
Nunavut	...	31.6	25.4	...	-19.6

^r Revised figures.

... Figure not appropriate or not applicable.

¹ Secondary schools include public, private and federal schools and schools for the visually and hearing impaired. Equivalencies and GED's "General Education Diplomas" are excluded.

² Graduation rates are based on estimated graduation counts for Ontario.

³ The drop in graduates in Newfoundland and Labrador for 2000/01 may be due to a reintroduction of provincial examinations. From 1995/96 to 1999/2000, high school graduation was based on school results only; there were no provincial examinations.

⁴ Secondary graduations for Quebec include graduates from adult and trade/vocational programs.

⁵ Data for Ontario exclude night school and correspondence courses for Ontario adults.

⁶ Estimated data applying 1998/99 graduation rates to the population of 1999/2000 and 2000/01 to obtain the number of graduates. Therefore the graduation rates remains stable for these last 2 years.



Machinery and equipment price indexes

Third quarter 2003

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (1986=100) was 133.5 in the third quarter, down 0.1% from the second. The import component decreased 0.4% while the domestic component remained the same. Compared with the third quarter of 2002, the index fell 4.8%, with decreases in the domestic (-0.8%) and import (-9.8%) components.

On a quarterly basis, the decrease was caused mainly by agriculture (-1.2%) and transport (-0.1%), offset by price increases for manufacturing (+0.1%) and community, business and personal services (+0.2%). Manufacturing was up as a result of the increase in miscellaneous manufacturing (+1.6%), dampened however by decreases in paper and allied products (-0.2%), primary metals (-0.1%) and chemicals (-0.1%).

On a year-over-year basis, all industries decrease, with manufacturing (-4.6%), transportation (-4.3%) and agriculture (-6.7%) contributing the most.

In the third quarter, some commodities contributed substantially to the decrease. The decline of trucks (-1.0%), passenger automobile (-0.7%) and other

agricultural machinery (-0.8%) were eased by specialized industrial equipment (+0.8%), aircraft (+1.4%) and office furniture (+2.6%).

On a quarterly basis, the Canadian dollar continued to recover against the American dollar, but at a weaker pace than in the last two quarters. The Canadian dollar was worth an average of 72.36 US cents in the third quarter, up 0.3% from the second quarter. Annually, the pace of recovery was much stronger, with a 12.9% increase over the third quarter of 2002.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0013, 327-0014 and 327-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2312.

The first quarter issue of *Capital expenditure price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$26/\$85) will be available in February 2004. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Rebecca McDougall (613-951-3357, fax 613-951-1539, infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. □

Machinery and equipment price indexes
(1986=100)

	Relative importance	Third quarter 2003 ^P	Second quarter to third quarter 2003	Third quarter 2002 to third quarter 2003
% change				
Machinery and equipment price index	100.0	133.5	-0.1	-4.8
Agriculture	11.0	159.2	-1.2	-6.7
Forestry	1.5	139.3	-0.2	-6.1
Fishing	0.6	131.1	-0.1	-1.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	6.0	137.2	0.0	-4.3
Manufacturing	29.9	141.7	0.1	-4.6
Construction	3.5	141.6	-0.2	-5.3
Transportation, communication, storage and utilities	25.9	125.5	-0.1	-4.3
Trade	4.0	119.3	0.1	-4.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	1.8	107.7	0.2	-3.5
Community, business and personal services	11.1	108.4	0.2	-4.6
Public administration	4.7	129.0	0.3	-4.9

^P Preliminary figures.

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard

September 2003

Data on particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard for are now available for September

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2141.

The September 2003 issue of *Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard*, Vol. 39, no. 9 (36-003-XIB, \$6/\$51) 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

NEW PRODUCTS

**Analytical Studies Branch research paper series:
The wealth position of immigrant families in
Canada**, no. 197
Catalogue number 11F0019MIE2003197
(free).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, September 2003,
Vol. 57, no. 9
Catalogue number 31-001-XIE (\$17/\$158).

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard,
September 2003, Vol. 39, no. 9
Catalogue number 36-003-XIB (\$6/\$51).

Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure, 2002
Catalogue number 62-201-XIB (\$25).

Canadian international merchandise trade,
September 2003, Vol. 57, no. 9
Catalogue number 65-001-XIB (\$15/\$151).

Imports by country, January–September 2003,
Vol. 60, no. 3
Catalogue number 65-006-XMB (\$67/\$221).

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