



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Monday, December 6, 2004**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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### Major releases

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- **Building permits, October 2004** 3  
Construction intentions increased for the first time in four months in October in the wake of strong demand for new single-family dwellings in the housing sector. Municipalities issued \$4.6 billion in building permits, up 2.0% from September.
- **Deposit-accepting intermediaries: Activities and economic performance, 2003** 7  
The low interest rate environment continued to fuel higher volumes of consumer lending last year, particularly in mortgages and credit cards. As a result, deposit-accepting intermediaries (chartered banks, trust companies, caisses populaires and credit unions) recorded their largest rate of growth (+4.9%) in services in four years.

*(continued on page 2)*

#### **Performance of Canadian students in mathematics, reading and science** 2003

Canadian results from a major international report study that assesses the skill level of students nearing the end of their compulsory education, and that of their counterparts from 40 other nations, will be released tonight on our Web site.

The report *Measuring Up: Canadian Results of the OECD PISA Study: The Performance of Canada's Youth in Mathematics, Reading, Science and Problem Solving, 2003*, Vol. 2 (81-590-XIE2004001) will be available through this link at 6 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. The report contains national and provincial data.

The Programme for International Student Assessment regularly assesses the achievement of 15-year-olds in reading, mathematical and scientific literacy using a common international test.

Canada and 40 other nations participated in PISA 2003, which focussed primarily on mathematics and secondarily on science, reading and problem solving. In Canada, 28,000 students from more than 1,000 schools participated in April and May 2003.

PISA is a collaborative effort among member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). In Canada, it is administered through a partnership of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada; Human Resources and Skills Development Canada; and Statistics Canada.

The Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, is holding a news conference at their Toronto headquarters at 6 p.m. The Canadian report will be available at the same time on the Programme for International Student Assessment Web site ([www.pisa.gc.ca](http://www.pisa.gc.ca)) and the Council of ministers of education of Canada Web site ([www.cmec.ca](http://www.cmec.ca)). These plans coincide with the release of the OECD international report in Paris, France.

For more information, or to obtain a four-page package of highlights, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; [educationstats@statcan.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.ca)), Centre for Education Statistics.



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## **New products**

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## Major releases

### Building permits

October 2004

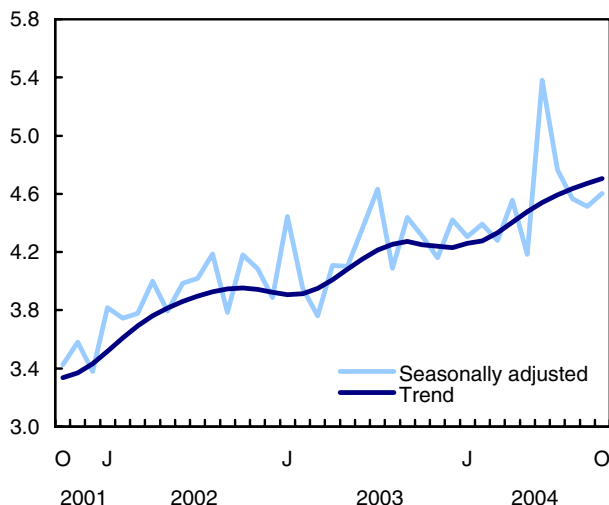
Construction intentions increased for the first time in four months in October in the wake of strong demand for new single-family dwellings in the housing sector.

Municipalities issued \$4.6 billion in building permits, up 2.0% from September. This halted three consecutive monthly declines.

Despite the recent decreases, the total value surpassed the \$4.5 billion mark for a fifth consecutive month in October, and was well above last year's monthly average of \$4.2 billion.

**Total value of permits up after three consecutive monthly declines**

\$ billions



The value of residential permits rebounded from three straight monthly declines with a 3.0% gain to \$3.1 billion. The recovery was the result of the rise in the single-family permits, which more than offset the decline in the value of multi-family permits.

In the non-residential sector, builders took out \$1.5 billion in permits in October, unchanged from September. A strong gain in construction intentions in the industrial component was completely offset by declines in the commercial and institutional areas.

On a year-to-date basis, municipalities issued \$45.5 billion of permits, up 8.0% during the

#### Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,350 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

first 10 months of 2003. Between January and October, the value of residential permits increased 15.6% to \$30.3 billion, as strong advances occurred in the value of permits for both single- and multi-family dwellings. In contrast, intentions in the non-residential sector were down 4.7%.

Regionally, the metropolitan areas of Vancouver and Montréal recorded by far the largest advances (in dollars) on a year-to-date basis, in both cases because of a feverish demand for new dwellings. The non-residential sector also contributed to the gain but to a lesser extent. The metropolitan areas of St. John's, Québec and Edmonton also posted sizeable gains. Oshawa, with declines in both residential and non-residential sectors, showed the largest loss.

#### Near record level for single-family dwellings

Builders took out \$2.14 billion in single-family permits in October, up 8.5% from September and just short of the \$2.16 billion record reached in August. October's gain was the fourth during the past five months.

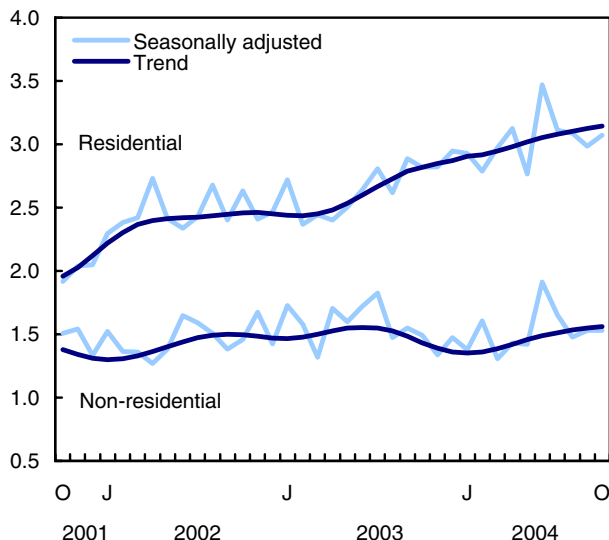
In contrast, the value of multi-family dwellings declined 7.7% to \$929 million.

At the provincial level, the largest dollar gain in the residential sector occurred in Ontario, where construction intentions increased 8.2% to \$1.3 billion. Quebec came second. In both provinces, the gains came from the high level of construction intentions for single-family dwellings. British Columbia posted the most significant retreat.

The strong results since the beginning of the year had a positive impact on the economy. According to the Labour Force Survey, the construction sector is a pillar of strength for employment this year, with gains during the first 10 months totalling 56,000.

# Value of residential permits increases in October

\$ billions



Furthermore, sales at building and outdoor home supplies stores rose 5.8% in the third quarter, leading all other retailers in terms of growth. Benefiting from the strong housing market, manufacturers of wood products increased their capacity utilization rate to a record of 99.9% during the second quarter of 2004.

Between January and October, the value of permits issued for single-family dwellings totalled \$20.4 billion, up 12.8% from the same period in 2003. Intentions for multi-family dwellings grew 22.0% to \$9.9 billion.

Every province and territory recorded cumulative gains in the value of residential permits, as did 22 of 28 metropolitan areas.

## Non-residential: Solid gains in industrial intentions

Construction intentions in the industrial sector increased 10.7% to \$349 million in October, on the heels of a solid 27.0% increase in September.

This growth was based mainly on strong construction intentions in the manufacturing category. Alberta experienced the greatest increase among provinces as a result of manufacturing building projects.

The value of commercial permits fell 0.6% to \$881 million, the second straight monthly decline. This was due to fewer construction intentions in the recreation and warehouse categories. The biggest drop occurred in British Columbia, where commercial permits plunged 45.0% to \$61 million.

Intentions in the institutional component fell 8.8% to \$301 million, their lowest level since April 2002. Declining intentions for educational projects were responsible for much of the slowdown. Ontario recorded the largest decline (-22.4% to \$137 million).

Regionally, Edmonton recorded the strongest increase in non-residential permits of all metropolitan areas (+128.7% to \$88 million), the result of a large gain in the industrial component. However, 15 metropolitan areas recorded monthly declines, with the largest drop in Vancouver.

Several economic indicators have pointed to good health in the non-residential sector recently. The manufacturing sector has done well this year as September's decrease in shipments was only the first since November 2003.

In addition, retailers have enjoyed steady sales increases since the beginning of 2004, except for a 0.7% decline in April. And Canadian corporate operating profits remained at record high levels in the third quarter.

Provincially, the largest decrease (in dollars) among the provinces occurred in British Columbia (-47.9% to \$91 million). Declines in all three components pushed October's total to its lowest level since September 1994.

On a year-to-date basis, municipalities issued \$15.2 billion worth of non-residential permits from January to October, down 4.7% from the same period in 2003.

Year-to-date intentions in the commercial sector, the only component to show a gain, rose 8.8%, while the value of permits declined for industrial projects (-10.1%) and for institutional (-21.6%).

Non-residential permits so far this year have decreased in five provinces. The largest decline was in Ontario (-8.6%), the result of large decreases in the industrial and institutional components.

In contrast, Quebec showed the strongest year-to-date increase with gains in the commercial and institutional components.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008, 026-0010 and 026-0015.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: 2802.**

The October 2004 issue of *Building Permits*, Vol. 48, no. 10 (64-001-XIE, \$15/\$156) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The November 2004 building permit estimate will be released on January 10, 2005.

To order data, contact Brad Sernoskie (613-951-4646 or 1-800-579-8533; [bdp\\_information@statcan.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.ca)). For more information,

or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

### Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area<sup>1</sup>

	September 2004 <sup>r</sup>	October 2004 <sup>p</sup>	September to October 2004	January to October 2003	January to October 2004	January-October 2003 to January-October 2004
seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
St. John's	29.7	46.9	57.6	233.0	321.2	37.8
Halifax	40.1	51.8	29.1	474.4	507.8	7.1
Saint John	7.9	10.7	35.9	103.5	99.6	-3.8
Saguenay	11.5	10.2	-10.8	119.0	104.8	-11.9
Québec	87.0	79.4	-8.7	879.9	1,005.8	14.3
Sherbrooke	23.5	28.8	22.3	189.1	210.6	11.4
Trois-Rivières	25.3	18.2	-28.1	174.4	165.5	-5.1
Montréal	496.2	525.1	5.8	4,243.9	5,112.2	20.5
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	184.2	159.4	-13.4	1,890.7	1,888.0	-0.1
Ottawa-Gatineau (Que. part)	40.2	35.1	-12.7	428.8	461.9	7.7
Ottawa-Gatineau (Ont. part)	143.9	124.3	-13.6	1,461.8	1,426.0	-2.5
Kingston	17.6	15.7	-11.1	182.4	186.1	2.0
Oshawa	46.8	61.6	31.8	998.5	635.4	-36.4
Toronto	946.2	1,061.1	12.1	9,494.0	9,628.1	1.4
Hamilton	79.8	52.2	-34.6	928.9	826.7	-11.0
St. Catharines-Niagara	37.1	30.8	-17.2	412.2	436.2	5.8
Kitchener	101.7	82.8	-18.6	794.2	787.0	-0.9
London	53.5	77.9	45.6	633.7	696.6	9.9
Windsor	50.2	66.4	32.3	518.5	484.2	-6.6
Greater Sudbury	15.7	10.6	-32.2	92.0	102.3	11.1
Thunder Bay	13.4	9.8	-26.9	96.0	96.8	0.9
Winnipeg	81.2	54.7	-32.6	582.6	618.7	6.2
Regina	27.5	18.0	-34.7	229.1	200.6	-12.4
Saskatoon	26.9	32.2	20.0	213.4	227.2	6.5
Calgary	224.3	219.0	-2.4	2,360.9	2,365.4	0.2
Edmonton	147.6	181.8	23.2	1,443.9	1,633.4	13.1
Abbotsford	18.6	12.5	-32.8	145.2	154.9	6.7
Vancouver	387.0	317.5	-18.0	3,023.9	4,062.6	34.4
Victoria	44.9	43.8	-2.5	454.3	435.1	-4.2

<sup>r</sup> Revised Data.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary Data.

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

**Note:** Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

# Value of building permits, by province and territory

	September 2004 <sup>r</sup>	October 2004 <sup>p</sup>	September to October 2004	January to October 2003	January to October 2004	January-October 2003 to January-October 2004
	seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>4,513.9</b>	<b>4,603.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>42,191.0</b>	<b>45,545.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Residential	2,983.7	3,073.4	3.0	26,202.4	30,302.3	15.6
Non-residential	1,530.2	1,530.1	0.0	15,988.6	15,242.9	-4.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	39.2	59.0	50.3	335.1	429.3	28.1
Residential	30.2	33.9	12.3	235.3	307.5	30.7
Non-residential	9.0	25.0	177.2	99.8	121.9	22.0
Prince Edward Island	14.3	30.6	113.9	151.7	172.1	13.4
Residential	13.3	10.2	-23.4	76.7	102.1	33.1
Non-residential	1.1	20.5	1,816.5	75.0	70.0	-6.7
Nova Scotia	80.5	91.0	13.0	845.6	942.7	11.5
Residential	52.2	56.0	7.2	544.9	621.8	14.1
Non-residential	28.2	34.9	23.8	300.7	320.9	6.7
New Brunswick	84.9	99.5	17.3	583.3	689.5	18.2
Residential	38.9	40.1	3.2	332.1	416.8	25.5
Non-residential	46.0	59.4	29.3	251.2	272.6	8.5
Quebec	936.1	944.6	0.9	8,329.2	9,700.1	16.5
Residential	653.1	680.4	4.2	5,213.9	6,480.7	24.3
Non-residential	283.0	264.3	-6.6	3,115.3	3,219.4	3.3
Ontario	1,904.7	2,029.8	6.6	19,364.9	19,418.6	0.3
Residential	1,196.1	1,294.3	8.2	11,815.8	12,515.3	5.9
Non-residential	708.7	735.5	3.8	7,549.2	6,903.3	-8.6
Manitoba	122.4	86.9	-29.0	910.9	965.4	6.0
Residential	59.9	52.1	-13.0	435.1	563.4	29.5
Non-residential	62.5	34.8	-44.4	475.9	402.0	-15.5
Saskatchewan	83.9	68.4	-18.5	645.0	645.7	0.1
Residential	41.2	39.2	-4.9	294.8	346.3	17.5
Non-residential	42.8	29.2	-31.7	350.2	299.4	-14.5
Alberta	558.5	621.8	11.3	5,558.9	5,775.9	3.9
Residential	405.0	395.2	-2.4	3,491.2	3,884.8	11.3
Non-residential	153.5	226.6	47.6	2,067.8	1,891.0	-8.5
British Columbia	654.2	552.9	-15.5	5,265.8	6,621.9	25.8
Residential	478.7	461.5	-3.6	3,687.2	4,978.4	35.0
Non-residential	175.4	91.4	-47.9	1,578.6	1,643.4	4.1
Yukon	3.2	6.8	111.7	47.3	65.1	37.6
Residential	2.7	2.9	8.6	25.0	29.5	17.7
Non-residential	0.5	3.9	661.8	22.3	35.7	59.9
Northwest Territories	27.8	11.8	-57.4	69.2	93.5	35.1
Residential	9.2	7.2	-21.3	40.6	44.5	9.7
Non-residential	18.6	4.6	-75.3	28.7	49.1	71.0
Nunavut	4.2	0.3	-93.2	83.9	25.5	-69.6
Residential	3.3	0.3	-91.2	9.9	11.2	13.5
Non-residential	1.0	0.0	-100.0	74.0	14.3	-80.7

<sup>r</sup> Revised Data.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary Data.

**Note:** Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

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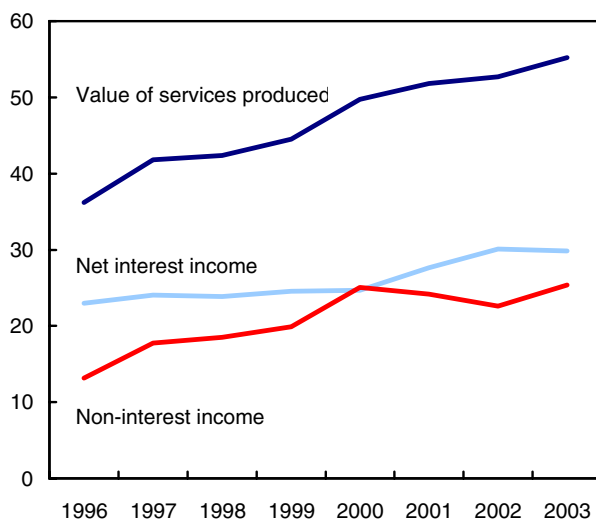
## Deposit-accepting intermediaries: Activities and economic performance

2003

The low interest rate environment continued to fuel higher volumes of consumer lending in Canada last year, particularly in mortgages and credit cards. As a result, deposit-accepting intermediaries (chartered banks, trust companies, *caisses populaires* and credit unions) recorded their largest rate of growth in services in four years.

**Value of services produced by deposit-accepting intermediaries**

\$ billions



The value of services produced by the sector jumped 4.9% to \$55.2 billion in 2003, the largest rate of growth since 2000 when services increased 11.8% from 1999.

Mortgage volumes were driven by active real estate markets as the housing index grew 9.5% during the year. At the same time, rewards programs also contributed to growth in credit card businesses. Electronic financial services experienced strong growth as services available through automated banking machines (ABMs), call centres and online were expanded.

Net interest income fell a slight 0.7% to \$29.9 billion. Lower interest rate spreads between interest charged to lenders and paid to depositors had a negative impact on revenue. International transactions charged to Canadian operations also dampened the production of net interest income. The drop in net interest income in

### Note to readers

The annual Survey of Deposit-accepting Intermediaries covers the Canadian-based activities of the principal deposit-accepting intermediaries, namely chartered banks, trust companies, *caisses populaires* and credit unions. The report does not cover foreign operations.

**Retail banking services** (chartered banks, trust companies, *caisses populaires* and credit unions) cover all financial services to individuals and to small- and medium-sized businesses through a traditional branch network.

**Corporate and institutional finance services** cover financing and operating services for institutions and large corporations. They include trade, export and project financing and syndicated lending.

**Electronic financial services** cover services to individuals, businesses and institutions through networks of banking machines, debit and credit cards, telephone banking and the Internet. Some of the respondents were unable to provide separate estimates for their activities in electronic financial services. This may result in some under-estimation of the values for these services and over-estimation for retail banking services. The aggregated totals including these two segments remain strong.

**Treasury and investment banking services:** Treasury banking manages the funds of the deposit-accepting intermediary, itself. Investment banking covers services to individuals, corporations and institutions such as securities brokerage, mutual fund management, corporate financing and other investment services.

**Fiduciary services** refers to all services provided when acting as a trustee or agent such as record-keeping, custodial and performance evaluation services for personal trusts, pension funds, corporate and institutional investments and group Registered Retirement Savings Plans.

**Net interest income** is the difference between interest income and interest expenses. Interest income covers all interest from loans, titles and deposits of deposit-accepting intermediaries. Interest expenses cover interest paid on deposits, subordinated debentures and other interest costs.

**Non-interest income** covers all sources of revenue other than interest income. Examples include revenue from brokerage and other securities services, credit services, deposit and payment services charges, trading, mutual fund management, card services, foreign exchange, securitization activities and trans-sectoral income.

**Value of services** produced is the sum of net interest and non-interest income. This value is not to be confused with service charges.

the area of treasury and investment banking was large enough to overpower gains made in other activities.

The weakness in net interest income was offset by a strong 12.2% gain in non-interest income, which rose to \$25.4 billion. Improved self-directed brokerage and asset management business along with robust growth in electronic financial services contributed to this performance.

During the year, the industry dramatically reduced provisions for credit losses by 22.3% to \$3.1 billion. Provisions for credit losses reflect changes that management expects in losses from impaired loans and other credit instruments. This drop follows especially

high provisions for credit losses in 2002 that were related to specific losses and general weakness in the telecommunications sector.

### **Retail banking driven by volume growth**

The value of services produced by deposit-accepting intermediaries in retail banking increased 4.1% to \$35.4 billion. Retail banking services accounted for 64.1% of the value of services produced, the largest income-generating activity for deposit-accepting intermediaries.

The growth in retail banking was affected most by a 9.9% expansion to \$9.3 billion in non-interest income.

The relatively low interest rate environment continued to create high demand for personal loans and residential mortgages, the latter being consistent with a strong housing market. Personal deposits also rose, as continued uncertainty in equity markets drove some investors to move their savings to more liquid deposit accounts, despite low returns. Growth in small business deposit and loan volume was another important income contributor.

Retail banking net interest income increased a modest 2.1%.

Since retail banking is largely interest-based, net interest income continued to contribute to the lion's share (73.7%) of the value of services produced by retail banking.

### **Treasury and investment banking declines for second year in a row**

The value of treasury and investment banking services declined 1.3% to \$10.1 billion last year, the second consecutive decrease. However, the decline was not as dramatic as the 3.3% drop in 2002.

Treasury and investment banking continued to be the second largest contributor to the value of services produced by deposit-accepting intermediaries. But its share declined from 19.4% in 2002 to 18.2% last year.

Net interest income from these operations experienced a sharp downturn of 47.8% to \$996 million.

The drop in net interest income can be partially attributed to its high levels in 2001 and 2002, when safety seeking investors looked for more conservative interest-bearing investments. Another contributing factor may have been the continued low interest rate environment in 2003 resulting in low revenue spreads.

The treasury and investment portfolio is also affected by volatility in certain internal international transactions that are charged to and reduce net interest

income from Canadian operations. This phenomenon continued in 2003.

In contrast, non-interest income grew 9.5% to \$9.1 billion. It represented 90.1% of the services provided by this portfolio.

A weak first half of the year in equity markets was offset by a stronger performance towards the end of the year, especially in investment fund businesses. Both self-directed brokerage and asset management business also contributed to this growth, reversing the downturn after 2000.

### **Rewards, improved delivery channels spur growth in electronic financial services**

Growth accelerated in the electronic financial sector, which produced services worth \$4.2 billion, a 24.3% increase. While volumes have grown, this rapidly-evolving segment remained volatile.

This portfolio continued to represent a relatively small segment of operations, providing fee-based services and serving as a means of delivery to extend the reach of other financial products and services.

Nevertheless, the value of services produced by this segment surpassed corporate and institutional finance in 2003, making it the third largest contributor to income. It accounted for 7.6% of total services produced in 2003, up from 6.4% in 2002.

Strong expansion occurred in both net interest income (+26.8%) and in non-interest income (+23.6%).

Part of this growth can be attributed to increased volume in the credit card businesses, which was stimulated by various rewards programs offered to consumers. Services available through ABMs, call centres and online were expanded as deposit-taking intermediaries looked to gain a larger share of this growing segment.

Non-interest related activities accounted for the vast majority (79.6%) of the value of services produced in this portfolio in 2003, as revenues tend to be fee-based.

### **Corporate and institutional finance services recover from weak capital markets**

Overall, the value of services produced by corporate and institutional finance activities increased 6.8% to \$3.8 billion in 2003. The corporate and institutional finance segment accounted for 6.8% of the total value of services.

Global political and economic events, in conjunction with uncertain North American economic conditions, contributed to weak capital markets, particularly in the



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early 2003. However, things generally improved as lending and deposit volumes recovered from the low levels of 2002.

Non-interest income rose 14.8% to \$2.1 billion. This offset a 2.1% decline in net interest income, which fell to \$1.6 billion. The decline in net interest income may reflect a continuing selective approach to lending by deposit-accepting intermediaries and the movement away from non-core lending relationships.

The corporate and institutional finance portfolio generated more of its value from non-interest income, continuing the shift away from net interest income first observed in 2001. In 2003, non-interest income accounted for 56.8% of the value of services, compared with 49.4% in 2000.

### **Fiduciary services regain momentum**

After a setback in 2002, the value of fiduciary services climbed 16.6% to \$1.8 billion in 2003.

Improved market conditions in the latter half of 2003 allowed gains in both net interest income (+10.2% to \$283 million) and in non-interest income (+17.9% to nearly \$1.5 billion).

Wealth management and retirement and estate planning needs of an aging population are expected to drive more and more clients to professional managers. Nevertheless, the weak RRSP season early in 2003 limited the year's growth in fee-based revenues.

Fiduciary services continue to represent a small portion (3.2%) of the overall value of services produced by deposit-accepting intermediaries.

**Available on CANSIM: table 182-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2513.**

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sam Neofotistos (613-951-4875; [sam.neofotistos@statcan.ca](mailto:sam.neofotistos@statcan.ca)) or Christine Hinchley (613-951-5092; [christine.hinchley@statcan.ca](mailto:christine.hinchley@statcan.ca)), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

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## Value of services produced by deposit-accepting intermediaries

	Net interest income			Non-interest income			Value of services produced in Canada <sup>3</sup>		
	2002	2003	2002 to 2003	2002	2003	2002 to 2003	2002	2003	2002 to 2003
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Retail banking services	25,559	26,102	2.1	8,495	9,335	9.9	34,054	35,438	4.1
Corporate and institutional finance	1,665	1,629	-2.1	1,863	2,139	14.8	3,528	3,769	6.8
Electronic financial services <sup>1</sup>	678	860	26.8	2,707	3,347	23.6	3,385	4,207	24.3
Treasury and investment banking <sup>2</sup>	1,910	996	-47.8	8,292	9,077	9.5	10,201	10,073	-1.3
Fiduciary services	257	283	10.2	1,252	1,476	17.9	1,509	1,759	16.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,069</b>	<b>29,871</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>22,609</b>	<b>25,374</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>52,678</b>	<b>55,245</b>	<b>4.9</b>

1. See Note to readers.

2. Certain international treasury transactions, which are netted out in consolidated world results, can significantly affect the Canadian data reported by multinational respondents.

3. The value of services produced is not reduced by provisions for credit losses.

## Distribution of income by activity of deposit-accepting intermediaries

	Net interest income			Non-interest income			Value of services produced in Canada		
	2002	2003	2002 to 2003	2002	2003	2002 to 2003	2002	2003	2002 to 2003
	%		% point change	%		% point change	%		% point change
Retail banking services	85.0	87.4	2.4	37.6	36.8	-0.8	64.6	64.1	-0.5
Corporate and institutional finance	5.5	5.5	-0.1	8.2	8.4	0.2	6.7	6.8	0.1
Electronic financial services <sup>1</sup>	2.3	2.9	0.6	12.0	13.2	1.2	6.4	7.6	1.2
Treasury and investment banking <sup>2</sup>	6.4	3.3	-3.0	36.7	35.8	-0.9	19.4	18.2	-1.1
Fiduciary services	0.9	0.9	0.1	5.5	5.8	0.3	2.9	3.2	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

1. See Note to readers.

2. Certain international treasury transactions, which are netted out in consolidated world results, can significantly affect the Canadian data reported by multinational respondents.

## Type of income by type of activity

	Proportion of value of services produced in Canada					
	Net interest income			Non-interest income		
	2002	2003	2002 to 2003	2002	2003	2002 to 2003
	%		% point change	%		% point change
Retail banking services	75.1	73.7	-1.4	24.9	26.3	1.4
Corporate and institutional finance	47.2	43.2	-4.0	52.8	56.8	4.0
Electronic financial services <sup>1</sup>	20.0	20.4	0.4	80.0	79.6	-0.4
Treasury and investment banking <sup>2</sup>	18.7	9.9	-8.8	81.3	90.1	8.8
Fiduciary services	17.0	16.1	-0.9	83.0	83.9	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>

1. See Note to readers.

2. Certain international treasury transactions, which are netted out in consolidated world results, can significantly affect the Canadian data reported by multinational respondents.

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## Other releases

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### Domestic travel

Second quarter 2004

Travel in Canada by Canadian residents decreased 7.5% to 39.7 million trips in the second quarter of 2004 compared with the same quarter of 2003.

Meanwhile, Canadians took 12 million trips to foreign countries, a 12% increase over the same period in 2003. In particular, 10 million of these trips were to the United States as many Canadians wanted to take advantage of a more favourable exchange rate with the American dollar.

Trips to Canada by foreigners increased 5.6% to 10 million in the second quarter of 2004. Overall, domestic trips accounted for 80% of the 49.7 million trips taken in Canada in the second quarter of 2004, compared with 82% for the same quarter a year earlier. Domestic travel results for the second quarter of 2004 were partially affected by a substantial increase in transportation costs (+3.5%) and a cool spring in Canada.

Canadian travellers were less inclined to make intra-provincial trips (34.8 million) in the second quarter of 2004, down 8.0% compared with the same quarter in 2003. These trips accounted for 87.7% of all domestic trips made in the second quarter of 2004.

When Canadians made trips within their own province, they spent an average of \$113 per trip and travelled 195 km (one-way distance) from home.

The number of domestic trips made for personal reasons dropped slightly (-0.8%) in the second quarter of 2004, while the number of trips to visit friends or relatives (-8.1%), for pleasure (-9.1%) and for business and convention (-8.4%) decreased sharply compared with the same quarter last year.

The total number of overnight stays dropped to 52.9 million in the second quarter of 2004, due to declines in nights spent in non-commercial (-10.7%) and commercial (-5.3%) establishments.

Of the 20 million nights spent by Canadian domestic travellers in commercial establishments, 4.0 million were in camping grounds or trailer parks. This accommodation type decreased sharply (-17.2%) in the second quarter of 2004. On the other hand, Canadians spent 9.7 million nights in hotels during this period,

up 1.6% over the same period last year. This increase was partly responsible for the slight advance in spending on accommodation.

The number of trips including a casino visit climbed 19.4% to 1.4 million compared with last spring, followed by a 14.2% increase in trips with visits to a zoo, aquarium or botanical garden, which totalled 1.2 million in the second quarter of 2004.

The number of domestic trips declined 1.6% to 15.5 million in June compared with the same month last year. Sharper decreases were recorded in May (-11.9%) and April (-9.8%), as Canadians made 12.5 and 11.7 million trips respectively during these two months.

Total spending in domestic travel, which reached \$6.4 billion in the second quarter of 2004, fell by 3.5% compared with the same quarter of 2003. When taking inflation into account, however, spending actually decreased by 5% to \$5.7 billion (in 1997 dollars).

Accommodation (+0.4%) and shopping (+0.5%) were the only expenditure categories that showed increases in the second quarter of 2004. These gains, in conjunction with rises recorded in travel prices (+2.3%), partly offset the declines registered in the other expenditure categories.

**Note:** Domestic travel is defined as any trip of 80 kilometres or more one way, taken by a Canadian resident to a Canadian destination. Data for trips by Canadian residents abroad and by foreigners to Canada come from the International Travel Survey.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3810.**

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; [cult.tourstats@statcan.ca](mailto:cult.tourstats@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lizette Gervais-Simard (613-951-1672; fax: 613-951-2909; [gervliz@statcan.ca](mailto:gervliz@statcan.ca)), Culture Tourism, and the Centre for Education Statistics.

For additional context and perspective on the tourism industry, contact Scott Meis (613-954-3909; fax: 613-954-3826; [meis.scott@ctc-cct.ca](mailto:meis.scott@ctc-cct.ca)), Canadian Tourism Commission. □

## Canadian travel within Canada

	Second quarter 2003	Second quarter 2004	Second quarter 2003 to second quarter 2004
	trips (in millions)		% change
<b>Total trips</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>-7.5</b>
Intra-provincial trips	37.9	34.8	-8.0
Inter-provincial trips	5.0	4.8	-3.4
Same day trips	22.0	20.4	-7.3
Overnight trips	20.9	19.3	-7.7
Visiting friends or relatives	15.5	14.2	-8.1
Pleasure	15.8	14.4	-9.1
Personal <sup>1</sup>	6.2	6.1	-0.8
Business and convention	5.4	4.9	-8.4
	nights (in millions)		% change
<b>Total nights</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>-8.9</b>
Non-commercial nights	36.9	32.9	-10.7
Commercial nights	21.1	20.0	-5.3
	Expenditures (\$ millions)		% change
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>6,622</b>	<b>6,387</b>	<b>-3.5</b>
Transportation	2,665	2,463	-7.6
Accommodation	1,059	1,064	0.4
Food and beverage	1,593	1,563	-1.9
Recreation and entertainment	389	376	-3.1
Other <sup>2</sup>	916	921	0.5
	Expenditures (in millions of 1997 dollars)		% change
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>5,979</b>	<b>5,678</b>	<b>-5.0</b>
Transportation	2,474	2,224	-10.1
Accommodation	958	982	2.6
Food and beverage	1,379	1,322	-4.2
Recreation and entertainment	348	334	-4.1
Other <sup>2</sup>	820	816	-0.5

1. Including not stated trips.  
2. Clothing and other purchases.

## Languages in Canada 2001

*Languages in Canada: 2001 Census*, a new book which updates a study published under the same title following the censuses of 1991 and 1996, examines how language has evolved in Canada during the past 50 years.

The 160-page publication analyzes changes in the size and distribution of the English and French populations, as well as the growth and decline of various non-official language populations between 1951 and 2001.

The book examines the increase in the number and percentage of Canadians who speak both official languages, as well as the number of those who speak neither English nor French.

In addition, it includes a synthesis of the main factors that have contributed to changes in the language situation in Canada. The text and tables have been adapted to reflect the more complete data from the 2001 Census.

This work is a collaborative effort between Statistics Canada and the Department of Canadian Heritage.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.**

*Languages in Canada: 2001 Census* is now available in both PDF and print version. To obtain a copy, contact Rita Bourgeois (819-997-0718), Canadian Heritage.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact

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Jean-Pierre Corbeil (613-951-2315), Demography Division. ■

## **National Construction Industry Wage Rate Survey: Ontario**

2004

Data from the National Construction Industry Wage Rate Survey are now available for Ontario.

The three most highly-paid construction occupations for which data are available in Ontario were: Elevator Constructors, who received \$36.07 an hour as the most frequently paid wage rate; Certified Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanics (\$31.33) and Sprinkler System Installers (\$30.15).

The lowest paying occupations are traffic accommodation persons who received \$14.51; Road Tractor Drivers for Semi-Trailers and Trailers (\$19.32) and Straight Truck Drivers (\$19.55). Wages for these occupations range from \$7.36 to \$12.40 above the minimum wage rate in force for Ontario.

Hourly wage rates were collected in the spring of 2004 for construction trades in Ontario. The occupations included were selected in consultation with union and employer representatives from the construction industry in Ontario. For occupations where it is compulsory to have a trade licence or registration in an apprenticeship program in order to legally work in the occupation, information was collected only concerning those workers with the requisite licence or registration.

The survey covered establishments in the construction industry with six or more employees.

These establishments were asked to provide wage rates for employees working full-time hours in selected occupations and to indicate whether the workers were unionized or non-unionized. Data were collected only for work done on institutional or commercial construction sites.

This survey is conducted on behalf of the Labour Branch of Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC) and is designed to help in the establishment of fair wage schedules for workers on Federal construction projects. The survey is being conducted region-by-region moving sequentially across the country excluding Quebec and the Yukon, where fair wage rates are established by the provincial and territorial government respectively. The next iteration of the survey will be conducted in 2005 and will cover British Columbia and Nunavut.

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2935.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Joanne Linekar (613-951-2083, [joanne.linekar@statcan.ca](mailto:joanne.linekar@statcan.ca)), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. For information or requests concerning the Fair Wage Schedules developed from this survey data for workers on federal construction projects, contact Brenda Lester (819-953-3183), Labour Branch, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. ■

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## New products

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**Farm Product Price Index**, September 2004, Vol. 4, no. 9  
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(free).

**Building Permits**, October 2004, Vol. 48, no. 10  
**Catalogue number 64-001-XIE** (\$15/\$156).

**Exports by Country**, January to September 2004, Vol. 61, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 65-003-XMB** (\$67/\$221).

**Exports by Country**, January to September 2004, Vol. 61, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 65-003-XPB** (\$133/\$441).

**Causes of Death**, 2002  
**Catalogue number 84-208-XIE**  
(free).

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Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
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• <b>Urban transit, 1995</b> Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• <b>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995</b> Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
<b>OTHER RELEASES</b>	
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Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	12
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