



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Gross domestic product by industry, July 2003**

After five months of stagnation, gross domestic product jumped 0.6% in July, with significant gains registered across the economy. This was the largest monthly gain in GDP since April 2002.

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- **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, August 2003**

Manufacturers' prices were up 0.3% in August, but down 2.0% on an annual basis largely because of the continuing effect of a strong Canadian dollar against the US dollar. Without the dollar's influence, the IPPI would have risen 1.1% rather than falling 2.0% from a year ago. Meanwhile, prices of raw materials increased 1.1% from July but were 3.0% lower than in August 2002.

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Food Expenditure Survey public-use microdata file

2001

Are you interested in doing in-depth analysis of the food spending patterns of Canadian households? For example, would you like to know how different types of households spend their food budget on various food categories? Or which households purchase meals in restaurants?

The public-use microdata file from the 2001 Food Expenditure Survey gives data users access to hundreds of variables about food spending, the quantity of food purchased, and the type of store or restaurant where purchases were made. It also includes household demographic variables.

The public-use microdata file for the 2001 Food Expenditure Survey on CD-ROM (62M0002XCB, \$2,000) is now available. Similar files based on the 1984, 1986, 1990, 1992, and 1996 surveys are also available. Analytical highlights from the 2001 survey are presented in the publication *Food expenditure in Canada* (62-554-XIE, \$39), already available.

For more information about the survey results and related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division.



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MAJOR RELEASES

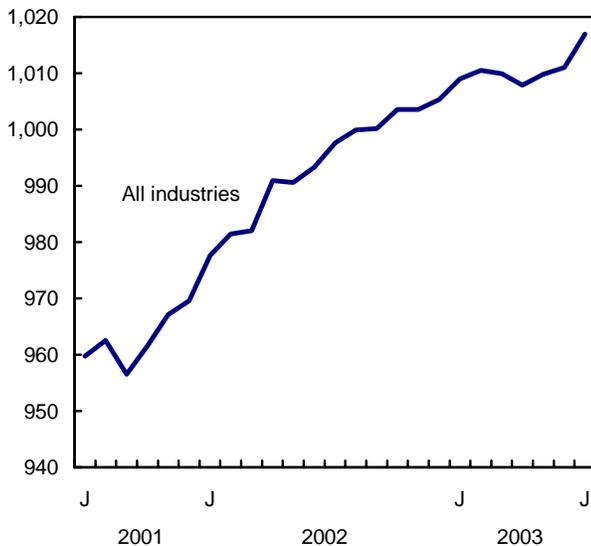
Gross domestic product by industry July 2003

After five months of stagnation, gross domestic product (GDP) jumped 0.6% in July, with significant gains registered across the economy. This was the largest monthly gain in GDP since April 2002.

Manufacturers led the pace, with the strongest gain in twelve months, followed by the mining and real estate sectors. A surge in manufacturing, mining and utilities output helped industrial production regain some strength after five consecutive monthly declines. Industrial production advanced 1.2%, compared with a smaller US increase of 0.7%.

Economic activity surges

GDP \$ billions of chained 1997



A confident consumer and low interest rates boded well for retailers of big ticket items — especially new motor vehicles and furniture. Continuing demand for new and existing housing propelled the residential construction industry, its feeder industries in manufacturing and the real estate agents industry. The World Health Organization (WHO) removed Toronto from its list of SARS-affected areas in early July; this had a positive impact on travel-related industries. The finance sector benefited from a recovering stock market. Increased activity levels were also registered by the health, education and public administration sectors.

Note to readers

In September 2002 (Reference Month: July 2002), the monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry program introduced the first stage of conversion to a Chain Fisher formula, by adopting annual chained input-output benchmarks in its calculation of real GDP from 1997 to 2000. However, from January 2001 onwards, the data are 2000 Laspeyres-based estimates. The monthly GDP results are expressed in chained 1997 dollars. This conversion brings the monthly GDP by industry estimates more in line with the quarterly expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly. More information is available on Statistics Canada's website. From the Statistical methods page, choose Methodology, then Chain Fisher Volume Index.

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, we have incorporated the revised 1999 and new 2000 input-output annual benchmarks, resulting in revisions to the monthly series from 1997 forward. In reference year 2000, an improved coverage of the manufacturing sector resulted in an upward revision that varied substantially by industry. According to the note on the 2000 Annual Survey of Manufacturing, released May 2, nearly half the growth in manufacturing shipments was due to expanded coverage. Although the effect on manufacturing GDP is estimated to be somewhat less, the higher level of output in 2000 did contribute to an upward revision in GDP that exceeds the average boundary of annual revisions.

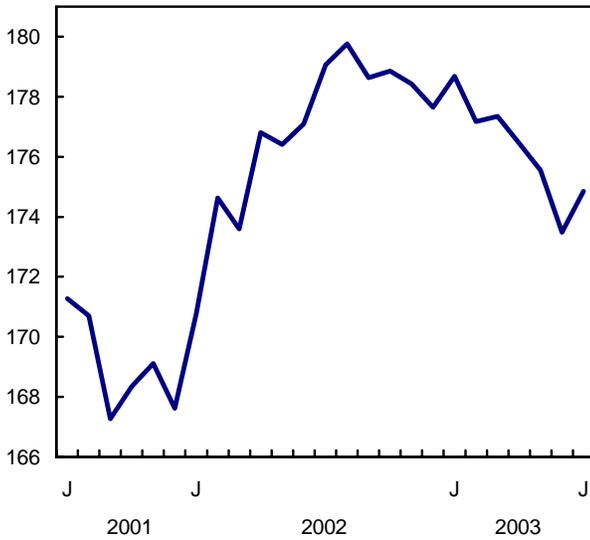
Manufacturers ramp up production levels

Although the durable and non-durable goods components of the manufacturing sector both advanced in July, durable goods manufacturers were responsible for the bulk of the gain. The transportation equipment sector was the largest contributor, thanks to the bounce-back in the production of cars and trucks after a weak June. North American motor vehicle sales were quite strong in July and bode well for future production. The growth of the transportation sector was mitigated by a sharp decline in the aerospace industry, where production dropped to April 2000 levels.

Increased prices for lumber and continuing strong demand for construction materials in North America led sawmills to boost their output. However, the level of activity in this industry was still far below its March peak. A sharp decline in the chemical sector, due to a global industrial downturn and higher feedstock costs, limited the growth of the non-durable goods manufacturing sector.

Manufacturing turns around

GDP \$ billions of chained 1997



Mining sector shines

Increased oil and gas production was responsible for almost half of the growth in the mining sector. Crude oil extraction continued its upward trend, while natural gas extraction rose after five months of weakness. The reopening of a mine after an unexpected closure in April also helped to boost metal ore mining as well as the non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industry. Non-metallic mineral mines got a boost from increased diamond production.

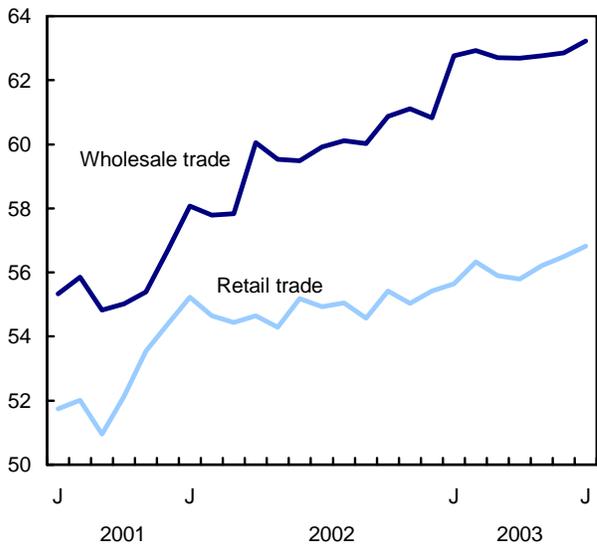
Consumers continue to purchase big ticket items

Consumer demand for new and existing housing continued unabated in July, as existing home sales set a monthly record, propelling the activity levels of real estate agents and brokerages by 5.7%. Lower mortgage rates fuelled demand but a shortage of sellers in the resale market led to a surge in prices. The average resale housing price in July was 11.9% higher than a year ago. Residential construction was buoyed by an 8.5% increase in housing starts, reflecting an increase in both single and multiple units. The strong housing market also translated into higher sales for retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers of furniture. Manufacturers of wood, asphalt, glass products, heating and ventilation systems also benefited from the strong housing market in July.

Higher sales at motor vehicle dealers boosted the retail trade sector by 0.6%. However, the strength in the retail trade sector was so concentrated in new car sales that output excluding motor vehicle dealers fell 0.6%. About half of this decline came from a 1.3% drop in sales by food stores. Increased sales incentives by motor vehicle manufacturers helped propel the number of vehicles sold by 13%, following a decline of 10% in June. Wholesaling activity advanced 0.6%, the first significant increase in four months.

Retailers and wholesalers advance

GDP \$ billions chained 1997



Travel-related industries get a boost

Industries in the travel-related sector benefited from the end of the WHO's travel advisory to Toronto. Domestic tourism increased, although the number of US and overseas tourists to Canada continued to decline in July, falling 1.0% over June. The airline transportation industry registered its second consecutive monthly gain, as a number of airlines reported increased passenger load factors (the proportion of occupied to available seats). The travel agent industry recorded a gain of 3.1%, while the hotel and restaurant industries both posted an increase of 0.7%. The occupancy rates for Toronto hotels continued to improve over the lows reached in April, but were still well below last year's levels.

Other industries

After slowing production for five consecutive months, utilities increased their output 1.9% in July, thanks to the electric power generation industry, which rebounded after a weak June. The only sluggish area in July was the primary goods sector. Animal production dropped a further 2.4% after six consecutive monthly declines, the result of continued export restrictions. The forestry and logging industry also continued to suffer from trade difficulties and an infestation of the mountain pine beetle.

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0017 to 379-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301 and 1302.

The July 2003 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE, \$11/\$110) will be available in October 2003. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price. See *How to order products*.

Data on gross domestic product for August will be released on October 31.

For general information or to order data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-IMAD; imad@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jo Ann MacMillan (613-951-7248), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in 1997 chained dollars

	February 2003 ^r	March 2003 ^r	April 2003 ^r	May 2003 ^r	June 2003 ^r	July 2003 ^p	July 2003	July 2002 to July 2003
seasonally adjusted								
	month-to-month % change						\$ level ¹	% change
All Industries	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	1,016,991	1.9
Goods-producing industries	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6	1.0	316,186	-0.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.3	-0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	22,750	4.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-0.3	-0.2	-1.3	0.7	0.9	2.0	36,721	3.6
Utilities	-0.2	-1.9	-1.7	-0.1	-1.2	1.9	26,102	-3.2
Construction	2.4	-0.3	0.0	0.5	-0.0	0.7	54,580	4.0
Manufacturing	-0.8	0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-1.2	0.8	174,848	-2.4
Services-producing industries	0.3	0.0	-0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	702,425	2.9
Wholesale trade	0.3	-0.3	-0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	63,225	5.5
Retail trade	1.2	-0.8	-0.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	56,826	3.5
Transportation and warehousing	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	-1.0	0.9	0.4	46,860	0.4
Information and cultural industries	0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	42,548	2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	205,776	2.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	44,855	4.4
Administrative and waste management services	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.9	0.7	22,566	5.1
Education services	0.3	-0.2	0.3	-0.0	0.4	0.2	46,230	1.5
Health care and social assistance	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	61,085	4.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.4	4.3	-0.8	0.8	1.2	-0.1	9,427	6.6
Accommodation and food services	-0.2	-1.0	-4.7	1.6	0.7	0.7	22,333	-3.5
Other services (except public administration)	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.1	24,059	1.5
Public administration	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.0	0.1	0.1	57,628	2.7
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.7	-0.2	-0.8	-0.2	-0.7	1.2	239,073	-1.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	0.2	72,272	-1.5
Durable manufacturing industries	-1.3	0.1	-0.6	-0.7	-1.6	1.2	102,487	-2.9
Business sector industries	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	860,806	1.8
Non-business sector industries	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	156,330	2.6
Information and communication technologies (ICT) industries	0.4	-0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.3	56,889	2.9

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.

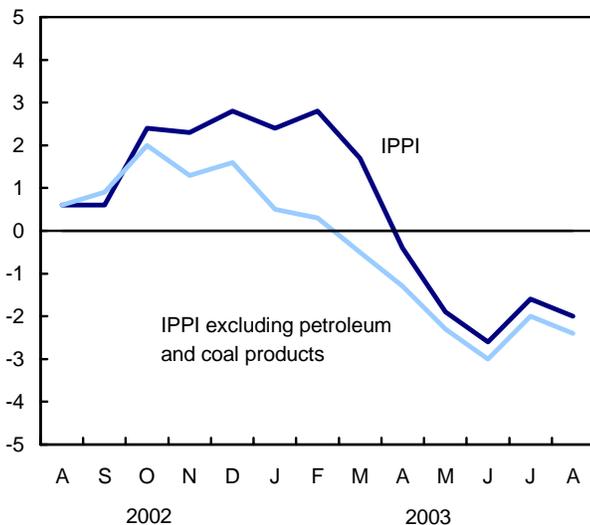
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

August 2003

Manufacturers' prices were up 0.3% in August, but down 2.0% on an annual basis, largely because of the continuing effect of a strong Canadian dollar against the US dollar. Without the dollar's influence, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) would have risen 1.1% rather than falling 2.0% from a year ago.

Petroleum product prices have less influence on the IPPI

12-month % change



Like in July, higher prices for petroleum and coal products (+5.2%), lumber and other wood products (+1.7%), pulp and paper products (+0.7%) and primary metal products (+0.5%) were the major contributors to the monthly increase in the IPPI, while the prices for meat, fish and dairy products continued to fall (-1.5%) as a result of lower prices for beef products. Unlike in July, prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment fell 0.4%, mainly because of the effect of the exchange rate.

On an annual basis, this represents the fifth consecutive month of decline in the IPPI. The enduring lower prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-7.5%), electrical and communication products (-4.9%), pulp and paper products (-3.3%), meat, fish and dairy products (-2.0%) as well as primary metal products (-1.7%) remain the major contributors to the year-over-year decline in the IPPI.

Note to readers

The **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI.

The **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

The petroleum and coal products group, with an increase of 4.4%, continues to have a smaller influence on the year-over-year change in the IPPI than it did for the first four months of 2003. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have declined 2.4% instead of decreasing 2.0% on a year-over-year basis.

In addition to petroleum and coal products, prices for tobacco products (+19.6%) and chemical products (+1.7%) were also up from August 2002.

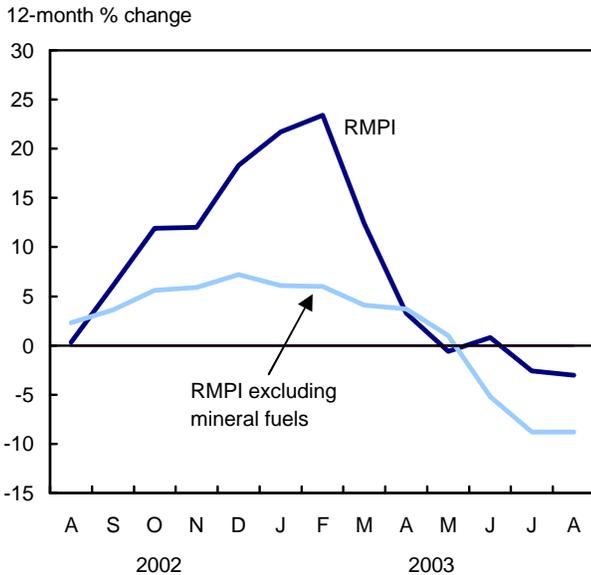
Higher crude oil prices push up raw materials prices

Raw materials prices were up 1.1% from July. Mineral fuels were the major contributors to the monthly increase in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI), with prices increasing 2.1%. Higher prices for wood products (+0.8%) and non-ferrous metals (+0.6%) also contributed to the monthly rise. Lower prices for animal products partly offset this increase.

Manufacturers paid 3.0% less for their raw materials than they did in August 2002, compared with a decrease of 2.6% in July. Lower prices for animals and animal products (-15.0%) were mainly responsible for this annual drop in the RMPI. Prices for vegetable products and wood products were also down on an annual basis. These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for mineral fuels (+4.4%), non-ferrous metals (+2.7%) and non-metallic minerals (+5.9%). If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have decreased 8.8%.

The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 105.6 in August, up from its revised level of 105.3 in July. The RMPI (1997=100) was 111.0 in August up from its revised level of 109.8 in July.

Crude oil prices continue to influence the RMPI



Impact of exchange rate

From July to August, the value of the US dollar weakened slightly against the Canadian dollar, pushing down prices of commodities that are quoted in US dollars, notably motor vehicles and lumber products. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have risen 0.4% instead of increasing 0.3%.

However, on a 12-month basis, the influence of the dollar is much stronger. Consequently, the IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have increased 1.1% rather than declining 2.0% from August 2002 to August 2003.

Prices for intermediate goods continue to decrease on an annual basis

Prices for intermediate goods rose 0.5% from July. Higher prices for petroleum products, lumber products, pulp and paper products as well as primary metal products were the major contributors to the increase.

Producers of intermediate goods received 1.4% less for their goods in August than in August 2002. Lower

prices for motor vehicles, pulp and paper products, primary metal products, electrical and communication products as well as lumber products were partly offset by higher prices for petroleum and chemical products.

"Intermediate goods," sometimes referred to as "input goods," are goods that are generally bought by manufacturers to be further used in the production process, that is, to make other goods.

Finished goods decrease again from a year ago

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods edged up 0.1% from July. Higher prices for petroleum and lumber products were offset by lower prices for meat, dish and dairy products as well as motor vehicles.

Declining prices for motor vehicles, pulp and paper products as well as electrical and communication products pushed year-over-year prices down 2.8% from August 2002. These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for tobacco products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, petroleum products as well as chemical products.

"Finished goods" are those generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the foods and feeds category ends up in the hands of consumers. Most capital goods are equipment and machinery generally bought by companies, government agencies, or governments. Much of the remainder is bought by consumers.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The August 2003 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XIE, \$17/\$163; 62-011-XPE, \$22/\$217) will be available in October. See *How to order products*.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for September will be released on October 29.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	August 2002	July 2003 ^r	August 2003 ^p	August 2002 to August 2003	July to August 2003
% change						
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.00	107.8	105.3	105.6	-2.0	0.3
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	106.5	103.9	103.9	-2.4	0.0
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	107.5	106.9	105.3	-2.0	-1.5
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	102.1	102.9	102.7	0.6	-0.2
Beverages	1.57	114.4	116.9	117.0	2.3	0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	139.6	166.9	166.9	19.6	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	105.7	106.4	106.2	0.5	-0.2
Textile products	1.58	100.4	99.2	99.2	-1.2	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.0	103.9	103.9	-0.1	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	92.0	89.1	90.6	-1.5	1.7
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	107.4	109.4	109.4	1.9	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	106.5	102.3	103.0	-3.3	0.7
Printing and publishing	1.70	114.2	112.6	112.3	-1.7	-0.3
Primary metal products	7.80	96.3	94.2	94.7	-1.7	0.5
Metal fabricated products	4.11	107.5	106.8	106.9	-0.6	0.1
Machinery and equipment	5.48	107.0	106.1	106.1	-0.8	0.0
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	114.2	106.0	105.6	-7.5	-0.4
Electrical and communications products	5.77	100.8	96.0	95.9	-4.9	-0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	108.9	109.0	108.9	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum and coal products ¹	5.68	130.8	129.9	136.6	4.4	5.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	108.8	110.5	110.7	1.7	0.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	107.4	106.8	106.9	-0.5	0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	89.9	94.3	95.9	6.7	1.7
Intermediate goods²	60.14	104.6	102.6	103.1	-1.4	0.5
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.71	103.0	104.2	104.6	1.6	0.4
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	52.43	104.9	102.3	102.8	-2.0	0.5
Finished goods⁵	39.86	112.5	109.3	109.4	-2.8	0.1
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	108.1	109.5	108.8	0.6	-0.6
Capital equipment	11.73	112.0	107.2	107.0	-4.5	-0.2
All other finished goods	19.63	114.7	110.5	111.2	-3.1	0.6

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ This index is estimated for the current month.

² Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

³ First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

⁴ Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

⁵ Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

Raw materials price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	August 2002	July 2003 ^r	August 2003 ^p	August 2002 to August 2003	July to August 2003
% change						
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.00	114.4	109.8	111.0	-3.0	1.1
Mineral fuels	35.16	160.2	163.8	167.3	4.4	2.1
Vegetable products	10.28	103.7	87.5	87.9	-15.2	0.5
Animals and animal products	20.30	101.3	86.8	86.1	-15.0	-0.8
Wood	15.60	85.0	78.0	78.6	-7.5	0.8
Ferrous materials	3.36	93.8	92.2	93.2	-0.6	1.1
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	78.5	80.1	80.6	2.7	0.6
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	109.9	116.4	116.4	5.9	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	93.2	84.9	85.0	-8.8	0.1

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Employment Insurance

July 2003 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in July rose 2.1% from June to 581,540, marking the sixth consecutive monthly rise. Regular beneficiaries increased 1.9% in Quebec and 1.3% in Ontario. The largest percentage increases occurred in Manitoba (+12.6%), Prince Edward Island (+11.7%) and Saskatchewan (+10.0%).

Also on a seasonally adjusted basis, regular benefit payments in July totalled \$754.2 million, while the number of people making initial and renewal claims was 269,150.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	July 2003 ^P	June to July 2003	July 2002 to July 2003
seasonally adjusted			
		% change	
Canada	581,540	2.1	0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	36,310	-0.3	1.3
Prince Edward Island	8,480	11.7	2.0
Nova Scotia	30,510	0.2	-0.8
New Brunswick	35,500	3.0	-7.8
Quebec	188,160	1.9	-3.5
Ontario	146,200	1.3	5.0
Manitoba	15,150	12.6	-4.1
Saskatchewan	12,960	10.0	-0.9
Alberta	35,990	3.8	8.2
British Columbia	69,460	4.2	4.5
Yukon	1,050	4.0	5.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,120	1.8	-9.7
unadjusted for seasonality			
Northwest Territories	670	-2.9	-14.1
Nunavut	410	10.8	-2.4

^P Preliminary figures.

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

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits for the week containing the fifteenth day of the month.

The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month.

Employment insurance statistics

	July 2003	June 2003	July 2002	June to July 2003	July 2002 to July 2003
seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	581,540 ^P	569,510 ^P	578,400	2.1	0.5
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	754.2 ^P	794.3	765.5	-5.0	-1.5
Claims received ('000)	269.2 ^P	271.2	248.0	-0.7	8.5
unadjusted					
				% change	
All beneficiaries ('000) (see note to users)	808.8 ^P	707.8	778.6	14.3	3.9
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	554.3 ^P	444.2	528.1	24.8	5.0
Claims received ('000)	348.4	213.5	328.4	63.2	6.1
Payments (\$ millions)	1,076.0	1,175.1	1,167.2	-8.4	-7.8
year-to-date (January to July)					
		2003	2002	2002 to 2003	
				% change	
Claims received ('000)		1,711.4	1,591.7	7.5	
Payments (\$ millions)		9,109.0	9,147.9	-0.4	

^P Preliminary figures.

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

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data on Employment Insurance for August will be released on October 28.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jamie Brunet (613-951-6684), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Electric power selling price indexes

May to August 2003

Electric power selling price indexes (1997=100) are now available for May to August.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0050.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2325.

The August 2003 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XIE, \$17/\$163; 62-011-XPE, \$22/\$217) will be available in October. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; infounit@statcan.ca) or Adrian Fisher (613-951-9612; fax: 613-951-1539; adrianfisher@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Airport activity statistics

2002

Preliminary airport activity data are now available for 2002. Enplaned/deplaned passengers decreased 5% from 2001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2701.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rolf Hakka (613-951-0068; fax: 613-951-0010; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

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 Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997
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RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 2003

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Homicide in Canada	2002
1	Family income and participation in post-secondary education	1980 to 2000
2	Energy supply and demand	2002
3	Production of principal field crops	September 2003
6	Building permits	August 2003
8	Earnings of immigrant workers and Canadian-born workers	1980 to 2000
9	Investment in non-residential construction	Third quarter 2003
9	New Housing Price Index	August 2003
10	Labour Force Survey	September 2003
10	Canadian international merchandise trade	August 2003
14	New motor vehicle sales	August 2003
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 2003
20	Canada's international transactions in securities	August 2003
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	August 2003
21	Wholesale trade	August 2003
21	Consumer Price Index	September 2003
22	Retail trade	August 2003
22	Leading Indicators	September 2003
23	Parental work, child-care use and young children's cognitive outcomes	
27	Employment, earnings and hours	August 2003
28	Employment Insurance	August 2003
29	Industrial product price and raw materials price indexes	September 2003
30	Electronic commerce: Household shopping on the Internet	2002
31	Gross domestic product by industry	August 2003
31	Factors related to adolescents' self-perceived health	2003
