



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer Price Index, November 2003**

Weaker energy prices continued to temper the rise in the Consumer Price Index. Consumers paid 1.6% more for the goods and services included in the CPI basket than they did in November 2002, matching the increase of 1.6% in October. This remains the smallest 12-month advance since June 2002.

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- **Film, video and audio-visual production, 2001**

The nation's 728 film, video and audio-visual producers found themselves in a tight profit squeeze in 2001 despite revenue that rebounded to its highest level ever. The industry finished the year with a profit margin of only 1.2%, well below the margin of 3.2% in 2000 and 4.7% in 1999.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

November 2003

Energy prices continued to temper the 12-month rise in the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

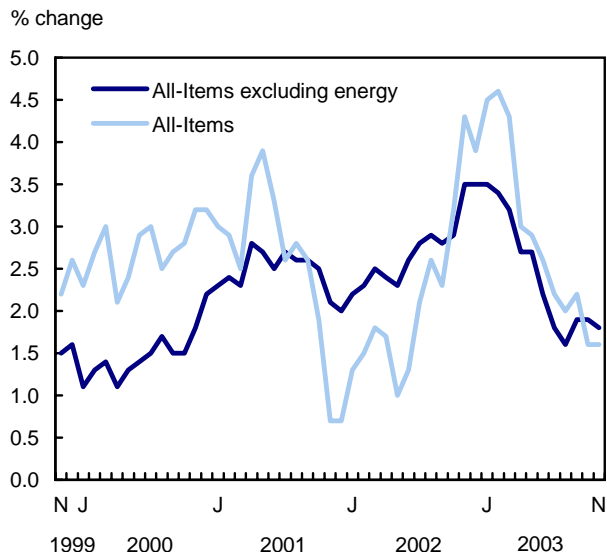
Prices for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket were on average 1.6% higher than in November 2002. This matches the 12-month increase of October, the smallest since the 1.3% increase registered in June 2002.

The 12-month increase remained at 1.6% as energy prices continued to fall. If energy had been excluded from the CPI, the 12-month change in November would have been 1.8%, a slight slowdown from the 1.9% registered in September and October.

The All-items index excluding the eight most volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada, rose 1.8% from November 2002 to November 2003, as was the case in October.

On a monthly basis, the CPI advanced 0.2%, after declining 0.2% in October. Higher prices for automotive vehicles exerted the strongest upward pressure on the index.

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year, Canada



12-month increase: contributing factors very similar to October's

Significant factors contributing to the 1.6% increase in the CPI included automotive vehicle insurance premiums, natural gas prices, tuition fees, homeowners' replacement cost and homeowners' insurance premiums.

Lower prices for gasoline, automotive vehicles, electricity and traveller accommodation exerted some downward pressure on the 12-month increase in the CPI.

Automotive vehicle insurance premiums increased on average 15.4% from November 2002 to November 2003. This was the smallest 12-month increase since July 2002.

Natural gas prices jumped 20.9%, with most of the price advances occurring in the first half of the 12-month period. Increases ranged from 3.9% in Alberta to 32.5% in Ontario.

Tuition fees, represented by university fees, rose 8.1%.

Homeowners' replacement cost, which represents the expenditures necessary to compensate for house depreciation and is estimated using new housing prices (excluding land), was up 6.1%. Low interest rates in recent years have attracted buyers into the housing market, sending house prices in Canada on a strong upward trend.

Premiums for homeowners' insurance were up 13.6%.

Gasoline prices were 4.2% lower than in November 2002, on average in Canada. The strongest price decline occurred in Alberta (-9.9%).

Although automotive vehicle prices rebounded significantly on a monthly basis, the index remains 1.6% lower than its November 2002 level.

The electricity index fell 4.6% from November 2002 to November 2003. This decline is almost entirely due to regulated prices in November 2003 being compared to non-regulated prices in November 2002 in Ontario.

Traveller accommodation prices fell 8.8% from November 2002. Prices in this industry have been trending down for two and a half years, as the 12-month comparison has been negative since June 2001.

Over the past year the tourism industry has been affected by a number of factors, including the economic

slowdown in the United States, a higher Canadian dollar, global instability and the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak.

Monthly change: slight increase from October to November

From October to November 2003, the CPI increased 0.2%, after falling 0.2% last month. A large part of this increase was attributable to higher prices for automotive vehicles. Fresh vegetables, beef and natural gas prices also exerted upward pressure on the All-items CPI.

Downward pressure came from price decreases for gasoline, traveller accommodation, air transportation, electricity and women's clothing.

Excluding the influence of energy prices, the CPI increased 0.4%.

Automotive vehicle prices rose 4.0% in November, as prices for the 2004 models were reflected in the index. Only pure price changes are incorporated in the index, as the CPI compares goods and services of equivalent quality. Therefore, price increases that are a consequence of an improvement in the quality of the product are factored out of the index.

This was the largest monthly increase since November 2000, when the automotive vehicle index rose 4.6%. Compared with last November, when the index rose 2.6%, fewer manufacturer rebates and dealer discounts accompanied the introduction of the new model-year this year.

The price of fresh vegetables jumped 11.1% in November. Increases are typical this time of year as availability of local produce begins to diminish and Thanksgiving celebrations in the U.S. exert pressure on North American demand. Cold, wet weather in California also put upward pressure on prices for broccoli, cauliflower, celery and lettuce.

Beef prices jumped 6.7% from October to November 2003, the strongest monthly advance since May 1982.

Although beef prices remain below the levels seen before the discovery of mad cow disease in May, they stand 11.7% higher than the recent low reached in September and 1.4% higher than November 2002 levels.

After decreasing 8.3% in October, the natural gas price index increased 4.1% in November, mostly under the pressure of price increases in Ontario.

Gasoline prices fell a further 2.9%, after registering a decrease of 6.6% last month. Price reductions were registered in all provinces except British Columbia, where prices rose 0.8%.

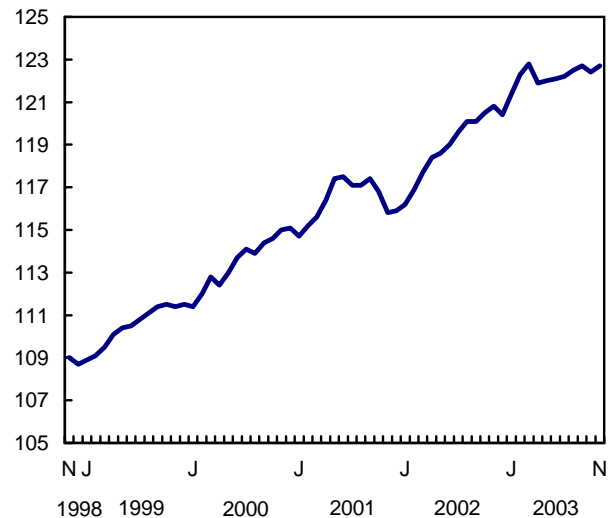
As is typically the case following the end of the peak tourist season, traveller accommodation prices dropped

for the third consecutive month falling 9.0% in November. This follows declines of 4.5% in September and 6.1% in October.

Lower prices for air transportation, electricity and women's clothing also contributed to the downward pressure.

Consumer Price Index

Unadjusted index (1992=100)



The seasonally adjusted CPI increased from October to November 2003

After seasonal adjustment, the CPI rose by 0.3% from October to November.

Higher seasonally adjusted indexes for transportation (+0.9%), recreation, education and reading (+0.5%), clothing and footwear (+0.8%), food (+0.2%), shelter (+0.1%), and health and personal care (+0.3%) contributed to the increase, while household operations and furnishings, and alcoholic beverages and tobacco products remained stable.

All-items excluding the eight most volatile components

The All-items index excluding the eight most volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada, rose 1.8% from November 2002 to November 2003.

This matches the 12-month advance of 1.8% in October and marks the fifth consecutive month of increases below the 2.0% mark.

Contributing most to the 12-month rise in November were higher automotive vehicle insurance premiums, tuition fees, homeowners' replacement cost,

homeowners' insurance premiums and restaurant meal prices.

Lower prices for automotive vehicles, electricity and traveller accommodation over the last twelve months helped moderate the impact of these increases on the All-items CPI excluding the eight most volatile items.

From October to November, the All-items index excluding the eight most volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada, advanced 0.2%.

Upward pressure on the index came mostly from higher prices for automotive vehicles. Lower prices for traveller accommodation, electricity, and women's clothing exerted some downward pressure.

Energy

Energy prices fell 0.6% from November 2002 to November 2003.

Lower gasoline (-4.2%) and electricity prices (-4.6%) accounted for most of the decrease, helped by falling fuel oil prices (-6.2%). The downward pressure was partially offset by a 20.9% jump in natural gas prices.

From October to November, energy prices fell 1.2%, due mostly to price declines for gasoline (-2.9%) and to a lesser extent for electricity (-1.2%). Price increases were registered for natural gas (+4.1%) and fuel oil (+2.3%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0001, 326-0002, 326-0009, 326-0012 and 326-0016 to 326-0018.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

More information about the concepts and use of the CPI is also available online in the publication *Your guide to the consumer price index* (www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/62-557-XIB/free.htm).

Available at 7 a.m. on our website. From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Consumer Price Index*.

The November 2003 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001-XIB, \$9/\$83; 62-001-XPB, \$12/\$111) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The December 2003 Consumer Price Index will be released on January 22, 2004.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call Rebecca McDougall (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539), or Ron Morency (613-951-3103), Prices Division.

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Consumer Price Index and major components
(1992=100)

	November 2003	October 2003	November 2002	October to November 2003	November 2002 to November 2003
Unadjusted					
	% change				
All-items	122.7	122.4	120.8	0.2	1.6
Food	122.3	121.1	120.4	1.0	1.6
Shelter	118.3	118.2	115.7	0.1	2.2
Household operations and furnishings	114.9	115.1	114.0	-0.2	0.8
Clothing and footwear	104.2	105.0	105.2	-0.8	-1.0
Transportation	140.9	139.7	139.2	0.9	1.2
Health and personal care	118.0	117.7	116.2	0.3	1.5
Recreation, education and reading	127.5	128.3	126.7	-0.6	0.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	137.6	137.0	131.9	0.4	4.3
All-items (1986=100)	157.2				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1992	81.5	81.7	82.8		
Special aggregates					
Goods	117.5	116.8	117.8	0.6	-0.3
Services	128.4	128.5	124.4	-0.1	3.2
All-items excluding food and energy	121.4	121.1	119.2	0.2	1.8
Energy	135.4	137.0	136.2	-1.2	-0.6
All-items excluding the 8 most volatile components ¹	123.7	123.4	121.5	0.2	1.8

¹ Excluded from the All-items CPI are the following eight volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. The Bank of Canada further adjusts this series to obtain their measure of core inflation, which also excludes the effect of changes in indirect taxes. For data and information on core inflation, please consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/inflation).

Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit
(1992=100)

	November 2003	October 2003	November 2002	October to November 2003	November 2002 to November 2003
Unadjusted					
	% change				
Newfoundland and Labrador	121.1	120.3	119.6	0.7	1.3
Prince Edward Island	122.5	122.0	121.0	0.4	1.2
Nova Scotia	123.8	123.5	122.5	0.2	1.1
New Brunswick	122.2	122.2	121.5	0.0	0.6
Quebec	118.6	118.3	117.1	0.3	1.3
Ontario	123.9	123.6	121.8	0.2	1.7
Manitoba	125.3	125.1	124.6	0.2	0.6
Saskatchewan	127.1	126.6	125.6	0.4	1.2
Alberta	130.0	129.6	127.9	0.3	1.6
British Columbia	120.8	120.6	118.9	0.2	1.6
Whitehorse	118.8	119.6	119.3	-0.7	-0.4
Yellowknife	118.1	117.2	117.8	0.8	0.3
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	100.7	100.5	...	0.2	...

... Figures not available.

Film, video and audio-visual production

2001

The nation's 728 film, video and audio-visual producers found themselves in a tight profit squeeze in 2001 despite revenue that rebounded to its highest level ever.

Total revenue for the industry reached \$2.59 billion, a 10.5% increase from the previous year. However, operating expenses grew at a faster pace of 12.8% to \$2.55 billion.

As a result, the industry finished the year with a profit margin of only 1.2%, well below the margin of 3.2% in 2000 and 4.7% in 1999.

Factors behind the profit squeeze included higher interest payments to service debt, and growth in "other" expenses, which includes payments to companies that perform contractual work.

Revenue rebounded in 2001, after declining in 2000 for the first time in 11 years. However, operating expenses have been on the rise for 10 consecutive years.

Production revenues of nearly \$1.7 billion accounted for 65% of total revenue in 2001, up from 63% from the previous year. Non-production revenue increased to \$912 million in 2001, but its share of total revenue slipped to 35% from 37%.

One factor putting the brakes on revenue growth in 2000 was a 13.4% decline in exports to \$582 million. Exports accounted for 40% of total sales in 2000 and 2001, down from 43% in 1999.

Contributing factors could include a weaker film market in the United States, and the popularity of reality programming, particularly among major American broadcasters, at the expense of costlier productions such as movies.

Television productions accounted for lion's share of jump in revenue

Gains in revenue from television productions accounted for the lion's share of the growth in total revenue for the industry in 2001.

Film and video producers reported television sales worth more than \$1.1 billion in 2001, up 16.0% from the previous year. This level was almost two-thirds of total production revenue.

Producers earned 10% less revenue from advertising agencies in 2001 than the previous year. The share of revenue from advertising agencies fell from 13% to 10%. Theatrical feature films accounted for just 5% of production sales.

Note to readers

This release presents results from 2000 and 2001 censuses of film, video, and audio-video producers in Canada. This follows a simultaneous mailout of questionnaires for both these years. To be included a producer had to satisfy one of the following criteria: receive revenue from a current or previous years' production; start or complete a film, video or audio-visual production; receive rental revenue from its production facilities.

Data for this survey are reported in the province in which these producers are headquartered. Provincial government agencies, however, report production revenue based on activity in that province. Given this, comparisons between this survey and provincial film data are not advised.

Data do not include location shooting by foreign film producers, service productions for other producers, and production data from government agencies or departments. Autonomous subsidiaries operating in Canada are supposed to be reported separately within the province in which they operate, while foreign subsidiaries are not to be reported. Data for the Territories are included with B.C. in this release because of confidentiality.

Exports consist of revenues received from foreign clients for current and previous years' productions, including license fees and royalties, outright sales and rentals, contracts, sponsors' payments and remittances from distributors after their expenses. Sales to foreign markets through Canadian distributors are not included in foreign sales.

All data are in current dollars.

The activities of the five largest film producers were also a factor in the gain in total revenue. Combined, they reported a 26.3% increase in revenue between 1999 and 2001, compared with a 5.8% decline for all other producers.

As a result, these top five players earned 48% of all production revenues in 2001 compared with 41% in 1999. Their profit margins, however, were comparable to the other producers in 2001.

This indicates that the factors leading to a decline in profitability of the domestic sector likely affected all players. Or, it may show that profitability for the five largest fell due to increased expenses, resulting from a focus on growth, that is, costs of expansion and acquisition.

Only one in every six employees is full-time

On the whole, the film and video industry reported 37,180 employees in 2001, up 1.6% from the previous year.

Only one in every six people was employed on a full-time basis, however, and the vast majority, 26,000 or 70%, were freelancers.

The number of full-time employees increased 8.3% to just over 6,100, while the number of part-time employees fell 6.6% to just over 5,000.

Companies paid a total of \$596 million in wages, freelance fees and benefits, up 8.7% from 2000. Freelancer fees accounted for 43% of the total.

Producers in British Columbia hardest hit

Film producers headquartered in British Columbia were hit harder than any other province or region as their production revenue fell 28.9% from 1999 to 2001.

Several mid-sized production companies in British Columbia went out of business during this period, contributing to the decline in revenue.

On the other hand, producers based in Ontario gained the most during this three-year period. Their revenues rose 26.4% to \$926 million.

Revenue for Quebec producers rebounded in 2001 after dipping substantially the year before. In 2001, they reported record revenues of \$434 million, up 4.9% from 1999.

In terms of profit margins, producers in Quebec led the way with a margin of 3.5%, following by those in Ontario with 2.8%, both well above the national average of 1.2%.

Producers in all other provinces and the Atlantic region had losses, led by those in Manitoba (-9.3%) and British Columbia (-7.0%).

Increase in non-repayable financial aid

Increased aid to the film and video industry in the form of grants or tax credits helped ease the impact of growing expenses during the past two years.

Such non-repayable revenue reached \$195 million, up 2.7% from 2000 and 18.1% from 1999.

Recently, however, there were cuts at major granting institutions such as the Canadian Television Fund, which may have an impact on future financial performance.

On the other hand, the cuts may be offset by increased limits for domestic film tax credits and a simplification of the application process. This follows a

prior announcement that increased the amount of the foreign film tax credit.

Revenues in film distribution and post-production rise

Unlike companies involved in film production, those in post-production and distribution experienced continued growth in revenue between 1999 and 2001. In 2001, post-production facilities had revenues of \$915 million, up 4.5% from 1999. Most of this growth occurred in 2001.

Like film production, post-production facilities had a lower collective profit margin. In 2001, their margin was 7.3%, down from 10.0% in 2000. Post-production includes film and video transfers and duplication. Post-production activity in Canada can also be done on film, video or audiovisual material produced outside of Canada.

Although overall sales for distributors rose 22.8% from 1999 to 2001, revenues earned from the distribution of Canadian products followed a similar trend to those earned by film producers.

Distributors' sales of Canadian products declined 6.6% in 2000, but rose by 0.9% in 2001, for an overall drop of 5.8%. Sales of foreign products, however, rose 32.9% from 1999 to 2001, with large year-over year increases in both 2000 and 2001.

Available on CANSIM: tables 501-0008 and 501-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2413.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca). To order special or standard tables or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Coish (613-951-1075, fax: 613-951-1333; david.coish@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

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Type of film production revenue

	1999	2000	2001	1999 to 2000	2000 to 2001	1999 to 2001
				% change		
Number of firms	733	717	728			
Production revenue (\$ millions)	1,561	1,468	1,673	-5.9	14.0	7.2
Non production revenue (\$ millions)	785	871	912	10.9	4.8	16.1
Total revenue (\$ millions)	2,346	2,339	2,586	-0.3	10.5	10.2
Total operating expenses (\$ millions)	2,235	2,265	2,555	1.3	12.8	14.3
Profit margin (%)	4.7	3.2	1.2			

Employment and wages

	1999	2000	2001	1999 to 2000	2000 to 2001
				% change	
Full-time employees	5,941	5,641	6,111	-5.0	8.3
Part-time employees	4,009	5,413	5,058	35.0	-6.6
Freelancers	22,963	25,558	26,011	11.3	1.8
Total employees	32,913	36,612	37,180	11.2	1.6
Total wages and fees (\$ millions)	536	548	596	2.2	8.7

Production revenue and profit margin, by province or region

	Production revenue				Profit margin		
	1999	2000	2001	1999 to 2001	1999	2000	2001
	\$ millions			% change	%		
Canada	1,561	1,468	1,673	7.2	4.7	3.2	1.2
Atlantic	66	47	57	-13.7	8.6	13.3	-2.7
Quebec	414	355	434	4.9	5.1	2.3	3.5
Ontario	733	793	926	26.4	6.0	3.9	2.8
Manitoba	5	4	4	-15.7	2.2	-12.4	-9.3
Saskatchewan	7	9	9	26.4	11.0	8.0	-3.9
Alberta	45	36	36	-19.9	-3.0	-3.3	-5.4
British Columbia	291	224	207	-28.9	0.5	0.4	-7.0

OTHER RELEASES

Employment Insurance

October 2003 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in October was 579,900, virtually unchanged from September (+0.1%). Since July, the number of beneficiaries has decreased by 3.2%. This marks a turnaround following the upward trend observed earlier this year, when increases between January and July pushed up the number of beneficiaries by 12.6%.

Also on a seasonally adjusted basis, regular benefit payments in October totalled \$776.4 million, while the number of people making initial and renewal claims was 228,160.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	October 2003 ^P	September to October 2003	October 2002 to October 2003
	Seasonally adjusted		
	% change		
Canada	579,900	0.1	4.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	36,460	3.0	-2.6
Prince Edward Island	7,900	-1.7	-7.6
Nova Scotia	30,210	0.3	-1.9
New Brunswick	34,150	2.0	-6.0
Quebec	188,770	-0.4	5.3
Ontario	150,540	1.2	12.7
Manitoba	14,580	-0.7	1.8
Saskatchewan	13,000	-2.7	5.3
Alberta	34,190	-2.0	-4.0
British Columbia	69,130	-0.1	3.6
Yukon Territory	1,060	1.0	-2.8
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,130	0.9	-5.0
	Unadjusted for seasonality		
	% change		
Northwest Territories	720	14.3	-13.3
Nunavut	300	0.0	20.0

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits for the week containing the fifteenth day of the month. The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month.

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data on Employment Insurance for November will be released on January 27, 2004.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division. □

Employment Insurance statistics

	October 2003	September 2003	October 2002	September to October 2003	October 2002 to October 2003
Seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	579,900 ^P	579,330 ^P	556,890	0.1	4.1
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	776.4 ^P	782.3 ^r	715.6	-0.8	8.5
Initial and Renewal Claims received ('000)	228.2 ^P	246.6 ^r	234.2	-7.5	-2.6
Unadjusted					
				% change	
All beneficiaries ('000) (see note to users)	724.0 ^P	682.5 ^P	692.9	6.1	4.5
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	446.1 ^P	413.2 ^P	426.4	8.0	4.6
Initial and Renewal Claims received ('000)	253.2	224.1	272.7	13.0	-7.2
Payments (\$ millions)	1,011.7	1,199.1	978.2	-15.6	3.4
Year-to-date (January to October)					
					% change
			2003	2002	2002 to 2003
Claims received ('000)			2,356.1	2,241.4	5.1
Payments (\$ millions)			12,394.4	12,289.0	0.9

^r Revised figures.

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (for example, as a result of layoff) or special benefits (for example, as a result of illness).

Police expenditures and personnel 2002 and 2003

Canadians paid a total of \$7.8 billion last year for policing services, an average of \$250 per person, according to a new report showing that both police budgets and the number of police officers have been increasing over the past five years.

Total police expenditures for 2002 represented a 5% increase from 2001 after adjusting for inflation, the sixth consecutive annual increase in constant dollars. Increases in police expenditures had generally lagged behind inflation during the early and mid-1990s.

As of June 15, 2003, Canada had 59,494 police officers, up by 2% over 2002. Canada had a rate of 188 police officers for every 100,000 population in 2003. Despite increasing in each of the past five years, the 2003 rate is still 9% lower than the peak rate of 206 in 1975.

Canada has fewer police per capita than many other countries. Canada ranked 24th among 29 developed countries in 2000, tied with Japan and New Zealand. Canada's rate is about 25% lower than both the United States and England and Wales.

The 9,352 female police officers in 2003 represented 16% of total officers, double the proportion from a decade ago. The number of female officers rose 5% in 2003 compared with a 1% increase among male officers. Nearly one-fifth of all police officers in British Columbia were women, the highest proportion in the country.

Internationally, Canada ranked seventh among 25 developed countries in 2000 in the proportion of female officers. About 17% of police officers in England and Wales were female, compared with 10% in the United States.

In 2003, Saskatchewan reported 201 police officers for every 100,000 population, the highest rate among the provinces. Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest rate (148).

Over the past decade, most provinces have experienced declines in per capita police strength, the largest being in Alberta and Quebec, each down 7%. Prince Edward Island (+8%) and Saskatchewan (+5%) are the only provinces reporting substantial increases in police strength during the past 10 years.

Among census metropolitan areas, Regina had the highest rate of 202 police officers

per 100,000 population, followed by Thunder Bay, Winnipeg and Windsor. The four lowest rates were all in Quebec: Saguenay, Sherbrooke, Québec and the Quebec portion of Ottawa-Gatineau.

Available on CANSIM: tables 254-0002 and 254-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3301.

The report *Police Resources in Canada, 2003* (85-225-XIE, \$28) 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 Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Police officers

	June 15, 2003	2003	2002 to 2003	1993 to 2003
	Total police officers	Police officers per 100, 000 population	% change in rate	
Newfoundland and Labrador	768	148	-1.5	-1.9
Prince Edward Island	218	158	1.3	8.3
Nova Scotia	1,608	172	0.8	-1.0
New Brunswick	1,280	171	-2.0	-1.2
Quebec	14,368	192	-1.1	-6.9
Ontario	23,328	191	1.9	-3.4
Manitoba	2,278	196	2.0	1.5
Saskatchewan	1,995	201	-0.6	4.8
Alberta	4,999	159	1.1	-7.5
British Columbia	7,106	171	1.3	-3.1
Yukon	124	399	-4.6	-0.7
Northwest Territories	163	389	0.8	...
Nunavut	121	412	6.6	...
Provincial/Territorial Total	58,356	184	0.8	-4.0
RCMP Headquarters and Training Academy ¹	1,138
Canada Total	59,494	188	1.0	-5.2

... Figures not applicable.

¹ All other RCMP officers performing municipal, provincial and federal policing are included in the province in which they are deployed.

National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth: Education component 2001

The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY) is a valuable analytical resource in that it collects information from four separate data sources: parents, children/youth, teachers and principals. The benefit of having several sources is the ability to make comparisons between responses to similar questions asked of different respondents about a common individual.

Included in this release are data for 5,196 children representing 3,625,414 children in publicly funded schools in Canada. This fourth cycle of data was collected from school principals and teachers of children 6 to 15 years of age between April 2001 and June 2001.

Overall success of children in school was measured in this survey by two different questions, one of which was asked of the person most knowledgeable about the

child, and the other was asked of the child's teacher. These questions were not identical and had different response categories, but still provided evidence of a relationship between the teacher's perception and the parent's perception of the child's ability: their perceptions coincided 73% of the time.

Parental opinion coincided more often with that of the teacher in cases where the parent is actively involved in the child's education.

For parents who reported being interested in their child's education the agreement rate was 77%, compared with 49% for those parents who were not interested.

For parents who reported that reading material was abundantly available to the child, the agreement rate was 71%, compared with 52% for those children who had little or no reading material available.

While findings demonstrated an interesting initial relationship in the reporting of children's school achievement by parents and teachers, more detailed analysis will be required before drawing any conclusions.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4450.

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; ssd@statcan.ca), Special Surveys Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

October 2003

Data on production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for October.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The October 2003 issue *Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing*, Vol. 27, no. 10 (41-011-XIB, \$6/\$51) is now available.

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. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics

August to October 2003

Monthly operational data on civil aviation are now available for August to October 2003.

Available on CANSIM: table 401-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.

August to October 2003 operational data on civil aviation for Air Canada will appear in the next issue of *Aviation: Service bulletin*, Vol. 35, no. 6 (51-004-XIB, \$9). A print-on-demand service is also available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Lund (613-951-0125; robert.lund@statcan.ca) or Lisa Di Piéto (613-951-0146; lisa.dipietro@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

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Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing,
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Release date	Title	Reference period
22	Retail trade	October 2003
22	Report on the demographic situation in Canada	2002
22	Survey of Suppliers of Business Financing	2002
23	Wholesale trade	October 2003
23	Gross domestic product by industry	October 2003
23	Employment, earnings and hours	October 2003
