



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 21, 2001

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Consumer Price Index, February 2001** 3  
Canadians paid 2.9% more in February than they did in February 2000 for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index basket. This compares with a 3.0% year-over-year rise in January and a 3.2% advance in December.
- **Retail trade, January 2001** 6  
Total spending in retail stores advanced for a third consecutive month in January to \$23.8 billion, up 0.6% from December.

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### Employment structure in rural and small town Canada: An overview

This analysis bulletin, the fourteenth in a series profiling trends in rural Canada, uses census data to show the structure and change in employment in rural areas between 1981 and 1996. It is published in collaboration with the Rural Secretariat of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

This bulletin is useful for researchers and decision-makers who need information on the structure of employment among industrial sectors in rural Canada to create appropriate strategies for rural development.

In 1996, predominantly rural regions provided employment for 29% of Canadians, a share that has been virtually constant since 1981. The services sector accounted for 65% of all jobs in rural and small town Canada, ranking as one of the top two sectors in each province. It was followed closely by manufacturing. The lack of access to a metropolitan centre appears to constrain employment growth. Only rural regions adjacent to a major metropolitan centre reported employment growth above the Canadian average in each five-year period between 1981 and 1996.

*Employment structure in rural and small town Canada: An overview*, Vol. 2, no. 6 (21-006-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). On the *Products and Services* page, choose *Free Publications*, then *Agriculture*.

To order data, or for general information, call 1-800-465-1991. For more information, contact Roland Beshiri (613-951-6506; fax: 613-951-3868; [roland.beshiri@statcan.ca](mailto:roland.beshiri@statcan.ca)) or Ray Bollman (613-951-3747; fax: 613-951-3868; [ray.bollman@statcan.ca](mailto:ray.bollman@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division.

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## **OTHER RELEASES**

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## **NEW PRODUCTS**

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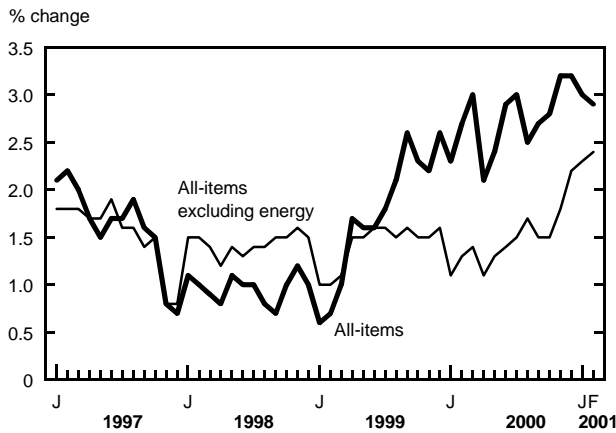
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Consumer Price Index

February 2001

Canadians paid 2.9% more in February than they did in February 2000 for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. This compares with a 3.0% year-over-year rise in January and a 3.2% advance in December. Higher prices for food and energy were the major contributors to the upward pressure on the CPI, accounting for almost half the annual increase in February 2001. Excluding the impact of energy prices, the CPI rose by 2.4% in February, the highest 12-month advance since October 1995.

**Annual change in the CPI and in the CPI excluding energy**

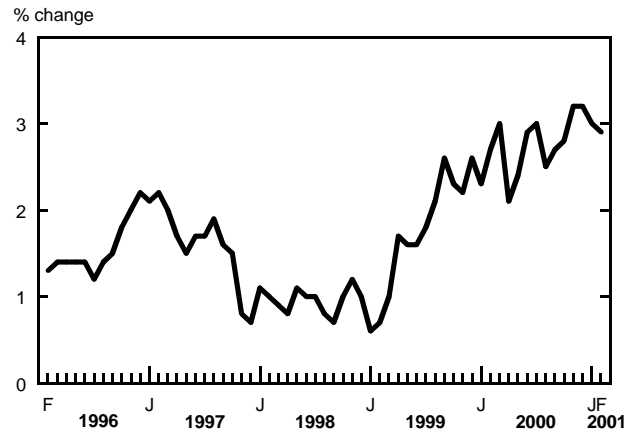


While price increases were widespread among the food components, more than half the total rise in the food index can be attributed to fresh vegetables, beef and restaurant meals. Although higher energy costs are stated as a factor explaining part of the wholesale price increases in the food industry, their impact is hard to assess given the competitiveness of the retail food sector. Bad weather this winter in southern growing regions was also a factor that contributed to pushing the fresh vegetables index up 21.6% over the 12 months ending in February 2001. Tight supplies were the main factor behind the 14.5% jump in the beef index over the same period, the biggest 12-month advance posted since February 1980.

Energy prices rose an average 6.4% from February 2000 to February 2001, the smallest increase since July 1999. An 8.1% drop in the electricity index moderated the impact of higher prices for natural gas,

gasoline and fuel oil. The decline in the electricity index was largely due to a \$200 rebate given to ratepayers by the British Columbia government in February, effectively reducing the average provincial electricity bill to zero for that month. However, natural gas prices climbed 35.0% in February, the eighth consecutive month in which annual increases in the natural gas index exceeded 20.0%. Gasoline prices advanced 7.9% over the same 12 months, and the price of fuel oil rose 3.1%.

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

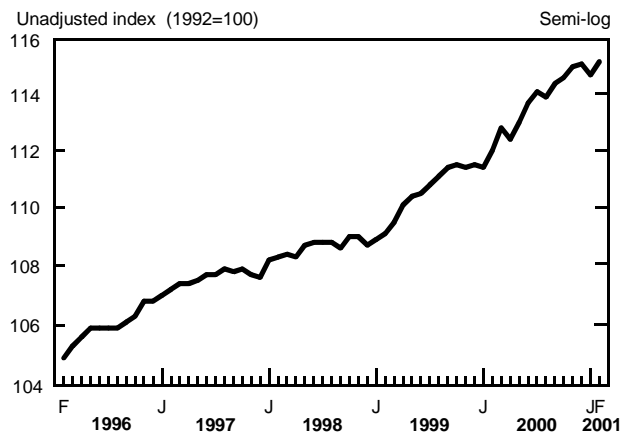


Higher mortgage interest cost was also an important contributor to the overall 12-month increase in the CPI. However, lower prices for the purchase of automotive vehicles, computer equipment and supplies, and video equipment exerted some downward pressure on the All-items CPI.

From January to February, the CPI rose 0.4% after declining 0.3% from December 2000 to January 2001. This increase is largely attributable to higher prices for natural gas, travel tours, and clothing. In contrast, lower prices for electricity, fuel oil and automotive vehicle insurance premiums exerted a dampening effect on the All-items increase.

Natural gas prices increased an average 7.6% from January to February, following a 6.5% decrease in January. The largest part of this rise came from an 89.1% advance in the index for Alberta resulting from a rate increase. Manitoba saw a sizeable increase, 26.2%, while the indexes for Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia were unchanged. The only decrease (-2.8%) was in Quebec.

Consumer Price Index



The prices of travel tour packages rose in February from January, as they usually do at this time of the year. The 11.8% advance was mainly the result of higher demand in February, the first month of the two-month peak tourist season (February and March) for southern destinations.

Clothing prices increased an average 2.0% in February. Higher prices were posted for all major categories of clothing. This was due to a combination of price increases and returns to regular prices following sale prices.

The price index for electricity fell 7.4% in February. The largest contributor to this decline was a 100.0% decrease in the British Columbia index, the result of a credit rebate introduced by the British Columbia government. This credit rebate negated the impact of a 53.5% hike in the index for electricity in Alberta. The increase in the Alberta index is the result of many households facing rate increases that came into effect in February.

The 4.0% decrease in the price of fuel oil in February was largely due to lower wholesale prices

and lower crude oil prices. Declines were registered for all provinces except Manitoba which showed a slight increase of 0.3%.

The index for automotive insurance premiums decreased 0.8% in February. This decline was primarily due to an 8.0% index decrease in British Columbia. The provincial decrease was the result of a one-time rebate program offered by the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia. The rebates were pro-rated according to the number of years of accident-free driving, with a maximum rebate of \$100.

**Note:** The government of British Columbia provided BC Hydro customers with a \$200 credit on their February 2001 electricity bill. For total bills that are smaller than the credited amount, the unused credit is to be applied to the next payment. As the average electricity bill for February in British Columbia is less than \$200, the average consumer made no payment. As a consequence, the index for electricity for British Columbia fell to 0.0. The index series (1992=100) will be re-established to the level reflecting the resumption of payments in March 2001. It will not be meaningful, however, to calculate a percentage change comparing any future time period to the index of February 2001, as it implies a division by zero.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 9940-9970.**

Available at 7 a.m. on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)).

The February 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*.

March's Consumer Price Index will be released on April 20.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. □

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

	February 2001	January 2001	February 2000	January to February 2001	February 2000 to February 2001
not seasonally adjusted					
	_____				% change
<b>All-items</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Food	115.6	114.7	110.6	0.8	4.5
Shelter	110.8	111.0	107.4	-0.2	3.2
Household operations and furnishings	111.0	110.5	109.3	0.5	1.6
Clothing and footwear	106.5	104.8	105.3	1.6	1.1
Transportation	131.5	131.2	128.5	0.2	2.3
Health and personal care	113.6	113.1	111.1	0.4	2.3
Recreation, education and reading	122.9	121.4	119.9	1.2	2.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	99.4	99.2	96.4	0.2	3.1
Goods	112.7	112.3	109.6	0.4	2.8
Services	118.1	117.5	114.8	0.5	2.9
All-items excluding food and energy	113.4	112.8	111.2	0.5	2.0
Energy	129.9	130.9	122.1	-0.8	6.4
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar, expressed in cents, compared with 1992	86.8	87.2	89.3		
All-items (1986=100)	147.6				

**Consumer Price Index for the provinces, Whitehorse and Yellowknife**  
(1992=100)

	February 2001	January 2001	February 2000	January to February 2001	February 2000 to February 2001
not seasonally adjusted					
	_____				% change
Newfoundland	114.5	114.0	112.5	0.4	1.8
Prince Edward Island	113.2	114.1	109.2	-0.8	3.7
Nova Scotia	115.5	115.3	112.9	0.2	2.3
New Brunswick	113.8	113.4	111.1	0.4	2.4
Quebec	112.4	111.7	109.6	0.6	2.6
Ontario	116.6	115.9	112.8	0.6	3.4
Manitoba	120.5	119.1	116.7	1.2	3.3
Saskatchewan	118.9	118.3	115.0	0.5	3.4
Alberta	118.8	116.0	114.7	2.4	3.6
British Columbia	112.6	114.5	111.4	-1.7	1.1
Whitehorse	116.0	115.9	112.9	0.1	2.7
Yellowknife	112.2	112.1	109.9	0.1	2.1

## Retail trade

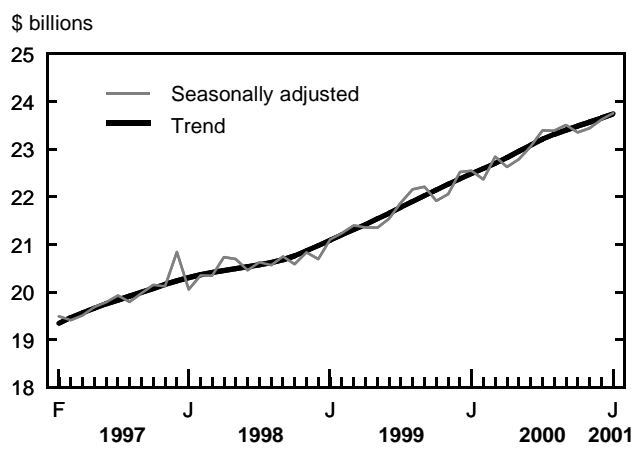
January 2001

Total spending in retail stores advanced for a third consecutive month in January to \$23.8 billion, up 0.6% from December. The retail sales strength in December and January followed a period of flat sales that had begun in July 2000. Retailers saw strong gains in May, June and July following volatile sales in the first four months of 2000.

In constant dollars, retail sales rose 1.1% in January. Lower prices were reported for motor vehicles, gasoline and clothing.

Several factors may explain the continuing growth in retail sales in January: total employment remained strong; tax cuts in January may have left more money for consumers to spend in retail stores; the Bank Rate was reduced from 6.0% to 5.75% in January, the first interest rate cut by the Bank of Canada since May 1999; and housing starts reached their highest level since June 1994, rising 17.8% in January.

Third consecutive monthly gain in retail sales



All sectors except food stores posted higher sales in January. Monthly increases were led by furniture and clothing stores.

### Furniture stores started 2001 with a bang

After seeing a mild slowdown in the last three months of 2000, retailers in the furniture sector posted a 6.1% sales increase in January. This was their largest monthly sales gain in the last 10 years. Sales advanced by 1.3% in the last quarter of 2000, the weakest quarterly

increase since the third quarter of 1997. Sales in the furniture sector have been advancing since the spring of 1996. Furniture and household appliances account for approximately 40% of all sales in the furniture sector, and home electronics and computers for another 30%.

### Consumers returned to clothing stores

Consumers spent 4.0% more in the clothing sector in January, after staying away for the previous three months. Men's (+9.2%), women's (+5.5%) and other clothing stores (+3.3%) reported significant sales gains. Stores in the "other" category sell a variety of women's, men's and children's clothing. January's sales increase was the largest since February 1991 for men's clothing stores, and since May 1996 for women's clothing stores. Sales in the clothing sector weakened during the last quarter of 2000, after generally increasing for the rest of that year. About 60% of all clothing is purchased from stores in the clothing sector; most of the remainder is purchased from general merchandise and sporting goods stores.

Stores in the general merchandise sector reported a 1.6% increase in sales in January, following a 2.5% gain in December. These rises were led by department stores, which posted sales gains of 3.5% in January and 4.1% in December. The opening of several new stores in late November may have helped stimulate overall sales by department stores. Department store sales slowed down in the second half of 2000, after rising in the first part of that year.

The 0.6% sales increase observed in the automotive sector in January was led by motor and recreational vehicle dealers (+2.2%). The motor and recreational vehicle dealers category includes not only new car dealers, but also dealers of used cars, motor homes and snowmobiles. In addition, new car dealers rely on sales of new cars for approximately 60% of their revenues; the rest comes from sales of used cars, parts and labour services.

Also in the automotive sector, automotive parts and services stores posted a 3.5% sales decline in January, and lower prices of gasoline at the pump pushed gasoline service stations sales down 1.5%. Sales in the automotive sector weakened in the last quarter of 2000, after advancing strongly since the fall of 1998.

Consumers reduced their spending in food stores in January (-2.9%), after a 2.0% increase in December. About one-quarter of all food store sales come from non-food items. Food store sales advanced rapidly in 2000, posting their strongest annual gain in the last three years.

### Strong retail sales in most provinces

All provinces posted retail sales increases of at least 0.9% in January except British Columbia (-1.0%), Quebec (-0.8%) and Nova Scotia (-0.8%). Those three provinces had posted healthy gains in December. Most provinces with rising retail sales in January showed lower sales or weak gains in December.

### Related indicators for February 2001

Total employment was down 0.2% in February, the first monthly decline since July 2000. Housing starts fell 8.6% in February, losing about half the gain posted in January. And, according to preliminary figures from the automotive industry, a sizeable drop in passenger cars sales pushed down the total number of new motor vehicles sold in February.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 and 2400 (main matrices), 2299, 2397, 2398, 2401-2416 and 2418-2420.**

The January 2001 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005-XIB, \$16/\$155; 63-005-XPB, \$21/\$206) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

Retail sales estimates for February 2001 will be released on April 24.

To order data, or for general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [retailinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.ca)). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-3541; [gratpau@statcan.ca](mailto:gratpau@statcan.ca)), Distributive Trades Division. □

**Retail sales**

	January 2000	October 2000 <sup>r</sup>	November 2000 <sup>r</sup>	December 2000 <sup>r</sup>	January 2001 <sup>p</sup>	December 2000 to January 2001	January 2000 to January 2001
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions				% change		
<b>Food</b>	<b>4,867</b>	<b>5,176</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>5,288</b>	<b>5,133</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,496	4,794	4,805	4,906	4,747	-3.2	5.6
All other food stores	371	381	379	381	386	1.2	4.2
<b>Drug and patent medicine stores</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Shoe stores	138	135	131	134	131	-1.9	-4.8
Men's clothing stores	128	126	121	121	132	9.2	3.3
Women's clothing stores	385	396	390	385	406	5.5	5.4
Other clothing stores	586	627	643	635	656	3.3	12.0
<b>Furniture</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>
Household furniture and appliance stores	999	1,038	1,041	1,055	1,124	6.5	12.6
Household furnishings stores	225	248	251	245	256	4.4	13.9
<b>Automotive</b>	<b>9,082</b>	<b>9,263</b>	<b>9,404</b>	<b>9,436</b>	<b>9,491</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Motor and recreational vehicle dealers	6,147	5,998	6,103	6,096	6,228	2.2	1.3
Gasoline service stations	1,667	1,939	1,979	1,983	1,954	-1.5	17.2
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,268	1,326	1,322	1,356	1,309	-3.5	3.3
<b>General merchandise stores</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Retail stores not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Other semi-durable goods stores	745	737	722	722	736	1.9	-1.2
Other durable goods stores	607	634	641	642	644	0.4	6.2
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,067	1,156	1,144	1,140	1,167	2.4	9.4
<b>Total, retail sales</b>	<b>22,545</b>	<b>23,350</b>	<b>23,436</b>	<b>23,616</b>	<b>23,754</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Total excluding motor and recreational vehicle dealers</b>	<b>16,398</b>	<b>17,352</b>	<b>17,333</b>	<b>17,520</b>	<b>17,526</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland	365	376	382	379	382	1.0	4.8
Prince Edward Island	99	102	104	106	107	0.9	7.4
Nova Scotia	673	705	721	734	728	-0.8	8.1
New Brunswick	567	572	585	582	595	2.3	5.0
Quebec	5,240	5,371	5,283	5,397	5,351	-0.8	2.1
Ontario	8,606	9,006	9,024	9,042	9,170	1.4	6.5
Manitoba	770	785	789	792	810	2.3	5.3
Saskatchewan	666	670	679	672	694	3.3	4.2
Alberta	2,582	2,684	2,725	2,736	2,776	1.5	7.5
British Columbia	2,901	2,999	3,067	3,095	3,064	-1.0	5.6
Yukon	28	29	28	30	27	-10.3	-3.0
Northwest Territories	32	34	34	37	34	-5.9	6.6
Nunavut	15	16	16	15	15	0.7	3.9

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.



## Retail sales

	January 2000	December 2000 <sup>r</sup>	January 2001 <sup>p</sup>	January 2000 to January 2001
unadjusted				
	\$ millions			% change
<b>Food</b>	<b>4,634</b>	<b>5,832</b>	<b>4,782</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,313	5,352	4,453	3.2
All other food stores	321	480	330	2.8
<b>Drug and patent medicine stores</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Shoe stores	105	177	99	-5.8
Men's clothing stores	99	245	100	1.5
Women's clothing stores	276	621	293	6.1
Other clothing stores	425	1,071	473	11.4
<b>Furniture</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>15.2</b>
Household furniture and appliance stores	829	1,568	949	14.4
Household furnishings stores	171	302	203	18.6
<b>Automotive</b>	<b>7,224</b>	<b>8,491</b>	<b>7,968</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Motor and recreational vehicle dealers	4,648	5,045	5,075	9.2
Gasoline service stations	1,526	1,969	1,784	16.9
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,051	1,477	1,109	5.6
<b>General merchandise stores</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>4,421</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Retail stores not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>3,896</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Other semi-durable goods stores	538	1,090	539	0.2
Other durable goods stores	486	1,192	513	5.6
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	811	1,614	881	8.6
<b>Total, retail sales</b>	<b>18,599</b>	<b>28,041</b>	<b>19,939</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Total excluding motor and recreational vehicle dealers</b>	<b>13,950</b>	<b>22,996</b>	<b>14,864</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>Provinces and territories</b>				
Newfoundland	281	449	297	5.6
Prince Edward Island	75	125	83	9.8
Nova Scotia	553	884	604	9.2
New Brunswick	443	686	476	7.4
Quebec	4,251	6,017	4,413	3.8
Ontario	7,056	10,966	7,665	8.6
Manitoba	642	967	688	7.2
Saskatchewan	565	810	601	6.5
Alberta	2,179	3,313	2,385	9.4
British Columbia	2,492	3,732	2,665	6.9
Yukon	22	33	21	-1.5
Northwest Territories	27	42	29	6.7
Nunavut	13	19	13	2.3

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.



## OTHER RELEASES

### Natural gas sales

January 2001 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 8 038 million cubic metres in January, down 10.1% from January 2000. All three sectors (residential, commercial and industrial) recorded lower sales. Warmer-than-normal weather throughout Canada resulted in lower sales to the residential (-6.1%) and commercial (-6.7%) sectors. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) fell 13.4% because of drop in demand for gas by the electric utilities, particularly in British Columbia.

### Natural gas sales

	Jan. 2001 <sup>P</sup>	Jan. 2000	Jan. 2000 to Jan. 2001 % change
	thousands of cubic metres		
<b>Natural gas sales</b>	<b>8 038 346</b>	<b>8 945 036</b>	<b>-10.1</b>
Residential	2 293 021	2 441 333	-6.1
Commercial	1 593 008	1 706 690	-6.7
Industrial	1 647 902	2 070 412	-13.4
Direct	2 504 415	2 726 601	

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures.

### Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The January 2001 issue of *Natural gas transportation and distribution* (55-002-XIB, \$13/\$125) will be available in April. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Tom Lewis (613-951-3596; [tom.lewis@statcan.ca](mailto:tom.lewis@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Public sector employment

Fourth quarter 2000 (preliminary)

An average of 2.9 million people were employed in the public sector during the fourth quarter of 2000, up 0.7%, or 19,400 workers, from the fourth quarter of 1999.

The majority of this increase, about 17,600 employees, occurred in the government workforce, which consists of individuals who work for

the federal, provincial/territorial and local governments. Together, those governments employed 2.6 million people in the fourth quarter, up 0.7% from the fourth quarter of 1999. The remainder were employed by government business enterprises.

The strongest growth occurred in the federal government, which employed 338,000 people, a 3.1% increase or 10,200 more than in the fourth quarter of 1999. Gains in federal general government employment in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia accounted for most of the increase.

The provincial and territorial governments had a registered workforce of 1.3 million people, up 0.8% or just over 10,200. This increase came essentially from employment in health and social services in Ontario and Alberta, as well as from post-secondary education in Alberta.

Local governments recorded the only decline in the fourth quarter. Their workforce fell 0.3% to 910,000 employees, a drop of 2,800 jobs compared with the fourth quarter of 1999. Municipal general administrations in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia were mostly responsible for this marginal setback.

Government business enterprises employed an average of 270,000 people in the fourth quarter, up 0.7% or 1,800 employees more than in fourth quarter of 1999. This increase came from the provincial and territorial crown corporations, particularly in New Brunswick's utility industries and in Ontario's amusement and recreational industries.

### Available on CANSIM: matrices 2720, 2860, 2863, 2864 and 2866.

Other public sector employment and wages and salaries data on a monthly time base are also available on CANSIM. For general information on the Public Institutions Division's products and services, or to obtain custom tabulations, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, (613-951-0767; fax: 613-951-0661; [jo-anne.thibault@statcan.ca](mailto:jo-anne.thibault@statcan.ca)), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Alain Paquet (613-951-8565; [paquala@statcan.ca](mailto:paquala@statcan.ca)), Public Institutions Division. □

**Public sector employment**  
Fourth quarter 2000 (preliminary)

	Federal government	Provincial and territorial governments	Local governments	Total government	Government business enterprises	Total public sector <sup>1</sup>	Fourth quarter 1999 to fourth quarter 2000 % change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>337,944</b>	<b>1,331,216</b>	<b>912,417</b>	<b>2,581,577</b>	<b>269,036</b>	<b>2,850,614</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Newfoundland	6,861	31,526	13,480	51,868	3,587	55,455	-1.6
Prince Edward Island	3,337	8,807	2,733	14,877	430	15,307	1.3
Nova Scotia	22,770	46,662	25,693	95,124	6,344	101,468	-0.4
New Brunswick	13,485	53,870	6,505	73,860	7,184	81,045	1.2
Quebec	67,681	376,327	200,732	644,740	66,025	710,766	-0.7
Ontario	135,398	371,311	372,337	879,045	109,129	988,174	1.4
Manitoba	15,287	66,356	40,862	122,505	13,635	136,140	1.5
Saskatchewan	9,285	55,572	38,570	103,427	13,276	116,703	1.0
Alberta	24,610	134,085	94,804	253,499	15,950	269,449	1.7
British Columbia	34,153	174,336	112,766	321,255	32,840	354,095	0.3
Yukon	790	3,615	316	4,721	x	4,721	-0.3
Northwest Territories	995	4,581	1,932	7,508	x	7,508	4.3
Nunavut	149	4,168	1,687	6,005	x	6,005	41.3
Exterior	3,142	0	0	3,142	x	3,142	3.0

<sup>x</sup> Confidential data.

<sup>1</sup> To preserve confidentiality, data for the territories and exterior of Canada exclude government public enterprises.

**Note:** Federal government includes the military. Provincial and territorial governments includes general government, universities and colleges and health and social services institutions. Local government includes general government and school boards. Canada total may differ from the sum of provinces/territories because of number rounding.

**Oils and fats**

January 2001

Production of all types of deodorized oils in January totalled 95 797 metric tonnes, an increase of 4.4% from 91 769 tonnes in December 2000. Overall production was 0.9% higher than the 94 908 tonnes produced in January 2000.

Domestic sales of deodorized margarine oil totalled 10 290 tonnes; deodorized shortening oil sales were 27 402 tonnes; and deodorized salad oil sales were 27 956 tonnes in January.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 185.**

The January 2001 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact

Peter Zylstra (613) 951-3511; [zylspet@statcan.ca](mailto:zylspet@statcan.ca),  
Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

**Air travel between Canada and the United States**

Third quarter 1999 (preliminary)

Air passenger origin and destination data are now available for the first nine months of 1999. The data represent passengers who travelled on scheduled flights between Canada and the United States.

The air travel market data are available in electronic (.txt) format.

To order data, for more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Jimmy Ruel (613-951-3239), Transportation Division. ■

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Catalogue number 65-007-XMB (\$37/\$361).

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