Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 0827-0465

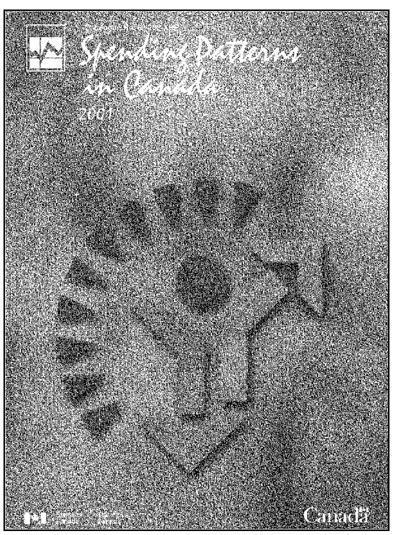
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 28, 2003
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Spending patterns in Canada

2001

Spending patterns in Canada presents analysis and key tables from the annual Survey of Household Spending (SHS). The survey gathers information about household spending in Canada on a wide variety of goods and services, from food and shelter to education and health care. The SHS also collects data about dwelling characteristics, household appliances, home entertainment and communications equipment, and vehicles.

The publication includes analytical articles covering topics such as recent trends in household spending, the effect of income level on spending patterns, regional variations in spending, and possession of household equipment for different types of households. Also included are data tables presenting summary-level spending information by province/territory, metropolitan area, income quintile, housing tenure, and type of household.

Spending Patterns in Canada, 2001 (62-202-XIE, $34; 62-202-XPE, $45) is now available. See *How to order products*. Data from the 2001 Survey of Household Spending were originally released in *The Daily* on December 11, 2002.

For more information about the current survey results and related products and services, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; *income@statcan.ca*), Income Statistics Division.

OTHER RELEASES

NEW PRODUCTS

RELEASE DATES: December 2003

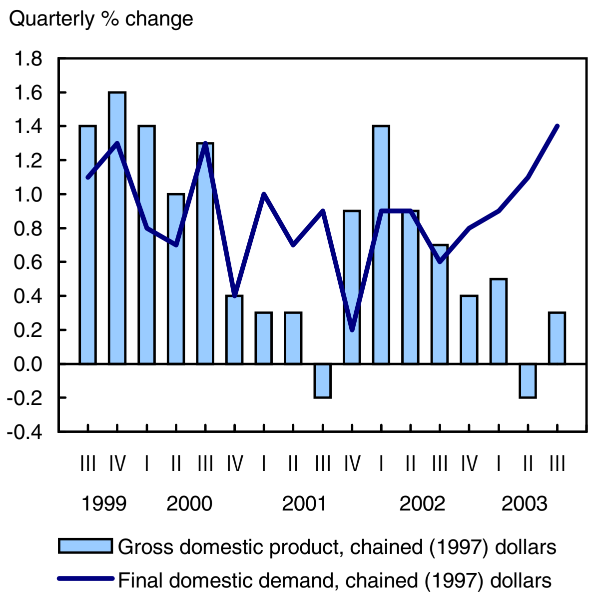
MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian economic accounts

Third quarter 2003

Real gross domestic product (GDP) edged up 0.3% in the third quarter after a slight dip in the second. Consumer spending and business fixed capital investment were the main sources of strength, boosting final domestic demand to a robust 1.4% gain. Exports and business non-farm inventories were the main sources of weakness. On an annualized basis, real GDP grew 1.1% in Canada in the third quarter, compared with a gain of 8.2% in the United States.

GDP growth edged up



Real gross domestic product, chained (1997) dollars[1]

	Change	Annualized change	Year-over-year change
		%	
First quarter 2002	1.4	5.8	2.5
Second quarter 2002	0.9	3.8	3.2
Third quarter 2002	0.7	2.7	4.0
Fourth quarter 2002	0.4	1.6	3.5
First quarter 2003	0.5	2.0	2.5
Second quarter 2003	-0.2	-0.7	1.4
Third quarter 2003	0.3	1.1	1.0

1 *The change is the growth rate from one period to the next. The annualized change is the growth rate compounded annually. The year-over-year change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in a previous year.*

> ***Note to readers***
>
> The Daily *now publishes a single summary analysis under the title "Canadian economic accounts." The more detailed analyses, charts and tables formerly released in* The Daily *are available in a new electronic publication,* Canadian economic accounts quarterly review *(13-010-XIE, free), now available in HTML and PDF formats. This publication is released simultaneously with releases in* The Daily.
>
> *An analysis of a number of adjustments to this quarter's data is available in the Note to readers of* Gross domestic product by income and by expenditure.

The third quarter ended with sharply higher 1.1% growth in September, as the economy recovered from the power outage in Ontario that sent GDP plummeting in August, temporarily wiping out July's solid gains. Much of the strength in September came from a 2.5% surge in manufacturing output and a return to normal activity levels in the public administration sector following the electrical blackout in August.

Continued slump in exports and manufacturing

Exports of goods and services fell 0.2% in the third quarter. This was the fourth straight decrease and the longest string of negative quarters in more than 40 years, in part the result of the stronger Canadian dollar this year. Machinery and equipment exports were down 2.7%, with notable drops for aircraft and automotive products.

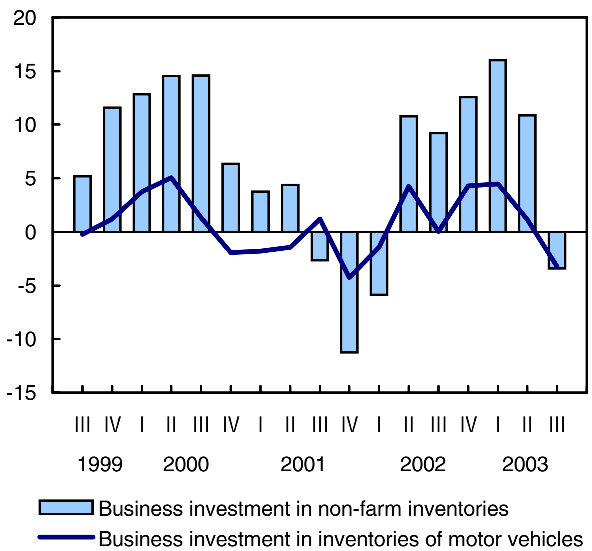
Manufacturing also declined for a fourth consecutive quarter, resulting in the largest cumulative contraction of output since the high-tech meltdown in 2001. The weakness was widespread, led by producers of chemicals, machinery, pulp and paper products, electric lighting equipment, clothing and textiles. Despite the manufacturing slump, industrial production advanced 0.2%, largely on the strength of diamond mining.

Draw-down of lumber and motor vehicle inventories

The economy-wide stock-to-sales ratio fell for the first time in four quarters, as business non-farm inventories were cut by $3.4 billion in the third quarter. This mainly reflected manufacturer's unloading of lumber inventories to supply housing demand and the clearance of motor vehicles at the wholesale and retail trade levels. Imports of automotive products were down a sharp 7.1%, as robust domestic sales were met out of inventory.

Motor vehicles inventory levels drawn down

billions of chained (1997) dollars



Farm inventories up, and income down sharply

Farm inventories jumped $4.2 billion in the third quarter. Grain inventories continued to be restored, after two years of reduction, and livestock inventories ballooned. Farm income fell markedly as a result of a sharp drop in livestock revenue related to the mad cow scare and the subsequent closure of US and other markets to Canadian cattle and beef products.

Power outage slows government

Government spending on goods and services advanced 0.3% in the third quarter, after gaining 1.7% in the second. The suspension of all but essential government services in Ontario as a result of the electrical blackout in that province in August reduced both federal and, less severely, provincial administration activity for the third quarter.

Travel and tourism rebounds from dismal first half

Travel and tourism rebounded after a dismal first half of the year, unsettled by the war in Iraq and SARS among other factors. Consumer outlays on restaurant and accommodation services rebounded 1.6%, but remained below their fourth quarter 2002 level. Canadian travel expenditure abroad more than recovered the ground lost in the previous three quarters. Foreign travel spending in Canada partly recovered from its setback. The air transportation, accommodation, food services and travel agents industries all raised their output significantly.

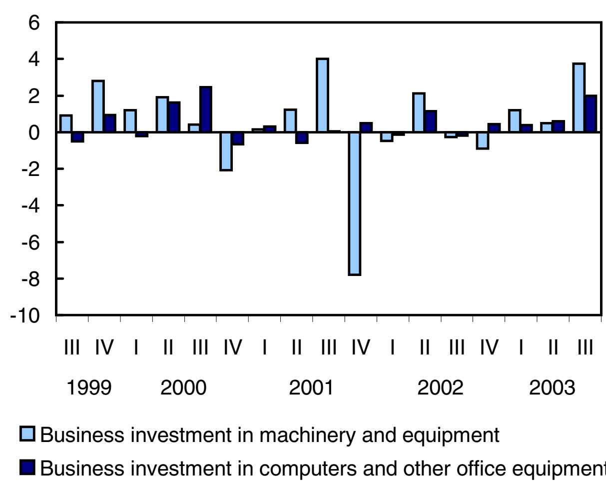
Business outlays for plant and equipment pick up

Business investment in plant and equipment was up 3.1% in the third quarter, the third straight quarterly gain and the fastest pace in 15 quarters. Boosted by spending on trucks and on computers and other office equipment, business outlays on machinery and equipment accelerated to 4.4% from 0.6% in the second quarter. Imports of machinery and equipment were up 2.0%.

Investment in non-residential structures advanced 1.1%, as outlays for buildings rose and oil and gas-drilling spurred engineering outlays. Government investment fell 0.7%.

Another good quarter for machinery and equipment investment

Quarter-to-quarter change, billions of chained (1997) dollars



Consumers spend more, save less

Consumer spending was up 1.2% in the third quarter, its fastest pace in six quarters, with outlays on durable goods up 4.0%. Consumer spending outpaced personal disposable income (+0.8%) and the saving rate fell to 1.3%, its lowest level in more than 40 years.

Driven by sales incentives, purchases of new and used motor vehicles accounted for one-third of the increase in consumer spending. The housing boom and low financing costs continued to boost purchases of furniture, appliances and electronic goods. Retail activity was up a robust 0.9%, largely on the strength of vehicle, furniture and appliance sales.

Spending on financial and legal services advanced 1.4%. Increased mortgage and consumer borrowing coupled with sharply higher stock market activity bolstered the financial sector, up 1.7%.

Housing boom continues unabated

Investment in residential construction jumped 4.3% in the third quarter, the fastest pace in six quarters, as low interest rates, employment and income growth, and shortages in rental markets continued to bolster the hot housing market.

Real estate transfer costs (which include real estate commissions) surged 12%, spurred by strong resale activity. Real estate agents and brokers benefited, registering double-digit gains in output. New housing construction was up 3.6%, as housing starts reached 231,000 (on an annualized basis), a level not seen since the height of the late 1980s housing boom.

Corporate profits rebound and labour income picks up

Profits rebounded 4.9% in the third quarter, but remained below their first quarter peak. Manufacturers, especially of automobiles, benefited from stronger sales. Retail profits were boosted by robust consumer spending, notably on durable goods. Higher production and higher commodity prices boosted mining profits.

Labour income accelerated to 0.7% in the third quarter from 0.2% in the second, still a smaller advance than any quarter in 2002. Employment rose 17,000, matching the gains in the second quarter.

Economy-wide prices up, despite lower import prices

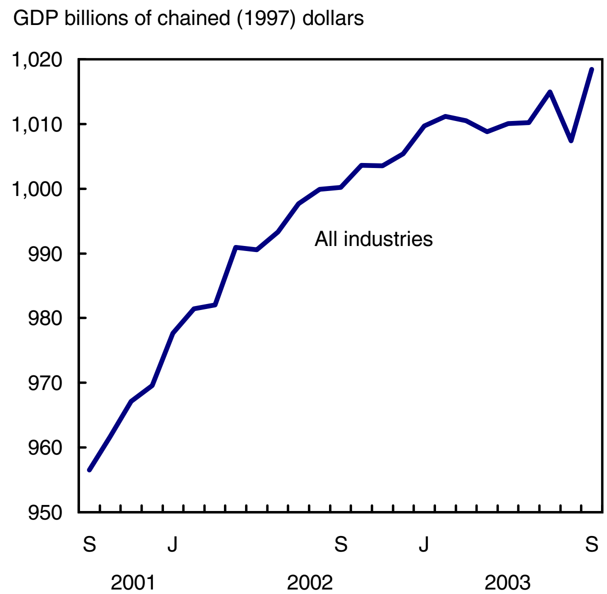
Economy-wide prices, as measured by the chain price index for GDP, rebounded 0.8% in the third quarter after falling in the second. Import prices fell 1.4%, the third consecutive quarterly decline, while export prices increased 0.3%. The Canadian dollar appreciated 1.3% against the US dollar in the third quarter, after appreciating 8.0% in the second.

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices, chained (1997) dollars

	Apr. 2003[r]	May 2003[r]	Jun. 2003[r]	Jul. 2003[r]	Aug. 2003[r]	Sept. 2003[p]
	seasonally adjusted					
	month-to month % change					
All industries	**-0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**-0.7**	**1.1**
Goods-producing industries	-0.5	-0.1	-0.8	0.7	-0.5	1.6
Service-producing industries	-0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	-0.8	0.9
Industrial production	-0.7	-0.2	-0.9	0.8	-0.8	1.9
Construction	0.2	0.5	-0.2	0.8	0.5	0.5

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

Economy more than recovers from August blackout



Detailed analysis and tables

More detailed analysis on today's releases from the national accounts, including additional charts and tables, can be found in the third quarter 2003 issue of *Canadian economic accounts quarterly review*, Vol. 2, no. 3 (13-010-XIE, free), now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

Products, services and contact information

National economic and financial accounts

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0001, 378-0002, 380-0001 to 380-0015, 380-0031, 380-0033 to 380-0035 and 382-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1804, 1901 and 2602.

The third quarter 2003 issue of *National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates* (13-001-XIB, $36/$117; 13-001-XPB, $48/$156) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

Detailed printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly *Income and expenditure accounts* (13-001-PPB, $54/$193), *Financial flow accounts* (13-014-PPB, $54/$193) and *Estimates of labour income* (13F0016XPB, $22/$70), including supplementary analytical tables and charts are now available.

At 8:30 a.m. on release day, the complete quarterly income and expenditure accounts, financial flow accounts, and monthly estimates of labour income data sets can be obtained on computer diskette. The diskettes (13-001-DDB, $134/$535; 13-014-DDB, $321/$1284; and 13F0016DDB, $134/$535) can also be purchased at a lower cost seven business days after the official release date (13-001-XDB, $27/$107; 13-014-XDB, $65/$257; and 13F0016XDB, $27/$107). To purchase any of these products, contact Client Services (613-951-3810; *iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca*), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Gross domestic product by industry

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

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

The September 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*.

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.

□

Canadian economic accounts key indicators[1]

	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	2001	2002
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions at current prices							
National economic and financial accounts								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	592,284	600,048	610,040	614,984	616,216	620,392	569,920	597,316
	0.9	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.7	4.6	4.8
Corporation profits before taxes	132,648	138,656	140,708	152,996	137,460	144,228	127,530	133,004
	10.5	4.5	1.5	8.7	-10.2	4.9	-6.0	4.3
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	49,976	49,756	49,028	50,528	51,128	51,576	53,010	49,425
	2.1	-0.4	-1.5	3.1	1.2	0.9	-2.3	-6.8
Net income of unincorporated business	74,812	75,160	75,668	77,008	77,552	78,656	70,297	74,675
	2.4	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.7	1.4	5.8	6.2
Taxes less subsidies	137,412	138,980	141,384	140,488	139,208	145,912	129,177	138,197
	1.8	1.1	1.7	-0.6	-0.9	4.8	1.1	7.0
Personal disposable income	697,328	700,724	707,092	714,072	716,984	722,500	667,376	698,479
	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.8	4.4	4.7
Personal saving rate[2]	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.3	4.5	4.2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	600,164	602,163	608,753	614,611	620,377	628,090	581,590	601,198
	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	2.6	3.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	197,403	199,451	200,614	201,834	205,221	205,882	192,426	198,269
	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.3	3.7	3.0
Gross fixed capital formation	213,417	215,087	215,153	217,770	219,483	226,006	211,356	214,083
	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.8	3.0	4.3	1.3
Investment in inventories	9,932	7,920	11,566	18,828	14,652	859	-2,044	5,824
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	441,610	450,707	440,573	434,422	430,382	429,362	443,853	443,486
	0.1	2.1	-2.2	-1.4	-0.9	-0.2	-3.1	-0.1
Imports of goods and services	389,046	394,603	393,171	396,824	403,384	401,265	384,782	387,274
	4.5	1.4	-0.4	0.9	1.7	-0.5	-5.0	0.6
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,072,315	1,079,490	1,083,875	1,089,360	1,087,327	1,090,382	1,040,388	1,074,516
	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	-0.2	0.3	1.9	3.3
Gross domestic product by industry								
Goods producing industries	312,889	315,946	316,054	317,847	314,867	315,789	307,566	313,380
	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.6	-0.9	0.3	-1.2	1.9
Services producing industries	679,857	684,409	689,375	693,900	696,328	699,358	654,301	681,647
	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	3.5	4.2
Industrial production	239,267	241,525	241,015	241,469	237,807	238,334	233,768	239,278
	1.7	0.9	-0.2	0.2	-1.5	0.2	-2.3	2.4
Non-durable manufacturing	72,436	73,172	73,303	73,058	72,403	71,964	70,345	72,531
	1.7	1.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.9	-0.6	0.3	3.1
Durable manufacturing	104,241	105,881	104,914	104,866	102,567	102,127	101,407	104,182
	2.5	1.6	-0.9	0.0	-2.2	-0.4	-6.1	2.7
Information and communication technologies sector (ICT), total	55,363	55,561	55,991	56,610	56,765	56,579	54,377	55,361
	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.3	-0.3	-1.1	1.8
Manufacturing	176,773	179,152	178,309	178,019	175,059	174,179	171,845	176,808
	2.2	1.3	-0.5	-0.2	-1.7	-0.5	-3.6	2.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21,267	21,624	21,900	22,836	23,192	22,863	22,190	21,412
	2.0	1.7	1.3	4.3	1.6	-1.4	-4.7	-3.5
Construction	52,168	52,622	53,053	53,612	54,146	54,875	51,669	52,555
	-0.4	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.3	6.4	1.7
Wholesale trade	59,691	60,018	60,937	62,753	62,701	62,482	55,185	59,635
	3.1	0.5	1.5	3.0	-0.1	-0.3	2.8	8.1
Retail trade	54,707	54,852	55,290	55,958	56,169	56,684	52,029	54,905
	-0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.9	3.7	5.5

1 *The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The second line is the quarter to quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.*
2 *Actual rate.*
... *Figures not applicable.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Wage Rate Survey
2003

Data from the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Wage Rate Survey are now available.

This survey was conducted on behalf of Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC), New Brunswick and HRDC, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick Department of Training and Employment Development, and Prince Edward Island Employment Development Agency. The main objective of this survey was to produce up-to-date statistical information on wages for selected occupations classified according to the 2001 National Occupational Classification in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Data on wages are available for each occupation by full time and part time status at the provincial level for both provinces and for two economic regions in New Brunswick.

Hourly wage rates were collected in June 2003 for specific occupations in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The survey included establishments with six or more employees in all industries. Establishments were asked to provide data on starting wages, wages after one year, maximum wages, and the most frequently paid wage for each occupation for full time and part time workers.

The survey found that hourly wage rates varied by occupation between the two provinces. Generally speaking, workers employed by companies in New Brunswick tended to receive higher pay in most occupations compared with wages paid in Prince Edward Island.

The three mostly highly paid occupations for which data are available in New Brunswick were pharmacists ($35.29 an hour as the most frequently paid wage rate), banking credit and other investment managers ($27.48) and human resources managers ($26.43). In Prince Edward Island, they were social workers ($26.27), human resources managers ($25.69) and registered nurses ($25.09).

In both provinces the lowest paying occupations were food and beverage servers, food counter attendants, kitchen helpers and related occupations, cashiers, and service station attendants. However, wages for these occupations range from $0.43 to $1.07 above the minimum wage rate in force for these provinces ($6.25 an hour in Prince Edward Island and $6.00 an hour in New Brunswick).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2920.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Joanne Linekar (613-951-2083, *joanne.linekar@statcan.ca*), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

Electric power capability and load
2001

Total net generating capability of electric power in Canada fell 0.33% in 2001/02 to 104 371 megawatts. Lower generating capacity of hydro and nuclear stations is the main reason for this decrease.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2181.

The 2001 issue of *Electric power capability and load* (57-204-XIB, $25) 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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Electric power generation, transmission and distribution
2001

Electric power producers earned operating revenues of $53.1 billion in 2001, up 15.5% from 2000. The industry registered a net income of $3.1 billion in 2001, down 22.1% from 2000, as operating expenses grew 25.3% to $43.3 billion reflecting higher cost of purchased electricity. Net electricity generation in Canada decreased 2.9% to 569 terawatt hours.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2001, 2182, 2194, 2195 and 2196.

The 2001 issue of *Electric power generation, transmission and distribution* (57-202-XIB, $26) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-886-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560, *andré.lefebvre@statcan.ca*). Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel primary forms — weekly data

Week ending November 22, 2003 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 22 totalled 298 124 metric tonnes, up 12.4% from 265 260 tonnes a week earlier and 3.0% from 289 573 tonnes in the same week of 2002.

The year-to-date total as of November 22 was 14 039 913 tonnes, down 1.8% from 14 303 365 tonnes in the same period of 2002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

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

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, November 28, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE ($3/$100).

Infomat — a weekly review, November 28, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE ($4/$145).

National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates, Third quarter 2003, Vol. 51, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-001-PPB ($54/$193).

National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates - Day of release, Third quarter 2003, Vol. 51, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-001-DDB ($134/$535).

National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates, Third quarter 2003, Vol. 51, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-001-XDB ($27/$107).

Canadian economic accounts quarterly review, Third quarter 2003, Vol. 2, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-010-XIE
(free).

Financial flow accounts, quarterly estimates, Third quarter 2003
Catalogue number 13-014-PPB ($54/$193).

Financial flow accounts, quarterly estimates - Day of release, Third quarter 2003
Catalogue number 13-014-DDB ($321/$1,284).

Financial flow accounts, quarterly estimates, Third quarter 2003
Catalogue number 13-014-XDB
(various prices).

Estimates of labour income, monthly estimates - Day of release, September 2003
Catalogue number 13F0016DDB ($134/$535).

Estimates of labour income, monthly estimates, September 2003
Catalogue number 13F0016XDB ($27/$107).

Estimates of labour income, monthly estimates, September 2003
Catalogue number 13F0016XPB ($22/$70).

The dairy review, Third quarter 2003, Vol. 64, no. 3
Catalogue number 23-001-XIB ($29/$96).

Spending patterns in Canada, 2001
Catalogue number 62-202-XIE ($34).

Spending patterns in Canada, 2001
Catalogue number 62-202-XPE ($45).

Canada's international transactions in securities, September 2003, Vol. 69, no. 9
Catalogue number 67-002-XIE ($15/$142).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or –XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or –XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

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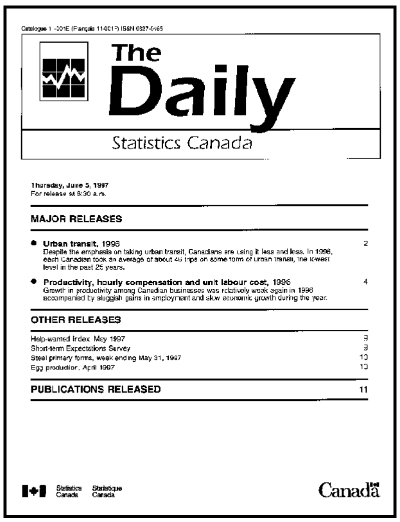
Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** — 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** — 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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RELEASE DATES: DECEMBER 2003

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	**Children who witness violence**	
2	**Socio-economic profile of Canada's farm population**	2001
3	**Human Activity and the Environment**	2003
4	**Building permits**	October 2003
5	**Field crop reporting series: November estimates of production of principal field crops**	2003
5	**Labour Force Survey**	November 2003
8	**Adult correctional services**	2001/02
8	**Hollowing-out, trimming-down or scaling-up?**	1999–2002
9	**Growth in standards of living: A Canada–Australia comparison**	
10	**Deposit-accepting intermediaries: Activities and economic performance**	2002
10	**Industrial capacity utilization rates**	Third quarter 2003
10	**New Housing Price Index**	October 2003
11	**New motor vehicle sales**	October 2003
11	**Electronic commerce: Household shopping on the Internet**	2002
12	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	October 2003
12	**Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost**	Third quarter 2003
15	**Leading Indicators**	November 2003
15	**Film and video distribution**	2001/02
16	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	October 2003
16	**International investment position**	Third quarter 2003
17	**National balance sheet accounts**	Third quarter 2003
17	**Household spending**	2002
17	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	October 2003
18	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	October 2003
18	**Annual estimates of productivity**	2002
19	**Consumer Price Index**	November 2003
19	**Film, video and audio-visual production**	2001/02
19	**Employment Insurance**	October 2003
22	**Retail trade**	October 2003
22	**Report on the demographic situation in Canada**	2002
23	**Wholesale trade**	October 2003
23	**Gross domestic product by industry**	October 2003
23	**Employment, earnings and hours**	October 2003
24	**Survey of Suppliers of Business Financing**	2002
24	**Government expenditures on culture**	2001/02