



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Ethnic Diversity Survey, 2002** 2  
Immigrants were more likely than people born in Canada to report a strong sense of belonging to their ethnic or cultural group. Also, the participation of immigrants to all types of groups and organizations increased with time spent in Canada.
  - **National Tourism Indicators, second quarter 2003** 6  
Tourism spending plunged in the second quarter, as the outbreak of SARS among other factors brought a sharp drop in international travel to Canada.
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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### **Ethnic Diversity Survey 2002**

Immigrants were more likely than people born in Canada to report a strong sense of belonging to their ethnic or cultural group, according to new data from the Ethnic Diversity Survey. Also, the participation of immigrants to all types of groups and organizations increased with time spent in Canada.

The Ethnic Diversity Survey was developed to provide information on the ethnic and cultural backgrounds of people in Canada, and how these backgrounds relate to their lives today.

Immigrants, especially those who had recently arrived, were also more likely to indicate that their ethnic or cultural ancestry was important to them.

Nearly three-quarters (71%) of immigrants who arrived in Canada from 1991 to 2001 rated at least one of their ancestral origins as important, compared with 65% of immigrants who came prior to 1991, 57% of the second generation in Canada (those born in Canada with at least one foreign-born parent) and 44% of those who were in Canada three generations or more (people born in Canada to two Canadian-born parents).

Immigrants, regardless of time of arrival in Canada, were also more likely to participate in ethnic or immigrant associations than were Canadian-born people. About 6% of immigrants were members of, or participated in, these organizations, compared with 1% of those who were two or more generations in Canada.

The survey also asked whether people had been discriminated against or treated unfairly in Canada in the past five years because of their ethnicity, culture, race, skin colour, language, accent or religion.

The vast majority of all Canadians aged 15 and over (93% or 20.4 million) said they had never, or rarely, experienced discrimination or unfair treatment because of their ethno-cultural characteristics. However, some people were more likely than others to report such treatment.

Although 80% of people who were part of a visible minority did not report discrimination or unfair treatment or said it had occurred only rarely, 20% did report having been discriminated against or treated unfairly sometimes or often in the five years prior to the survey because of their ethno-cultural characteristics. In contrast, 5% of people who were not part of a visible minority said they had been discriminated against or treated unfairly sometimes or often.

#### **Note to readers**

*The Ethnic Diversity Survey was developed by Statistics Canada, in partnership with the Department of Canadian Heritage, to provide information on the ethnic and cultural backgrounds of people in Canada and how these backgrounds relate to their lives today.*

*The survey covered topics such as ethnic or cultural ancestry and identity, family background, religion, language use, social networks, interaction with others and civic participation.*

*The survey was conducted from April to August 2002. About 42,500 people aged 15 and over were interviewed by telephone in the 10 provinces.*

#### **Ethnic make-up: One-half of the population report British, French or Canadian ancestries**

The Ethnic Diversity Survey examined the ethno-cultural backgrounds of Canada's non-Aboriginal population aged 15 and over.

Of this population of about 22.4 million, nearly one-half (46%), or about 10.3 million, reported only British Isles, French and/or Canadian ethnic or cultural origins. The largest proportion — 21% of the total population aged 15 years and older — was comprised of those of only British ancestry. An additional 10% of the total population reported only French origins, including French Canadian; 8% reported Canadian origins; and 7% had a mix of British, French and/or Canadian origins.

The next largest proportion of Canada's population was comprised of the descendants of other Europeans. About 4.3 million people, or about one-fifth (19%) of those aged 15 and over, had only European ancestry (other than British and French origins).

People of non-European descent accounted for 13% of the population aged 15 and over, or 2.9 million. The most frequent origins were Chinese and East Indian. (Non-Europeans have origins in places such as Asia, Africa, Central and South America, the Caribbean, Australia and Oceania.)

In addition, 22% of the population aged 15 and over, or 4.9 million, reported other mixed ethnic heritages, or did not know their ethnic ancestry.

#### **Portrait of the population by generation**

Canada is a multicultural society whose ethnic makeup has been shaped over time by different waves

of immigrants and their descendants, as well as by the Aboriginal peoples of the country.

The ethno-cultural make-up of the population varied considerably according to the number of generations an individual's ancestors had lived in Canada, reflecting the origins of various waves of immigrants who have settled in Canada over time. The Ethnic Diversity Survey makes a distinction between first generation, second generation and third-plus generation Canadians.

In 2002, almost one-quarter (23%) of Canada's population aged 15 and over, or 5.3 million people, were first generation, that is, they were born outside Canada. Not since 1931 has the proportion of people born outside the country been this high.

Nearly one-half (46%) of the first generation in Canada, or 2.4 million people, had only non-European ethnic ancestry in 2002, while about one-third (31%) had only European ancestry (other than British or French). Another 13% reported only British, French and/or Canadian origins and 10% reported other origins.

The second generation comprised 3.9 million individuals who were Canadian-born but had at least one parent born outside Canada. They accounted for 17% of the total population aged 15 and over in 2002. Unlike the first generation, the second generation included a small proportion of those with only non-European ancestry (10%).

About 36% of the second generation, or 1.4 million people, reported only European ethnic origins (other than British or French), while 14%, or 558,000, reported other European origins in combination with British, French and/or Canadian ancestry. About one-third (32%) of the second generation reported British, French and/or Canadian ancestries only: 24% had only British origins and 8% had French, Canadian, or a combination of these origins. Another 8% of the second generation reported other ancestries, or did not know their ancestry.

At 13.0 million, the third-plus generation is the largest group, representing 58% of people in Canada aged 15 and older. These people were born in Canada to two Canadian-born parents (and possibly Canadian-born grandparents as well). The majority of the third-plus generation reported only British, French and/or Canadian origins (8.3 million or 63%). Specifically, 25% reported only British origins, 16% reported only French origins, 13% reported Canadian origins, and 9% reported a mix of these origins.

An additional 15%, or 2 million, of the third-plus generation reported British, French and/or Canadian ancestry in combination with other European origins, while 10% reported only other European origins. The remaining 12% reported other origins or did not know their ancestry.

### **First generation had strongest sense of belonging to ethnic group**

One-half (50%) of the population aged 15 and over had a strong sense of belonging to their ethnic or cultural group(s), according to the Ethnic Diversity Survey.

Sense of belonging to one's ethnic group was strongest among the first generation, particularly those who were relative newcomers to Canada.

About 62% of immigrants who arrived from 1991 to 2001 reported a strong sense of belonging to their ethnic group, compared with 55% of those who came to Canada prior to 1991.

A slightly lower proportion of the second (47%) and third-plus generations (48%) reported a strong sense of belonging to their ethnic or cultural group.

This finding may not be surprising, given that recently arrived immigrants likely maintain closer ties to their countries of origin during the initial settlement period in Canada. As well, according to results from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants, recent immigrants often settle in the same areas as their families and friends, who are likely of the same ethnic or cultural background. This may help them to maintain a strong sense of belonging to their ethnic group.

Sense of belonging also varied from one ethnic group to another. For example, 78% of those with Filipino ancestry reported a strong sense of belonging to their ethnic group, as did 65% of East Indians and 65% of Portuguese. In contrast just 36% of Dutch, 33% of Germans and 33% of Ukrainians reported a strong sense of belonging. This likely reflects the longer history these groups have in Canada.

Among most ethnic groups, the first generation had a stronger sense of belonging than did later generations. For example, among those of Chinese ancestry, 60% of those who arrived in Canada from 1991 to 2001 reported a strong sense of belonging to their ethnic group, compared with 58% of those who came before 1991, and 52% of those who were two or more generations in Canada.

Of those reporting German ancestry, 39% of the first generation reported a strong sense of belonging, compared with 33% of those in Canada for two or more generations. Among Italians, 62% of the first generation, compared with 54% of those in Canada for two or more generations, had a strong sense of belonging to their ethnic group.

### **"Canadian" identity increases with generations in Canada**

In addition to asking about ethnic ancestry, the Ethnic Diversity Survey also asked people to report their

own ethnic or cultural identity. This may be the same as, or different from, the ancestry of their parents and grandparents.

While many different ancestries were reported when people were asked about their ethnic heritage, 11.6 million people, or 55% of the population aged 15 and older, said that Canadian was either their only ethnic identity, or was reported along with other identities in 2002.

In addition to the reporting of Canadian ethnic identity, provincial or regional identities, such as Acadian, Newfoundlander or Québécois, were also reported in the survey. For example, 37% of Quebec's population aged 15 years and older reported Québécois, either as their only ethnic identity or alongside other identities. Acadian was reported by 6% of the population aged 15 and older in the Atlantic provinces. Newfoundlander was reported by 38% of the population in Newfoundland and Labrador.

The reporting of Canadian and provincial or regional ethnic identities increased with the number of generations a person's family had lived here. In 2002, 40% of the first generation said that their ethnic identity included Canadian or a provincial or regional identity, compared with 78% of those in the second generation and 80% of those in the third-plus generation.

The reporting of Canadian and provincial or regional ethnic identities was most common among those who reported British, French and/or Canadian ancestry, most of whom were two or more generations in Canada. According to the survey, 79% of those who reported British, French and/or Canadian ethnic ancestries reported a Canadian, provincial or regional ethnic identity. In contrast, 65% of those reporting other European ancestry only and 35% of those reporting only non-European ancestry reported Canadian, provincial or regional ethnic identities.

### **Participation in organizations increases with time in Canada**

The Ethnic Diversity Survey asked questions about participation in groups or organizations in the 12 months prior to the survey as one measure of the integration of people of diverse ethnic backgrounds in the broader Canadian society. The survey asked about membership and participation in ethnic or immigrant associations as well as in other groups or organizations such as sports teams, hobby clubs and community organizations.

The first generation, regardless of time of arrival in Canada, was more likely than other generations to have participated in ethnic or immigrant associations in the year prior to the survey. About 6% of immigrants were

members of or participated in these organizations. In comparison, just 2% of the second generation and 1% of the third-plus generation participated in ethnic or immigrant associations.

However, when all types of groups or organizations are considered, recent arrivals who had immigrated to Canada in the past 10 years were less likely to participate in groups or organizations in Canada, than were immigrants who had lived here for more than 10 years and people who were born here. This may be because new immigrants to Canada need time to adjust to their new country, establish networks and settle into new jobs and their community.

In the year prior to the survey, 34% of those who had immigrated to Canada from 1991 to 2001 were members of, or had participated in, all groups or organizations. In contrast, 41% of those who had immigrated to Canada before 1991, 49% of the second generation and 48% of the third-plus generation, were members or participants.

### **Visible minorities and discrimination or unfair treatment**

The survey asked respondents whether they felt they had experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by others in Canada in the five years prior to the survey because of their ethnicity, culture, race, skin colour, language, accent or religion. If respondents said they had experienced discrimination or unfair treatment, they were then asked how often they felt they had experienced this: often, sometimes or rarely.

The vast majority of Canadians (93%) aged 15 and over said that they had never, or rarely, experienced discrimination in the past five years because of their ethno-cultural characteristics. However, 7%, or an estimated 1.6 million Canadians aged 15 and over, said they had experienced discrimination or unfair treatment in the past five years sometimes or often because of these characteristics.

Perceived discrimination or unfair treatment varied by visible minority status, according to the survey. Visible minorities are defined, according to the *Employment Equity Act*, as "persons other than the Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race and non-white in colour." In 2002, Canada's 3 million people who were part of a visible minority represented 13% of the non-Aboriginal population aged 15 and over. The majority (84%) of people in visible minorities were first generation Canadians.

One-in-five (20%) people aged 15 and over who were part of a visible minority, or an estimated 587,000 people, said they felt that they had experienced discrimination or unfair treatment sometimes or often in the five years prior to the survey

because of their ethnicity, culture, race, skin colour, language, accent or religion.

For people in visible minorities, there was little variation in the levels of discrimination or unfair treatment by length of time, or generation, in Canada. About 20% of people in visible minorities who immigrated to Canada from 1991 to 2001 reported perceived discrimination or unfair treatment sometimes or often, compared with 21% of people in visible minorities who came prior to 1991 and 18% who were two or more generations in Canada.

In contrast, 5% of the population aged 15 and over who did not identify as part of a visible minority, or an estimated 982,000 people, reported that discrimination or unfair treatment had occurred sometimes or often. A higher proportion (9%) of those who were not part of a visible minority and had immigrated to Canada between 1991 and 2001 reported discrimination or unfair treatment.

Of the groups included in the visible minority population, Blacks were more likely to report feeling that

they had been discriminated against or treated unfairly by others because of their ethno-cultural characteristics.

Nearly one-third (32%) of Blacks, or an estimated 135,000, said that they had had these experiences sometimes or often in the past five years, compared with 21% of South Asians and 18% of Chinese.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4508.**

The publication *Ethnic Diversity Survey: Portrait of a multicultural society* (89-593-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Population and demography*.

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

## National Tourism Indicators

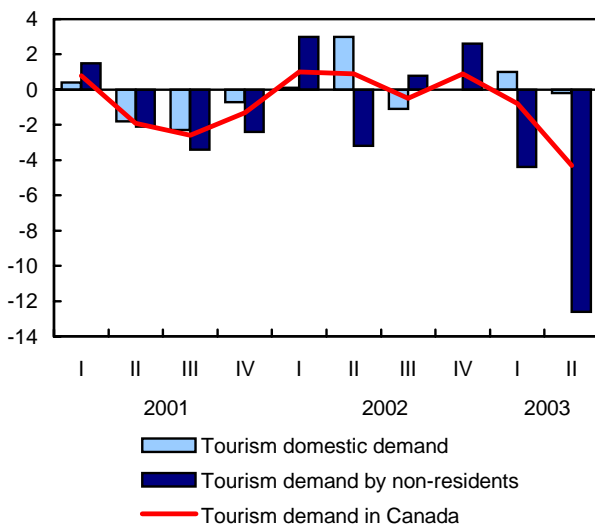
Second quarter 2003

Tourism plunged in the second quarter, as real spending in Canada by tourists fell 4.3% from the first quarter. This was the largest quarterly decline on record for the National Tourism Indicators, which go back to the first quarter of 1986. The outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) was the major factor behind the decline, as the number of international visitors, particularly from Asia, plummeted. Tourism spending in Canada fell to \$12.2 billion, \$1.2 billion below its peak in the fourth quarter of 2000 and its lowest level since the fourth quarter of 1998.

### Tourism plunges with non-resident spending

% change - preceding quarter

Adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



### Sharp decline in international visitors

A sharp 14% decline in international visitors to Canada, from the United States and elsewhere, sent tourism into a tailspin in the second quarter. Concerns over SARS, among other factors such as a stronger Canadian dollar vis-à-vis its US counterpart, the Iraq war and sluggish tourism globally, contributed to the decline. Spending by international visitors was down 13% to the lowest level since the first quarter of 1997.

With the drop in spending by visitors from abroad, Canada's international travel deficit deteriorated to \$1,103 million at current prices. The deficit was \$838 million in the previous quarter. A deficit indicates that Canadian travellers spent more abroad

#### Note to readers

With the second quarter 2003 release of the National Tourism Indicators (NTI), tourism gross domestic product at basic prices, in current and constant 1997 dollars, is now available. Previously, estimates were only made at current prices and on a factor cost basis. The new estimates bring the NTI more in line with the rest of the National Accounts.

Levels and shares of tourism spending are expressed in current dollars, adjusted for seasonal variations. Growth rates of tourism spending are expressed in real terms (i.e., adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates.

than international visitors spent in Canada. The deficit was moderated by a reduction of Canadians' spending abroad in the second quarter.

### Domestic spending weakens

Despite continued strength in overall domestic demand and personal disposable income, domestic spending on tourism slipped 0.2% in the second quarter, after a solid 1.0% gain in the first.

With the sharp decline in spending by non-residents, the domestic share of total tourism spending in Canada rose to 70%, continuing the upward trend followed since the events of September 11, 2001.

### Air transport and accommodation hit hard

Looking at the commodity purchases of non-residents and Canadians, spending on passenger air transportation was down a sharp 9.4% in the second quarter, while spending on accommodation dropped 8.5%. Expenditures on recreation and entertainment edged down, while spending on vehicle fuel was flat.

### Tourism sheds jobs

The second quarter recorded negligible gains in overall employment, but a substantial drop in tourism jobs. Tourism employment fell 2.4% to 572,000 jobs, after a flat first quarter. The drop in tourism employment was widespread, with the brunt of it borne by the accommodation, food and beverage and travel agency industries.

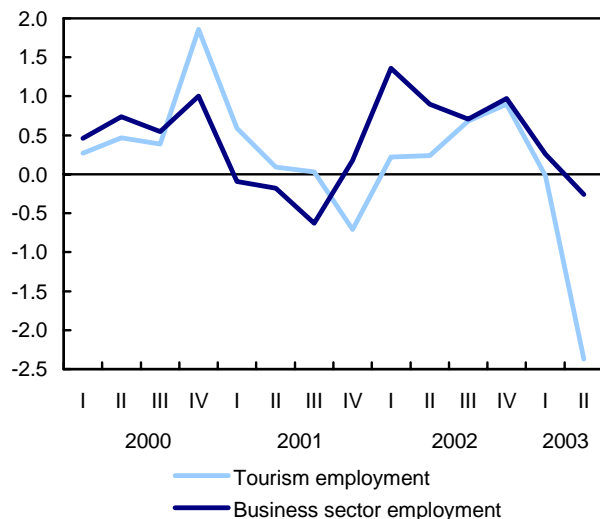
### Tourism GDP down sharply

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP), expressed in constant 1997 dollars, fell 4.1% in the second quarter,

after edging down 0.2% in the first. As a result, tourism GDP stood 6.5% below its peak reached in the first quarter of 2001. The drop in tourism production was much greater than the 0.1% decline of GDP for the economy as a whole.

### Tourism employment drops with spending

% change - preceding quarter  
Adjusted for seasonal variation



Available on CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0010.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.**

The second quarter 2003 issue of *National tourism indicators* (13-009-XIB, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*. To order a paper copy of the publication (13-009-XPB, free), contact Client services (613-951-3640; fax: 613-951-3618; [iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca](mailto:iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca)).

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

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**National tourism indicators at 1997 prices**  
Second quarter 2003

	2001	2002	2001 to 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	First quarter 2003 to second quarter 2003
	\$ millions, 1997 prices		% change	\$ millions, 1997 prices (seasonally adjusted)			% change
<b>Total tourism expenditures</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	47,802	47,255	-1.1	11,889	11,791	11,288	-4.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	16,239	15,825	-2.6	4,015	3,841	3,357	-12.6
Tourism domestic demand	31,563	31,430	-0.4	7,873	7,950	7,931	-0.2
<b>Transportation</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	18,626	18,177	-2.4	4,563	4,526	4,254	-6.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,030	3,932	-2.4	985	941	792	-15.8
Tourism domestic demand	14,596	14,245	-2.4	3,578	3,584	3,462	-3.4
<b>Accommodation</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	6,776	6,927	2.2	1,748	1,726	1,580	-8.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,759	3,922	4.3	1,010	968	836	-13.6
Tourism domestic demand	3,016	3,005	-0.4	739	758	743	-2.0
<b>Food and beverage services</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,531	7,539	0.1	1,910	1,879	1,847	-1.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,779	2,621	-5.7	667	627	558	-10.9
Tourism domestic demand	4,752	4,917	3.5	1,242	1,252	1,288	2.9
<b>Other tourism commodities</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,670	7,520	-2.0	1,889	1,887	1,885	-0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,273	2,151	-5.4	545	529	489	-7.5
Tourism domestic demand	5,397	5,369	-0.5	1,344	1,358	1,396	2.8
<b>Other commodities</b>							
Tourism demand in Canada	7,200	7,093	-1.5	1,778	1,774	1,723	-2.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,398	3,199	-5.9	809	776	681	-12.3
Tourism domestic demand	3,802	3,893	2.4	970	997	1,042	4.4



**National tourism indicators at current prices**  
Second quarter 2003

	Second quarter 2002	Third quarter 2002	Fourth quarter 2002	First quarter 2003	Second quarter 2003	First quarter 2003 to second quarter 2003
	\$ millions current, seasonally adjusted					% change
<b>Total tourism expenditures</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	12,937	13,053	13,163	13,137	12,211	-7.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,373	4,409	4,521	4,333	3,696	-14.7
Tourism domestic demand	8,564	8,644	8,642	8,804	8,515	-3.3
<b>Transportation</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,939	5,052	5,146	5,178	4,542	-12.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,182	1,166	1,215	1,172	925	-21.1
Tourism domestic demand	3,757	3,886	3,931	4,006	3,616	-9.7
<b>Accommodation</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,928	1,858	1,866	1,834	1,614	-12.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,065	1,058	1,079	1,028	854	-16.9
Tourism domestic demand	863	800	787	806	759	-5.8
<b>Food and beverage services</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,116	2,171	2,174	2,154	2,131	-1.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	717	749	760	718	644	-10.4
Tourism domestic demand	1,399	1,422	1,414	1,435	1,487	3.6
<b>Other tourism commodities</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,086	2,109	2,104	2,106	2,111	0.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	597	608	622	605	562	-7.0
Tourism domestic demand	1,489	1,501	1,483	1,501	1,550	3.2
<b>Other commodities</b>						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,869	1,863	1,873	1,866	1,813	-2.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	813	827	847	810	710	-12.3
Tourism domestic demand	1,056	1,036	1,027	1,056	1,103	4.4

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Correction to the National balance sheet accounts

Second quarter 2003

The first paragraph of the National balance sheet accounts release, published in *The Daily* on September 26, should have read that national net worth was \$121,900 per capita by the end of the second quarter instead of \$129,000.

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

### Residential care facilities

1999/2000 to 2001/02

Residential care facilities in Canada had a maximum capacity of 188,357 beds in 2001/02, about 74% of the total maximum bed capacity in the health care sector. The remaining 64,681 beds are found in hospitals. These data exclude Quebec due to differences in reporting.

Over the last five years, costs climbed annually by an average of 3.7% in Canada's residential care facilities for the aged. Cost per resident-day in reporting residential care facilities for the aged rose to \$115 in 2001/02 from \$96 in 1996/97. This climb is mostly attributable to the rising costs in public facilities, which went from \$105 per resident-day in 1996/97 to \$130 in 2001/02, an average annual increase of 4.4%. Costs in private facilities increased 3.5% annually, from \$80 to \$95, in the same time frame.

The direct care costs in facilities for the aged accounted for 51% of total expenses in 2001/02, up from 46% in 1991/92. Direct care costs include nursing services, therapeutic services and medications, but exclude meals and administrative expenses.

Occupancy rates at residential care facilities for the aged have been relatively stable over the last ten years, ranging from 97% to 98% of the beds in service. Residential care facilities for the aged represented 77% of the total approved bed complement of all residential care facilities in 2001/02.

The costs per resident-day of other residential care facilities (those for persons with physical disabilities, developmental delays, psychiatric disabilities, alcohol and drug addictions, or for children with emotional

disturbances, delinquents, transients, other groups) went from \$134 in 1996/97 to \$158 in 2001/02, an average annual increase of 3.2%. Direct care costs in these facilities accounted for 69% of total expenses in 2001/02, up from 58% in 1991/92.

The maximum bed capacity of residential care facilities fell 6%, from 201,009 beds in 1991/02 to 188,357 beds in 2001/02. Most of the drop is attributable to the decrease in maximum bed capacity of facilities for the mentally challenged and psychiatrically disabled.

These results are based on data reported by 82% of responding units representing 86% of the maximum capacity of 188,357 beds in all provinces except Quebec. Quebec facilities do not report to the Residential Care Facilities Survey and recent changes in how the Quebec Ministry of Health and Social Services submits data for the purposes of this survey prevent us from including Quebec data in our analysis at this time.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3210.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Richard Trudeau (613-951-8782) or the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division. ■

### Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

May 2003

The May 2003 monthly report, Vol. 2 (TP141, free) is now available on Transport Canada's website (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

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

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

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**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; [aviationstatistics@statcan.ca](mailto:aviationstatistics@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

**Steel primary forms — weekly data**

Week ending September 20, 2003 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 20 totalled 307 430 metric tonnes, up 4.5% from 294 177 tonnes a week earlier and 5.0% from 292 911 tonnes in the same week of 2002.

The year-to-date total as of September 20 was 11 300 816 tonnes, down 2.7% from 11 619 788 tonnes in the same period of 2002.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.**

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

**Annual Survey of Manufactures: Products shipped by Canadian manufacturers 2001**

The Annual Survey of Manufactures collects information on products shipped by Canadian manufacturers. Data

on products shipped by the wood industry are now available for Canada, the provinces and the territories for 2001.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2103.**

To order data, 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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

**Construction type plywood**

July 2003

Data on construction type plywood are now available for July.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2138.**

The July 2003 issue of *Construction type plywood*, Vol. 51, no. 7 (35-001-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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**National tourism indicators, quarterly estimates,**  
Second quarter 2003  
**Catalogue number 13-009-XIB**  
(free).

**National tourism indicators, quarterly estimates,**  
Second quarter 2003  
**Catalogue number 13-009-XPB**  
(free).

**Provincial gross domestic product by industry, 1997-2002**  
**Catalogue number 15-203-XIE (\$50).**

**Construction type plywood, July 2003, Vol. 51, no. 7**  
**Catalogue number 35-001-XIB (\$5/\$47).**

**. . .au courant, September 2003**  
**Catalogue number 82-005-XIE**  
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
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