



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

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 Canadians continued to amass foreign securities in October, adding a further \$3.9 billion to their holdings of stocks and bonds. At the same time, foreign investment in Canadian stocks was substantial, but entirely related to foreign investment in new Canadian shares issued in payment for the acquisition of foreign companies. In fact, foreigners divested of some of their holdings of existing shares trading on the secondary market.

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NEW PRODUCTS



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MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

October 2000

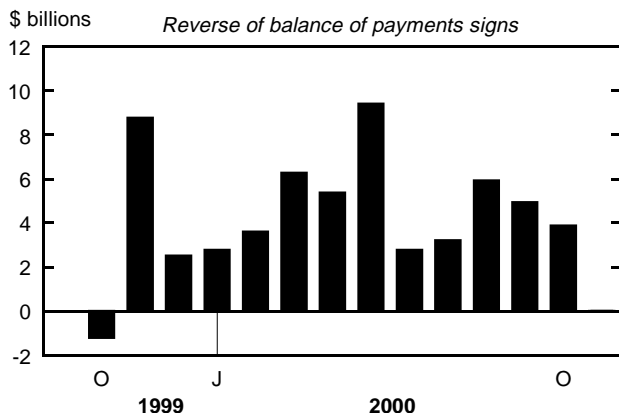
Canadians continued to amass foreign securities in October, adding a further \$3.9 billion to their holdings of stocks and bonds. The total accumulation in the first 10 months of 2000 reached \$48.2 billion, the vast majority of it in foreign stocks.

At the same time, foreign investment in Canadian stocks was substantial, but entirely related to foreign investment in new Canadian shares issued in payment for the acquisition of foreign companies. In fact, foreigners divested of some of their holdings of existing shares trading on the secondary market.

Canadian investors continue to buy foreign stocks and bonds

Canadian investors continued to buy foreign stocks, adding \$3.2 billion in October to bring the total accumulation to \$41.2 billion for the first 10 months of 2000. In October, the investment was directed to American and overseas stocks on a 70-30 basis, similar to the pattern over the first nine months.

Canadian investment in foreign securities¹



¹ Includes bonds and stocks.

Canadian investors also acquired \$0.7 billion of foreign bonds in October, bringing their accumulated

Related market information

Interest rates

The short-term interest rate differential between Canadian and U.S. government paper rose by 10 basis points in October, about the same amount it fell in September. At 57 basis points, the differential continued to favour investment in the United States. In contrast, the differential for long-term government bonds, which also favours investment in the United States, shrank to 14 basis points, its lowest since April of this year. Lower American interest rates combined with relatively stable rates in Canada caused the narrowing in October.

Stock prices

Canadian stock prices (measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index) fell for the second month in a row, declining 7.1% in October and 7.7% in September. Even with this two-month decline, Canadian stock prices have risen 14.6% since the start of the year. U.S. stock prices (Standard & Poor's 500 index) declined a marginal 0.5% in October after declining 5.4% in September. This has, however, resulted in a 2.7% decline for the year to date.

Canadian dollar

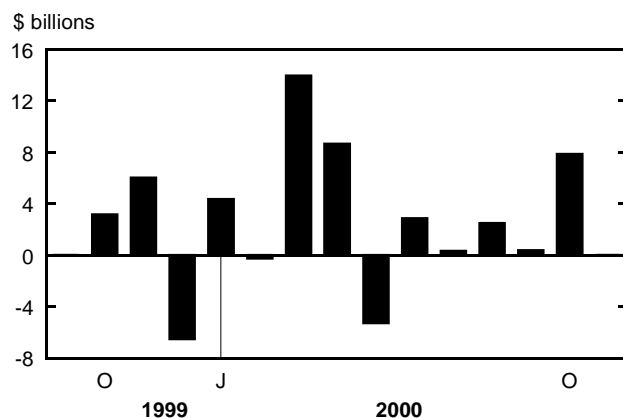
The Canadian dollar fell nearly a cent against the American dollar in October, closing the month at 65.68 U.S. cents. This brought the latest two-month decline to a full two and a quarter cents. October's close was the first below 66 U.S. cents since December 1998, when it was recovering from the historical low in the 64-U.S.-cent range.

investment to \$7 billion for the year to date. This build-up of foreign bonds from January to October mainly consisted of U.S. treasuries (59%), and, secondarily, other U.S. bonds (29%) and overseas bonds (12%).

Foreign holdings of portfolio Canadian equities rose sharply

Foreign holdings of Canadian equities rose by \$7.2 billion in October, solely on the strength of new Canadian shares that were issued in payment for the acquisition of foreign companies. Having accumulated over \$18.0 billion in the secondary market over the first nine months of 2000, foreigners divested \$1.6 billion of their holdings of existing shares in October. The dampening of foreign demand for Canadian equities in October was reflected in stock prices that declined by more than 7% for a second month in a row.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities¹



¹ Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Foreigners invest in money market paper for the first time in six months

After reducing their holdings of Canadian money market paper by \$5.5 billion from May to September,

foreign investors acquired \$1.1 billion worth in October. This latest investment came mainly from American investors and was spread over government and corporate paper. In October, the short-term interest rate differential between Canadian and U.S. government paper rose by 10 basis points, continuing to favour investment in the United States.

With the small drop in October, foreign holdings of Canadian bonds have declined in 9 of 10 months so far in the year, for a total reduction of \$15.1 billion. Retirements of foreign-held Canadian bonds have outpaced new issues sold in foreign markets by a 2-1 margin in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2328-2330, 2378-2380 and 4195.

The October 2000 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002-XIB, \$14/\$132; 67-002-XPB, \$18/\$176) will be available in December. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Donald Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	July 2000	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000	Jan. to Oct. 1999	Jan. to Oct. 2000
\$ millions						
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	326	2,484	366	7,846	5,800	35,271
Bonds (net)	-1,113	-776	-2,212	-444	5,632	-15,145
Outstanding	599	-3,317	1,589	1,160	8,084	847
New issues	730	3,865	1,126	353	27,225	17,924
Retirements	-2,355	-1,946	-4,797	-2,372	-30,100	-34,581
Change in interest payable ¹	-86	622	-130	416	423	666
Money market paper (net)	-1,206	-619	-837	1,064	-12,636	-218
Government of Canada	-400	-1,014	-807	274	-6,705	-1,157
Other paper	-806	395	-31	790	-5,931	939
Stocks (net)	2,645	3,878	3,415	7,227	12,804	50,633
Outstanding (including retirements)	1,906	2,905	2,508	-1,603	7,064	16,527
New issues	738	973	907	8,830	5,739	34,106
Canadian investment in foreign securities	-3,207	-5,930	-4,942	-3,875	-11,618	-48,195
Bonds (net)	-416	-2,681	-1,751	-665	894	-7,008
Stocks (net)	-2,792	-3,249	-3,191	-3,209	-12,512	-41,188

¹ Interest accrued less interest paid.

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



OTHER RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

October 2000 (preliminary)

Average weekly earnings for all employees declined very slightly in October from September to \$629.83. Since October 1999, average weekly earnings increased by 2.6 %.

Average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees were \$15.67 in October, down 6 cents from September. Average weekly hours for hourly rated employees were at 31.7, up 0.2 hours from September, owing to an increase in average overtime hours.

Payroll employment increased substantially in October, by 33,700. This is the third straight month of strong employment gains. The largest employment gains were in business services; there were smaller employment gains in most other industries. The largest employment loss was in the construction industry. Most provinces and territories gained employment in October.

Note: Beginning with the January 2001 data to be released on March 29, 2001, the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) will start publishing its estimates based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The NAICS-based estimates will not be comparable to the previously published estimates based on the Standard Industrial Classification of 1980. However, at the time of the March 29, 2001 release, SEPH will make available

NAICS-based historical series from January 1991 to December 2000. The historical series will also reflect the levels of employment and earnings derived from the administrative records resulting from the implementation of the third phase of the survey redesign in May 1998. In addition, seasonal factors will be revised, thus improving the historical consistency of seasonally adjusted estimates. For more information on the NAICS, consult the *Concepts, definitions and methods* page on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) or contact Jean Leduc at (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 4493, 4494, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators will be available in January through standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XPB, \$32/\$320). Annual averages for 1999 are now available on CANSIM and by custom tabulations from Labour Statistics Division. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean Leduc or Robert Frindt (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification)	Oct. 1999	Sept. 2000 ^r	Oct. 2000 ^p	Sept. to Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2000
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	613.75	630.38	629.83	-0.1	2.6
Logging and forestry	785.26	819.28	826.57	0.9	5.3
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	1,111.24	1,165.06	1,151.51	-1.2	3.6
Manufacturing	753.78	787.47	776.37	-1.4	3.0
Construction	700.69	722.59	722.84	0.0	3.2
Transportation and storage	739.93	748.08	748.89	0.1	1.2
Communication and other utilities	815.71	820.19	819.17	-0.1	0.4
Wholesale trade	662.45	664.69	665.13	0.1	0.4
Retail trade	372.50	373.09	372.22	-0.2	-0.1
Finance and insurance	804.34	828.68	818.12	-1.3	1.7
Real estate operators and insurance agencies	643.83	660.89	658.35	-0.4	2.3
Business services	702.87	738.67	747.14	1.1	6.3
Education-related services	672.59	678.70	681.09	0.4	1.3
Health and social services	527.21	547.85	550.16	0.4	4.4
Accommodation, food and beverage services	235.84	244.73	247.14	1.0	4.8
Public administration	746.36	762.83	763.12	0.0	2.2
Miscellaneous services	412.02	427.12	427.13	0.0	3.7
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	545.38	561.99	559.32	-0.5	2.6
Prince Edward Island	473.30	496.00	496.95	0.2	5.0
Nova Scotia	518.28	527.69	525.01	-0.5	1.3
New Brunswick	540.64	560.12	554.57	-1.0	2.6
Quebec	574.01	587.48	589.21	0.3	2.6
Ontario	656.84	674.72	673.76	-0.1	2.6
Manitoba	541.70	566.02	560.53	-1.0	3.5
Saskatchewan	544.12	563.50	562.38	-0.2	3.4
Alberta	623.81	645.15	643.70	-0.2	3.2
British Columbia	625.69	636.54	638.64	0.3	2.1
Yukon	696.26	698.68	694.67	-0.6	-0.2
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	788.67	832.88	823.35	-1.1	4.4

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification)	Aug. 2000	Sept. 2000 ^r	Oct. 2000 ^p	Aug. to Sept. 2000	Sept. to Oct. 2000
seasonally adjusted					
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	12,222	12,290	12,324	0.6	0.3
Logging and forestry	69	69	67	0.0	-2.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	138	140	140	1.4	0.0
Manufacturing	2,010	2,017	2,023	0.3	0.3
Construction	550	557	551	1.3	-1.1
Transportation and storage	518	520	520	0.4	0.0
Communication and other utilities	391	392	393	0.3	0.3
Wholesale trade	811	822	822	1.4	0.0
Retail trade	1,462	1,466	1,473	0.3	0.5
Finance and insurance	540	546	548	1.1	0.4
Real estate operators and insurance agencies	194	196	198	1.0	1.0
Business services	972	979	988	0.7	0.9
Education-related services	938	936	934	-0.2	-0.2
Health and social services	1,225	1,225	1,229	0.0	0.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	883	890	895	0.8	0.6
Public administration	680	679	680	-0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous services	731	735	739	0.5	0.5
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	155	156	157	0.6	0.6
Prince Edward Island	53	54	55	1.9	1.9
Nova Scotia	334	343	343	2.7	0.0
New Brunswick	269	271	271	0.7	0.0
Quebec	2,892	2,905	2,910	0.4	0.2
Ontario	4,793	4,828	4,844	0.7	0.3
Manitoba	478	480	483	0.4	0.6
Saskatchewan	364	364	364	0.0	0.0
Alberta	1,293	1,298	1,300	0.4	0.2
British Columbia	1,537	1,543	1,547	0.4	0.3
Yukon	15	16	16	6.7	0.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	28	29	30	3.6	3.4

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Help-wanted Index

December 2000

In December, the Help-wanted Index (1996=100) remained unchanged at 181. The indexes in all provinces increased or remained at their previous levels, except Newfoundland, New Brunswick and British Columbia. For the last four months, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta have shown consecutive increases.

On a year-over-year basis all provinces except Nova Scotia showed growth.

Help-wanted Index

(1996=100)

	Dec. 1999	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Dec. 1999 to Dec. 2000	Nov. to Dec. 2000
seasonally adjusted and smoothed					
	% change				
Canada	168	181	181	7.7	0.0
Newfoundland	175	203	202	15.4	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	201	240	247	22.9	2.9
Nova Scotia	168	165	165	-1.8	0.0
New Brunswick	191	196	195	2.1	-0.5
Quebec	159	171	171	7.5	0.0
Ontario	186	197	199	7.0	1.0
Manitoba	166	175	176	6.0	0.6
Saskatchewan	136	139	140	2.9	0.7
Alberta	151	177	180	19.2	1.7
British Columbia	142	154	153	7.7	-0.6

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8, 9 and 10).

Note: The Help-wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is an indicator of labour demand, which measures companies' intentions to hire new workers. These indices have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Justin Lacroix (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey

Third quarter 2000 (preliminary)

Consumers spent \$72.1 billion on goods and services from retail stores in the third quarter, up 6.6% over the third quarter of 1999. All commodity groups recorded sales increases, however automotive fuels, oils and additives dominated, with a rise of 22.1%. The next largest sales increases were in: home furnishings and electronics, up 8.6%; the all other goods and services category, 7.1%; and health and personal care items, 6.8%. Clothing, footwear and accessories grew least, 1.9%. (All data in this release are not adjusted for seasonality.)

Sales by commodity, all retail stores

	Third quarter 1999 ^r	Second quarter 2000 ^r	Third quarter 2000 ^p	Third quarter 1999 to third quarter 2000
	unadjusted			
	\$ millions			% change
Commodities				
Food and beverages	15,330	15,391	15,948	4.0
Health and personal care products	4,522	4,690	4,829	6.8
Clothing, footwear and accessories	6,382	6,088	6,501	1.9
Home furnishings and electronics	4,985	4,821	5,415	8.6
Motor vehicles, parts and services	20,070	22,688	21,192	5.6
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	4,869	5,431	5,943	22.1
All other goods and services	11,476	12,515	12,293	7.1
Total	67,633	71,623	72,121	6.6

^r Revised data.

^p Preliminary data.

Sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives rose 22.1% to \$5.9 billion in the third quarter. This sales increase reflected prices at the gas pump that were 18.6% higher than in the third quarter of 1999. Of all retail dollars spent, automotive fuel, oil and additives

accounted for 8.2%, a 1-percentage-point increase in share compared with the third quarter of 1999.

Home furnishings and electronics, with the second highest year-over-year sales increase (+8.6%), recorded sales of \$5.4 billion in the third quarter. This amount represents 7.5% of all dollars spent at retail stores. All commodities in this group saw growth over last year. The largest sales gains were for telephones and home office electronics, up 23.7%; computers, related equipment and software, up 15.8%; and mattresses and foundations, up 13.2%. (For historical reasons, stores that specialize in selling computers are classified as wholesalers and are not included in the estimates above.)

The next largest year-over-year sales increase was in the all other goods and services category (+7.1%), with sales of \$12.3 billion. Within this category, sales of recreational vehicles (for example, motor homes, motorcycles and boats) and musical instruments, accessories and supplies increased the most; both were up 16.3% over the the third quarter of 1999. Other significant sales increases in this category were stationery and related supplies, up 11.6%, and pet food and accessories, up 9.6%.

Consumers spent \$4.8 billion on health and personal care products in the third quarter, up 6.8% over the third quarter of 1999. Contributing to this sales increase were toiletries and personal care products, up 12.3%; eyewear (prescription and non-prescription), 9.6%; and prescription drugs, 8.6%. The only decrease was for cosmetics and fragrances (-10.7%), where year-over-year sales were down for the third consecutive quarter.

Sales of clothing, footwear and accessories grew only 1.9% to \$6.5 billion in the third quarter. The relatively small year-over-year sales increase is partly the result of higher-than-normal sales in the third quarter of 1999, brought on by the restructuring of the department store sector and related sales events.

Sales of women's clothing represented 42.1% of all the clothing, footwear and accessories sold in the third quarter of 2000, whereas sales of men's clothing accounted for 22.2% and children's clothing 11.3%.

Sales of women's clothing grew 2.2% compared with the third quarter of 1999. This increase was strictly owing to higher sales of tops and bottoms, which include skirts, pants and blouses. Sales of men's clothing were up a marginal 0.6%. Sales of men's suits, jackets and blazers were up, whereas sales of underwear, sleepwear and hosiery were down. Children's clothing sales grew 4.8% compared with third quarter of 1999.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Commodity Section, Distributive Trades Division, retailinfo@statcan.ca. □

Commodity share of sales within store types Third quarter 2000

	Food stores	Drug stores	Clothing and shoe stores	Household furniture, appliance and household furnishing stores	General merchandise and automotive parts, accessories and service stores	Other retail stores	All retail stores
	%						
Commodities							
Food and beverages	77.2	5.1	0.1	0.0	10.4	6.8	22.1
Health and personal care products	5.8	81.7	1.3	0.0	6.3	1.1	6.7
Clothing, footwear and accessories	0.4	0.4	91.8	0.0	16.5	2.8	9.0
Home furnishings and electronics	0.5	3.9	1.6	86.6	12.3	1.0	7.5
Motor vehicles, parts and services	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	25.3	54.5	29.4
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	16.0	8.2
All other goods and services	13.7	8.8	5.2	12.8	27.2	17.8	17.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Commodity share of sales across store types Third quarter 2000

	Food stores	Drug stores	Clothing and shoe stores	Household furniture, appliance and household furnishing stores	General merchandise and automotive parts, accessories and service stores	Other retail stores	All retail stores
	%						
Commodities							
Food and beverages	76.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	7.7	14.3	100.0
Health and personal care products	19.2	56.7	1.0	0.0	15.3	7.7	100.0
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1.0	0.2	54.2	0.0	30.0	14.6	100.0
Home furnishings and electronics	1.4	2.4	1.1	62.5	26.7	5.9	100.0
Motor vehicles, parts and services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.0	85.8	100.0
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	89.6	100.0
All other goods and services	17.7	2.4	1.6	4.1	26.0	48.2	100.0
Total	22.0	4.6	5.3	5.4	16.3	46.2	100.0

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers October 2000 (preliminary)

Consumers purchased \$6.3 billion of goods and services from stores belonging to the group of large retailers in October, up 1.4% compared with October 1999. Sales of sporting and leisure goods, all other goods and services, and home furnishings and electronics outperformed the other categories. Higher gasoline prices were the major contributor to increased sales in the all other goods and services category. (All data in this release are unadjusted for seasonality.)

In October, the largest year-over-year increase was recorded for sales of sporting and leisure goods, 8.8%. Sales of sporting and leisure goods accounted for approximately 5% of total sales by the group of large retailers in October. Within this category, sporting goods alone rose 15.5% (up \$12.0 million) and sales of leisure goods advanced 6.3% or \$13.1 million. The major contributors to this increase were exercise and fitness equipment (+38.6%); other sporting goods, such as figure skates, curling equipment, etc. (+32.7%); bicycle equipment and supplies (+26.5%); and pre-recorded tapes and discs (+18.4%).

Sales by commodity for the group of large retailers

	Sept. 1999 ^r	Sept. 2000 ^r	Sept. 1999 to Sept. 2000 unadjusted	Oct. 1999 ^r	Oct. 2000 ^p	Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2000
	\$ million		% change	\$ million		% change
Commodities						
Food and beverages	2,031	2,179	7.3	2,090	2,078	-0.6
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1,320	1,335	1.2	1,313	1,288	-1.9
Home furnishings and electronics	852	929	9.0	903	949	5.1
Health and personal care products	454	507	11.7	505	508	0.6
Housewares	300	304	1.4	301	303	0.8
Sporting and leisure goods	234	251	7.0	285	310	8.8
Hardware and lawn and garden products	195	195	0.3	191	196	2.8
All other goods and services	612	678	10.8	650	690	6.2
Total	5,999	6,378	6.3	6,238	6,323	1.4

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Sales for the all other goods and services category recorded the second largest year-over-year sales increase in October, up 6.2% compared with October 1999. The majority of this increase was the result of higher sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives (+25.9%). This sales increase reflected a 16.2% price hike at the gas pumps.

Sales of home furnishings and electronics by the group of large retailers rose 5.1% compared with October 1999. Home electronics posted the biggest gain within this category, up 9.0% or \$30.6 million. Consumer demand for audio and video equipment, computers, computer software, and home office electronics continued to boost sales. In comparison, sales of furniture were up 3.6%; home furnishings 3.3%; and household appliances only 1.2%.

In October, sales of health and personal care products by the group of large retailers recorded a marginal year-over-year sales increase of 0.6%. Higher sales of prescription and over-the-counter drugs (+10.6%) and personal care products (+15.8%) were offset by a sharp decline (-38.1%) in cosmetics and fragrances. The decline in sales of cosmetics and fragrances was partly the result of last year's closure of Eaton's and related sales events in October 1999.

Clothing, footwear and accessories (-1.9%) also were affected by last year's closure of Eaton's. Closing-out events resulted in higher than normal sales of clothing, footwear and accessories by the group of large retailers in October 1999.

To order data, or for general information, contact the Client Services Unit (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 Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556; kissata@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

November 2000

Data on November grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The November 2000 issue of the *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), will be available in February 2001. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856; karen.gray@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Crushing statistics

November 2000

Canadian oilseed processors crushed 290,402 metric tonnes of canola in November, according to the monthly survey of crushing plants. Oil production totalled 122,523 tonnes and meal production amounted to 181,508 tonnes.

In the first four months of the 2000/2001 crop year, the canola crush volume was 1,104,157 tonnes, a 14% increase from 964,584 tonnes in the same four months of 1999/2000.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The November 2000 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149) will be released in early February 2001. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714, les.macartney@statcan.ca) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856, karen.gray@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Light bulbs and tubes

November 2000

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 26.7 million light bulbs and tubes in November, a decrease of 5.3% from the 28.2 million in November 1999.

Year-to-date sales at the end of November totalled 254.5 million light bulbs and tubes, a decrease of 10.8% from the 285.1 million in November 1999.

The November 2000 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009-XIB, \$5/\$47) 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 Sharon Marcellus (613-951-6422; bennsha@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

October 2000

Data from the October issue of the *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available, including that on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, domestic processing, exports, producers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses.

The November situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the October issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in January 2001. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856; karen.gray@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

September 2000

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 13 099 519 cubic metres in September, up 5.7% from September 1999. Year-to-date receipts to the end of September were 118 593 444 cubic metres, up 7.4% over the same period of 1999. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in September (6 824 410 cubic metres) increased 5.7% from September 1999. Year-to-date receipts increased 5.3% to 61 370 838 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil totalled 6 037 571 cubic metres, an increase of 14.2% from September 1999, and pipeline imports were 2 143 957 cubic metres,

an increase of 37.6%. Year-to-date exports totalled 54 811 058 cubic metres, up 11.7% from 1999. Year-to-date imports stood at 19 295 914 cubic metres, a rise of 28.9 %.

September deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 833 161 cubic metres, an increase of 4.9% from 1999. September deliveries of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 1.9% to 601 943 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries at the end of September totalled 52 808 536 cubic metres, up 3.9% from the same period in 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 181, and 591-595.

The September 2000 issue of *Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products* (55-001-XIB, \$9/\$86) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; hardele@statcan.ca) Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Canadian Vehicle Survey

First quarter, 2000

The Canadian Vehicle Survey measures the activity of all on-road vehicles registered in Canada except some vehicles such as motorcycles, construction equipment and road maintenance equipment.

Vehicles covered in the survey travelled an estimated 69.8 billion kilometres. Among them, vehicles weighing less than 4 500 kilograms (and not used as a bus) travelled 62.4 billion kilometres, or 89% of the total during the quarter.

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

The *Canadian Vehicle Survey* (53F0004XIE) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). On the *Products and services* page, choose, *Free publications*, then *Transport and warehousing*.

To obtain data, contact Jean-Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; laroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Wendy Christoff (613-951-2498; chriwen@statcan.ca). ■

Federal government employment in Census Metropolitan Areas

September 2000

Almost 68% of the federal government work force of 232,000 people was located in the 25 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) in September. This represents an increase of 3.8% or 8,554 more jobs than in September 1999. All but one CMA reported increases. This is in sharp contrast with data reported in the last seven years, when the majority of CMAs showed declines. Close to 50% of this increase was concentrated in four federal departments or agencies: Human Resources Development, Justice, the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency and Statistics Canada.

This second consecutive annual increase stemmed from growth in the Ottawa–Hull, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Edmonton CMAs, where employment jumped by 6,623 employees, or 5.7%. Ottawa–Hull showed the largest increase, gaining more than 4,500 jobs, or 4.8%, in the past year. It was followed by Vancouver (792, +5.9%), Winnipeg (742, +7.8%) and Edmonton (571, +7.8%).

Over the last two years, Ottawa–Hull has regained almost 43% of the jobs it lost between 1992 and 1998,

a period when many jobs were lost as a result of government restructuring. On average, other CMAs have recouped 12% of the employment reduction over the same period.

Note: A CMA is a very large urban area (known as the urban core) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as urban and rural fringes) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. A CMA has an urban core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2861.

To order custom tabulations, or for general inquiries on the Public Institutions Division's products and services, contact Lisa McCambley (613-951-0767; fax: 613-951-0661; lisa.mccambley@stcinet.statcan.ca), Data Dissemination Section.

Other public sector employment, wages and salaries data are also available on CANSIM. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Alain Paquet (613-951-8565; paquala@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division. ■

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Refined petroleum products, July 2000
Catalogue number **45-004-XPB** (\$21/\$206).

The Canadian Vehicle Survey, first quarter, 2000
Catalogue number **53F0004XIE**
(Free).

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, September 2000
Catalogue number **55-001-XIB** (\$9/\$86).

Quarterly telecommunications statistics, first quarter 2000
Catalogue number **56-002-XIE** (\$21/\$40).

Science statistics, Vol. 24, no. 7
Catalogue number **88-001-XIB** (\$6/\$59).

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