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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 23, 2004
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Major releases

Other releases

New products

Major releases

Consumer Price Index

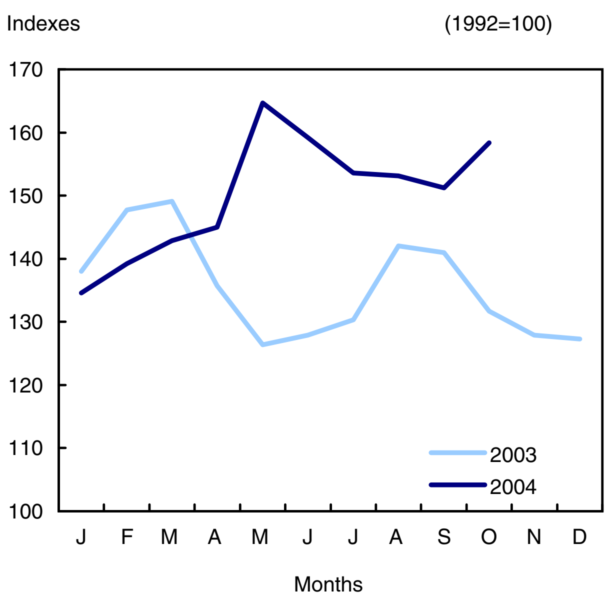
October 2004

Consumers paid 2.3% more in October for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket than they did a year earlier. This increase follows a 1.8% rise in September 2004.

Gasoline prices were the primary reason for the large increase in the 12-month change in the All-items index between September and October. The 12-month advance in the All-items index excluding energy edged up to 1.5% in October from 1.4% in September 2004.

The 12-month increase in gasoline prices soared from 7.2% in September to 20.3% in October as a decrease in gasoline prices between September and October of last year (-6.6%), combined with an increase this year (+4.8%), served to widen the gap between the 2003 and 2004 indexes in October compared with what it was in September.

Gasoline

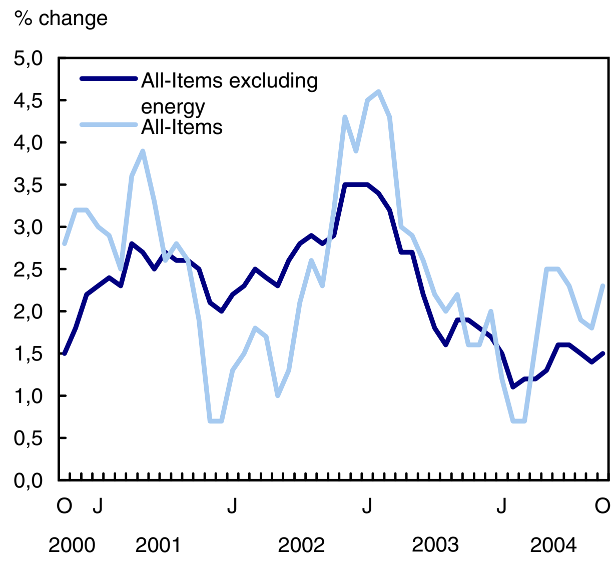


The All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada rose by 1.4% between October 2003 and October 2004, slightly less than the 1.5% rise recorded in August and September 2004.

Between September and October, the CPI increased by 0.2%, mainly as a result of higher gasoline prices.

On a monthly basis, the All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada remained stable in October, in the wake of a 0.3% increase in September.

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year



Gasoline prices are the most important contributor to the 12-month increase in the CPI

The CPI was up 2.3% in October compared with a year earlier. The main factors of this rise were gasoline, homeowners' replacement cost, cigarettes, fuel oil and property taxes.

These increases, however, were moderated by lower prices for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles, computer equipment and supplies, traveller accommodation and insurance premiums for automotive vehicles.

On average, gasoline prices were 20.3% higher in October 2004 than in October 2003. Residents of New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta experienced the largest increases at 22.2%, while Saskatchewan residents experienced the smallest at 15.1%.

Homeowners' replacement cost, which represents the worn out structural portion of housing and is estimated using new housing prices (excluding land), rose 6.5% from October 2003.

Increases in tobacco taxes over the last 12 months explain most of the 7.4% rise in cigarette prices since October 2003. The highest increase was recorded in Ontario (+13.3%) and the lowest in New Brunswick (+1.2%).

Fuel oil prices rose 38.4% between October 2003 and October 2004, the largest increase since March 2003. Concerns over the world supply capacity and strong demand for fuel oil in anticipation of winter pushed prices up.

Changes to property taxes (including special charges) are computed into the CPI once a year in October. The index rose by 4.3% this year, the largest advance since 1992. The strongest increase was in Prince Edward Island (+7.0%) and the lowest in Manitoba (+2.4%).

The index for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles, which was down 2.5% in October 2004, was among the factors that exerted a moderating effect on the 12-month All-items index. Financial incentives, particularly for light trucks and sport utility vehicles, mostly explain the decrease.

As well, prices for computer equipment and supplies plunged 18.9% since October 2003.

Prices for traveller accommodation were down 5.5% in October 2004. Fewer visitors from the United States, as well as higher room inventory were quoted as factors having affected the industry.

A 1.2% decrease in insurance premiums for automotive vehicles exerted a dampening effect on the increase in the All-items index. Legislative changes led to lower premiums in the Atlantic provinces and Ontario.

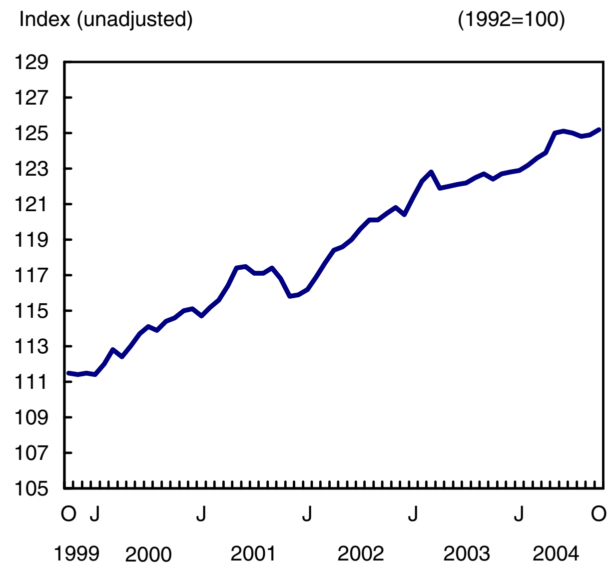
Gasoline prices also pushed the CPI up on a monthly basis

Between September and October, the CPI increased by 0.2%. Advances in gasoline prices, property taxes, as well as in prices for fresh vegetables and fuel oil were moderated by lower prices for natural gas, traveller accommodation, the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles, and computer equipment and supplies.

After four months of decreases, gasoline prices rose 4.8% between September and October 2004.

The property tax index (including special charges) was up by 4.3%. Property taxes are captured in the CPI once a year in October and are assumed to remain unchanged for the rest of the year. That is why, although the change measured is in effect a year-to-year variation, it also affects the monthly change in the CPI.

The Consumer Price Index



As a result of lower crop yields in Canada and bad weather in the United States, the 9.5% monthly price increase for fresh vegetables was the highest for a month of October since 1990. The increase in prices for tomatoes (+34.6%), lettuce (+17.6%) and "other fresh vegetables" (+8.0%) was slightly attenuated by lower prices for locally harvested potatoes (-14.3%).

Canadians paid 9.3% more for fuel oil in October 2004. Raw material prices accounted for the major portion of this increase. The sharpest rise was observed in Quebec (+20.1%), but average prices were also lowest in that province.

Among the factors that served to moderate the increase in the monthly index were natural gas prices which fell 7.4% from September to October 2004. Decreases were observed in all provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where prices remained stable.

Traveller accommodation prices dropped by 9.2% in October, as new rates came into effect following the summer high season.

The index for the purchase and leasing of automobile vehicles declined 1.0% from September to October 2004. In all provinces, financial incentives triggered drops ranging from 0.7% and 1.6%. The incentives were mainly directed to vans and light trucks.

Computer equipment and supplies also served to bring down the index, with an average reduction in prices of 7.4%. A revision of the data reported for monitors and printers accounts for approximately two-thirds of this decrease (-4.7%).

The seasonally adjusted CPI rose from September to October

Seasonally adjusted, the CPI increased by 0.4% from September to October 2004.

Upward pressure came from the seasonally adjusted indexes for shelter (+0.5%), transportation (+0.6%), food (+0.6%), clothing and footwear (+0.5%), as well as for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products (+0.2%).

The seasonally adjusted index for recreation, education and reading remained stable.

The seasonally adjusted indexes for household operations and furnishings (-0.2%), and health and personal care (-0.2%) moderated the increase.

All-items index excluding the eight most volatile components

The All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada increased by 1.4% from October 2003 to October 2004. The main contributors to this increase were homeowners' replacement cost (+6.6%), property taxes (+4.3%), restaurant meal prices (+2.6%) and electricity prices (+4.5%). The advance was partly offset by lower prices for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles (-2.5%) and computer equipment and supplies (-18.9%).

From September to October 2004, the All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada remained stable. The primary factors that contributed to the downward pressure were prices for traveller accommodation (-9.2%), computer equipment and supplies (-7.4%) and the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles (-1.0%). The property tax index exerted the strongest upward pressure (+4.3%).

Energy

The energy index was up 13.1% from October 2003 to October 2004, due mostly to the rise in gasoline prices (+20.3%) and fuel oil prices (+38.4%). Higher prices for electricity (+4.5%) and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles (+11.4%) also contributed to pushing the index up. These increases were offset to some degree by lower natural gas prices (-1.4%).

On a monthly basis, the energy index rose by 2.1%, primarily as a result of higher gasoline prices (+4.8%). Natural gas prices alone (-7.4%) served to slow down the climb in the energy index, since prices for fuel oil (+9.3%), electricity (+0.3%) and fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles (+2.4%) also increased.

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.

More information about the concepts and use of the CPI are also available online in *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (62-557-XIB, free).

Available at 7 a.m. online under *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Consumer Price Index*.

The October 2004 issue of the *Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 83, no. 10 (62-001-XIB, $9/$83; *62-001-XPB*, $12/$111) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The November 2004 *Consumer Price Index* will be released on December 17.

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; *infounit@statcan.ca*), Prices Division.

□

Consumer Price Index and major components

(1992=100)

	October 2004	September 2004	October 2003	September to October 2004	October 2003 to October 2004
	unadjusted				
				% change	
All-items	**125.2**	**124.9**	**122.4**	**0.2**	**2.3**
Food	125.3	124.7	121.1	0.5	3.5
Shelter	121.8	121.2	118.2	0.5	3.0
Household operations and furnishings	115.0	115.4	115.1	-0.3	-0.1
Clothing and footwear	105.4	104.9	105.0	0.5	0.4
Transportation	144.6	143.7	139.7	0.6	3.5
Health and personal care	119.1	119.2	117.7	-0.1	1.2
Recreation, education and reading	128.4	129.4	128.3	-0.8	0.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	144.5	144.6	137.0	-0.1	5.5
All-items (1986=100)	160.4				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1992	79.9	80.1	81.7		
Special aggregates					
Goods	120.1	119.7	116.8	0.3	2.8
Services	131.0	130.8	128.5	0.2	1.9
All-items excluding food and energy	122.3	122.3	121.1	0.0	1.0
Energy	154.9	151.7	137.0	2.1	13.1
All-items excluding the 8 most volatile components[1]	125.1	125.1	123.4	0.0	1.4

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 (www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm).*

Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit

(1992=100)

	October 2004	September 2004	October 2003	September to October 2004	October 2003 to October 2004
	unadjusted				
				% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador	124.2	123.8	120.3	0.3	3.2
Prince Edward Island	125.5	125.2	122.0	0.2	2.9
Nova Scotia	127.2	126.8	123.5	0.3	3.0
New Brunswick	125.1	124.7	122.2	0.3	2.4
Québec	121.7	121.0	118.3	0.6	2.9
Ontario	126.2	125.8	123.6	0.3	2.1
Manitoba	128.7	128.2	125.1	0.4	2.9
Saskatchewan	130.5	129.7	126.6	0.6	3.1
Alberta	131.6	132.0	129.6	-0.3	1.5
British Columbia	123.5	123.5	120.6	0.0	2.4
Whitehorse[1]	121.8	121.6	119.6	0.2	1.8
Yellowknife[1]	118.9	118.8	117.2	0.1	1.5
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)[1]	101.2	101.6	100.5	-0.4	0.7

1. *View the geographical details for the city of Whitehorse, the city of Yellowknife and the town of Iqaluit .*

■

Leading indicators

October 2004

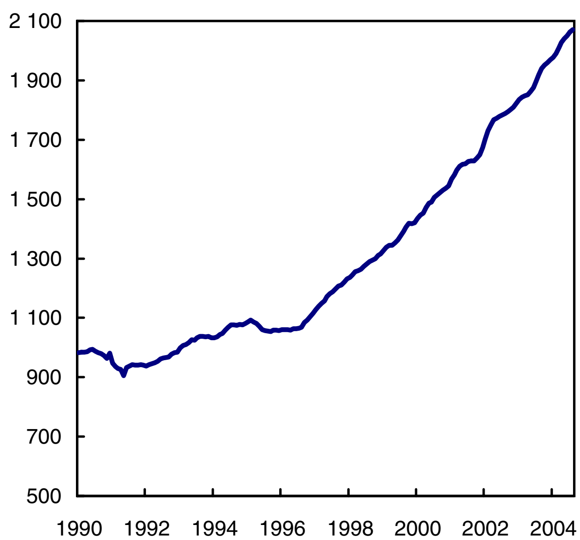
The growth of the leading indicator continued to slow, from 0.3% in September to 0.2% in October, after hitting a two-year high of 1.0% in June. The increase in October was the smallest since June 2003. However, only 2 of the 10 components fell; the housing index and the average workweek in manufacturing. Seven components rose, one more than last month, as sales of durable goods turned up.

The housing index continued to retreat slowly from its 30-year high set in July, with a third straight drop in October (-1.5%). Existing home sales fell in most major urban centres. Housing starts also softened while the stock of unsold homes continued to rise.

Buoyed by a still high level of housing demand, furniture and appliance sales grew 0.5%, its 57th straight advance. After lagging through most of the 1990s, this has become one of the most dynamic sectors of retail sales so far this decade.

Furniture and appliance sales

Millions of 1992 dollars



Business spending continued to strengthen. Higher employment in services in October was led by professional services, its third consecutive increase after steady declines between December and July. Capacity utilisation rates are at record levels in many resource industries. Natural resources also have been the driving force behind a second straight hike in stock market prices.

Manufacturers turned cautious. The ratio of shipments to inventories rose at a slower rate than in the previous five months. However, firms remained satisfied about inventory levels but kept a tight leash on labour needs. The average workweek fell for a fifth month in a row while factory jobs were about where they started the year. New orders posted the smallest increase of the past year.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

A more detailed analysis of the components is available online. From the *Canadian statistics* page, choose *Economic conditions*, then click on the banner ad for *Canadian economic observer*. From that page, choose *Issues of CEO*, then *Composite Index*. For more information on the economy, consult the November 2004 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Vol. 17, no. 11 (11-010-XIB, $19/$182; 11-010-XPB, $25/$243).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627; *ceo@statcan.ca*) Current Economic Analysis Group. □

Leading indicators

	May 2004	June 2004	July 2004	August 2004	September 2004	October 2004	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	**195.2**	**197.1**	**198.4**	**199.3**	**199.8**	**200.2**	**0.2**
Housing index (1992=100)[1]	141.8	145.9	147.6	146.0	144.6	142.5	-1.5
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,614	2,608	2,608	2,610	2,611	2,614	0.1
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	8,511	8,516	8,450	8,408	8,493	8,584	1.1
Money supply, M1 ($ millions, 1992)[2]	123,226	125,724	127,397	128,766	129,731	130,679	0.7
U.S. composite leading indicator (1992=100)[3]	114.5	114.9	115.2	115.4	115.4	115.4	0.0
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	38.8	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.2	-0.3
New orders, durables ($ millions, 1992)[4]	22,307	22,727	22,921	23,064	23,280	23,297	0.1
Shipments/inventories of finished goods[4]	1.81	1.84	1.86	1.88	1.90	1.91	0.01
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	2,009	2,028	2,041	2,050	2,061	2,071	0.5
Other durable goods sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	7,463	7,495	7,560	7,644	7,631	7,640	0.1
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	**198.4**	**200.6**	**199.6**	**200.0**	**200.2**	**200.5**	**0.1**

1. *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).*
2. *Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.*
3. *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.*
4. *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the second preceding month.*
5. *Difference from previous month.*

■

Other releases

Study: Canada-US productivity performance in the Information Age

1981 to 2000

Information technology (IT) played a major role in a surge in economic growth and capital formation in both Canada and the United States during the late 1990s, according to a new study.

Productivity increased in both countries between 1995 and 2000. However, the contribution of information technology was not as strong in Canada as it was in the United States.

The growth in productivity south of the border was due almost entirely to companies that produced information technologies, the study found. In Canada, the growth was due to IT users, such as the retail and banking industries and wholesalers.

As a major producer of information technology, the US economy has benefited from a large IT sector with faster productivity growth, which reflects major technical changes that have occurred in that sector. This contrasts with Canada, where IT producing industries account for a modest share of output. However, a number of other industries have made large commitments to information technology.

The bigger influence of IT in the United States was attributable to the country's larger share of information technology in its gross domestic product and higher capital investment. This reflects major differences in the industrial structures of the two economies.

In the United States, for example, the three industries producing information technology accounted for 11.8% of the manufacturing sector's output in 1999, up from 8.4% in 1988. In Canada, the share of these industries in the manufacturing sector only rose from 3.3% to 5.1% over the same period.

The growth of IT output in Canada contributed about 19% of its GDP growth in the second half of the 1990s, well below the contribution of 27.9% for the United States.

Despite a similar trend in the share of IT producing industries in the two economies, the structures of the IT sector remain different between the two countries.

In Canada, the communication equipment industry accounts for almost half of the IT producing sector. In the United, States, the proportion is around one-quarter.

Information technology manufacturers in Canada have also narrowed their product range. In 1999, telephone equipment such as switching and transmission gears accounted for almost three-quarters of the output of the telecommunications industry, up from 50% in 1988.

Canada's productivity revival has been more robust than in the United States. Between the early and late 1990s, multifactor productivity in Canada increased by 0.86 percentage points compared with 0.55 percentage points for the United States.

While IT producing industries were at the centre of the US productivity revival in the late 1990s, Canada's experience offers a different story since almost all of its productivity resurgence was due to IT using industries.

Out of the 0.55 percentage point increase in the US multifactor productivity between the early and late 1990s, IT producing industries contributed 0.5 percentage points (91%), which leaves the contribution of IT using industries at 9%.

For Canada, however, the story stands in contrast with the US experience since all of the 0.86 percentage points increase in multifactor productivity acceleration between 1988 to 1995 and 1995 to 1999 were due to gains that occurred in IT using industries.

The research paper *Whatever Happened to Canada-US Economic Growth and Productivity Performance in the Information Age?* no. 25 (11F0027MIE2004025, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services page*, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

Additional information on related papers can be found on our economic analysis site on the page *Update on Economic Analysis*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Faouzi Tarkhani (613-951-5314; fax: 951-951-3292; *faoutar@statcan.ca*), Micro-Economic Analysis Division. ■

Study: Pregnancy outcomes based on marital and cohabitation status in Quebec

1990 to 1997

Mothers living in common-law unions were more likely to have had adverse pregnancy outcomes than those in traditional marriage relationships, according to a recent study of pregnancy outcomes in Quebec.

Modest disparities in adverse pregnancy outcomes between common-law and traditional marriage relationships persisted during the 1990s, despite a striking increase in common-law unions.

The adverse risks associated with common-law unions were diminished for mothers with higher educational attainment compared with those with less education. But the risks were intensified for Aboriginal mothers compared with other ethnic groups.

Some of the differences in adverse pregnancy outcomes may be related to maternal smoking, which is more common among women in common law-unions compared with those who are legally married. Mothers in common-law unions may also experience greater stress during pregnancy owing to less stable relationships than those in traditional marriage.

Unmarried women are known to have greater risks of adverse pregnancy outcomes than married women. However, most previous studies have not made a distinction between mothers living in common-law unions, legally married mothers and mothers living alone.

Lone mothers had even worse pregnancy outcomes than mothers living in common-law unions. However, the risks among common-law mothers are of greater public health concern because of the high and increasing proportion of births to mothers in common-law unions.

In 1997, 44% of births in Quebec were to common-law mothers, more than double the proportion in 1990.

Adverse pregnancy outcomes include pre-term birth, low birth weight, small-for-gestational-age, stillbirth, and neonatal and post-neonatal mortality.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231 and 3233.

The study *Disparities in Pregnancy Outcomes According to Marital and Cohabitation Status*, published in *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, is a collaboration of Statistics Canada, McGill University, and the Fetal and Infant Health Study Group of the Canadian Perinatal Surveillance System. An abstract of the article is available free online (*http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez*) in English only.

For more information about the concepts, methods or data quality, or to obtain a copy, contact Russell Wilkins (1-613-951-5305; *russell.wilkins@statcan.ca*), Health Analysis and Measurement Group. ■

Courts personnel and expenditures
2002/03

Governments spent approximately $1.2 billion dollars (current dollars), or $37 for every person in Canada, operating the courts system in the fiscal year 2002/03. Expenditures on court services have increased by approximately 5% since 2000/01 and were 16% higher compared with 1996/97, after accounting for inflation.

A total of 12,069 people were employed in provincial, territorial and federal courts in 2002/03, which has remained stable since 1998/99. Of this total, 10,001 (83%) were court staff and 2,068 (17%) were judges.

Half of all judges, or 1,030, were appointed by the federal government. About 40% worked in superior courts, 6% in appeal courts and 4% in federal courts.

Employee salaries and benefits accounted for $943 million, or 82% of the total expenditures. Salaries and benefits paid to the judiciary totalled $417 million representing 44% of total salaries and benefits.

Note: Data from the Courts Personnel and Expenditure Survey provides personnel and expenditure information on the judicial system for the 2002/03 fiscal year, as well as some data from the previous surveys of 2000/01, 1998/99 and 1996/97. Data from the provincial and territorial courts, and the federal courts, which include the Supreme Court of Canada, the Federal Court of Canada, the Tax Court of Canada, and the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs are also presented. The Courts Personnel and Expenditure Survey is administered biennially by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3310.

Data tables from the Courts Personnel and Expenditure Survey, 2002/03, are now available.

For more information, to order tables, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (951-9023 or 1-800-387-2231). ■

Criminal prosecutions personnel and expenditures
2002/03

Federal and provincial governments (excluding British Columbia) spent $352 million prosecuting criminals in 2002/03.

In 2002/03, Canada prosecution expenditures were 22% higher than in 2000/01, after accounting for inflation. All jurisdictions except Saskatchewan contributed to the overall increase in expenditures in constant dollars, led by Justice Canada (+32%), Nova Scotia (+29%), Ontario (+25%), New Brunswick (+24%), Alberta (+24%), Prince Edward Island (+17%), Quebec

(+11%), Manitoba (+8%), and Newfoundland and Labrador (+3%). In general, increases in expenditures were the result of negotiated salary increases.

Criminal prosecution services employed almost 3,500 people across Canada in 2002/03. Staff lawyers represented 6 out of 10 of these employees. Most of the remainder were clerical support staff, as well as paralegals and students.

Women accounted for 44% of all permanent and contract lawyers employed by criminal prosecution services, up from 38% in 1998/99.

Note: The Prosecutions Personnel and Expenditure Survey collects human resources and costs data associated with the delivery of criminal prosecution services for the 2002/03 fiscal year, as well as some data from the previous surveys of 2000/01 and 1998/99. It includes data for nine provinces (excluding British Columbia), as well as Justice Canada, which is responsible for prosecution services in the Yukon, Nunavut and Northwest Territories, as well as for prosecutions under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3322.

Data tables from the Prosecutions Personnel and Expenditure Survey, 2002/03, are now available.

For more information, to order tables, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (951-9023 or 1-800-387-2231). ■

Spending on research and development in the higher education sector

2002/03

For the fiscal year 2002/03, the higher education sector spent an estimated $7.4 billion on research and development, up 16% over revised estimates for 2001/02.

Of the $7.4 billion, about 81%, or $6 billion, was spent on natural sciences and engineering (including health sciences), and the remaining $1.4 billion (19%) on social sciences and humanities. Health science activities make up 49% of the total research and development spending on natural sciences and engineering.

The higher education sector itself funded 46% of spending on research and development in the sector. The federal government funded 24%, provincial governments 11% and the business sector 9%.

In Ontario and Quebec, 44 universities performed sponsored research in 2002/03, followed by 16 universities in Atlantic Canada and 15 in the West. Ontario and Quebec universities performed just over two-thirds of research and development activities in the higher education sector.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4212.

The service bulletin *Science Statistics*, Vol. 28, no. 10 (88-001-XIE, $7/$64) is now available. See *How to order products*. The working paper *Estimation of Research and Development Expenditures in the Higher Education Sector, 2002/03* (88F0006XIE2004019, free) is available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Science and technology*.

For more detailed information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Gisèle Bellefeuille, (613-951-7113) (*gisele.bellefeuille@statcan.ca*) or Janet Thompson, (613-951-2580) (*janet.thompson@statcan.ca*), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

New products

Economic Analysis Research Paper Series: Whatever Happened to Canada-United States Economic Growth and Productivity Performance in the Information Age?, no. 25
Catalogue number 11F0027MIE2004025
(free).

Infomat, A Weekly Review, November 23, 2004
Catalogue number 11-002-XWE ($100).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, September 2004, Vol. 27, no. 9
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB ($12/$120).

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Second quarter 2004, Vol. 15, no. 2
Catalogue number 61-008-XIE ($28/$93).

The Consumer Price Index, October 2004, Vol. 83, no. 10
Catalogue number 62-001-XIB ($9/$83).

The Consumer Price Index, October 2004, Vol. 83, no. 10
Catalogue number 62-001-XPB ($12/$111).

Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division Working Papers: Estimation of Research and Development Expenditures in the Higher Education Sector, 2002/03, 2002/03, no. 19
Catalogue number 88F0006XIE2004019
(free).

Science Statistics, Vol. 28, no. 10
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2001 Census User Guide: Schooling and Major Field of Study
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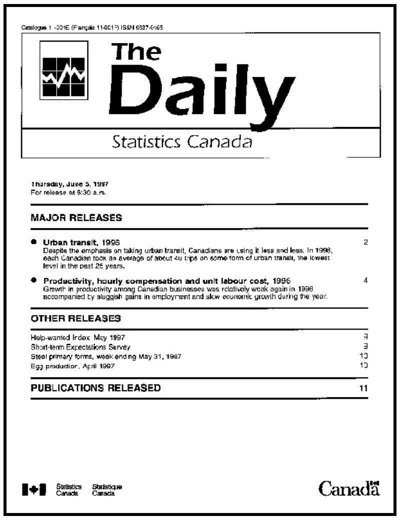
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- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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