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MAJOR RELEASES

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NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

New motor vehicle sales

October 2001

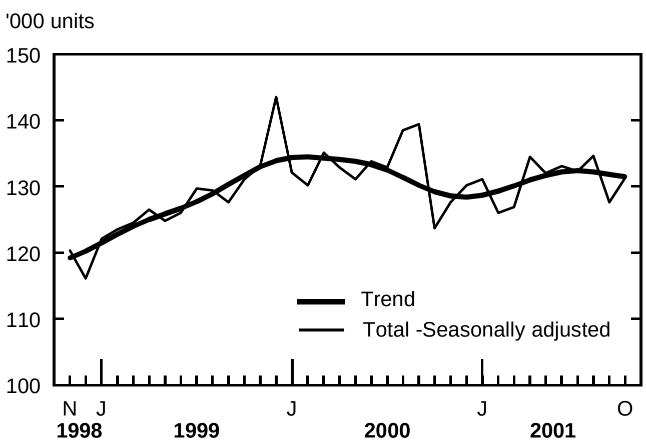
New motor vehicle sales rebounded 2.9% in October, partly offsetting September's drop of 5.2%. A total of 131,265 new vehicles were sold in October.

October's increase resulted from sales of both passenger cars and trucks. Sales in October were stimulated in part by the incentives that some auto makers offered.

New motor vehicles sales started moving upward at the start of 2001 and stabilized in the spring, but at a slightly lower level than in 2000. Throughout most of 2000, sales were generally stable, except for the declines observed that autumn.

Year-to-date at the end of October, sales of new motor vehicles (not seasonally adjusted) totalled 1,309,389 units, down 1.7% from the same period of 2000, which was a record year. Preliminary figures from the auto industry show a sizeable advance in new motor vehicle sales in November. This should bring sales for the first 11 months of 2001 closer to those for the same period of 2000.

New motor vehicle sales rebounded in October



Sales up for both passenger cars and trucks

In October, sales of new passenger cars rose 2.4% over September to 72,678 units. This gain, which followed a 3.5% decline in September, was mainly attributable to sales of North American-built cars (+3.2%), which were the object of most of the incentives. October's sales of overseas-built cars were only 0.8% higher than in September.

After moving upward since the start of the year, sales of new cars have stalled in recent months. Previously, sales were generally stable since the start of 2000, following an upward movement that began at the end of 1998.

October's new truck sales totalled 58,587 units, up 3.5% from September. However, this increase only partly offset September's steep drop of 7.3%. Trucks include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

After a period of stable sales that lasted a year until the fall of 2000, truck sales dropped sharply, stabilizing at the start of 2001. For most of 2001, truck sales have generally been stable, but at a lower level than in 2000. Steadily declining sales of heavy trucks since the summer of 2000 have noticeably contributed to this shift to a lower level.

Average price of passenger cars was down

Consumers spent an average of $24,441 (not seasonally adjusted) in October to purchase a new passenger car—a drop of 0.8% from October 2000. In contrast, the average price of a new truck (excluding most heavy trucks and buses) climbed 3.0% during the same period, to $33,729.

The average price reflects price movements that are partly due to the incentives offered by manufacturers. It also reflects the preferences of consumers, who have the choice of available models, optional equipment

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted. Seasonally adjusted provincial data from January 1991 are available on CANSIM.

Passenger cars include those used for personal and commercial purposes, such as taxis or rental cars. Trucks include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

North American-built new motor vehicles include vehicles manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico. All other new vehicles are considered to have been manufactured overseas.

For reasons of confidentiality, data for the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are included in the British Columbia figures.

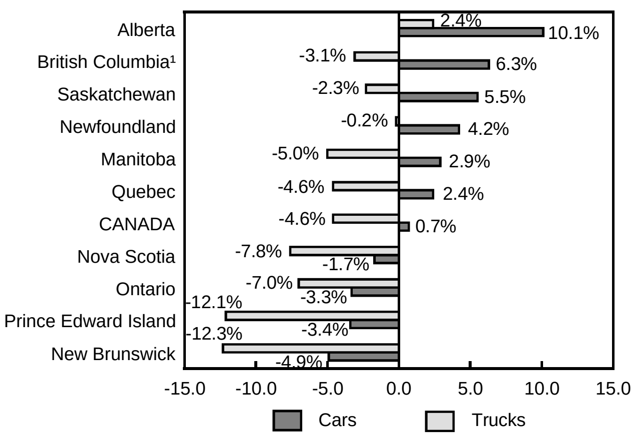
and changes to standard equipment. These factors influenced the average price to varying degrees.

Alberta stood out

Alberta was the most dynamic province in year-to-date sales (not seasonally adjusted) to the end of October. In addition to reporting the strongest year-to-date increase in sales of new passenger cars (+10.1%), Alberta was the only province to see higher year-to-date truck sales (+2.4%) compared with the same period in 2000.

Ontario and the Maritime provinces reported the steepest declines in year-to-date truck sales and the only decreases in year-to-date sales of new cars.

Year-to-date sales of new motor vehicles
(First 10 months of 2001 compared with the same period in 2000)



[1] *Includes the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.*

Available on CANSIM: tables 790001 and 790002.

The October 2001 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007-XIB, $13/$124) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

To order data, or for general information, contact Client Services (1 877 421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Clérance Kimanyi (613-951-6363; *clerance.kimanyi@statcan.ca*), Distributive Trades Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	October 2000	September 2001r	October 2001p	October 2000 to October 2001	September to October 2001
	seasonally adjusted				
	number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	**123,747**	**127,558**	**131,265**	**6.1**	**2.9**
Passenger cars	69,679	70,943	72,678	4.3	2.4
North American[1]	52,027	49,526	51,093	-1.8	3.2
Overseas	17,652	21,417	21,585	22.3	0.8
Trucks, vans and buses	54,068	56,615	58,587	8.4	3.5
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland	1,848	1,989	2,129	15.2	7.0
Prince Edward Island	386	392	389	0.8	-0.8
Nova Scotia	3,525	3,224	3,640	3.3	12.9
New Brunswick	3,155	3,002	3,346	6.1	11.5
Quebec	31,591	31,940	32,660	3.4	2.3
Ontario	49,125	52,116	52,240	6.3	0.2
Manitoba	3,422	3,366	3,648	6.6	8.4
Saskatchewan	2,717	3,064	3,061	12.7	-0.1
Alberta	14,338	14,934	15,733	9.7	5.4
British Columbia[2]	13,641	13,530	14,420	5.7	6.6

	October 2000	September 2001	October 2001p	October 2000 to October 2001
	unadjusted			
	number of vehicles			% change
New motor vehicles	**112,936**	**127,045**	**124,217**	**10.0**
Passenger cars	62,751	68,935	68,642	9.4
North American[1]	45,707	46,601	47,254	3.4
Overseas	17,044	22,334	21,388	25.5
Trucks, vans and buses	50,185	58,110	55,575	10.7
New motor vehicles				
Newfoundland	1,402	1,940	1,679	19.8
Prince Edward Island	336	385	339	0.9
Nova Scotia	2,798	3,011	2,984	6.6
New Brunswick	2,510	2,753	2,880	14.7
Quebec	27,550	31,288	29,429	6.8
Ontario	46,720	52,178	51,935	11.2
Manitoba	3,204	3,793	3,614	12.8
Saskatchewan	2,756	3,315	3,119	13.2
Alberta	13,526	15,042	15,247	12.7
British Columbia[2]	12,134	13,340	12,991	7.1

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1 *Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.*
2 *Includes the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.*

■

Alternative health care practitioners

1998/99

Canadians continue to consult alternative health care practitioners to complement physician care, according to an analysis of data from the National Population Health Survey.

In 1998/99, an estimated 3.8 million people, about 17% of the population aged 18 or older, reported having sought the care of alternative health care practitioners in the previous year. This proportion was a small but statistically significant increase from 15% in 1994/95.

Alternative practitioners include chiropractors, massage therapists, acupuncturists, homeopaths and naturopaths. The use of chiropractors remained stable between 1994/95 and 1998/99. The increase in the use of other types of practitioners accounted for the overall rise in consultations.

Between 21% and 25% of people aged 18 or older in the western provinces consulted alternative health care providers in 1998/99, compared with between 3% and 9% of residents of the Atlantic provinces and about 15% in Quebec and Ontario. Some of this difference may be attributed to health care plans in the western provinces that offer some coverage for chiropractic care.

Women and people aged 25 to 64 more likely to use alternatives

Women were more likely than men to consult an alternative practitioner. In 1998/99, about 2.2 million women aged 18 or older, or about 19% of the female population of this age group, sought their services. The corresponding figures for men were 1.6 million, or about 14% of the male population in this age range. However, this disproportion did not exist for all types of alternative care. For instance, men and women were equally likely to report having consulted a chiropractor.

The use of alternative health care also appears to be a "mid-life" phenomenon. Almost one in five (19%) of those in the 25-to-44 and 45-to-64 age groups reported consulting an alternative practitioner in 1998/99, compared with about 11% for both the 18-to-24 age group and for seniors 65 or older.

Chronic conditions, chronic pain are important factors

Results of this study suggest that management of pain and discomfort may be an important factor in consulting an alternative health care practitioner. Just over one in four (26%) of the individuals who reported suffering from chronic pain had used the services of an alternative practitioner, compared with 15% who did not report chronic pain.

Consultation with alternative practitioners was particularly common among people with certain chronic conditions. For example, 37% of those with back problems had consulted an alternative practitioner, compared with 17% of the overall population 18 or older. The proportions who had used alternative care were also high among people with Crohn's disease, bronchitis/emphysema, migraine, asthma and arthritis/rheumatism.

The use of alternative health care increases with income and level of education. Perhaps because some of the costs of alternative health care are out-of-pocket, use tends to be greater in the higher income groups. One in five (20%) of those in upper-middle and high-income households had sought alternative care, whereas about 12% of people in the lowest income group did so. About one in five people with a college diploma or university degree reported seeking the services of an alternative practitioner, compared with 12% of those who had not graduated from high school.

Supplementing, not rejecting, conventional system

Individuals who thought the health care system did not meet their needs were more likely to seek alternative therapy. Yet this did not necessarily mean that these people rejected conventional health care. In fact, alternative health care users were more likely than non-users to have a regular doctor, to have consulted a specialist in the past year and to have visited a physician 10 times or more.

People who had consulted alternative practitioners tended to have other behaviour that might enhance their health. For example, they were more likely than those who had not sought the services of alternative practitioners to take vitamin and mineral supplements, and to avoid foods with high fat, salt and sugar content.

The full report on this subject appears in *Health reports, Vol. 13, no. 1* (electronic: 82-003-XIE, $15/$44;

Note to readers

This release is based on an article entitled "Patterns of use: Alternative health care practitioners" available today in Health Reports, *Volume 13, no. 1. The study examines the prevalence of consultations with alternative practitioners and some of the characteristics of those who use such care.*

Data came from the National Population Health Survey, which has collected information about the health of the population every two years since 1994/95. It covers household and institutional residents in all provinces and territories, except those living on Indian reserves, on Canadian Forces bases, and in some remote areas.

paper: 82-003-XPE, $20/$58), which is now available. See *How to order products*. This issue of *Health reports* also contains two other articles.

The first is titled "Five-year relative survival from prostate, breast, colorectal and lung cancer". It compares a group of cancer patients' observed survival rates to those of the general population with the same characteristics. Five-year relative survival rates are examined (by age and sex) for each of the four most common cancers diagnosed in Canada in 1992. One finding is that, for individuals aged 15 to 99, five-year relative survival rates were highest for prostate cancer (88%) and lowest for lung cancer (17% among women, 14% among men). Both national and provincial rates are presented in the report.

The second is "Determinants of self-perceived health". It uses data from the National Population Health Survey to examine which factors play key roles in how Canadians rate their health. It shows that while physical conditions are strongly related to health perceptions, some measure of lifestyle, socio-economic and psycho-social factors is also important.

For more information on the article *"Patterns of use: Alternative health care practitioners"*, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Wayne J. Millar, (613-951-1631; *millway@statcan.ca*), Health Statistics Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Public sector employment

Third quarter 2001 (preliminary)

Employment in the public sector rose 0.9% in the third quarter compared with the third quarter of 2000. The size of the workforce rose at both the federal and provincial/territorial government levels, but declined slightly in local government.

From July to September, the total public sector workforce averaged 2.7 million employees, up 23,598 from the same three months in 2000. These employees were paid about $27 billion in wages and salaries.

Employment in government—federal, provincial and local—accounted for 90% of the public sector workforce. In the third quarter of 2001, average government employment reached 2.5 million, up 1.1%. The remainder were employed in government business enterprises, where employment declined 0.8%.

The federal government, including the military, employed about 358,616 people, up 4.1%, or 14,042, from the third quarter of 2000. Although employment rose, federal government aggregate wages and salaries actually declined 6.2%, reflecting a reduction in retroactive pay-equity payments made in 2000.

Provincial government employment—consisting of paid employees of provincial/territorial general government, hospitals and health care and universities and colleges—increased 1.1% or about 14,147 jobs, to 1,322,178. All major components reported increases. Employment in general government rose 1.3%, or 4,328 jobs. Employment in health and social services rose 1.0%, or 6,972 jobs, while employment in universities and colleges was up 1.2 %, or 2,847.

A large increase in employment in Ontario's health sector was partly offset by losses in Alberta. Gains in universities and colleges were due for the most part to increases in Alberta and in British Columbia.

Employment in local governments declined 0.3%, or about 2,342 jobs, to 790,176. British Columbia reported increases in employment by both local general government and school boards, and Ontario reported an increase in school boards. Offsetting these gains were declines in school boards and local general government employment in Saskatchewan and losses in local general government employment in New Brunswick.

The number of paid employees in public enterprises, which account for the remaining portion of the public sector, decreased 0.8%, or 2,214 jobs. Most of the decrease occurred in Ontario. Government business enterprises employed an average of 270,449 employees in the third quarter.

Public sector employment data are not in "full-time equivalent" and do not distinguish between full-time and part-time employees. These data, as well as other public sector employment, wage and salary data are available on CANSIM and through custom tabulation.

Available on CANSIM: tables 1830002 and 1830004.

For information on the Public Institutions Division's products and services, contact Joanne Rice (613-951-0767; fax: 613-951-0661; *joanne.rice@statcan.ca*), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Sauvé (613-951-8306; *robert.sauve@statcan.ca*), Public Institutions Division. □

Public sector employment
Third quarter 2001(preliminary)

	Federal government[1]	Provincial and Territorial governments[2]	Local governments[3]	Total government	Government business enterprises[4]	Total public sector	Third quarter 2000 to third quarter 2001
	number of employees						% change
Canada	**358,616**	**1,322,178**	**790,176**	**2,470,970**	**270,449**	**2,741,419**	**0.9**
Newfoundland	7,368	32,648	12,112	52,129	3,345	55,473	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	3,717	9,758	2,616	16,091	507	16,598	0.7
Nova Scotia	23,502	46,761	22,730	92,992	6,064	99,056	-1.1
New Brunswick	14,017	52,716	5,501	72,234	8,066	80,301	0.1
Quebec	74,418	360,707	175,763	610,888	65,610	676,497	0.8
Ontario	142,997	371,641	326,953	841,591	107,226	948,817	1.5
Manitoba	16,283	71,742	32,704	120,729	13,942	134,670	0.4
Saskatchewan	9,513	58,168	25,837	93,518	14,375	107,893	-1.2
Alberta	25,445	132,287	85,947	243,678	15,972	259,651	-0.3
British Columbia	35,896	174,626	96,832	307,354	34,701	342,055	2.0
Yukon	914	3,385	486	4,785	x	4,785	1.8
Northwest Territories	1,103	4,714	1,343	7,160	x	7,160	-1.0
Nunavut	225	3,027	1,351	4,603	x	4,603	8.1
Exterior	3,219	0	0	3,219	x	3,219	0.3

x *Confidential data.*
1 *Federal government includes the military.*
2 *Provincial and territorial governments includes general government, universities and colleges and health and social services institutions.*
3 *Local government includes general government and school boards.*
4 *To preserve confidentiality, data for the territories and outside Canada exclude government public enterprises.*
Note: *Public sector employment data are not in full-time equivalent and do not distinguish between full-time and part-time employees. Canada totals may differ from the sum of provinces and territories due to rounding.*

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Steel primary forms
Week ending December 8, 2001 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 8 totalled 307 329 metric tonnes, up 8.1% from 284 254 tonnes a week earlier and up 14.6% from 268 290 tonnes in the same week of 2000. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 14 123 316 tonnes, down 10.1% compared with 15 702 779 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. ■

Oils and fats
October 2001

In October, production of all types of deodorized oils totalled 96 834 metric tonnes, up 9.0% from 88 815 tonnes in September.

October's domestic sales of deodorized oils were as follows: margarine, 12 864 tonnes; shortening, 27 095 tonnes; and salad oil, 30 423 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030012.

The October 2001 (vol. 52, no. 10) issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006-XIB, $5/$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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 Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511; *zylspet@statcan.ca*, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns
October 2001

Receipts of restaurants, caterers and taverns totalled an estimated $2.68 billion in October, up 3.7% over the October 2000 estimate.

Available on CANSIM: table 3550001.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts methods or data quality of this release, contact Bill Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services Industries Division. ■

Civil aviation financial statistics

Third quarter 2001

In the third quarter, Air Canada reported a seasonally adjusted basic loss of $364 million. Basic income, or loss, is measured by combining the operating income (before capital gains, miscellaneous items and tax) with interest expenses and interest income.

This marked the fourth consecutive basic loss in the hundreds of millions of dollars reported by Air Canada. Together, these losses total over $1 billion.

Available on CANSIM: table 4010001.

The third quarter 2001 civil aviation financial statistics for Air Canada will appear in the November 2001 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004-XIB, $8/$82). A print-on-demand service is also available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Lund (613-951-0125) or Lisa Di Piétro (613-951-0146), Transportation Division. ■

Airport activity statistics

2000 (preliminary)

Airport activity data for 2000 are now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rolf Hakka (613-951-0068), Transportation Division. ■

Informatics professional services price indexes

1999 (preliminary)

Informatics professional services price indexes (IPSPI) are now available for 1999. The time base used to present the IPSPI has been updated from 1996=100 to 1997=100. Indexes for all previous years (1993 to 1998) have been revised.

The IPSPIs measure change in the total price of informatics professional services, as well as changes in their labour cost and realized net multiplier components. These indexes are available at the national level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 3290014.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; *infounit@statcan.ca*) or Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493), Prices Division. ■

Annual Survey of Engineering Services Industry

1999

In 1999, the engineering services industry earned revenues of $9 billion, up 6.2% from 1998. Fee income accounted for 79% of these revenues. The industry's 1999 profit margin was 9.8%.

The engineering services industry is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in applying principles of engineering in the design, development and use of machines, materials, instruments, structures, processes and systems.

Results from the 1999 Annual Survey of Engineering Services (NAICS category 54133), are now available. Detailed information at the provincial level for industry revenue, expenditures, and profit margin are also provided. In conjunction with this release, the corresponding data for 1997 and 1998 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: table 3600005.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Horsley (613-951-0440; *horsley@statcan.ca*) or Kyoomars Haghandish (613-951-6304; *kyoomars.haghandish@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

Annual Survey of Surveying and Mapping Services

1999

In 1999, revenues for the surveying and mapping services industry totalled $1.26 billion, a 6% increase from revised total revenues of $1.19 billion in 1998. As was the case in 1998, approximately 40% of the industry's total revenue was generated by geophysical surveying and mapping firms in Alberta.

The industry's before-tax profit margin was 7.4% in 1999, down 2 percentage points from 1998.

Geophysical surveying and land surveying activities each generated slightly more than one-third of all sales in this industry in 1999. These two activities therefore continued to dominate the industry in 1999, as they did in 1998.

Data for 1999 are now available for the surveying and mapping services industry, which includes both geophysical and non-geophysical surveying and mapping services.

Available on CANSIM: table 3600006.

For more information about the survey, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michel Savard (613-951-3175; fax: 613-951-6696; *michel.savard@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

Translation and interpretation services
1999

In 1999, translation and interpretation services generated revenues of $191 million, up $17 million or 10% over 1998. Of that revenue growth, 91% was generated by Quebec-based business.

The industry's before-tax profit margin in 1999 was 26%, unchanged from 1998. Note that because this profit margin includes the undistributed income of partnerships and proprietorships, it is higher than it would be if only corporations were surveyed.

Data for 1999 on the translation and interpretation services industry (NAICS 54193) are now available. This industry is engaged in translating written material and interpreting speech from one language to another, and includes establishments offering sign language services.

Available on CANSIM: table 3610004.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Randy Smadella (613-951-3472; fax: 613-951-6696; *randy.smadella@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Oils and fats, Vol. 52, no. 10, October 2001
Catalogue number 32-006-XIB ($5/$47).

Refined petroleum products, Vol. 56, no. 7, July 2001
Catalogue number 45-004-XIB ($16/$155).

Refined petroleum products, Vol. 56, no. 7, July 2001
Catalogue number 45-004-XPB ($21/$206).

Exports by country, Vol. 58, no. 3, Jan.–Sept. 2001
Catalogue number 65-003-XMB ($62/$206).

Exports by country, Vol. 58, no. 3, Jan.–Sept. 2001
Catalogue number 65-003-XPB ($124/$412).

Health reports, Vol. 13, no. 1
Catalogue number 82-003-XIE ($15/$44).

Health reports, Vol. 13, no. 1
Catalogue number 82-003-XPE ($20/$58).

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.

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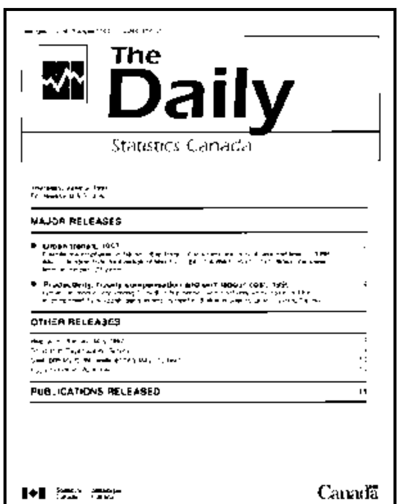
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