



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer Price Index, March 2004**

In March 2004, the 12-month increase in the Consumer Price Index was identical to the 0.7% increase registered in February, which was the smallest increase since December 2001. If energy had been excluded from the Consumer Price Index, the 12-month change in March would have been 1.2%.

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- **Canada's International Transactions in Securities, February 2004**

In February, foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian securities by \$7.6 billion, which more than reversed the large increase in January. Meanwhile, Canadian investors increased their holdings of foreign securities, adding bonds through secondary market transactions and stocks via a corporate takeover.

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NEW PRODUCTS



MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

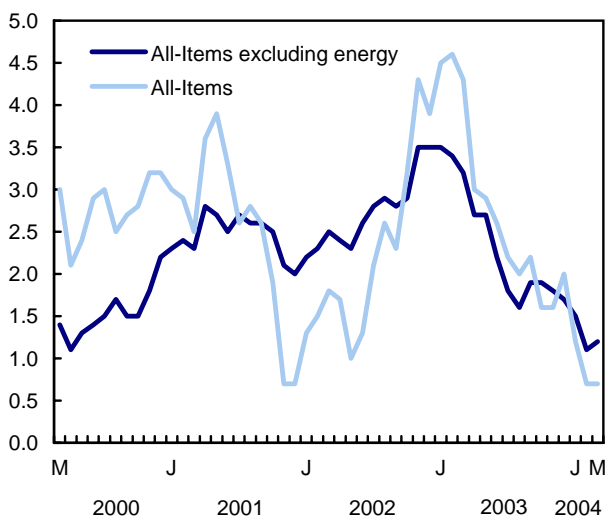
March 2004

In March 2004, prices for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket were on average 0.7% higher than in March 2003. This 12-month increase was identical to the increase in February, which was the smallest since December 2001.

An important factor in explaining the weakening of the 12-month increases during the first three months of 2004 was the strong monthly increases in the index, mainly because of energy prices, during the same months of 2003 (base effect).

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year

% change



If energy had been excluded from the CPI, the 12-month change in March would have been 1.2%, a slight increase from the 1.1% registered in February.

The All-Items Index excluding the eight most volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada, rose 1.3% from March 2003 to March 2004, compared with 1.1% in February.

Between February and March 2004, the CPI rose 0.3%, pushed up in large part by higher gasoline prices. The CPI has been relatively stable over the previous 10 months, making this 0.3% advance the largest since March 2003.

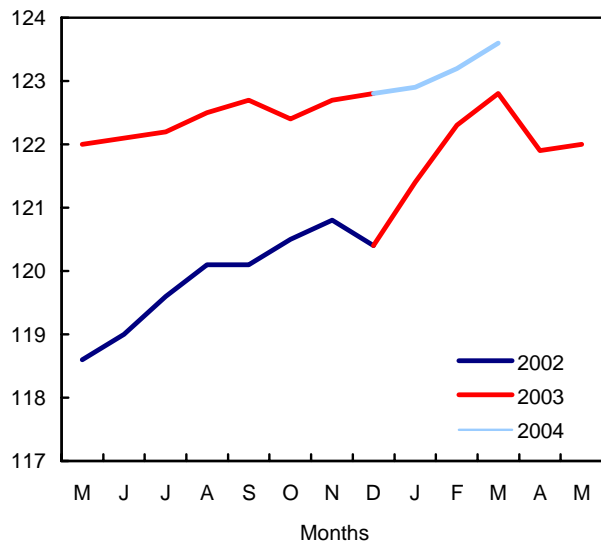
Base effect

The 12-month variation in the CPI is calculated by comparing the most current month's index with the index for the same month of the previous year. In the chart below, 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 of the fact that the base serving as the point of comparison increased. As can be observed from the chart, the behaviour of the index in 2003 is going to be a very important factor in explaining the variations in the 12-month percentage changes up until April 2004.

The All-Items Index excluding the eight most volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada, also increased 0.3% on a monthly basis. Price increases for travel tours, clothing and automotive vehicles were among the main factors to exert upward pressure.

All-Items Index

Indexes (1992=100)



Important contributors to the 12-month increase

Important factors contributing to the 0.7% increase in the CPI included homeowners' replacement costs, cigarettes, tuition fees, restaurant meals, homeowners' insurance premiums and automotive vehicle insurance premiums.

Lower prices for gasoline, automotive vehicles, fuel oil, computer equipment and supplies, natural gas and traveller accommodations exerted downward pressure on the 12-month increase in the CPI.

Homeowners' replacement costs, a measure of the depreciation of a house estimated by the changes in the price of new housing (excluding land), was up 5.8%.

Cigarette prices were 7.8% higher than in March 2003. This increase was primarily the result of a higher provincial tobacco taxes introduced in most provinces the last 12 months.

Tuition fees increased on average 8.1%. Although they are only collected once a year (in September), they continue to be one of the important factors impacting the 12-month change in the CPI. The average increase in tuition fees for the previous three years had been 3.8%.

Consumers paid an average 2.3% more for restaurant meals.

Homeowners' insurance was up 10.8%, while the increase in automotive vehicle insurance premiums from March 2003 to March 2004 averaged 3.8%.

Gasoline prices were 4.2% lower than in March 2003.

Despite a month-over-month increase, automotive vehicle prices are still 2.4% lower compared with March 2003 levels.

Fuel oil prices fell 19.3%, with price drops ranging from 23.2% in Quebec to 8.4% in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Prices for computer equipment and supplies fell 16.7% since March 2003.

Traveller accommodation prices, which have been trending down since mid-2001, fell 8.0% from March 2003.

Strongest monthly increase of the last 12 months

Between February and March this year, the CPI increased 0.3%. This was the largest monthly advance since March 2003.

The CPI has been relatively stable over the previous 10 months, increasing an average of 0.1% per month, with no increase or decrease larger than 0.2%.

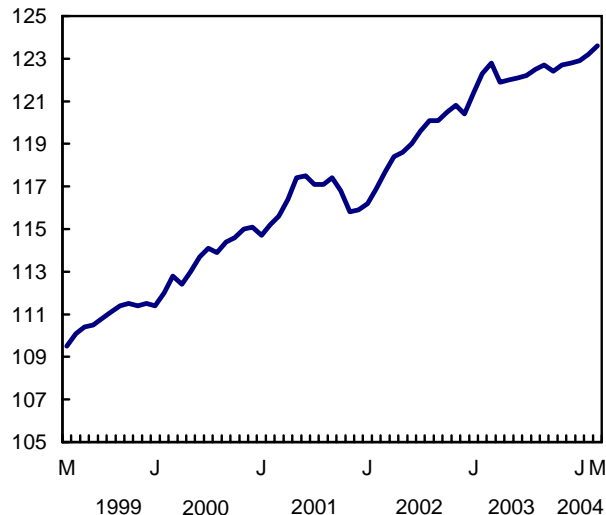
Higher prices for gasoline, travel tours, women's clothing and automotive vehicles exerted upward pressure on the All-Items CPI.

Downward pressure came from price decreases for natural gas, computer equipment and supplies, as well as meals from fast food and take-out restaurants.

Excluding the influence of energy prices, the CPI increased 0.2%.

The Consumer Price Index

Unadjusted index (1992=100)



Gasoline prices rose on average 2.7%, accounting for approximately a fifth of the total upward pressure on the index. Price increases were widespread across provinces and ranged from 0.6% in Ontario to 7.2% in Alberta. Crude oil prices have jumped about 30% since last September.

In March 2004, the travel tours index increased 5.5%, following an 11.9% increase in February. Increases of this magnitude are typical over this period.

Women's clothing prices increased on average by 2.0% in March. This was mostly because of a mixture of price increases on new summer stock and the return to regular prices from discounts in the previous month for several clothing items.

Automotive vehicle prices rose 0.3% after decreasing by 1.9% in February.

After increasing in February, the natural gas price index decreased 2.5% in March, mostly under the pressure of price declines in Alberta.

The 2.6% price drop for computer equipment and supplies, as well as the 0.8% decline for meals from fast food and take-out restaurants also exerted downward pressure.

Seasonally adjusted CPI increased slightly from February to March

After seasonal adjustment, the CPI increased 0.1% from February to March.

Higher seasonally adjusted indexes for transportation (+0.6%), health and personal care

(+0.8%), recreation, education and reading (+0.2%), and alcoholic beverages and tobacco products (+0.6%) accounted for this increase.

The index for clothing and footwear (-0.3%) exerted some downward pressure.

The seasonally adjusted indexes for food, shelter, and household operations and furnishings remained stable.

All-Items Index excluding the eight most volatile components

The All-Items Index excluding the eight most volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada, rose 1.3% from March 2003 to March 2004. This follows an increase of 1.1% in February, which was the smallest 12-month increase since September 2000.

The exclusion of the effect of decreasing gasoline prices and increasing cigarette prices explains most of the difference between the 0.7% rise in the All-Items CPI and the 1.3% rise in this index.

From February to March 2004, the All-Items Index excluding the eight most volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada, increased 0.3%. Price increases for clothing, travel tours and automotive vehicles were among the main factors to exert upward pressure. Price decreases for computer equipment and supplies, as well as meals from fast food and take-out restaurants moderated these pressures.

Energy

Energy prices fell 4.1% from March 2003 to March 2004.

Lower gasoline prices (-4.2%), combined with weaker fuel oil (-19.3%) and natural gas prices (-6.8%) accounted for the decline. Over the same period, electricity prices increased slightly (+0.2%).

From February to March, energy prices increased 1.0%, mostly as a result of price increases for gasoline (+2.7%). Downward pressure came from lower prices for natural gas (-2.5%) and electricity (-0.1%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0001, 326-0002, 326-0009, 326-0012, 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*.

Available at 7:00 a.m. on our website. From the home page, choose *Today's news releases* from *The Daily*, then *Latest Consumer Price Index*.

The March 2004 issue of the *Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 83, no. 3 (62-001-XIB, \$9/\$83; 62-001-XPB, \$12/\$111) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The *Consumer Price Index* for April 2004 will be released on May 20.

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)

	March 2004	February 2004	March 2003	February to March 2004	March 2003 to March 2004
unadjusted					
	% change				
All-items	123.6	123.2	122.8	0.3	0.7
Food	123.6	123.4	122.4	0.2	1.0
Shelter	119.0	119.0	117.4	0.0	1.4
Household operations and furnishings	115.3	115.2	114.5	0.1	0.7
Clothing and footwear	105.3	104.0	105.5	1.3	-0.2
Transportation	142.8	141.9	144.6	0.6	-1.2
Health and personal care	118.3	117.7	116.1	0.5	1.9
Recreation, education and reading	127.3	126.6	126.7	0.6	0.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	141.3	141.1	133.8	0.1	5.6
All-items (1986=100)	158.3				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1992	80.9	81.2	81.4		
Special aggregates					
Goods	118.8	118.2	119.9	0.5	-0.9
Services	129.0	128.8	126.2	0.2	2.2
All-items excluding food and energy	121.6	121.2	120.2	0.3	1.2
Energy	143.3	141.9	149.5	1.0	-4.1
All-items excluding the eight most volatile components ¹	124.1	123.7	122.5	0.3	1.3

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 Whitehorse¹, Yellowknife¹ and Iqaluit¹
(1992=100)

	March 2004	February 2004	March 2003	February to March 2004	March 2003 to March 2004
unadjusted					
	% change				
Newfoundland and Labrador	121.3	120.8	121.4	0.4	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	123.2	122.4	122.6	0.7	0.5
Nova Scotia	125.0	124.2	125.1	0.6	-0.1
New Brunswick	123.6	123.1	123.7	0.4	-0.1
Québec	120.0	119.7	119.3	0.3	0.6
Ontario	124.9	124.4	123.5	0.4	1.1
Manitoba	126.0	125.4	125.7	0.5	0.2
Saskatchewan	127.5	127.2	126.7	0.2	0.6
Alberta	130.3	129.9	130.2	0.3	0.1
British Columbia	121.6	121.3	120.6	0.2	0.8
Whitehorse ¹	119.9	119.3	120.7	0.5	-0.7
Yellowknife ¹	118.2	117.7	118.9	0.4	-0.6
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100) ¹	100.2	99.9	100.0	0.3	0.2

¹ View definitions for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit.

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

February 2004

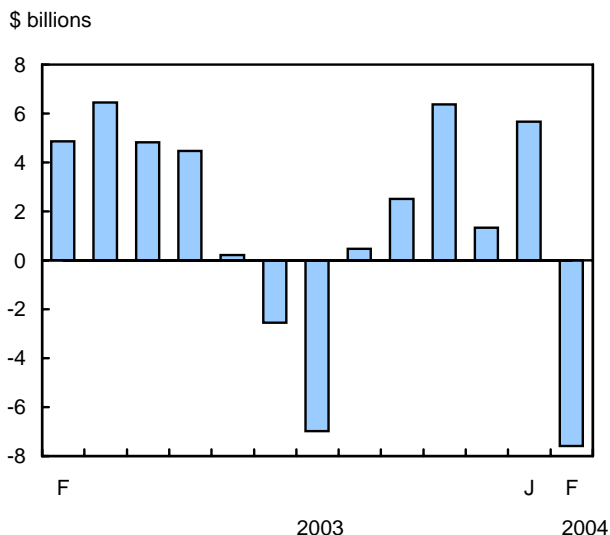
In February, foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian securities by \$7.6 billion, which more than reversed the large increase in January. The foreign divestiture was the largest in two and a half years with three-quarters related to the sale of debt securities.

Meanwhile, Canadian investors increased their holdings of foreign securities, adding bonds through secondary market transactions and stocks via a corporate takeover.

Foreign investment declines for both Canadian bonds and money market paper

Foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by \$4.2 billion in February, after an increase of \$4.5 billion in January. The reversal was concentrated in existing federal bonds. The value of new bonds issued in foreign markets was low for the second consecutive month and offset by an equal amount of retirements of foreign-held Canadian bonds.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities*



* Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

On a currency basis, foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian-dollar denominated bonds in February by \$4.7 billion, reversing much of the \$5.9 billion purchased in January. Foreign investors purchased a small amount (\$0.5 billion) of

Note to readers

Revised estimates for Canadian money market

With this release, the monthly series covering Canadian money market transactions and positions with non-residents have been revised back to January 2003. However, this scheduled revision included changes that resulted from the introduction of a new approach to measuring these transactions: it aligns the short-term side with the instrument-by-instrument basis used for long-term debt instruments. In the coming months, the new system will produce increased detail on the Canadian money market (i.e., by currency of instrument) and also estimates for foreign money market paper owned by Canadians.

Related market information

In February, the gap between Canadian and US short-term interest rates narrowed by 17 basis points to 1.20%, its lowest value since October 2002. Continuing to favour investment in Canada, the gap that peaked at 215 basis points in June 2003 has been on a steady decline through February. Over this eight-month period since July 2003, Canadian rates have fallen nearly a full percent (94 basis points) while American rates continue to hover closely around their historical low at the 90 basis-point level.

The spread between Canadian and American long-term interest rates, which also favour investment in Canada, held at 39 basis points for the third consecutive month. A 25 basis-point decline in Canadian rates in the first two months of 2004 has been matched by a similar decline in US rates.

Canadian stock prices recorded their second strong gain of 2004 in February, adding 3.1% to the 3.7% gained in January. After recording higher monthly closes in 10 of the last 11 months dating back to March 2003, Canadian stock prices are up 38.5% over this period. The S&P/TSX composite index at 8,788.5 at the end of February 2004 was at a level not witnessed since January 2001.

American stock prices posted smaller gains of 1.2% in February and 1.7% in January. The performance of the Standard & Poor's composite 500 index in the past year has also been impressive, advancing in 11 of the past 12 months for a gain of 36.1% since February 2003. The index at 1,144.9 in February 2004 was at a closing level not seen since March 2002.

The Canadian dollar, after closing at a 10-year high against the US dollar at the end of 2003, has retreated somewhat, declining 2.26 US cents in the first two months of 2004. The decline brought the Canadian dollar to a February close of 74.87 US cents.

bonds denominated in US dollars. This occurred at a time when the Canadian dollar retreated two and a quarter US cents over the first two months of 2004.

Foreign holdings of Canadian money market paper fell for a second consecutive month, down \$1.6 billion in February, bringing the two-month decline to \$3.0 billion. The reductions in February were concentrated in federal paper, both Government of Canada treasury bills and paper issued by federal enterprises. In February, the gap between Canadian and US short-term interest rates narrowed a further 17 basis points to 1.20%, its lowest value since October 2002. Still favouring investment

in Canada, the gap peaked at 215 basis points in June 2003, but declined steadily through to the end of February.

Foreign investment in Canadian stocks declines because of a foreign takeover

Foreign investors saw their holdings of Canadian shares decline by \$1.8 billion in February, the first reduction in almost a year. The reduction in Canadian stocks was dominated by the foreign takeover of a Canadian company whose foreign portfolio shareholders exchanged their Canadian shares for foreign shares. This more than offset continued foreign buying of \$1.3 billion of secondary market shares. Foreign investors have been steady buyers of existing Canadian shares totalling \$11.8 billion since April 2003. This occurred against a backdrop of rising stock prices; Canadian stock prices recorded their second strong gain of 2004 adding 3.1% in February to the 3.7% gain in January.

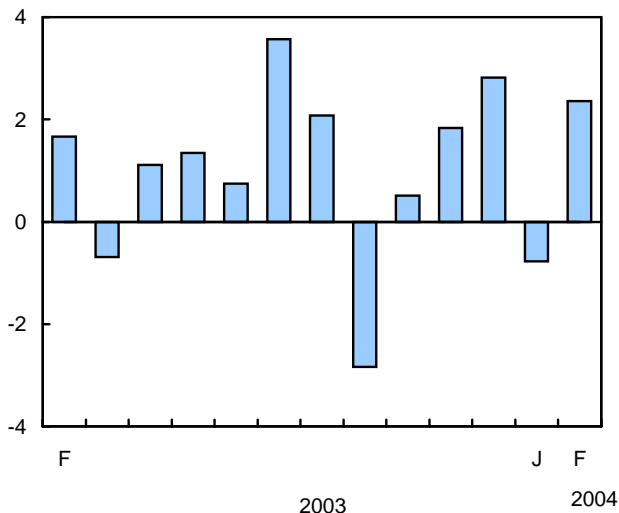
Canadian investors add to their holdings of both foreign bonds and stocks

Canadian investors added a further \$1.3 billion to their holdings of foreign bonds in February following a small addition in January. This investment was spread evenly over US treasuries, other US bonds, and overseas bonds.

As part of the takeover mentioned earlier, Canadian investors received shares in a foreign company in payment for their shares in the acquired Canadian company. These transactions were the principal cause of the rise in Canadian holdings of foreign shares in February.

Canadian investment in foreign securities*

\$ billions Reverse of balance of payments signs



* Includes bonds and stocks.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0018 to 376-0029 and 376-0058.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1532, 1534, 1535 and 1537.

The February 2004 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002-XIE, \$15/\$142) will soon be available.

Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for March 2004 will be released on May 19.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Donald Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

□

Canada's international transactions in securities

	November 2003	December 2003	January 2004	February 2004	January to February 2003	January to February 2004
	\$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	6,381	1,338	5,666	-7,592	1,506	-1,926
Bonds (net)	4,190	-1,409	4,505	-4,150	1,838	355
Outstanding	1,751	-2,103	4,987	-4,341	6,706	646
New issues	5,397	7,423	1,526	1,625	6,363	3,151
Retirements	-3,145	-5,431	-2,592	-1,596	-11,691	-4,188
Change in interest payable ¹	187	-1,299	584	162	460	746
Money market paper (net)	-8	559	-1,441	-1,602	-445	-3,043
Government of Canada	-614	514	-1,077	-1,639	-993	-2,716
Other	606	46	-364	37	548	-326
Stocks (net)	2,198	2,188	2,602	-1,840	113	762
Outstanding	109	1,828	1,130	1,332	65	2,463
Other transactions	2,089	359	1,471	-3,172	48	-1,701
Canadian investment in foreign securities	-1,830	-2,817	772	-2,359	-2,043	-1,587
Bonds (net)	88	-2,286	-371	-1,259	-2,218	-1,630
Stocks (net)	-1,918	-531	1,143	-1,100	175	43

¹ Interest accrued less interest paid.

Note: A minus sign (-) indicates an outflow of money from Canada that is, a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad.



OTHER RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries February 2004

Travel to and from Canada rebounded in February after two months of declines with the number of trips increasing in every major category.

An estimated 3.3 million visitors came to Canada in February, up 3.1% from the previous month. Meanwhile, 3.5 million Canadian residents travelled abroad, a 4.9% increase compared with January. (Unless otherwise specified, data are seasonally adjusted.)

Travel to Canada from the United States increased to almost 3.0 million trips after two consecutive monthly decreases. This increase was fuelled by a 6.5% increase in the number of same-day car trips. Overnight trips by American residents rose a modest 0.4%. Overnight plane travel increased by 2.9% to 305,000 trips, but was partially offset by a 0.9% decline in overnight car travel.

Canadian travel to the United States increased 5.4% as 3.0 million Canadian residents travelled south of the border in February. Overnight travel to the United States increased 4.6% compared with January with all modes experiencing gains. Overnight car and air travel rose 5.1% and 3.5% respectively. More than 1.8 million Canadians took same-day car trips to the United States, a 7.5% increase. This was the largest increase in same-day car trips to the US since May 2003.

Between January and February, the value of the Canadian dollar compared to the American dollar

fell 2.5% to US \$0.75. Although this was the first decrease in six months, the value of the dollar was still 16.0% higher than at the start of 2003.

Canadian residents resumed their travel to overseas countries in February. Following a 5.6% decline in January, Canadian travel to overseas countries increased 2.3%. This was the eighth increase in nine months, and the third highest month on record.

In February, total travel increased in 7 of Canada's top 12 overseas markets. Visitors from Japan led the way with a 15.4% jump in February, the highest month for Japan since March 2003. The number of visitors from Germany also increased (7.8%). Hong Kong recorded the largest decrease (-23.2%).

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The February 2004 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 20, no. 2 (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

	January 2004 ^r	February 2004 ^p	January to February 2004	February 2004	February 2003 to February 2004
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	'000		% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad¹	3,326	3,489	4.9	3,065	13.2
to the United States	2,861	3,014	5.4	2,476	11.9
to Other countries	465	476	2.3	589	19.4
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,696	1,822	7.5	1,533	10.6
Total trips, one or more nights	1,544	1,605	3.9	1,473	16.4
United States ²	1,079	1,129	4.6	884	14.5
Car	645	678	5.1	400	20.6
Plane	348	361	3.5	438	8.9
Other modes of transportation	85	90	5.7	46	20.0
Other countries ³	465	476	2.3	589	19.4
Travel to Canada¹	3,186	3,286	3.1	2,233	-4.3
from the United States	2,895	2,994	3.4	2,045	-4.6
from Other countries	291	292	0.4	189	-1.4
Same-day car trips from the United States	1,555	1,656	6.5	1,254	-4.9
Total trips, one or more nights	1,482	1,489	0.4	892	-4.2
United States ²	1,198	1,203	0.4	707	-4.9
Car	771	765	-0.9	454	-6.5
Plane	296	305	2.9	204	-2.6
Other modes of transportation	130	133	2.1	49	1.4
Other countries ³	284	286	0.6	185	-1.6
Most important overseas markets⁴					
United Kingdom	64	63	-1.1	44	-5.8
Japan	26	30	15.4	20	8.8
Germany	22	24	7.8	11	-3.3
France	22	23	0.9	21	-6.2
South Korea	14	14	-2.6	8	-8.6
Australia	14	13	-2.7	9	0.3
Mexico	12	13	5.6	6	-4.8
Netherlands	9	9	5.5	4	7.3
Hong Kong	10	8	-23.2	6	-5.8
Taiwan	8	8	-1.3	5	36.1
China	7	8	2.2	5	-2.1
Switzerland	7	7	2.6	4	-3.9

^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.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index March 2004

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in March compared with the February level of 128.2 (1992=100). The composite index increased 2.1% compared with the March 2003 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 on a 1992=100 time base 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 first quarter 2004 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$26/\$85) will be available in June.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality for this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; fax:

613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Louise Chaîné (613-951-3393), Prices Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

December 2003

The December 2003 monthly report, Vol. 2 (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's website: (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

Note: The TP 141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (i.e., those with NAV CANADA air-traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (i.e., those without air-traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release at Transport Canada's website.

For more information about this website, contact Michel Villeneuve at (613- 990-3825; villenm@tc.gc.ca) or Sheila Rajani at (613-993-9822; rajanis@tc.gc.ca), Transport Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson at (613) 951-0141; fax: (613) 951-0010; (aviationstatistics@statcan.ca) Transportation Division. ■

Annual Survey of Consumer Goods and General Rental Centres

2002

The consumer goods and general rental industry earned operating revenues of \$2.4 billion in 2002, an increase of 14.7 % from 2001. The operating profit margin for the industry was 7.2% in 2002, compared with 6.3% in 2001.

Results from the 2002 Annual Survey of Consumer Goods Rental and General Rental Centres are now

available. These data provide information such as the industry's revenue, expenses, salaries, wages and benefits, operating profit margin, and the percentage distribution of operating revenue earned by type of service and client base.

Available on CANSIM: table 352-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2434.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or quality of this release, contact Marian Grant (613-951-3558; marian.grant@statcan.ca), Services Industries Division. ■

Employer pension plans (trusteed pension funds)

2002 biennial census

The results of the biennial census of trusteed pension funds are now available as a set of printed tables, free. These tables provide data on revenues, expenditures, and assets cross-tabulated by the following classification variables: contributory status, type of plan, asset size group, membership size group, type of organization, sector, and investment decision.

As well, there are some secondary cross-tabulations of the classification variables themselves. Users wanting more timely data should use the quarterly data from the *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds Available* on CANSIM, tables 280-0002, 280-0003 and 280-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2607 and 2608.

For a copy of the free tables, or for more information about the current survey results and related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
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