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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

2001 Census print profiles series

The series of 2001 Census print profiles provides a statistical overview for lower levels of geography, of most of the variables from the 2001 Census.

Profiles of census divisions and subdivisions are now available in print form for all the provinces and territories. Most of the data in these publications have previously been released in electronic format. Some publications include more than one volume. Prices range from $65 for the three territories to $300 for Quebec.

In addition, the series of profiles of census tracts is also now available in print form for the following municipalities: St. John's; Halifax; Moncton and Saint John; Chicoutimi–Jonquière, Drummondville, Granby, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières; Québec; Montréal (three volumes); Ottawa–Hull; Brantford, Guelph, Kitchener and St. Catharines–Niagara; Hamilton; Barrie, Belleville, Kingston, Oshawa and Peterborough; London, Sarnia and Windsor; Greater Sudbury, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie and Thunder Bay; Toronto (three volumes); Winnipeg; Regina and Saskatoon; Calgary; Edmonton; Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Red Deer; Kamloops, Kelowna and Prince George; Abbotsford and Vancouver (two volumes); and Nanaimo and Victoria.

Most of the data in these publications have previously been released in electronic format. Some publications include more than one volume. Prices range from $65 for St. John's, Halifax, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Red Deer to $165 for Toronto and Montréal.

Please consult the *New Products* section for individual products, catalogue numbers and prices.

For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Characteristics of international travellers
Third quarter 2003 (preliminary)

Overnight travel by Canadian residents to overseas countries reached a new peak in the third quarter. Over 1.2 million Canadian residents took overnight trips between July and September 2003, up 6.0% from the third quarter of 2002.

The impact of the war in Iraq and the SARS crisis continued to be felt over the summer of 2003, as the number of foreign visitors continued to decline. The number of overnight trips from overseas countries plunged 20.2% to less than 1.3 million in the third quarter, while overnight trips from American residents dropped 12.5% to less than 6.1 million. These are the lowest levels observed since 1987 in the case of the overseas countries and 1997 in the case of the United States.

Canadian residents took 4.2 million overnight trips to the United States in the third quarter, down 3.7% from the third quarter of 2002.

Car travel from the United States more affected than plane travel

Overnight car travel from the United States dropped 15.2% in the third quarter to under 4.0 million. This was the smallest number of American tourists by car in the third quarter since 1997. Over half of the overnight visits by car by American residents are in Ontario.

The recovery in air travel from the United States that started in the third quarter of 2002 did not last. In fact, the 8.7% decline registered in the third quarter of 2003 was the third consecutive quarterly decrease in this type of travel to Canada.

For the second consecutive quarter, trips from residents of the eastern regions of the United States dropped more than those from residents of other US regions. The South-Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic and the North East Central regions all recorded drops of over 15.0% in the number of overnight trips to Canada.

The border states of Michigan and New York registered significant declines in the third quarter. Combined, these states provide to Ontario 37.4% of its American visitors. California, Washington and Ohio, all among the top five American markets to Canada, recorded substantial drops in overnight travel to Canada compared with the third quarter of 2002. These declines may be related to fears associated with SARS.

Top 12 states of origin for US tourists to Canada

	Overnight trips		
	Third quarter 2002	Third quarter 2003	Third quarter 2002 to third quarter 2003
	'000		% change
New York	876	753	-14.0
Michigan	739	606	-18.0
Washington	585	533	-8.9
California	392	356	-9.2
Ohio	383	318	-16.9
Massachussets	325	272	-16.4
Illinois	297	260	-12.4
Pennsylvania	292	238	-18.5
Minnesota	223	224	0.4
Florida	226	186	-17.6
Texas	189	170	-10.1
New Jersey	231	151	-34.4

In the third quarter, pleasure travel (4.1 million trips) accounted for over two-thirds of all American overnight travel to Canada and recorded the largest drop (-15.5%) from the third quarter of 2002. Americans undertook fewer overnight business trips to Canada (-13.1%) and visited their friends and relatives less often (-7.4%) than they did in the third quarter of 2002.

The number of American overnight visits to Canadian provinces and territories fell 13.4% from the third quarter of 2002. All provinces saw fewer American travellers. Ontario and Quebec led the decline.

American spending on overnight trips in Canada retreated 14.8% to $3.3 billion in the third quarter.

Travel from overseas: The nose dive continues

The setback in overnight trips from overseas that started just before the events of September 11, 2001, was still in effect in the third quarter of 2003 with a 20.2% drop. This was the result of a 17.5% decrease in direct trips to Canada and a 25.6% decline in trips from overseas countries via the United States.

The drop in overseas overnight travel is mainly attributable to the declines in Asian visitors. All top 12 overseas markets recorded fewer overnight trips to Canada in the third quarter, the largest losses coming from Japan, Mexico, Taiwan, Hong Kong and China.

Pleasure trips, which represented almost half of the overnight trips, were down 26.8%. Losses were not as severe for business trips and for visits to friends and relatives.

Spending by residents of overseas countries was down by more than 25.0% to $1.6 billion in the third quarter.

Top 12 overseas markets to Canada

	Overnight trips		
	Third quarter 2002	Third quarter 2003	Third quarter 2002 to third quarter 2003
	'000		% change
United Kingdom	277	257	-7.4
Germany	138	122	-11.5
France	143	115	-19.6
Japan	171	79	-53.4
South Korea	54	54	-1.1
Mexico	74	50	-32.0
Netherlands	49	47	-3.5
Australia	52	44	-14.9
Switzerland	42	39	-6.4
Hong Kong	43	34	-20.9
Taiwan	38	28	-24.1
China	35	28	-20.1

Record number of Canadian travel to overseas

Canadian residents took a record 1.2 million overnight trips to overseas countries in the third quarter. Overseas travel by Canadians is the only flow showing signs of recovery from the events of September 11, 2001.

Canadians were more likely to travel more in all overseas regions of the world except for Asia and South America. The number of overnight Canadian visits to the Caribbean advanced almost 50.0%. Europe was still the preferred destination of Canadian tourists, with 8 of the top 10 countries visited. Almost 1.3 million overnight visits were made in Europe, up 5.0 % from the third quarter of 2002. However, the number of trips by Canadian residents to Asia, especially to China (-19.9%) and Hong Kong (-28.8%), decreased.

In the third quarter of 2003, Canadian residents spent over $2.0 billion on their overseas trips, up 5.0%.

Canadian residents travel to the United States down even though the dollar is up

The decrease of 3.7% in the number of overnight trips by Canadian residents to the United States in the third quarter was the 11th drop in 12 quarters, and it occurred despite a 13.3% increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar between the third quarters of 2002 and 2003.

Together, the three border states of New York, Washington and Michigan hosted a third of Canadian visitors to the United States and they all recorded declines in overnight visits. New York, despite a 7.4% drop in overnight visits, is still the most popular state for Canadian residents and the state where they spent the most nights and the most money. However, Hawaii and southern states like California, Florida, Texas and Arizona registered the longest stays (over a week), reaching almost 15 nights for Texas. Amongst the 15 most popular states, Nevada had the highest average spending per visitor/night, $150, almost double the average spending by Canadians in the states.

Selected US states visited by Canadian tourists during the third quarter 2003

	Visits	Spending	Nights	Length of visit	Spending/ visit	Spending/ night
	'000	$ millions	'000		$	$
New York	871	195	2,643	3.0	224	74
Washington	573	102	1,719	3.0	178	59
Michigan	381	79	1,093	2.9	208	73
Maine	358	80	1,184	3.3	224	68
California	239	187	1,914	8.0	784	98
Florida	157	140	1,495	9.5	894	94
New Hampshire	142	24	385	2.7	170	63
Nevada	140	103	678	4.8	736	152
North Dakota	134	23	255	1.9	171	89
Texas	56	60	831	14.7	1,067	72
Arizona	44	36	367	8.3	814	99
Hawaii	44	70	560	12.7	1,579	125

Canadian residents spent over $1.8 billion on overnight trips to the United States in the third quarter, down 4.7% from the third quarter of 2002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

This release summarizes data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and micro-data files of characteristics of international travellers using revised second quarter 2003 data as well as the preliminary third quarter 2003 data are now available on request.

Data on characteristics of international travellers for the fourth quarter and full year 2003 will be released May 26.

To order products, or to get a more detailed description of the new initiatives, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; *cult.tourstats@statcan.ca*. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Danielle Shaienks (613-951-5095; fax: 613-951-2909; *shaidan@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

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Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

	Trips				Expenditures			
	Second quarter 2003r	Third quarter 2002r	Third quarter 2003	Third quarter 2002 to third quarter 2003p	Second quarter 2003r	Third quarter 2002r	Third quarter 2003p	Third quarter 2002 to third quarter 2003
	'000			% change	$ millions			% change
Canadian trips abroad	**4,025**	**5,506**	**5,414**	**-1.7**	**3,759**	**3,856**	**3,863**	**0.2**
To the United States	2,995	4,341	4,180	**-3.7**	2,173	1,906	1,815	**-4.8**
To other countries	1,030	1,165	1,234	**6.0**	1,586	1,950	2,048	**5.0**
Travel to Canada	**4,170**	**8,486**	**7,302**	**-13.9**	**2,760**	**6,115**	**4,924**	**-19.5**
From the United States	3,418	6,920	6,052	**-12.5**	1,714	3,856	3,287	**-14.8**
From other countries	752	1,566	1,250	**-20.2**	1,046	2,259	1,637	**-27.5**

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

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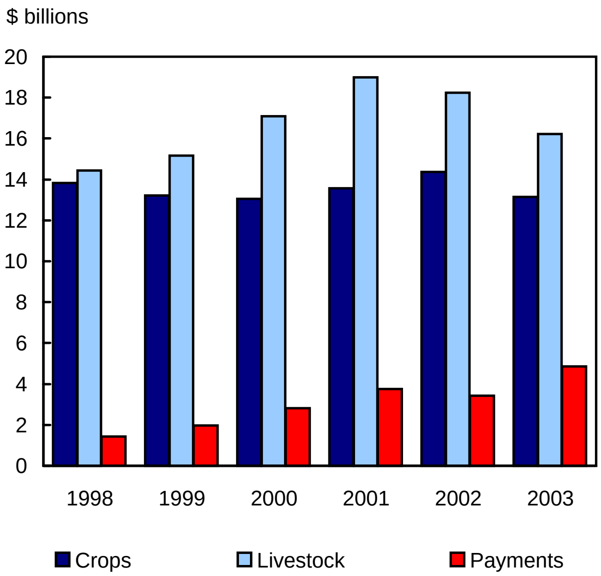
Farm cash receipts

2003

Farm cash receipts fell to their lowest level in three years in 2003. Crop revenues tumbled to a three-year low and the fallout from mad cow disease slashed revenue for cattle farmers. Record high program payments helped but could not offset these declines.

Farm cash receipts, January to December



In total, farmers received $34.2 billion from all sources, down 5.0% from 2002. This was the lowest level since 2000, yet was still above the average for the previous five years, 1998 to 2002.

Revenue from livestock tumbled 11.1% to $16.2 billion, the biggest decline in more than a decade. Receipts for crop producers fell 8.4% to $13.2 billion, the lowest level since 2000. In contrast, program payments rose 41.6% to a record $4.9 billion, shattering the previous record of $3.8 billion set in 1992.

The plunge in livestock revenues was mainly the result of dramatically lower cattle receipts after a single cow in Northern Alberta was diagnosed with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). The subsequent widespread ban on cattle and beef products hammered Canada's cattle industry. Exports of live cattle and beef had fuelled growth in the sector during the last several years.

Farm cash receipts provide an overall measure of gross revenue from farm businesses. They do not account for expenses incurred by farmers. Cash receipts can vary widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including commodities, prices and weather.

Note to readers

Statistics Canada does not forecast farm cash receipts. These data are based on survey and administrative data from a wide variety of sources.

***Farm cash receipts** measures the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers before any expenses are paid.*

***Deferments** represent sales from grains and oilseeds delivered by western producers, for which payments were deferred until the next year. Because these receipts are based on physical deliveries, any deferred payments are deducted from the farm cash receipts of the current calendar year and included when they are liquidated (see "liquidations of deferments" in the farm cash receipts table).*

***Program payments** include payments tied to current agricultural production and paid directly to farmers. Examples of these payments come under the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA), the* Crop Insurance Act *and provincial stabilization programs. The program payments series does not attempt to cover all payments made to farmers nor does it represent total government expenditure under all assistance programs.*

The impact of closing the US border to Canadian cattle and beef will spill over into farm financial statistics for 2004. Today's report does not cover the impact on the other sectors of the economy, such as meat processing and transportation.

Provincially, farm cash receipts fell 15.6% in Alberta, the largest decline, followed by Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In all three Prairie provinces, plunging cattle receipts coincided with declining grain revenues. Quebec farmers recorded the largest gain, 8.6%, the result of higher receipts from crops and livestock and increased program payments.

Cattle receipts plunge by a third in wake of ban on beef trade

Cattle receipts fell by more than one-third in 2003 to $4.6 billion, as marketings and prices both tumbled in the wake of the May 20 ban. Receipts from international exports of cattle plunged more than 66% to $569 million, as almost all exports go to the United States and this market has collapsed.

In 2002, Canada's export market for cattle and beef was worth about $4 billion, nearly double 2003's level, according to the article *Mad Cow Disease and Beef Trade: An Update*, published on February 18.

In addition, receipts for slaughter cattle fell nearly 25% to $3.4 billion, as the number of head sold and prices both fell because of reduced international demand for Canadian beef products following the ban. As a result of the ban, the Canadian cattle herd has soared to a record high.

Cattle receipts fell nearly 65% in the third quarter of 2003. But as of mid-September, Canadian boneless beef from animals younger than 30 months was allowed into the United States under a permit process. Receipts for cattle started to creep up, but were still well below normal levels. The border remains closed to live cattle and calves.

In contrast, hog farmers reported cash receipts of $3.4 billion, up 3.5%. The number of hogs sold abroad in 2003 rose by more than 25%, helping to push marketings to record levels, while the overall average price remained fairly stable.

On the supply-managed side, which accounted for just over 40% of livestock revenue in 2003, receipts for milk and cream continued to climb and chicken revenue bounced back, while receipts for eggs dipped.

Dairy receipts rose 8.7% to a record $4.5 billion, following a price increase implemented by the Canadian Dairy Commission last February and an increase in marketings.

Revenue from chicken rose 5.0% to a high of $1.5 billion in 2003, after slumping in 2002. Though marketings were flat, prices rebounded in 2003 after an oversupply in the domestic market in 2002.

Revenue from eggs sold for the table and processing market fell 1.5% to $552 million in 2003, as prices dipped slightly.

Crop receipts: Wheat producers hardest hit

Crop receipts in 2003 fell 3.3% below the previous five-year average, despite improved growing conditions in western Canada. Production of most crops surpassed levels in 2002. During the second half of 2003 in particular, higher deliveries were offset by lower prices for most of the major grains and oilseeds, as well as lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments.

Hardest hit were producers of wheat, excluding durum, and barley. Revenues from wheat excluding durum fell 20.7% to $2.0 billion, as higher deliveries could not offset low CWB payments. Deliveries were higher in the second half of 2003, reversing the trend of the first six months.

Receipts from barley fell by nearly a third to $367 million, the result of reduced marketings, lower CWB payments and reduced prices. Receipts from durum wheat declined 13.6% to $680 million, the result of lower CWB payments and prices.

Timing played a large role in the big reduction in CWB payments. Adjustment payments for the 2003 crop year will not be made until 2004.

Two consecutive droughts in western Canada slashed production and sharply curtailed grain and oilseed inventories by the end of 2002. Consequently, producers had little to sell until they harvested the 2003 crop.

Overall deliveries for major grains and oilseeds in the second half of 2003 were higher than they were in the second half of 2002. However, total deliveries in 2003 were still down from 2002, particularly in Saskatchewan. Lower prices for many of these crops, coupled with reduced marketings, contributed to the decline in crop receipts. Farm stocks of feed grains were up considerably at the end of 2003.

Farmers deferred fewer receipts into 2003, as back-to-back droughts reduced production and lowered marketings in 2002. This led to a 22.6% decline in liquidations to $651 million, well below the previous five-year average.

Elsewhere, potato revenues fell by just over 10% to $848 million. However, this was the second highest year, as receipts in 2002 were a record high. An increase in receipts for processing potatoes failed to offset a decline in table potato sales.

Revenue from special crops (canary seed, dry peas, lentils, mustard seed, sunflower seed, dry beans and chickpeas) dipped slightly to $843 million. Revenue for chick peas fell nearly 60%, as marketings were cut by more than half because of low production.

In contrast, revenue from horticultural products, including fruits, vegetables, and the floriculture, nursery and sod industries, have continued to account for a greater portion of overall crop receipts. In general, horticultural crop receipts increased over 4% in 2003 to nearly $4 billion, 30% of total crop revenue.

Program payments: Record crop insurance payouts

The majority of the 41.6% jump in program payments in 2003 occurred in the form of payments delivered through three separate types of programs: the 2003 Transition Funding program; assistance programs provided to help offset the impact of the BSE-related ban; and crop insurance programs.

Canadian farmers received more than $1.0 billion through both the 2003 Transition Funding and the BSE-related programs. (The Transition Funding program was implemented to support the agricultural industry during the period of transition to the new Agricultural Policy Framework.)

Crop insurance payments surged to a record $1.8 billion. This was a $311 million increase over the record set in 2002, and more than double the previous five-year average. This increase was due to poor growing conditions in 2002 and an increase in acreage insured.

Gross payments under provincial stabilization programs soared 79.5 % to $711 million. The majority of this increase can be attributed to additional payments delivered to cattle, hog, corn and soybean producers in response to weakening prices.

Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) withdrawals continued to climb, reaching $723 million, up $107 million from the 2002 record level. Payments for income disaster assistance programs reached $440 million, up 13.7%.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3473.

For more information on farm cash receipts, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kim Boyuk (613-951-2510; *kimberley.boyuk@statcan.ca*) or Paul Murray (613-951-0065; *paul.murray@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division.

Farm cash receipts

	January to December 2002	January to December 2003[p]	January–December 2002 to January–December 2003	October to December 2002	October to December 2003[p]	October–December 2002 to October–December 2003
	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
Canada	**36,029**	**34,228**	**-5.0**	**10,403**	**9,515**	**-8.5**
All wheat[1]	3,250	2,633	-19.0	1,035	595	-42.5
Wheat excluding durum[1]	2,463	1,953	-20.7	742	370	-50.1
Durum wheat[1]	787	680	-13.6	292	225	-22.9
Barley[1]	546	367	-32.8	149	135	-9.4
Deferments	-638	-663	3.9	-352	-376	6.8
Liquidations of deferments	841	651	-22.6	22	33	50.0
Canola	1,750	1,751	0.1	622	681	9.5
Soybeans	586	675	15.2	298	331	11.1
Corn	833	744	-10.7	353	216	-38.8
Other cereals and oilseeds	553	449	-18.8	213	159	-25.4
Special crops	846	843	-0.4	303	315	4.0
Other crops	5,790	5,703	-1.5	1,603	1,500	-6.4
Total crops	**14,357**	**13,154**	**-8.4**	**4,246**	**3,587**	**-15.5**
Cattle and calves	7,707	5,190	-32.7	2,080	1,332	-36.0
Hogs	3,283	3,398	3.5	770	800	3.9
Dairy products	4,135	4,496	8.7	1,068	1,138	6.6
Poultry and eggs	2,325	2,388	2.7	578	601	4.0
Other livestock	793	747	-5.8	247	208	-15.8
Total livestock	**18,244**	**16,219**	**-11.1**	**4,743**	**4,080**	**-14.0**
Net Income Stabilisation Account	616	723	17.4	254	184	-27.6
Crop Insurance	1,493	1,804	20.8	689	547	-20.6
Income Disaster Assistance Programs	387	440	13.7	146	161	10.3
Provincial Stabilization	396	711	79.5	59	187	216.9
Dairy Subsidy	9	0	-	0	0	-
Other programs	529	1,176	122.3	266	770	189.5
Total payments	**3,429**	**4,855**	**41.6**	**1,414**	**1,849**	**30.8**

p *Preliminary data.*
1 *Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments.*
\- *Nil or zero.*
Note: *Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.*

Provincial farm cash receipts

	January to December 2002	January to December 2003p	January–December 2002 to January–December 2003	October to December 2002	October to December 2003p	October–December 2002 to October–December 2003
	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
Canada	**36,029**	**34,228**	**-5.0**	**10,403**	**9,515**	**-8.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador	80	82	2.5	21	22	4.8
Prince Edward Island	366	353	-3.6	98	78	-20.4
Nova Scotia	405	416	2.7	114	116	1.8
New Brunswick	422	403	-4.5	109	105	-3.7
Quebec	5,547	6,024	8.6	1,454	1,628	12.0
Ontario	8,467	8,311	-1.8	2,501	2,232	-10.8
Manitoba	3,826	3,581	-6.4	1,189	970	-18.4
Saskatchewan	6,356	5,787	-9.0	2,075	1,807	-12.9
Alberta	8,328	7,029	-15.6	2,243	1,926	-14.1
British Columbia	2,232	2,242	0.4	598	631	5.5

p *Preliminary data.*
\- *Nil or zero.*
Note: *Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.*

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OTHER RELEASES

Employment Insurance

December 2003 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in December was 559,890, down 1.4% from November. Although this was the fifth consecutive monthly decline, the number was still 2.4% higher than in December 2002. Only Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the Yukon showed an increase from the previous month. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia have all shown continuous decreases for at least the past four months. Nationally, the recent downward trend in the number of regular beneficiaries is a reversal of the pattern seen in the first half of 2003.

Also on a seasonally adjusted basis, regular benefit payments in December totalled $716.9 million, while the number of people making initial and renewal claims was 250,180. Note that the estimated regular benefit payments for November 2003 have been revised to $863.2 million.

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.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	December 2003[p]	November to December 2003	December 2002 to December 2003
	seasonally adjusted		
		% change	
Canada	**559,890**	**-1.4**	**2.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	36,850	-0.8	-2.0
Prince Edward Island	8,020	1.1	-4.4
Nova Scotia	29,650	-0.7	-3.1
New Brunswick	34,200	0.8	-3.2
Quebec	185,050	-0.7	4.3
Ontario	143,480	-2.4	5.9
Manitoba	14,580	-1.1	7.8
Saskatchewan	12,730	-2.7	8.7
Alberta	31,780	-4.0	-3.1
British Columbia	64,080	-1.4	2.1
Yukon Territory	910	2.2	-7.1
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,150	-1.7	-0.9
	unadjusted for seasonality		
		% change	
Northwest Territories	900	5.9	-7.2
Nunavut	370	8.8	19.4

p *Preliminary figures.*

Note: *The number of beneficiaries includes all claimants who received regular benefits for the Labour Force Survey reference week, usually containing the 15th day of the month.*

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 January will be released on March 30, 2004.

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 Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division. □

Employment Insurance statistics

	December 2003	November 2003	December 2002	November to December 2003	December 2002 to December 2003
	seasonally adjusted				
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	559,890p	567,910p	546,900	-1.4	2.4
Regular benefits paid ($ millions)	716.9p	863.2r	788.1	-16.9	-9.0
Initial and Renewal Claims received ('000)	250.2p	246.2r	233.4	1.6	7.2
	unadjusted				
All beneficiaries ('000) (see note to users)	881.9p	799.3p	862.8		
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	588.9p	510.5p	580.6		
Initial and Renewal Claims received ('000)	339.7	297.1	311.2		
Payments ($ millions)	1,268.9	1,287.3r	1,370.0		
	year-to-date (January to December)				
			2003	2002	2002 to 2003
					% change
Claims received ('000)			2,992.9	2,833.1	5.6
Payments ($ millions)			14,950.6	14,683.2	1.8

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
Note: *"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (for example, as a result of layoff) or special benefits (for example, as a result of illness) and are representative of data for the Labour Force Survey reference week which is usually the week containing the 15th.of the month.*

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Steel wire and specified wire products
December 2003

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

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

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

The December 2003 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products*, Vol. 58, no. 12 (41-006-XIB, $6/$51) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

Canadian Food Inspection Agency Employee Survey
2003

Data from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Employee Survey are now available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4438.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; *ssd@statcan.ca*), Special Surveys Division. ■

Postal code conversion file plus
2001

The *Postal Code Conversion File Plus* (PCCF+) (82F0086XDB, free) Version 4C with postal codes to June 2003 complements the *Postal Code Conversion File* (PCCF). When the association between the postal code and census geography is not unique, the PCCF+ allows for a proportional allocation based on the population count.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The PCCF+ is free, and only available to purchasers of the PCCF. Users also need SAS to run this application. For a copy of the documentation, or to obtain the PCCF+, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

For more information, contact Russell Wilkins (613-951-5305; *russell.wilkins@statcan.ca*), Health Analysis and Measurement Group. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat: A Weekly Review, February 24, 2004
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE ($100).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, December 2003, Vol. 58, no. 12
Catalogue number 41-006-XIB ($6/$51).

Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+), June 2003
Catalogue number 82F0086XDB (free).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-215-XPB ($120).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Prince Edward Island, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-216-XPB ($80).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Nova Scotia, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-217-XPB ($80).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in New Brunswick, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-218-XPB ($100).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Quebec, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-219-XPB ($300).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Ontario, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-220-XPB ($210).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Manitoba, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-221-XPB ($105).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Saskatchewan, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-222-XPB ($200).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Alberta, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-223-XPB ($120).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in British Columbia, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-224-XPB ($120).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in the Yukon Territory, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-225-XPB ($65).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in the Northwest Territories, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-226-XPB ($65).

Profile of Census Divisions and Subdivisions in Nunavut, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-227-XPB ($65).

Profile of Census Tracts in St. John's, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-228-XPB ($65).

Profile of Census Tracts in Halifax, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-229-XPB ($65).

Profile of Census Tracts in Moncton and Saint John, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-230-XPB ($70).

Profile of Census Tracts in Chicoutimi–Jonquière, Drummondville, Granby, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-231-XPB ($90).

Profile of Census Tracts in Québec, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-232-XPB ($80).

Profile of Census Tracts in Montréal, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-233-XPB ($165).

Profile of Census Tracts in Ottawa–Hull, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-234-XPB ($90).

Profile of Census Tracts in Brantford, Guelph, Kitchener and St. Catharines–Niagara, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-235-XPB ($95).

Profile of Census Tracts in Hamilton, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-236-XPB ($75).

Profile of Census Tracts in Barrie, Belleville, Kingston, Oshawa and Peterborough, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-237-XPB ($100).

Profile of Census Tracts in London, Sarnia and Windsor, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-238-XPB ($90).

Profile of Census Tracts in Greater Sudbury, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie and Thunder Bay, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-239-XPB ($90).

Profile of Census Tracts in Toronto, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-240-XPB ($165).

Profile of Census Tracts in Winnipeg, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-241-XPB ($75).

Profile of Census Tracts in Regina and Saskatoon, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-242-XPB ($75).

Profile of Census Tracts in Calgary, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-243-XPB ($75).

Profile of Census Tracts in Edmonton, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 95-244-XPB ($90).

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Profile of Census Tracts in Abbotsford and Vancouver, 2001 Census
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Profile of Census Tracts in Nanaimo and Victoria, 2001 Census
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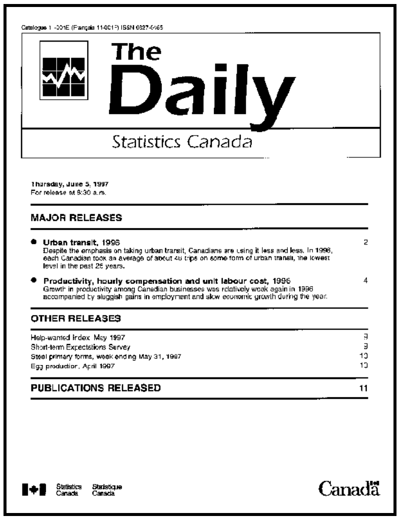

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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