



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 9, 2004

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, June 2004**

Employment edged up by an estimated 25,000 in June, the third consecutive monthly increase. Despite a pause during the first quarter of the year, the increase in June brings job gains since August 2003, when the recent upward trend began, to 316,000 (+2.0%). The unemployment rate rose slightly in June, up 0.1 percentage points to 7.3%, the result of an increase in the number of people in search of work.

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- **Aboriginal Peoples Survey: Children who live in non-reserve areas, 2001**

A new report paints a portrait of Aboriginal children aged 14 and younger who live in non-reserve areas in Canada. It describes a group of young people who are, for the most part, healthy, have more opportunities for Aboriginal education at the preschool level, and are active in extra-curricular activities.

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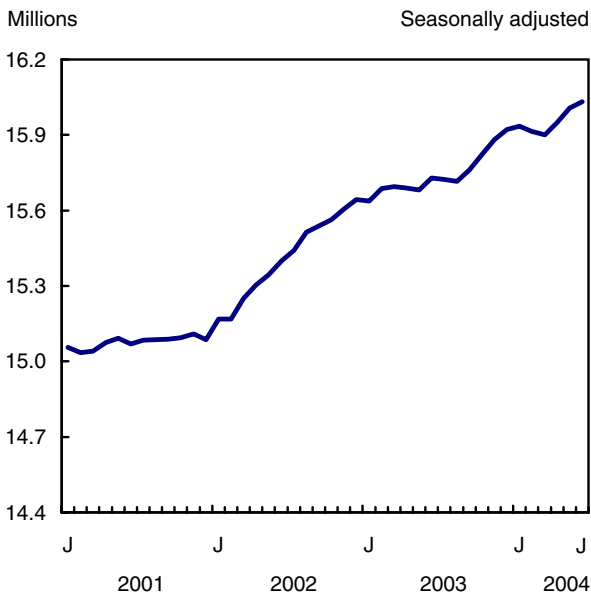
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

June 2004

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Employment

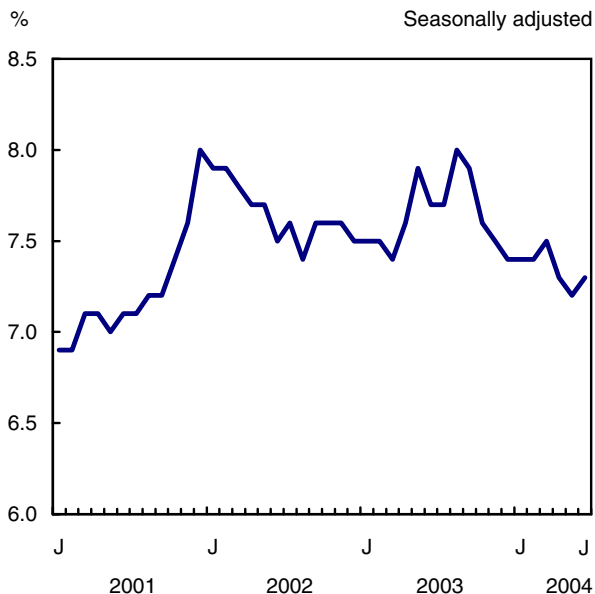


More full-time jobs

All of the employment gains in June were full time. Since August 2003, full-time employment has grown by 342,000 (+2.7%), while part-time employment has declined by 27,000 (-0.9%). Weakness in part-time employment was concentrated mostly in the first quarter of this year.

Despite little change in the number of hours worked (-0.2%) in June, continued strength in full-time employment has pushed the number of hours worked up 1.0% since the start of the year, slightly stronger than year-to-date employment growth (+0.7%).

Unemployment rate



Improved labour market for youths

Employment among youths increased by 32,000 in June, the third consecutive monthly increase, with the gain concentrated in full-time work (+23,000). The largest increases were in health care and social assistance, finance, insurance, real estate and leasing and retail sales. This month's increase brings overall employment gains among youths since March to 68,000 (+2.8%). These recent increases, all in full-time work, follow a period of continued weakness that began at the start of 2003. In June, the unemployment rate among youths fell 0.7 percentage points to 13.3%.

The summer job market improved for students aged 20 to 24 (those who had been attending school full time and who plan to return in the fall). In June, the employment rate for 20- to 24-year-old students stood at 72.6%, a jump of 3.8 percentage points from June 2003. More were working full time this June compared with 12 months ago. Over the same period, the participation rate for this group of students increased 4.5 percentage points to 80.1%, pushing the unemployment rate up slightly by 0.4 percentage points to reach 9.4%.

Younger students aged 15 to 19 did not fare as well as older students in the summer job market.

The proportion of teenage students with a job fell from 43.2% in June 2003 to 42.1% in June 2004. Over the same period, the labour force participation rate for these students decreased 1.3 percentage points to 51.1% while their unemployment rate was unchanged at 17.6%.

Overall employment among adult women was little changed in June as a decline in full-time employment (-33,000) was partly offset by a gain in part-time jobs (+ 22,000). Despite little change this month, employment among adult women is up 148,000 (+2.4%) since last August when the upward trend began for this group. Over this period, all of the gains have been in full-time work. In June, the unemployment rate for adult women edged up 0.2 percentage points to reach 5.9%.

Employment among adult men was also little changed in June as a gain of 38,000 full-time jobs was offset by a decline of 34,000 in part-time employment. So far this year, employment growth has slowed for this group, with gains totalling only 34,000 (+ 0.5%). This contrasts with the last four months of 2003 when employment was up 74,000 (+1.0%). In June, the unemployment rate for adult men edged up 0.2 percentage points to 6.2%.

More jobs in sales

In June, employment rose by 21,000 in retail and wholesale trade with the largest gains in wholesale building materials and supplies, and in retail food and beverage stores. This month's increase in retail and wholesale trade offsets losses earlier in the year and leaves employment in the sector up by only 0.6% (+14,000) since the start of the year.

Employment in construction edged up 9,000 in June, building on the gains observed over the previous two months. Following a pause earlier in the year, employment in the sector is up 42,000 (+4.5%) since March, resuming the upward trend that began about three years ago.

There were 14,000 more people working in information, culture and recreation in June, offsetting the decline in the previous month. This leaves employment in this sector at about the same level as at the start of the year.

In June, employment fell by 15,000 in other services, mostly in private household services, as well as in personal, laundry and dry cleaning services.

Employment in manufacturing edged down 12,000 in June. This offsets the gain in May and continues a period of little change that began during the fall of 2003. Employment in manufacturing has not recovered from the losses incurred between November 2002 and September 2003.

More public sector employees

Job gains in June were all among public sector workers (+32,000), with the largest increases in health care and social assistance, as well as in transportation and warehousing. So far in 2004, employment among public sector employees is up 2.4% (+75,000), while the number of private sector employees has shown little change. Year-to-date employment gains among the self-employed is up 1.2% (+29,000).

Job gains in British Columbia

Employment in British Columbia increased by 27,000 in June, the second consecutive monthly increase, bringing gains since April to 42,000 (+2.1%). Despite recent increases, there were offsetting losses earlier in the year, leaving year-to-date employment little changed. The largest increases in June were in information, culture and recreation; construction; and health care and social assistance. The unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 7.5%.

Employment in Ontario edged up 18,000 in June, the third consecutive monthly increase. These recent gains follow weakness in the first quarter of the year and resume the upward employment trend that began last August. The increase in June was mainly concentrated in accommodation and food services. While youth employment has been sluggish during the first five months of this year, it accounted for most of the increase in June. The overall unemployment rate in the province was unchanged in June at 7.0%.

In Quebec, employment edged down 15,000 in June, all in full-time work. Declines were concentrated in manufacturing, natural resources and other services. This month's decline leaves employment in the province little changed since the start of the year. In June, the unemployment rate edged up 0.2 percentage points to 8.2%.

There was little change in employment in the other provinces.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042 and 282-0047 to 282-0095.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

Available on our website at 7:00 am. From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Labour Force Survey*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-XIE, \$9/\$84), is available today for the week ending June 19. See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also available in the *Canadian Statistics* module of our website.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, August 6.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090;

labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750) or Stéphanie Langlois (613-951-3180), Labour Statistics Division.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	May 2004	June 2004	May to June 2004	May 2004	June 2004	May to June 2004
	seasonally adjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	17,247.0	17,286.1	0.2	67.5	67.5	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	266.5	265.2	-0.5	60.6	60.3	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	78.8	77.3	-1.9	68.8	67.4	-1.4
Nova Scotia	492.9	491.6	-0.3	64.5	64.3	-0.2
New Brunswick	391.6	390.9	-0.2	64.0	63.8	-0.2
Quebec	4,028.9	4,021.2	-0.2	65.6	65.4	-0.2
Ontario	6,801.7	6,820.9	0.3	68.5	68.6	0.1
Manitoba	607.8	609.9	0.3	69.4	69.5	0.1
Saskatchewan	516.5	516.6	0.0	68.2	68.2	0.0
Alberta	1,835.7	1,843.1	0.4	73.1	73.2	0.1
British Columbia	2,226.6	2,249.4	1.0	65.3	65.9	0.6
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,006.8	16,031.5	0.2	62.6	62.6	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	222.6	221.2	-0.6	50.6	50.3	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	68.9	68.0	-1.3	60.1	59.3	-0.8
Nova Scotia	449.2	448.1	-0.2	58.8	58.6	-0.2
New Brunswick	352.5	351.8	-0.2	57.6	57.4	-0.2
Quebec	3,708.0	3,692.9	-0.4	60.4	60.1	-0.3
Ontario	6,328.9	6,346.6	0.3	63.7	63.8	0.1
Manitoba	575.8	575.4	-0.1	65.7	65.6	-0.1
Saskatchewan	491.7	489.8	-0.4	64.9	64.6	-0.3
Alberta	1,756.1	1,757.5	0.1	69.9	69.8	-0.1
British Columbia	2,053.1	2,080.3	1.3	60.2	60.9	0.7
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,240.2	1,254.6	1.2	7.2	7.3	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	43.9	44.1	0.5	16.5	16.6	0.1
Prince Edward Island	9.9	9.3	-6.1	12.6	12.0	-0.6
Nova Scotia	43.8	43.5	-0.7	8.9	8.8	-0.1
New Brunswick	39.1	39.1	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
Quebec	320.9	328.4	2.3	8.0	8.2	0.2
Ontario	472.8	474.3	0.3	7.0	7.0	0.0
Manitoba	32.0	34.5	7.8	5.3	5.7	0.4
Saskatchewan	24.8	26.8	8.1	4.8	5.2	0.4
Alberta	79.6	85.5	7.4	4.3	4.6	0.3
British Columbia	173.5	169.1	-2.5	7.8	7.5	-0.3

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	June 2003	June 2004	June 2003 to June 2004	June 2003	June 2004	June 2003 to June 2004
unadjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	17,319.3	17,567.3	1.4	68.6	68.6	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	275.7	281.1	2.0	62.8	64.0	1.2
Prince Edward Island	82.2	80.9	-1.6	72.6	70.5	-2.1
Nova Scotia	490.7	503.4	2.6	64.6	65.9	1.3
New Brunswick	400.1	406.1	1.5	65.7	66.3	0.6
Quebec	4,096.9	4,107.6	0.3	67.4	66.8	-0.6
Ontario	6,786.0	6,898.4	1.7	69.4	69.3	-0.1
Manitoba	604.6	616.9	2.0	69.7	70.3	0.6
Saskatchewan	527.0	526.8	0.0	69.7	69.5	-0.2
Alberta	1,842.9	1,869.5	1.4	74.6	74.3	-0.3
British Columbia	2,213.1	2,276.5	2.9	65.8	66.7	0.9
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,074.6	16,376.6	1.9	63.7	64.0	0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	238.0	239.6	0.7	54.3	54.5	0.2
Prince Edward Island	77.3	74.9	-3.1	68.2	65.3	-2.9
Nova Scotia	451.4	463.3	2.6	59.4	60.6	1.2
New Brunswick	362.1	369.2	2.0	59.4	60.3	0.9
Quebec	3,753.3	3,797.4	1.2	61.7	61.8	0.1
Ontario	6,312.2	6,436.7	2.0	64.6	64.7	0.1
Manitoba	579.9	586.2	1.1	66.8	66.8	0.0
Saskatchewan	501.5	503.0	0.3	66.3	66.4	0.1
Alberta	1,756.3	1,789.2	1.9	71.1	71.1	0.0
British Columbia	2,042.5	2,117.1	3.7	60.7	62.0	1.3
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,244.7	1,190.7	-4.3	7.2	6.8	-0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	37.7	41.5	10.1	13.7	14.8	1.1
Prince Edward Island	4.9	6.1	24.5	6.0	7.5	1.5
Nova Scotia	39.3	40.2	2.3	8.0	8.0	0.0
New Brunswick	38.0	36.9	-2.9	9.5	9.1	-0.4
Quebec	343.7	310.2	-9.7	8.4	7.6	-0.8
Ontario	473.8	461.7	-2.6	7.0	6.7	-0.3
Manitoba	24.6	30.7	24.8	4.1	5.0	0.9
Saskatchewan	25.6	23.8	-7.0	4.9	4.5	-0.4
Alberta	86.6	80.4	-7.2	4.7	4.3	-0.4
British Columbia	170.6	159.4	-6.6	7.7	7.0	-0.7

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by type of work, age and sex, seasonally adjusted

	June 2004	May to June 2004	June 2003 to June 2004	June 2004	May to June 2004	June 2003 to June 2004	June 2004	May to June 2004	June 2003 to June 2004
seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	16,031.5	24.7	302.5	8,509.1	11.6	119.7	7,522.4	13.1	182.8
Full-time	13,098.2	27.1	345.6	7,609.1	53.1	137.3	5,489.2	-25.9	208.4
Part-time	2,933.2	-2.5	-43.2	900.0	-41.5	-17.6	2,033.3	39.1	-25.6
15 to 24 years old	2,450.6	32.2	43.3	1,227.7	7.9	16.1	1,222.9	24.2	27.2
25 years and older	13,580.9	-7.5	259.2	7,281.4	3.7	103.6	6,299.6	-11.0	155.7
25 to 54 years old	11,536.9	14.0	182.9	6,092.5	17.5	64.5	5,444.4	-3.4	118.3
55 years and older	2,044.0	-21.5	76.3	1,188.8	-13.9	38.9	855.2	-7.6	37.4

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by industry (based on NAICS) and class of worker for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	May 2004	June 2004	May to June 2004	June 2003 to June 2004	May to June 2004	June 2003 to June 2004
seasonally adjusted						
	'000				%	
All industries	16,006.8	16,031.5	24.7	302.5	0.2	1.9
Goods-producing sector	4,045.3	4,045.1	-0.2	73.0	0.0	1.8
Agriculture	338.7	340.0	1.3	-0.4	0.4	-0.1
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	301.6	298.7	-2.9	7.7	-1.0	2.6
Utilities	133.5	137.4	3.9	3.6	2.9	2.7
Construction	971.7	980.8	9.1	54.5	0.9	5.9
Manufacturing	2,299.9	2,288.1	-11.8	7.4	-0.5	0.3
Services-producing sector	11,961.5	11,986.4	24.9	229.5	0.2	2.0
Trade	2,471.1	2,491.7	20.6	33.1	0.8	1.3
Transportation and warehousing	814.1	819.5	5.4	55.5	0.7	7.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	978.4	977.0	-1.4	54.5	-0.1	5.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,018.8	1,014.4	-4.4	11.2	-0.4	1.1
Business, building and other support services	617.6	622.3	4.7	12.6	0.8	2.1
Educational services	1,055.8	1,061.1	5.3	7.0	0.5	0.7
Health care and social assistance	1,763.8	1,757.1	-6.7	73.0	-0.4	4.3
Information, culture and recreation	709.0	723.3	14.3	19.7	2.0	2.8
Accommodation and food services	1,009.0	1,014.9	5.9	-9.0	0.6	-0.9
Other services	705.4	690.0	-15.4	-28.2	-2.2	-3.9
Public administration	818.4	815.2	-3.2	0.1	-0.4	0.0
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	3,102.8	3,134.3	31.5	137.9	1.0	4.6
Private sector	12,903.9	12,897.2	-6.7	164.6	-0.1	1.3
Private employees	10,432.4	10,431.0	-1.4	123.3	0.0	1.2
Self-employed	2,471.5	2,466.2	-5.3	41.3	-0.2	1.7

Note: Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

Aboriginal Peoples Survey: Children who live in non-reserve areas 2001

A new report paints a portrait of Aboriginal children aged 14 and younger who live in non-reserve areas in Canada. It describes a group of young people who are, for the most part, healthy, have more opportunities for Aboriginal education at the preschool level, and are active in extra-curricular activities.

This report examines data from the component of the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) that covered children and young people aged 14 and younger who were identified as Aboriginal by a parent and who lived in non-reserve areas. The APS was conducted by Statistics Canada in collaboration with national Aboriginal organizations, following the 2001 Census.

The 2001 Census enumerated about 227,000 Aboriginal children aged 14 and younger who lived in non-reserve areas, almost 70% of all Aboriginal children. Children in this age group represented 32% of the non-reserve Aboriginal population in 2001, far higher than the proportion of 18% that children in this age group represented in the non-Aboriginal population.

The level of health of these Aboriginal children, as rated by their parents, was slightly lower than that of all children in the general population.

However, the gap in self-rated health between Aboriginal children in non-reserve areas and all Canadian children was smaller among children aged 6 to 14 than among children aged 5 and younger. This gap was even smaller in the age group of 15- to 24-year-olds.

The APS also showed that Aboriginal children living in non-reserve areas were increasingly attending preschool programs specifically designed for them.

Aboriginal children in non-reserve areas were active in extra-curricular activities, according to the APS. For example, 71% of children participated in sports at least once a week, while 34% spent time with Elders at least once a week.

Not surprisingly, APS data showed that the more sources an Aboriginal child could rely on for help in learning an Aboriginal language, the more likely they were to better speak and understand the language. This assistance could come from parents, grandparents, other relatives, friends, Elders or the community in general.

Self-rated health: Only small gap between Aboriginal children and general population

APS data showed only a small gap between the health of Aboriginal children living in non-reserve areas

Note to readers

This release, which summarizes the results from the children and youth portion of the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), is based on the publication A Portrait of Aboriginal Children Living in Non-reserve Areas: Results from the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (89-597-XIE, free).

Analysis of the data for Aboriginal children living in selected Indian reserves will be published in a separate report at a later date. However, data have been available since March 24 of this year for a large number of communities in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001: Community Profiles (89-590-XIE, free). Information on the health, education, and Aboriginal-language skills of Aboriginal children is provided for selected First Nations, Métis settlements and other communities with a large population of Aboriginal people. These profiles, along with the existing census community profiles, are available free online.

The APS, conducted between September 2001 and June 2002, surveyed about 117,000 Aboriginal individuals, including about 41,000 children aged 14 and younger. In the case of a child, information was provided by the person most knowledgeable about the child and usually not by the child himself or herself. In the majority of cases (93%), the respondent was a parent of the child, but may also have been a grandparent (4%) or other relative, etc. To facilitate readability, and unless otherwise indicated, the term "parent" is used in this report to mean the person most knowledgeable about the child.

Aboriginal children in this report are those with an Aboriginal "identity." More specifically, Aboriginal children are those reported by the person most knowledgeable as being North American Indian, Métis and/or Inuit, and/or having registered Indian status as defined by the Indian Act, and/or having Band or First Nations membership.

The report focusses on Aboriginal children living in non-reserve areas across Canada. However, unlike the 2001 Census, for the Northwest Territories, Aboriginal children living in both reserve and non-reserve areas are included in the study. A few other communities in Québec, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Yukon treated as reserve communities in the 2001 Census are also included in this report as non-reserve communities.

The APS was developed in partnership with several national Aboriginal organizations, including the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, Métis National Council, National Association of Friendship Centres and the Native Women's Association of Canada.

For more information on the survey, consult the report Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001: Concepts and Methods Guide (89-591-XIE, free).

and all Canadian children at younger ages as reported by their parents.

For the Aboriginal population living in non-reserve areas, parents of 83% of children aged five and younger ranked the health of their youngsters as either very good or excellent. This compares with 90% for children in the general population.

Parents of 82% of Aboriginal children aged 6 to 14 reported their children's health as either very good or excellent. This compares with 86% of all Canadian children in this age group. The gap

becomes even narrower in the next age group of 15- to 24-year-olds.

A significant difference exists between Inuit and Métis children with respect to self-rated health. For children aged 14 and younger, the percentage of Inuit children who reported very good or excellent health was slightly lower at 79%, compared with 84% among Métis children.

The proportion among North American Indian children in non-reserve areas, at 81%, was not significantly different from either Inuit or Métis children.

More Aboriginal children attending Aboriginal preschool programs

Over the past few years, more Aboriginal children living in non-reserve areas were attending preschool programs that were specifically designed for them. In eight years, the proportion of Aboriginal children in non-reserve areas going to such programs had increased almost four-fold.

Among the children who were 14 at the time of the survey, 4% had attended preschool programs specifically designed for Aboriginal children. But among children who were six at the time of the survey, this proportion had increased to 16%.

Overall, just over half (53%) of Aboriginal children aged 6 to 14 living in non-reserve areas had attended preschool programs, including those specifically designed for them.

The more sources of help, the better the Aboriginal language skills

APS data showed that the more sources an Aboriginal child could rely on for help in learning an Aboriginal language, the more likely they were of better understanding and speaking the language. This assistance could come from parents, grandparents, other relatives, teachers, friends, Elders or the community in general.

For example, only 15% of Aboriginal children living in non-reserve areas who could count on a single source of assistance for learning an Aboriginal language were able to speak and understand the language very well or relatively well. On the other hand, 38% of children who could rely on three sources of assistance to help them learn an Aboriginal language were able to better speak and understand the language.

There were marked differences in Aboriginal language skills between Inuit children and North American Indian and Métis children in non-reserve areas. Among Inuit children aged 14 and younger, and excluding those too young to speak, 76% could

speak or understand an Aboriginal language. However, among North American Indian and Métis children in non-reserve areas, the percentages dropped to 25% and 12%, respectively.

Parents of 62% of Aboriginal children in non-reserve areas believed it was very important, or somewhat important, for their children to understand and speak an Aboriginal language. Parents of Inuit children were much more likely than parents of North American Indian and Métis children in non-reserve areas to believe so.

Specifically, parents of 89% of Inuit children said it was very important, or somewhat important, for their children to understand and speak an Aboriginal language.

In contrast, parents of about one-half of Métis children and two-thirds of North American Indian children believed it was very important or somewhat important that their children are able to understand and speak an Aboriginal language.

Active in extra-curricular activities

Aboriginal children in non-reserve areas were active in extra-curricular activities, according to the APS. For example, 71% of children participated in sports at least once a week, while 34% spent time with Elders at least once a week.

In addition, about 31% participated in art and music and 30% in clubs or youth, drum and dance groups at least once a week, while 21% helped out without pay in the community or at school.

The APS revealed a correlation between participation in these extra-curricular activities and school performance among Aboriginal children living in non-reserve areas. Those children who frequently participated in these extra-curricular activities were more likely to do very well in school, as reported by their parents based on the knowledge about children's school work, including report cards.

A previous Statistics Canada study on Canadian children in general identified a similar correlation: children who participated in organized extra-curricular activities such as sports, arts, music and clubs were more likely to possess greater self-esteem, to enjoy better social interactions with their friends and to achieve relatively higher scholastic results.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3250.

The report *A Portrait of Aboriginal Children in Non-reserve Areas: Results from the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey* (89-597-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under

Browse our internet publications, choose Free, then Population and Demography.

Media Relations (613-951-4636), Communications Division. ■

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact

OTHER RELEASES

New Housing Price Index

May 2004

The New Housing Price Index rose significantly for the second consecutive month. May's increase of 0.8% was up slightly from the 0.7% registered in April. On a 12-month basis, this index of contractors' selling prices was 5.8% higher than it was in May of last year.

Prices advanced in 18 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed. Hamilton led the way with a monthly increase of 1.6%, followed by Toronto and Oshawa (+1.2%), St. John's (+1.1%) and Regina (+1.0%). For the most part, increases in these metropolitan areas were the result of higher prices for labour and building materials such as lumber and drywall. Many builders noted the continued favourable housing market. Land prices rose in 13 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed.

New Housing Price Indexes¹ (1997=100)

	May 2004	May 2003 to May 2004 % change	April to May 2004
Canada total	122.7	5.8	0.8
House only	130.7	7.0	1.0
Land only	107.5	2.6	0.5
St. John's	117.3	5.0	1.1
Halifax	121.8	1.8	0.6
Charlottetown	109.1	3.8	0.5
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton	104.1	1.1	0.2
Québec	129.4	7.1	0.7
Montréal	134.3	7.2	0.6
Ottawa-Gatineau	146.6	7.0	0.5
Toronto and Oshawa	126.4	6.3	1.2
Hamilton	126.7	5.3	1.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	125.3	4.8	-0.6
Kitchener	124.1	4.2	0.1
London	120.0	4.3	0.2
Windsor	102.1	0.0	0.0
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay	98.4	2.2	0.9
Winnipeg	119.2	5.0	0.6
Regina	133.1	8.1	1.0
Saskatoon	117.3	4.2	0.0
Calgary	137.6	5.9	0.4
Edmonton	128.3	4.3	0.5
Vancouver	100.9	4.7	0.8
Victoria	104.4	10.8	0.7

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas.

Significant gains were observed in Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay (+0.9%), Vancouver (+0.8%), Québec

(+0.7%), Victoria (+0.7%), Halifax (+0.6%), Montréal (+0.6%), and Winnipeg (+0.6%).

Windsor and Saskatoon were the only metropolitan areas that registered no monthly changes. After registering an increase of 1.2% in April, the index for St. Catharines-Niagara dropped 0.6%, a result of lower negotiated prices.

As was the case for the last seven months, Victoria posted the largest 12-month increase for new homes (+10.8%). Regina (+8.1%) was next, followed by Montréal (+7.2%) and Québec (+7.1%).

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The second quarter 2004 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$26/\$85) will be available in October.

The New Housing Price Index for June 2004 will be released on August 10.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Susan Morris (613-951-2035; susan.morris@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

May 2004

Data on production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing for May are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The May 2004 issue *Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing*, Vol. 28, no. 5 (41-011-XIB, \$6/\$51) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789;

613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending July 3, 2004 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 3 totalled 307 942 metric tonnes, up 6.3% from 289 689 tonnes a week earlier and 7.5% from 286 478 tonnes in the same week of 2003.

The year-to-date total as of July 3 was 8 244 837 tonnes, up 2.1% from 8 074 673 tonnes in the same period of 2003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

April 2004

Total receipts of restaurants, caterers and taverns in April were an estimated \$2.98 billion, up 13.2% over the April 2003 estimate.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

The April 2004 issue of *Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics* (63-011-XIE, \$7/\$59) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts methods or data quality of this release, contact Alain Mbassegue (613-951-2011), Services Industries Division. ■

Cement

May 2004

Data on cement for May are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

The May 2004 issue of *Cement*, Vol. 56, no. 5 (44-001-XIB, \$6/\$51) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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The Daily, July 9, 2004

RELEASE DATES: JULY 12 TO JULY 16

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	Investment in Non-Residential Building Construction	Second quarter 2004
13	Canadian International Merchandise Trade	May 2004
14	Multifactor Productivity Growth	2003
15	New Motor Vehicle Sales	May 2004
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 2004
16	Consumer Price Index	June 2004
