



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, July 23, 2002**

Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

---

## MAJOR RELEASES

---

- **Consumer Price Index, June 2002** 2  
 The Consumer Price Index advanced 1.3% in June from June 2001, after rising 1.0% in May. Just over half of the advance in June was the result of a rise in cigarette prices.
  
  - **Composite Index, June 2002** 5  
 The leading indicator rose 0.5% in June, following an increase of 0.8% in May (figure revised upward slightly). This eleventh straight advance was broadly based, led by manufacturing.
- 

## OTHER RELEASES

---

- School board revenues and expenditures, 1999 7
  - Innovation and the use of advanced technologies in Canada's mineral sector: Metal ore mining 8
- 

## NEW PRODUCTS 9

---



## MAJOR RELEASES

### Consumer Price Index

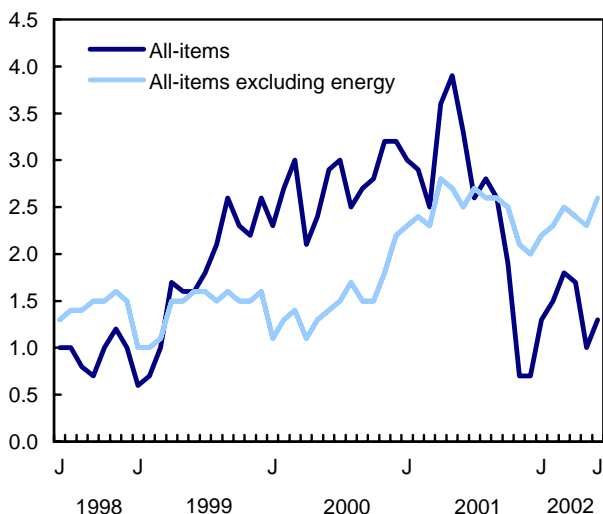
June 2002

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) advanced 1.3% in June from June 2001, after rising 1.0% in May. However, these changes were down from the 12-month increases recorded from February to April, which ranged from 1.5% to 1.8%. Just over half of the advance in June came from a rise in cigarette prices, resulting largely from an increase in taxes. Excluding energy, the CPI would have increased 2.6%.

Energy prices, which were 10.4% lower than in June 2001, exerted an important dampening effect on the All-items CPI. The prices were lower for all the items in the energy component, except electricity (+2.8%). Once again, much of June's decrease is attributable to a drop in the prices of natural gas (-36.5%) and gasoline (-7.6%).

#### Percentage change from the same month of the previous year

% change



Apart from the drop in energy prices, a decrease in the cost of mortgage interest also had a moderating effect on the CPI increase.

Cigarette prices, which were 32.1% higher than in June 2001, exerted the greatest upward pressure

on the All-items CPI. This advance was mainly the result of provincial and federal tax increases in November 2001 and since February 2002.

Food prices, automobile insurance premiums and homeowners' replacement cost also exerted upward pressure on the All-items CPI. Food prices rose 2.4% from June 2001, mainly because of the prices of restaurant meals and potatoes. The May and June advances in the food index were much lower than those of the previous 17 months, which ranged from 3.2% to 5.2%. Automobile insurance premiums were up 11.9% from June 2001, and homeowners' replacement cost was up 5.2%.

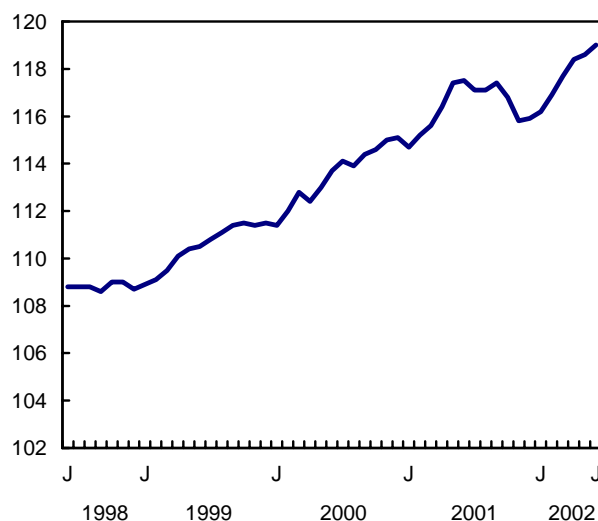
#### CPI shows modest monthly advance

For a second consecutive month, the CPI continued its modest advance, rising only 0.3% from May, after registering larger monthly increases in February, March and April (from +0.6% to +0.7%). Upward pressures on the CPI came mainly from increases in cigarette taxes and a rise in the prices of traveller accommodation and potatoes. Downward pressures came mainly from a drop in electricity and gasoline prices.

#### Consumer Price Index

Unadjusted index (1992=100)

Semi-log



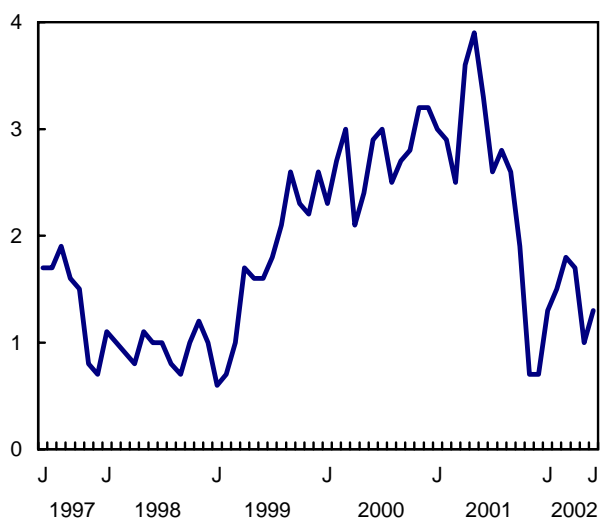
Cigarette prices advanced 7.9% from May to June. On June 18, Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick raised their provincial cigarette tax by \$5 per carton, and the federal excise tax was increased by \$3.50 per carton in all provinces.

The price of traveller accommodation rose 4.2%, after advancing 10.7% in May. These increases are attributable to the arrival of the high season for tourism.

Potato prices jumped 16.0% in June. However, it is not unusual to see an increase of this size in June, since at this time of the year, inventories from the previous fall run low and new potatoes are not yet on the market.

#### Percentage change in the Consumer Price Index from the same month of the previous year

% change



A 1.8% decrease in the electricity index for Canada was entirely the result of a 5.0% drop in prices in Ontario. That drop reflects changes resulting from the opening of the Ontario market to independent distributors, which took place on May 1. Under the new system, customers have the option of purchasing their electricity at the average monthly market price for a given month or of signing a fixed-price contract with a retailer for a period of one, three or five years. The new electricity rates (market price and fixed contract) came into effect only after meters were read. Since most meters were not read until June, rate changes are reflected in the June index rather than the May index.

Decreases in gasoline prices in Eastern and Central Canada, partly neutralized by increases in the West, brought the Canada index down 0.9% from May to June.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0001, 326-0003, 326-0004 and 326-0010.**

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

The June 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 July 2002 Consumer Price Index will be released on August 21.

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

## Consumer Price Index and its major components (1992=100)

	June 2002	May 2002	June 2001	May to June 2002	June 2001 to June 2002
Unadjusted					
	% change				
<b>All-items</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Food	120.9	120.4	118.1	0.4	2.4
Shelter	113.1	113.1	114.2	0.0	-1.0
Household operations and furnishings	114.0	113.8	112.4	0.2	1.4
Clothing and footwear	104.2	104.6	104.5	-0.4	-0.3
Transportation	134.0	134.1	133.0	-0.1	0.8
Health and personal care	115.9	115.7	114.9	0.2	0.9
Recreation, education and reading	127.2	126.8	125.6	0.3	1.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	124.1	118.8	105.4	4.5	17.7
All-items (1986=100)	152.4				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1992	84.0	84.3	85.1		
<b>Special aggregates</b>					
Goods	115.6	115.3	115.8	0.3	-0.2
Services	122.8	122.5	119.5	0.2	2.8
All-items excluding food and energy	117.5	117.0	114.5	0.4	2.6
Energy	127.0	128.4	141.7	-1.1	-10.4
All-items excluding the eight most volatile components <sup>1</sup>	120.1	119.9	117.6	0.2	2.1

<sup>1</sup> 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>).

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

	June 2002	May 2002	June 2001	May to June 2002	June 2001 to June 2002
Unadjusted					
	% change				
Newfoundland and Labrador	117.7	118.0	115.5	-0.3	1.9
Prince Edward Island	117.6	118.0	115.5	-0.3	1.8
Nova Scotia	120.1	120.0	117.0	0.1	2.6
New Brunswick	118.6	118.3	115.6	0.3	2.6
Quebec	115.2	114.8	113.7	0.3	1.3
Ontario	119.9	119.5	118.5	0.3	1.2
Manitoba	123.6	123.2	122.9	0.3	0.6
Saskatchewan	123.9	123.7	121.6	0.2	1.9
Alberta	124.1	123.5	123.5	0.5	0.5
British Columbia	118.2	118.1	116.3	0.1	1.6
Whitehorse	117.8	117.3	117.8	0.4	0.0
Yellowknife	116.2	116.0	113.2	0.2	2.7

## Composite Index

June 2002

The leading indicator rose 0.5% in June, following an increase of 0.8% in May (figure revised upward slightly). This eleventh straight advance was broadly based, led by manufacturing. Seven components increased, two declined and one was unchanged. Housing and the stock market were the only moderating factors.

New orders for durable goods rose 2.9%, their fourth straight gain and the strongest since July 2000. This strength is attributable to construction goods, automotive products and aeronautics, which were reacting to robust household demand and exports in recent months. Inventories of computer goods dropped sharply, contributing to the strong advance in the ratio of shipments to inventories of finished goods.

The housing index declined from May's 25-year high, primarily because of a drop in existing home sales after their record run at the beginning of 2002. For the fourth month this year, housing starts exceeded 200,000 units at the annual rate. Sales of furniture and other durable goods consolidated their recent gains, buoyed by a job market that continued to boom and interest rates that were still relatively low.

In the United States, the leading indicator posted an increase of only 0.2%. Not only was it checked by stock market jitters and a softening housing market as in Canada, but manufacturing orders and employment were also sluggish.

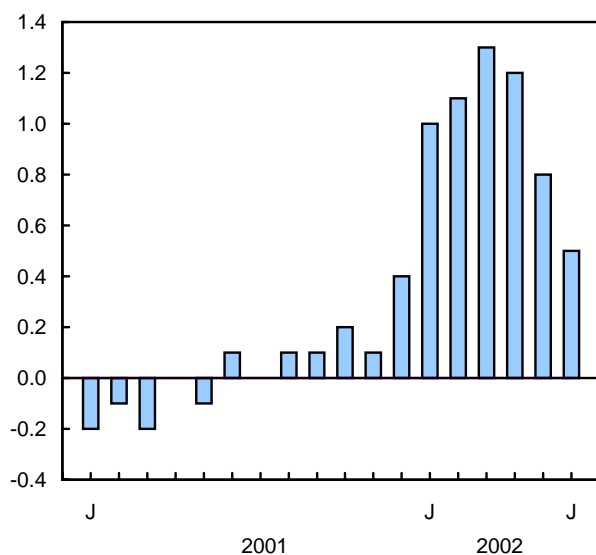
**Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.**

For more information on the economy, the July 2002 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) 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 Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Group. □

### Composite Index

Smoothed % change



## Composite index

	January 2002	February 2002	March 2002	April 2002	May 2002	June 2002	Last month of data available % change
<b>Composite leading indicator (1992=100)</b>	<b>169.0</b>	<b>170.9</b>	<b>173.1</b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>176.5</b>	<b>177.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Housing index (1992=100) <sup>1</sup>	121.9	126.7	129.9	131.1	131.8	127.4	-3.3
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,503	2,518	2,529	2,536	2,543	2,547	0.2
S & P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	7,297	7,457	7,650	7,697	7,691	7,591	-1.3
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>2</sup>	105,097	106,657	107,258	107,423	107,312	107,404	0.1
US composite leading indicator (1992=100) <sup>3</sup>	108.2	108.6	109.2	109.7	110.0	110.2	0.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>							
Average workweek (hours)	38.9	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.1	39.1	0.0
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	20,278	20,090	20,092	20,405	20,857	21,465	2.9
Shipments/inventories of finished goods <sup>4</sup>	1.65	1.65	1.66	1.68	1.69	1.71	0.02 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Retail trade</b>							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	1,650	1,673	1,701	1,730	1,750	1,766	0.9
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	7,225	7,336	7,484	7,672	7,761	7,795	0.4
Unsmoothed composite	174.8	175.7	177.1	177.8	177.1	178.9	1.0

<sup>1</sup> Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).

<sup>2</sup> Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.

<sup>3</sup> The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.

<sup>4</sup> The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.

<sup>5</sup> Difference from previous month.



## OTHER RELEASES

### School board revenues and expenditures 1999

Total school board expenditures and expenditures per student in public elementary-secondary education rose 2.1% in 1999 (in current dollars). This was the largest annual increase in school board expenditures and expenditures per student since 1992. In comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.8% in 1999.

#### School board expenditures

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	\$ millions current				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>31,063.3</b>	<b>31,016.7</b>	<b>31,140.6</b>	<b>31,600.9</b>	<b>32,252.9</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	533.3	529.6	512.4	491.1	491.2
Prince Edward Island	112.8	109.0	115.2	123.0	131.4
Nova Scotia	734.5	724.2	743.7	770.5	809.2
New Brunswick	580.6	573.2	577.7	593.1	616.3
Quebec	6,758.2	6,699.8	6,595.5	6,608.1	6,940.5
Ontario	13,506.8	13,277.3	13,243.9	13,589.7	13,744.1
Manitoba	1,193.0	1,193.4	1,209.0	1,242.3	1,283.9
Saskatchewan	937.5	947.0	976.0	1,019.1	1,047.0
Alberta	2,782.4	2,872.8	3,021.6	3,152.5	3,313.7
British Columbia	3,695.3	3,867.1	3,922.2	3,791.5	3,643.5
Yukon	64.0	62.0	63.6	60.6	63.3
Northwest Territories	164.9	161.3	159.8	159.6	168.8 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Nunavut.

The \$32.3 billion spent by school boards in 1999 represented 3.3 % of the gross domestic product (GDP). This continued a downward trend that started after 1992, when spending by school boards peaked at 4.3% of GDP.

#### Expenditures<sup>1</sup> per full-time equivalent student

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	\$ current				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>6,853</b>	<b>6,843</b>	<b>6,860</b>	<b>6,996</b>	<b>7,145</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,272	5,318	5,335	5,500	5,841
Prince Edward Island	4,824	4,610	4,843	5,264	5,677
Nova Scotia	5,180	5,110	5,133	5,337	5,642
New Brunswick	5,773	5,786	5,902	6,106	6,433
Quebec	7,370	7,372	7,000	6,689	7,097
Ontario	7,213	7,098	7,236	7,580	7,554
Manitoba	6,764	6,786	6,923	7,170	7,432
Saskatchewan	5,670	5,740	5,871	6,126	6,277
Alberta	5,836	5,987	6,236	6,499	6,871
British Columbia	6,941	7,092	7,054	7,058	6,985
Yukon	11,587	11,913	12,365	11,809	12,392
Northwest Territories	13,746	12,390	11,784	11,669	11,261 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Expenditures include school board expenditures, less adult education expenses, plus spending by the departments of education on contributions to teachers' pension plans and services to school boards.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Nunavut.

Since teachers' salaries make up over 60% of school board expenditures, any fluctuation in these

salaries will substantially influence total expenditures. From 1994 to 1997, expenditures per full-time equivalent student remained relatively stable at about \$6,850 in current dollars. In 1998, they started to rise, reaching over \$7,100 in 1999. Expenditures per student increased in 1999 in every jurisdiction except Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. For Canada as a whole, average expenditures per student increased about 4% in the last five years, compared with an increase of 6% in the CPI for the same period.

There are two different measures in these data. Total school board expenditures only include those expenditures incurred by schools — they exclude salaries of public servants at the departments of education or direct payments to teachers' pension funds by provincial departments of education. The expenditures per pupil includes all public elementary and secondary education-related expenditures.

Expenditures by school boards account for about 80% of total elementary and secondary education spending. Other categories of elementary and secondary expenditures include private schools, federal schools, special education schools and departmental expenditures by the ministries of education. About 95% of school board revenues come from provincial or territorial governments and local taxation.

School board expenditures include both operating and capital spending. Operating expenditures are salaries, benefits, supplies and services, fees and contractual services, and other operating costs. These expenses can be further broken down by function (instruction, administration, transportation, school facilities and other categories).

Data from 1900 to 1999 are now available for school board revenues and expenditures.

**Note:** School board revenues and expenditures are reported on a calendar-year basis.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 478-0010 to 478-0012.**

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; [educationstats@statcan.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508; [claudio.pagliarello@statcan.ca](mailto:claudio.pagliarello@statcan.ca)) or Raynald Lortie (613-951-1525; [raynald.lortie@statcan.ca](mailto:raynald.lortie@statcan.ca)), Centre for Education Statistics. ■

---

## **Innovation and the use of advanced technologies in Canada's mineral sector: Metal ore mining**

The paper *Innovation and the use of advanced technologies in Canada's mineral sector: Metal ore mining*, part of a series of working papers based on the 1999 Survey of Innovation, is now available.

This paper uses a systems approach to understanding innovation in the mineral sector with a focus on metal ore mining. A model for the mineral sector system is described. Descriptive statistics and statistical tables present data for some of the industries in the system, including an analysis of the type of innovation and the innovative activities of mining firms. Sources of information for innovation, objectives of innovation, and firm success factors are also examined.

Data from the Survey of Electronic Commerce and Technology 2000 are used to explore the manner in which improved technologies were introduced to the firm.

The working paper *Innovation and the use of advanced technologies in Canada's mineral sector: Metal ore mining*, no. 13 (88F0006XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Science and technology*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Anderson (613-951-6307; [frances.anderson@statcan.ca](mailto:frances.anderson@statcan.ca)), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■



---

## NEW PRODUCTS

---

**National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates**, First quarter 2002, Vol. 50, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 13-001-XIB** (\$33/\$109).

**Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises**, First quarter 2002, Vol. 13, no. 1  
**Catalogue number 61-008-XIE** (\$26/\$86).

**Retail Trade**, May 2002, Vol. 74, no. 5  
**Catalogue number 63-005-XIB** (\$16/\$155).

**Wholesale trade**, May 2002, Vol. 65, no. 5  
**Catalogue number 63-008-XIB** (\$14/\$140).

**Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division, working papers : Innovation and the use of advanced technologies in Canada's mineral sector: metal ore mining**, 1999, no. 13  
**Catalogue number 88F0006XIE2002013** (free).

**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.

---

### How to order products

---

**Order products by phone:**

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

**1-800-267-6677**

From other countries call:

**1-613-951-7277**

To fax your order:

**1-877-287-4369**

Address changes or account inquiries:

**1-800-700-1033**


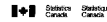

**To order a product by mail write:** Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

**To order by Internet:** write to [order@statcan.ca](mailto:order@statcan.ca) or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)) under the headings *Our products and services* and *Publications for sale* (\$).

**Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.**

---

Catalogue 11-001E (F) English 11-001E/11-001E-001E-001E	
 <b>The Daily</b>	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
• <b>Urban transit, 1996</b> Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 21 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• <b>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996</b> Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
<b>OTHER RELEASES</b>	
Help-wanted index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	2
Steel primary forms, steel ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production, Apr. 1997	13
<b>PUBLICATIONS RELEASED</b>	<b>11</b>
 	

## Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

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](mailto:listproc@statcan.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2002. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.