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

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 4, 2001
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Building permits

August 2001

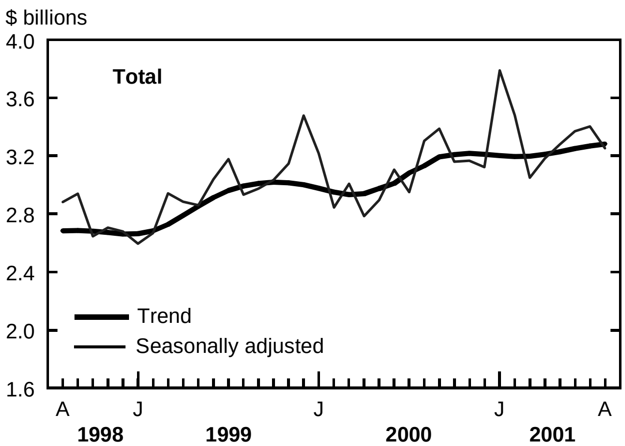
The value of building permits issued by municipalities declined 4.4% in August, halting a series of four straight monthly increases. Builders took out $3.3 billion worth of building permits.

The value of non-residential permits fell 11.9% to $1.4 billion, as commercial permits hit their second lowest monthly value in 2001. A substantial decrease in institutional permits also contributed to the decline.

In contrast, both single- and multi-family dwelling construction intentions rose, lifting the value of housing permits 2.5% to $1.8 billion. The increase in the value of single-family dwelling permits was the fourth in a row.

On a year-to-date basis, municipalities issued building permits worth $26.8 billion during the first eight months of 2001, up 11.2% from the same period in 2000. This was the highest cumulative level for any January-to-August period since 1989. Both the residential and non-residential sectors showed advances.

Total value of permits down after four consecutive monthly increases



Among the regions, the most significant growth (in dollars) was in the Montréal area (+45.5%), where the cumulative value of construction intentions in the commercial sector was double that of the first eight months of 2000. The next-highest increases were some distance behind—Vancouver (+16.3%) and Toronto (+5.2%). However, Halifax showed the biggest decline measured by dollar value (-38.8%), with drops in both the residential and non-residential sectors.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building and Demolitions Permits Monthly Survey covers 2,500 municipalities representing 94% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 6% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

Construction intentions up for both single- and multi-family dwellings

The value of building permits for multi-family dwellings jumped 6.0% to $470 million in August, and permits for single-family dwellings rose 1.3% to $1.4 billion.

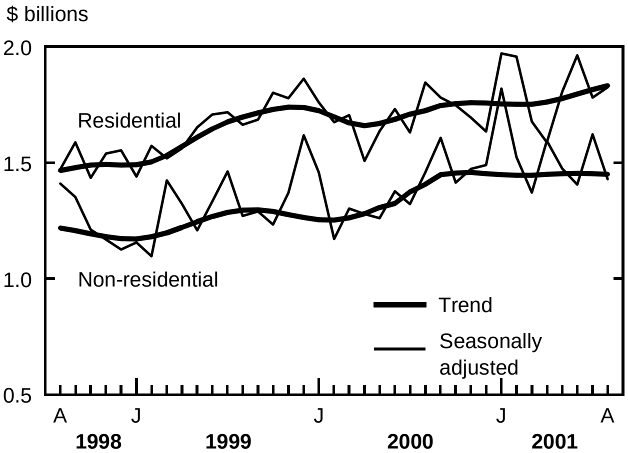
Among the provinces, the largest dollar gains in the residential sector in August occurred in Ontario (+4.6% to $866 million) and in Alberta (+11.6% to $307 million). In both provinces, both single- and multi-family dwellings contributed to the advances. The largest decline in residential permits was in British Columbia (-14.5% to $203 million), the result of a strong decrease in the value of multi-family permits. It was British Columbia's third consecutive monthly decline in housing permits.

Despite the weak growth in the economy in the second quarter of 2001, signals from several housing indicators reflected strength in this sector. In August, housing starts were up 11.6%, sales of existing homes in Canada's 25 major markets rose 6.9% and the New Housing Price Index recently recorded its strongest annual increase since 1990. Also contributing to these strong results were advantageous mortgage rates, a high level of full-time employment, an increase in the number of immigrants and the low number of vacant multi-family dwellings.

The value of housing permits for the first eight months of 2001 reached a record $14.6 billion, up 8.0% from the same period of 2000. Cumulative figures for both single- and multi-family dwellings were higher than those from the same period in 2000.

Among the provinces from January to August, the strongest growth (in dollars) in residential construction intentions came from Ontario (+6.0%); Nova Scotia showed the largest decline (-17.3%).

Significant decline in the non-residential sector



Lower commercial and institutional intentions hit the non-residential sector

The value of building permits in the non-residential sector slid 11.9% in August, after a strong 15.3% advance in July. Declines in intentions for both the commercial and institutional components were partly offset by an increase in industrial permits.

The non-residential sector has seen mixed signals from both businesses and consumers. Corporate operating profits rose in the second quarter of 2001. However, retail trade fell for a second consecutive month in July, and in the second quarter industries lowered their use of production capacity for a fourth consecutive quarter.

Industrial construction intentions climbed 18.7% to $288 million in August, after two monthly declines. Intentions in the utility and transportation category showed the most significant rise. The greatest growth (in dollar terms) for industrial intentions was in Alberta, where the value of industrial projects far more than doubled from July (+146.9% to $105 million), the highest value since October 1999.

The value of commercial permits fell 16.7% in August to $721 million, following a 25.5% jump in July. The value of permits in the warehouse category posted the largest decrease. Ontario posted the largest decline (-22.7% to $289 million).

Institutional building intentions fell for the first time in six months (-18.3% to $420 million). The hospital and medical category showed the greatest loss. Following a strong July, British Columbia recorded the most significant decrease, due to a decline in the hospital and medical category in the Vancouver area.

Among the provinces, Alberta recorded the largest gain in dollar terms in the non-residential sector (+28.4% to $260 million). In contrast, Ontario recorded the largest decrease (-17.7% to $595 million) following robust gains in both June and July.

On a year-to-date basis, non-residential building intentions rose 15.2% to $12.2 billion, their best showing for the first eight months of any year since 1989. The largest advance was posted by the institutional component (+36.6% to $3.2 billion). Permits for commercial projects reached $6.6 billion, up 14.0%, but the industrial component fell 1.6% to $2.5 billion.

Among the provinces, Quebec posted the largest year-to-date dollar increase in the non-residential sector (+40.7% to $2.8 billion) on the strength of the office buildings and trade and services categories in the Montréal area. The largest declines were in Nova Scotia and Manitoba.

Value of building permits

Census metropolitan area	July 2001[r]	Aug. 2001[p]	July to Aug. 2001	Jan. to Aug. 2000	Jan. to Aug. 2001	Jan.–Aug. 2000 to Jan.–Aug. 2001
	Seasonally adjusted					
	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
St. John’s	15.4	22.9	48.4	113.3	127.7	12.8
Halifax	37.7	23.6	-37.4	381.8	233.6	-38.8
Saint John	6.6	11.3	70.5	66.3	56.0	-15.6
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	8.8	14.4	62.6	94.8	121.2	27.9
Québec	46.9	62.3	32.7	373.2	456.6	22.4
Sherbrooke	18.0	7.5	-58.5	78.4	92.4	17.7
Trois-Rivières	9.6	10.7	10.6	79.1	78.4	-0.9
Montréal	309.6	306.4	-1.0	1,999.5	2,909.6	45.5
Hull	30.6	29.4	-3.9	178.5	263.9	47.9
Ottawa	131.4	110.3	-16.1	909.9	993.8	9.2
Oshawa	51.9	50.7	-2.2	471.5	376.8	-20.1
Toronto	691.2	674.2	-2.5	5,467.5	5,750.7	5.2
Hamilton	66.2	97.3	46.9	478.4	593.0	24.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	34.9	35.7	2.3	262.0	257.4	-1.8
Kitchener	122.7	78.3	-36.2	493.3	628.3	27.4
London	32.1	33.5	4.4	321.9	480.8	49.4
Windsor	65.3	64.9	-0.5	346.3	373.2	7.8
Sudbury	4.7	9.4	100.7	45.3	49.8	9.8
Thunder Bay	9.7	15.7	60.9	73.7	74.8	1.5
Winnipeg	44.2	31.2	-29.5	352.7	299.5	-15.1
Regina	17.8	8.9	-49.9	102.7	148.6	44.7
Saskatoon	18.3	21.6	17.8	189.8	175.5	-7.6
Calgary	195.6	199.7	2.1	1,499.3	1,495.6	-0.2
Edmonton	87.1	131.2	50.6	812.3	857.0	5.5
Vancouver	278.2	195.3	-29.8	1,830.3	2,128.5	16.3
Victoria	35.6	21.2	-40.4	197.4	224.9	13.9

r *Revised data.*
p *Preliminary data.*
Note: *Data may not add to totals due to rounding.*

Available on CANSIM: tables 260001-260008, 260010 and 260011.

The August 2001 issue of *Building permits* (64-001-XIE, $14/$145) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

The September building permit estimate will be released on November 6.

To obtain data, contact Vere Clarke (613-951-6556; *clarver@statcan.ca*). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025; *saineti@statcan.ca*), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Value of building permits

	July 2001[r]	August 2001[p]	July to August 2001	January to August 2000	January to August 2001	January–August 2000 to January–August 2001
	Seasonally adjusted					
	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
Canada	**3,402.4**	**3,253.5**	**-4.4**	**24,112.1**	**26,805.7**	**11.2**
Residential	1,780.5	1,824.8	2.5	13,487.4	14,565.0	8.0
Non-residential	1,621.9	1,428.7	-11.9	10,624.8	12,240.7	15.2
Newfoundland	29.3	33.5	14.1	169.6	207.7	22.4
Residential	15.1	15.3	1.4	113.6	115.5	1.7
Non-residential	14.2	18.2	27.6	56.1	92.2	64.5
Prince Edward Island	13.7	32.6	138.0	64.4	139.2	116.2
Residential	4.6	5.4	17.2	36.9	39.1	6.1
Non-residential	9.1	27.2	199.5	27.5	100.0	263.7
Nova Scotia	83.6	62.4	-25.3	639.8	487.2	-23.9
Residential	51.5	40.0	-22.3	365.5	302.3	-17.3
Non-residential	32.1	22.4	-30.2	274.3	184.8	-32.6
New Brunswick	47.4	53.6	13.2	327.8	355.4	8.4
Residential	23.1	29.9	29.0	177.7	179.0	0.8
Non-residential	24.2	23.7	-2.0	150.1	176.4	17.5
Quebec	563.6	577.8	2.5	4,034.9	5,114.9	26.8
Residential	293.5	297.0	1.2	2,079.0	2,362.8	13.6
Non-residential	270.1	280.8	4.0	1,955.9	2,752.2	40.7
Ontario	1,549.6	1,460.4	-5.8	11,200.1	12,161.5	8.6
Residential	827.3	865.7	4.6	6,769.3	7,173.8	6.0
Non-residential	722.2	594.8	-17.7	4,430.8	4,987.7	12.6
Manitoba	66.0	55.2	-16.4	589.1	494.8	-16.0
Residential	30.6	30.3	-1.0	235.3	227.2	-3.4
Non-residential	35.4	24.9	-29.7	353.8	267.5	-24.4
Saskatchewan	72.6	46.1	-36.5	457.5	498.4	8.9
Residential	16.6	23.0	39.0	180.3	150.8	-16.4
Non-residential	56.1	23.1	-58.8	277.2	347.5	25.4
Alberta	477.2	566.7	18.7	3,492.8	3,782.3	8.3
Residential	275.0	307.0	11.6	1,922.7	2,127.3	10.6
Non-residential	202.3	259.7	28.4	1,570.1	1,655.0	5.4
British Columbia	461.4	353.2	-23.5	3,032.8	3,472.4	14.5
Residential	237.6	203.0	-14.5	1,566.0	1,851.7	18.2
Non-residential	223.8	150.1	-32.9	1,466.7	1,620.8	10.5
Yukon	19.1	2.8	-85.6	41.4	43.5	5.1
Residential	2.2	1.5	-33.4	10.4	14.3	36.8
Non-residential	16.9	1.3	-92.3	30.9	29.2	-5.6
Northwest Territories	16.0	3.9	-75.8	16.9	31.5	86.5
Residential	1.6	2.7	68.5	8.5	9.9	17.1
Non-residential	14.4	1.2	-91.7	8.4	21.6	156.6
Nunavut	2.9	5.4	89.0	45.3	17.1	-62.3
Residential	1.9	4.1	121.8	22.3	11.4	-49.0
Non-residential	1.0	1.3	28.4	23.0	5.7	-75.2

r *Revised data.*
p *Preliminary data.*
Note: *Data may not add to totals due to rounding.*

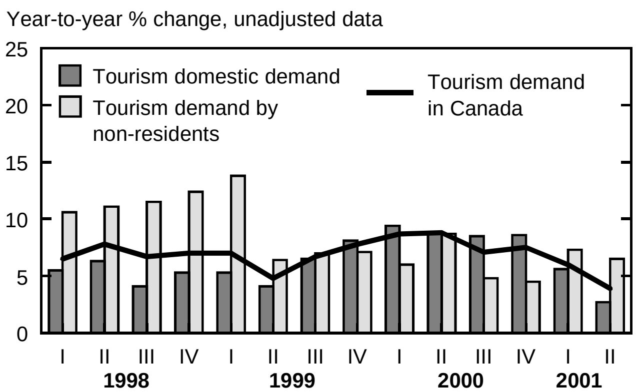
■

National tourism indicators

Second quarter 2001

Tourism spending in Canada reached $13.7 billion in the second quarter, up 3.9% from the second quarter of 2000. This growth was much slower than that seen in the first quarter of 2001 (+6.0%) and in 2000 as a whole (+7.9%)—in fact, it was the slowest in almost five years. Weaker spending by Canadians, especially on air transportation, was the main contributing factor.

Much-reduced growth in tourism spending in Canada



Spending by visitors from other countries was the main source of growth during the April-to-June period (up 6.5 % compared with the second quarter of 2000); it grew twice and much as tourism spending by Canadians in the country.

Domestic tourism demand grew very slowly

Spending by Canadians at home rose 2.7% from the second quarter of 2000 to $9.1 billion, making up two-thirds of total tourism outlays in Canada. This was the lowest yearly increase since the fourth quarter of 1996. Current slower economic growth in the country may have contributed to this situation. All major categories of spending showed signs of weakness. Expenditures on passenger air transportation posted one of the lowest yearly advances, 0.4%.

In parallel to the domestic travel situation, Canadians made fewer trips to the United States—10.4 million during the second quarter, down 4.7% from the second quarter of 2000. Continued weakness in the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart was probably a factor. Notably, the number of trips to countries other than the United States rose 8.2%.

Note to readers

Data are not adjusted for seasonal variations and are expressed in current prices, unless otherwise noted.

Foreign spending posted strong advance

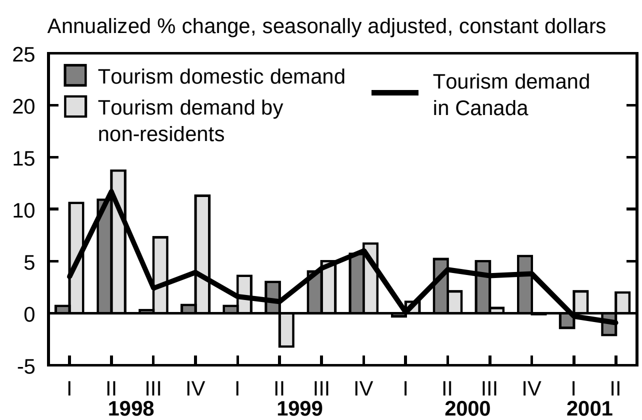
Non-residents spent $4.6 billion in Canada during the second quarter, 6.5% more than in the second quarter of 2000. Strong increases were spread across all major categories.

A strong rise in the number of travellers from the U.S. contributed to the strength in total spending by non-residents. Overnight travel was up 5.4% from the second quarter of 2000, and the number of same-day trips rose 3.1%, for a combined increase of 3.9%. However, the number of visitors from countries other than the United States fell 4.3%, the first significant decline in almost three years.

Tourism spending adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation

After adjusting for seasonality and inflation, tourism spending in Canada declined 0.9% (annual rate) in the second quarter compared with the first quarter. This marks the second consecutive quarterly decrease, following a slight drop (-0.3%) in the first quarter. Transportation was one of the most-affected components—it declined 1.6%.

Second consecutive quarter of decline in spending



Tourism spending by Canadians in the country fell 2.1% in the second quarter from the first quarter; in contrast, spending by non-residents rose by a similar magnitude.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, tourism employment growth declined marginally (-0.3%) from the first quarter, mostly in transportation (-5.1%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 3870001-3870009.

The second quarter 2001 issue of the *National tourism indicators* (13-009-XIB, free) can be downloaded from Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *National accounts*. To order a paper copy of the publication (13-009-XPB, free), contact the client services officer (613-951-3640; fax: 613-951-3618; *iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca*), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jacques Delisle (613-951-3796) or James Temple (613-951-0269), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Tourism expenditures

	Second quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Second quarter 2001	Second quarter 2000 to second quarter 2001
	$ millions current, unadjusted					% change
Tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	13,150	19,757	10,774	11,016	13,665	3.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	4,329	7,041	2,643	2,342	4,609	6.5
Tourism domestic demand	8,821	12,716	8,131	8,674	9,056	2.7
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,388	7,460	4,973	4,881	5,549	3.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,141	1,883	669	583	1,196	4.8
Tourism domestic demand	4,247	5,577	4,304	4,298	4,353	2.5
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,928	2,971	1,328	1,314	1,998	3.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,033	1,572	556	550	1,089	5.4
Tourism domestic demand	895	1,399	772	764	909	1.6
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,156	3,270	1,599	1,583	2,268	5.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	964	1,545	649	558	1,037	7.6
Tourism domestic demand	1,192	1,725	950	1,025	1,231	3.3
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	1,310	1,959	919	1,325	1,369	4.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	406	654	239	209	435	7.1
Tourism domestic demand	904	1,305	680	1,116	934	3.3
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,368	4,097	1,955	1,913	2,481	4.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	785	1,387	530	442	852	8.5
Tourism domestic demand	1,583	2,710	1,425	1,471	1,629	2.9

Tourism expenditures

	1999	2000	1999 to 2000	First quarter 2001	Second quarter 2001	First quarter to second quarter 2001
	$ millions current		% change	$ millions current (seasonally adjusted)		% change (annual rates)
Tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	50,112	54,076	7.9	13,997	14,001	0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	15,288	16,195	5.9	4,162	4,198	3.5
Tourism domestic demand	34,824	37,881	8.8	9,835	9,803	-1.3
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	20,084	22,417	11.6	5,823	5,798	-1.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,919	4,240	8.2	1,080	1,079	-0.4
Tourism domestic demand	16,165	18,177	12.4	4,743	4,719	-2.0
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,060	7,460	5.7	1,913	1,914	0.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,424	3,666	7.1	948	955	3.0
Tourism domestic demand	3,636	3,794	4.3	965	959	-2.5
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	8,103	8,524	5.2	2,208	2,236	5.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,541	3,683	4.0	949	976	11.9
Tourism domestic demand	4,562	4,841	6.1	1,259	1,260	0.3
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,073	5,432	7.1	1,382	1,382	0.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,424	1,494	4.9	385	389	4.2
Tourism domestic demand	3,649	3,938	7.9	997	993	-1.6
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	9,792	10,243	4.6	2,671	2,671	0.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,980	3,112	4.4	800	799	-0.5
Tourism domestic demand	6,812	7,131	4.7	1,871	1,872	0.2
	$ millions 1992		% change	$ millions 1992 (seasonally adjusted)		% change (annual rates)
Tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	42,969	44,348	3.2	11,233	11,208	-0.9
Tourism demand by non-residents	13,309	13,621	2.3	3,429	3,446	2.0
Tourism domestic demand	29,660	30,727	3.6	7,804	7,762	-2.1
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	16,898	17,512	3.6	4,420	4,402	-1.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,570	3,659	2.5	912	912	0.0
Tourism domestic demand	13,328	13,853	3.9	3,508	3,490	-2.0
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	5,706	5,750	0.8	1,435	1,447	3.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,757	2,835	2.8	718	729	6.3
Tourism domestic demand	2,949	2,915	-1.2	717	718	0.6
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,216	7,409	2.7	1,888	1,888	0.0
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,142	3,192	1.6	810	815	2.5
Tourism domestic demand	4,074	4,217	3.5	1,078	1,073	-1.8
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	4,277	4,463	4.3	1,109	1,103	-2.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,168	1,187	1.6	298	296	-2.7
Tourism domestic demand	3,109	3,276	5.4	811	807	-2.0
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	8,872	9,214	3.9	2,381	2,368	-2.2
Tourism demand by non-residents	2,672	2,748	2.8	691	694	1.7
Tourism domestic demand	6,200	6,466	4.3	1,690	1,674	-3.7

■

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index
September 2001

The Help-wanted Index (1996=100) fell 3.3% in September from August to 148. The index has been on a general downward trend since November 2000. Seven of ten provinces recorded monthly decreases; Prince Edward Island (-4.5%), Alberta (-3.8%) and Ontario (-3.1%) showed the largest declines. Compared with September 2000, the national index was down 16.4%.

Help-wanted Index
(1996=100)

	Sept. 2000	Aug. 2001	Sept. 2001	Sept. 2000 to Sept. 2001	Aug. to Sept. 2001
	Seasonally adjusted and smoothed			% change	
Canada	**177**	**153**	**148**	**-16.4**	**-3.3**
Newfoundland	201	191	195	-3.0	2.1
Prince Edward Island	242	243	232	-4.1	-4.5
Nova Scotia	164	160	157	-4.3	-1.9
New Brunswick	190	167	163	-14.2	-2.4
Quebec	168	142	138	-17.9	-2.8
Ontario	193	162	157	-18.7	-3.1
Manitoba	173	165	167	-3.5	1.2
Saskatchewan	138	144	145	5.1	0.7
Alberta	173	183	176	1.7	-3.8
British Columbia	147	123	120	-18.4	-2.4

Available on CANSIM: table 2770002.

Note: The Help-wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas, and is considered an indicator of labour demand measuring 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 Gilles Groleau (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; *labour@statcan.ca*), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products
August 2001 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 656 300 cubic metres in August, up 2.5% from August 2000. Sales rose in four of the seven major product groups; the largest increase was for heavy fuel oil (+126 600 cubic metres or +24.4%). The sales advance for heavy fuel oil was partly attributable to the replenishing of inventories.

Motor gasoline sales were up (+56 800 cubic metres or +1.6%) from August 2000. Sales of regular non-leaded motor gasoline grew 1.8% and premium motor gasoline rose 2.8%; medium motor gasoline continued its downward trend, dropping 8.7%.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products were up 1 725 500 cubic metres, or 2.8 %, over the same period in 2000. Sales increased for four of the seven major product groups; the largest advances were for heavy fuel oil (+1 362 300 cubic metres or +32.0%), motor gasoline (+392 800 cubic metres or +1.5%) and light fuel oil (+208 900 cubic metres or +6.7%).

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Aug. 2000[r]	Aug. 2001[p]	Aug. 2000 to Aug. 2001
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**8,442.7**	**8,656.3**	**2.5**
Motor gasoline	3,567.5	3,624.3	1.6
Diesel fuel oil	2,195.2	2,160.3	-1.6
Light fuel oil	186.4	176.4	-5.4
Heavy fuel oil	518.3	644.9	24.4
Aviation turbo fuels	622.8	614.5	-1.3
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	360.5	404.7	12.3
All other refined products	991.9	1,031.2	4.0
	Jan. to Aug. 2000[r]	**Jan. to Aug. 2001[p]**	**Jan.–Aug. 2000 to Jan.–Aug. 2001**
Total, all products	**61,552.3**	**63,277.8**	**2.8**
Motor gasoline	25,521.8	25,914.6	1.5
Diesel fuel oil	15,377.6	15,147.2	-1.5
Light fuel oil	3,107.3	3,316.2	6.7
Heavy fuel oil	4,253.8	5,616.1	32.0
Aviation turbo fuels	4,115.5	4,059.2	-1.4
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	2,990.8	3,060.9	2.3
All other refined products	6,185.5	6,163.5	-0.4

r *Revised data.*
p *Preliminary data.*
1 *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.*

Available on CANSIM: table 1340004.

To order data, or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497;

energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Gerry Desjardins (613-951-4368; *desjger@statcan.ca*) or Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; *hardele@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Passenger bus and urban transit
2000 (preliminary)

In 2000, Canada's passenger bus and urban transit industry recorded its strongest growth since the mid-1990s, with substantial increases in both ridership and revenues.

Industry revenues were almost $4.0 billion in 2000, up 9.2% from 1999, more than three times the annual rate of growth in 1999.

Urban transit providers grossed $2.0 billion in 2000 (excluding subsidies), up 7.5% from 1999. These carriers handled 1.51 billion passengers, a 4.2% increase, which was the strongest rate of growth since 1986. This level was just short of the record of 1.53 billion passengers set in 1990. Transit ridership has improved significantly since the low point of 1.36 billion in 1996.

Other segments of the industry showed similar improvement. Scheduled intercity carriers grossed $275.2 million in 2000, up 16.7%, the result of a strong economy. Scheduled intercity passenger ridership grew 4.1%, reversing two years of losses. Intercity carriers recorded about 13.7 million passenger trips in 2000, still well below the 35 million trips per year recorded during the 1970s.

School bus companies that provide contract services registered gross revenues of nearly $1.5 billion in 2000, a 9.2% increase over 1999. The charter industry also had a good year, grossing $322 million in 2000, up from $273 million in 1999.

Two other segments of the industry reported revenues that were virtually unchanged from 1999. Sightseeing services grossed $38 million in 2000, and shuttle services about $18 million.

Overall industry expenditures reached $5.4 billion in 2000, up from $5.2 billion in 1999, due in large part to price increases for fuel. From 1995 to 1998, fuel accounted for about 6% of total operating expenses on an industry-wide basis. In 1999, however, fuel accounted for 7% of expenses, and in 2000, 8%.

Available on CANSIM: table 4080001.

To obtain data, contact Jean-Robert Larocque, (613-951-2486; *laroque@statcan.ca*). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Harold Kohn, (613-951-0162; *kohnhar@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Steel primary forms
Week ending September 29, 2001 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 29 totalled 285 750 metric tonnes, down 5.1% from 301 047 tonnes a week earlier and down 3.7% from 296 580 tonnes in the same period of 2000. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 11 258 049 tonnes, an 11.2 % decrease compared with 12 679 676 in the same week 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. ■

Annual survey of manufacturers
1999

The Annual Survey of Manufacturers provides information on more than 250 different industries. Data for the industries listed in the following tables are now available.

Value of shipments

	North American Industry Classification System	1998	1999	1998 to 1999
		$ millions		% change
Industry				
Hardwood veneer and plywood mills	321211	728.5	842.9	15.7
Paper (except newsprint) mills	322121	4,935.8	4,835.8	-2.0
Folding paperboard box manufacturing	322212	1,018.2	1,056.8	3.8

Available on CANSIM: table 3010003.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Manufacturing industries of Canada: National and provincial areas* (31-203-XPB, $68). Research papers on manufacturing are available on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Manufacturing*.

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

NEW PRODUCTS

National tourism indicators, quarterly estimates, Second quarter 2001
Catalogue number 13-009-XIB
(free).

National tourism indicators, quarterly estimates, Second quarter 2001
Catalogue number 13-009-XPB
(free).

Labour force information, week ending September 15, 2001
Catalogue number 71-001-PIB ($8/$78).
Available at 7 am Friday, October 5

Labour force information, week ending September 15, 2001
Catalogue number 71-001-PPB ($11/$103).
Available at 7 am Friday, October 5

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

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

How to order products

Order products by phone:

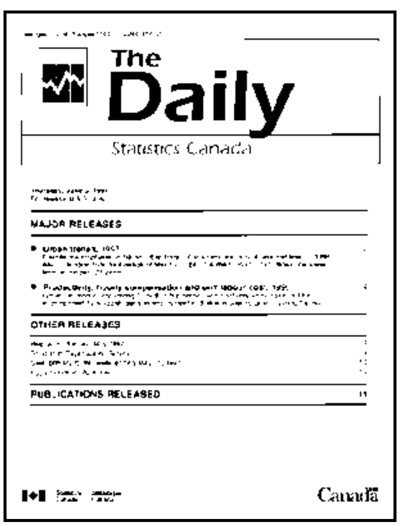
Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:	**1-800-267-6677**
From other countries call:	**1-613-951-7277**
To fax your order:	**1-877-287-4369**
Address changes or account inquiries:	**1-800-700-1033**

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

To order by Internet: write to *order@statcan.ca* or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's Web site *(www.statcan.ca)* under the headings *Products and services and Fee publications ($).*

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



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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

Editor: Tom Vradenburg (613-951-1103, tom.vradenburg@statcan.ca)
Head of Official Release: Madeleine Simard (613-951-1088), madeleine.simard@statcan.ca