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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Wednesday, November 19, 2003**
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

## MAJOR RELEASES



## OTHER RELEASES





### 2001 Census topic-based tabulations (various levels of geography)

Additional topic-based tabulations for the "language composition of Canada," "Canada's workforce: paid work" and "Aboriginal peoples of Canada" topics are now available for various levels of geography. From the *Census* page, choose *Data*, then *Topic-based tabulations*.

These tabulations are available for free or a fee (costs vary depending on geography level) in Beyond 20/20 format from the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre nearest you.

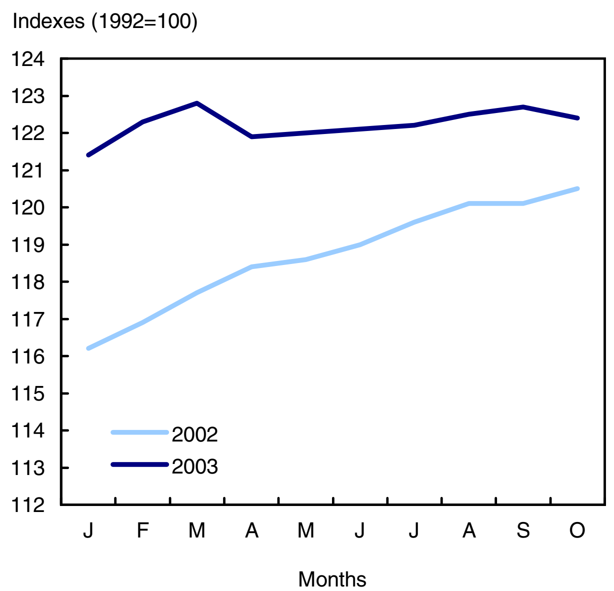
## MAJOR RELEASES

# Consumer Price Index

October 2003

From September to October, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) fell 0.2%, mostly the result of important price declines for gasoline and natural gas. This monthly decrease combined with the 0.3% increase from September 2002 to October 2002 (base effect) contributed to lowering the 12-month increase in the CPI from 2.2% in September to 1.6% in October, the smallest since June 2002. This slowdown is entirely due to energy prices, as October's 12-month advance in the CPI excluding energy matched that of September, at 1.9%.

**All-Items Index**




### Factors contributing to the increase in the CPI from October 2002 to October 2003

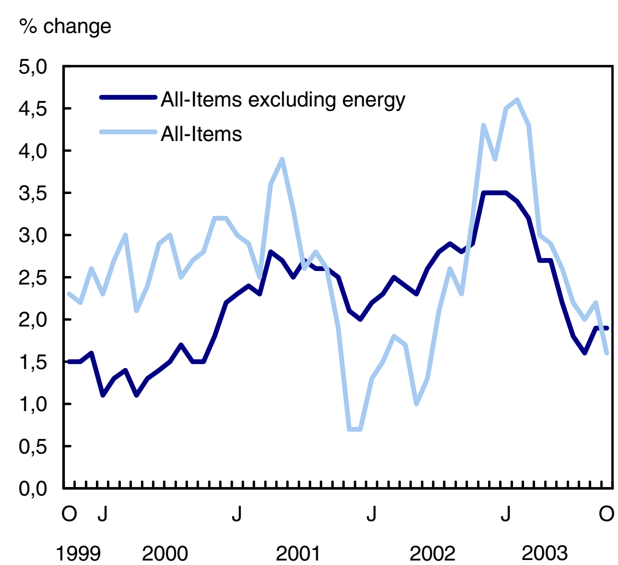
Important factors contributing to the 1.6% increase in the CPI from October 2002 to October 2003 included automotive vehicle insurance premiums, natural gas, tuition fees, homeowners' replacement cost, homeowners' insurance premiums and restaurant meals. Lower prices for automotive vehicles, electricity, gasoline, clothing, and traveller accommodation exerted some downward pressure on the 12-month increase in the CPI.

***Base effect***

*The 12-month variation in the CPI is calculated by comparing the current month's index with the index for the same month of the previous year. In the All-Items index chart, the 12-month change is represented by the gap between the two curves. Thus, the 12-month variation can decrease from one month to the next merely because the base serving as the point of comparison increased.*

Automotive vehicle insurance premiums increased on average 18.9% from October 2002 to October 2003, while premiums for homeowners' insurance were up 13.9%. Natural gas prices jumped 15.6%, with price advances ranging from 4.8% in Quebec to 24.1% in Ontario. Tuition fees, represented by university fees, rose 8.1%. Homeowners' replacement cost, which is a measure of the depreciation of a house and is estimated by the changes in the price of new housing (excluding land), was up 6.6%. The 2.6% rise in the price of restaurant meals is mostly due to higher prices for some food products and increases in operational costs.

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




In October, automotive vehicle prices were 2.9% lower than in October 2002. The index for the purchase of automotive vehicles, which reflects only pure price variations and not price variations associated with quality changes, is at its lowest level since October 1996.

The electricity index declined 5.6%, as Ontario prices fell 13.0% from October 2002 to October 2003 after the provincial government reverted back to a regulated market in December 2002. Over the same period, gasoline prices fell 3.2%, while clothing prices decreased 2.9%. Clothing prices have been trending down for over two years.

Traveller accommodation prices have also been trending down, as the 12-month comparison has been negative since June 2001. They fell 8.1% from October 2002 to October 2003. The tourism industry has been affected by a number of factors, including the economic slowdown in the United States, a higher Canadian dollar, the world's instability and the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak.

### Slight decrease in the CPI from September to October

The CPI decreased 0.2% from September 2003 to October 2003, ending its slow moving upward trend of the previous five months. Lower prices for gasoline, natural gas, traveller accommodation, and automotive vehicles exerted downward pressure on the All-items CPI. Upward pressure came from price increases for property taxes, beef, as well as homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Excluding the influence of energy prices, the CPI remained stable from September to October.

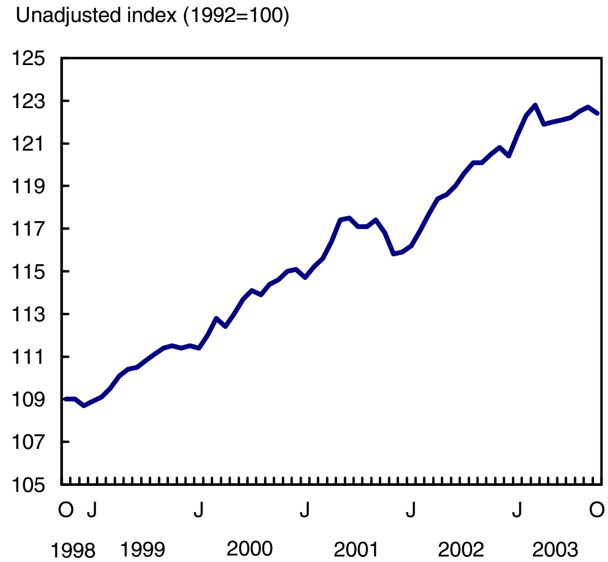
Gasoline prices fell on average 6.6% between September and October. Price decreases ranged from 2.2% in Prince Edward Island to 11.1% in Manitoba. Stronger declines were observed in the Western provinces.

After increasing in September, the natural gas price index decreased 8.3% in October, mostly under the pressure of price declines in Ontario and Alberta. In Ontario, utility companies have adjusted rates to reflect lower forecast prices for the coming year, while in the deregulated market of Alberta, rate adjustments were made to reflect lower gas wholesale prices.

Traveller accommodation prices dropped an additional 6.1% in October, after falling 4.5% in September, which marked the end of the peak tourist season.

Automotive vehicle prices were down 0.7% in October, reflecting more important incentives from some manufacturers in the attempt to clear the 2003 models. Prices for the 2004 models will be reflected as of the November CPI.

**Consumer Price Index**




Property taxes rose 2.8%, as higher taxes were registered in all provinces. Increases ranged from 0.3% in Newfoundland and Labrador and Manitoba to 6.4% in Alberta. Most of the advance coincided with increases in property re-assessments in Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta. Changes in property taxes are reflected in the CPI once a year in October.

Beef prices advanced 4.7% from September to October 2003, after five consecutive months of declines. Increased demand in July and August combined with the partial resumption of exports to Mexico and the United States reduced the oversupply created by the case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) found in Alberta in May 2003, pushing prices up.

Homeowners' maintenance and repairs rose 1.3% in October, entirely the result of higher prices for material, more particularly carpets.

### The seasonally adjusted CPI remained stable from September to October 2003

After seasonal adjustment, the CPI remained unchanged from September to October. The impact of lower seasonally adjusted indexes for transportation (-1.6%) and health and personal care (-0.1%) was counterbalanced by the upward pressure from higher indexes for shelter (+0.3%), recreation, education and reading (+0.3%), household operations and furnishings (+0.2%), food (+0.1%), clothing and footwear (+0.3%), and alcoholic beverages and tobacco products (+0.2%).

### All-items excluding the eight most volatile components

The All-items index excluding the eight most volatile components as defined by the Bank of Canada rose 1.8% from October 2002 to October 2003. This follows a 12-month advance of 1.7% in September and makes it the fourth consecutive month of increases below the 2.0% mark. Mostly contributing to the rise in October, were higher automotive vehicle insurance premiums, tuition fees, homeowners' replacement cost, homeowners' insurance premiums and restaurant meal prices. Lower prices for automotive vehicles, electricity and clothing helped moderate the impact of these increases on the All-items CPI.

From September to October, the All-items index excluding the eight most volatile components as defined by the Bank of Canada advanced 0.2%. Upward pressure came mostly from higher property taxes, as well as higher prices for beef and spectator entertainment. Lower prices for traveller accommodation, automotive vehicles, non-alcoholic beverages and women's clothing exerted some downward pressure on the index.

### Energy

Energy prices were down 1.0% from October 2002 to October 2003. This decrease marks the end of a year of 12-month increases. Lower electricity prices (-5.6%) combined with weaker gasoline prices (-3.2%) mostly explain the decrease, helped somewhat by falling fuel oil prices (-8.0%). The 15.6% jump in natural gas prices, however, partially offset these downward pressures.

From September to October, energy prices fell 4.5%, due mostly to important price declines for gasoline (-6.6%) and natural gas (-8.3). Fuel oil prices also decreased (-3.8%), while electricity prices increased slightly (+0.3%).

**Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0001, 326-0002, 326-0009, 326-0012 and 326-0016 to 326-0018.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.**

Available at 7 a.m. on our website. From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Consumer Price Index*.

The October 2003 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001-XIB, $9/$83; 62-001-XPB, $12/$111) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The November 2003 Consumer Price Index will be released on December 19, 2003.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call Rebecca McDougall (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539) or Ron Morency (613-951-3103), Prices Division

□

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

| | October 2003 | September 2003 | October 2002 | September to October 2003 | October 2002 to October 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | unadjusted | | | | |
| | | | | % change | |
| **All-items** | **122.4** | **122.7** | **120.5** | **-0.2** | **1.6** |
| Food | 121.1 | 121.3 | 118.5 | -0.2 | 2.2 |
| Shelter | 118.2 | 117.9 | 115.8 | 0.3 | 2.1 |
| Household operations and furnishings | 115.1 | 115.1 | 113.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Clothing and footwear | 105.0 | 105.0 | 107.1 | 0.0 | -2.0 |
| Transportation | 139.7 | 141.9 | 137.9 | -1.6 | 1.3 |
| Health and personal care | 117.7 | 117.6 | 116.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Recreation, education and reading | 128.3 | 128.9 | 127.7 | -0.5 | 0.5 |
| Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products | 137.0 | 137.1 | 131.2 | -0.1 | 4.4 |
| All-items (1986=100) | 156.8 | | | | |
| Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1992 | 81.7 | 81.5 | 83.0 | | |
| **Special aggregates** | | | | | |
| Goods | 116.8 | 117.9 | 117.3 | -0.9 | -0.4 |
| Services | 128.5 | 128.1 | 124.1 | 0.3 | 3.5 |
| All-items excluding food and energy | 121.1 | 120.9 | 118.9 | 0.2 | 1.9 |
| Energy | 137.0 | 143.4 | 138.4 | -4.5 | -1.0 |
| All-items excluding the 8 most volatile components[1] | 123.4 | 123.2 | 121.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 |

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 website (www.bankofcanada.ca/inflation).*

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

| | October 2003 | September 2003 | October 2002 | September to October 2003 | October 2002 to October 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | unadjusted | | | | |
| | | | | % change | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 120.3 | 121.4 | 119.2 | -0.9 | 0.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 122.0 | 122.2 | 120.3 | -0.2 | 1.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 123.5 | 124.1 | 122.0 | -0.5 | 1.2 |
| New Brunswick | 122.2 | 123.0 | 120.6 | -0.7 | 1.3 |
| Québec | 118.3 | 118.2 | 116.7 | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| Ontario | 123.6 | 123.9 | 121.5 | -0.2 | 1.7 |
| Manitoba | 125.1 | 125.9 | 123.8 | -0.6 | 1.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 126.6 | 127.2 | 125.1 | -0.5 | 1.2 |
| Alberta | 129.6 | 130.1 | 127.3 | -0.4 | 1.8 |
| British Columbia | 120.6 | 121.2 | 118.7 | -0.5 | 1.6 |
| Whitehorse | 119.6 | 120.2 | 118.8 | -0.5 | 0.7 |
| Yellowknife | 117.2 | 117.9 | 117.6 | -0.6 | -0.3 |
| Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100) | 100.5 | 100.3 | ... | 0.2 | ... |

... *Figures not available.*

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## Adolescent self-concept and health into adulthood

1994/95 to 2000/01

According to a new study based on data from the National Population Health Survey, adolescent girls tend to have a lower self-concept than boys and are particularly susceptible to the effects of that perception. A positive self-concept (a sense of self-worth and a feeling of control) appears key to developing good mental and physical health.

"Self-concept" is a combination of self-esteem and what's known as "mastery," that is, the extent to which a person feels in control of events in his or her life. Girls' tendency to have a weaker self-concept than boys may be partly explained by their different experiences during early adolescence, when they begin to feel the pressure of gender-role stereotypes.

### Girls more susceptible to depression, poor self-perceived health

The study found that girls with a weak self-concept in 1994/95 were at a greater risk of depression, poor self-perceived health and obesity six years later. Adolescent boys with a weak self-concept were more likely to become obese or physically inactive.

In contrast, a strong self-concept in adolescence had a positive long-term effect on girls' self-perceived health, though not for boys.

Self-perceived health has been found to be a reliable and valid measure and predictor of health status.

### Strong self-concept affects activity level for boys

Among boys who were at least moderately active in 1994/95, a stronger self-concept lowered their odds of becoming inactive by 2000/01. In contrast, girls' self-concept in adolescence had no long-term effect on their activity levels.

### No gender differences in link between self-concept and obesity

Obesity was a different matter. For both boys and girls, those with a strong self-concept and who were not obese in 1994/95 were much less likely to be obese six years later than those whose self-concept was weak.

***Note to readers***

*This study is the fourth of several on the health of Canadian children that will be released this fall in the How Healthy are Canadians? series of annual supplements to Health reports. The articles examine conditions that impede, as well as those that enhance, children's potential to grow up healthy. A printed compendium will be released in December.*

*Data for this article come from cross-sectional and longitudinal components of the National Population Health Survey (NPHS). The analysis looks at youth who were aged 12 to 19 in 1994/95 and associations between their self-concept and health and health behaviour over the next six years.*

*The NPHS contains questions about two indicators of self-concept: self esteem (the adolescents' assessments of their self-worth) and mastery (the extent to which they feel in control of their environment).*

It is generally accepted that people who feel good about themselves are more likely to be physically active, to take better care of themselves and avoid risky behaviour. This may explain the relationship between adolescent self-concept and subsequent obesity that emerged in this analysis.

### Living arrangements did not affect self-concept

The study found no association between adolescents' self-concept and whether they lived with one, both or no parents. However, the study did find that the more emotional support the adolescents felt they had, the stronger their self-concept.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3225 and 3236.

The article *Adolescent self-concept and health into adulthood* (82-003-SIE, free) is now available online. The study is the fourth of several articles to be released this fall in the How Healthy are Canadians? series, an annual supplement to *Health reports* (82-003-XIE, $17/$48; 82-003-XPE, $22/$63). Other releases focus on topics such as self-perceived health, children who become active, youth obesity and the effects of witnessing violence. A print compendium of all articles will be released in December 2003.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jungwee Park, (613-951-4598; *jungwee.park@statcan.ca*), Health Statistics Division. ■

# OTHER RELEASES

## Travel between Canada and other countries

September 2003

An estimated 3.3 million visitors came to Canada in September, a 10.7% increase from August. The vast majority of those visitors were from the United States. The number of visitors from overseas countries also rose, as 282,000 trips were made in September, up 2.8% from August. Despite September's advance, the number of trips to Canada for the first nine months of this year was the lowest since 1984.

Travel to Canada from the United States jumped 11.5% in September, the second such increase in the past four months, as travel to and from Canada experienced gains across the board. Canadian travel abroad increased for the fifth consecutive month, reaching its highest level in nearly a year. (Unless otherwise specified, data are seasonally adjusted).

The increase in trips to Canada from the United States in September was seen in every travel category. Overnight trips by Americans to Canada increased 5.3%, with gains in all modes of transport. The number of same-day trips to Canada increased substantially and the number of same-day car trips was 10.9% higher than in August. Ontario recorded a substantial increase in September, as 18.3% more Americans entered the province following an August remembered for its electrical power outage.

In September, only 3 of Canada's top 12 overseas markets saw monthly declines in both same-day and overnight trips. The number of visitors from China dropped 11.2%, followed by an 8.0% decline from Switzerland and a 2.0% decline from Germany. In contrast, the number of visitors from Taiwan rose 16.0%, followed by 11.8% increases from Japan and Mexico. Trips by overseas travellers have generally been rising since the spring of 2003.

Travel to the United States rose 1.5%, as an estimated 2.9 million Canadian residents travelled south of the border in September. The number of overnight trips to the United States increased at the same rate. Overnight trips by car increased 1.0% while overnight trips by air rose 2.4%. Same-day car travel also increased (+3.5%) in September. This coincided with a 2.4% increase in the value of the Canadian dollar against its American counterpart. Since September 2001, the value of Canadian dollar has increased 15.7% against the United States dollar.

Canadian travel to countries other than the United States increased for the fifth consecutive month in September. An estimated 420,000 Canadian residents made trips to overseas countries, up 1.9% from August. This is the highest figure since December 2002 and the fourth highest month on record.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.**

The September 2003 issue of *International travel, advance information*, Vol. 19, no. 9 (66-001-PIE, $7/$59) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; *cult.tourstats@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; *frances.kremarik@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

### Travel between Canada and other countries

| | August 2003[r] | September 2003[p] | August to September 2003 | September 2003 | September 2002 to September 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seasonally Adjusted | | | Unadjusted | |
| | '000 | | % change | '000 | % change |
| **Canadian trips abroad[1]** | **3,256** | **3,306** | **1.5** | **3,224** | **-1.9** |
| to the United States | 2,844 | 2,886 | 1.5 | 2,860 | -2.8 |
| to Other Countries | 412 | 420 | 1.9 | 363 | 5.5 |
| Same-day car trips to the United States | 1,718 | 1,777 | 3.5 | 1,765 | 1.0 |
| Total trips, one or more nights | 1,462 | 1,486 | 1.7 | 1,413 | -5.1 |
| United States[2] | 1,050 | 1,066 | 1.5 | 1,050 | -8.3 |
| Car | 623 | 629 | 1.0 | 658 | -9.0 |
| Plane | 341 | 350 | 2.4 | 273 | -3.6 |
| Other modes of transportation | 85 | 87 | 1.9 | 119 | -14.2 |
| Other countries[3] | 412 | 420 | 1.9 | 363 | 5.5 |
| **Travel to Canada[1]** | **2,982** | **3,301** | **10.7** | **3,454** | **-13.4** |
| from the United States | 2,708 | 3,019 | 11.5 | 3,062 | -13.1 |
| from Other Countries | 274 | 282 | 2.8 | 392 | -15.2 |
| Same-day car trips from the United States | 1,483 | 1,644 | 10.9 | 1,616 | -15.2 |
| Total trips, one or more nights | 1,372 | 1,434 | 4.5 | 1,644 | -12.1 |
| United States[2] | 1,101 | 1,160 | 5.3 | 1,263 | -11.1 |
| Car | 694 | 732 | 5.5 | 742 | -13.5 |
| Plane | 281 | 291 | 3.7 | 318 | -4.9 |
| Other modes of transportation | 126 | 136 | 7.8 | 203 | -11.0 |
| Other countries[3] | 271 | 274 | 1.4 | 381 | -15.1 |
| **Most important overseas markets[4]** | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 49 | 53 | 7.6 | 82 | -10.1 |
| France | 22 | 22 | 0.0 | 35 | -19.3 |
| Germany | 23 | 22 | -2.0 | 42 | -16.4 |
| Japan | 19 | 21 | 11.8 | 38 | -45.5 |
| South Korea | 13 | 14 | 9.3 | 16 | 6.2 |
| Australia | 13 | 14 | 6.0 | 19 | 1.2 |
| Mexico | 11 | 13 | 11.8 | 13 | -6.7 |
| Netherlands | 8 | 9 | 8.3 | 13 | -2.3 |
| Hong Kong | 8 | 9 | 5.3 | 9 | -10.7 |
| Taiwan | 7 | 8 | 16.0 | 9 | -8.1 |
| China | 7 | 6 | -11.2 | 9 | -23.1 |
| Switzerland | 7 | 6 | -8.0 | 9 | -17.2 |

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
1 *Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.*
2 *Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.*
3 *Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
4 *Includes same-day and one or more night trips.*

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## Construction Union Wage Rate Index

October 2003

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in October from the September level of 128.0 (1992=100). The Composite index increased 2.3% from the October 2002 index.

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes (1992=100) are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.**

The fourth quarter 2003 issue of *Capital expenditure price statistics* (62-007-XPB, $26/$85) will be available in April 2004. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality for this release, contact Rebecca McDougall (613-951-3357; fax: 613-951-1539; *infounit@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

## Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

September 2003

In September, with the exception of sporting and leisure goods, every major commodity group posted increases from September 2002 for the group of large retailers. The strongest sales growth was seen in health and personal care products, home furnishing and electronic products, and hardware and lawn and garden products.

Overall sales amounted to $7.0 billion, up 4.9% from September 2002 for the group of large retailers. For the first nine months of 2003, sales were up 4.6% from the same period of 2002. This is a slower pace than the 6.1% annual growth seen in 2002.

**Sales by commodity for the group of large retailers**

| | August 2003[r] | September 2002 | September 2003[p] | September 2002 to September 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | unadjusted | | | |
| | $ millions | | | % change |
| **Commodities** | | | | |
| Food and beverages | 2,429 | 2,153 | 2,233 | 3.7 |
| Clothing, footwear and accessories | 1,361 | 1,282 | 1,320 | 2.9 |
| Home furnishings and electronics | 1,179 | 1,007 | 1,101 | 9.4 |
| Health and personal care products | 705 | 615 | 682 | 11.0 |
| Housewares | 371 | 321 | 338 | 5.5 |
| Sporting and leisure goods | 347 | 296 | 288 | -2.6 |
| Hardware and lawn and garden products | 273 | 211 | 232 | 10.2 |
| All other goods and services | 946 | 821 | 842 | 2.6 |
| **Total** | **7,610** | **6,705** | **7,037** | **4.9** |

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

Sporting and leisure good sales pulled lower for the second time in 2003 on a year-over-year basis for the group of large retailers. Sporting good sales, which were up 3.4% from September 2002, were dragged down by declining sales among the leisure good commodities. Toys, games and hobby supplies, which account for one-quarter of sporting and leisure good sales, dropped 7.2% in September. Pre-recorded CD's, DVD's and video and audio tapes, which represent almost 20% of sporting and leisure good sales, dropped a sharp 10.8% from September 2002.

Health and personal care products posted the strongest sales growth in September, up 11.0% from September 2002. Sales were propelled upward by continued strength in the sale of prescription and over-the-counter drugs (which includes vitamins, herbal remedies and other health supplements). Toiletry and personal care product sales (excluding cosmetics and fragrances) were also strong in September, with an increase of 9.7%.

A red-hot housing market across Canada continued to have a positive effect on the sale of home furnishings and electronics for large retailers, as did significant growth in the number of new or expanded stores in the past year within this sector. Home electronics, such as televisions, audio-video equipment, computers, telephones and home office equipment, surged 15.5% from September 2002. Household appliance sales were also much stronger, led by a 17.0% increase in major appliances. However, indoor furniture sales didn't seem to benefit as much, remaining at much the same level as the previous year.

Sales in the other goods and services category advanced a modest 2.6% in September for the group of large retailers. Most of the growth was due to sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives which jumped 17.3% from September 2002, in part the result of a 5.3% price increase at the pumps. However, tobacco product sales pulled growth in the opposite direction, plunging 12.3% year-over-year, in spite of prices being 8.0% higher at the register.

**Note:** This survey includes large retailers mainly in the food, clothing, home furnishings, electronics, sporting goods and general merchandise sectors. These retailers represent about 38% of total annual retail sales, excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers. All data in this release are unadjusted for seasonality and all percentages are year-over-year changes.

**Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.**

A data table is also available in the *Canadian statistics* module of our website.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Elton Cryderman (613-951-0669), Distributive Trades Division. ■

# NEW PRODUCTS

**Inter-corporate ownership**, Third quarter 2003
**Catalogue number 61-517-XCB** ($375/$1,065).

**The Consumer Price Index**, October 2003, Vol. 82, no. 10
**Catalogue number 62-001-XIB** ($9/$83).

**The Consumer Price Index**, October 2003, Vol. 82, no. 10
**Catalogue number 62-001-XPB** ($12/$111).

**International travel, advance information**, September 2003, Vol. 19, no. 9
**Catalogue number 66-001-PIE** ($7/$59).

**Health reports supplement: Adolescent self-concept and health into adulthood**, 2003
**Catalogue number 82-003-SIE**
(free).

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

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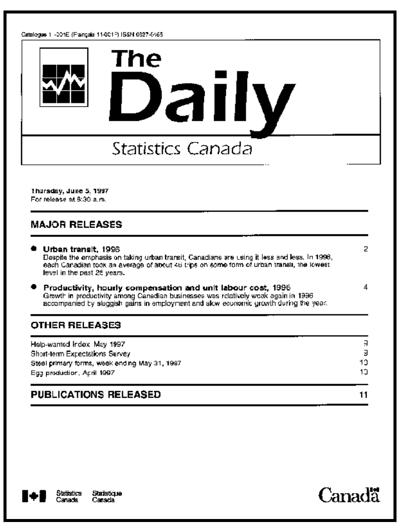
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OTHER RELEASES

| | |
|---|---|
| Help-wanted Index, May 1997 | 9 |
| Short-term Expectations Survey | 9 |
| Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 | 10 |
| Egg production, April 1997 | 10 |

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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