



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing industries, July 2004**
Manufacturers' outlook for the third quarter of 2004 was more upbeat than in April. Both production and employment prospects for the coming quarter were higher and satisfaction with the current levels of unfilled orders and orders received was positive.

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- **University enrolment, 2001/02**
A record number of students enrolled in Canadian universities in 2001/02, exceeding the peak recorded in 1992/93. In its strongest increase in 10 years, university enrolment rose 4.3% compared with 2000/01, reaching the record number of 886,800.

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NEW PRODUCTS

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

RELEASE DATES: August 2004



MAJOR RELEASES

Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing industries

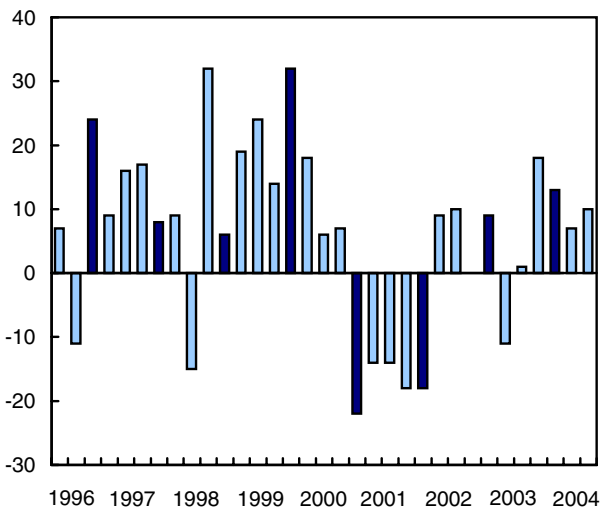
July 2004

Manufacturers' outlook for the third quarter of 2004 was more upbeat than in April. Both production and employment prospects for the coming quarter were higher and satisfaction with the current levels of unfilled orders and orders received was positive.

Despite the apparent optimism, some uncertainty remains on the horizon. As in the previous survey, producers in the primary metals, fabricated metal products and machinery industries expressed major concerns about steel shortages, higher prices and increasing exports of scrap metal to China.

Balance of opinion for expected volume of production for the next three months versus the last three months

Balance of opinion



The voluntary survey conducted in the first two weeks of July, to which almost 4,000 manufacturers responded, requests opinions on production impediments, finished product inventory levels, new and unfilled order levels, production and employment prospects in the coming three months.

Note to readers

The Business Conditions Survey is conducted in January, April, July and October, and the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 4,000 manufacturers and are weighted by a manufacturer's shipments or employment. Consequently, larger manufacturers have a larger impact on the results than smaller manufacturers.

Except for the data on production difficulties, data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Manufacturers more positive about production prospects

In July, 23% of manufacturers stated they would increase production in the third quarter of 2004, while 13% expected to decrease production, leaving the balance of opinion at +10. This was an increase from the +7 posted in April. Led by producers in the transportation equipment and primary metals industries, 16 of the 21 manufacturing industries continued to contribute to the positive balance.

The balance of opinion is determined by subtracting the proportion of manufacturers that stated production would decrease in the coming three months from the proportion who stated production would be increasing.

Satisfaction with level of orders rebounds

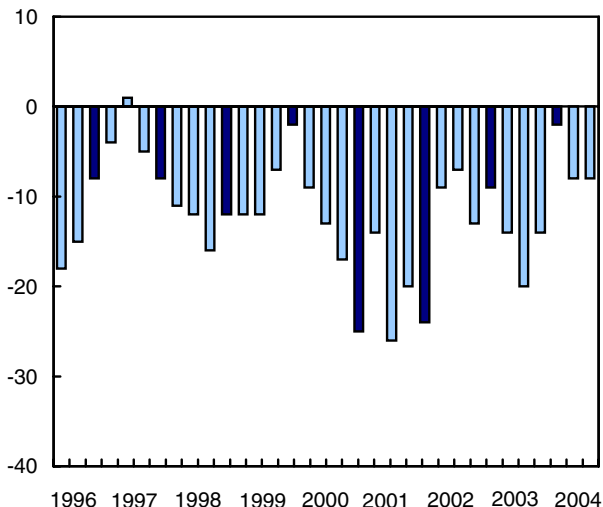
The July balance of opinion on the current level of orders received increased 8 points to reach +6. The number of manufacturers who stated that orders received were decreasing fell to 13% in July from 22% in April. The balance dipped to -2 in April after being positive in the two previous surveys. Producers in the transportation equipment and primary metals industries were the major contributors to the improved balance.

Manufacturers' balance of opinion concerning finished product inventories were unchanged

In July, 79% of manufacturers reported that the current level of finished product inventories was about right, a seven percentage point increase from April. Some 14% stated that inventories were too high and 6% said inventories were too low, leaving the balance of opinion unchanged at -8. According to May's Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, finished products shifted up by 1.3% to \$20.5 billion, the highest level since last summer.

Balance of opinion for current level of finished-product inventory on hand

Balance of opinion



Manufacturers' satisfaction with unfilled orders highest in four years

With 21% of manufacturers stating a higher-than-normal backlog and 18% expressing a lower-than-normal backlog, the balance of opinion concerning the current level of unfilled orders stood at +3 in July, three points higher than in April. This represents the most positive balance since the April 2000 survey. Producers in the computer and electronic products, primary metals and machinery industries were the major contributors to the improved balance.

According to May's Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, manufacturers reported the first decrease in unfilled orders since December. Orders edged back 0.2% to \$37.1 billion, largely because of the aerospace products and parts industry (-2.6%). Excluding the aerospace industry, unfilled orders were up 0.9%.

Manufacturers' employment prospects improve

The balance of opinion for employment prospects for the next three months was up 6 points to +5 in July.

While 88% of manufacturers stated that they would keep or add to their work force, 12% indicated that they expected to decrease employment in the third quarter. This represents the most positive employment outlook since the October 2000 survey. According to the Labour Force Survey, employment in manufacturing edged down 12,000 in June. This offsets the gain in May and continues a period of little change that began during the fall of 2003. Employment in manufacturing has not yet recovered from the losses incurred between November 2002 and September 2003.

More manufacturers reported production impediments

The number of manufacturers reporting no production impediments slipped a further three points to 78% in July. The number of producers reporting raw material shortages continued to increase from 7% in April to 8% in July. The concern over raw material shortages was mostly felt in the primary metals, fabricated metal products and machinery industries. The manufacturers in these industries have expressed concerns about steel shortages, higher prices and increasing exports of scrap metal to China (a country that has recently been experiencing a construction boom). Although not as strong, there was increasing concern over raw material shortages in the paper and food industries. The proportion reporting a shortage of skilled labour was up two points to 7%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 302-0007 and 302-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2152.

The Business Conditions Survey data for October 2004 will be released on October 28.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-9499; manufact@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the release, contact Daniela Ravindra (613-951-3514; daniela.ravindra@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division

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Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing industries

	July 2003	October 2003	January 2004	April 2004	July 2004
seasonally adjusted					
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
About the same (%)	57	50	57	63	63
Higher (%)	22	34	28	22	23
Lower (%)	21	16	15	15	13
Balance of opinion	1	18	13	7	10
Orders received are:					
About the same (%)	63	63	65	58	68
Rising (%)	15	20	24	20	19
Declining (%)	22	17	11	22	13
Balance of opinion	-7	3	13	-2	6
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
About normal (%)	59	62	68	72	61
Higher than normal (%)	6	13	11	14	21
Lower than normal (%)	35	25	21	14	18
Balance of opinion	-29	-12	-10	0	3
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
About right (%)	72	76	84	72	79
Too low (%)	4	5	7	10	6
Too high ¹ (%)	24	19	9	18	14
Balance of opinion	-20	-14	-2	-8	-8
Employment during the next three months will:					
Change little (%)	67	69	68	71	71
Increase (%)	13	16	15	14	17
Decrease (%)	20	15	17	15	12
Balance of opinion	-7	1	-2	-1	5
unadjusted					
%					
Sources of production difficulties:					
Working capital shortage	4	4	3	3	3
Skilled labour shortage	7	8	5	5	7
Unskilled labour shortage	2	3	2	2	2
Raw material shortage	3	3	3	7	8
Other difficulties	5	6	4	3	2
No difficulties	79	75	84	81	78

1. No evident seasonality.



University enrolment

2001/02

A record number of students enrolled in Canadian universities in 2001/02, exceeding the peak recorded in 1992/93. In its strongest increase in 10 years, university enrolment rose 4.3% compared with 2000/01, reaching the record number of 886,800.

The proportion of university students enrolled full time has grown steadily in recent years. Nearly three quarters (72%) of students were enrolled full time in 2001/02, the largest proportion ever observed. Full-time university enrolment rose 11% between 1997/98 and 2001/02, whereas part-time enrolment rose less than 1% during the same period.

Record enrolment for both women and men

In 2001/02, women enrolled in record numbers. Their total reached 510,000, up 4% from the previous record set in 1992/93.

Female undergraduate enrolment also reached a record level, exceeding 400,000 for the first time. Since enrolment numbers resumed their upward movement in 1997/98, the number of female undergraduates has grown by 39,200, including 14,200 in the last year.

Most of the increase in the number of female undergraduate students was in full-time enrolment, which was up 13.3% from 1997/98 compared with an increase of 3.7% for part-time enrolment.

For the first time in 10 years, the annual increase in men's university enrolment numbers was similar to the increase for women, at 4.1% compared to 4.4%. The number of men enrolled in universities in 2001/02 reached 376,800.

This sizable increase, largely attributable to a rise in full-time enrolment (+11,200), brought male full-time enrolment to a record high, at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. However, this gain was not enough to bring overall male enrolment up to the record level of 394,300 reached in 1992/93.

Enrolment rises in almost all fields of study, both traditional and non-traditional

University enrolment rose in almost all fields of study. The Health, Parks, Recreation and Fitness field showed the largest gain (+9%) compared with 2000/01. This sizable increase ended a period of more than four years of stagnating enrolment.

The strong growth in the number of students in this field is largely attributable to increases in the categories Health and Physical Education/Fitness (+2,700), Nursing (+2,400) and Medical Residency Program (+1,500). This field has the 4th largest enrolment

Note to readers

University enrolment data for 2001/02 are obtained using information from the Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS) and the University Student Information System (USIS).

Preliminary data on university enrolment for 1999/00 and 2000/01 were previously released in The Daily on March 31 and April 17, 2003. This release provides the final data for the same periods.

Data on the fields of study are coded according to the new Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). Before the ESIS was implemented, the Postsecondary Education and Adult Learning Section of the Centre for Education Statistics used the USIS fields of study at the university level. USIS-to-CIP and CIP-to-USIS conversion tables are available upon request.

Data on program levels, citizenship and immigration status were coded using the new ESIS classifications. Conversion tables are also available for these variables.

For the purposes of this release, a foreign student is defined as a non-Canadian student who does not have "permanent resident" status and has had to obtain the authorization of the Canadian government to enter Canada with the intention of pursuing an education.

Historical data on enrolments for 1992/93 to 2001/02 were converted using ESIS variable definitions and code sets, so as to maintain the historical continuity of the statistical series.

The data are subject to revision. In Quebec, the conciliation between the data from Statistics Canada and that of the Ministère de l'Éducation du Québec are not yet completed.

of the 13 major fields of study in the Classification of Instructional Programs. Women showed a 10% increase in that field within the last year.

At 7%, the Architecture, Engineering and Related Technologies field shows the strongest increase over the last five years. Engineering students accounted for 91% of enrolment in this field. While the great majority of students in this field are men, female recorded an increase of 50% since 1997/98. Women account for 24% of enrolment in this field, compared with 19% in 1992/93.

The number of students registered in Mathematics, Computer and Information Sciences grew by a sizable 6% over the past year. With students in Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services dominating at nearly 76%, this field of study has been the fastest-growing since 1992/93 (44%). After peaking at 11% in 1999/00, growth rates in this field appear to be tapering off, registering 4% and 6% in the following two years.

The field Business, Management and Public Administration posted its strongest annual increase (+5%) in 10 years. The leading sector in both total enrolment (143,700) and male enrolment in 2001/02, it ranked third for female enrolment. The past year's growth is a result of the almost identical increases in the number of male and female students.

The other two most popular fields of study—Social and Behavioural Sciences and Law and Humanities—grew by 3% and 5% respectively compared with 2000/01.

Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation (-4%) and Personal, Protective and Transportation Services (-13%) were the only fields to register a decline in enrolment compared with the previous year.

Full-time university enrolment at the provincial level

Most provinces saw their number of students rise in the past year. They posted increases ranging between 2% in Saskatchewan and 7% in British Columbia. Enrolment in Prince Edward Island remained stable. Only Newfoundland and Labrador experienced a modest decline of 200 enrolments.

During the last five years, the increase in full-time enrolment was such that all provinces saw their numbers exceed those for 1997/98. By contrast, with respect to part-time enrolment, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia saw a decrease during the same period. All other provinces experienced increases.

Foreign student enrolment continues to rise

The number of foreign students enrolled in Canadian universities continued to rise. It surpassed the 50,000 mark to reach 52,600 in 2001/02, up 60% compared with 1997/98. However, as a proportion of total enrolment, the number of foreign students remains relatively low, at just under 6% of the total.

This increase is largely attributable to enrolment at the undergraduate level, which accounts for more

than half (54%) of foreign students. Whereas there were 15,200 foreign students enrolled at the undergraduate level in Canadian universities in 1997/98, there were 28,600 in 2001/02. Graduate enrolment jumped 11% compared with 2000/01, the largest increase in the past five years.

The proportion of male foreign students has decreased from year-to-year in favour of their female counterparts. In 1992/93, just over 60% were men; in 2001/02, the corresponding proportion was 55%.

Foreign students' places of origin have become more diverse in the past 10 years. In 1992/93, nearly 50% of foreign students came from Asia, while only 39% did so in the most recent year. This shift in places of origin in 2001/02 was in favour of Europe (21% of total enrolment) and North America, Central America and the Caribbean (18% of total enrolment).

Available on CANSIM: table 477-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3124 and 5017.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.ca).

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sylvie Bonhomme (613-951-5366; fax: 613-951-6765; sylvie.bonhomme@statcan.ca) or Manon Declos (613-951-9298; fax: 613-951-6765; manon.declos@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

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University enrolment by registration status

	1992/93	1997/98	2000/01	2001/02	1997/98 to 2001/02	
	'000				% change ¹	actual change
Total²	885.6	822.8	850.5	886.8	7.8	64.0
Male	394.3	358.4	362.2	376.8	5.1	18.4
Female	491.3	464.4	488.2	509.8	9.8	45.4
Full-time	569.5	573.1	607.3	635.6	10.9	62.5
Male	273.0	260.4	265.3	276.5	6.2	16.1
Female	296.5	312.7	341.9	359.1	14.8	46.4
Part-time	316.2	249.7	243.3	251.1	0.6	1.5
Male	121.3	98.0	96.8	100.3	2.4	2.3
Female	194.9	151.7	146.3	150.7	-0.6	-1.0
Undergraduate	680.4	635.4	666.8	689.7	8.6	54.4
Full-time	481.1	482.1	505.7	528.2	9.6	46.2
Male	223.7	213.4	215.4	223.9	4.9	10.4
Female	257.4	268.6	290.2	304.3	13.3	35.7
Part-time	199.3	153.3	161.2	161.5	5.4	8.2
Male	72.9	57.9	62.3	62.6	8.0	4.6
Female	126.4	95.4	98.8	98.9	3.7	3.5
Graduate	109.5	112.7	119.9	126.9	12.6	14.2
Full-time	71.7	75.4	81.0	84.8	12.5	9.4
Male	41.5	39.8	41.3	43.1	8.2	3.3
Female	30.2	35.6	39.7	41.7	17.2	6.1
Part-time	37.8	37.3	38.9	42.1	12.9	4.8
Male	17.9	17.0	17.5	18.9	11.0	1.9
Female	19.9	20.3	21.4	23.2	14.4	2.9

1. Percentages are based on actual, non-rounded figures.

2. Enrolment figures may not add up due to the exclusion of the unknown sex category, the other program level category or because of the rounding.

University enrolment by fields of study and sex

	1992/93	2000/01	2001/02	1992/93 to 2001/01	2000/01 to 2001/02
	'000			% change ¹	
Total²	885.6	850.5	886.8	0.1	4.3
Male	394.3	362.2	376.8	-4.4	4.1
Female	491.3	488.2	509.8	3.8	4.4
Personal Improvement and Leisure	0	0	0.1	...	36.7
Male	0	0	0	...	-44.0
Female	0	0	0	...	100.0
Education	87.0	67.2	70.4	-19.1	4.7
Male	22.8	16.8	17.2	-24.7	2.4
Female	64.2	50.5	53.2	-17.1	5.4
Visual and Performing Arts, and Communications Technologies	25.2	26.8	27.8	10.6	3.8
Male	9.0	9.2	9.4	4.3	2.5
Female	16.1	17.6	18.4	14.1	4.4
Humanities	148.4	121.5	127.3	-14.2	4.8
Male	57.4	45.1	47.4	-17.5	5.1
Female	90.9	76.4	79.9	-12.1	4.6
Social and Behavioural Sciences, and Law	147.5	135.3	138.8	-5.9	2.6
Male	58.7	47.4	48.3	-17.7	1.8
Female	88.8	87.8	90.5	2.0	3.1
Business, Management and Public Administration	136.8	136.8	143.7	5.0	5.0
Male	64.8	60.7	63.8	-1.7	5.0
Female	72.0	76.1	79.9	10.9	5.0
Physical and Life Sciences, and Technologies	73.3	79.3	80.7	10.2	1.8
Male	38.2	35.8	36.5	-4.6	1.8
Female	35.0	43.5	44.3	26.3	1.8
Mathematics, Computer and Information Sciences	31.9	43.3	46.0	44.0	6.1
Male	22.1	30.7	32.7	48.3	6.5
Female	9.9	12.6	13.3	34.4	5.1
Architecture, Engineering and Related Technologies	64.3	71.1	76.2	18.4	7.2
Male	52.3	54.2	58.2	11.3	7.4
Female	12.0	16.8	18.0	49.5	6.7
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation	13.5	15.4	14.8	9.9	-3.8
Male	7.6	7.4	6.9	-9.5	-7.6
Female	5.9	8.0	7.9	35.0	-0.3
Health, Parks, Recreation and Fitness	70.4	74.6	81.2	15.4	8.9
Male	26.2	23.2	24.6	-6.1	5.8
Female	44.2	51.3	56.6	28.2	10.3
Personal, Protective and Transportation Services	0.3	1.0	0.9	258.4	-12.6
Male	0.2	0.8	0.7	226.2	-11.3
Female	0	0.3	0.2	408.9	-16.4
Other	87.1	78.0	78.8	-9.5	1.1
Male	34.9	30.7	31.2	-10.6	1.7
Female	52.2	47.2	47.6	-9.0	0.7

... Not applicable.

1. Percentages are based on actual, non-rounded figures.

2. Enrolment figures may not add up due to the exclusion of the unknown sex category and rounding.

University enrolment by province

	1997/98	2000/01	2001/02	1997/98 to 2001/02	2000/01 to 2001/02
	'000			% change ¹	
Canada²	822.8	850.5	886.8	7.8	4.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	15.8	17.2	17.0	7.7	-1.2
Prince Edward Island	2.9	3.4	3.4	14.3	-0.4
Nova Scotia	37.1	38.8	40.9	10.3	5.3
New Brunswick	22.7	23.7	24.4	7.5	3.0
Quebec	232.1	233.1	240.3	3.5	3.1
Ontario	303.4	319.4	335.1	10.4	4.9
Manitoba	30.8	31.9	34.1	10.8	6.9
Saskatchewan	31.2	31.5	32.1	2.8	2.0
Alberta	71.4	76.3	79.1	10.8	3.7
British Columbia	75.3	75.1	80.3	6.7	7.0
Full-time					
Canada	573.1	607.3	635.6	10.9	4.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	13.1	14.4	14.2	8.0	-1.7
Prince Edward Island	2.5	2.8	2.8	13.6	-0.2
Nova Scotia	30.1	30.9	32.7	8.9	6.0
New Brunswick	18.5	19.1	19.7	6.4	2.9
Quebec	131.1	139.4	144.0	9.9	3.3
Ontario	227.2	242.5	254.2	11.9	4.8
Manitoba	21.0	23.4	24.8	18.1	6.3
Saskatchewan	23.9	23.9	24.3	1.7	1.6
Alberta	52.8	58.0	60.2	13.9	3.7
British Columbia	53.0	53.0	58.8	10.9	11.1
Part-time					
Canada	249.7	243.3	251.1	0.6	3.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.7	2.8	2.9	6.3	1.2
Prince Edward Island	0.5	0.6	0.6	18.0	-1.0
Nova Scotia	7.0	7.9	8.2	16.4	2.7
New Brunswick	4.2	4.6	4.7	12.7	3.2
Quebec	101.0	93.7	96.3	-4.7	2.7
Ontario	76.3	76.9	80.9	6.1	5.2
Manitoba	9.8	8.6	9.3	-4.9	8.5
Saskatchewan	7.4	7.6	7.8	6.4	3.0
Alberta	18.6	18.3	19.0	2.0	3.4
British Columbia	22.3	22.1	21.5	-3.4	-2.7

1. Percentages are based on actual, non-rounded figures.
2. Enrolment figures may not add up due to rounding.

Foreign students university enrolment

	1992/93	1997/98	2000/01	2001/02
	'000			
Total¹	36.8	32.9	45.7	52.6
Origin				
Africa	6.2	5.1	6.3	7.0
North America, Central America and the Caribbean	4.8	5.1	8.4	9.5
South America	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.6
Asia	18.1	12.5	16.4	20.5
Europe	5.9	7.9	10.1	10.8
Oceanic	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other	0.5	0.7	2.8	2.7
Undergraduate enrolments	18.8	15.2	24.1	28.6
Graduate enrolments	14.7	12.3	14.9	16.5
Proportion (%) of total enrolments	4.2	4.0	5.4	5.9
Proportion (%) of male	60.7	56.9	54.5	54.8

1. Enrolment figures may not add up due to the exclusion of the not reported, or other program level or because of the rounding.

OTHER RELEASES

Canada's Food Processing Industry

1992 to 2003

The food processing industry, Canada's third largest manufacturing industry, accounted for 1.9% of the nation's economic output in 2001, similar to the sector's share in other major industrialized nations, according to a new profile.

In 2001, the food industry represented 1.3% of gross domestic product in the United States, 2.3% in the United Kingdom, 2.5% in France and 3.0% in Japan.

In total, Canadian companies shipped processed food products worth nearly \$61.5 billion in 2001, 11% of the total in the entire manufacturing sector.

The average value of shipments for each establishment varied from \$30 million in the grain and oilseed milling industry to \$2.7 million in bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.

Canada's exports of processed food products exceed imports by about 30%. In 2003, Canadian companies exported \$16.8 billion worth of processed food products, and imported \$12.6 billion.

The industry accounted for about 4% of Canada's merchandise trade, much the same as it was in 1995. Canada has always been a major food exporter.

Meat products were Canada's single largest food industry export prior to the discovery of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE or mad cow disease) in May 2003. Canadian companies exported meat worth \$5.2 billion in 2002, which represented nearly one-third of the value of all processed food product exports.

Seafood was the second largest food export product, amounting to \$3.3 billion in 2002. Seafood accounted for 20% of all processed food exports.

The industry employed about 238,000 people in 2001, 12% of total employment in manufacturing. It produced 9% of the value added of the manufacturing sector.

In terms of work force, the size of establishments in the food-processing sector varied from about 76 production workers on average in meat processing, to 17 in the bakeries and tortilla industry.

The report *Industry Profile: Canada's Food Processing Industry* (15-515-XWE, free) is now available online.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mike Trant (613-951-2859, mike.trant@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Computer and Peripherals Price Indexes

May 2004 (preliminary)

Prices for commercial computers, as measured by the Computer and Peripherals Price Indexes, fell 2.3% compared with April. Desktop prices declined by 1.8%, servers by 3.8% and portables by 2.4%.

Consumer computers, representing computer brands and models normally purchased by consumers and small businesses, were down 0.6%. Desktops fell by 1.6% while portables were up 0.9%.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor and printer prices remained unchanged.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0001 and 331-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; infounit@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493; fred.barzyk@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Consulting Engineering Services Price Index

2002 (preliminary)

The Consulting Engineering Services Price Index (CESPI) is now available for 2002 (1997=100). The CESPI measures the change in the total price of engineering services, as well as changes in the wage rate and realized net multiplier components. Detailed indexes are available for 10 fields of specialization and for regional, domestic and foreign markets.

The Canada total CESPI for 2002 was 112.5, an increase of 1.2% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2328.

Consulting engineering services price indexes will be published in the first quarter 2004 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$26/\$85), which will be available in August.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; infounit@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493; fred.barzyk@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Postal code conversion file

December 2003

The December 2003 update of the *Postal Code Conversion File* (PCCF) is now available. This digital file links the six-character postal code with the standard 2001 Census geographic areas (such as dissemination areas, census tracts, and census subdivisions). It also locates each postal code by longitude and latitude to support mapping applications.

The December 2003 update of the *Postal Codes by Federal Riding File (2003 Representation Order)* is also available. This product, a subset of the PCCF, provides a link between the six-character postal code and Canada's Federal Electoral Districts (commonly known as federal ridings). By using the postal code as a link, data from administrative files may be organized and/or tabulated by federal riding.

Note: The PCCF contains information for the Federal Ridings on both the 1996 and 2003 Representation Orders starting with the December 2003 issue and continuing until the last product release based on the 2001 geographies.

The *Postal Code Conversion File* (92F0153XCE, \$9,000; 92F0153UCE, \$1,500)

and the *Postal Codes by Federal Riding File* (92F0193XCB, \$2,900; 92F0193UCB, \$500) are available in ASCII format on diskette or CD-ROM. See *How to order products*. The references guides for the *Postal Code Conversion File* (92F0153GIE, free) and the *Postal Codes by Federal Riding File* (92F0193GIE, free) are also available in electronic format.

For more information, or to order these files, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending July 24, 2004 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 24 totalled 287 095 metric tonnes, up 2.4% from 280 395 tonnes a week earlier, but down 2.0% from 292 823 tonnes in the same week of 2003.

The year-to-date total as of July 24 was 9 127 377 tonnes, up 2.5% from 8 908 039 tonnes in the same period of 2003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

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

NEW PRODUCTS

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Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) Reference Guide, December 2003
Catalogue number 92F0153GIE
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Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) Update, December 2003
Catalogue number 92F0153UCE (\$1,500).

Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (2003 Representation Order) File (PCFRF), 2001 Census, Reference Guide, December 2003
Catalogue number 92F0193GIE
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Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (2003 Representation Order) File (PCFRF), 2001 Census, Update, December 2003
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6	Labour Force Survey	July 2004
9	Building Permits	June 2004
10	New Housing Price Index	June 2004
13	Canadian International Merchandise Trade	June 2004
13	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 2004
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26	Employment, Earnings and Hours	June 2004
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30	Balance of International Payments	Second quarter 2004
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31	National Economic and Financial Accounts	Second quarter 2004
