



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, December 17, 2004**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Major releases

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- **Consumer Price Index, November 2004**

In November 2004, consumers paid 2.4% more than in November 2003 for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index basket. This increase followed a 2.3% rise in October. This 0.1% difference was due to a larger than usual monthly increase in automotive vehicle prices in November.

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  - **Registered apprenticeship training programs, 2002**

Registration in apprenticeship training programs hit another all-time high in 2002. Gains were posted in every major trade group, especially building construction trades, likely a reflection of a nation in the midst of a building boom. A total of 234,460 people were registered in some form of training program, up 7.8% from 2001.

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## New products

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**Release dates:** December 20 to 24 14

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## Major releases

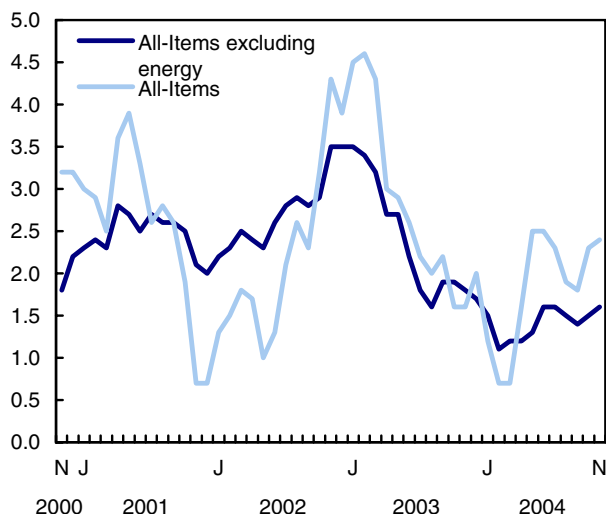
### Consumer Price Index

November 2004

In November 2004, consumers paid 2.4% more than in November 2003 for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. This increase followed a 2.3% rise in October. This 0.1% difference was due to a larger than usual monthly increase in automotive vehicle prices in November.

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

% change



The 12-month increase in the CPI excluding energy was 1.6% in November. This increase has remained relatively stable over the past six months, ranging between 1.4% and 1.6% since June 2004.

The All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada rose by 1.6% between November 2003 and November 2004, slightly more than the 1.4% recorded in October 2004.

Between October and November, the CPI rose by 0.4%. The decrease in gasoline prices was not sufficient to offset the increase in prices for automotive vehicles.

On a monthly basis, the All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada was up 0.5%, while it had remained stable in

October. November's increase was mostly the result of higher prices for automotive vehicles.

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

In November, the CPI registered a 2.4% increase over November 2003. Upward pressure was exerted primarily by gasoline prices, homeowners' replacement cost, as well as prices for fuel oil and cigarettes.

These price increases were nonetheless moderated by lower prices for computer equipment and supplies, automotive vehicle insurance premiums and traveller accommodation.

On average, gasoline prices in November were 17.7% higher than those of November 2003. Prince Edward Island experienced the largest increase (+27.1%) followed closely by Alberta (+26.5%) and Manitoba (+26.2%). The smallest increases were in Ontario (+14.7%) and British Columbia (+15.2%).

Homeowners' replacement cost, which represents the worn out structural portion of housing and is estimated using new housing prices (excluding land), rose 6.4% from November 2003. Costs for construction materials were affected by the increase in energy prices since a number of them are derived or produced using petroleum or natural gas, including plastic, cement, glass, and asphalt shingles. Costs for transporting these materials were also higher. Increased demand for labour in the construction industry was another factor behind the higher prices.

Fuel oil prices rose 42.6% between November 2003 and November 2004, representing the largest 12-month increase since March 2003 (+62.1%). Concerns over the world supply capacity and strong demand for fuel oil in anticipation of winter pushed prices up.

The increase in tobacco taxes over the past 12 months was responsible for most of the 6.9% rise in cigarette prices since November 2003. The highest increase was in Ontario (+12.0%) and the lowest in Alberta (+1.6%).

A number of factors exerted a moderating effect on the 12-month increase in the All-items index. These included the index for computer equipment and supplies, which dropped by 19.2% since November 2003.

A 1.6% decrease in automotive vehicle insurance premiums also exerted a dampening effect on the 12-month increase in the All-items index. Legislative

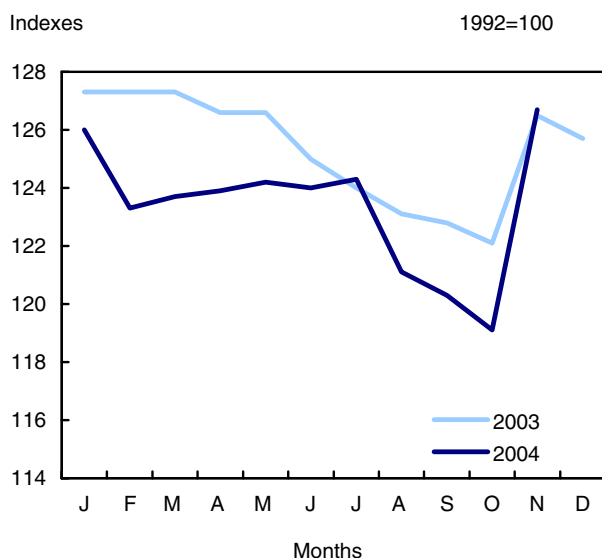
changes led to lower premiums in the Atlantic provinces, Ontario and Alberta.

Prices for traveller accommodation were 6.0% lower in November 2004 compared with November 2003. A drop in the number of visitors from the United States and higher room inventories were some of the factors quoted as having hurt the industry.

### Automotive vehicles explained most of the monthly increase

The CPI increased by 0.4% between October and November. Higher prices for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles and fresh vegetables were the main factors behind this increase. Lower prices for gasoline, traveller accommodation and women's and men's clothing nonetheless moderated this increase.

#### Purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles

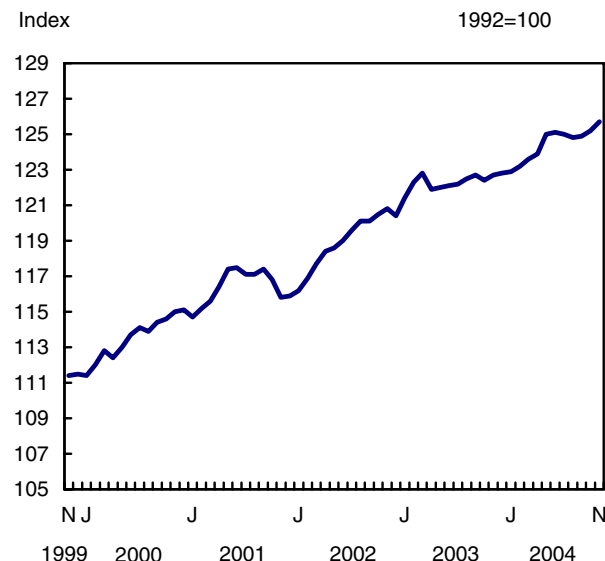


The index for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles increased 6.4% from October to November 2004. In November of each year, models of automotive vehicles from the current year are replaced by the new models in the CPI sample. When the old models are compared with the new models, only pure price changes are incorporated in the index, as the CPI compares goods and services of equivalent quality. Price increases that are a consequence of an improvement in the quality of the product are factored out of the index.

This monthly increase was steeper than last year's, as the financial incentives between July and October

this year were more substantial than those of last year. However in November 2004, the index for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles was only 0.2% higher than in November 2003.

#### The Consumer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)



Prices for fresh vegetables generally increase in November. However, the 18.8% increase observed this year was among the highest for any November. The effects of smaller harvests in Canada this summer and bad weather in the United States continued to influence prices in November. The increase in tomato prices was particularly significant, with prices up by 50.1%, the largest monthly increase since April 1996. Prices for other fresh vegetables (+13.5%) and lettuce (+17.4%) also served to bring this index up, while lower potato prices (-1.1%) offset these increases to a slight extent.

In contrast with the previous month, gasoline prices were down 5.0% in November 2004. Price reductions were recorded in all provinces except Prince Edward Island (+3.2%), where prices are legislated.

Prices for traveller accommodation plunged 9.5% in November. Lower prices are normal for November, since demand in most areas continues to drop compared with the summer's peak tourist season.

Consumers were able to take advantage of numerous discount sales on clothing in November. In general, prices for women's clothing were down 4.4%, while those for men decreased 2.2%. In both cases, the monthly decreases were the largest for any month of November since these series started in 1982.

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### **The seasonally adjusted CPI increased between October and November**

Seasonally adjusted, the CPI increased by 0.3% from October to November 2004.

Upward pressure came from the indexes for transportation (+1.5%); shelter (+0.3%); food (+0.2%); recreation, education and reading (+0.2%); and household operations and furnishings (+0.2%).

The index for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products remained stable in November.

The indexes for clothing and footwear (-0.5%); and health and personal care (-0.3%) moderated this 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 1.6% between November 2003 and November 2004. The main contributors to this increase were homeowners' replacement cost (+6.4%), prices for electricity (+5.7%) and restaurant meals (+2.9%), as well as property taxes (+4.3%). These increases were partially offset by lower prices for computer equipment and supplies (-19.2%) and automotive vehicle insurance premiums (-1.6%).

From October to November 2004, the All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada increased by 0.5%, primarily under the influence of higher prices for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles (+6.4%). Lower prices for traveller accommodation (-9.5%) and women's clothing (-4.4%) were the primary factors that served to bring this increase down.

### **Energy**

The energy index climbed 12.0% between November 2003 and November 2004. The primary

factor that contributed to the upward pressure was prices for gasoline (+17.7%). Higher prices for fuel oil (+42.6%) and electricity (+5.7%), as well as for fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles (+11.1%) also contributed to pushing the index up. These increases were offset to some degree by lower natural gas prices (-3.7%).

On a monthly basis, the energy index decreased by 2.1%, primarily as a result of the decline in gasoline prices (-5.0%), although prices for fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles (-0.9%) were also down. Prices for fuel oil (+5.5%) and natural gas (+1.7%) were the only factors that served to slow down the drop in energy prices, since electricity prices remained stable between October and November 2004.

**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 November 2004 issue of the *Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 83, no. 11 (62-001-XIB, \$9/\$83; 62-001-XPB, \$12/\$111) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The December 2004 Consumer Price Index will be released on January 19, 2005.

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](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)), Prices Division.

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

	November 2004	October 2004	November 2003	October to November 2004	November 2003 to November 2004
Unadjusted					
	% change				
<b>All-items</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>125.2</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Food	126.6	125.3	122.3	1.0	3.5
Shelter	122.2	121.8	118.3	0.3	3.3
Household operations and furnishings	115.1	115.0	114.9	0.1	0.2
Clothing and footwear	103.2	105.4	104.2	-2.1	-1.0
Transportation	146.7	144.6	140.9	1.5	4.1
Health and personal care	118.8	119.1	118.0	-0.3	0.7
Recreation, education and reading	127.4	128.4	127.5	-0.8	-0.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	144.7	144.5	137.6	0.1	5.2
All-items (1986=100)	161.0				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1992	79.6	79.9	81.5		
<b>Special aggregates</b>					
Goods	120.7	120.1	117.5	0.5	2.7
Services	131.2	131.0	128.4	0.2	2.2
All-items excluding food and energy	122.9	122.3	121.4	0.5	1.2
Energy	151.7	154.9	135.4	-2.1	12.0
All-items excluding the 8 most volatile components <sup>1</sup>	125.7	125.1	123.7	0.5	1.6

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](http://www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm)).

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

	November 2004	October 2004	November 2003	October to November 2004	November 2003 to November 2004
unadjusted					
	% change				
Newfoundland and Labrador	124.5	124.2	121.1	0.2	2.8
Prince Edward Island	127.3	125.5	122.5	1.4	3.9
Nova Scotia	127.8	127.2	123.8	0.5	3.2
New Brunswick	125.7	125.1	122.2	0.5	2.9
Québec	121.8	121.7	118.6	0.1	2.7
Ontario	126.6	126.2	123.9	0.3	2.2
Manitoba	129.5	128.7	125.3	0.6	3.4
Saskatchewan	131.3	130.5	127.1	0.6	3.3
Alberta	132.5	131.6	130.0	0.7	1.9
British Columbia	123.7	123.5	120.8	0.2	2.4
Whitehorse	123.1	121.8	118.8	1.1	3.6
Yellowknife	120.0	118.9	118.1	0.9	1.6
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100) <sup>1</sup>	101.8	101.2	100.7	0.6	1.1

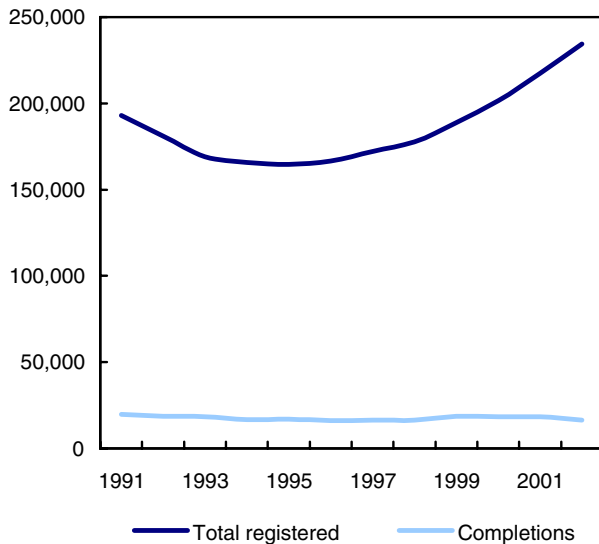
1. View the geographical details for the city of Whitehorse, the city of Yellowknife and the town of Iqaluit.

## Registered apprenticeship training programs 2002

Registration in apprenticeship training programs hit another all-time high in 2002. Gains were posted in every major trade group, especially building construction trades, likely a reflection of a nation in the midst of a building boom.

### Registered apprenticeship training

Apprentices



A total of 234,460 people were registered in some form of training program, up 7.8% from 2001 and a 40.8% increase from 1996. It was the seventh consecutive annual increase.

The biggest annual enrolment increase occurred in the building construction trades group, which has rebounded substantially since 1997.

More than 50,000 people had enrolled as apprentices in building construction trades in 2002, almost identical to enrolment in metal fabricating programs. These two programs each accounted for 21.4% of all apprentices. Motor vehicle and heavy equipment followed closely with an enrolment of 46,130.

Canada was enjoying a building boom in 2002, especially in residential construction. Municipalities issued a record \$45.9 billion in building permits in 2002, shattering the previous mark of \$40.0 billion set in 1989.

The feverish demand right across the country for new housing was the cornerstone of this

#### Note to readers

Data on registered apprenticeship training for 2002 were obtained using information from the Registered Apprenticeship Information System. It covers both registrations and completions. Total registered includes the still registered from the previous year plus the newly registered apprentices from the current year and excludes apprentices that have completed or discontinued the program. In most provinces, registered apprenticeship training combines on-the-job experience with periods of in-class technical training.

Apprenticeship programs, depending on the trade or occupation, vary in duration from two to five years. However, it is relatively common for apprenticeship training to extend beyond the required duration.

The trade group "other" consists of miscellaneous trades and occupations not classified elsewhere. One must also be aware that many of the apprenticeship trades and occupations that have been introduced since the 1990s and have been added to this group. Because of the small numbers in this group, it has been excluded from analysis.

Some of these new trades and occupations include child and youth worker, early childhood educator, pork production technician and those related to motion picture and theatre, such as assistant cameraperson, grip and set dresser.

exceptional year. The value of residential permits totalled \$29.0 billion in 2002, up 32.1% from 2001, fuelled by strong increases for both single- and multi-family dwellings.

On the other hand, fewer registered apprentices completed their training in 2002. Just under 16,500 apprentices received their certificates in 2002, down 9.7% from 2001. The most significant decline occurred in the food and services trades group, especially in Ontario.

### Registrations up in every trade group

Registrations hit record highs in every major trade group in 2002.

Of the 16,900 additional students who enrolled in 2002, almost 80.0% were registered in four of the larger trade groups.

Building construction trades accounted for more than one-third of the increase, about 6,110, while electrical and electronics field accounted for just under one-fifth, or 3,270. Metal fabricating and motor vehicle and heavy equipment accounted for the remainder.

Since 1996, apprenticeship registrations have increased by 67,970. Again, metal fabricating and building construction led the way with gains well above the national average of 40.8%.

Again, economic conditions favoring a boom in housing construction may have been an important factor behind this increase.

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## Record high registrations in most provinces

Overall registrations in apprenticeship programs were up in nine provinces in 2002, with eight showing record highs.

Quebec registered the greatest annual increase (+15.7%), followed by Prince Edward Island (+14.8%) and Alberta (+10.0%). The only decline was in British Columbia, which experienced a small decrease (-1.7%) for the first time in seven years.

In British Columbia, enrolment declined in most trades, the most significant being an 8.2% drop in building construction, followed by decreases in two groups: motor vehicle and heavy equipment, and metal fabricating trades.

In the six-year period between 1996 and 2002, enrolment rose in all provinces and territories except the Northwest Territories. Noteworthy gains occurred in Manitoba, Alberta, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Manitoba recorded significant gains in several trade groups. However, the largest occurred in the food and services trades, mainly because of the introduction in 1996 of apprenticeship programs in hair styling and aesthetics.

In Alberta, enrolment more than doubled in the electrical and electronics program, and nearly doubled in metal fabricating. This was largely related to apprenticeship increases in the construction electrician and plumber/gasfitter programs.

Major increases in Quebec occurred in the building construction trades, which almost doubled since 1996. Carpenter trades led the way with 5,560 additional apprentices.

## Sudden decline in completions

The number of apprentices who received their certificates fell by about 1,770 between 2001 and 2002. This was the biggest decline since 1996.

Apprenticeship completions have remained relatively stable since 1996, except for a 12.8% gain in 1999. The number of completions in 2002 was only 2.5% higher than it was in 1996.

Completions fell in most major trade groups in 2002, especially in the food and service or trades, where

the drop from 2001 was 25.0%. They declined 13.6% in motor vehicle and heavy equipment and 9.5% in industrial and related mechanical. Completions remained stable only in the electrical, electronics and related trades group.

Provincially, the biggest one-year decline occurred in Ontario, where the number of people receiving certificates plunged by 2,160, or 34.1%, in 2002. This contributed significantly to the overall decline across Canada.

Completions also fell in Newfoundland and Labrador, British Columbia and Nunavut.

In the other provinces, completions were stable or on the rise. Saskatchewan (+16.0%) registered the biggest gain, followed by Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Completions in Quebec and New Brunswick remained stable.

Several factors affect the ability of registered apprentices to complete their training, including the duration of the program and the ability to maintain steady employment.

An important factor in Ontario was the raising of the passing mark on final examinations, from 60% to 70%, introduced in early 2002. This had a major impact on individuals' decision to write the final apprenticeship examinations, and on their success rate.

In addition, a two-month public service strike in Ontario in the spring of 2002 prevented a large number of apprentices from writing examinations.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 477-0051 and 477-0052.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3154.**

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Karl Skof (613-951-1529; fax: 613-951-6567; [karl.skof@statcan.ca](mailto:karl.skof@statcan.ca)) or Sylvie Bonhomme (613-951-5366; fax: 613-951-6567; [sylvie.bonhomme@statcan.ca](mailto:sylvie.bonhomme@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

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## Registered apprenticeship training: total registrations

Major trade groups <sup>1</sup>	1996		2001		2002		1996 to 2002	2001 to 2002
	% total		% total		% total		% change	
Building construction trades	34,080	20.5	43,960	20.2	50,070	21.4	46.9	13.9
Electrical, electronics and related	28,450	17.1	36,640	16.8	39,910	17.0	40.3	8.9
Food and service trades	16,890	10.1	22,180	10.2	23,370	10.0	38.4	5.3
Industrial and related mechanical trades	14,300	8.6	17,780	8.2	18,670	8.0	30.5	5.0
Metal fabricating trades	34,000	20.4	47,620	21.9	50,100	21.4	47.4	5.2
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	35,650	21.4	43,940	20.2	46,130	19.7	29.4	5.0
Other trades <sup>2</sup>	3,120	1.9	5,450	2.5	6,210	2.7	99.3	14.1
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>166,490</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>217,560</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>234,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>

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

2. A recent review of the major group "Other" has led to the redistribution of some of the trades and occupations primarily into the "Food and Services" and "Industrial and Mechanical" trade groups. The redistribution of some of the trades and occupations was applied to all the years from 1996 to 2002. Since the early 1990s, new trades and occupations that now offer apprenticeship training have also been added to the major trade group "Other".

3. Registration and completion figures may not add up because of rounding to the nearest 10.

## Registered apprenticeship training: total completions

Major trades groups <sup>1</sup>	1996		2001		2002		1996 to 2002	2001 to 2002
	% total		% total		% total		% change	
Building construction trades	2,310	14.3	2,100	11.5	2,070	12.5	-10.2	-1.4
Electrical, electronics and related	2,830	17.6	3,080	16.9	3,080	18.7	8.9	0.1
Food and service trades	2,540	15.8	2,450	13.4	1,830	11.1	-27.9	-25.0
Industrial and related mechanical trades	1,440	8.9	1,790	9.8	1,620	9.8	12.2	-9.5
Metal fabricating trades	3,360	20.9	4,140	22.7	3,790	23.0	12.7	-8.5
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	3,410	21.2	4,430	24.2	3,830	23.2	12.3	-13.6
Other trades <sup>2</sup>	210	1.3	290	1.6	280	1.7	36.1	-2.8
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>16,090</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,260</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,490</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-9.7</b>

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

2. A recent review of the major group "Other" has led to the redistribution of some of the trades and occupations primarily into the "Food and Services" and "Industrial and Mechanical" trade groups. The redistribution of some of the trades and occupations was applied to all the years from 1996 to 2002. Since the early 1990s, new trades and occupations that now offer apprenticeship training have also been added to the major trade group "Other".

3. Registration and completion figures may not add up because of rounding to the nearest 10.





## Other releases

### Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

October 2004

After a sizeable jump in September, large retailers saw total sales drop by 0.7% in October to \$7.8 billion. Despite declines in two of the last three months, sales at large retailers have generally been increasing throughout 2004, strongly rebounding from a weak December. In 2003, growth in sales was steady between April and November, after having been more volatile in late 2002 and early 2003.

Of the eight major commodity groups for the group of large retailers, six declined in October. The sharpest decrease was in home furnishings and electronics, which followed on the heels of three consecutive months of strong growth. Sporting and leisure goods and food and beverage sales posted moderate declines. The only sales gains for large retailers were in other goods and services, and in clothing, footwear and accessories.

Furniture, home furnishing and electronic sales slid 3.5% in October, giving back almost all of the gains in September. A sharp drop in the sales of home electronics, computers and cameras (-9.4%) single-handedly pulled down sales at large retailers to their lowest level since March.

However, sales of the remaining goods in this commodity group did not fair as poorly, as household appliance sales declined only slightly, while sales of furniture as well as home furnishings posted moderate increases. Furniture sales in particular have been very strong this year, gaining steadily except for a decrease in March. Prior to 2004, sales had been mostly flat throughout 2002 and 2003, following strong growth in the second half of 2001.

Sales of other goods and services posted the strongest increase for large retailers in October, gaining 2.1%. Sales of both tobacco products (+3.3%) and automotive fuels, oils and additives (+2.3) increased during the month. Higher automotive fuel sales were likely the result of a 4.8% price jump at the pump during the month. The sales increase in the other goods and services group (which also includes commodities such as office supplies and pet food) was the first in five months. Sales have been declining gradually for most of 2004. Throughout 2002 and 2003, sales increased steadily.

Food and beverage sales decreased 1.0% in October, despite slight increases in both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverage sales during the month. Food sales, which make up about 90% of this commodity group, dropped 1.1% at large retailers.

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

	Oct. 2003	Sept. 2004 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 2004 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. to Oct. 2004	Oct. 2003 to Oct. 2004
seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions		% change		
<b>Commodity</b>					
Food and beverages	2,398	2,521	2,497	-1.0	4.1
Health and personal care products	706	773	768	-0.8	8.7
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1,312	1,364	1,374	0.8	4.8
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	1,081	1,230	1,187	-3.5	9.8
Housewares	340	344	343	-0.2	1.0
Hardware, lawn and garden products	295	311	308	-0.8	4.4
Sporting and leisure goods	397	425	420	-1.3	5.7
All other goods and services	849	870	888	2.1	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,377</b>	<b>7,838</b>	<b>7,784</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

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

	Sept. 2004	Oct. 2003 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 2004 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 2003 to Oct. 2004
Unadjusted				
	\$ millions		% change	
<b>Commodity</b>				
Food and beverages	2,466	2,491	2,608	4.7
Health and personal care products	749	717	775	8.0
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1,376	1,403	1,469	4.7
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	1,159	1,089	1,214	11.5
Housewares	344	362	364	0.5
Hardware, lawn and garden products	246	224	232	3.2
Sporting and leisure goods	325	365	375	3.0
All other goods and services	857	885	918	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,520</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>7,954</b>	<b>5.6</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

**Note:** This survey includes large retailers mainly in the food, clothing, home furnishings, electronics, sporting goods, and general merchandise sectors. These retailers represent approximately 26% of total annual retail sales or 35% excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers.

All data in this release are adjusted for seasonality and all percentages are month-to-month changes unless otherwise indicated. Results from the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are classified according to the 2002 North American Industrial Classification System.

**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 online.

Data for the group of large retailers for November 2004 will be released on January 18, 2005.

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

## **Deliveries of major grains**

November 2004

Data on November grain deliveries are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404 and 3443.**

The November 2004 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) will be available in January 2005.

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](mailto:sue.anderson@statcan.ca)) or Client Services (1-800-465-1991; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## **Stocks of frozen poultry meat**

December 1, 2004 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on December 1 totalled 61,152 metric tonnes, up 4.3% from a year ago.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; [Sandy.Gielfeldt@statcan.ca](mailto:Sandy.Gielfeldt@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## **Cereals and oilseeds review**

October 2004

In November, Chicago soybean futures' prices were buoyed by the possibility of a wide-spread rust outbreak in 2005/06 and by higher soybean oil prices resulting from stronger domestic demand. Corn prices fell marginally, pressured by a tight storage situation in the Midwest, increased competition in the Asian feed market from China, and high ocean freight rates.

Winnipeg canola futures' prices were supported by higher soybean oil prices, steady crush demand and steady exports largely offsetting a stronger Canadian dollar.

Data from the October 2004 issue of the *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. The October issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) will be available in January 2005. This month's issue contains the annual summary of concepts, methods and sources and an overview of November's market conditions.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; [les.macartney@statcan.ca](mailto:les.macartney@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## **Crushing statistics**

November 2004

According to the monthly survey of crushing plants, Canadian oilseed processors crushed 274,977 metric tonnes of canola in November. Oil production last month totalled 112,658 tonnes while meal production amounted to 174,711 tonnes.

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**Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.**

The November 2004 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) will be available in January 2005.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), [karen.gray@statcan.ca](mailto:karen.gray@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

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
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**Release dates: December 20 to 24**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
20	<b>Wholesale trade</b>	October 2004
20	<b>Annual estimates of productivity</b>	2003
21	<b>Retail trade</b>	October 2004
21	<b>Leading indicators</b>	November 2004
21	<b>Employment Insurance</b>	October 2004
22	<b>Employment, earnings and hours</b>	October 2004
23	<b>Gross domestic product by industry</b>	October 2004