



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 19, 2005

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Major releases

- **Consumer Price Index, December 2004**

The 12-month increase in the Consumer Price Index was down to 2.1% in December from 2.4% in November, mostly under the influence of gasoline prices.

2
 - **Canada's international transactions in securities, November 2004**

Purchases of Canadian securities totaled \$7.2 billion in November as investment in Canadian bonds rose to its highest level since March 2003. Meanwhile, Canadian investors markedly increased their holdings of foreign securities acquiring \$4.2 billion worth — their biggest investment in two years.

6
-

Other releases

Maintenance Enforcement Survey: Child and spousal support, 2003/2004	9
Construction Union Wage Rate Index, December 2004	9
Agriculture value added account, 2001, 2002 and 2003	10
Balance sheet of the agricultural sector at December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003	10
Farm business cash flows, 2001, 2002 and 2003	10

New products



Major releases

Consumer Price Index

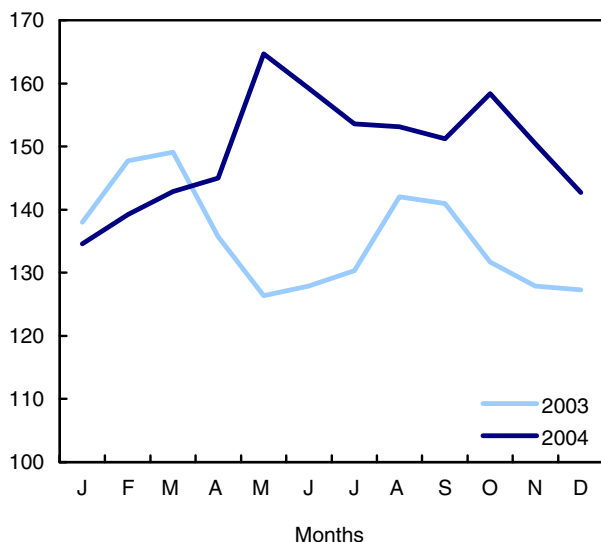
December 2004

In December 2004, consumers paid 2.1% more than in December 2003 for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. This 12-month increase follows a 2.4% rise in November.

Gasoline prices were the main reason behind the slowdown in the increase of the All-items index between November and December. The increase in the 12-month All-items index excluding energy remained stable at 1.6% in December.

Gasoline

Indexes



Since October 2004, the gasoline price index has dropped from 158.4 to 142.7. Because the index was relatively stable between October and December of 2003, the gap between its 2003 and 2004 levels diminished, bringing the 12-month rise of 20.3% in October down to 12.1% in December.

The All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada rose by 1.7% between December 2003 and December 2004, slightly more than in November 2004 when the 12-month increase was 1.6%.

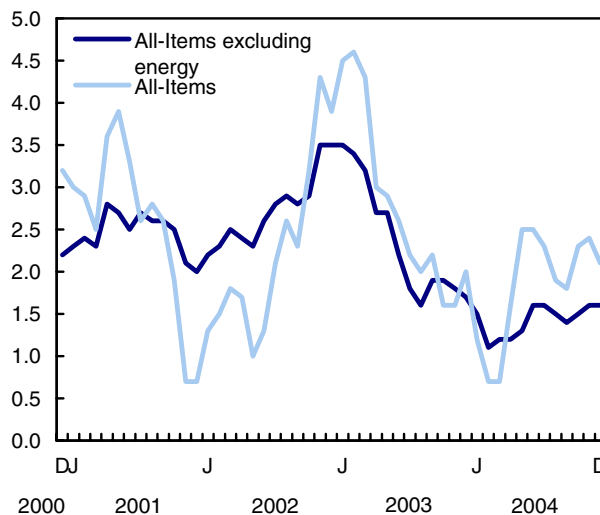
Between November and December, the All-items index dropped 0.2%, following a 0.4% increase in

November. This reversal is largely attributable to a much smaller increase in purchase and leasing prices for automotive vehicles in December (+0.9%) than in November (+6.4%).

On a monthly basis, the All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada decreased 0.1%, whereas it had risen 0.5% in November.

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year

% change



Gasoline prices were again the largest contributor to the 12-month increase in the CPI

In December, the CPI registered a 2.1% increase over December 2003. Upward pressure was exerted primarily by gasoline prices, homeowners' replacement cost, restaurant meal prices, and the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles.

However, these increases were moderated by lower prices for computer equipment and supplies, natural gas, automotive vehicle insurance premiums, and women's and men's clothing.

On average, gasoline prices were 12.1% higher in December than in December 2003. They had increased 17.7% between November 2003 and November 2004. Residents of Manitoba experienced the largest increase (+25.5%), followed closely by

those of Alberta (+23.8%) and Prince Edward Island (+22.6%). The smallest increases were in Ontario (+9.0%) and Quebec (+9.3%).

Homeowners' replacement cost, which represents the worn out structural portion of housing and is estimated using new housing prices (excluding land), rose 6.1% from December 2003. Costs for construction materials and for transporting these materials, along with demand for labour in the construction industry, were factors that caused prices to rise.

Consumers paid 2.8% more for restaurant meals in December 2004 compared with December 2003.

The index for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles was up 1.8% from December 2003 because of smaller incentives being offered by some manufacturers.

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 18.8% since December 2003.

Natural gas prices were down 5.7% between December 2003 and December 2004, largely as a result of a 15.0% decrease in Ontario.

A 1.7% reduction in automotive vehicle insurance premiums also exerted a dampening effect on the 12-month increase in the All-items index. This decline follows in the wake of legislative changes in the Atlantic provinces, Ontario and Alberta.

Decreases were noted in the indexes for women's clothing (-3.1%) and men's clothing (-2.4%) compared with December 2003. Prices for men's clothing were lower in all provinces except Saskatchewan, while the decrease in prices for women's clothing was less widespread.

Significant slowdown in the annual average CPI in 2004

For 2004 as a whole, consumers paid an average of 1.9% more than they did in 2003 for the goods and services included in the CPI basket. This was a smaller increase than the 2.8% annual average rise measured in 2003.

The main contributors to this slowdown were automotive vehicle insurance premiums (+1.5% in 2004 compared with +22.1% in 2003), natural gas (-2.1% in 2004 compared with +30.1% in 2003), cigarettes (+7.4% in 2004 compared with +16.2% in 2003), computer equipment and supplies (-16.7% in 2004 compared with -10.0% in 2003) and purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles (-1.4% in 2004 compared with -0.7% in 2003).

The 1.5% annual average rise in the All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada marked the smallest increase in this index since 2001. Advances of 2.2% were recorded in 2003; 2.4% in 2002 and 2.0% in 2001.

An annual average index is obtained by averaging the index levels of the 12 months of the calendar year. The change in an annual average index should not be confused with the 12-month change which compares the index level for a given month to its level for the same month of the previous year.

Gasoline prices pushed the CPI down from November to December

The CPI slipped 0.2% between November and December, its level dropping from 125.7 to 125.4. Lower prices for gasoline, women's and men's clothing, fuel oil and traveller accommodation accounted for most of this reduction. Higher prices for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles, fresh vegetables and air transportation moderated this decrease.

With the exception of October, gasoline prices have been continually declining since June 2004. From November to December 2004, gasoline prices were down 5.2%. Lower prices were recorded in all provinces.

Consumers also took advantage of numerous discount sales in the clothing sector in December. In general, prices for women's clothing were down 3.5%, while those for men decreased 2.4%. The index for women's clothing was at its lowest level since December 1990.

Consumers enjoyed a small break in December when fuel oil prices decreased 3.5%, following substantial increases since September 2004. Prices decreased in all provinces except in Nova Scotia, where they remained stable.

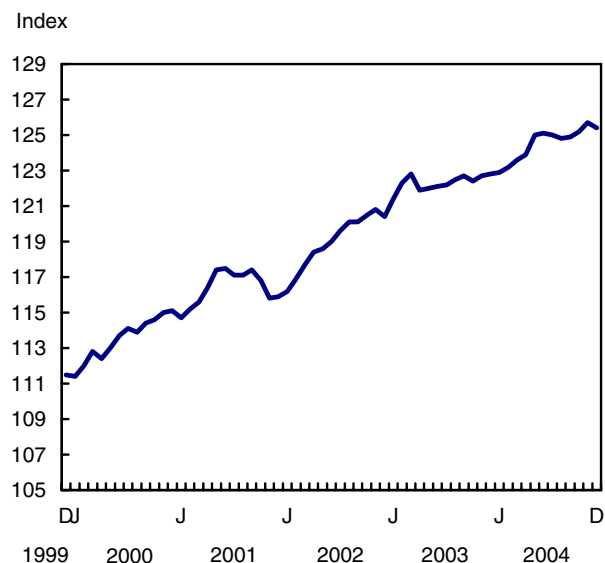
Prices for traveller accommodation dropped 2.9% in December, in keeping with the usual pattern for this month of the year.

The index for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles rose 0.9% from November to December 2004. This monthly increase was caused by lower incentives offered by some manufacturers in December.

Prices for fresh vegetables climbed 7.4% between November and December 2004. After skyrocketing 50.1% in November 2004, tomato prices rose an additional 24.8% in December. Prices for lettuce (+18.8%) and potatoes (+4.1%) also served to push this index up, while lower prices for "other fresh vegetables" (-0.4%) offset these increases to a slight extent.

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

1992=100



Canadian travellers faced airfares that were 3.7% higher in December 2004 in light of the change in fares from low season to high season.

The seasonally adjusted CPI remained stable between November and December

Seasonally adjusted, the CPI remained unchanged from November to December 2004.

Upward pressure came from the indexes for shelter (+0.1%), health and personal care (+0.4%), recreation, education and reading (+0.2%), as well as household operations and furnishings (+0.2%).

The index for food, as well as that for alcoholic beverages and tobacco products remained stable in December.

The indexes for transportation (-0.6%), and clothing and footwear (-0.4%) counterbalanced the upward pressure on the All-items index.

All-items index excluding the eight volatile components

The All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada increased by 1.7% between December 2003 and December 2004. The main contributors to this increase were homeowners' replacement cost (+6.1%), and prices for restaurant meals (+2.8%) and the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles (+1.8%). These

increases were partly offset by lower prices for computer equipment and supplies (-18.8%) and automotive vehicle insurance premiums (-1.7%).

From November to December 2004, the All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada decreased 0.1%, primarily as a result of lower prices for women's clothing (-3.5%), men's clothing (-2.4%) and traveller accommodation (-2.9%). Higher prices for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles (+0.9%), and to a lesser extent, higher homeowners' replacement cost (+0.5%) and restaurant meal prices (+0.2%) were the primary factors that served to dampen this decrease.

Energy

The energy index climbed 8.1% between December 2003 and December 2004. The upward pressure came primarily from gasoline prices (+12.1%). Higher prices for fuel oil (+33.3%) and electricity (+4.2%) as well as for fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles (+8.6%) also contributed to pushing the index up. These increases were offset to some degree by a decrease in natural gas prices (-5.7%).

On a monthly basis, all components of the energy index decreased, pushing the index down by 2.9%. Gasoline prices (-5.2%) played the largest role in this decrease, followed by prices for fuel oil (-3.5%), electricity (-0.2%), fuel, parts and supplies for recreational vehicles (-2.5%) and natural gas (-0.4%).

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

The Consumer Price Index for January 2005 will be released on February 22.

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)

	December 2004	November 2004	December 2003	November to December 2004	December 2003 to December 2004
unadjusted					
	% change				
All-items	125.4	125.7	122.8	-0.2	2.1
Food	127.2	126.6	123.4	0.5	3.1
Shelter	122.3	122.2	118.8	0.1	2.9
Household operations and furnishings	115.3	115.1	114.9	0.2	0.3
Clothing and footwear	100.8	103.2	102.5	-2.3	-1.7
Transportation	145.8	146.7	140.8	-0.6	3.6
Health and personal care	119.1	118.8	117.6	0.3	1.3
Recreation, education and reading	126.9	127.4	126.5	-0.4	0.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	144.5	144.7	140.1	-0.1	3.1
All-items (1986=100)	160.6				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1992	79.7	79.6	81.4		
Special aggregates					
Goods	120.1	120.7	117.6	-0.5	2.1
Services	131.4	131.2	128.6	0.2	2.2
All-items excluding food and energy	122.9	122.9	121.2	0.0	1.4
Energy	147.3	151.7	136.2	-2.9	8.1
All-items excluding the 8 most volatile components ¹	125.6	125.7	123.5	-0.1	1.7

1. Excluded from the All-items CPI are the following eight volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. The Bank of Canada further adjusts this series to obtain their measure of core inflation, which also excludes the effect of changes in indirect taxes. For data and information on core inflation, please consult the Bank of Canada Web site (www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm).

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

	December 2004	November 2004	December 2003	November to December 2004	December 2003 to December 2004
unadjusted					
	% change				
Newfoundland and Labrador	124.1	124.5	120.3	-0.3	3.2
Prince Edward Island	126.4	127.3	122.0	-0.7	3.6
Nova Scotia	127.5	127.8	123.5	-0.2	3.2
New Brunswick	125.2	125.7	122.0	-0.4	2.6
Québec	121.5	121.8	118.6	-0.2	2.4
Ontario	126.5	126.6	124.2	-0.1	1.9
Manitoba	129.9	129.5	125.6	0.3	3.4
Saskatchewan	130.9	131.3	127.0	-0.3	3.1
Alberta	132.2	132.5	129.9	-0.2	1.8
British Columbia	123.5	123.7	120.9	-0.2	2.2
Whitehorse	122.3	123.1	118.9	-0.6	2.9
Yellowknife	122.2	120.0	118.2	1.8	3.4
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	102.2	101.8	100.5	0.4	1.7

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

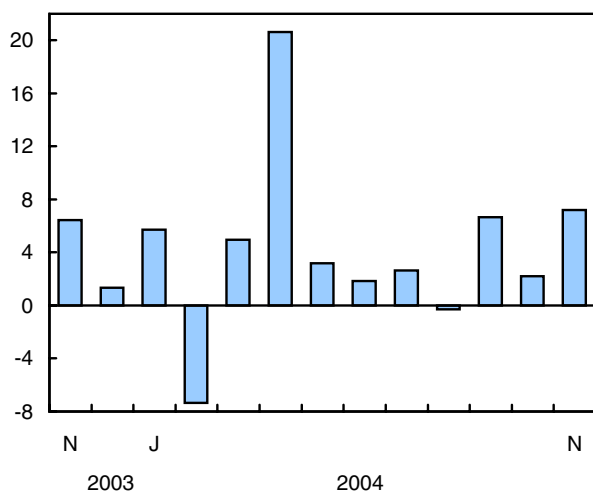
Canada's international transactions in securities

November 2004

Purchases of Canadian securities increased considerably in November as investment in Canadian bonds rose to its highest level since March 2003.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities*

\$ billions



* Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

In total, foreign investors bought \$7.2 billion in Canadian securities, the second highest amount thus far for 2004. Bonds accounted for \$6.3 billion while purchases of stocks amounted to \$1.2 billion. Foreign investors divested \$304 million of money market paper.

For their part, Canadian investors markedly increased their holdings of foreign securities by \$4.2 billion in November — their highest investment in two years.

Investment in Canadian bonds soars

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds soared to \$6.3 billion in November from \$661 million the month before. Purchases of corporate bonds accounted for

Related market information

In November, US short-term **interest rates** increased 31 basis points to 2.07% while Canadian rates increased modestly to 2.63%. Still favouring investment in Canada, the resulting differential between the two countries fell to 0.56%, its lowest level since March 2002.

Meanwhile, the long-term interest rate differential between Canada and the US fell to 0.24% as Canadian rates fell 8 basis points to 4.44% and US rates increased 9 basis points to 4.20%.

Canadian **stock prices** increased 1.8% in November with the S&P/TSX Composite index ending the month at 9,030.1. US stock prices also increased with the Standard and Poor's Composite Index finishing 3.9% higher at 1,173.8.

The **Canadian dollar** rose 2.22 US cents by the end of November ending the month at 84.32 US cents; its highest level since January 1992.

Definitions

The data series on international security transactions cover portfolio transactions in stocks and bonds (both Canadian and foreign issues) and Canadian money market instruments.

Stocks include common and preferred equities, as well as warrants.

Debt securities include bonds and money market instruments.

Bonds have an original term to maturity of more than one year.

Money market instruments have an original term to maturity of one year or less. **Government of Canada paper** includes treasury bills and US-dollar Canada bills. **Other money market instruments** include treasury bills and other paper issued by other Canadian governments or their enterprises, bankers' acceptances, bearer demand notes of banks, commercial paper and other short-term paper.

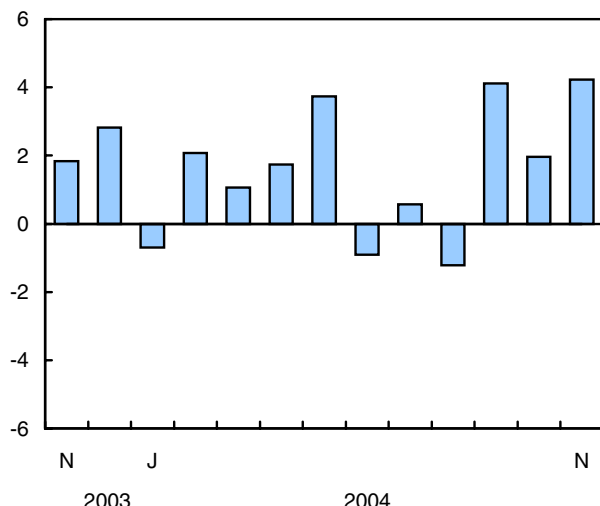
almost two-thirds of the total as the sector witnessed a surge in new issues in the amount of \$5.0 billion, the highest level of corporate new issues since June 2003.

Most of the corporate new issues were offered in the US market including the largest private placement ever by a Canadian company in the US high yield bond market. Partially offsetting this were \$3.0 billion of retirements in Federal Government bonds, mostly denominated in US and other foreign currencies.

Overall on a currency basis, the majority of foreign investment was in Canadian dollar denominated bonds (\$4.2 billion) and US dollar bonds (\$3.3 billion), while the holdings of bonds in other foreign currencies declined by \$1.2 billion.

Canadian investment in foreign securities*

\$ billions Reverse of balance of payments signs



* Includes bonds and stocks.

After two months of investing in Canadian money market paper, foreign investors offloaded \$304 million worth in November. All of the divestment occurred in corporate paper (\$596 million) as foreign investors continued to purchase paper issued by federal enterprises. European investors were responsible for most of the sell-off.

Foreign investors increase their holdings of Canadian equity

After purchasing \$589 million worth of Canadian stocks in October, non-resident investors augmented their holdings by a further \$1.2 billion in November. Most of the activity occurred in the secondary market as foreign investors purchased \$965 million worth. Canadian stock prices (S&P/TSX Composite Index)

rose for the third consecutive month in November ending the month above the 9,000 level for the first time since January 2001.

Holdings of foreign securities rise

Canadian demand for foreign securities strengthened to \$4.2 billion in November, the highest total to date for 2004. The majority of the investment took place in foreign bonds as Canadian investors bought \$3.8 billion worth, their biggest investment in foreign bonds in almost three years. Purchases were split evenly between US treasury and corporate bonds while investment in overseas bonds was again a lower amount.

Meanwhile, Canadian investors purchased \$393 million in foreign equities in November, down from \$1.3 billion in October. Fully two-thirds of the total was in purchases of overseas 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 November 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 December 2004 will be released on February 17.

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 David Filipic (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

□

Canada's international transactions in securities

	August 2004	September 2004	October 2004	November 2004	January to November 2003	January to November 2004
\$ millions						
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	-296	6,638	2,220	7,203	17,133	47,409
Bonds (net)	1,017	2,035	661	6,298	8,411	19,335
Outstanding	-678	532	-1,452	3,629	804	6,845
New issues	2,542	4,630	3,680	6,385	49,557	42,839
Retirements	-1,454	-3,071	-2,198	-3,941	-43,762	-32,382
Change in interest payable ¹	607	-55	632	225	1,812	2,032
Money market paper (net)	-1,879	375	970	-304	-2,021	-2,401
Government of Canada	-583	-269	147	-242	491	-3,519
Other	-1,295	644	823	-62	-2,512	1,118
Stocks (net)	565	4,228	589	1,208	10,743	30,475
Outstanding	-95	2,615	289	965	7,154	10,259
Other transactions	660	1,613	300	244	3,589	20,217
Canadian investment in foreign securities	1,222	-4,120	-1,966	-4,233	-9,703	-16,676
Bonds (net)	630	-3,199	-635	-3,839	-5,785	-13,174
Stocks (net)	592	-921	-1,331	-393	-3,918	-3,503

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

Maintenance Enforcement Survey: Child and spousal support

2003/2004

The report *Child and Spousal Support: Maintenance Enforcement Survey Statistics, 2003/2004*, provides data on the collection and enforcement of child and spousal support payments for cases registered with maintenance enforcement programs. These programs were created in each province and territory during the 1980s and 1990s to assist recipients in obtaining their support payments without having to go before the courts. It is estimated that maintenance enforcement programs handle 40% to 50% of all support orders and agreements in Canada.

These programs vary in a number of important aspects, including client profile, enforcement powers and practices, enrolment process, how payments are handled and registered, and the responsibilities of clients. In some provinces all support orders and agreements are registered with the maintenance enforcement program, while in others enrolment is voluntary. In the latter situation, it is the more difficult cases (those in arrears or default) that tend to be registered. These differences have important implications for interpreting the survey data.

This report includes data for Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, which have mandatory registration, and British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island, which have voluntary registration. Combined, these seven provinces represent about 90% of Canada's population.

As of March 31, 2004, there were nearly 390,000 cases enrolled in a maintenance enforcement program in the seven reporting provinces. This included: 2,500 cases in Prince Edward Island, 13,500 in New Brunswick, 102,300 in Quebec, 176,700 in Ontario, 7,800 in Saskatchewan, 47,000 in Alberta and 39,800 in British Columbia.

Program caseloads varied from month to month, but appeared to be increasing in most jurisdictions. Compared with March 2003, the caseload in March 2004 was up in Prince Edward Island (+7%), Quebec (+4%) and Ontario and Saskatchewan (+2% each). There was also a 3% increase in New Brunswick from April 2003, the first month for which data are available. In British Columbia, the caseload remained fairly stable, while in Alberta, enrolment declined 3%.

The vast majority of cases involved a support amount for children. On March 31, 2004, 97% of cases

registered with the maintenance enforcement program in British Columbia included a support amount for children, as did 96% of cases in New Brunswick, 91% in Prince Edward Island, 90% in Saskatchewan, 79% in Alberta and 73% in Ontario. This information was not available for Quebec.

For all seven reporting provinces, a large proportion of registered cases had a regular monthly payment of \$400 or less. This was the situation for 46% of cases in Alberta, 50% in Ontario, 58% in Quebec, 64% in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and 68% in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

There are many ways of looking at compliance with support orders. One measure considers the amount paid as a proportion of the regularly scheduled amount due. During 2003/2004, Prince Edward Island collected 66% of the money that was due in the form of regular monthly payments, while British Columbia collected 71%, Saskatchewan 78%, and Quebec 92%.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3324.

The report *Child and Spousal Support: Maintenance Enforcement Survey Statistics, 2003/2004* (85-228-XIE, \$29) 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 Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

December 2004

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in December compared with the November level of 129.9 (1992=100). The Composite index increased 1.2% compared with the December 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 fourth quarter 2004 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$26/\$85) will be available in March.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality for this release, contact Client Services Unit, Prices Division (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), or Louise Chagné (613-951-3393) ■

Agriculture value added account

2001, 2002 and 2003 (revised)

The sales of agricultural products fell for the first time in the new millennium in 2003, down 11.6% from 2002 to \$35.9 billion. The decline was mainly due to a large drop in livestock receipts. Sales of agricultural products were down 21.1% in the Prairie provinces as they took the hardest hit from the BSE crisis and back-to-back droughts in 2001 and 2002.

Despite a sharp decline in the sales of agricultural products, the total value of agricultural production edged up to \$45.7 billion, thanks to record program payments and a \$4.2 billion increase in the value of inventory change. Increases in the total value of agricultural production were posted in most provinces except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba.

Data series on agriculture value added account are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5030.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jake Purdy (613-951-0984; jake.purdy@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Balance sheet of the agricultural sector at December 31

2001, 2002 and 2003 (revised)

Farm sector equity fell slightly to \$182.4 billion in 2003, as liabilities rose while assets remained almost

unchanged. The value of livestock fell but the effect was not as dramatic on assets since the value of farm real estate rose. After showing steady growth from 1987, agriculture equity took a slight downturn in 2003.

Farm liabilities at the end of 2003 were up 7.2% from 2002. Current liabilities increased 8.0% while long-term liabilities were not far behind with an annual increase of 7.0%.

Data series on the balance sheet for the agricultural sector at December 31 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5029.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jake Purdy (613-951-0984; jake.purdy@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm business cash flows

2001, 2002 and 2003 (revised)

The agriculture sector experienced a 31.2% drop in cash income from 2002 to 2003, due to a 10.6% decrease in the sales of primary agricultural products. Cash income stood at \$6.2 billion in 2003 which was 24.0% lower than the previous five year average (1998 to 2002). The main declines in cash income were recorded in the Prairie provinces as back-to-back droughts in the previous two years and the diagnosis of a single cow with BSE were among the main factors that caused the drops.

After three consecutive annual increases, the amount of cash available for investment or withdrawal fell by 25.0% in 2003 compared with 2002. After reaching a record of \$11.9 billion in 2002, cash flows slid to \$8.9 billion in 2003.

Data series on farm business cash flows are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0023.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5031.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jake Purdy (613-951-0984; jake.purdy@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

New products

The Consumer Price Index, December 2004, Vol. 83, no. 12
Catalogue number 62-001-XIB (\$9/\$83).

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

Child and Spousal Support: Maintenance Enforcement Survey Statistics, 2003/04
Catalogue number 85-228-XIE (\$29).

Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division Working Papers: Federal Government Expenditures and Personnel in the Natural and Social Sciences, 1995/96 to 2004/05, no.1
Catalogue number 88F0006XIE2005001 (free).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

How to order products




To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
 - The catalogue number
 - The volume number
 - The issue number
 - Your credit card number.
- From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**
From other countries, call: **1-613-951-7277**
To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**
For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-800-700-1033**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE04-0007-0-005	
 The Daily	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
Map-based Index: May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production: Apr 1997	12
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
 	

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.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2004. Citation in newspaper, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001-XIE, along with date and page references.