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MAJOR RELEASES

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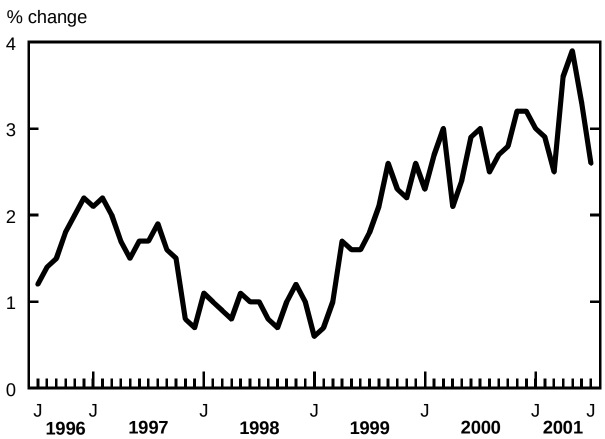
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index
July 2001

The prices of goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 2.6% from July 2000 to July 2001, a slowdown from the rates of 3.3% in June and 3.9% in May. This weaker increase primarily reflects a deceleration in energy price increases, narrowing the gap between the all-items CPI and the CPI excluding energy. The CPI excluding energy was 2.7% higher than in July 2000, up from June's rate of 2.5% yet still slightly below April's rate of 2.8%.

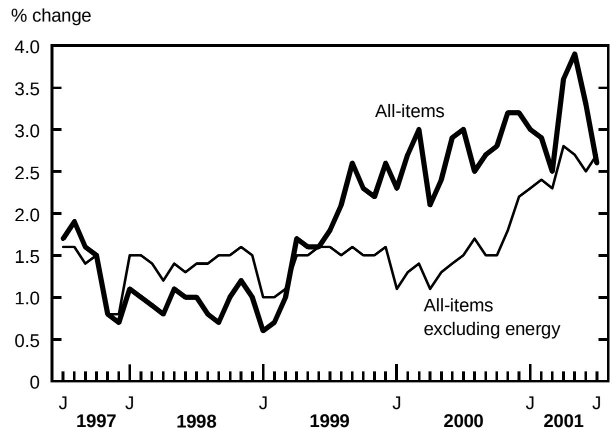
Percentage change in the Consumer Price Index from the same month of the previous year



A 6.1% drop in energy prices from June to July limited the increase in the energy index from July 2000 to July 2001 to 2.8%. This annual movement is the smallest recorded since June 1999, and accounted for one-tenth of the rise in the all-items index. In the preceding three months, energy prices accounted for about one-third of the all-Items increase; 12-month advances ranged from 10.4% to 16.0%.

Most of July's upward price pressure in energy prices stemmed from a 37.5% climb in natural gas prices; this was nonetheless lower than June's 62.0% rise. A 5.0% increase in electricity prices also boosted the energy index, but an 8.5% drop in the price of gasoline offset the rise.

Annual change in the CPI and in the CPI excluding energy



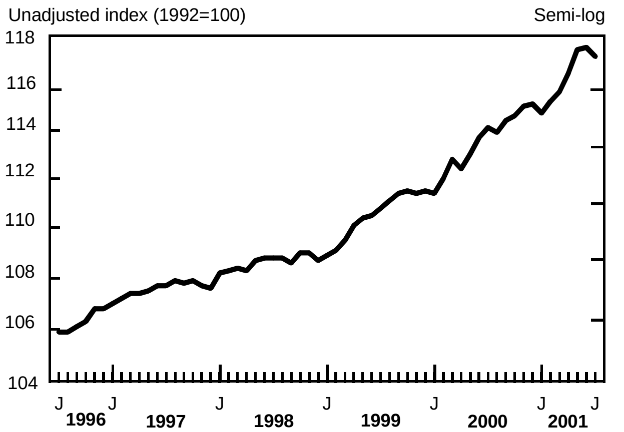
Food prices, however, continued to have a significant impact on the all-items CPI in July, accounting for almost one-third of the 12-month increase. Food prices grew 4.6%, matching June's rate — higher prices for restaurant meals, beef and fresh fruit continued to play a dominant role. Climbing food costs, especially for meat, contributed to a 3.5% rise in restaurant meal prices. Two consecutive monthly decreases in beef prices brought the 12-month increase in the beef index to 14.0%, down from a 21-year record high in May (+19.2%). While the arrival of some local produce led to a slight decline in the monthly price of fresh fruit, prices still remained 10.5% higher than in July 2000. Fresh fruit prices have been feeling the lingering effect of bad weather last winter and higher transportation costs.

Outside the food and energy categories, prices for cigarettes, the cost of mortgage interest, rent and prices for motor vehicles helped boost the all-items CPI, but lower prices for computer equipment and supplies had an offsetting effect.

Monthly CPI growth declined

For the first month since January 2001, the monthly CPI lost ground, dropping 0.3% from June to July. By far the greatest downward price pressure came from the energy sector, reflecting weaker gasoline and natural gas prices. Partly offsetting these effects were higher prices for air transportation and traveller accommodation.

Consumer Price Index



On the heels of June's 4.3% decline, gasoline prices dropped a further 9.6% in July amid local price wars and signs of ample inventories. This follows a 1.2% drop in crude oil prices in June.

Natural gas prices fell 8.4% from June to July, the largest monthly decline since April 1997. The bulk of this decline stemmed from a 35.5% drop in Alberta, in reaction to lower wholesale prices. Smaller decreases were reported in Quebec and Ontario, but prices were unchanged in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Prices for air transportation climbed 12.3% from June to July. Domestic and Pacific routes had the largest impact on the index, reflecting high-season travel.

As the summer tourist season continued, travellers faced a further 7.4% climb in their accommodation costs, the fourth consecutive monthly increase. Despite rises in recent months, the traveller accommodation index remained 2.3% lower than in July 2000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 3260001, 3260003, 3260004 and 3260010 and matrices 9940-9956.

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

The July 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*.

August's Consumer Price Index will be released on September 18.

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

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

	July 2001	June 2001	July 2000	June to July 2001	July 2000 to July 2001
	Unadjusted				
				% change	
All-items	**117.1**	**117.5**	**114.1**	**-0.3**	**2.6**
Food	118.6	118.1	113.4	0.4	4.6
Shelter	113.7	114.2	108.7	-0.4	4.6
Household operations and furnishings	112.4	112.4	110.5	0.0	1.7
Clothing and footwear	105.8	104.5	104.7	1.2	1.1
Transportation	130.4	133.0	131.2	-2.0	-0.6
Health and personal care	114.8	114.9	112.0	-0.1	2.5
Recreation, education and reading	126.2	125.6	124.9	0.5	1.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	105.7	105.4	98.0	0.3	7.9
All-items (1986=100)	150.0				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1992	85.4	85.1	87.6		
Special aggregates					
Goods	114.5	115.8	111.4	-1.1	2.8
Services	120.2	119.5	117.2	0.6	2.6
All-items excluding food and energy	114.9	114.5	112.4	0.3	2.2
Energy	133.1	141.7	129.5	-6.1	2.8
All-items excluding the eight most volatile components[1]	117.9	117.6	115.1	0.3	2.4

1 *Excluded from the All-items CPI are these eight volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. The Bank of Canada further adjusts this series to obtain their measure of core inflation, which also excludes the effect of changes in indirect taxes. For data and information on core inflation, please consult the Bank of Canada Web site: (www.bankofcanada.ca/inflation).*

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

	July 2001	June 2001	July 2000	June to July 2001	July 2000 to July 2001
	Unadjusted				
				% change	
Newfoundland	115.3	115.5	113.8	-0.2	1.3
Prince Edward Island	115.7	115.5	112.0	0.2	3.3
Nova Scotia	116.7	117.0	114.1	-0.3	2.3
New Brunswick	115.1	115.6	113.4	-0.4	1.5
Quebec	113.6	113.7	111.1	-0.1	2.3
Ontario	118.3	118.5	114.7	-0.2	3.1
Manitoba	122.2	122.9	118.4	-0.6	3.2
Saskatchewan	121.1	121.6	117.0	-0.4	3.5
Alberta	121.6	123.5	118.2	-1.5	2.9
British Columbia	116.3	116.3	114.2	0.0	1.8
Whitehorse	118.1	117.8	115.7	0.3	2.1
Yellowknife	113.7	113.2	112.0	0.4	1.5

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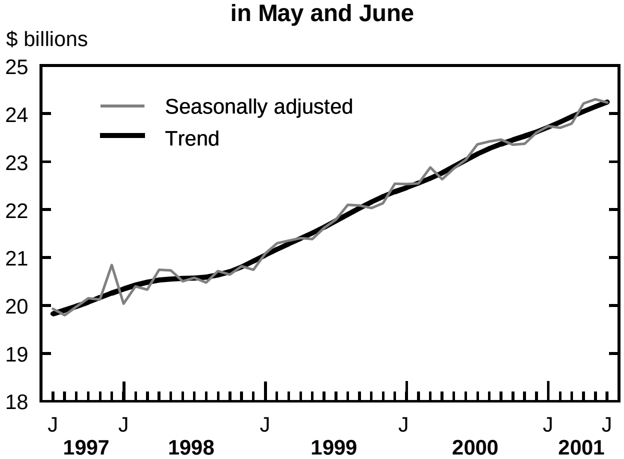
Retail trade

June 2001 and second quarter 2001

Retail sales fell 0.3% in June to $24.2 billion, offsetting most of May's 0.4% rise. Although sales were essentially unchanged in May and June, they were up 2.1% in the second quarter compared with the first quarter. This quarterly gain, driven mostly by April's 1.8% increase, was the strongest since the third quarter of 2000 (+2.5%). Retail sales advanced 1.3% in the first quarter of 2001, after remaining flat in the last quarter of 2000 (+0.1%). Sales have been generally rising since the summer of 1998, except for a stagnant period from July to November 2000.

In constant dollars, retail sales were unchanged in June, after declining 0.2% in May. The second quarter gain of 2.1% was reduced to 0.8% when adjusted for price changes. Significant price increases were reported in the second quarter for gasoline, cigarettes, fresh fruit and fresh meat.

Strong second quarter despite flat retail sales in May and June



In June, only the furniture (+1.5%) and general merchandise (+0.9%) sectors posted sales increases. All remaining sectors showed lower sales; clothing stores (-1.1%) and stores classified as other retail (-1.1%) posted the most significant declines. The other retail category includes liquor, sporting goods, hardware and book stores. Smaller declines were noted in the automotive sector (-0.5%), in food stores (-0.4%) and in drug stores (-0.2%).

Led by Saskatchewan (-1.0%), Ontario (-0.9%) and Nova Scotia (-0.8%), half the provinces posted lower retail sales in June. The strongest gains were reported by retailers in Prince Edward Island (+1.8%), British Columbia (+0.8%) and Newfoundland (+0.8%).

Incentives drove up auto sales in second quarter

Retailers in the automotive sector enjoyed a resurgence in the second quarter. Their sales advanced 3.7% compared with the first quarter. All store types within this sector reported second quarter sales increases of at least 3.0%.

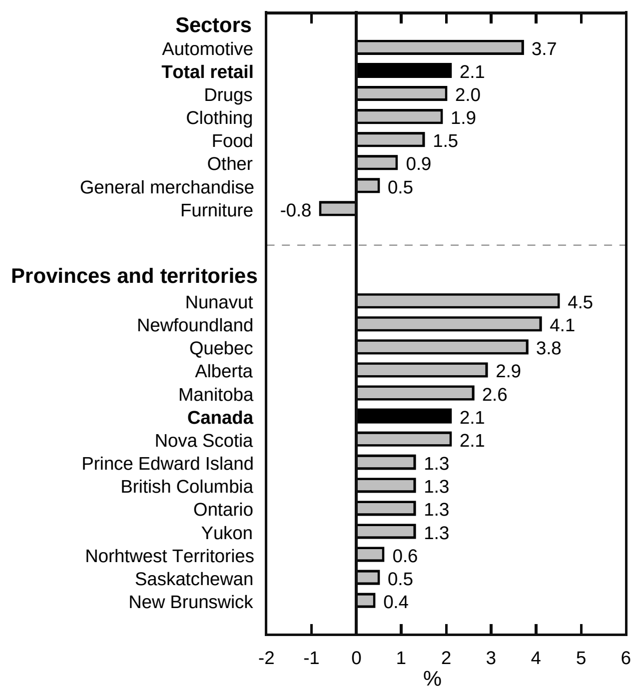
Sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers, which represent about two-thirds of sales in the automotive sector, jumped 4.0% in the second quarter from the first quarter. The return of various incentives in the spring of 2001 contributed to this quarterly result. Incentives were also behind the strong 4.1% sales increase in the third quarter of 2000.

Despite a 2.9% tumble in gasoline service station sales in June, sales in the second quarter were 3.4% higher than in the first quarter. This follows a 0.8% sales decline in the first quarter; that was the first quarterly decline since the fourth quarter of 1998, after which retail gasoline prices started to climb.

Retailers of automotive parts, accessories and services reported a 3.0% sales increase in the second quarter — the strongest quarterly gain since the first quarter of 1998.

Quarterly retail sales

Second quarter over first quarter 2001



Second quarter sales gains in drug stores (+2.0%) and in clothing stores (+1.9%) were similar to the increase for all retail. Drug store sales have been rising since the second quarter of 2000. Higher sales in shoe stores (+3.1%) and in stores classified as other clothing stores (+2.8%) were mostly responsible for the overall sales increase in clothing stores in the second quarter. Clothing stores classified as "other" sell a variety of women's, men's and children's clothing. In the second quarter, sales were also up in women's clothing stores (+0.9%), but they declined in men's clothing stores (-0.4%). Women's clothing stores and those classified as other clothing stores have sustained the growth in the clothing sector since the start of 2000.

In the second quarter, consumers spent 0.5% more in general merchandise stores after a strong first quarter (+2.6%). Most of the first quarter increase reflected the opening of several new department stores at the end of November 2000. Department store sales advanced 0.8% in the second quarter, after a 4.9% jump in the first quarter.

Furniture store sales fell

In the second quarter, furniture stores posted their first quarterly sales decline (-0.8%) in five years. The previous drop occurred in the second quarter of 1996 (-0.1%), which was the last of six consecutive quarterly sales declines. Furniture store sales in the first six months of 2001 were 7.1% higher than in the first half of 2000.

Second quarter retail sales varied by region

Retail sales advanced in all provinces and territories in the second quarter, but increases varied considerably by region. Nunavut (+4.5%), Newfoundland (+4.1%) and Quebec (+3.8%) led sales advances in the second quarter. The weakest gains were seen in New Brunswick (+0.4%), Saskatchewan (+0.5%) and the Northwest Territories (+0.6%).

The automotive sector drove up total retail sales in Newfoundland and Quebec in the second quarter. All remaining retail sectors in these provinces also saw advances in the second quarter, except the Quebec furniture sector, which declined.

In New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, strong sales drops in furniture stores tempered the moderate sales increases observed in the automotive sector.

Related indicators for July

Total employment declined slightly in July (-0.1%), continuing the period of stable employment observed so far in 2001. Sources in the automotive industry reported that the number of new motor vehicles sold in July was weak compared with June. Housing starts fell 13.4% in July, after advancing by almost the same rate in June (+13.8%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 800001-800005 and matrices 2399 and 2400 (main matrices), 2299, 2397, 2398, 2401-2416 and 2418-2420.

The June 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 July will be released on September 21.

To order data, or for general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *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; *paul.gratton@statcan.ca*), Distributive Trades Division. □

Retail sales

	June 2000	March 2001r	April 2001r	May 2001r	June 2001p	May to June 2001	June 2000 to June 2001
	Seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Food	**5,062**	**5,258**	**5,260**	**5,322**	**5,303**	**-0.4**	**4.8**
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,687	4,872	4,864	4,927	4,909	-0.4	4.7
All other food stores	375	386	395	395	395	0.0	5.2
Drug and patent medicine stores	**1,123**	**1,185**	**1,193**	**1,206**	**1,204**	**-0.2**	**7.3**
Clothing	**1,270**	**1,321**	**1,379**	**1,330**	**1,316**	**-1.1**	**3.6**
Shoe stores	146	142	148	149	146	-2.3	0.0
Men's clothing stores	131	123	124	126	123	-2.0	-6.1
Women's clothing stores	385	411	424	406	401	-1.3	4.3
Other clothing stores	608	646	683	649	646	-0.5	6.2
Furniture	**1,251**	**1,350**	**1,314**	**1,321**	**1,341**	**1.5**	**7.1**
Household furniture and appliance stores	1,015	1,094	1,062	1,062	1,079	1.6	6.3
Household furnishings stores	236	255	253	259	262	1.1	10.8
Automotive	**9,231**	**9,415**	**9,797**	**9,814**	**9,765**	**-0.5**	**5.8**
Motor and recreational vehicle dealers	6,086	6,146	6,429	6,365	6,381	0.3	4.8
Gasoline service stations	1,854	1,927	1,997	2,068	2,007	-2.9	8.3
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,291	1,342	1,371	1,380	1,377	-0.2	6.7
General merchandise stores	**2,619**	**2,714**	**2,718**	**2,714**	**2,737**	**0.9**	**4.5**
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	**2,482**	**2,546**	**2,549**	**2,593**	**2,565**	**-1.1**	**3.4**
Other semi-durable goods stores	739	729	725	755	737	-2.4	-0.3
Other durable goods stores	623	646	648	649	644	-0.7	3.4
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,120	1,171	1,176	1,189	1,184	-0.4	5.8
Total, retail sales	**23,037**	**23,789**	**24,210**	**24,300**	**24,232**	**-0.3**	**5.2**
Total excluding motor and recreational vehicle dealers	**16,951**	**17,643**	**17,781**	**17,935**	**17,851**	**-0.5**	**5.3**
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	379	398	395	408	411	0.8	8.6
Prince Edward Island	102	105	105	106	108	1.8	5.1
Nova Scotia	713	722	721	735	729	-0.8	2.2
New Brunswick	575	584	608	582	585	0.5	1.8
Quebec	5,255	5,470	5,681	5,607	5,588	-0.3	6.3
Ontario	8,872	8,996	9,163	9,205	9,125	-0.9	2.9
Manitoba	779	805	821	831	826	-0.6	6.0
Saskatchewan	683	687	690	698	691	-1.0	1.2
Alberta	2,622	2,829	2,857	2,896	2,907	0.4	10.9
British Columbia	2,981	3,112	3,087	3,152	3,178	0.8	6.6
Yukon	28	29	29	29	30	3.5	5.6
Northwest Territories	32	37	36	36	36	-0.2	14.0
Nunavut	15	16	16	16	17	5.4	14.6

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

Retail sales

	June 2000	May 2001r	June 2001p	June 2000 to June 2001
	Unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Food	**5,277**	**5,510**	**5,619**	**6.5**
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,887	5,098	5,199	6.4
All other food stores	391	412	420	7.4
Drug and patent medicine stores	**1,114**	**1,204**	**1,188**	**6.6**
Clothing	**1,245**	**1,344**	**1,291**	**3.7**
Shoe stores	157	175	161	2.3
Men’s clothing stores	139	125	131	-6.0
Women’s clothing stores	386	437	403	4.5
Other clothing stores	563	606	597	6.0
Furniture	**1,233**	**1,228**	**1,327**	**7.7**
Household furniture and appliance stores	991	971	1,059	6.8
Household furnishings stores	241	257	269	11.3
Automotive	**10,742**	**11,741**	**11,084**	**3.2**
Motor and recreational vehicle dealers	7,345	7,983	7,503	2.1
Gasoline service stations	1,968	2,151	2,074	5.4
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,428	1,607	1,508	5.6
General merchandise stores	**2,540**	**2,662**	**2,684**	**5.7**
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	**2,630**	**2,753**	**2,724**	**3.6**
Other semi-durable goods stores	799	870	808	1.0
Other durable goods stores	619	644	634	2.3
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,212	1,238	1,283	5.9
Total, retail sales	**24,780**	**26,441**	**25,917**	**4.6**
Total excluding motor and recreational vehicle dealers	**17,435**	**18,459**	**18,414**	**5.6**
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	420	454	459	9.3
Prince Edward Island	117	113	123	5.1
Nova Scotia	786	777	798	1.6
New Brunswick	632	641	637	0.8
Quebec	5,707	6,395	5,981	4.8
Ontario	9,595	9,979	9,841	2.6
Manitoba	830	884	875	5.5
Saskatchewan	727	740	733	0.9
Alberta	2,763	3,079	3,060	10.8
British Columbia	3,122	3,292	3,317	6.3
Yukon	34	32	36	5.9
Northwest Territories	35	36	40	14.7
Nunavut	15	17	17	14.4

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

June 2001

Sales by the group of large retailers totalled $6.8 billion in June, a 7.9% increase from June 2000. Every commodity group recorded saw higher sales; the largest gains were in health and personal care products, other goods and services, hardware and lawn and garden products, and sporting and leisure goods. (All data in this release are unadjusted for seasonality.)

Sales by commodity for the group of large retailers

	May 2001[r]	June 2000[r]	June 2001[p]	June 2000 to June 2001
	Unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Commodities				
Food and beverages	2,237	2,148	2,268	5.6
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1,278	1,205	1,261	4.6
Home furnishings and electronics	819	831	907	9.1
Health and personal care products	547	482	544	12.8
Housewares	297	279	298	7.0
Sporting and leisure goods	316	299	334	11.7
Hardware and lawn and garden products	542	398	446	12.0
All other goods and services	757	688	772	12.3
Total	**6,793**	**6,330**	**6,830**	**7.9**

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

Health and personal care products posted another strong rise, 12.8%. Drug sales, which include prescription and over the counter drugs as well as vitamins and herbal remedies, accounted for 56% of the increase.

Sales in the all other goods and services category rose 12.3% compared with June 2000. Within this category, higher sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives, motor vehicles, parts and services, and tobacco products accounted for 60% of the growth.

After a weak start in 2001, hardware and lawn and garden products posted two strong months in a row, climbing 12.0% from June 2000. Hardware sales (+12.5%) and lawn and garden product sales (+11.5%) posted similar increases for the group of large retailers.

Sporting and leisure goods was the fourth category of products for the group of large retailers to jump more than 10% compared with June 2000. Sales of both leisure goods and sporting goods fared well. For sporting goods, exercise and fitness equipment, sales jumped 28.4%. Among leisure goods, sales of pre-recorded audio and video tapes and discs climbed 15.8%.

Sales of home furnishings and electronics were up 9.1% in June. Household appliances in particular had strong sales, up 11.4%. Sales of both small electrical appliances (+11.7%) and major appliances (+11.3%) were up.

Clothing sales for the group of large retailers were up 4.6% from June 2000. Men's outerwear sales climbed 30.0% and women's lingerie sales rose 11.5%.

In the first six months of 2001, clothing sales were up 5.5% compared with the first half of 2000. In contrast, sales grew just 0.8% in the first half of 2000 compared with the same period of 1999.

The Monthly Survey of Large Retailers provides a breakdown of sales on the basis of commodities at the national level for a group of about 80 large retailers. Sales data for more than 100 commodities are available on a monthly basis.

The survey includes large retailers mainly in the food, clothing, home furnishings, electronics, sporting goods and general merchandise sectors. These retailers represent about 37% of total annual retail sales, excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers.

Available on CANSIM: table 800009 and matrix 2395.

To order data, or for general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.ca*). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Elton Cryderman (613-951-0669; *elton.cryderman@statcan.ca*), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Pilot Survey on Information Technology Occupations: Employee Survey

2000

Data from the Pilot Survey on Information Technology Occupations, 2000: Employee Survey are now available.

This experimental survey was conducted on behalf of Human Resources Development Canada to test methods to be used in a future national survey of information technology occupations. The results provide information on 21 information technology occupations for the computer design and related services industry across Canada, the architectural, engineering and related services industry in Quebec and the insurance carriers industry in Ontario. The data focus on employees' work history, wages, educational background, training and skills.

This survey was preceded by the Pilot Survey on Information Technology Occupation, 2000: Employer Survey. It collected data from employers about hiring and recruitment practices, employee retention and training. These data were released in September 2000.

Due to the limited scope of these pilot surveys, their results cannot be applied to all sectors having information technology occupations. The data are useful, however, as an indication of possible trends that will be explored in the more extensive national survey now being organized.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lucie Cloutier (613-951-1634; *lucie.cloutier@statcan.ca*); Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

June 2001

Steel pipe and tubing production totalled 214 891 metric tonnes in June, down 17.9% from 261 584 tonnes in June 2000.

Year-to-date production to the end of June totalled 1 321 220 tonnes, down 5.3% from 1 394 572 tonnes in the same period in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030003 and matrix 35.

The June 2001 issue of *Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing*, Vol. 25, no. 6 (41-011-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 Don Grant (613-951-5998; *grantdo@statcan.ca*, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Oils and fats

June 2001

Production of all types of deodorized oils totalled 93 326 metric tonnes in June, an increase of 18.5% from 78 767 tonnes in May.

Domestic sales of deodorized margarine oil totalled 9 961 tonnes; deodorized shortening oil were 26 965 tonnes; and the deodorized salad oil were 33 478 tonnes in June.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030012 and matrix 185.

The June 2001 issue of *Oils and fats*, Vol. 52, no. 6 (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. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

June 2001

Rolled steel shipments totalled 1 235 408 metric tonnes in June, down 5.3% from 1 303 953 tonnes in May and down 8.0% from 1 342 213 tonnes (revised) in June 2000.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of June totalled 7 236 533 tonnes, down 7.6% from 7 831 197 tonnes (revised numbers) in the same period of 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030010 and matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

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 Don Grant (613-951-5998; *grantdo@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel primary forms

June 2001

Steel primary forms production for June totalled 1 313 984 metric tonnes, down 7.4% from 1 419 513 tonnes in June 2000.

Year-to-date production reached 7 485 731 tonnes, down 12.5% from 8 552 562 tonnes in the same period of 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 3030010 and matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

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 Don Grant (613-951-5998; *grantdo@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics
May and June 2001

Air Canada reported an increase of 2% in total available seat-kilometres flown in May. Passenger–kilometres flown fell slightly in both May and June. (All data referred to here are seasonally adjusted.)

Available on CANSIM: table 4010001 and matrix 385 (series 1 to 6).

The May and June operational data on civil aviation for Air Canada will appear, respectively, in the August and September 2001 issues of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004-XIB, $8/$82). A print-on-demand service 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 Robert Lund (613-951-0125) or Lisa Di Piétro (613-951-0146), Transportation Division. ■

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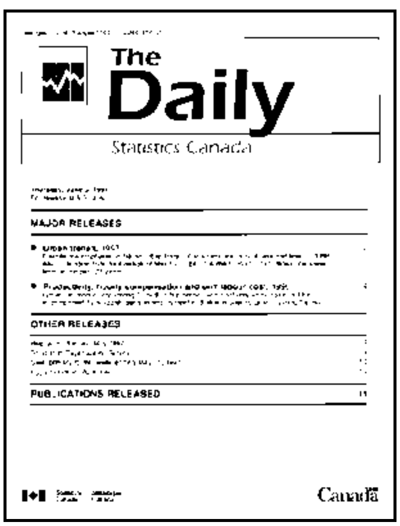

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