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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

NEW PRODUCTS

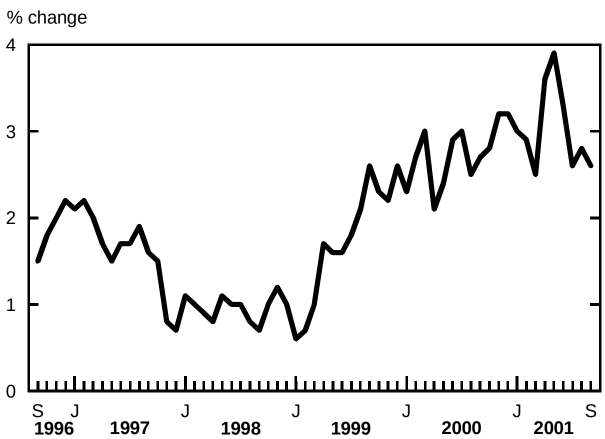
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

September 2001

Consumers paid 2.6% more in September for the goods and services in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket than they did in September 2000. This follows an increase of 2.8% from August 2000 to August 2001.

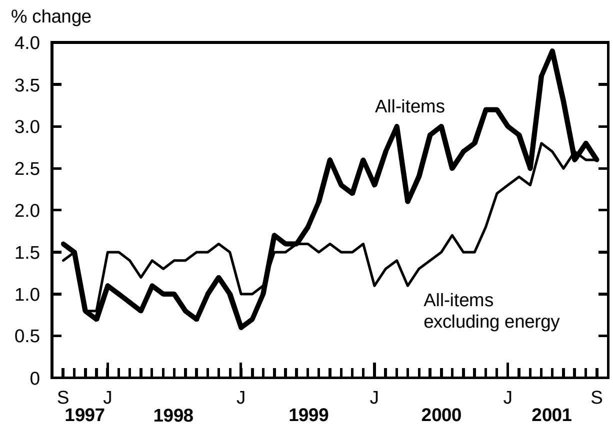
Percentage change in the Consumer Price Index from the same month of the previous year



Nearly 30% of the 12-month advance in the CPI came from higher food prices. While price increases were widespread among the food components, more than 40% of the total rise in the food index can be attributed to restaurant meals and beef. Restaurant meal prices rose 3.6%; table-service restaurants were the leading contributor. After three consecutive monthly decreases in beef prices, the index resumed its upward trend, rising 1.1%. Strong and steady demand is the main factor behind the most recent rise that brought the 12-month increase in the beef index to 13.6%.

Excluding the impact of energy prices, the CPI rose 2.6% for the 12 months ending in September, matching August's 12-month increase. Since the beginning of the year, the rises in the All-items excluding energy index have ranged between 2.3% and 2.8%, the highest rates since 1995. In September, the energy index was up 3.2% from September 2000, following a 4.8% increase in August. September's 12-month rise is the lowest in more than two years, except for the 2.8% increase posted in July. Lower prices for gasoline and fuel oil counterbalanced in large part the impact of jumps in natural gas and electricity prices.

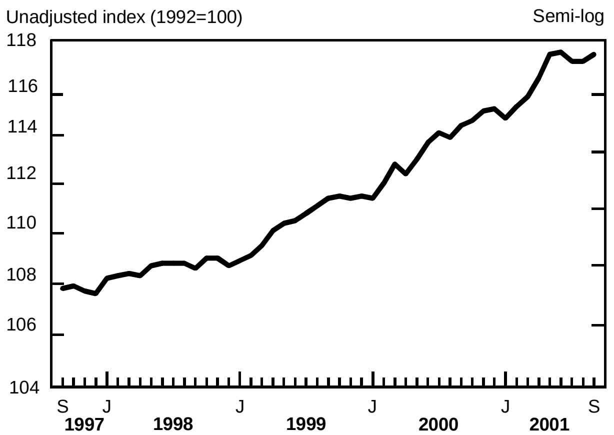
Annual change in the CPI and in the CPI excluding energy



For commodities other than energy and food, the upward pressure on the All-items CPI in September came in part from higher cigarette prices, rent, homeowners' replacement cost and automotive vehicle prices. In contrast, lower prices for traveller accommodation and computer equipment and supplies put some downward pressure on the CPI.

Monthly CPI climbed

After remaining unchanged from July to August, the CPI rose 0.3% from August to September. Rising gasoline prices were the main factor behind that monthly increase. Women's clothing and tuition fees also put upward pressure on the All-items CPI, though to a much lesser extent. Price decreases for fresh vegetables, traveller accommodation, and natural gas dampened this advance.



Gasoline prices rose an average 7.6% from August to September, following a 1.4% increase from July to August. Price increases were widespread across all provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island (-4.8%). Increases ranged from 2.2% in New Brunswick to 18.9% in Alberta. Gasoline prices however, remained 2.4% below their September 2000 levels.

The index for women's clothing rose 2.5%, due in large part to higher prices for new fall clothing items.

Students paid an average of 3.4% more in tuition fees in September 2001, the second smallest increase since 1978 and only slightly higher than the 3.2% registered in September 2000. The current index level however is more than double that of 10 years ago. Increases in tuition fees have been slowing down over the past two years, mainly as a result of additional government funding and frozen tuition fees in some provinces. Average tuition fee increases ranged from 0.1% for residents of British Columbia to a high of 11.9% for those of Saskatchewan. Tuition fees dropped 5.6% for residents of Newfoundland and 0.2% for those of Manitoba. Note that the tuition fee index for a province takes into account the fact that some residents of that province are studying in institutions outside the province.

In September, prices for fresh vegetables fell an average 10.5%, while those of fresh fruit were down 4.1%. These decreases were due mostly to the continued availability of locally produced crops.

With the end of the peak summer tourism season, prices for traveller accommodation fell 5.4%.

Natural gas prices fell a further 3.6% from August to September, the third consecutive monthly price drop. The decreases were posted in Ontario and Quebec, primarily reflecting lower delivery costs and reduced demand. Prices in the other provinces remained stable.

Available on CANSIM: tables 3260001, 3260003, 3260004 and 3260010.

Available at 7 a.m. on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*).

The September 2001 issue of the Consumer Price Index (62-001-XIB, $8/$77; 62-001-XPB, $11/$103) is now available. See *How to order products*.

October's Consumer Price Index will be released on November 21.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; *infounit@statcan.ca*), Prices Division, or Joanne Moreau (613-951-7130).

□

The Consumer Price Index and major components
(1992=100)

	September 2001	August 2001	September 2000	August to September 2001	September 2000 to September 2001
	Unadjusted				
				% change	
All-items	**117.4**	**117.1**	**114.4**	**0.3**	**2.6**
Food	116.9	117.7	112.2	-0.7	4.2
Shelter	113.4	113.7	109.6	-0.3	3.5
Household operations and furnishings	113.2	112.5	110.5	0.6	2.4
Clothing and footwear	107.9	106.6	107.4	1.2	0.5
Transportation	133.0	130.9	131.9	1.6	0.8
Health and personal care	114.2	114.2	112.3	0.0	1.7
Recreation, education and reading	126.0	126.2	124.9	-0.2	0.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	106.5	106.4	98.4	0.1	8.2
All-items (1986=100)	150.4				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1992	85.2	85.4	87.4		
Special aggregates					
Goods	114.8	114.3	111.8	0.4	2.7
Services	120.4	120.4	117.4	0.0	2.6
All-items excluding food and energy	115.2	115.1	112.8	0.1	2.1
Energy	137.0	133.4	132.8	2.7	3.2
All-items excluding the eight most volatile components[1]	118.2	118.0	115.5	0.2	2.3

1 *Excluded from the All-items CPI are these 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/inflation).*

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

	September 2001	August 2001	September 2000	August to September 2001	September 2000 to September 2001
	Unadjusted				
				% change	
Newfoundland	115.0	115.0	114.0	0.0	0.9
Prince Edward Island	114.7	115.2	112.9	-0.4	1.6
Nova Scotia	117.2	116.5	115.0	0.6	1.9
New Brunswick	115.4	115.1	113.7	0.3	1.5
Quebec	113.7	113.8	111.4	-0.1	2.1
Ontario	118.5	118.3	114.9	0.2	3.1
Manitoba	122.4	121.9	119.0	0.4	2.9
Saskatchewan	122.1	121.2	117.5	0.7	3.9
Alberta	122.4	121.5	119.1	0.7	2.8
British Columbia	116.7	116.1	114.3	0.5	2.1
Whitehorse	118.5	117.9	115.8	0.5	2.3
Yellowknife	114.3	113.8	112.0	0.4	2.1

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Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

August 2001

Manufacturing shipments rose 0.7% to $43.2 billion in August, following two successive months of decline. Despite August's increase, shipments have been on a downward trend since the fourth quarter of 2000, falling 6.1% from their October 2000 peak of $46.0 billion.

Price influences in the petroleum and coal products industry and across-the-board increases in the food industry contributed to August's increase. Higher shipments were partly offset by declines in the computer and electronic products and motor vehicle parts industries. January-to-August shipments were 2.6% short of those reported for the same period in 2000. In August, 14 of 21 industries, representing 56% of total shipments, increased. As well, seven provinces reported higher shipment values.

Shipments by province and territory

	July 2001	Aug. 2001	July to Aug. 2001
	Seasonally adjusted		
	$ millions		% change
Newfoundland	201	193	-3.8
Prince Edward Island	101	107	5.5
Nova Scotia	704	726	3.1
New Brunswick	1,025	1,080	5.4
Quebec	10,283	10,351	0.7
Ontario	22,576	22,690	0.5
Manitoba	970	1,012	4.3
Saskatchewan	588	573	-2.6
Alberta	3,615	3,664	1.4
British Columbia	2,861	2,833	-1.0
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	5	5	-6.4

Inventories, which had declined in June and July, were unchanged at $64.8 billion in August. Marginal decreases in raw material and finished-product inventories were offset by a 0.4% increase in good-in-process inventories. Unfilled orders fell back 0.5% in August, while new orders decreased 0.6%. Lower orders in the aerospace product and parts industry were responsible.

Employment in manufacturing was little changed in September, for the third consecutive month, following losses of 53,000 jobs in the first half of 2001, according to the Labour Force Survey.

Petroleum and coal products boosted August shipments

A 6.2% increase in shipment values of petroleum and coal products led all industries in August. The increase was partly attributable to a 2.6% rise in the price of petroleum and coal products, the first price increase in two months. Shipments of petroleum and coal products have fluctuated throughout 2001, and are once again on the upswing. The food industry reported shipments of $5.2 billion, a rise of 2.3%. Manufacturers of railroad rolling stock reported a 57.9% increase in shipments to $240 million, as several plants returned to normal production levels following extended shutdowns in July.

Lower shipments in the computer and electronic products and motor vehicle products industries somewhat offset August's overall rise in manufacturing. Manufacturers of computer and peripheral equipment dragged down an already beleaguered computer and electronic products industry. Shipments of computer and electronic products fell back 5.4% to $2.1 billion, the lowest level since January 1999. Shipments in this industry peaked at $3.6 billion in August 2000.

The motor vehicle parts industry fell back 2.9% to $2.5 billion. Despite August's decline, shipments of motor vehicle parts had recovered from recent lows reported in late 2000 and early 2001. During that period, motor vehicle manufacturers had cut production to reduce inventories.

Note to readers

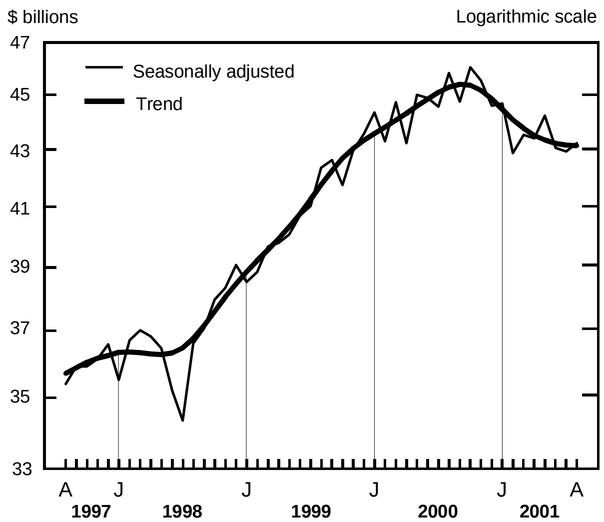
The data contained in this release refers to the August 2001 reference month. In addition to current month estimates, data for the previous three months are regularly revised. Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of company data, incorrect information reported earlier, replacement of estimates with actual figures (once available), and seasonal adjustments. Consult the appropriate CANSIM tables for revised data.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming that the orders are not cancelled.

New orders represent orders received whether shipped in the current month or not. They are measured as the sum of shipments for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders. Some people interpret new orders as orders that will lead to future demand. This is inappropriate, because the "new orders" variable includes orders that have already been shipped. Readers should be aware that the month-to-month change in new orders may be volatile, particularly if the previous month's change in unfilled orders is large in relation to the current month's change.

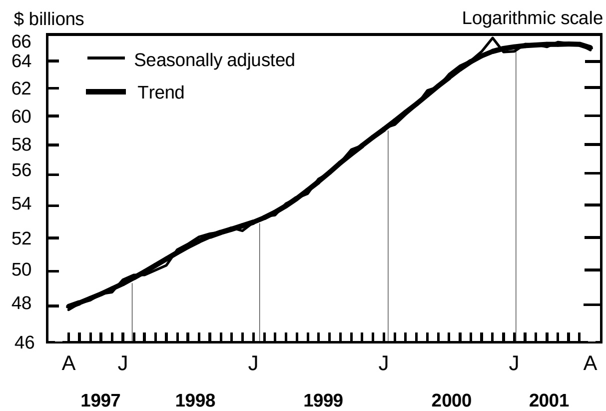
Not all orders will be translated into Canadian factory shipments because portions of large contracts can be subcontracted to manufacturers in other countries.

August shipments recovered



products (-1.5%) and computer and electronic products (-0.8%) industries.

Inventories remained steady



Inventories were flat for a second month in a row

Following July's decrease of 0.6%, inventories were unchanged in August at $64.8 billion. Slight decreases in raw materials (-0.1%) and finished products (-0.1%) were offset by a 0.4% increase in the goods-in-process component. Inventories, which peaked at $65.8 billion in November 2000, had only decreased 1.4% by August 2001. Over the same period, manufacturers reduced shipments 5.1%.

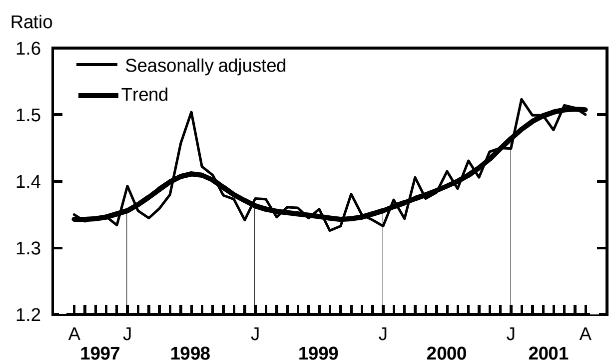
Finished-product inventories stood at $20.0 billion in August, just short of the record level reported in May 2001. Finished-product inventories in some industries have remained high in recent months, despite manufacturers' efforts to clear inventories by curtailing production. In August, chemicals led all industries with a 21.2% year-over-year jump in finished-product inventories to $2.3 billion. This was followed by increases in the aerospace products and parts industry (+26.0%) and the computer and electronic products industry (+13.1%). Manufacturers of primary metals (-11.8%) and motor vehicles (-34.0%) saw the largest drops in finished-product inventories compared with August 2000.

On a month-to-month basis, aerospace products and parts led all industries in August with a 3.3% rise in total inventories, driven by the increase in finished-products inventories. Plastics and rubber products rose 2.1%, the first increase in four months, and beverage and tobacco products were 2.5% higher.

Offsetting the increase, lower inventories were reported in the primary metals (-1.8%), fabricated metal

Higher shipments and stable inventories in August contributed to a reduction in the inventory-to-shipment ratio. This ratio was 1.50, after holding steady at 1.51 for two months. The trend, which had been consistently climbing since the fourth quarter of 1999, remained unchanged for the third consecutive month. Meanwhile, the finished-product inventory-to-shipment ratio dropped to 0.46 from 0.47 in July.

Inventory-to-shipment ratio slipped



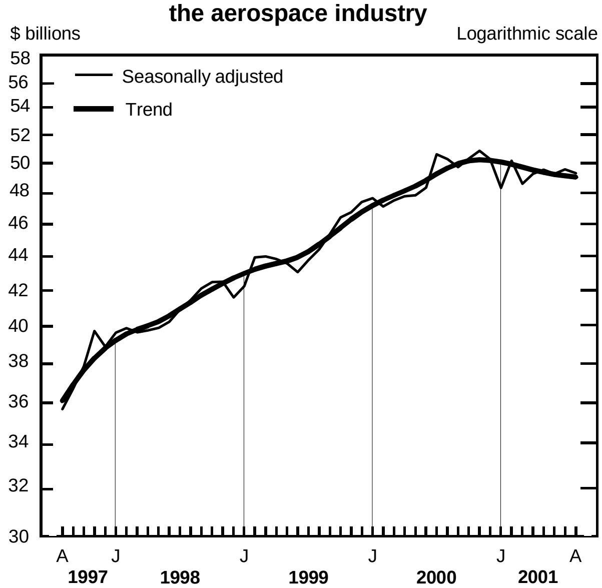
Unfilled orders eased back

Unfilled orders, which have fluctuated throughout 2001, eased back 0.5% to $49.3 billion in August, largely driven by the aerospace products and parts industry. Manufacturers in the aerospace industry reported orders of $21.4 billion, down 1.5% from July's record high. The plastics and rubber products industry also saw fewer unfilled orders (-4.1%). Excluding the aerospace product and parts industry, unfilled orders rose 0.2%.

Slightly offsetting August's decline, higher unfilled orders were reported by the computer and electronic products industry (+1.8%) and the machinery industry (+0.9%). The trend for unfilled orders, which had been edging downwards since the latter half of 2000, remained stable in August.

New orders dropped 0.6% in August. Aerospace products and parts manufacturers were primarily responsible for the decline. Excluding the impact of the aerospace industry, new orders climbed 1.7%.

Unfilled orders eased back, mainly because of the aerospace industry



Available on CANSIM: tables 3040014 and 3040015.

The August 2001 issue of the *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001-XIB, $15/$147) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. To order data, or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789, 613-951-9497, *manufact@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-0600; *kowarus@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. □

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories/shipments ratio
	Seasonally adjusted								
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	
August 2000	45,812	2.8	63,647	1.0	50,295	-0.6	45,485	-2.9	1.39
September 2000	44,748	-2.3	64,035	0.6	49,745	-1.1	44,197	-2.8	1.43
October 2000	46,042	2.9	64,724	1.1	50,342	1.2	46,638	5.5	1.41
November 2000	45,536	-1.1	65,771	1.6	50,874	1.1	46,069	-1.2	1.44
December 2000	44,592	-2.1	64,675	-1.7	50,302	-1.1	44,019	-4.4	1.45
January 2001	44,668	0.2	64,723	0.1	48,352	-3.9	42,719	-3.0	1.45
February 2001	42,868	-4.0	65,287	0.9	50,186	3.8	44,701	4.6	1.52
March 2001	43,535	1.6	65,239	-0.1	48,634	-3.1	41,983	-6.1	1.50
April 2001	43,397	-0.3	65,071	-0.3	49,277	1.3	44,040	4.9	1.50
May 2001	44,231	1.9	65,350	0.4	49,570	0.6	44,524	1.1	1.48
June 2001	43,063	-2.6	65,211	-0.2	49,283	-0.6	42,777	-3.9	1.51
July 2001	42,929	-0.3	64,812	-0.6	49,582	0.6	43,228	1.1	1.51
August 2001	43,233	0.7	64,832	0.0	49,322	-0.5	42,973	-0.6	1.50

Manufacturing industries except motor vehicles, parts and accessories

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	Seasonally adjusted							
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change
August 2000	36,886	2.3	59,876	0.6	48,305	-0.3	36,737	-3.8
September 2000	36,221	-1.8	60,362	0.8	47,775	-1.1	35,691	-2.8
October 2000	37,190	2.7	61,023	1.1	48,481	1.5	37,896	6.2
November 2000	37,109	-0.2	62,104	1.8	48,989	1.0	37,617	-0.7
December 2000	36,557	-1.5	60,998	-1.8	48,501	-1.0	36,069	-4.1
January 2001	37,082	1.4	61,238	0.4	46,614	-3.9	35,195	-2.4
February 2001	35,606	-4.0	61,808	0.9	48,426	3.9	37,418	6.3
March 2001	35,882	0.8	61,782	-0.0	46,949	-3.1	34,405	-8.1
April 2001	35,520	-1.0	61,652	-0.2	47,610	1.4	36,182	5.2
May 2001	35,891	1.0	61,919	0.4	47,952	0.7	36,232	0.1
June 2001	35,158	-2.0	61,816	-0.2	47,706	-0.5	34,913	-3.6
July 2001	35,015	-0.4	61,378	-0.7	48,003	0.6	35,312	1.1
August 2001	35,398	1.1	61,430	0.1	47,698	-0.6	35,093	-0.6

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OTHER RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries
August 2001

Travel to Canada rose an estimated 1.0% in August, but the number of trips Canadians took abroad fell slightly, the first decrease since April. (Unless otherwise specified, the data are seasonally adjusted.)

Foreigners made 4.3 million same-day and overnight trips in August, up 1.0% from July. This increase is explained mostly by residents of the United States, who took 3.9 million trips to Canada in August, up 1.3%. Residents of overseas countries took 1.8% fewer trips than they did in July.

The total number of international trips by Canadians fell slightly (-0.3%) in August from July to 3.9 million. The number of trips by Canadians to the United States declined 0.2%, and trips to overseas nations decreased by 0.9%. (These data cover both same-day and overnight trips.)

In August, residents of the United States took 1.4 million overnight trips to Canada, up 4.1% from July. However, Canadians took 1.2 million overnight trips south of the border, down 1.0%.

The number of overnight auto trips Americans took to Canada grew 5.2% to 860,000 in August. Americans took 335,000 plane trips, up 3.8% from July. Canadians took 651,000 overnight trips by car to the United States, up 0.8%. However, Canadian travel by plane to the same destination decreased 4.0% to 423,000.

In August, the number of same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States advanced for the fourth consecutive month. Canadians took 2.2 million car excursions south of the border, up 3.4% from April and 0.7% from July. Meanwhile, the number of Americans who took such trips decreased 1.1% from July, the first decrease since April.

Canadians took 419,000 overnight trips to overseas countries in August, down 0.9% from a revised record of 423,000 trips set in July. In the same period, the number of trips by overseas residents remained stable at 353,000.

Only four of Canada's top 12 overseas markets showed increases in same-day and overnight trips to Canada in August compared with August 2000. Mexico posted the strongest gain (+21.4%), followed by South Korea (+11.4%), Japan (+4.6%) and the United Kingdom (+0.1%) (unadjusted data).

Note: Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data. Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data. Due to the events of September 11, the adjusted data for August are not available for overseas residents by country.

Travel between Canada and other countries

	July 2001[r]	Aug. 2001[p]	July to Aug. 2001	Aug. 2001[p]	Aug. 2000 to Aug. 2001
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted	
	'000		% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad[1]	**3,898**	**3,885**	**-0.3**	**5,043**	**-0.9**
To the United States	3,474	3,466	-0.2	4,573	-1.8
To other countries	423	419	-0.9	470	8.5
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,194	2,209	0.7	2,754	-1.1
Total trips, one or more nights	1,618	1,603	-0.9	2,217	-0.6
United States[2]	1,195	1,183	-1.0	1,747	-2.8
Car	646	651	0.8	1,194	-0.8
Plane	441	423	-4.0	364	-8.4
Other modes of transport	108	109	0.9	189	-3.4
Other countries[3]	423	419	-0.9	470	8.5
Travel to Canada[1]	**4,244**	**4,288**	**1.0**	**6,730**	**6.7**
From the United States	3,875	3,926	1.3	6,109	7.4
From other countries	368	362	-1.8	621	0.4
Same-day car trips from the United States	2,359	2,333	-1.1	3,140	4.9
Total trips, one or more nights	1,654	1,707	3.2	3,269	9.7
United States[2]	1,301	1,354	4.1	2,677	12.1
Car	817	860	5.2	1,842	17.6
Plane	322	335	3.8	501	5.9
Other modes of transport	161	159	-1.2	334	-4.4
Other countries[3]	353	353	0.0	592	-0.1
Most important overseas markets[4,5]					
United Kingdom	76	..	..	123	0.1
Japan	46	..	..	70	4.6
France	30	..	..	58	-7.1
Germany	30	..	..	56	-8.8
Italy	8	..	..	40	-10.5
Mexico	13	..	..	23	21.4
South Korea	14	..	..	21	11.4
Australia	14	..	..	18	-6.8
Hong Kong	9	..	..	17	-10.2
Netherlands	10	..	..	16	-5.8
Taiwan	10	..	..	14	-22.3
Switzerland	8	..	..	14	-12.6

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1 *Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.*
2 *Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.*
3 *Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
4 *Includes same-day and one or more night trips.*
5 *Due to the events of September 11, adjusted data for residents of the most important overseas markets are not available.*
.. *Figures not available.*

Available on CANSIM: tables 4270001-4270006.

The August 2001 issue of *International travel, advance information*, Vol. 17, no. 8 (66-001-PIB, $6/$55) is now available. See *How to order products*.

Due to the events of September 11, data for residents of other countries published in 66-001-PIB and CANSIM tables are incomplete for August. These data will be available at the time of the November release.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sylvie Bonhomme (613-951-5366), Jocelyn Lapierre (613-951-3720) or Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; *cult.tourstats@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending October 13, 2001 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 13 totalled 275 531 metric tonnes, down 3.8% from 286 365 tonnes a week earlier and down 8.8% from 302 278 tonnes in the same week of 2000. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 11 819 945 tonnes, an 11.1% decrease compared with 13 294 577 in the same period of 2000.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Dragos Ifrim (613-951-3527; *dragos.ifrim@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

October 1, 2001 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on October 1 totalled 78,200 metric tonnes, up 16.9% from October 1, 2000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 30023 and 30024.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; *sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca*) or Robert Plourde (613-951-8716; *robert.plourde@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Crushing statistics

September 2001

Canadian oilseed processors crushed 220,964 metric tonnes of canola in September, according to the monthly survey of crushing plants. Oil production totalled 92,134 tonnes, and meal production amounted to 137,932 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 10005.

The September 2001 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, $11/$112; 22-007-XPB, $15/$149) 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 Karen Gray (204-983-2856; *karen.gray@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

September 2001

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada was unchanged in September from a revised August level of 118.4 (1992=100). The composite index rose 0.8% compared with the September 2000 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 (1992=100) 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 3270003 and 3270004.

The third quarter 2001 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, $24/$79) will be available in December. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Susie Boyd (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; *infounit@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Per-capita food consumption

2000

Canadians consumed more potatoes than any other vegetable in 2000, and more bananas than any other fruit.

Potatoes, in one form or another, again topped the list as the preferred vegetable. In 2000, consumers ate just over 74 kilograms per person, either in fresh form or as processed products such as french fries, potato chips, instant or frozen mashed potatoes. This is consistent with levels during the mid-1990s, when per-capita consumption hit more than 76 kg a year. A key factor in the popularity of potatoes was the strong demand for french fries.

Bananas topped the list of favourite fruits in 2000; each person consumed an average 13 kg. Apples were in second place at almost 11 kg; per-capita consumption of oranges reached 9 kg.

In total, each person ate just under 127 kg of fruit in 2000, up from 111 kg at the outset of the 1990s. Consumption of melons, at just over 8 kg per person in 2000, has more than doubled since 1990. Consumption of tropical fruits such as guavas, mangoes, papaya and kiwi, levelled off in 2000 after gaining ground during the 1990s.

The growing demand of tropical blended juice products has fuelled an increase in consumption over recent years. Each person drank almost 27 litres of fruit juices in 2000, up from 25 litres in 1999 and 20 litres in 1990.

Per-capita vegetable consumption, which climbed steadily during the 1990s, peaked in 1996 at just under 190 kg. By 2000, this had declined to almost 184 kg, which was still 8% higher than in 1990. Consumption of fresh vegetables, excluding potatoes, stood at close to 68 kg per person, slightly below previous years, but up almost 5% from 1990. Lettuce, onions, carrots, tomatoes and cabbage were most popular.

Consumption of oils and fats in 2000 was nearly 32 kg per person, up from 22 kg in 1990. Much of this growth was the result of increasing use of canola, soybean, olive, and other specialty oils by households and/or food service outlets in salad dressings and commercial food preparations.

In 2000, each person ate slightly more than 9 kg of fish, somewhat below 1999 levels, but consistent with levels throughout the 1990s. Consumption patterns are influenced in part by a demand for other sources of protein, marketing and promotional campaigns, and the availability of convenient and easy-to-prepare products.

Note: These data represent food that is available for consumption and not actual quantities of food consumed in Canada. This is because they do not allow for losses in stores, households, private institutions or restaurants. Consumption patterns of other commodities such as dairy products, poultry and cereal products were released in *The Daily* on June 14.

Available on CANSIM: tables 20010, 20011 and 20019.

Historical consumption data from 1986 to 2000 for fruits, vegetables, oils and fats and fish plus detailed information on production, stocks, international trade and supplies used by manufacturers will be available in November in *Food consumption in Canada, part II* (32-230-XIB, $26; 32-230-XPB, $35). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Debbie Dupuis (1-800-465-1991; 613-951-2553; fax: 613-951-3868), or Sandra Falcone (613-951-8726), Agriculture Division. ■

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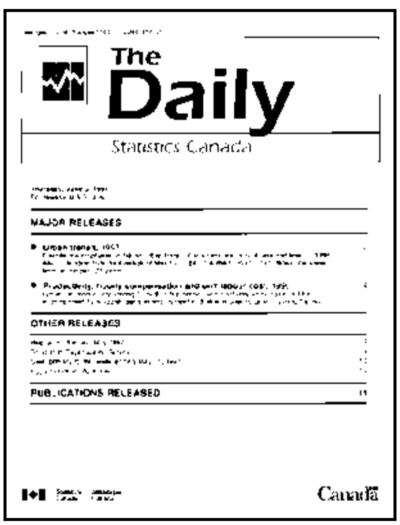

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