



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial capacity utilization rates, third quarter 2003**

Industrial capacity use edged down in the third quarter, as the value of the Canadian dollar rose against its US counterpart and Ontario's industrial heartland was hit by the mid-August power blackout. Industries operated at 81.2% of their capacity, down marginally from 81.3% in the second quarter.

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- **Deposit-accepting intermediaries: Activities and economic performance, 2002**

Deposit-accepting intermediaries in Canada — chartered banks, trust companies, caisses populaires and credit unions — produced services worth \$52.7 billion in 2002, up slightly from \$51.8 billion in 2001.

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NEW PRODUCTS

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

2001 Census topic-based tabulations (various levels of geography)

Additional topic-based tabulations for the "Aboriginal Peoples of Canada" topic are available online for various levels of geography.

These tabulations are available for free or a fee (costs vary depending on geography level) in Beyond 20/20 format from the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre nearest you.



MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial capacity utilization rates

Third quarter 2003

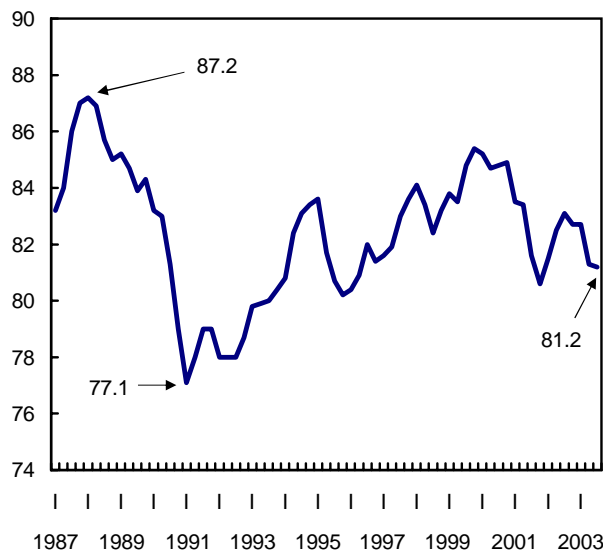
Industrial capacity use edged down in the third quarter, as the value of the Canadian dollar rose against its US counterpart and Ontario's industrial heartland was hit by the mid-August power blackout. Industries operated at 81.2% of their capacity in the third quarter, down marginally from 81.3% in the second quarter. This was the lowest rate since the fourth quarter of 2001, when the rate hit 80.6%. It was also 3.7 percentage points below the most recent high of 84.9% in the fourth quarter of 2000.

Note to readers

An industry's **capacity use** is the ratio of its actual output to its estimated potential output. Statistics Canada derives estimates of an industry's potential output from measures of its capital stock. In addition, since 1987, Statistics Canada has been surveying companies for their estimates of annual capacity use, in order to produce survey-based industry measures. A company's measure of its level of operation, as a percentage of potential, takes into account changes in the obsolescence of facilities, capital-to-labour ratios and other characteristics of production techniques. The surveyed rates anchor the calculated quarterly series and ensure they reflect such changes.

Rate of capacity use slipped a little

% (rate of capacity use)



Domestic demand rose in the third quarter, supported by consumer spending and capital investments by businesses. However, the power outage in Ontario had a strong dampening effect on production activities in August. Combined with the value of Canadian currency, the blackout was an important factor in the downturn in exports. In September, stocks decreased for the fifth straight month. Instead of increasing production, lumber manufacturers cleared out their inventories in response to demand in the construction sector. These firms played a large role in the drop in inventory levels in the manufacturing sector in the third quarter.

Corporate profits were up in the third quarter. October's Business Conditions Survey indicated that manufacturers expected to increase production in the fourth quarter of 2003, although they were still concerned about high inventory levels and low levels of unfilled orders.

Capacity utilization rates tumbled in the forestry and logging sector, while slipping slightly in the electrical power and manufacturing sectors. Rates remained steady in the construction sector and rose in the mining and oil and gas sectors. (Capacity utilization rates have been revised back to the first quarter of 1996 to include revisions in source data.)

Widespread declines in the manufacturing sector

Manufacturers operated at 82.2% of capacity in the third quarter, down from 82.5% in the second quarter. Declines in the sector were widespread, with 14 of the 21 groups posting decreases.

A decline in production for most components of the chemical products manufacturing industry led to a drop in capacity use from 85.0% to 82.7%. This was the most significant decrease since a drop of 3.7 percentage points in the third quarter of 2001.

Production fell in the electrical equipment and products manufacturing group, as the output of electric lighting equipment declined 21.2%. As a result, capacity use in this industry slid from 71.3% to 69.2%.

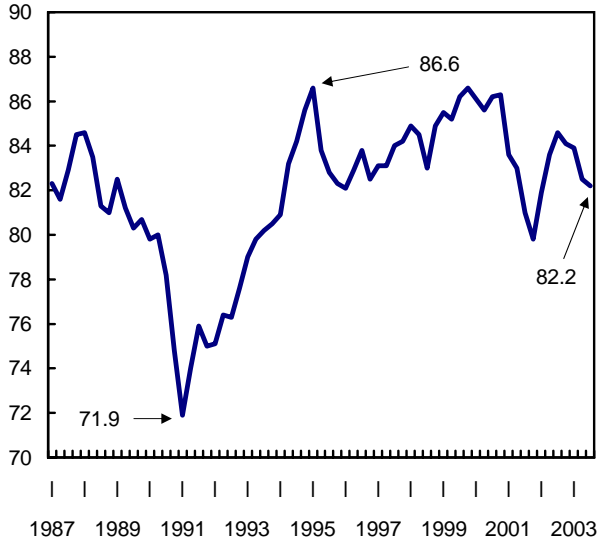
In the paper products manufacturing industry, capacity use decreased by 0.6 percentage point to 94.1%. However, this rate was still 3.5 points above the annual average of 90.6% for 2002. A decrease in production by pulp and paper and cardboard plants accounted for the reduced output in this group.

In the machinery manufacturing industry, the rate went from 78.2% to 77.6%. Varied production results

from the components of this industry contributed to a 1.4% reduction in output for this industry.

Manufacturing down for a fourth straight quarter

% (rate of capacity use)



For manufacturers of transportation equipment, the rate remained at 84.3%. The rise in production of automotive vehicles was not sufficient to offset cuts in the output of aerospace parts and products.

Industries in the manufacturing sector that supply the construction market benefited from soaring housing markets. Production increased in the manufacturing of plastic products for the housing market, clay, glass and glass products and cement and concrete products. Capacity use rose from 85.2% to 89.2% for manufacturers of plastic products. In the non-metallic mineral products manufacturing industry, the rate climbed by 3.1 percentage points to reach a peak of 92.9% in the third quarter.

Strong increase in mining in other sectors

Capacity use in the forestry and logging sector plunged from 88.4% to 77.8%, the result of a 12.8% decline in output. This was the biggest quarterly decline in capacity use for this sector since the first quarter of 1991, when the rate tumbled by 11.1 percentage points.

In the electrical power sector, capacity use slipped from 84.7% in the second quarter to 84.1% in the third, with electric power generation decreasing significantly in August because of the power outage that plunged Ontario into darkness.

Despite the upsurge in the construction sector, capacity use held steady at 85.6%. A 1.4% increase in production was offset by a gain in production capacity.

The strength of the diamond mining sector accounted for the 7.2% increase in output in the mining sector. As a result, capacity use for this sector rose by 5.9 points to 85.6%. This was the strongest increase since the fourth quarter of 1999 when the rate had increased by 6.7 percentage points. In the oil and gas extraction sector, the rate rose marginally from 63.0% to 63.1%.

Available on CANSIM: table 028-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2821.

Data for the fourth quarter on industrial capacity utilization will be released on March 11, 2004.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mychèle Gagnon (613-951-0994) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

□

Industrial capacity utilization rates

	Third quarter 2002 ^r	Second quarter 2003 ^r	Third quarter 2003	Third quarter 2002 to third quarter 2003	Second to third quarter 2003
	percentage point change				
Total industrial	83.1	81.3	81.2	-1.9	-0.1
Forestry and logging	88.8	88.4	77.8	-11.0	-10.6
Mining and oil and gas extraction	68.6	68.5	70.5	1.9	2.0
Oil and gas extraction	64.3	63.0	63.1	-1.2	0.1
Mining	77.1	79.7	85.6	8.5	5.9
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	89.5	84.7	84.1	-5.4	-0.6
Construction	86.8	85.6	85.6	-1.2	0.0
Manufacturing	84.6	82.5	82.2	-2.4	-0.3
Food	81.2	77.8	78.2	-3.0	0.4
Beverage and tobacco products	80.3	75.7	75.1	-5.2	-0.6
Beverage	84.2	79.5	77.8	-6.4	-1.7
Tobacco	69.8	65.1	67.7	-2.1	2.6
Textile mills	77.7	77.9	74.7	-3.0	-3.2
Textile product mills	81.9	72.8	71.4	-10.5	-1.4
Clothing	82.8	73.2	71.0	-11.8	-2.2
Leather and allied products	72.7	67.1	64.2	-8.5	-2.9
Wood products	95.1	96.9	97.0	1.9	0.1
Paper	92.4	94.7	94.1	1.7	-0.6
Printing and related support activities	72.0	70.6	70.1	-1.9	-0.5
Petroleum and coal products	96.9	97.6	94.6	-2.3	-3.0
Chemical	81.9	85.0	82.7	0.8	-2.3
Plastics and rubber products	89.8	85.7	89.2	-0.6	3.5
Plastic products	90.3	85.2	89.2	-1.1	4.0
Rubber products	87.9	87.7	89.1	1.2	1.4
Non-metallic mineral products	83.8	89.8	92.9	9.1	3.1
Primary metal	91.9	91.0	91.3	-0.6	0.3
Fabricated metal products	85.3	82.1	81.8	-3.5	-0.3
Machinery	81.4	78.2	77.6	-3.8	-0.6
Computer and electronic products	66.5	68.7	68.0	1.5	-0.7
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	73.5	71.3	69.2	-4.3	-2.1
Transportation equipment	91.8	84.3	84.3	-7.5	0.0
Furniture and related products	83.5	79.2	77.9	-5.6	-1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	83.5	77.9	78.0	-5.5	0.1

^r Revised figures.



Deposit-accepting intermediaries: Activities and economic performance 2002

Deposit-accepting intermediaries in Canada — chartered banks, trust companies, caisses populaires and credit unions — produced services worth \$52.7 billion in 2002, up slightly from \$51.8 billion in 2001.

While overall the sector grew, the rate of growth slowed in 2002 to 1.7%, compared with an average rate of 4.9% per year from 1997 to 2002. Higher credit losses in 2001 and 2002, which originated from volatility in the telecommunications, energy and aerospace sectors, paralleled a decline in consumer participation in relatively higher risk equity markets and led to the weakened growth.

Meanwhile, the low interest rate environment continued to fuel higher volumes of consumer lending, particularly in mortgages and credit cards. This helped to shore up the overall results, as the growth came from net interest income.

Net interest income increased 8.9% from \$27.6 billion to \$30.1 billion. Electronic financial services provided the largest proportionate growth in net interest income, benefiting from wider industry participation and enhanced online services.

However, the overall gains were dampened by non-interest income, which fell 6.5% to \$22.6 billion in 2002. Lingering weakness in capital markets from the latter part of 2001 led to lower trading volumes and reductions in corporate lending in 2002.

The decline in non-interest income, which continued from 2001, reversed a large gain in 2000. As a result, the gap widened between the level of net interest income and non-interest income. Non-interest income particularly slackened in fiduciary services, consistent with generally lower industry revenues due to weak equity markets.

Retail banking maintained by buoyant economy

The value of services produced by deposit-accepting intermediaries in retail banking services increased 7.5% from 2001. Retail banking services garnered 64.6% of the value of services produced, solidifying its position as the largest income activity for deposit-accepting intermediaries.

The growth in retail banking was a result of an 8.0% advance in net interest income to \$25.6 billion. Growth was spurred by the low interest rate environment and continued high demand for residential mortgages and personal loans. Personal deposits also rose, as uncertainty in capital markets prompted safety-seeking investors to move their savings to interest-bearing deposit accounts despite low returns.

Note to readers

The annual Survey of Deposit-accepting Intermediaries covers the Canadian-based activities of the principal deposit-accepting intermediaries, namely chartered banks, trust companies, caisses populaires and credit unions.

Retail banking services (chartered banks, trust companies, caisses populaires and credit unions) covers all financial services to individuals and to small- and medium-sized businesses through a traditional branch network.

Corporate and institutional finance services covers financing and operating services for institutions and large corporations. These categories include trade and export financing, project financing and syndicated lending.

Electronic financial services covers services to individuals, businesses and institutions through networks of banking machines, debit and credit cards, telephone banking centres and the Internet. Some of the respondents were unable to provide separate estimates for their activities in electronic financial services. This may result in some under-estimation of the values for these services and over-estimation of the values for retail banking services. The aggregated totals including these two segments remain strong.

Treasury and investment banking services: Treasury banking manages the funds of the deposit-accepting intermediary itself. Investment banking covers services to individuals, corporations and institutions such as securities brokerage, mutual fund management, corporate financing and other investment services.

Fiduciary services refers to all services provided when acting as a trustee or agent such as record-keeping, custodial and performance evaluation services for personal trusts, pension funds, corporate and institutional investments and group Registered Retirement Savings Plans.

Net interest income is the difference between interest income and interest expenses. Interest income covers all interest from loans, titles and deposits of deposit-accepting intermediaries. Interest expenses cover interest paid on deposits, subordinated debentures and other interest costs.

Non-interest income covers all sources of revenue other than interest income. Examples include revenue from brokerage and other securities services, credit services, trading income, deposit and payment services charges, mutual fund management, card services, foreign exchange, insurance, securitization revenues and trans-sectoral income.

Value of services produced is the sum of net interest and non-interest income. This value is not to be confused with service charges.

Growth in business deposits was another important contributor. Retail banking non-interest income, which experienced a retreat in 2001, continued the upswing seen over the past few years.

Retail banking is mainly interest-based. Consequently, 75.1% of the value of services produced in this portfolio enhanced net interest income in 2002.

Treasury and investment banking: Growth remains in net interest income activities

Treasury and investment banking remained the second highest revenue generator for deposit-accepting

intermediaries. However, the value of these services declined 3.3% to \$10.2 billion.

In 2002, they accounted for 19.4% of the total value of services, compared with 20.4% in 2001.

This decline occurred in the wake of weaker equity markets and the ensuing decrease in the volume of investment transactions compared with 2001. But the decline was mitigated by the continued strong showing in net interest income, as consumer preferences for less risky financial products continued from 2001.

Non-interest income contributed 81.3% of the overall value of service provided by this portfolio, while its value declined 8.6% to \$8.3 billion. In contrast, net interest income continued the strong growth observed in 2001, increasing 28.5% to \$1.9 billion.

The drop in non-interest income can be partly attributed to its high levels in 2000, combined with the reduced trading volumes associated with continuing weak capital markets in 2002. From January to December 2002, the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) composite index fell 13.5%.

Corporate and institutional finance services slip as lending volumes fall

Overall, the value of services produced by corporate and institutional finance activities slipped 4.3% to \$3.5 billion in 2002.

Residual uncertainty following the events of September 11, 2001, coupled with accounting irregularities of some large corporations, may have exacerbated the weakening and volatility of capital markets.

The decline was due in large part to a 6.0% decrease in net interest income, the result of narrower credit spreads and continued contraction of loan portfolios. The latter may have reflected a more selective approach to lending by deposit-accepting intermediaries.

Consequently, the corporate and institutional finance segment accounted for 6.7% of the total value of services produced in 2002, down from 7.1%.

The corporate and institutional finance portfolio generated more of its value from non-interest income, continuing the shift away from net interest income observed in 2001. In 2002, non-interest income accounted for 52.8% of the value of services, compared with 49.4% in 2000.

Surge in net-interest income from electronic financial services

Electronic financial services produced services worth \$3.4 billion in 2002, an increase of 8.9%, which

reversed the retreat of the previous two years. While volumes have grown, this rapidly-evolving segment remained volatile.

However, it was still a relatively small segment, serving to extend the reach of financial products and services. It accounted for 6.4% of the total value of services produced in 2002, up slightly from 6.0%.

Non-interest related activities accounted for the vast majority (80.0%) of total services in this portfolio in 2002, even though net interest income increased a strong 63.1% from 2001.

As a result, net interest income represented a slightly higher proportion of electronic financial services. However, this may have been due to a wider array of services available and the increased participation of credit unions using electronic delivery channels.

The slight decline in the proportion of non-interest income earned by this activity was likely due to a reduction in online trading. This is consistent with the general decline in non-interest income in 2002, as weak stock markets persisted from 2001. Consumer interests continued to drive the development of convenient modes of access to financial services, as well as the array of services offered.

First decline in six years in fiduciary services

The value of fiduciary services plunged 45.4% to \$1.5 billion in 2002, the biggest drop among the major services, and the first in this portfolio since 1996.

Fiduciary services accounted for 2.9% of the value of all services produced in 2002, down from 5.3% in 2001. Income from this primarily fee-based activity fell because of narrower interest margins, as well as declines in revenues from estate planning, trusts and private investment counselling.

Over the last few years, deposit-accepting intermediaries have expanded offerings in this area in response to growing baby-boom demand.

The service provider-client relationship central to fiduciary services continued to be predominantly fee-based despite a shift to net interest income in 2002.

Consequently, the proportion of income earned from non-interest activities fell from 89.9% in 2001 to 83.0% in 2002. The proportion of income earned from net interest income activities rose from 10.1% to 17.0%.

Available on CANSIM: table 182-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2513.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this

release, contact Sam Neofotistos (613-951-5092; sam.neofotistos@statcan.ca) or Mario Vella (613-951-1395; mario.vella@statcan.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Value of services produced by deposit-accepting intermediaries

	Net interest income			Non-interest income			Value of services produced in Canada		
	2001	2002	2001 to 2002	2001	2002	2001 to 2002	2001	2002	2001 to 2002
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Retail banking services	23,665	25,559	8.0	8,025	8,495	5.9	31,690	34,054	7.5
Corporate and institutional finance	1,771	1,665	-6.0	1,915	1,863	-2.7	3,687	3,528	-4.3
Electronic financial services ¹	416	678	63.1	2,694	2,707	0.5	3,110	3,385	8.9
Treasury and investment banking ²	1,487	1,910	28.5	9,068	8,292	-8.6	10,555	10,201	-3.3
Fiduciary services	278	257	-7.5	2,485	1,252	-49.6	2,763	1,509	-45.4
Total	27,617	30,069	8.9	24,187	22,609	-6.5	51,804	52,678	1.7

¹ See Note to readers.

² Certain international treasury transactions, which are netted out in consolidated world results, can significantly affect the Canadian data reported by multinational respondents.

Distribution of income by activity of deposit-accepting intermediaries

	Net interest income			Non-interest income			Value of services produced in Canada		
	2001	2002	2001 to 2002	2001	2002	2001 to 2002	2001	2002	2001 to 2002
	%		% point change	%		% point change	%		% point change
Retail banking services	85.7	85.0	-0.7	33.2	37.6	4.4	61.2	64.6	3.5
Corporate and institutional finance	6.4	5.5	-0.9	7.9	8.2	0.3	7.1	6.7	-0.4
Electronic financial services ¹	1.5	2.3	0.7	11.1	12.0	0.8	6.0	6.4	0.4
Treasury and investment banking ²	5.4	6.4	1.0	37.5	36.7	-0.8	20.4	19.4	-1.0
Fiduciary services	1.0	0.9	-0.2	10.3	5.5	-4.7	5.3	2.9	-2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0

¹ See Note to readers.

² Certain international treasury transactions, which are netted out in consolidated world results, can significantly affect the Canadian data reported by multinational respondents.

Type of income by type of activity

	Proportion of value of services produced in Canada					
	net interest income			non-interest income		
	2001	2002	2001 to 2002	2001	2002	2001 to 2002
	%		% point change	%		% point change
Retail banking services	74.7	75.1	0.4	25.3	24.9	-0.4
Corporate and institutional finance	48.0	47.2	-0.9	52.0	52.8	0.9
Electronic financial services ¹	13.4	20.0	6.7	86.6	80.0	-6.7
Treasury and investment banking ²	14.1	18.7	4.6	85.9	81.3	-4.6
Fiduciary services	10.1	17.0	7.0	89.9	83.0	-7.0
Total	53.3	57.1	3.8	46.7	42.9	-3.8

¹ See Note to readers.

² Certain international treasury transactions, which are netted out in consolidated world results, can significantly affect the Canadian data reported by multinational respondents.

OTHER RELEASES

New Housing Price Index

October 2003

The New Housing Price Index (1997=100) rose 0.4% in October, down slightly from September's increase of 0.5%. On a 12-month basis, this index of contractors' selling prices rose 5.0%, also down slightly from September's annual increase of 5.1%.

New Housing Price Indexes

(1997=100)

	October 2003	October 2002 to October 2003 % change	September to October 2003
Canada total	118.4	5.0	0.4
House only	125.1	6.1	0.5
Land only	105.7	1.7	0.2
St. John's	114.1	3.9	-0.1
Halifax	119.7	4.2	0.0
Charlottetown	106.0	1.1	0.4
Saint John-Fredericton-Moncton	103.7	3.0	0.0
Québec	124.7	8.9	0.2
Montréal	129.4	7.7	0.7
Ottawa-Gatineau	140.2	2.6	0.7
Toronto	121.2	4.9	0.2
Hamilton	122.6	5.0	0.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	122.3	5.8	0.4
Kitchener-Waterloo	120.4	2.5	0.0
London	115.5	3.6	0.0
Windsor	102.1	0.0	0.0
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	96.7	0.7	0.3
Winnipeg	114.9	3.2	0.0
Regina	127.6	6.3	0.8
Saskatoon	115.9	4.7	0.0
Calgary	133.0	5.4	0.9
Edmonton	126.4	5.9	0.8
Vancouver	97.1	3.5	0.5
Victoria	99.7	9.0	1.0

Monthly rises occurred in 13 of the 21 urban centres surveyed. Victoria led the way with an increase of 1.0% due to higher prices for building materials, labour and land, which were passed on to buyers in this active market. Next were Calgary (+0.9%), Regina (+0.8%) and Edmonton (+0.8%). Homes builders in these centres noted higher prices for building materials, such as lumber and drywall. Higher land values were also noted in Calgary and Edmonton.

Significant increases were observed in Montréal (+0.7%), Ottawa-Gatineau (+0.7%), Vancouver (+0.5%), Charlottetown (+0.4%) and St. Catharine-Niagara (+0.4%), mostly the result of materials and labour costs. New house prices rose in

Hamilton (+0.3%), Sudbury-Thunder Bay (+0.3%), Québec (+0.2%) and Toronto (+0.2%).

Seven of the surveyed centres registered no change and the only decrease was registered in St. John's (-0.1%).

Victoria (+9.0%) posted the largest 12-month increase for new homes. Québec was next with an increase of 8.9% followed by Montréal (+7.7%). There were no annual decreases.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The fourth quarter 2003 issue of *Capital expenditure price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$26/\$85) will be available in April 2004. See *How to Order products*.

The New Housing Price Index for November will be released on January 12, 2004.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Perry Kirkpatrick (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Susan Morris (613-951-2035; [morrus@statcan.ca](mailto:morrisus@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

Portrait of Official Language Communities in Canada: A useful analytical tool 2001

A statistical portrait of English and French groups defined by either mother tongue or first official language spoken is now available on CD-ROM. For each province and territory and for census divisions and their constituent municipalities, using 2001 Census data, users can draw a profile of the official language communities, by gender, based on selected demographic, cultural, education, labour force and income characteristics.

Users can obtain, among other things, the age profile of communities of people whose mother tongue or first official language spoken is English or French in each municipality. With statistics on age, it is possible to find out which communities are aging by calculating the proportion of people aged 65 and over. In the same way, data on highest level of schooling allow users to get an educational profile of these communities.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The CD-ROM *Portrait of Official Language Communities in Canada* (94F0040XCB, \$60) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information about this product, contact Sylvain Delisle (613-951-3478), Demography Division. ■

Cement

October 2003

Data on cement are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

The October 2003 issue of *Cement*, Vol. 55, no. 10 (44-001-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. ■

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

September 2003

The September 2003 monthly report, Vol. 1 (TP141, free) is now available on Transport Canada's website (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

Note: The TP141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (those with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release at Transport Canada's website.

For more information about this website, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; villenm@tc.gc.ca) or Sheila Rajani (613-993-9822; rajanis@tc.gc.ca), Transport Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

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

Farm product price index, September 2003, Vol. 3, no. 9
Catalogue number **21-007-XIB**
(free).

Production of eggs, October 2003
Catalogue number **23-003-XIB**
(free).

Cement, October 2003, Vol. 55, no. 10
Catalogue number **44-001-XIB** (\$6/\$51).

Portrait of Official Language Communities in Canada, 2001 Census
Catalogue number **94F0040XCB** (\$60).

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

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Statistics Canada

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



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
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