



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, November 23, 2001**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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There are no major releases today.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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## RELEASE DATES: November 26 to 30

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## OTHER RELEASES

### Natural gas sales

September 2001 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 3 822 million cubic metres in September, down 9.0% from September 2000. Lower sales were posted in all three sectors (residential, commercial and industrial). Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) fell 6.6% compared with September 2000, owing to lower demand for natural gas by electric utilities and the chemical industry.

Year-to-date sales dropped 6.4% from the same period in 2000. Decreased demand by the industrial sector (including direct sales) led to a 6.8% decline compared with the same period last year. Both residential and commercial sales dropped 6.8% and 4.3%, respectively.

### Natural gas sales

	Sept. 2001 <sup>P</sup>	Sept. 2000	Sept. 2000 to Sept. 2001
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas sales</b>	<b>3,821,634</b>	<b>4,199,970</b>	<b>-9.0</b>
Residential	405,591	528,429	-23.2
Commercial	329,977	368,551	-10.5
Industrial	1,380,310	1,703,294	-6.6
Direct	1,705,756	1,599,696	
Year-to-date			
	2001 <sup>P</sup>	2000	2000 to 2001
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas sales</b>	<b>48,307,300</b>	<b>51,635,383</b>	<b>-6.4</b>
Residential	9,684,632	10,394,590	-6.8
Commercial	6,995,998	7,307,233	-4.3
Industrial	13,884,758	16,175,831	-6.8
Direct	17,741,912	17,757,729	

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 1290001-1290004.**

The September 2001 issue of *Natural Gas Transportation and Distribution* (55-002-XIB, \$13/\$125) will be available in December. See *How to order products*.

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

613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)). To inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Svab at (613-951-7382; [john.svab@statcan.ca](mailto:john.svab@statcan.ca)) or contact Tom Lewis at (613-951-3596; [tom.lewis@statcan.ca](mailto:tom.lewis@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Shipments of Rolled Steel

September 2001

Rolled steel shipments for September totalled 1 149 881 metric tonnes, down 7.5% from 1 243 250 tonnes in August and down 5.3% from 1 213 850 (revised) tonnes in September 2000.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of September totalled 10 782 452 tonnes, down 5.3% from 11 385 295 tonnes (revised) in the same period of 2000.

**Available on CANSIM: table 3030010.**

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

### Steel primary forms

September 2001

Steel primary forms production for September totalled 1 284 085 metric tonnes, a decrease of 3.1% from 1 325 847 tonnes (revised) in September 2000.

Year-to-date production reached 11 354 980 tonnes, down 10.5% from 12 685 285 tonnes (revised) in the same period of 2000.

**Available on CANSIM: table 3030010.**

To order data, or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1 866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)). To inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Dragos Ifrim (613-951-3527; [ifridra@statcan.ca](mailto:ifridra@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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## Placement of Chicks and Turkey Poults

October 2001 (preliminary)

Chick placements for October are estimated at 58.3 million birds, an increase of 7.0% from the same month last year, while turkey poults increased 12.9% to 1.5 million birds.

**Available on CANSIM: table 30021.**

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

## Canadian Potato Production

2001 (preliminary) and 2000 (revised)

The preliminary data for the 2001 area planted, area harvested, yield and production for potatoes by province is now released. Revised estimates of 2000 area and production and preliminary data of the volume marketed and value of the 2000 crop are also available.

The 2001 Canadian area planted estimate of 411,800 acres is up 1.3% from the previous year, but extremely dry conditions in several of the major potato producing areas resulted in a 12.4% decrease in the volume of potatoes harvested. Prince Edward Island was the hardest hit of the provinces, with their harvested production down 38.9% from the previous year. Alberta showed the largest increase in production from last year, up 15.4%.

**Available on CANSIM: table 10014.**

The November 2001 issue of *Canadian Potato Production - Updates* (22-008-UIB, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, and then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methodology or data quality of this release, please contact Barbara Mclaughlin (1-800-216-2299; 902-893-7251; [barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca](mailto:barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Air Charter Statistics

Third quarter 2000 (preliminary)

Air Charter data for the third quarter of 2000 are now available.

The December 2001 issue of the *Aviation Service Bulletin* (51-004-XIB, \$8/\$82) will be available soon. See *How to order products*. A print-on-demand service is also available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methodology or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; [Kathie.Davidson@statcan.ca](mailto:Kathie.Davidson@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## Low-income cutoffs for 2000 and low-income measures for 1999

Low-income cutoffs (LICOs) for 2000 and low-income measures (LIMs) for 1999, before and after tax, are now available.

The updated thresholds for both measurements are contained in a single publication. This publication incorporates a detailed description of the methods used to arrive at both measurements. It also explains how base years are defined and how LICOs are updated using the Consumer Price Index.

LICOs are income thresholds, determined by analysing family expenditure data, below which families will likely devote a larger share of income to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family would. To reflect differences in the costs of necessities among different community and family sizes, LICOs are defined for five community-size and seven family-size categories.

LIMs, on the other hand, are strictly relative measures of low income, set at 50% of adjusted median family income. These measures are categorized according to the number of adults and children present in families, reflecting the economies of scale inherent in family size and composition.

Although LICOs are often referred to as poverty lines, they have no official status as such, and Statistics Canada does not recommend their use for this purpose. For more information, refer to the article, "On poverty and low income" in this new publication or on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)) under *Statistical Methods*, then *Discussion Papers*.

The publication *Low Income Cutoffs from 1991 to 2000 and Low Income Measures from 1990 to 1999* (75F0002MIE01007, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). Choose *Our products and services*, and then *Research papers*.

For more information, to order this report or custom tabulations, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services

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(1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; [income@statcan.ca](mailto:income@statcan.ca)), Income Statistics Division. ■

## **Dynamics of manufacturing in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver** 1976 to 1997

The manufacturing sectors of Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver have changed slowly but perceptibly over the last quarter century. Toronto and Vancouver increased their shares of national and provincial manufacturing employment, while Montreal's shares of both declined. These broad trends belie unique positive and negative trends for each of these cities.

This research paper examines the changing manufacturing landscapes of all three cities, and outlines the shifts in industry mix, employment, and wage levels that occurred between 1976 and 1997.

Together, Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver account for slightly more than 40% of Canadian manufacturing employment and shipments.

According to this study, between 1976 and 1997, Toronto and Vancouver increased their share of employment in manufacturing, while the proportion in Montreal declined. In addition, Toronto has been the most consistent performer across a broad selection of performance measures, such as share of shipments, number of plants and number of head offices.

Toronto has also increased its share of manufacturing within Ontario. Vancouver did likewise relative to total manufacturing employment in British Columbia. Montreal has suffered a decline relative to total manufacturing in Quebec. Therefore, Canada's large urban economies, except for Montreal, have been among the most dynamic economies within their respective provinces over the past 25 years.

Growth in Toronto, although encompassing a broad range of sectors, has largely resulted from increases in the auto sector and related industries.

The decline in Montreal has occurred across different industries but was primarily the result of its heavy focus on old labour-intensive industries, such as textiles and clothing. The one bright spot for Montreal has been the increase in 'science-based' industries, such as aircraft and aircraft parts.

In contrast to Toronto and Montreal, the growth of which was dominated by a few industries, Vancouver incurred broad-based growth across a number of sectors. These sectors range from natural resource based industries, such as food processing, to science-based industries, such as communications and electronic equipment.

In 1976, the wage for production workers was highest in Vancouver followed by Toronto and Montreal. During the 22-year period, the wage in Toronto has increased relative to Montreal, particularly since 1980. But the wage rate in Vancouver, which was 20% higher than in Toronto in the late 1970s, declined to the level in Toronto by the mid-1990s.

Montreal's wage rates tended to lag those of Toronto and Vancouver's, in part, because Montreal's industrial structure was dominated to a higher degree by industries that paid low wages.

Toronto and Montreal were more diversified industrially than Vancouver in 1976. But changes over time decreased the disparity until there was little difference by 1997. In both Toronto and Montreal, the percentage of employment accounted for by the largest four industries increased, while in Vancouver it decreased.

The research paper *A tale of three cities: The dynamics of manufacturing in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, 1976-1997* (11F0019MIE01177, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Research papers*, then *Social conditions*. A paper version of the document (11F0019MPE, no. 177, \$5/\$25) is also available. See *How to order products*

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588), Micro-Economic Analysis Division. ■

## **Dynamics of the manufacturing sector in metropolitan and rural regions** 1976 to 1997

Between 1976 and 1997, there was a substantial shift in manufacturing employment out of the core areas of Canada's large metropolitan cities. Most of this shift went toward the suburban fringes of these cities, rather than rural areas.

This research paper, *Dynamics of the manufacturing sector in metropolitan and rural regions*, documents this shift in geography of the manufacturing sector in both rural and urban areas during the last quarter century. It does so by examining changes in employment as well as other measures such as wages, productivity levels and diversity.

During this 22-year period, the most dramatic change in the share of employment occurred in large metropolitan areas. In 1976, they accounted for 34% of manufacturing employment. By 1997, this proportion had declined to less than 28%.

However, when both central core and suburbs were combined, the loss in the share of employment was marginal, indicating that the shift was almost entirely to the suburbs.

Still, there was a small increase in the proportion of manufacturing employment in rural regions, primarily in those rural areas adjacent to cities. In 1997, these rural areas accounted for almost one-quarter (24%) of manufacturing employment, up from 22% in 1976.

This increase did not occur until the mid- to late-1990s. It was the result of declining employment shares of small cities and, to a lesser degree, large urban regions.

Ontario and Quebec have experienced contrasting trends in the location of manufacturing production over the study period. Employment in Ontario has tended to concentrate in the Toronto region, particularly in the suburbs surrounding the new City of Toronto.

In contrast, the Montreal urban area has experienced a decline in its share of Quebec's manufacturing employment during the 22-year period. Manufacturing employment in Quebec has concentrated increasingly in rural parts of the province.

In 1997, the metropolitan core of Montreal accounted for 39% of manufacturing employment in Quebec, down from 49% in 1976. During the same period, the proportion of manufacturing employment in the province's rural areas rose from about 14% to 18%.

In Toronto, however, manufacturing employment moved from the metropolitan core to the suburbs. The

proportion in rural areas remained virtually unchanged during the 22-year period.

The increasing share of manufacturing employment in the outlying suburbs of large metropolitan regions has been driven by a general shift in production across almost all manufacturing sectors. The exception has been the science-based sector, which has tended to concentrate more and more at the top end of the rural urban hierarchy—that is, in medium-sized metropolitan areas and in the fringes of large metropolitan areas.

This study also found that wage rates and productivity levels in manufacturing do not generally decline with the size of urban regions, in contrast to patterns in the United States. In this sense, workers in smaller urban or rural areas in Canada are not disadvantaged relative to workers in larger urban centres. Workers in small cities and rural areas, however, are more likely to live in places that rely on a few industries, and that tend to be less stable than larger urban regions.

The research paper *Dynamics of the manufacturing sector in metropolitan and rural regions* (11F0019MIE01169, free) is now available. From the *Our products and services page*, choose *Research papers*, and then *Social conditions*. A paper version of the document (11F0019MPE, no. 169, \$5/\$25) is also available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588), Micro-Economic Analysis Division. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Infomat—A weekly review**, November 23, 2001  
Catalogue number **11-002-XIE** (\$3/\$109).

**Infomat—A weekly review**, November 23, 2001  
Catalogue number **11-002-XPE** (\$4/\$145).

**A tale of three cities: The dynamics of manufacturing in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, 1976-1997**  
Catalogue number **11F0019MIE01177**  
(free).

**A tale of three cities: The dynamics of manufacturing in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, 1976-1997**, No. 177  
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Catalogue number **11F0019MPE** (\$5/\$25).

**Canadian international merchandise trade**,  
September 2001, Vol. 55, no. 9  
Catalogue number **65-001-XIB** (\$14/\$141).

**Canadian international merchandise trade**,  
September 2001, Vol. 55, no. 9  
Catalogue number **65-001-XPB** (\$19/\$188).

**Low income cutoffs from 1991 to 2000 and low measures from 1990 to 1999, 1999**  
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**Canadian Potato Production - Updates**,  
November 2001  
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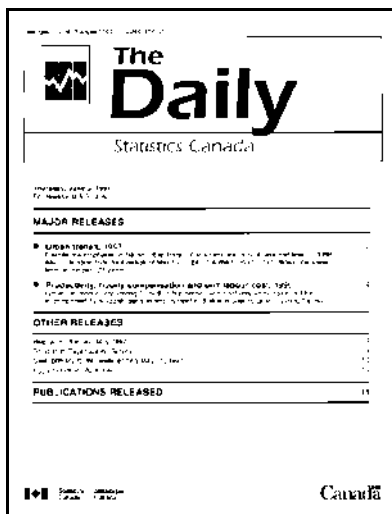
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**RELEASE DATES: NOVEMBER 26 TO 30**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
26	<b>Farm cash receipts</b>	January-September 2001
26	<b>Net farm income</b>	2000
28	<b>International travel account</b>	Third quarter 2001
28	<b>Characteristics of international travellers</b>	Second quarter 2001
28	<b>Employment, earnings and hours</b>	September 2001
28	<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	September 2001
29	<b>Industrial Product Price and Raw Materials Price Indexes</b>	October 2001
29	<b>Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises</b>	Third quarter 2001
30	<b>Real gross domestic product by industry</b>	September 2001
30	<b>National economic and financial accounts</b>	Third quarter 2001
30	<b>Balance of international payments</b>	Third quarter 2001

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