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Releases

Releases

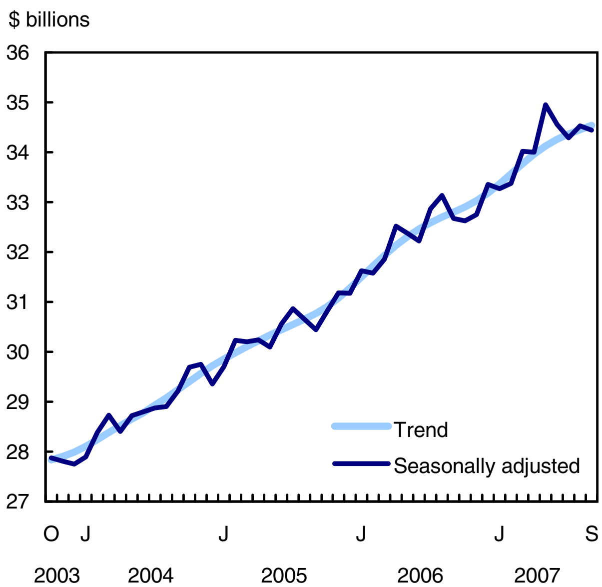
Retail trade

September 2007

Retail sales edged down 0.2% in September to an estimated $34.4 billion, due mainly to a decline in sales by new car dealers. This is the third decrease in overall sales since May 2007. Since 2004, retail sales have generally been rising at a rapid clip.

Excluding sales by dealers of new, used and recreational vehicles and auto parts, retail sales increased by 0.1% in September.

Retail sales decrease slightly in September



Sales in the automotive sector declined 0.7% in September. This decline is primarily due to a 1.3% decrease in sales by new car dealers. This is the third monthly decrease since the strong increase of 4.1% observed in May 2007.

The second largest decrease was observed in furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores (-2.2%). This drop is mainly due to home electronics and appliance stores (-4.2%), which saw their sales decline for the first time since April 2006.

The other sectors that were down in September were clothing and accessories stores (-0.8%) and the miscellaneous retailers group (-0.2%).

Increases were recorded in food and beverage stores (+0.6%), general merchandise stores (+0.4%), pharmacies and personal care stores (+0.4%) and building and outdoor home supplies stores (+0.1%).

The slight decrease in total sales in September, coupled with an offsetting gain and loss in July (-0.8%) and August (+0.7%), yielded a slight decline (-0.3%) in the third quarter of 2007. This slight quarterly decline is primarily due to a 2.3% drop in sales in the automotive sector. The drop in retail store sales observed in the third quarter of 2007, the first decrease observed since the fourth quarter of 2003, follows two consecutive quarters of growth exceeding 2.0%.

In constant dollars, total retail sales decreased by 0.5% in September, indicating that there was a slight price effect. According to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), in addition to a 0.8% rise in gasoline prices, prices for vehicle purchases and leases also rose 1.1%.

Sales by new car dealers weaken in September

The sales decrease of 1.3% in September by new car dealers is primarily attributable to a 4.1% drop in truck sales, according to the New Motor Vehicle Sales Survey. In this survey, trucks include mini-vans, sport utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

Dealers of used and recreational motor vehicles and parts posted a fourth straight monthly decline in their sales (-1.7%) in September. These declines follow a period of strong growth that began in early 2006.

Gasoline stations saw their sales rise 0.9% due to a 0.8% increase in the price of gasoline, according to the CPI. Since the decline in sales observed in September 2006, the trend has generally been upward.

Sales excluding automotive were mostly offsetting within sectors

The decrease in sales in September in furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores (-2.2%) was the largest observed since May 2005 (-2.5%). It did not, however, manage to cancel the gains made during the two previous months.

In addition to the drop in sales by home electronics and appliance stores, furniture stores were close behind with a decline of 1.1%, cancelling a good portion of the gains made during the two previous months. Home furnishings stores saw their sales rise (+0.9%) for the fourth straight month in September, while sales at computer and software stores dropped (-5.2%) for the third time in the last four months.

The decline in sales in September for clothing and accessories stores did not cancel the gains made in the two previous months. Clothing stores and shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores saw their sales fall 0.8%. Overall, clothing store sales have maintained an upward trend since early 2006.

The rise in sales for the food and beverage sector (+0.6%) is mainly attributable to beer, wine and liquor stores (+1.5%) and supermarkets (+0.3%). These two trade groups saw their sales rise for a second straight month without, however, completely cancelling their respective declines in sales in July. This sector saw its sales fall 0.2% for the third quarter of 2007, the first quarterly decrease in sales observed since the first quarter of 2000. The CPI for food purchased in stores experienced its greatest quarterly decrease (-1.3%) since the third quarter of 1995.

Sales in general merchandise stores increased for the second consecutive month, up 0.4% in September. Sales in this sector have been growing steadily since early 2005.

September sales have remained relatively stable for home centres and hardware stores (+0.1%) and specialized building material and garden stores (-0.1%). In the third quarter of 2007, sales rose 1.7% in the building materials and outdoor home supplies stores sector, continuing a quarterly sales growth trend that has been uninterrupted since the first quarter of 2004.

Pharmacies and personal care stores showed an increase in sales in September (+0.4%), which, combined with the increases in the previous two months, generated 2.0% growth for the third quarter of 2007. This sector has not posted a quarterly drop in sales since the second quarter of 2000.

Sales decline in six provinces in September

Six provinces experienced a decline in retail sales in September. The greatest decline was recorded in Prince Edward Island (-1.6%), where sales dropped for the first time in five months. Alberta experienced a decrease (-1.0%) in retail sales for a third consecutive month.

Sales were down in Quebec (-0.5%) and Ontario (-0.2%) for the third time in the last four months. Moreover, these are the only two provinces to have experienced a decline for the third quarter in 2007. The 1.8% drop in third quarter retail sales in Quebec follows a quarterly growth of 3.2% that had been strongly influenced by the payout of a pay equity settlement to the province's public service sector. As for Ontario, the 0.5% decline in third quarter sales follows a strong second quarter, which showed the largest rate of growth (+2.5%) since the first quarter of 2002.

Saskatchewan posted the largest monthly gain (+1.9%), representing the sixth straight increase since the start of the year. With a 2.8% growth rate for the third quarter of 2007, sales in this province have shown rapid growth since early 2007.

Nova Scotia was the only Atlantic province to show a sales increase (+1.0%).

Related indicators for October

Employment in October continued its rise, with the estimated addition of 63,000 full- and part-time jobs. In addition, the unemployment rate dropped to a low of 5.8% for the first time in 33 years, down 0.1 of a percentage point compared with September.

Preliminary data on automotive industry sales indicate that the number of new motor vehicle sold in October dropped by 2.0% due to a decline in passenger car sales.

According to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of housing starts dropped 22.0% in October to settle at 219,500 units, down from 281,300 units in September.

Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0014 to 080-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2406 and 2408.

The September 2007 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-XWE, free of charge) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for October will be released on December 21.

For more information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.ca*). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claude Bilodeau (613-951-1816), Distributive Trades Division.

□

Retail sales

	September 2006	August 2007[r]	September 2007[p]	September 2006 to September 2007
	Unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Automotive	**10,990**	**13,188**	**11,359**	**3.4**
New car dealers	6,249	7,288	6,089	-2.6
Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers	1,419	1,754	1,432	0.9
Gasoline stations	3,321	4,145	3,838	15.6
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores	**2,405**	**2,619**	**2,522**	**4.9**
Furniture stores	855	905	890	4.2
Home furnishings stores	447	522	497	11.3
Computer and software stores	129	114	105	-18.3
Home electronics and appliance stores	975	1,078	1,029	5.6
Building and outdoor home supplies stores	**2,279**	**2,569**	**2,379**	**4.4**
Home centres and hardware stores	1,868	2,081	1,935	3.6
Specialized building materials and garden stores	411	489	444	8.0
Food and beverage stores	**7,589**	**8,120**	**7,667**	**1.0**
Supermarkets	5,463	5,661	5,456	-0.1
Convenience and specialty food stores	811	930	861	6.2
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,314	1,529	1,350	2.7
Pharmacies and personal care stores	**2,193**	**2,401**	**2,310**	**5.4**
Clothing and accessories stores	**2,042**	**2,082**	**2,027**	**-0.7**
Clothing stores	1,586	1,574	1,578	-0.5
Shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores	456	508	449	-1.5
General merchandise stores	**3,731**	**4,044**	**3,833**	**2.7**
Miscellaneous retailers	**1,760**	**1,869**	**1,817**	**3.3**
Sporting goods, hobby, music and book stores	862	911	905	4.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	897	958	912	1.7
Total retail sales	**32,987**	**36,891**	**33,914**	**2.8**
Total excluding new car dealers, used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers	**25,319**	**27,849**	**26,394**	**4.2**
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador	506	615	533	5.2
Prince Edward Island	127	164	134	6.0
Nova Scotia	930	1,055	960	3.2
New Brunswick	735	869	766	4.1
Quebec	7,317	8,098	7,382	0.9
Ontario	11,865	12,940	12,035	1.4
Manitoba	1,111	1,265	1,176	5.9
Saskatchewan	991	1,176	1,090	9.9
Alberta	4,808	5,496	5,017	4.4
British Columbia	4,484	5,078	4,698	4.8
Yukon	39	48	44	10.9
Northwest Territories	49	60	54	9.2
Nunavut	23	26	25	5.2

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
Note: *Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.*

Retail sales

	September 2006	June 2007[r]	July 2007[r]	August 2007[r]	September 2007[p]	August to September 2007	September 2006 to September 2007
	Seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Automotive	**10,950**	**11,963**	**11,763**	**11,787**	**11,709**	**-0.7**	**6.9**
New car dealers	6,323	6,499	6,302	6,488	6,404	-1.3	1.3
Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers	1,478	1,595	1,594	1,576	1,550	-1.7	4.9
Gasoline stations	3,149	3,869	3,868	3,722	3,755	0.9	19.2
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores	**2,329**	**2,481**	**2,508**	**2,556**	**2,500**	**-2.2**	**7.4**
Furniture stores	806	839	841	852	843	-1.1	4.6
Home furnishings stores	449	502	513	514	519	0.9	15.6
Computer and software stores	124	115	111	113	107	-5.2	-13.5
Home electronics and appliance stores	950	1,026	1,043	1,077	1,031	-4.2	8.5
Building and outdoor home supplies stores	**2,096**	**2,248**	**2,226**	**2,250**	**2,252**	**0.1**	**7.4**
Home centres and hardware stores	1,710	1,818	1,803	1,826	1,829	0.1	7.0
Specialized building materials and garden stores	386	431	422	424	423	-0.1	9.6
Food and beverage stores	**7,387**	**7,700**	**7,620**	**7,635**	**7,677**	**0.6**	**3.9**
Supermarkets	5,320	5,500	5,445	5,451	5,466	0.3	2.7
Convenience and specialty food stores	793	845	846	849	856	0.8	8.0
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,274	1,355	1,328	1,335	1,356	1.5	6.4
Pharmacies and personal care stores	**2,232**	**2,346**	**2,365**	**2,396**	**2,406**	**0.4**	**7.8**
Clothing and accessories stores	**1,982**	**1,991**	**2,013**	**2,039**	**2,023**	**-0.8**	**2.1**
Clothing stores	1,515	1,529	1,540	1,562	1,550	-0.8	2.3
Shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores	466	463	473	477	473	-0.8	1.5
General merchandise stores	**3,980**	**4,041**	**4,023**	**4,071**	**4,086**	**0.4**	**2.7**
Miscellaneous retailers	**1,714**	**1,784**	**1,766**	**1,793**	**1,789**	**-0.2**	**4.4**
Sporting goods, hobby, music and book stores	861	890	873	888	901	1.4	4.6
Miscellaneous store retailers	853	893	893	905	888	-1.8	4.1
Total retail sales	**32,670**	**34,555**	**34,284**	**34,526**	**34,442**	**-0.2**	**5.4**
Total excluding new car dealers, used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers	**24,869**	**26,461**	**26,388**	**26,462**	**26,488**	**0.1**	**6.5**
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	504	556	552	553	550	-0.5	9.3
Prince Edward Island	123	133	135	138	136	-1.6	10.3
Nova Scotia	931	956	975	971	981	1.0	5.4
New Brunswick	736	790	792	794	786	-1.1	6.8
Quebec	7,286	7,559	7,504	7,544	7,510	-0.5	3.1
Ontario	11,706	12,268	12,024	12,261	12,232	-0.2	4.5
Manitoba	1,101	1,174	1,182	1,181	1,191	0.8	8.1
Saskatchewan	988	1,070	1,083	1,087	1,108	1.9	12.1
Alberta	4,758	5,198	5,184	5,149	5,097	-1.0	7.1
British Columbia	4,428	4,730	4,732	4,726	4,730	0.1	6.8
Yukon	38	42	41	42	43	3.7	13.2
Northwest Territories	50	55	57	56	56	-0.1	12.2
Nunavut	22	23	23	24	24	-0.4	6.1

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
Note: *Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.*

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Adult and youth correctional services: Key indicators

2005/2006

Canada's rate of incarceration increased for the first time in more than a decade in 2005/2006, driven by the growth in the number of adults being held in custody while awaiting trial or sentencing.

The average number of young people aged 12 to 17 in custody, on the other hand, continued its decline since the enactment of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) in 2003.

Canada's incarceration rate moved upward slightly from 107 to 110 prisoners per 100,000 population, a 2% increase. Although this increase was a departure from the slow, steady decline since 1995/1996, the rate was still 17% lower than that recorded a decade earlier.

On any given day in 2005/2006, an average of 33,123 adults and 1,987 youth were in custody in Canada, for a total of 35,110 inmates, 3% more than in 2004/2005.

Canada's incarceration rate tends to be higher than most western European countries, yet far lower than that of the United States. For instance, Sweden posted an incarceration rate of 82 and France a rate of 85 per 100,000 population in 2005/2006. By comparison, the incarceration rate in England and Wales was 148, and in the United States the adult rate stood at 738 (the United States excludes youth from its rate).

Adults held while awaiting trial or sentencing outnumber sentenced offenders in provincial/territorial correctional facilities

The number of adults in remand (i.e., held in provincial or territorial custody while awaiting trial or sentencing) has been growing steadily since the mid-1980s and grew 12% in 2005/2006 to reach 10,670 adults.

In comparison, 9,570 adults were being held in provincial or territorial sentenced custody, virtually unchanged from the previous year. The number of sentenced offenders in provincial/territorial custody dropped steadily from 1994/1995 to 2004/2005.

As a result of the growing number of adults in remand and the declining number in sentenced custody, in 2005/2006 adults in remand for the first time outnumbered convicted offenders serving a sentence of imprisonment in provincial or territorial institutions.

All jurisdictions have witnessed their adult prison population steadily shift to one that is increasingly in remand. Over the past 10 years, the proportion in remand has approximately doubled in most jurisdictions.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Data in this release were collected by the Corrections Key Indicator Report (CKIR) for Adults and Young Offenders. Typically, correctional officials perform daily counts in their facilities and monthly counts of offenders under community supervision and report this information to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) by way of the CKIR.*
>
> *Incarcerated people are those serving a custodial sentence and those in remand (i.e., in custody awaiting trial or sentencing) or other temporary detention (e.g., immigration hold).*
>
> *The national incarceration rate is the average daily number of incarcerated adults and youth for every 100,000 people in the total population.*
>
> *Prince Edward Island, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories were unable to provide complete CKIR counts. As such, totals exclude these jurisdictions to allow for national comparisons from 2004/2005 to 2005/2006.*

However, the mix of sentenced and remand varies among the jurisdictions. In 2005/2006, the proportion of prisoners in remand ranged from just over 60% in Ontario and Manitoba to just over 25% in New Brunswick and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Offenders who serve a sentence of less than two years are the responsibility of provincial and territorial governments, as are those held in remand or other temporary detention.

Several factors might explain why remand counts are rising relative to sentenced counts. For instance, court cases have become more complex, resulting in longer processing times and, consequently, longer stays on remand. For example, in 1994/1995, about 34% of those in remand were being held for more than one week; by 2004/2005, this proportion had grown to 45%. Longer stays mean higher average counts.

Also, offenders are spending less time in sentenced custody because courts are giving credit for time spent in remand when determining sentence length. This, in turn, decreases counts of sentenced custody.

Number of youth in custody continue to decline

In 2005/2006, just over 1,100 young offenders on average were in sentenced custody on any given day, a drop of about 12% from 2004/2005 and a 58% decline from 2002/2003, the year before the YCJA went into effect.

These changes reflect the fact that the numbers of youth charged by police, appearing in court and being sentenced to custody have all declined since the YCJA took effect.

Diversion of less serious youth crimes and first-time offenders away from the court process is one of the principles of the YCJA and has contributed to the declines in the number of youth in custody and under community supervision.

In the five years prior to the YCJA, the number of sentenced youth in custody had fallen, decreasing 28% during this period; however, the decline from the year prior to the implementation of the YCJA to 2005/2006 has been more dramatic, as indicated.

In 2005/2006, the average number of young people held in remand while awaiting trial or sentencing decreased 7% from the previous year to 848.

Provincial parole counts up for first time in over a decade

The number of adults on provincial parole grew 14% in 2005/2006. This was the first increase after 11 years of decline, and was attributable mostly to increases in Quebec.

Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia are the only provinces to administer provincial parole.

The average number of offenders on federal parole decreased 2% to about 3,700 in 2005/2006. The number of day paroles remained unchanged, while the number of offenders supervised on statutory release declined 4%.

The vast majority of offenders under community supervision were on probation.

Among adults, the average number of offenders on probation was unchanged and the counts have fluctuated very little each year since 1998/1999.

Number of adults on conditional sentences stabilized

The average number of adult offenders serving a conditional sentence grew by 1% to 14,035 in 2005/2006.

Conditional sentences were implemented in 1996. They allow for a sentence of imprisonment to be served in the community under strict conditions, thus reducing the reliance on incarceration.

The use of conditional sentences increased steadily in the seven years after their implementation, but has been relatively stable since 2003.

Number of young offenders on probation continued to fall

Like custody counts, the number of young offenders on probation has declined steadily since the implementation of the YCJA; in 2005/2006, the total fell 12% to about 18,600.

Several factors could be contributing to the decline in probation counts. One is the diversion of minor and first-time offences away from the court process. Another is that the new legislation requires the final third of most custody sentences be served in the community under supervision. This mandatory time in the community may be replacing sentences of probation.

The YCJA also introduced the sentencing option of "deferred custody and supervision," which is similar to conditional sentencing for adults. The average month-end count of young offenders on deferred custody was 594, a decrease of almost 1%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 251-0004 to 251-0006, 251-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3313.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, please contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

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Composition of average count of the adult correctional population

	2004/2005		2005/2006		2004/2005 to 2005/2006
	number	% of total	number	% of total	% change
Correctional services					
Custodial supervision					
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	9,529r	6.3	9,570	6.3	0.4
Remand	9,555r	6.3	10,670	7.0	11.7
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial	338r	0.2	301	0.2	-10.9
Total provincial/territorial custody	19,422r	12.8	20,541	13.5	5.8
Federal custody, sentenced	12,301r	8.1	12,582	8.3	2.3
Total custodial supervision	**31,723r**	**20.9**	**33,123**	**21.7**	**4.4**
Community supervision					
Probation	98,060r	64.8	97,453	64.0	-0.6
Provincial parole	810r	0.5	926	0.6	14.3
Conditional sentences	13,890r	9.2	14,035	9.2	1.0
Total provincial and territorial community supervision	112,760r	74.5	112,414	73.8	-0.3
Full parole[1]	3,743	2.5	3,663	2.4	-2.1
Day parole[1]	1,071	0.7	1,084	0.7	1.2
Statutory release	2,141	1.4	2,048	1.3	-4.3
Total federal community supervision	6,954	4.6	6,795	4.5	-2.3
Total community supervision	**119,714r**	**79.1**	**119,209**	**78.3**	**-0.4**
Total correctional services[2]	**151,437r**	**100.0**	**152,332**	**100.0**	**0.6**

r revised

1. *Represents movement from custody to federal conditional release.*
2. *Total correctional services excludes Prince Edward Island, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories to allow for national comparison 2004/2005 to 2005/2006.*

Note: *Totals may not add up due to rounding. Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.*

Composition of average count of the youth correctional population

	2004/2005		2005/2006		2004/2005 to 2005/2006
	number	% of total	number	% of total	% change
Correctional services					
Custodial supervision					
Provincial/territorial, total sentenced custody	1,278	5.2	1,123	5.1	-12.1
secure custody	686r	2.8	576	2.6	-16.0
open custody	592r	2.4	547	2.5	-7.6
Remand and other temporary detention	912r	3.7	848	3.9	-7.0
Provincial director remand[1]	14	0.1	16	0.1	14.3
Total custodial supervision	**2,204r**	**9.0**	**1,987**	**9.1**	**-9.8**
Community supervision					
Probation	21,068r	85.8	18,619	84.9	-11.6
Deferred custody and supervision	598r	2.4	594	2.7	-0.7
Intensive support and supervision[2]	291	1.2	320	1.5	10.0
Community portion of custody sentence	403r	1.6	408	1.9	1.2
Total community supervision	**22,360**	**91.0**	**19,941**	**90.9**	**-10.8**
Total correctional services[3]	**24,564**	**100.0**	**21,928**	**100.0**	**-10.7**

r revised

1. *Jurisdictions that can separate pre-trial and provincial director remand are New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories .*
2. *Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec and the Yukon participate in the voluntary Intensive support and supervision program and provide data.*
3. *Total correctional services excludes Prince Edward Island, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories to allow for national comparison 2004/2005 to 2005/2006.*

Note: *Totals may not add up due to rounding. Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded numbers.*

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Study: Postsecondary enrolment trends to 2031

This report projects the potential future population of students in colleges and universities in Canada and the provinces during the next quarter century. It does this by applying various assumptions regarding participation rates in postsecondary education to projected demographic trends.

The report creates three scenarios for projecting enrolment levels in universities and colleges to 2031 under certain conditions.

The first—the "status-quo" scenario—is based on the assumption that future participation rates would match those observed in the recent three-year period between 2003/2004 and 2005/2006.

The second scenario is based on participation rates observed over a much longer term. It assumes that rates would continue to grow until 2016/2017 on the basis of historical trends in the period between 1990/1991 and 2005/2006, then remain at the 2016/2017 levels up to 2030/2031.

A third scenario assumes that participation rates for male students would rise to match rates for women that existed between 2003/2004 and 2005/2006. (Participation rates are consistently higher at the university level for women, especially those aged 17 to 24.)

Demographic projections show that over the coming decades, large shifts will occur in the size of age cohorts that have historically constituted the majority of students in Canadian colleges and universities.

Due to the baby-bust during the 1970s, there was a relatively large decline in Canada's population aged 17 to 29 between 1991 and 1998. However, numbers started to increase for this age group around 2003 as a result of the Echo Boom cohort, the children of the Baby Boomers.

This effect is projected to peak around 2012 or 2013, after which projections again show a decline in the size of this population.

Under the "status quo" scenario, total full-time postsecondary enrolment is projected to grow steadily until 2012/2013 to nearly 1.3 million students, about 50,000 more than between 2003/2004 and 2005/2006.

After 2012/2013, a major decline in the size of the youth cohorts would begin to affect enrolments. Full-time postsecondary enrolment would reach a trough in 2025/2026, with a student population 9% below the peak 13 years earlier.

Under this scenario, the national pattern would mask considerable differences in the magnitude and timing of enrolment peaks and troughs across the provinces.

For example, in the Atlantic provinces and Saskatchewan, projected enrolments start to drop early in the projection period. In Quebec, the number of new entrants into the postsecondary system would increase significantly early in the period, with total enrolments peaking in 2009/2010.

In scenario 2, which assumes that participation rates will grow in line with historical trends, postsecondary enrolment for the age group 17 to 29 would first rise, due in part to increases in the size of this population early in the projection period and in part to the assumed increases in participation rates. Rising participation rates would then compensate for declines in the size of the age cohort to 2016/2017.

However, by 2030/2031, enrolment levels would plunge by more than 90,000, reflecting the decline in the population aged 17 to 29 over the latter part of the projection period.

Scenario 3 looks at what would occur if the gap in participation rates between men and women were to close. If the university participation rate among men were to rise to match that of women, male university enrolment would increase dramatically to 2030/2031.

In other words, raising the university participation rates of men could offset some of the potential enrolment deficits that would result from a decline in the size of the university-age cohort after 2012/2013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3602 and 3701.

The report, "Postsecondary Enrolment Trends to 2031: Three Scenarios" (81-595-MIE2007058, free), is part of the *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics - Research Papers* series, now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; *educationstats@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Railway carloadings

September 2007 and third quarter 2007

Canadian railways recorded their strongest third quarter freight loadings in seven years despite a decrease in loadings during the last month of the quarter.

Railways loaded 23.9 million metric tonnes of freight in September, a decrease of 4.2% from the 24.9 million metric tonnes reported in August.

The intermodal portion, which consists of both containers and trailers loaded on flat cars, declined 7.7% in September to 2.4 million metric tonnes.

Although intermodal loadings decreased, September's loadings represent the highest amount for the month since 1999.

The non-intermodal portion of the freight loaded in September also decreased, declining 3.8% to 21.5 million metric tonnes.

The decrease in non-intermodal loadings was widespread, the result of declines in 48 of the 64 commodity classifications. Even with such a decline, September's loadings represent the second highest non-intermodal loadings for the month since 1999.

Rail freight traffic destined for or passing through Canada from the United States declined in September. Tonnage decreased by 3.9%, or 113,000 metric tonnes, to 2.8 million metric tonnes.

On a year-over-year basis, intermodal loadings edged up 0.5% from September 2006, while non-intermodal tonnage edged down 0.4%. Traffic received from the United States continued its strong monthly annual gain, rising 14% from September 2006.

September's traffic received from the United States represents both the strongest year-over-year increase in tonnage for the month of September and the second highest monthly traffic level ever since 1999. The growth in tonnage is attributable to a 12% year-over-year increase in the amount of carloadings originating from the United States.

On a quarterly basis, intermodal and non-intermodal loadings reached record heights in the third quarter. Intermodal loadings were the highest loadings of any quarter since 1999, with 7.4 million metric tonnes, while non-intermodal loadings were the strongest year-over-year quarterly loadings with 66 million metric tonnes.

Third quarter traffic received from the United States also reached record heights. Tonnage totalled 8.3 million metric tonnes—the highest amount of traffic of any quarter since 1999.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The September 2007 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 84, no. 9 (52-001-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; *transportationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

October 2007

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for October.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

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

Construction type plywood

July, August and September 2007

Data on construction type plywood for July, August and September are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0056 and 303-0057.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2138.

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

Tourism satellite account: Human resource module update

1997 to 2005

Tables on the employment directly attributable to tourism (i.e., tourism employment) are now available on request.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. ■

New products

Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire, September 2007, Vol. 3, no. 9
Catalogue number 41-019-XWE
(free).

Monthly Railway Carloadings, September 2007, Vol. 84, no. 9
Catalogue number 52-001-XWE
(free).

Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics - Research Papers: "Postsecondary Enrolment Trends to 2031: Three Scenarios", 1990 to 2031, no. 58
Catalogue number 81-595-MIE2007058
(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; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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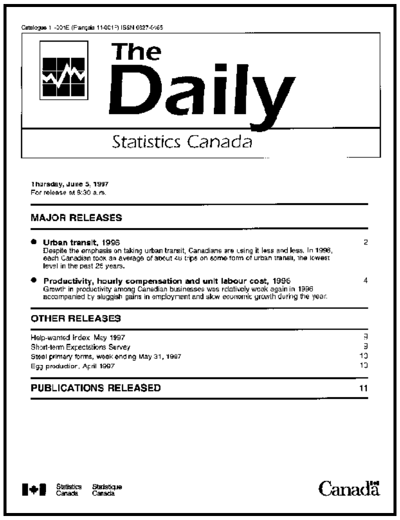

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** — 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 45 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** — 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
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