



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Household spending on food, 2001** 3
 Canadian households spent almost the same amount on food in 2001 as in 1996, according to new data from the Food Expenditure Survey. However, growing preference for eating out during this five-year period has changed how food dollars were spent.

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NEW PRODUCTS

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Perspectives on labour and income

February 2003 online edition

The February 2003 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, released today, features two articles. "The retirement wave" discusses one of the key challenges facing employers over the first decades of the 21st century: the departure of experienced workers as the baby boom generation retires. And, as a follow-up to January's article "2002 — a good year in the labour market," the article "Quality of jobs added in 2002" looks at factors such as hourly wages and proportional changes in part-time and temporary jobs, as well as in self-employment. In addition, the article highlights the occupation/industry categories that experienced the largest job gains and losses.

The February 2003 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, Vol. 4, no. 2 (75-001-XIE, \$5/\$48) is now available. See *How to order products*. For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; henry.pold@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

The Daily, February 21, 2003

RELEASE DATES: February 24 to 28

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MAJOR RELEASES

Household spending on food 2001

Canadian households spent almost the same amount on food in 2001 as in 1996, according to new data from the Food Expenditure Survey. However, growing preference for eating out during this five-year period has changed how food dollars were spent.

In 2001, households spent an average of \$124 a week on food in either stores or restaurants, an amount similar to five years earlier when inflation is taken into account.

Percentage of total weekly food expenditure per household

	1982	1986	1992	1996	2001
	%				
Total food	100	100	100	100	100
Food purchased from restaurants	25	27	30	28	30
Food purchased from stores	75	73	70	72	70

For every dollar households spent on food in 2001, 30 cents went to restaurant meals, up from 28 cents five years earlier. The share spent in stores declined correspondingly, from 72 cents of every dollar in 1996 to 70 cents in 2001. In 1982, restaurant spending accounted for 25 cents out of every dollar spent on food.

In 2001, households spent an average of almost \$38 a week in restaurants and \$86 on food purchased in stores.

Average weekly food expenditure per household

	1982	1986	1992	1996	2001
	Constant dollars				
Total food	120	128	130	124	124
Food purchased from restaurants	35	39	39	34	38
Food purchased from stores	85	89	90	90	86

In 2001, almost 60% of restaurant spending took place in table-service restaurants, compared with 26% in fast-food restaurants (including take-out) and less than 10% each in cafeterias and other types of restaurants such as snack bars and chip wagons.

More than 80 cents of every food dollar spent in stores in 2001 was spent in a supermarket. Specialty food stores, convenience stores and other types of stores such as department stores or drug stores were well behind, with less than 10 cents each of that dollar.

Note to readers

The Food Expenditure Survey was conducted monthly throughout 2001 from a sample of about 8,400 private households in urban and rural areas of the 10 provinces, as well as in Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit. Respondents were asked to keep a two-week diary recording all their expenditures on food, the quantity purchased and the type of store or restaurant where the purchase was made.

Previous national surveys were conducted for 1969, 1982, 1986, 1992 and 1996. Data from 1996 in this release have been revised to reflect the current estimation method.

The primary purpose of the survey is to update the weighting of the basket of goods and services used for the Consumer Price Index.

Comparisons of expenditures are based on constant 2001 dollars. All figures have been rounded. The averages for Canada presented in this article do not include Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit.

For 2001, detailed information about income was not collected, so the analysis uses income groups and not quintiles. Because the sample size was lower than in previous surveys, provincial data are not available for individual Atlantic and Prairie provinces.

Contributing factors to increases or decreases in the average expenditure per household for a given expenditure category are changes in price, quality or amount purchased, or a combination of any or all of these.

Single men prefer eating out

Men who lived alone spent the highest proportion of their food budget in restaurants. Not surprisingly, couples with children spent the highest amount each week on total food purchases.

The survey showed that a couple with at least one child spent on average \$171 a week on food purchases in 2001. Of every dollar families spent on food, 28 cents went to restaurant meals and 72 cents went to stores. That compares with 25 cents and 75 cents respectively in 1996.

On the other hand, men living alone spent just under \$72 a week on food in 2001. They spent 40 cents of every dollar in restaurants and 60 cents in stores, not significantly different from 1996.

Lone-parent families headed by a woman spent an average of \$99 a week on food. They, too, were eating out more, spending 27 cents of every food dollar in restaurants, up from 22 cents five years earlier.

Restaurant spending covers meals in table-service, fast-food or cafeteria style establishments, and also

take-out food or snacks from snack bars, vending machines and chip wagons.

Weekly food expenditure for selected types of households 2001

	Percentage spent in restaurants	Percentage spent in stores	Average weekly expenditure per household
	%		\$
All households	30	70	124
One-person	35	65	66
Male	40	60	72
65 and over	38	62	60
Female	31	69	62
65 and over	23	77	55
All couple households	29	71	153
Couple without children	32	68	122
Couple with children ¹	28	72	171
Couple, both 65 and over	26	74	115
Lone-parent	29	71	103
Female-headed	27	73	99

¹ Children of any age who are single (never-married); includes foster children.

All income groups dined out more

Weekly spending on food ranged from an average of \$66 for households with incomes less than \$20,000, to \$203 for households with incomes of \$80,000 or more.

Well over half of households in the lowest income group consist of individuals living alone, compared with less than 10% of households in the highest income group. To improve comparisons between lowest and highest income households, expenditures can also be expressed on a per person basis.

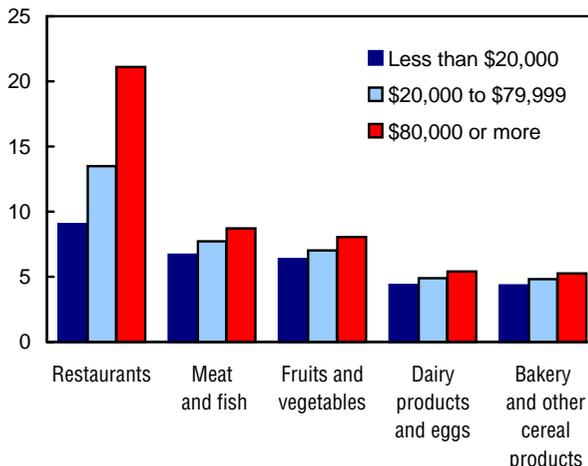
Individuals in the lowest household income group spent an average of \$39 a week per person on food, compared with \$59 a week for those in the highest income group. Those in the lowest income group spent 23 cents of every food dollar on restaurant meals and 77 cents in stores; in contrast, those in the highest income group spent 36 cents in restaurants and 64 cents in stores.

Individuals in the highest income group purchased meals from restaurants on average twice a week, compared to once a week for those in the lowest income group.

The proportion of the food budget spent in stores for each food category was similar in every income group.

Average weekly expenditure per person on restaurants and four main food categories by household income group

Average weekly \$



Households prefer convenience

The proportion of each household food dollar spent in stores in the "other foods, materials and food preparations" category increased from about 6 cents in 1982 to almost 10 cents in 2001. The average expenditure in this category in 2001 was an estimated \$8 per week. This category includes a wide variety of items, from frozen pre-cooked dinners and baked goods, to peanut butter, potato chips, soups and baby foods.

In 2001, frozen pre-cooked dinners and baked goods accounted for 31 cents of every dollar spent on other foods, materials and food preparations, compared with 26 cents in 1996.

Households devoted an estimated 20 cents of every food dollar spent in stores to meat in 2001 (\$17 a week on average), down from 22 cents in 1996 and 27 cents in 1982. Of every dollar spent on meat in 2001, 30 cents went to beef, 24 cents went to poultry and 15 cents went to pork, veal or lamb. Approximately 31 cents went to other meats and meat preparations such as cold cuts, sausages, and ready-cooked meats. Only 38% of households reported buying beef in 2001, compared with 43% of households in 1996.

In 2001, households in Canada spent an estimated average of \$13 a week on dairy products and eggs. This category accounts for a smaller share of the food store budget, down from 18 cents for every dollar in 1982 to 15 cents in 2001.

More households than ever before are buying yogurt. The percentage of households that purchased yogurt jumped from 9% in 1996 to 22% in 2001.

Weekly food expenditure spent in stores

	Percentage of total weekly food expenditure			Average weekly expenditure per household
	1982	1996	2001	
	%			\$
Food purchased from stores	100	100	100	86
Meat	27	22	20	17
Fish and other marine products	3	3	3	3
Dairy products and eggs	18	16	15	13
Bakery and other cereal products	13	15	15	13
Fruits and nuts	10	11	11	10
Vegetables	9	9	10	9
Condiments, spices and vinegar	2	3	3	3
Sugar and sugar preparations	2	3	4	3
Coffee and tea	3	2	2	1
Fats and oils	2	1	1	1
Other foods, materials and food preparations	6	8	10	8
Non-alcoholic beverages	3	5	4	3
On trips overnight or longer	2	1	3	3

Food spending increases east to west

Across Canada, weekly food spending ranged from \$109 on average in the Atlantic provinces to \$132 in British Columbia.

In 2001, British Columbian households spent 33 cents of every food dollar dining out — 3 cents above the Canadian average. By contrast, households in the Atlantic provinces allocated 25 cents of every food dollar to restaurant meals. In 1996, spending in restaurants showed a similar pattern, with British Columbian households spending 32 cents of every food dollar on restaurant food compared with 23 cents for Atlantic households.

Households in Atlantic Canada devoted the highest proportion of their food expenditures in stores to meat in 2001, at 21 cents for every dollar. British Columbians allocated the provincial low of 17 cents, approximately 3 cents below the national average. In 1996, this pattern was similar.

A table presenting summary data on food spending by region is available free on the *Canadian statistics* module of Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca).

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3503.

The publication *Food expenditure in Canada* (62-554-XIE, \$39) is now available. See *How to order products*.

Custom tabulations are also available. A public-use microdata file is planned for release later in 2003.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Natural gas sales

December 2002 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 7 998 million cubic metres in December, up 12.4% from December 2001. All three sectors (residential, commercial and industrial) recorded higher sales. Colder-than-normal weather conditions throughout Eastern Canada resulted in sales rising sharply to the residential (+8.8%) and commercial (+14.2%) sectors. The gain in the industrial sector (including direct sales) was due to higher demand for natural gas for electric utilities.

Year-to-date sales at the end of December were up 5.4% from 2001. Consumption by the residential and commercial sectors rose 5.1% and 8.7%, respectively. Industrial sector sales (including direct sales) posted a 4.6% increase from 2001.

Natural gas sales

	December 2002 ^P	December 2001	December 2001 to December 2002 % change
Thousands of cubic metres			
Natural gas sales	7 998 398	7 118 201	12.4
Residential	2 251 488	2 068 505	8.8
Commercial	1 768 862	1 549 289	14.2
Industrial	1 930 453	1 684 955	13.6
Direct	2 047 595	1 815 452	
Year-to-date			
	2002 ^P	2001	2001 to 2002 % change
Thousands of cubic metres			
Natural gas sales	70 438 251	66 800 443	5.4
Residential	16 594 006	15 787 730	5.1
Commercial	13 411 704	12 340 989	8.7
Industrial	18 946 646	18 815 968	4.6
Direct	21 485 895	19 855 756	

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: Since March, direct sales relating to the residential and commercial sectors have been allocated to the appropriate sectoral sale category.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004 (these tables will be available soon).

The December 2002 issue of *Natural gas transportation and distribution* (55-002-XIB, \$13/\$125) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pierre Després (613-951-3579; pierre.despres@statcan.ca) or Tom Lewis (613-951-3596; tom.lewis@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Vista on the agri-food industry and the farm community

February 2003

This issue of *Vista on the agri-food industry and the farm community* contains an article entitled "Canadian farm families more dependant on off-farm income."

In the 1990s, most Canadian families operating a farm became more and more dependent on non-farming income, according to analysis of data from personal income tax returns. Even families operating large farms were increasingly relying on off-farm income. In 1999, nearly half of these families' total income came from income earned from non-farming activities.

This article focusses on how the degree of dependence on off-farm income varies by farm typology group and how it has evolved throughout the 1990s. This article also examines the differences in the level and sources of income of the different groups, in their contributions to the agricultural sector and their specialization.

The February 2003 issue of *Vista on the agri-food industry and the farm community* (21-004-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, contact Sylvana Beaulieu (613-951-5268; sylvana.beaulieu@statcan.ca) or Lina Di Piéto (613-951-3171; lina.dipietro@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Canadian Vehicle Survey

Third quarter 2002

Vehicles covered in the Canadian Vehicle Survey travelled an estimated 88.3 billion kilometres. Among them, vehicles weighing less than 4 500 kilograms (and

not used as a bus) travelled 81.4 billion kilometres, or 92% of the total during the quarter.

The survey measures the activity of all on-road vehicles registered in Canada with the exception of some vehicles such as motorcycles, construction equipment and road maintenance equipment.

Estimates of total vehicle-kilometres are available by province and territory. Estimates of passenger-kilometres are available by province only.

The third quarter 2002 issue of *The Canadian Vehicle Survey* (53F0004XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Transport and warehousing*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Road motor vehicle registrations

2002 (preliminary)

A total of 18.6 million road motor vehicles were registered in Canada in 2002.

Of this total, 17.5 million (94%) were passenger cars and light vehicles such as pickup trucks and minivans. The remainder consisted of 79,300 buses, 350,000 motorcycles and mopeds, and 644,300 truck tractors and trucks (weighing at least 4 500 kg).

In addition to these road motor vehicles, 4.2 million trailers and 1.4 million off-road, construction and farm vehicles were also registered.

Provincial data are available on an annual and quarterly basis, enabling users to analyse seasonal variation.

Note: These data are not comparable with the motor vehicle registrations prior to 1999. Although the data still come from provincial and territorial governments, vehicle counts were tabulated from registration files used by the Canadian Vehicle Survey. A standardized methodology was applied to the files, providing more consistent results across jurisdictions.

Available on CANSIM: table number 405-0004.

Annual data for 2002 are now available free in a table on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Canadian Statistics* page, choose *Communication, transportation and trade*, then *Transportation* and finally

Motor vehicle registrations, the provinces and territories. Quarterly data are available upon request.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

The retirement wave

1999

Managers and professionals, particularly those in education and health care, will lead the coming retirement wave, according to a new study. Although the crest of the baby boom will pass the typical retirement age in 20 years, some industries and occupations will be hit much sooner.

"The retirement wave," published today in the online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, looks at the retirement effects of an aging population among industries and occupational groups. The article uses data from the 1999 Workplace and Employee Survey.

During the next decade, thousands of aging baby boomers will be approaching retirement. While they will have a significant impact on the labour force, not all industries will be affected at the same time.

Education will likely be one of the first industries to feel the retirement crunch. The average age of the education workforce is high at 44.3 years; it is particularly high for managers, at 47.6. Education also has a low median retirement age — 56.4. Accordingly, about half the education workforce is likely to retire within 12 years, and half its managers within 9 years. In 1999, the retirement rate in education was already more than double the economy-wide average.

The health-care industry also has an older workforce, with an average age of 42.0 years in 1999, but its median retirement age of 61.8 is about five years later than in education. Thus, in health care, 20 years separates the median age of employees from the median retirement age.

Education and health care are particularly vulnerable because this sector also has a higher proportion of managers and professionals. Given the greater experience required of managers and the high level of education expected from professionals, both tend to be among the oldest employees. Managers and professionals in education and health care are about five years older than those in other industries with high educational requirements.

It appears that managerial occupations in general will be hardest hit by the baby-boomer retirement. The average age of managers was under 40 in only 2 of the 14 sectors surveyed. Fully 90% of managers

had 10 years or more of experience in 1999, and 55% were 40 years or older.

Only marketing and sales positions and non-skilled production occupations appear to be relatively youthful in their age distributions. For example, 35% of marketing and sales employees had reached age 40 in 1999.

Education and health care are not alone in facing an aging workforce. Some 58% of forestry, mining, and oil and gas workers were 40 or older in 1999, as were 58% of men and 54% of women in communications and other utilities. The average age for both these industries was 41.1, comparable to health care. Utilities had a low median retirement age of 57.8 and stands out as being vulnerable to a retirement squeeze.

Retail trade and consumer services occupy the opposite end of the spectrum: 32% of men and 36% of women were less than 30 years old, with an average age of 36.1.

Note: The data are from the first year (1999) of the Workplace and Employee Survey. Three separate baby-boomer age groups were studied: 34 to 39, 40 to 45, and 46 to 52. The survey excludes a few small industries and one major one — public administration. Other sources indicate that public administration has an older demographic structure and may encounter replacement stress earlier than some other industries as the baby-boom generation retires.

The article "The retirement wave" is available in the February 2003 online edition of *Perspectives on labour and income*, Vol. 4, no. 2 (75-001-XIE, \$5/\$48). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Andrew MacKenzie (613-236-5868 ext. 243; mackenzie@ccsd.ca). ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, February 21, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE (\$3/\$109).

Infomat — a weekly review, February 21, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE (\$4/\$145).

Vista on the agri-food industry and the farm community, February 2003
Catalogue number 21-004-XIE
(free).

Canadian Vehicle Survey, Third quarter 2002
Catalogue number 53F0004XIE
(free).

Food expenditure in Canada, 2001
Catalogue number 62-554-XIE (\$39).

Retail trade, December 2002, Vol. 74, no. 12
Catalogue number 63-005-XIB (\$16/\$155).

Canada's retirement income programs: A statistical overview, 1990–2000
Catalogue number 74-507-XPE (\$54).

Perspectives on labour and income, February 2003,
Vol. 4, no. 2
Catalogue number 75-001-XIE (\$5/\$48).

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

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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 six 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 and industry work output in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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RELEASE DATES: FEBURARY 24 TO 28

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
24	Canada's international transactions in securities	December 2002
24	Finding their way: A profile of young Canadian graduates	1988–2000
25	Farm cash receipts	Annual 2002
25	Employment Insurance	December 2002
25	Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes	January 2003
26	Characteristics of international travellers	Third quarter 2002
26	International travel account	Fourth quarter 2002
26	Employment, earnings and hours	December 2002
26	Private and public investment intentions	2003
27	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Fourth quarter 2002
27	Consumer Price Index	January 2003
28	National economic and financial accounts	Fourth quarter 2002 and annual 2002
28	Balance of international payments	Fourth quarter 2002 and annual 2002
28	Gross domestic product by industry	December 2002
