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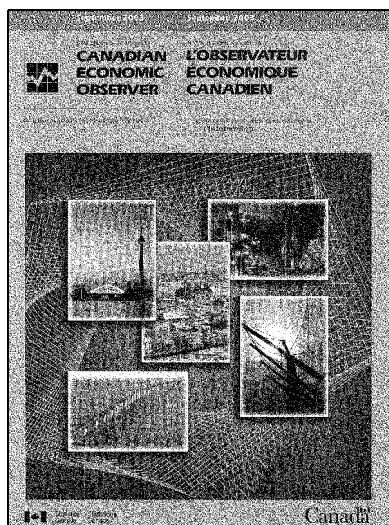
Thursday, September 18, 2003

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Foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian securities by \$2.6 billion in July. They divested debt instruments while making the largest acquisition of Canadian equities in thirteen months. Meanwhile, Canadian investors acquired \$3.0 billion of foreign securities, mainly foreign bonds, their largest investment in eight months.
- **Household Internet Use Survey, 2002** 6
After surging during the late 1990s, the growth in Internet use among Canadian households has leveled off. In 2002, 7.5 million households had at least one member who used the Internet regularly, either from home, work, school, a public library or other locations, a growth of only 4% from 2001.

(continued on page 2)



Canadian economic observer September 2003

The September issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, analyses current economic conditions, summarizes the major economic events that occurred in August and presents a feature article titled "Information technology workers." A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The September 2003 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Volume 16, no. 9 (11-010-XIB, \$17/\$170; 11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) is now available. See *How to order products*. To promote the new electronic version of *Canadian economic observer*, we are offering free access to the August issue. This will give you a risk-free opportunity to try out the electronic version. We would also encourage you to send us your feedback on this new medium of delivery by filling the *Readership Survey*.

Visit Canadian economic observer's page on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Canadian statistics* page, choose *Economic conditions*, and on that page see the banner ad for *Canadian economic observer*. For more information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627; ceo@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group.



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NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

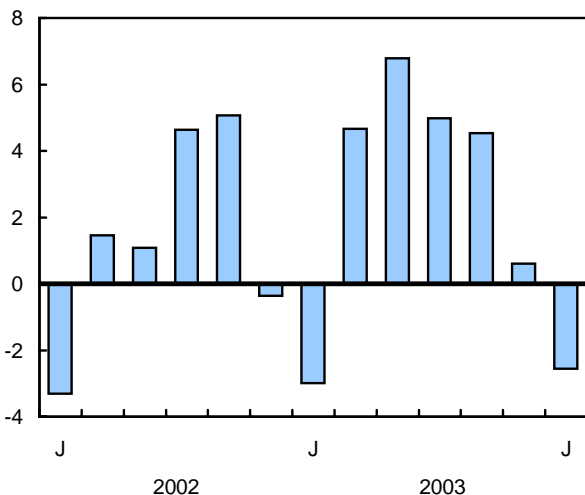
Canada's international transactions in securities

July 2003

Foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian securities by \$2.6 billion in July, only their second reduction of 2003. They divested \$4.5 billion of debt instruments while making the largest acquisition of Canadian equities in 13 months, at \$1.9 billion. Meanwhile, Canadian investors acquired \$3.0 billion of foreign securities, mainly foreign bonds, their largest investment in eight months.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities¹

\$ billions



¹ Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Foreign holdings of Canadian debt takes a sharp drop

Foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian debt by selling \$4.0 billion of bonds and \$0.5 billion of money market paper. The reduction in bonds comes after five consecutive months of buying, totalling \$21.2 billion. Driving the reduction in July was the selling of \$6.5 billion of federal government bonds, almost exclusively secondary-market issues. However, foreign investors did buy \$2.6 billion of mainly new bonds issued by corporate and other government sectors.

This is the second straight month that foreign investors divested Canadian-dollar bonds, following

Related market information

In July, a 26 basis-point drop in Canadian short-term **interest rates** matched by a small 2 basis-point decline in comparable US rates caused the gap to shrink to 191 points from 215 basis points in June. The differential, which favours investment in Canada, hadn't been below the 200 basis points level since February of this year. Canadian rates closed July at 2.81%, their lowest level of the year while US rates at just 0.90% continue to be at their lowest level in recent years.

On the long-term side, a 96 basis-point jump in US rates compared to a 41 point rise in Canadian rates caused the gap between the two to shrink to 44 basis points in July from 99 in June. A Canadian long-term rate of 4.78% in July is roughly the mid-point for the high and low of Canadian long-term rates so far this year, whereas 4.34% for American rates is the highest since July 2002.

Canadian **stock prices** recorded their fourth consecutive monthly gain adding 3.9% in July, and bringing to 14.4% the recovery from this year's month-end low in March. American stock prices registered a smaller 1.6% gain in July, their fifth consecutive gain, but their overall recovery has been a slightly larger 17.7%.

The phenomenal six-month rise of nearly eleven cents or 17.1% in the **Canadian dollar** against the US dollar in the first half of this year came to an abrupt halt as the dollar retreated a full three cents in July. Even with this recent pullback to 71.18 US cents at July's close, the Canadian dollar still sits nearly eight cents higher than the start of the year.

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.

five months of buying. This investment pattern broadly parallels the behaviour of the Canadian dollar, which in the first half the year had a phenomenal 17.1% rise against the US dollar, followed by a drop in value of a full three cents in July. At the same time, the differential between Canadian and American long-term rates fell sharply to 44 basis points, down from a level of about 100 basis points for most of the last year. American and European investors

contributed \$3.7 billion and \$1.1, billion respectively, to July's large reduction in bond holdings, while Asian investors again went against the trend by purchasing \$0.8 billion.

Foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian money market instruments by \$0.5 billion in July, their third consecutive divestment and fifth in the first seven months of 2003. This brought their year-to-date divestment to \$2.2 billion, almost the reverse of the \$1.9 billion they invested in the same seven-month period of 2002. July's divestment came solely from European and other foreign investors, while Americans invested a small amount. In July, a drop in Canadian short-term interest rates, compared with virtually no movement in US rates, caused the differential to shrink by 24 points to 191 basis points.

Purchases of Canadian stocks highest in over a year

With Canadian stock prices recording their fourth consecutive monthly gain, foreign investors made their largest investment in 13 months, purchasing a significant \$1.9 billion worth in July. Some \$1.7 billion came by way of investment in secondary-market shares, the largest in that market since January 2001. It was heavily weighted towards shares in the Canadian financial sector. The major portion of this investment in July came from American investors, with a smaller portion coming from Europeans.

Canadian investors buy heavily into foreign securities

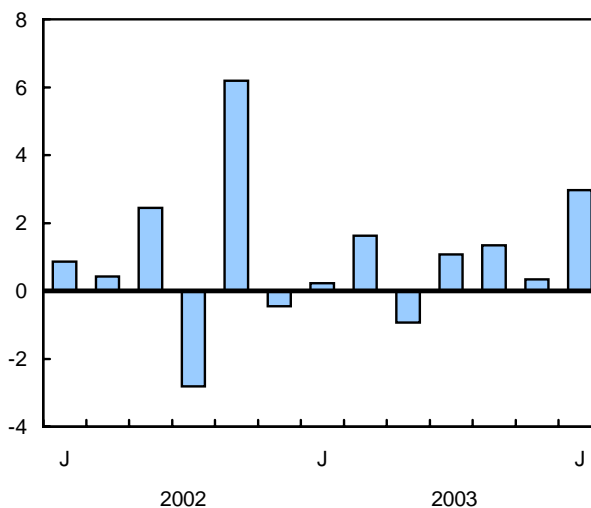
Canadian investors made their seventh consecutive and largest investment in foreign bonds so far this year, purchasing \$2.1 billion in July. This brought their cumulative year-to-date investment to \$8.4 billion, easily exceeding the \$6.2 billion they invested for all of 2002. Some three-quarters of investment so far in 2003 was directed to US treasury bonds, the balance being split between other US and overseas bonds.

Canadian investors purchased \$0.8 billion of foreign stocks in July, as US stock prices also continued their rebound. Canadian investment in foreign stocks has

been volatile over the first seven months of the year resulting in a net divestment of \$1.7 billion. This reduction so far in 2003 has been roughly split between US and overseas equities.

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 July 2003 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002-XIE, \$14/\$132) will be available soon. See *How to order publications*.

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

□

Canada's international transactions in securities

	April 2003	May 2003	June 2003	July 2003	January to July 2002	January to July 2003
	\$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	4,983	4,543	612	-2,555	9,178	16,042
Bonds (net)	3,903	3,611	642	-3,952	9,838	14,065
Outstanding	1,764	1,886	67	-5,463	4,103	6,858
New issues	5,090	4,101	8,282	2,943	31,039	34,408
Retirements	-3,432	-3,140	-6,167	-1,732	-25,693	-27,853
Change in interest payable ¹	480	763	-1,540	300	389	652
Money market paper (net)	665	-867	-390	-510	1,856	-2,240
Government of Canada	1,125	-204	426	-142	1,088	255
Other	-460	-663	-817	-367	768	-2,495
Stocks (net)	416	1,800	360	1,906	-2,516	4,216
Outstanding	566	979	658	1,656	-5,205	3,538
Other transactions	-151	821	-298	251	2,689	679
Canadian investment in foreign securities	-1,083	-1,344	-340	-2,965	-19,158	-6,647
Bonds (net)	-1,666	-378	-610	-2,117	-5,248	-8,375
Stocks (net)	583	-966	270	-849	-13,910	1,728

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.



Household Internet Use Survey

2002

After surging during the late 1990s, the growth in Internet use among Canadian households has levelled off, according to new data from the Household Internet Use Survey (HIUS).

In 2002, an estimated 7.5 million households had at least one member who used the Internet regularly, either from home, work, school, a public library or another location, up only 4% from 2001. This rate of growth was far below the gains of 19% in 2001 and 24% the year before.

These households accounted for 62% of the nearly 12.2 million households in 2002, a slight increase from the previous year. The proportion of households using the Internet regularly almost doubled, from only 29% in 1997 to 60% in 2001.

Households with high income, members active in the labour force, those with children still living at home and people with higher levels of education have been in the forefront of Internet adoption. Because the majority of these households have already adopted the Internet, the capacity to sustain high growth rates is much reduced.

Internet use highest from home

Internet use was highest among households with members who surfed at home. These households accounted for 51% of the total in 2002, up from 49% in 2001. In 2002, about 6.3 million households had at least one member who regularly used the Internet from home, up 7% from 2001. This was only a fraction of the 23% growth in 2001, and the 42% increase the year before.

Use of the Internet has remained fairly consistent. In 2002, three-quarters (75%) of households using the Internet regularly from home reported that someone went online at least once a day on average, compared with 73% the year before. Two out of every three households (65%) using the Internet from home reported spending 20 or more hours each month surfing, up from 63% in previous year.

HIUS data showed continued growth in Internet connections by cable from home. In 2002, an estimated 2.2 million households, or 35%, reported regular Internet access from home through a cable connection. This was up from 1.75 million, or 26%, in 2001. The majority of the remaining households (almost 4 million) connected using a telephone line.

Note to readers

The Household Internet Use Survey (HIUS) was conducted as a sub-sample of the Labour Force Survey. The HIUS collected information on the household as a whole. In total, 44,142 households were eligible for the HIUS and 31,650, or 71.7%, responded. Data gathered in January 2003 covered household Internet use in the 2002 calendar year.

The respondent provides a proxy response to questions for all members of the household. Of households indicating that they regularly use the Internet, about 88% of the individuals answering the survey for their household were one of the members that regularly used from various locations. Regular-use households are those that responded "yes" to the question: "In a typical month, does anyone in the household use the Internet from any location?"

Internet a growing source of information for households

Canadians still use the Internet mostly for e-mail and general browsing. However, growing numbers of households rely on the Internet to obtain information on their health, to research and make travel arrangements and to obtain information from various levels of government. Specialized uses such as electronic banking are also increasing.

Almost two-thirds (64%) of the regular users from home had at least one member in 2002 who used the Internet to search for medical or health related information, up from about 43% in 1998. After sending e-mail and browsing, this was the third most popular activity.

Nearly 3.6 million households that regularly used the Internet from home had at least one member in 2002 that used the Internet to obtain information or interact with government, up from 3 million the previous year. In 2002, they represented 57% of the total, up from only 36% in 1998.

Just over one-half (51%) of households using the Internet at home had someone who accessed online banking services, more than double the proportion of 23% in 1998. This might indicate that consumers are becoming more confident in the web's security aspects insofar as banking is concerned.

In 2002, about one-quarter of households that reported regular home use indicated that at least one member used the Internet for work-related business. This was the case for nearly 1.6 million households, up from fewer than 1.5 million in 2001. About 1 million households reported that at least one member regularly used the Internet at home for purposes of self-employment in 2002, unchanged from 2001.

Almost one-fifth of regular home use in 2002 was by employees taking advantage of the Internet to work scheduled hours at home. This was also relatively unchanged from 2001.

Lower income households making gains

Although households with the highest incomes still have the highest penetration rates, Internet use continues to make gains among households in the lowest income level. The HIUS divided households into four equal groups based on income, each representing 25% of the income spectrum from highest to lowest.

In 2002, 78% of households in the highest income group had a member who used the Internet from home. Five years earlier, 33% of households with the highest incomes used the Internet from home. Households in the second highest income group exhibited the largest increase in Internet use from home in 2002 rising from 56% of households in 2001 to 62% of households in 2002.

In contrast, among the households in the lowest income group, only 25% had a member who used the Internet from home. However, this proportion had increased five times from only 5% in 1997.

Rates of Internet use still varied substantially across family types, with children still a key factor. Single-family households with unmarried children under the age of 18 had the highest rate of Internet use from any location last year, about 81%. This proportion was double the level of 38% in 1997.

Internet use highest in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan

All provinces showed relatively constant Internet use rates or slight increase in penetration rates from home. Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario and the west showed slightly increased rates

Only three provinces — British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta — had rates of Internet use from home higher than the national average of 51%. About 58% of households in Ontario and British Columbia had someone who used the Internet regularly from home, the highest proportions. They were followed by Alberta at 54%.

Regular use of the Internet from work edged up slightly, with Ontario and Saskatchewan taking the lead.

Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan exhibited overall increases in use from various locations for regular use: home, work, school, public library and other locations, referred to as use from "any location."

Households that are no longer connected

In 2002, 896,000 households indicated that a member of the household either used the Internet infrequently, or had pulled the plug entirely. The size of this group has remained relatively unchanged over the past three years.

Of these former or infrequent users, 402,000 had a computer at home. Asked why they no longer used the Internet, 32% said they didn't have a need or interest in using it, 22% said it was too costly, and 12% indicated their computer was too old or broken.

In 2002, about 3.8 million Canadian households had never used the Internet. Most of the households in this group (85%) were either families without children or one-person households. As well, many of these non-users earned below-average household income with 47% in the lowest group.

Among households with a member who had never used the Internet, about 477,000 said they had a computer at home. Of these households, more than four in ten indicated they had no need of the Internet, or did not find it useful. About 16% said the Internet cost too much, while just over 10% said their computer was too old, or it was broken.

Available on CANSIM: tables 358-0002 to 358-0006, 358-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4432.

Additional data tables related to the information presented in this series are available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Canadian statistics* page, choose *Culture, leisure and travel*, then *Internet*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jonathan Ellison (613-951-5882; jonathan.ellison@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries: New release date

July 2003

The regular monthly "Travel between Canada and other countries" release, containing data for July, has been delayed. The release, originally scheduled for today, has been postponed to September 24 because of unforeseen operational problems.

For more information, contact Jocelyn Lapierre (613-951-3720; fax: 613-951-2909; Jocelyn.lapierre@statcan.ca) or Éline Fournier (613-951-5907; Elaine.fournier@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

July 2003

All of the major commodity groups returned to positive territory for the month of July. Growth in sales was lead by health and personal care products, and home furnishings and electronics. The weakest sales growth was observed in clothing, footwear and accessories, which was up slightly from July 2002.

Sales by commodity for the group of large retailers

	June 2003 ^r	July 2002	July 2003 ^p	July 2002 to July 2003
	Unadjusted			
	\$ millions		% change	
Commodities				
Food and beverages	2,298	2,256	2,391	6.0
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1,343	1,170	1,178	0.7
Home furnishings and electronics	1,007	1,026	1,095	6.7
Health and personal care products	662	606	686	13.2
Housewares	311	331	342	3.3
Sporting and leisure goods	382	363	380	4.7
Hardware and lawn and garden products	474	343	352	2.6
All other goods and services	856	856	886	3.5
Total	7,334	6,952	7,311	5.2

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Overall sales amounted to \$7.3 billion, an increase of 5.2% from July 2002 for the group of large retailers.

Health and personal care products posted the strongest sales growth in July, up 13.2% from July 2002. Sales were propelled upward by continued strength in the sale of prescription and over-the-counter drugs (which includes vitamins, herbal remedies and other health supplements). Toiletry and personal care product sales (excluding cosmetics and fragrances) were also strong in July, with an increase of 10.2%.

Sales growth of clothing, footwear and accessories continued to be slow in July for the group of large retailers, with flat sales on a year-over-year basis (+0.7%). Declining clothing and footwear prices continued to be a major factor in bringing down total sales at the cash register. Clothing prices dropped 4.6% from July 2002, and footwear was 3.4% less expensive than a year earlier. Much of the growth in this commodity group came from accessory sales such as luggage and leather goods (+8.3%) and jewellery and watches (+7.6%).

The 6.7% increase in home furnishing and electronic product sales in July masked volatility in individual commodity level sales. Household appliances declined 1.4% in July after strong year-over-year sales in May and June. Sales of home electronics, such as televisions and audio-video equipment, cameras, computer software, and telephones and home office supplies, surged ahead 17.2% from July 2002 — the largest increase in over a year.

Note: This survey includes large retailers mainly in the food, clothing, home furnishings, electronics, sporting goods, and general merchandise sectors. These retailers represent about 38% of total annual retail sales, excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers. All data in this release are unadjusted for seasonality and all percentages are year-over-year changes.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

A data table is also available in the *Canadian statistics* module of Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca).

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Elton Cryderman (613-951-0669;

elton.cryderman@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades
Division. ■

School enrolments and teaching staff

1999/2000

Enrolment in elementary and secondary schools remained almost flat during the last half of the 1990s, while the number of teachers in Canadian schools increased.

Just over 5,442,000 children were enrolled in schools in the academic year 1999/2000, an increase of only 0.2% from 1995/96.

From 1995/96 to 1999/2000, student enrolment increased in only Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, as well as the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The largest increase in enrolment occurred in Alberta (+5.4%). This is consistent with data from the 2001 Census, which showed that Alberta's population soared 10.3% from 1996 to 2001, largely the result of interprovincial migration. At the same time, the number of full-time teachers in Alberta fell 1.5% to 29,338.

These data cover public and private schools, as well as First Nation schools, federally-administered schools and Armed Forces schools overseas.

In 1999/2000, public schools accounted for 93% of total enrolment, compared with 6% for private schools. These proportions were more or less constant throughout the late 1990s.

From 1995/96 to 1999/2000, the number of full-time teachers rose 3.7% to a record 309,593. The number of full-time teachers declined in Alberta and in two other provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick. The number of part-time teachers increased in most jurisdictions.

The biggest declines in student enrolment and in the teaching population both occurred in Newfoundland and Labrador. The number of students fell 14.4% during the

five-year period, while the number of full-time teachers fell 12.8% to 6,351. At the same time, the census showed that Newfoundland and Labrador's population declined 7.0%.

Teaching became an even more female-dominated profession during the 1990s. In 1999/2000, women accounted for 64% of the total, compared with 59% a decade earlier.

Two-thirds (68%) of New Brunswick's full-time educators were female in 1999/2000, the highest proportion, compared with 58% in Newfoundland and Labrador, the lowest.

Even though the average age of teachers remained constant, a considerable number of them moved into the older age cohort. In 1999/2000, 34% of teachers were aged 50 or over. This was double the proportion of only 16% a decade earlier.

On a national scale, the pupil-teacher ratio remained fairly constant during the last half of the 1990s, dropping marginally from 16.1 pupils for every teacher in 1995/96 to 15.6 in 1999/2000.

The ratio declined in every province except Ontario, where there was a slight increase. In Alberta, despite a large increase in enrolment and a decline in full-time teachers, the ratio declined because of the large increase in the number of part-time teachers. The decrease in the pupil-teacher ratios from 1995/96 to 1999/2000 and from 1998/99 to 1999/2000 were strongest in Nova Scotia and Quebec.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3127 and 3128.

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 Isabelle Thony (613-951-0475; isabelle.thony@statcan.ca) or Kathleen Trudeau (613-951-4440; kathleen.trudeau@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Number of full-time elementary-secondary educators¹

	1995/96	1998/99	1999/2000	% change from 1995/96 to 1999/2000	% change from 1998/99 to 1999/2000
Canada	298,676	300,833^{3, r}	309,593³	3.7	2.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,287	6,418	6,351	-12.8	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	1,351	1,389	1,372	1.6	-1.2
Nova Scotia	9,083	9,518	9,834	8.3	3.3
New Brunswick	7,712	7,490	7,491	-2.9	0.0
Quebec	66,348	68,651	74,253 ⁴	11.9	8.2
Ontario	119,292	117,704 ^r	119,842	0.5	1.8
Manitoba	12,437	12,520	13,831	11.2	10.5
Saskatchewan	10,992	11,514	11,473	4.4	-0.4
Alberta	29,786	29,999	29,338	-1.5	-2.2
British Columbia	32,702	33,865 ^r	34,009	4.0	0.4
Yukon	431	419	443	2.8	5.7
Northwest Territories ²	1,237	1,328 ³	1,338 ³	8.2	0.8
Overseas	18	18	18	0.0	0.0

¹ Includes correctional institutions and hospital schools.

² Includes data for Nunavut.

³ Estimated figure.

⁴ As a result of changes in methodology, data may not be comparable with those of previous years.

^r Revised figure.

Number of enrolments in elementary-secondary education¹

	1995/96	1998/99	1999/2000	% change from 1995/96 to 1999/2000	% change from 1998/99 to 1999/2000
Canada	5,430,836	5,369,716	5,442,010³	0.2	1.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	110,901	98,129	94,930	-14.4	-3.3
Prince Edward Island	24,704	24,441	24,357	-1.4	-0.3
Nova Scotia	167,960	163,122	161,530	-3.8	-1.0
New Brunswick	136,776	130,801	128,569	-6.0	-1.7
Quebec	1,138,677	1,125,066	1,131,585	-0.6	0.6
Ontario	2,189,029	2,128,642	2,183,370	-0.3	2.6
Manitoba	223,045	223,013	229,399	2.8	2.9
Saskatchewan	212,986	209,768	208,483	-2.1	-0.6
Alberta	548,459	566,361	578,135	5.4	2.1
British Columbia	654,351	675,874	676,720	3.4	0.1
Yukon	6,132	6,199	6,184	0.8	-0.2
Northwest Territories ²	17,625	18,041	18,510 ³	5.0	2.6
Overseas	191	259	238	24.6	-8.1

¹ Includes correctional institutions and hospital schools.

² Includes data for Nunavut.

³ Estimated figure.

Pupil¹–educator² ratio in public elementary-secondary schools

	1995/96	1998/99	1999/2000	% change from 1995/96 to 1999/2000	% change from 1998/99 to 1999/2000
Canada	16.1⁴	16.0^{4, r}	15.6⁴	-3.1	-2.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	14.4	14.5	14.1	-2.1	-2.8
Prince Edward Island	17.3	16.6	16.8	-2.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	17.9	16.5	15.3	-14.5	-7.3
New Brunswick	17.3	16.9	16.7	-3.5	-1.2
Quebec	14.5 ⁴	14.4 ^r	13.0	-10.3	-9.7
Ontario	16.3	16.6	16.7	2.5	0.6
Manitoba	15.5	15.6	14.6	-5.8	-6.4
Saskatchewan	17.3	16.2	16.2	-6.4	0.0
Alberta	17.1	16.8	17.0	-0.6	1.2
British Columbia	17.3	17.0 ^r	16.8	-2.9	-1.2
Yukon	12.5	12.7	12.1	-3.2	-4.7
Northwest Territories ³	13.5	12.9 ⁴	13.1 ⁴	-3.0	1.6

¹ Full-time equivalent enrolments.

² Full-time equivalent teachers.

³ Includes the data for Nunavut.

⁴ Estimated figure.

^r Revised figure.

■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

September 1, 2003 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on September 1 totalled 68,527 metric tonnes, down 8.6% from a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

July 2003

Data on steel wire and specified wire products production are now available for July.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2106, 2116 and 2184.

The July 2003 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products*, Vol. 58, no. 7 (41-006-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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
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