Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 23, 2002
Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Perspectives on labour and income
October 2002 online edition

The October 2002 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income*, available today, features the article "Family spending power." The article details one approach to getting a better picture of spending power and comparing families of different types. This is done with an equivalence scale, which takes into account income pooling and economies of scale. For more information, contact Jamie Carson (613-951-1094; *jamie.carson@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism, and the Centre for Education Statistics.

The October 2002 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, Vol. 3, no. 10 (75-001-XIE, $5/$48) is now available. For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; *henry.pold@statcan.ca*), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

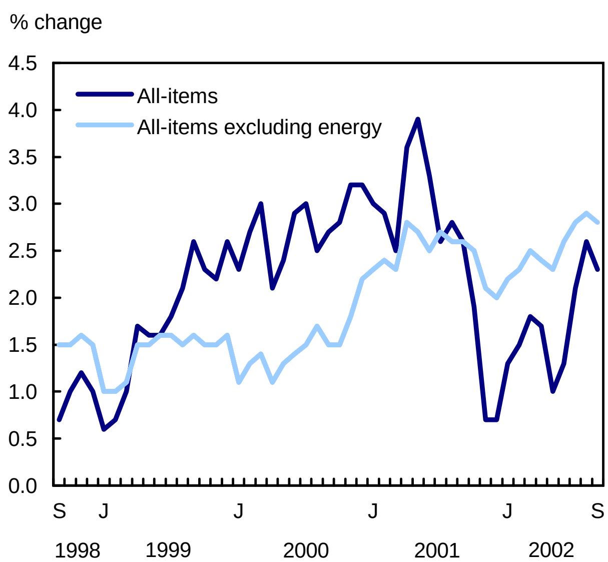
Consumer Price Index

September 2002

Consumers paid 2.3% more in September than in September 2001 for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. This increase followed a 2.6% rise in August from August 2001. The smaller increase in September compared with August is explained by the 1.8% fall in energy prices from September 2001 to September 2002; energy prices had remained stable in August.

The twelve-month change in the CPI excluding energy was 2.8% in September, similar to the increases in August (+2.9%) and July (+2.8%).

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year



Cigarette prices, which rose 39.7% from September 2001, once again exerted the strongest upward pressure on the All-items CPI. This rise was essentially the result of increases in provincial and federal taxes introduced in the fall of 2001 and the spring of 2002.

Automotive vehicle insurance premiums jumped 15.7% and electricity prices rose 12.8% from September 2001. Electricity prices were up mostly because of sharp increases in Ontario.

Homeowners' replacement cost, the prices of restaurant meals and rent also added to the upward pressure on the All-items CPI.

Note to readers

Several changes will be made to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) starting with the January 2003 data to be released on February 27, 2003.

The basket of goods and services used to calculate the CPI will be updated to reflect changes in consumer expenditure patterns. Expenditure patterns for 2001 will replace those for 1996.

Some modifications will be made to the commodity classification system. Detailed indexes for the women's, men's and children's clothing categories will no longer be published. The only indexes that will be published are the women's, men's and children's clothing aggregates.

Indexes for Internet service provision and financial services will be published on the time base of December 2001=100.

Selected indexes will be published for Iqaluit.

The time base will remain unchanged at 1992=100.

Data based on the new basket will be loaded onto the existing CANSIM II tables and vectors. The only changes involve the termination of the clothing series mentioned above and the addition of vectors for Iqaluit, Internet service provision and financial services. The new vector numbers will be announced once they have been determined in January 2003.

As well, due to changes in the Ontario electricity market that became effective May 1 2002, it was necessary to adjust the treatment of electricity prices in the CPI for that province. A question and answer fact sheet that explains those changes is now available.

The marked decrease in natural gas prices (-25.8%) and the drop in mortgage interest cost (-3.3%) were the strongest moderating effects on the rise in the All-items CPI. Declines in traveller accommodation and gasoline prices also helped slow the rise in the CPI.

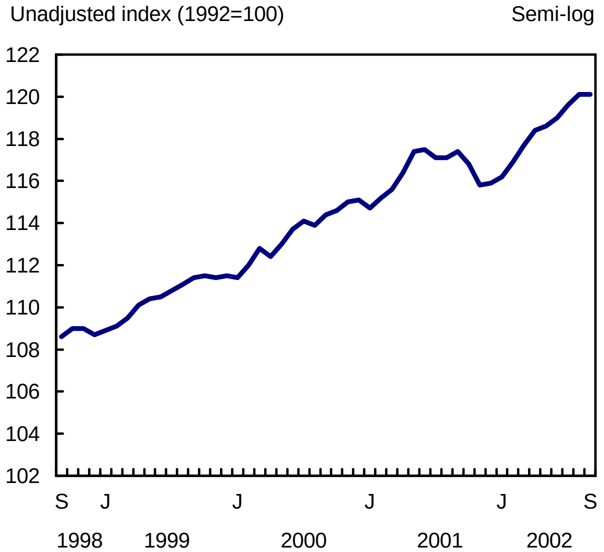
CPI shows no monthly change

The CPI remained unchanged from August to September, following a rise of 0.4% in August. Higher women's clothing prices, tuition fees and natural gas tariffs exerted upward pressure on the All-items CPI, but lower prices for fresh vegetables, traveller accommodation and air transportation exerted downward pressure.

The women's clothing index rose 4.1%, largely because of higher prices for the new fall line items.

Students had to pay 4.8% more this year in tuition fees, a slight acceleration over the increases of the last two years. This rise was nonetheless among the lowest in the past fifteen years. It should be noted, however, that tuition fees doubled over the last ten years.

The Consumer Price Index



In 2002, average tuition fee increases varied from 0.2% for Quebec residents to 21.1% for British Columbia's. Only the tuition fees for Newfoundland and Labrador residents fell (-6.1%). The tuition fee index for a given province takes into account the fact that some of that province's residents attend educational institutions in other provinces.

The natural gas index was up 5.2% in September as a result of price increases in Alberta. This rise is attributable to an increase in natural gas prices, as well as to the partial return to billing for ATCO Gas' Northern subscribers, which includes Edmonton, as the average consumer used up the credit allocated in March 2002.

In March 2002, following the sale of a gas field, ATCO Gas paid its Northern Alberta customers part of the receipts from this sale. This amount was intended to compensate these customers for the future benefits that they would have received (in the form of lower prices) if the company had not sold the gas field. The amount received by these customers corresponds to a fixed amount ($3.325) per gigajoule consumed in 2001. The average consumer received a payment of about $500. Starting in March, the average gas bill of these clients entering into the calculation of the CPI was brought to zero or reduced until the payment amount was exhausted in September.

In September, fresh vegetable prices fell 12.4%. Decreases were attributed mainly to the ongoing supply of local products.

With the end of the summer tourist season, traveller accommodation prices fell on average 5.4%. The residents of every province, except Newfoundland and Labrador (+4.4%), experienced a drop in prices. The traveller accommodation index, like the one for tuition fees, takes into account the fact that the residents of a given province travel to other provinces.

The cost of air transportation fell 3.9% in September 2002, after rising 2.2% in August. This drop was largely attributable to the move from high season prices to intermediate season prices on transatlantic and transpacific routes.

Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0001 to 326-0004, 326-0009, 326-0010 and 326-0012.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2301.

Available at 7 am on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Consumer Price Index release*.

The September 2002 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001-XIB, $8/$77; 62-001-XPB, $11/$103) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The October 2002 Consumer Price Index will be released on November 21.

For more information on the basket update or to obtain the fact sheet on the treatment of electricity prices in Ontario, contact Client Services (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-1606; fax: 613-951-1539; *infounit@statcan.ca*), Prices Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call Louise Chaîné (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539) or Joanne Moreau (613-951-7130), Prices Division. □

The Consumer Price Index and major components
(1992=100)

	September 2002	August 2002	September 2001	August to September 2002	September 2001 to September 2002
			Unadjusted		
				% change	
All-items	**120.1**	**120.1**	**117.4**	**0.0**	**2.3**
Food	119.2	120.2	116.9	-0.8	2.0
Shelter	114.6	114.2	113.4	0.4	1.1
Household operations and furnishings	113.8	114.3	113.2	-0.4	0.5
Clothing and footwear	107.3	105.0	107.9	2.2	-0.6
Transportation	136.8	137.0	133.0	-0.1	2.9
Health and personal care	115.7	115.6	114.2	0.1	1.3
Recreation, education and reading	128.7	128.5	126.0	0.2	2.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	129.9	129.8	106.5	0.1	22.0
All-items (1986=100)	153.8				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1992	83.3	83.3	85.2		
Special Aggregates					
Goods	116.8	116.8	114.8	0.0	1.7
Services	123.9	123.9	120.4	0.0	2.9
All-items excluding food and energy	118.7	118.5	115.2	0.2	3.0
Energy	134.6	133.4	137.0	0.9	-1.8
All-items excluding the eight most volatile components[1]	121.2	121.0	118.2	0.2	2.5

1 *Excluded from the All-items CPI are the following eight volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. The Bank of Canada further adjusts this series to obtain their measure of core inflation, which also excludes the effect of changes in indirect taxes. For data and information on core inflation, please consult the Bank of Canada Web site (http://www.bankofcanada.ca/inflation).*

The Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse and Yellowknife
(1992=100)

	September 2002	August 2002	September 2001	August to September 2002	September 2001 to September 2002
			Unadjusted		
				% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador	118.1	117.8	115.0	0.3	2.7
Prince Edward Island	119.2	118.8	114.7	0.3	3.9
Nova Scotia	121.2	120.7	117.2	0.4	3.4
New Brunswick	120.1	119.9	115.4	0.2	4.1
Quebec	116.3	116.3	113.7	0.0	2.3
Ontario	121.2	121.7	118.5	-0.4	2.3
Manitoba	123.9	124.1	122.4	-0.2	1.2
Saskatchewan	125.0	124.4	122.1	0.5	2.4
Alberta	125.9	124.3	122.4	1.3	2.9
British Columbia	118.8	118.7	116.7	0.1	1.8
Whitehorse	118.8	118.9	118.5	-0.1	0.3
Yellowknife	117.7	117.4	114.3	0.3	3.0

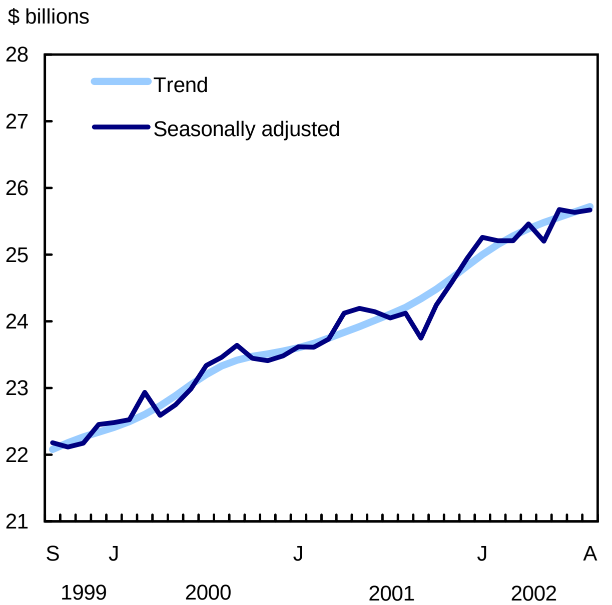
■

Retail trade
August 2002

Consumer spending in retail stores edged up 0.2% to $25.7 billion in August, after a 0.2% decline in July. In constant dollars, retail sales remained unchanged in August, following a 0.6% decrease in July.

Retailing activity remained strong despite little growth (+1.6%) since January. Although consumers stayed away from retail stores in September 2001, when sales declined 1.6%, purchases in stores advanced rapidly in the following four months. Consequently, sales by retailers for the first eight months of 2002 were 6.1% above those reported in the same period of 2001.

Retail sales edge up in August



Drug stores posted the largest sales increase in August (+0.6%), accompanied by smaller gains of 0.3% in each of the food, automotive and other retail sectors. Retail sales remained unchanged in the furniture and clothing sectors but declined 0.9% in the general merchandise sector.

Drug stores post largest sales gain

Sales in drug stores advanced 0.6% in August after remaining essentially flat in July (+0.1%). As in 2001, drug stores continued to be one of the leading retail sectors in 2002, surpassed only by the furniture sector. Cumulative sales for the first eight months of 2002 in drug stores were 9.0% above those in the same period of 2001. Prescription and over-the-counter drugs, as well as vitamins and herbal remedies, account for about two-thirds of all sales in drug stores. Drug store sales have been rising rapidly since the spring of 2000.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Estimates from the Monthly Retail Trade Survey are classified according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.*

Moderate sales increases in food and automotive sectors

Retailers in the food sector posted a 0.3% sales gain in August after a 0.7% increase in July. Sales in the food sector have been advancing rapidly so far in 2002. Cumulative sales in the food sector were 4.5% higher than in the first eight months of 2001. This compares with an overall annual gain of 4.2% in 2001.

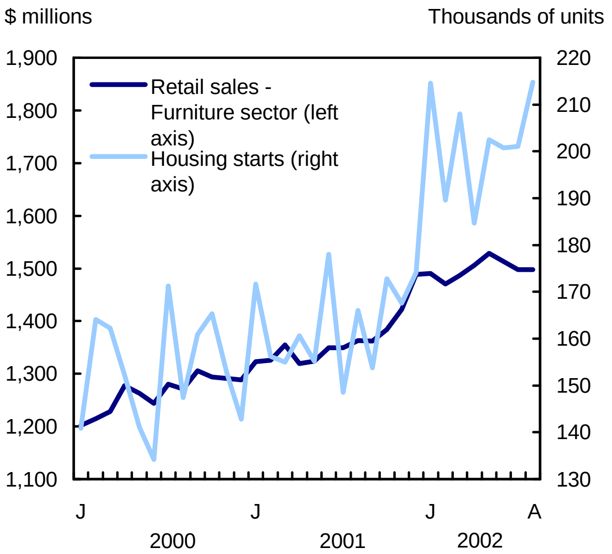
For a second consecutive month, sales increases were moderate in the automotive sector — 0.3% in August and 0.2% in July. In spite of lower sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers in these two months, higher gasoline prices at the pump helped to sustain the level of sales in the automotive sector. Gasoline prices were up 2.5% in August and 2.8% in July, which pushed up sales by gasoline service stations 3.6% in August and 3.7% in July. The higher sales reported by gasoline service stations since the start of 2002 offset the period of general declines seen in 2001.

Sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers were down slightly in August (-0.2%), despite a 4.1% rise in the number of new motor vehicles sold in the month. Both sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers and the number of new motor vehicles sold have remained essentially flat since the start of 2002. However, the aggressive incentives introduced in the fall of 2001 have kept sales at record-high levels so far in 2002. For the first eight months of 2002, both the value of sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers and the number of new motor vehicles sold during the period have been 10.0% higher than in the same period of 2001.

Furniture and clothing sectors stall

Consumer spending in the furniture sector remained unchanged in August after declining 1.0% in each of the previous two months. The exceptionally strong sales growth enjoyed by retailers in the furniture sector in the fall of 2001 has weakened since the start of 2002. This partly reflects the trend in the new housing market. From September 2001 to January 2002, sales in the furniture sector rose 9.4% and housing starts advanced 39.5% to stay essentially flat afterwards. However, both furniture store sales and housing starts remain at historically high levels. Year-to-date results remain exceptionally strong for the retail furniture sector (+12.0%) and for housing starts (+25.2%).

Retail sales in furniture sector stimulated by housing starts



Retailers in the clothing sector reported no change in sales in August, continuing the period of essentially flat sales observed since the start of 2002. August's sales declines in shoe (-2.5%), women's (-1.3%) and men's stores (-0.6%) were offset by increased sales in other clothing stores (+1.5%). Stores in the "other" category, which sell a variety of women's, men's and children's clothing, represent about half of all sales in the clothing sector.

Consumers stay away from general merchandise sector

For a second consecutive month, consumers stayed away from stores in the general merchandise sector. Sales in the general merchandise sector were down 0.9% in August and 1.1% in July. August's decline came entirely from lower sales by department stores (-1.8%); weaker sales by other general merchandise stores (-3.1%) were responsible for the sector's decrease in July. Despite the recent declines, retailers in the general merchandise sector have generally enjoyed strong sales gains since September 2001 after a period of slower growth that began in the spring of 2000.

Ontario, Manitoba and Nova Scotia post the only gains

The only provincial retail sales gains in August occurred in Ontario (+0.6%), Manitoba (+0.6%) and Nova Scotia (+0.3%). All remaining provinces posted retail sales declines ranging from -0.1% to -0.5% in August.

Retailers in Ontario enjoyed their third consecutive monthly sales gain in August. With the exception of general merchandise stores, all retail sectors in Ontario contributed to the increased sales in August. Despite a short lived pause in early 2002, retail sales in Ontario have increased rapidly since September 2001 after remaining essentially flat since the fall of 2000.

Strong increases in the automotive sector helped to push sales up in Manitoba and Nova Scotia in August. Retail sales in Manitoba have been advancing rapidly since the start of 2001. In Nova Scotia, consumer spending in retail stores has remained essentially flat so far this year after a short period of strong growth in the fall of 2001 and January 2002.

Related indicators for September

Total employment increased for a ninth consecutive month in September (+0.3%), pushing the overall gain in job creation to 427,000 since the start of 2002. Preliminary figures from the automotive industry showed a slight decline in the number of new motor vehicles sold in September compared with August. Housing starts fell 6.6% in September, offsetting August's gain. Nevertheless, housing starts and sales of new motor vehicles remain at historically high levels.

Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0001 to 080-0005.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2406.

The August 2002 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005-XIB, $16/$155) will be available soon. *See How to order products.*

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.ca*). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-3541; *paul.gratton@statcan.ca*), Distributive Trades Division. □

Retail sales

	August 2001	May 2002[r]	June 2002[r]	July 2002[r]	August 2002[p]	July to August 2002	August 2001 to August 2002
	Seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Food	**5,353**	**5,492**	**5,542**	**5,579**	**5,597**	**0.3**	**4.6**
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,949	5,100	5,148	5,185	5,200	0.3	5.1
All other food stores	405	392	394	394	397	0.9	-1.9
Drug and patent medicine stores	**1,209**	**1,305**	**1,299**	**1,301**	**1,309**	**0.6**	**8.3**
Clothing	**1,315**	**1,319**	**1,399**	**1,356**	**1,356**	**0.0**	**3.2**
Shoe stores	147	144	156	155	151	-2.5	2.8
Men’s clothing stores	116	117	118	115	114	-0.6	-1.7
Women’s clothing stores	396	393	418	404	399	-1.3	0.7
Other clothing stores	656	666	707	683	693	1.5	5.6
Furniture	**1,363**	**1,529**	**1,514**	**1,498**	**1,498**	**0.0**	**9.9**
Household furniture and appliance stores	1,099	1,243	1,222	1,206	1,200	-0.6	9.1
Household furnishings stores	263	286	292	291	298	2.4	13.3
Automotive	**9,603**	**10,125**	**10,303**	**10,321**	**10,352**	**0.3**	**7.8**
Motor and recreational vehicle dealers	6,366	6,841	6,918	6,851	6,840	-0.2	7.4
Gasoline service stations	1,834	1,872	1,898	1,969	2,040	3.6	11.2
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,402	1,412	1,487	1,500	1,471	-1.9	4.9
General merchandise stores	**2,685**	**2,787**	**2,891**	**2,860**	**2,834**	**-0.9**	**5.5**
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	**2,596**	**2,642**	**2,728**	**2,716**	**2,725**	**0.3**	**4.9**
Other semi-durable goods stores	734	766	803	775	786	1.5	7.1
Other durable goods stores	640	658	667	670	668	-0.2	4.5
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,223	1,218	1,258	1,272	1,271	-0.1	3.9
Total, retail sales	**24,125**	**25,200**	**25,676**	**25,631**	**25,671**	**0.2**	**6.4**
Total excluding motor and recreational vehicle dealers	**17,758**	**18,359**	**18,758**	**18,779**	**18,831**	**0.3**	**6.0**
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	421	415	417	425	423	-0.4	0.5
Prince Edward Island	108	111	105	111	111	-0.3	2.5
Nova Scotia	721	762	758	763	765	0.3	6.1
New Brunswick	581	605	611	612	610	-0.3	5.0
Quebec	5,496	5,822	5,885	5,880	5,862	-0.3	6.7
Ontario	9,104	9,302	9,602	9,632	9,694	0.6	6.5
Manitoba	827	882	894	895	901	0.6	8.9
Saskatchewan	693	745	755	764	760	-0.5	9.6
Alberta	2,913	3,109	3,157	3,121	3,119	-0.1	7.1
British Columbia	3,180	3,357	3,402	3,334	3,332	-0.1	4.8
Yukon	29	32	33	34	35	1.2	17.6
Northwest Territories	36	41	40	42	42	-0.9	15.2
Nunavut	16	17	17	17	18	4.2	14.6

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

Retail sales

	August 2001	July 2002r	August 2002p	August 2001 to August 2002
	Unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Food	**5,647**	**5,733**	**6,086**	**7.8**
Supermarkets and grocery stores	5,231	5,327	5,675	8.5
All other food stores	416	406	411	-1.1
Drug and patent medicine stores	**1,215**	**1,278**	**1,299**	**6.9**
Clothing	**1,366**	**1,224**	**1,416**	**3.7**
Shoe stores	155	143	158	2.1
Men's clothing stores	102	99	104	1.2
Women's clothing stores	388	376	390	0.6
Other clothing stores	720	605	763	6.0
Furniture	**1,395**	**1,493**	**1,538**	**10.2**
Household furniture and appliance stores	1,118	1,190	1,225	9.6
Household furnishings stores	277	303	313	12.8
Automotive	**10,243**	**11,244**	**10,834**	**5.8**
Motor and recreational vehicle dealers	6,764	7,427	7,091	4.8
Gasoline service stations	2,023	2,179	2,239	10.7
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,456	1,638	1,504	3.3
General merchandise stores	**2,655**	**2,704**	**2,804**	**5.6**
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	**2,848**	**2,875**	**3,010**	**5.7**
Other semi-durable goods stores	780	825	831	6.6
Other durable goods stores	701	668	730	4.0
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,367	1,382	1,449	6.1
Total, retail sales	**25,370**	**26,550**	**26,987**	**6.4**
Total excluding motor and recreational vehicle dealers	**18,605**	**19,123**	**19,896**	**6.9**
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador	463	457	473	2.1
Prince Edward Island	128	134	133	3.7
Nova Scotia	767	807	818	6.7
New Brunswick	631	643	662	4.9
Quebec	5,843	6,133	6,222	6.5
Ontario	9,464	9,892	10,047	6.2
Manitoba	866	915	945	9.2
Saskatchewan	728	794	800	9.8
Alberta	3,043	3,188	3,265	7.3
British Columbia	3,349	3,485	3,522	5.2
Yukon	34	41	40	17.2
Northwest Territories	37	44	43	14.7
Nunavut	16	17	19	16.0

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

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OTHER RELEASES

Hog inventories
Third quarter 2002

Growth in hog inventories continued to slow in the third quarter. Declines in hog prices and the increased cost of feed contributed to the slowdown. As well, a two-year moratorium on hog barn construction in Quebec, the leading producer in Canada, limited the expansion.

Hog producers reported 14.7 million head on farms on October 1, up 2.3% from October 1, 2001. Growth was 6.0% in October 2001 and 5.4% in October 2000. Average growth over the past five years has been 5.0%.

The US hog and pork markets affect the Canadian hog industry. The sharp decline in the American price since the start of 2002 triggered a drop in the slaughter price on the Canadian market. Falling prices in the United States reflect a slowdown in the disposition of pork supplies and a higher slaughter volume. Canadian average hog prices in the third quarter were about 28% lower than in the third quarter of 2001.

In Canada, the number of hogs slaughtered in the third quarter was 5.5 million, up 7.8% from the third quarter of 2001. During the first nine months of 2002, the national slaughter reached a record 16.3 million hogs, up 6.6% from the same period of 2001.

Exports of live hogs to the United States rose 5.3% from the third quarter of 2001. In 2001, exports soared 23% from 2000.

Farrowings (number of sows that gave birth during the period) rose 3.5% in the third quarter from the third quarter of 2001. Nevertheless, this was much weaker than the growth from the third quarter of 2000 to the third quarter of 2001 (+9.6%). The smaller third quarter increase in farrowings along with lower intentions for the fourth quarter (2.4%) indicate that the growth slowdown will continue.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0004.

The third quarter 2002 issue of *Livestock statistics* (23-603-XIE, $34/$112) will be available in November. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call the Agriculture Division information line (1-800-465-1991) or contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716; *robert.plourde@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division.

Hog inventories
October 1, 2002

	Breeding		Market hogs				Total hogs	
	2002	2001 to 2002	2002	2001 to 2002	2002	2001 to 2002	2002	2001 to 2002
			Under 20 kg		20 kg and over			
	'000 head	% change	'000 head	% change	'000 head	% change	'000 head	% change
Canada	**1,527**	**3.3**	**4,297**	**0.8**	**8,840**	**2.9**	**14,664**	**2.3**
Atlantic	37	-2.1	113	-5.1	237	-1.7	388	-2.8
Quebec	416	1.7	1,257	-1.2	2,657	-0.3	4,330	-0.4
Ontario	384	2.8	1,027	0.1	2,199	4.7	3,610	3.1
East	**837**	**2.0**	**2,398**	**-0.8**	**5,093**	**1.7**	**8,328**	**1.0**
Manitoba	336	9.2	871	3.5	1,625	8.7	2,832	7.1
Saskatchewan	117	1.8	373	1.1	731	6.7	1,220	4.4
Alberta	219	0.9	608	4.7	1,291	-1.2	2,118	0.7
British Columbia	19	-3.1	48	-10.7	100	4.3	166	-1.3
West	**690**	**4.8**	**1,899**	**3.0**	**3,747**	**4.6**	**6,336**	**4.1**

Note: *Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.*

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Deliveries of major grains
September 2002

Data on September grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

The September 2002 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, $11/$112; 22-007-XPB, $15/$149) will be available in December. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; *sue.anderson@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Residential Telephone Service Survey

May 2002

A microdata file from May's Residential Telephone Service Survey is now available. Information in this file (56M0001XCB, $500) refers to telephone service penetration rates in the 10 provinces.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-7355; *ssd@statcan.ca*), Special Surveys Division. ■

Wool disposition and farm value

2001 (preliminary)

The quantity, price and farm value of purchased wool and wool for home use are now available for 2001 by province and for Canada.

The quantity of wool purchased and the price paid both increased in 2001 to establish the total farm value at $874,000, up 7.9% from 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0016.

The third issue 2002 of *Livestock statistics* (23-603-XIE, $34/$112) will be available in November. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call the Agriculture Division information line (1-800-465-1991) or contact Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; *bernadette.alain@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Film, video and audio-visual production

1995/96 to 1999/2000 (revised)

Data for the Film, Video and Audio-visual Production Survey from 1995/96 to 1999/2000, released in *The Daily* on July 22, have been revised.

These revisions show an increase in total production revenues for Quebec film, video and audio-visual producers; they earned revenues of $414 million compared with the $383 million previously reported. The total profit margin was 5.1% instead of the 4.6% reported previously.

Nationally, the number of benefits paid by film producers was $18.2 million in 1998/99. The number of productions has also been revised for each year.

For general information or to order special or standard tables, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; *cult.tourstats@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Coish (613-951-1075; fax: 613-951-1333; *david.coish@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Effects of selection criteria and economic opportunities on characteristics of immigrants

This study examined the characteristics of immigrants arriving in Canada from the United States and the United Kingdom, focussing on those admitted under the skilled worker category. The analysis found that individuals leaving for Canada are the more highly educated members of these countries. The characteristics of immigrants arriving in Canada reflected both the Canadian selection process and the characteristics of those who decided to apply to come.

Although the analysis indicated that for both of these source countries more educated individuals were more likely to be observed as emigrants to Canada, it also showed that higher educated individuals from the United States were less likely to apply and that the opposite was the case for migrants from the United Kingdom. This reflects the economic opportunities available in these countries to the highly skilled relative to those available in the Canadian labour market. It also reflects the workings of the immigration selection process in determining who from the pool of available candidates ultimately comes to Canada.

The research paper *Effects of selection criteria and economic opportunities on characteristics of immigrants*, no. 182 (11F0019MIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Social conditions*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Abdurrahman Aydemir (613-941-6367), Family and Labour Studies Division. ■

Pilot analysis of recidivism among convicted youth and young adults

1999/2000

Six out of every 10 convicted offenders aged 18 to 25 in 1999/2000 had at least one previous conviction, either in adult court since 1994/95 or in youth court since 1991/92, according to a new pilot study of court-based recidivism in seven provinces and two territories.

The study, released today by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics uses data from the court systems in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and Northwest Territories. New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Nunavut are excluded, as time series data are not available for these jurisdictions.

This is a pilot study to explore the possibility for ongoing and improved measures. As such it has several limitations. Not all criminal offences committed result in a charge being laid, and about one-third of those cases heard in court do not result in a finding of guilt. Consequently, using convictions within the same jurisdictions only to define recidivism, this pilot study provides a lower bound estimate of the extent of repeat criminal acts by offenders. Further, this study does not identify offenders with prior convictions who did not have at least one conviction in 1999/2000 nor those who may have been found guilty in a different province or territory.

This study examined the conviction profiles of men and women aged 18 to 25 who were found guilty of at least one charge in adult criminal court in 1999/2000. In view of data coverage limitations, a recidivist was defined as an offender with at least one conviction in 1999/2000 and at least one more conviction in an adult court since 1994/95, or in a youth court since 1991/92, within the same province or territory.

In 1999/2000, 60% of the 57,000 convicted offenders in the population under study aged 18 to 25 had at least one prior conviction either in adult criminal court or youth court. Among these repeat offenders, 28% had one prior conviction, while 72% had multiple prior convictions.

Among repeat offenders, 40% were found guilty of a property offence in 1999/2000; violent offences and other Criminal Code violations each represented approximately 15% of guilty cases, and administration of justice and other federal statute offences each represented 10%. Less than 10% of the guilty cases were for Criminal Code traffic offences.

The majority of repeat offenders convicted in adult criminal court in 1999/2000 had been previously found guilty at least once in youth court (62%). Among this group, 38% had one prior conviction in youth court, and 62% had multiple prior youth convictions.

About 37% of recidivists had custody as the most serious sentence, compared with 12% of first-time offenders. In every jurisdiction reporting to the survey, first-time offenders had the lowest incarceration rates. Offenders with the most prior convictions — repeat offenders with multiple adult convictions and multiple youth convictions — had the highest incarceration rates.

Nearly two-thirds of recidivists sentenced to custody in 1990/2000 had been previously incarcerated; 20% were sentenced to custody four or more times.

Juristat: Pilot analysis of recidivism among convicted youth and young adults 1999/2000, Vol. 22, no. 9 (85-002-XIE, $8/$70; 85-002-XPE, $10/$93) is now available. See *How to order products*.

Results are based on a composite file developed from the Youth Court Survey and Adult Criminal Court Survey. For more information, to order custom tabulations, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023; *ccjsccsj@statcan.ca*), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Economic overview of farm incomes: Grain and oilseed farms

1998

The second bulletin of the *Economic overview of farm incomes* series is now available. This 1997/98 taxation data bulletin series is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

Economic overview of farm incomes presents farm financial information and analyses based on data from the Taxation Data Program and other agricultural surveys. The new bulletin provides a detailed analysis of farm structure and financial performance of grain and oilseed farms and farm operators, by revenue class and by province. Information on farm structure includes the distribution of farms, concentration of production, degree of specialization and the physical characteristics of grain and oilseed farms. Detailed financial information is provided on farm-level revenues, expenses and net operating income before depreciation, as well as total operator income.

Economic overview of farm incomes: Grain and oilseed farms, Vol. 2, no. 2 (21-005-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; 613-951-5027; fax: 613-951-3868; *agriculture@statcan.ca*) or Lina Di Piétro (613-951-3171; *lina.dipietro@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Does parent or child know best? An assessment of parent/child agreement in the Canadian National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, no. 181
Catalogue number 11F0019MIE2002181
(free).

Effects of selection criteria and economic opportunities on the characteristics of immigrants, no. 182
Catalogue number 11F0019MIE2002182
(free).

Economic overview of farm incomes: Grain and oilseed farms, Vol. 2, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-005-XIE02002
(free).

Refined petroleum products, June 2002, Vol. 57, no. 6
Catalogue number 45-004-XIB ($16/$155).

The Consumer Price Index, September 2002, Vol. 81, no. 9
Catalogue number 62-001-XIB ($8/$77).

The Consumer Price Index, September 2002, Vol. 81, no. 9
Catalogue number 62-001-XPB ($11/$103).

Wholesale trade, August 2002, Vol. 65, no. 8
Catalogue number 63-008-XIB ($14/$140).

Canadian international merchandise trade, August 2002, Vol. 56, no. 8
Catalogue number 65-001-XIB ($14/$141).

Canadian international merchandise trade, August 2002, Vol. 56, no. 8
Catalogue number 65-001-XPB ($19/$188).

Perspectives on labour and income, October 2002, Vol. 3, no. 10
Catalogue number 75-001-XIE ($5/$48).

Juristat: Pilot analysis of recidivism among convicted youth and young adults, 1999/2000, Vol. 22, no. 9
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE ($8/$70).

Juristat: Pilot analysis of recidivism among convicted youth and young adults, 1999/2000, Vol. 22, no. 9
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE ($10/$93).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB are electronic versions on compact disc.

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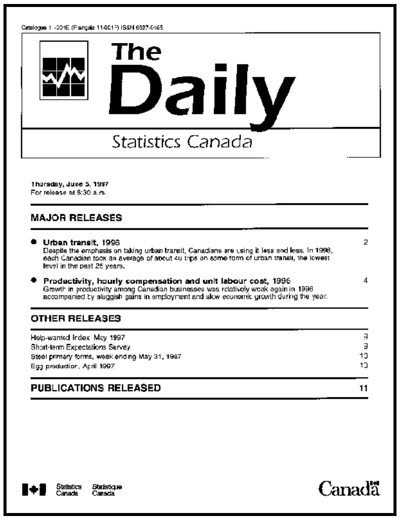

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

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 45 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.

OTHER RELEASES

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Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at *http://www.statcan.ca.* To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to *listproc@statcan.ca.* Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".