



The Daily

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Canada's non-reserve Aboriginal population continues to face ongoing challenges in the areas of health, education, housing and language, according to first results from the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Gains are being made, however, as the data for young Aboriginal people show.

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Perspectives on labour and income

September 2003 online edition

Featured in the September 2003 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, released today, is the article "Seasonal work and Employment Insurance use."

Despite an overall decline, seasonal employment is still important in many regions. However, measuring seasonal employment has been problematic since it is difficult to distinguish between seasonal workers and seasonal jobs. Using a mechanical definition of seasonal work, 4.4% of employees and self-employed persons in the fishing industry were seasonal workers between 1993 and 1998. During this period, the majority relied on Employment Insurance on a regular basis, but almost one-fifth did not claim at all. The article examines the many dimensions of seasonality to determine the extent to which each contributes to frequent reliance on Employment Insurance benefits.

Also in this issue is an updated fact-sheet on retirement, which shows that the median age of retirement decreased slightly in 2001.

The September 2003 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, Vol. 4 no. 9 (75-001-XIE, \$5/\$48) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Henry Pold (613 951-4608; henry.pold@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



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NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Leading indicators

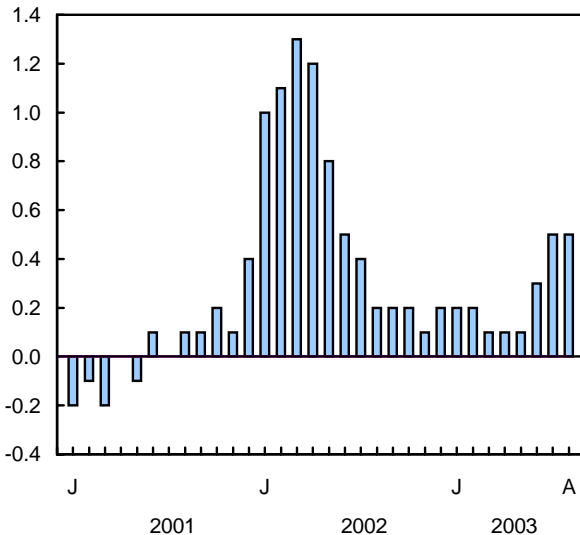
August 2003

The composite leading index grew 0.5% in August, equalling its revised gain in July. These were the two best increases in over a year. Growth extended to seven of the ten components, the same number as in July. Manufacturing continued to weaken, notably as the workweek was reduced by the blackout in Ontario. Excluding this, the overall index rose 0.8%, the largest since May 2002 when both GDP and employment were growing strongly.

All the indicators of household demand accelerated further. Housing recorded a fourth straight advance when housing starts rose in response to strong demand in July. The upturn was most pronounced in Quebec, where vacancy rates in some markets hit 10-year lows.

Composite index

Smoothed % change



The US leading indicator also contributed to the growth of the index, posting its largest advance (0.4%) in over a year. An acceleration in new orders for capital goods, up six months in a row, is particularly encouraging for business spending.

The financial market indicators in August continued their upturn. The stock market has risen 17% since April. Still, it contributed only one tenth of a point of the overall gain in August. The money supply made a similar contribution to growth.

Manufacturing continued to lag behind, with two of its three components declining. The workweek saw the largest drop, shaving 0.3 points off overall growth. New orders rose for a second straight month, a reflection of the improving trend of final demand.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

A more detailed analysis of the components is available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Canadian statistics* page, choose *Economic conditions*, then click on the banner ad for *Canadian economic observer*. From that page, choose *Issues of CEO*, then *Composite Index*. For more information on the economy, consult the September 2003 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Vol. 16, no. 9 (11-010-XIB, \$17/\$170; 11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227), now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162; ceo@statcan.ca) Current Economic Analysis Group.

Leading indicators

	March 2003	April 2003	May 2003	June 2003	July 2003	August 2003	Last month of data available % change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	180.7	180.9	181.0	181.5	182.4	183.4	0.5
Housing index (1992=100) ¹	130.4	129.0	129.3	130.4	131.7	134.2	1.9
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,622	2,625	2,620	2,626	2,626	2,620	-0.2
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	6,530	6,534	6,583	6,665	6,806	7,039	3.4
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) ²	109,944	109,899	111,227	112,065	114,032	116,049	1.8
U.S. composite leading indicator (1992=100) ³	110.1	110.1	110.0	110.1	110.2	110.6	0.4
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.0	-0.5
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	21,114	20,952	20,951	20,789	20,885	20,977	0.4
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.78	1.77	1.75	1.74	1.72	1.70	-0.02 ⁵
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	1,836	1,843	1,848	1,852	1,861	1,873	0.6
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	7,607	7,653	7,647	7,660	7,690	7,731	0.5
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	180.7	180.8	181.6	183.3	185.8	185.4	-0.2

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).

² Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.

³ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.

⁴ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the second preceding month.

⁵ Difference from previous month.



Aboriginal Peoples Survey: Well-being of the non-reserve Aboriginal population

2001

Canada's non-reserve Aboriginal population faces ongoing challenges in health, education, housing and language, according to a new report showing first results from the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS). Gains are being made, however, as the data for young Aboriginal people show.

The APS data showed some promise for the new generation of Aboriginal young people. Seven out of 10 Aboriginal people (69%) aged 15-24 in non-reserve areas rated their health as very good or excellent, virtually on par with 71% of the total Canadian population in the same age group.

The report found that education levels have increased for younger Aboriginal people, as shown by the growing percentage who have completed post-secondary studies. However, obstacles still exist, preventing many from completing their education. Among Aboriginal people aged 25 to 44, family responsibilities topped the list of reasons for not finishing post-secondary studies. This reason was reported by nearly one-quarter (24%) of this group.

Nearly one-half, or 45%, of all Aboriginal adults reported the presence of one or more chronic conditions. Arthritis or rheumatism was the top chronic condition among those aged 15 and over, with nearly one in five (19%) Aboriginal adults reporting this diagnosis. As well, rates of diabetes were considerably higher in all age groups for the non-reserve Aboriginal population than for the total Canadian population.

There were concerns over water quality among Aboriginal people, especially among Inuit in the Canadian Arctic. About one-third (34%) reported water contamination at some point during the year.

The retention and revitalization of Aboriginal languages also presented some challenges, as many people have found their Aboriginal languages slipping away from lack of use. However, the importance of Aboriginal languages is still widely recognized by Aboriginal people.

This is the first in a series of releases from the 2001 APS. Successive reports will look more deeply into themes such as children, health, education, language and mobility.

More health problems among non-reserve Aboriginal people, although a majority still reported excellent or very good health

Self-rated health status is considered a reliable indicator of health that successfully crosses cultural

Note to readers

This release, which summarizes the first results from the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), is based on the article Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001- Initial findings: Well-being of the non-reserve Aboriginal population (89-589-XIE, free). This article provides a statistical portrait of the Aboriginal identity population living in non-reserve areas, in urban, rural and Arctic regions of Canada.

Analysis of the data for the Aboriginal population living in selected Indian reserves will be published in a separate report at a later date. However, data are available for a large number of communities in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001: Community profiles (89-590-XIE, free). Information on health and communication technology is provided for selected First Nations, Métis settlements and other communities with a large population of Aboriginal people. Also included are data for the four main Inuit regions of the Canadian Arctic. These profiles are available free on Statistics Canada's website along with the existing census community profiles.

The APS, conducted between September 2001 and June 2002, surveyed about 117,000 individuals to collect information regarding the lifestyles and living conditions of Aboriginal people. It was developed in partnership with several national Aboriginal organizations, including the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, Métis National Council, National Association of Friendship Centres and the Native Women's Association of Canada.

Aboriginal identity population refers to those people who reported on the APS being North American Indian, and/or, Métis and/or Inuit. Also included are those that did not identify as an Aboriginal person but who had registered Indian status as defined by the Indian Act of Canada and/or Band or First Nation membership.

The non-reserve population includes the over 700,000 Aboriginal people who do not live on Indian reserves, except in the Northwest Territories, in which case the total (on and off reserve) Aboriginal population is included. According to the 2001 Census, the total non-reserve Aboriginal population makes up approximately 70% of the total Aboriginal population in Canada.

For this report, the Canadian Arctic consists of four Inuit regions as defined by the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami: the northern coastal and south-eastern part of Labrador, Nunavik in Northern Quebec, the territory of Nunavut, and the Inuvialuit region in the Northwest Territories.

For more information on the survey, consult the report Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001: Concepts and methods guide (89-591-XIE, free).

lines. The majority of non-reserve Aboriginal people (56%) reported that their health was excellent or very good. By comparison, 65% of the total Canadian population reported excellent or very good health (age standardized to the Aboriginal population).

While the total non-reserve Aboriginal population rated their health status lower than the total Canadian population, this gap was negligible among young adults. However, the gap between the health status of the Aboriginal population and the total Canadian population widened significantly in the older age groups. For every 10-year age group between the ages of 25 and 64,

the proportion of Aboriginal people who reported their health as fair or poor was about double that of the total Canadian population.

This was even more pronounced among Aboriginal women. For example, four in 10 (41%) Aboriginal women aged 55-64 reported fair or poor health, more than double the proportion of 19% of women in the same age group in the total Canadian population.

Chronic conditions: Rates of diabetes have increased, particularly for the North American Indian population

The most common chronic conditions for the adult non-reserve Aboriginal population were arthritis or rheumatism, high blood pressure and asthma. Among the adult population, 19% of the non-reserve Aboriginal population reported arthritis or rheumatism, nearly twice the proportion of 11% among the total Canadian population. Similarly, 12% of the Aboriginal population reported high blood pressure, compared with 8.7% among the total population, while 11.6% of the Aboriginal population reported asthma, slightly higher than the 10.3% for the total population.

Diabetes was the fifth most prevalent health problem reported among the adult non-reserve Aboriginal population. It has become an important health issue because rates are rising among the Aboriginal population, particularly among non-reserve North American Indian adults. In addition, diabetes is being diagnosed at younger ages, is more severe when diagnosed and has high rates of complications. In 2001, 8.3% of non-reserve North American Indian adults stated that they had been diagnosed with diabetes compared to 5.3% in 1991. For the total Canadian population the age-standardized rate was 2.9%.

The percentage of Métis and Inuit adults diagnosed with diabetes remained almost the same from 1991 to 2001. For Métis adults, the 2001 rate was 5.9% compared with 5.5% in 1991. Among Inuit adults, the rate remained almost unchanged: 2.3% for 2001 compared to 1.9% in 1991.

Diabetes was particularly prevalent among older Aboriginal women in 2001. Among Aboriginal women aged 65 and over, one in four reported they had been diagnosed with diabetes, compared with one in 10 for all Canadian senior women. For Aboriginal men the gap was smaller, with one in five Aboriginal senior men reporting diabetes compared to one in seven for all Canadian senior men.

Schooling: Aboriginal young people making progress at all levels

Census data indicate that between 1996 and 2001, non-reserve North American Indian, Métis and Inuit populations all made important gains in education. Increasing numbers were completing secondary school and moving on to finish post-secondary studies.

Progress is being made at the secondary level as fewer young Aboriginal people in non-reserve areas are leaving secondary school prior to graduation. In 1996, 52% of Aboriginal youth aged 20-24 had incomplete secondary school as their highest level of schooling. This declined to 48% in 2001. North American Indian, Métis and Inuit youth have all made gains at the secondary level over this time period.

Despite this progress, completion rates at the secondary level remain a challenge. Aboriginal Peoples Survey data show that for those aged 15 to 19, the most common reason for leaving school early was boredom. One-fifth (20%) of young non-reserve Aboriginal people reported this reason. Data from the 1999 Youth in Transition Survey also show that boredom was the top reason given for not completing high school by Canadians aged 18 to 20 years living in the ten provinces.

There has also been positive change at the post-secondary level. In 1996, about one-third (32%) of non-reserve Aboriginal people aged 25-34 had completed post-secondary studies. By 2001, this figure had increased to 37%. Figures for the total Canadian population the same age also increased from 52% to 58%.

For non-reserve Aboriginal people aged 25 to 34, there have been gains at the university and other post-secondary levels. For example, in 1996, 5% of young Aboriginal people had completed university compared with 8% in 2001. For other types of post-secondary education (including college and trades), there was an increase from 27% to 30% over the five year period.

Young people in each of the three main Aboriginal groups have made progress at the post-secondary level. The proportion of Métis people aged 25-34 with a completed post-secondary education rose from 34% to 40%. The proportion for non-reserve North American Indian people rose from 31% to 36%, while the percentage for Inuit rose slightly from 27% to 29%.

However, the APS indicates that there are still obstacles to overcome. For women aged 25-44 who had started their post-secondary schooling, the most

common reason for not completing their education was family responsibilities (34%). Financial reasons topped the list for men, with nearly one in four (24%) stating this reason.

Standard of living: Crowded homes, concerns about water quality

The census found that Aboriginal people were more likely to live in crowded conditions than the total Canadian population, although the situation has improved slightly over time. Crowding is defined as one or more people per room.

In 2001, about 17% of non-reserve Aboriginal people lived in crowded conditions. This was down from 22% five years earlier. In comparison, about 7% of all Canadians lived in crowded conditions in 2001.

Crowding continues to be an issue in the Canadian Arctic, where four-fifths of Inuit live. In 2001, more than one-half (53%) of Inuit living in this region were in crowded conditions, down slightly from 61% five years earlier. This was particularly true in Nunavik in northern Quebec, which was the only Inuit region in which the crowding situation did not improve between 1996 and 2001.

The APS also found concerns over water quality, especially among the Inuit in the Canadian Arctic.

Just over one-third (34%) of Inuit in the Arctic said there were times of the year when their water was contaminated. The problem was most serious in the Nunavik region in northern Quebec where nearly three-quarters (73%) of Inuit felt that their water was contaminated at some point in the year.

Aboriginal languages: Some evidence of revitalization

In general, the vitality of many of the Aboriginal languages spoken by two of the three main Aboriginal groups — North American Indian and Métis — in non-reserve areas declined between 1996 and 2001.

However, the situation was more positive for Inuktitut, spoken by many Inuit. It remains one of the healthiest Aboriginal languages in the country.

The 2001 APS asked respondents if they could speak or understand an Aboriginal language. Among non-reserve North American Indian adults aged 15 and over, just under one-third (32%) said they could. Less than 15% said they were able to speak an Aboriginal language very well or relatively well.

Aboriginal languages among North American Indian children in non-reserve areas were not as strong, as only 25% could speak or understand an Aboriginal language.

Of the three main groups, the Métis were least likely to know an Aboriginal language. In 2001, only 16% of Métis adults reported being able to speak or

understand an Aboriginal language and only 5% were able to speak very well or relatively well. Moreover, only 11% of Métis children less than 15 years of age could speak or understand an Aboriginal language.

However, the APS showed that the vast majority (90%) of Inuit aged 15 and over living in the Canadian Arctic said they could understand or speak Inuktitut. Eighty percent said they could speak it very well.

Inuktitut remains strong among Inuit children in Canada's Arctic, as nine in 10 could speak or understand this language, and 63% could speak it very well or relatively well.

The 2001 Census showed some evidence of language revitalization. A slightly larger percentage of people could converse in an Aboriginal language than the share who reported having an Aboriginal mother tongue. Mother tongue is the first language learned in childhood and still understood.

While 12% said they had an Aboriginal mother tongue, 15% said they could converse in an Aboriginal language. This suggests that some people are learning to speak an Aboriginal language later in life.

Data from the APS show that schools can help facilitate language learning. Just over one-third (35%) of children that could speak an Aboriginal language received help in learning their language from their school teachers. This was especially the case in the Canadian Arctic where 54% of Inuit children received some help with language learning from their teachers.

The majority of Aboriginal people recognized the importance of Aboriginal languages. About six in 10, or 59%, of non-reserve Aboriginal adults stated that keeping, learning or relearning an Aboriginal language was very or somewhat important. The same proportion of people responding on behalf of children reported that it was very or somewhat important to them that the child speak and understand an Aboriginal language.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3250.

The report *Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001 Initial findings: Well-being of the non-reserve Aboriginal population* (89-589-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Population and Demography*.

A number of supporting tables are also available at the provincial and territorial level in the publication *Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001: Initial release - supporting tables* (89-592-XIE, free).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Media Relations (613-951-4636), Communications Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries July 2003

In July, travel to Canada from the United States and overseas countries declined for the sixth time in seven months. Canadian travel abroad remained stable in July after two consecutive months of increases.

An estimated 3 million visitors came to Canada in July, a 1.0% decrease over June. The decrease is due to a 1.1% decline in visits from the United States as less than 2.7 million Americans entered the country. However, the number of visitors from overseas countries increased 1.0% compared to June. (Unless otherwise specified, data are seasonally adjusted).

In spite of the drop in visits to Canada from the United States, there was a slight increase in overnight visits from that country (+0.5%). Overnight trips by air advanced 6.8%, while overnight and same-day car trips by Americans to Canada dropped 1.0% and 4.5%, respectively, in July.

Travel to the United States dipped 0.5% as an estimated 2.8 million Canadian residents travelled south of the border in July. The number of overnight trips to the U.S. fell 3.7%. The decline in overnight trips by car (-6.5%) offset the 2.1% increase in overnight trips by air. This coincided with a 2.1% drop in the value of the Canadian dollar against its American counterpart.

Canadian travel to countries other than the United States increased for the second consecutive month in July. An estimated 400,000 Canadian residents made

trips to overseas countries in July, an increase of 3.1% compared to June, and nearing the levels seen at the end of last year.

In July, only four of Canada's top 12 overseas markets saw declines in both same-day and overnight trips. The number of visitors from Mexico fell 8.7%, and those from Australia fell 8.1%.

Travel from a number of Asian countries showed impressive gains in July. The number of visitors from Taiwan jumped 63.5%, while travel from China and Hong Kong increased 29.6% and 22.1%, respectively. Overall, there were 9.7% more visitors from Asian countries in July compared to June. The number of visitors from Asia however, remains almost 40% below the level observed in December of last year.

Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The July 2003 issue of *International travel, advance information*, Vol. 19, no. 7 (66-001-PIE, \$6/\$55) 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 Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; Frances.Kremarik@statcan.ca), or Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	December	June	July	June	December	July	July
	2002 ^r	2003 ^r	2003 ^p	to	2002	2003	2002
					to	to	to
				July	July	July	July
				2003	2003	2003	2003
				Seasonally adjusted		Unadjusted	
				'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad¹	3,394	3,198	3,195	-0.1	-5.9	3,959	-0.6
to the United States	2,974	2,809	2,794	-0.5	-6.0	3,589	-1.1
to other countries	421	388	400	3.1	-4.8	371	4.3
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,791	1,701	1,686	-0.9	-5.9	2,094	1.8
Total trips, one or more nights	1,567	1,447	1,419	-1.9	-9.4	1,817	-3.2
United States ²	1,146	1,058	1,019	-3.7	-11.1	1,446	-4.9
Car	696	640	599	-6.5	-14.0	1,025	-3.8
Plane	355	335	342	2.1	-3.6	281	0.7
Other modes of transportation	95	83	78	-5.8	-18.0	140	-20.4
Other countries ³	421	388	400	3.1	-4.8	371	4.3
Travel to Canada¹	3,816	2,979	2,951	-1.0	-22.7	5,307	-13.8
from the United States	3,469	2,721	2,690	-1.1	-22.4	4,822	-12.5
from other countries	347	257	260	1.0	-25.0	485	-24.8
Same-day car trips from the United States	1,973	1,520	1,452	-4.5	-26.4	2,276	-10.5
Total trips, one or more nights	1,688	1,394	1,396	0.2	-17.3	2,774	-16.2
United States ²	1,355	1,142	1,148	0.5	-15.3	2,301	-14.5
Car	892	726	718	-1.0	-19.5	1,526	-16.4
Plane	320	287	306	6.8	-4.3	498	-2.7
Other modes of transportation	143	130	123	-4.8	-13.5	278	-21.6
Other countries ³	332	251	248	-1.3	-25.4	472	-23.7
Most important Overseas markets⁴							
United Kingdom	69	54	52	-3.9	-24.2	96	-6.3
France	28	21	22	2.6	-20.5	40	-25.4
Germany	27	21	21	1.9	-21.1	43	-16.5
Japan	41	15	15	2.1	-62.2	23	-56.5
Australia	16	13	12	-8.1	-22.8	17	-18.7
Mexico	15	12	11	-8.7	-28.1	30	-24.8
South Korea	14	11	10	-5.5	-27.7	23	-21.3
Netherlands	10	9	9	0.8	-8.5	21	-2.0
Switzerland	8	7	7	0.5	-13.1	18	-4.5
Hong Kong	10	5	7	22.1	-32.8	14	-29.0
China	8	4	6	29.6	-31.1	9	-33.5
Taiwan	8	3	5	63.5	-33.4	9	-37.4

¹ Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

² Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

³ Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

⁴ Includes same-day and one or more night trips.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Asphalt roofing

August 2003

Data on asphalt roofing for august are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

The August 2003 issue of *Asphalt roofing*, Vol. 55, no. 8 (45-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) 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.

Natural gas sales

July 2003 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 3 748 million cubic metres in July, down 5.5% from July 2002. The industrial

(including direct sales) sector showed lower sales of 8.7%, while the residential sector (+5.3%) and commercial sector (+8.2%) registered increases.

Year-to-date sales at the end of July were up 4.1% from 2002. Both the residential (+8.6%) and commercial (+6.4%) sectors posted gains. Use of natural gas by the industrial sector (including direct sales) rose 1.2% so far this year.

Natural gas sales

	July 2003 ^P	July 2002	July 2002 to July 2003
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	3 748 479	3 966 974	-5.5
Residential	482 825	458 575	5.3
Commercial	398 107	367 914	8.2
Industrial	1 441 374	1 330 863	-8.7
Direct	1 426 173	1 809 622	
	Year-to-date		
	2003 ^P	2002	2002 to 2003
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	44 932 814	43 177 411	4.1
Residential	11 968 851	11 022 987	8.6
Commercial	8 819 190	8 286 960	6.4
Industrial	11 682 300	10 853 695	1.2
Direct	12 462 473	13 013 769	

^P Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pierre Després (613-951-3579; pierre.despres@statcan.ca), Tom Lewis (613-951-3596; tom.lewis@statcan.ca), or Lloyd Cundell (613-951-7346; lloyd.cundell@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Sawmills and planing mills

July 2003

Data on sawmills and planing mills are now available for July 2003.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2134 and 2135.

The July 2003 issue of *Sawmills and planing mills*, Vol. 57, no. 7 (35-003-XIB, \$9/\$86) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

NEW PRODUCTS

Sawmills and planing mills, July 2003, Vol. 57, no. 7
Catalogue number **35-003-XIB** (\$9/\$86).

Asphalt roofing, August 2003, Vol. 55, no. 8
Catalogue number **45-001-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

Shipping in Canada, 2000
Catalogue number **54-205-XIE** (\$39).

International travel, advance information, July 2003,
Vol. 19, no. 7
Catalogue number **66-001-PIE** (\$6/\$55).

Perspectives on labour and income, September 2003,
Vol. 4, no. 9
Catalogue number **75-001-XIE** (\$5/\$48).

**Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001 - Initial findings:
Well-being of the non-reserve Aboriginal Population**
Catalogue number **89-589-XIE**
(free).

**Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001 - Internet
community profiles**
Catalogue number **89-590-XIE**
(free).

**Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001: Concepts
and methods guide**
Catalogue number **89-591-XIE**
(free).

**Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001: initial
release - Supporting tables**
Catalogue number **89-592-XIE**
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outside Canada.**

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