



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

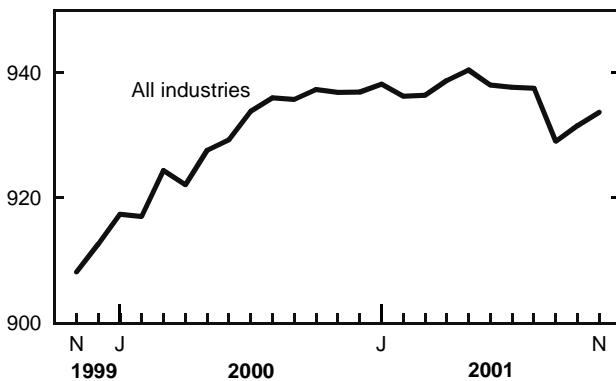
Gross domestic product by industry

November 2001

Gross domestic product (GDP) advanced 0.2% in November, after rising 0.3% in October. With these two increases, the economy has regained slightly more than one-half the ground it lost in September.

Economy continues to recover from September plunge

GDP \$ billions 1997



Sharply higher auto sales lifted the retail industry and provided the single largest push to the economy in November. Strong sales of computer equipment boosted wholesaling activity. Travel-related industries expanded for the second month in a row. Residential construction activity continued its upward trend as mortgage rates continued to fall. However, lower energy prices reduced oil and gas exploration activity. Manufacturing output declined slightly — the recent upswing in transportation equipment was negated by still-eroding demand for telecommunications and electronic equipment investment.

Record car sales boost retailing activity

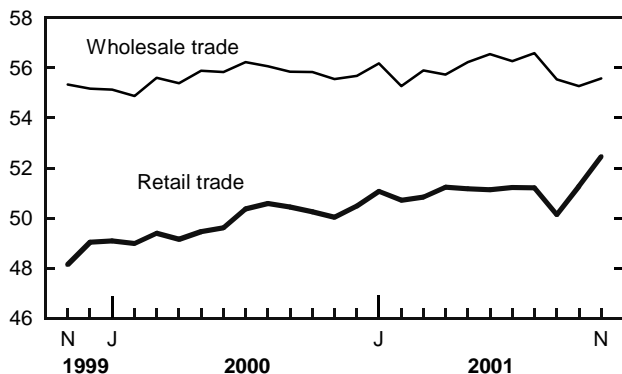
Retail sales surged for the second consecutive month, rising 2.1% in November. Sharply higher new motor vehicle sales were the impetus; interest-free financing helped bring consumers into new car showrooms. Sales at automotive dealers surged 7.3% in November, the largest monthly increase since December 1997. Excluding autos, retailers had a lackluster gain of 0.1%. Higher sales at furniture stores were offset by lower sales at food and department stores.

Note to readers

The **gross domestic product** (GDP) of an industry is the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other industries into outputs. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates and are valued at 1997 prices.

Retailers, wholesalers both see more business

GDP \$ billions 1997



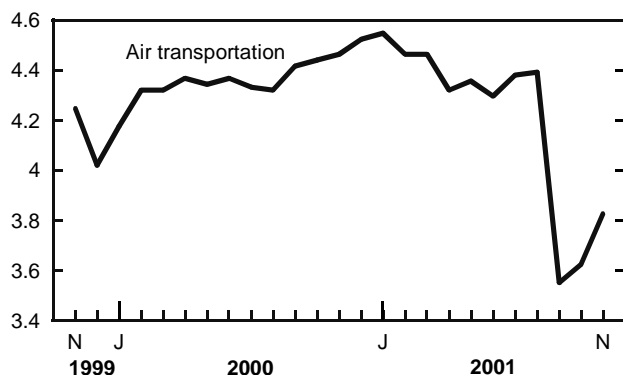
Wholesaling activity advanced 0.5% in November, after falling significantly in the previous two months. Distributors of computers and software were largely responsible for November's increase. Computer sales rose 5.5% in November, but this was only the second time in ten months that computer sales have risen. Increased wholesaling in the consumer products category also contributed to November's strength.

Travel-related industries advance again

Industries associated with the travel sector made some gains in November, although the effects of September 11 continued to hamper demand for their outputs. Air transportation, which was hit particularly hard in September, was up 2.6% in November. Although demand for air travel improved, air transportation activity remained 10.9% below August levels. The passenger rail transportation industry gained at the expense of air travel. Partial rebounds were also reported for car rental, taxi and limousine services, and the scenic and sightseeing industry.

Air travel making its way back

GDP \$ billions 1997



The accommodations industry advanced for a second straight month, although output in this industry remained 3.4% below August levels. The restaurant industry, which suffered only a minor setback in September, advanced 0.7% in November. The travel and tour agency industry gained 1.1%; output in this industry was still 8.1% short of August levels. The output of the gambling industry rose 1.5%, as the number of US tourists rose slightly from lower September and October levels.

Low mortgage rates spur home construction

The build-up in construction activity continued; output grew 0.3% in November. Residential building construction advanced 0.9%, the fifth increase in as many months for residential builders. Increases were reported for both single-family homes and multiple residential units. Forty-year lows in interest rates helped push up demand for both new and existing housing. Real estate brokers also saw more business, a result of lower mortgage rates. Real estate brokerage activity advanced 4.5% in November after a sharp 5.2% rise in October. Engineering and repair construction rose for the third consecutive month; however, these gains largely offset a slump during the summer. Work on non-residential building projects declined for the third straight month.

Mining sector hurt by reduced exploration

In November, mining sector output declined for the third straight month to 9.2% short of its April peak. Lower oil and gas prices continued to discourage exploration activities. Drilling and rigging services

output declined 9.6% in November, the sixth decline in seven months. Oil production edged up slightly, but natural gas output fell.

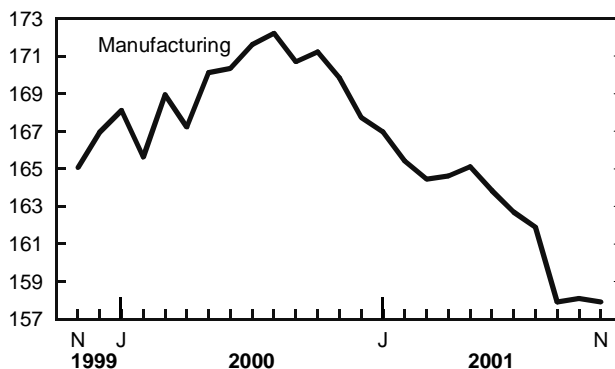
Production at metal mines advanced 5.6%, reflecting gains in almost all types of metals. Output of the iron ore industry shot up 15.7% after plunging 35.9% in October. However, output levels are still 30% below those of 2000. Non-metallic mineral mining declined 2.2% as higher diamond production was offset by lower salt, potash and asbestos output.

Manufacturing relatively stable

Manufacturing output remained relatively steady, edging down 0.1% in November. Sharply weaker demand for electrical and electronic equipment was again a major cause in manufacturing weakness, although producers of machinery, chemicals, paper and wood products saw declines as well. Strength in manufacturing came from transportation equipment, food, beverages, tobacco and primary metal products. Ten of the 21 major manufacturing groups, representing 41% of total manufacturing output, reduced production in November.

Manufacturing steady for a second month

GDP \$ billions 1997



Production of computers and electronic products continued its downward spiral, falling 2.2% in November. Production levels were less than half of their August 2000 peak. November's weakness was led by makers of telecommunications gear (-8.9%) and computer equipment (-3.2%). Fabricators of semi-conductors bucked the trend, raising output 3.5%; November was only the third month since August 2000 in which this industry boosted production.

Output of electrical equipment manufacturers receded a further 4.3% in November, the tenth decline in eleven months. Makers of wire and cable (-14.9%), household appliances (-3.7%), electrical equipment (-2.9%) and lighting equipment (-0.2%) all reported declines. Manufacturers of most types of machinery also reduced production — output fell 1.7%.

Chemical manufacturers scaled back production 0.9% in November after raising output 2.9% in October. Petrochemical refiners suffered in light of low prices and flagging demand. However, a buoyant pharmaceutical industry continued to expand. Pharmaceutical production levels are up 28.6% from November 2000.

Production of paper products dropped 0.8% in November as manufacturers continued to take downtime due to weak demand and high inventories. Pulp production declined 2.2%, following an 11.6% increase in October, mirroring export flows. Manufacturing of newsprint remained little changed, edging up 0.2% in November. The imposition of new US anti-dumping penalties on softwood lumber continued to take its toll on the Canadian wood industry; output fell a further 0.9% in November.

Motor vehicle assembly advanced 1.8% in November, the second consecutive monthly increase. Automotive parts production remained relatively flat. The North American auto industry's attempts to reduce inventories using generous sales incentives seemed to work, as stocks on dealers' lots declined to more manageable levels. This bodes well for future North American auto production. Makers of other transportation equipment also boosted output in November. The ship- and boat-building industry ramped up production 10.9%, the third consecutive monthly increase.

Other industries

Output of utilities fell 0.6% in November, as unseasonably warm temperatures reduced residential and industry heating needs. Business services activity fell 0.3%, as most types of professional services (except advertising services) posted declines in November. Demand for business services cooled considerably in 2001 — output was back to that of August 2000.

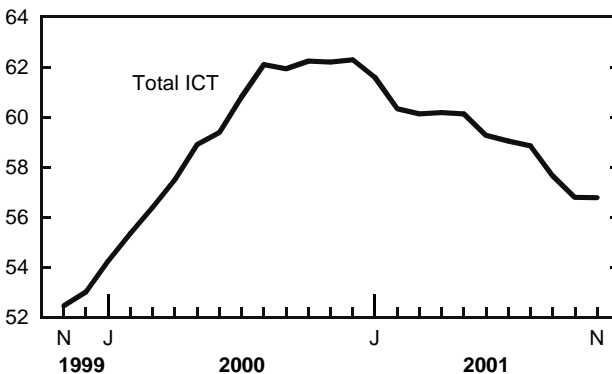
Information and communications technologies sector

Starting with this release, the monthly GDP statistics will include an aggregation for the information

and communications technologies (ICT) sector and its manufacturing and services components. An analysis of trends in the ICT sector since 1997 is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) and in the November 2001 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE).

Manufacturers continue to pull down ICT sector

GDP \$ billions \$1997



Output of the ICT sector declined 0.2% in November, returning to levels not seen since March 2000. November's production was nearly \$56.8 billion, which represented 6.1% of GDP. The continuing expansion of ICT services (+0.4%) was more than offset by the ongoing retrenchment of manufacturers of ICT products (-3.2%). The ICT sector is composed of 84% services and 16% manufacturing.

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0017 to 379-0022.

The November 2001 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XIE, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release in February. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price. See *How to order products*.

To purchase data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-IMAD; IMAD@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Hans Messinger (613-951-3621; hans.messinger@statcan.ca) or Jo Ann MacMillan (613-951-7248; joann.macmillan@statcan.ca) Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product by industry at basic prices, 1997 constant dollars

	June 2001 ^r	July 2001 ^r	August 2001 ^r	September 2001 ^r	October 2001 ^r	November 2001 ^p	October to November 2001	November 2001	November 2000 to November 2001
Seasonally adjusted									
	month-to-month % change						\$ change ¹	\$ level ¹	% change
All industries	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.3	0.2	2,164	933,721	-0.3
Goods-producing industries	-1.0	-0.4	-0.2	-1.9	0.2	-0.2	-582	290,505	-5.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-1.3	-1.6	-1.4	-0.3	-1.4	-0.9	-187	20,123	-9.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-3.3	1.6	0.7	-2.3	-1.1	-0.6	-205	35,570	-2.4
Utilities	0.2	-1.7	0.2	-2.9	2.2	-0.6	-153	27,041	-4.4
Construction	-0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	150	49,864	1.7
Manufacturing	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-2.5	0.1	-0.1	-187	157,907	-7.0
Services-producing industries	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.3	0.4	2,746	643,216	1.9
Wholesale trade	0.6	-0.5	0.6	-1.8	-0.5	0.5	279	55,579	0.0
Retail trade	0.0	0.2	0.0	-2.1	2.4	2.1	1,056	52,464	4.9
Transportation and warehousing	-1.3	0.5	-0.9	-2.3	0.0	0.4	152	42,455	-5.4
Information and cultural industries	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	93	44,519	7.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	842	184,859	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-130	39,895	-1.2
Administrative and waste management services	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.4	0.4	72	20,434	3.0
Education services	0.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-37	43,250	0.6
Health care and social assistance	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	-13	53,754	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.6	1.1	97	8,955	-0.5
Accommodation and food services	-0.3	0.1	-0.7	-4.0	1.8	1.1	240	22,308	-1.9
Other services (except public administration)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.1	20	21,013	2.2
Public administration	-0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.1	75	53,731	4.1
Other aggregations									
Industrial production	-1.1	-0.5	-0.2	-2.5	0.2	-0.2	-545	220,518	-6.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.4	-0.3	0.5	-2.1	1.5	0.1	35	66,782	-1.6
Durable manufacturing industries	-1.0	-1.0	-1.2	-2.7	-0.8	-0.2	-222	91,125	-10.6
Business sector industries	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-1.1	0.3	0.3	2,057	789,098	-0.8
Non-business sector industries	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	107	144,623	2.0
Information and communications technology sector	-1.4	-0.3	-0.3	-2.0	-1.5	-0.2	-92	56,782	-8.7

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.

Stocks of grain

December 31, 2001

Total stocks of most major grains at December 31, including both those on-farm and commercially stored, were below their recent five-year averages. Total stocks of wheat (excluding durum) were the lowest in 13 years, and total stocks of barley were the lowest in 17 years. Only grain corn had stock levels higher than at the end of 2000.

This overall drop in stocks can be explained by last summer's drought. Yields fell to well-below-normal levels, leaving fewer available supplies. Good pastureland was scarce by mid-summer in many areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan, so livestock producers had to start feeding their animals grain much earlier than usual. Higher domestic demand for short-supply feed grains like barley and feed-grade wheat has bolstered prices at the local level, and triggered more imports of grain corn from the United States.

Total stocks of grain at December 31

	2000	2001	2000 to 2001	Five-year average 1996 to 2000
	'000 tonnes		% change	
All wheat	22 224	17 820	-20	21 923
Wheat excluding durum	16 892	13 665	-19	17 287
Barley	10 285	7 814	-24	10 209
Grain corn	6 052	6 514	8	6 513
Canola	5 388	3 594	-33	4 459
Durum wheat	5 332	4 155	-22	4 637
Oats	2 471	1 668	-32	2 674
Soybeans	1 863	1 331	-29	1 763
Flax	643	569	-12	654
Rye	250	131	-48	231
Dry peas	1 755	1 115	-36	..

.. Figures not available.

Stocks of non-durum wheat are the lowest since 1988

Total stocks of wheat excluding durum (stocks held on farms plus stocks in commercial positions) were 13.665 million metric tonnes on December 31, down 19% from the same date in 2000 and the lowest since 1988, when stocks were 11.480 million tonnes. The five-year average is 17.287 million tonnes.

Industry reports show that some feedlots in northern Alberta have switched from barley rations to prairie spring wheat, and in the south of the province, feedlots have switched to US corn.

Durum stocks are the lowest since 1997

Stocks of durum wheat (used to make pasta) were at 4.155 million tonnes, down 22% from 5.332 million

Note to readers

The December survey of 12,800 farm operators was conducted by telephone interviews from January 3 to January 11, 2002. Farmers were asked to report the amounts of grain stored on-farm. Commercial stocks of western grains originate from the Canadian Grain Commission. Commercial stocks of corn and soybeans in Ontario and Quebec are obtained by a separate survey of commercial elevators. Commercial stocks of specialty crops originate from a survey of handlers and agents of specialty crops.

tonnes on December 31, 2000. Stocks are the lowest since 1997 (3.745 million tonnes). The recent five-year average for durum is 4.637 million tonnes. Production in the fall of 2001 was the lowest since 1988.

Stocks of barley are the lowest since 1984

Total stocks of barley were 7.814 million tonnes, the lowest recorded since 1984 (7.600 million tonnes). The smallest barley crop harvested since 1992 and much greater feed grain consumption this fall and winter contributed to the drop in stocks. Barley is in short supply, so wheat is being substituted for barley in hog rations. Farmers are getting better returns from domestic sales of feed wheat than from traditional export markets.

Canola stocks fall by one-third

Total stocks of canola were 3.594 million tonnes, the lowest since 1996 and 33% lower than the 5.388 million tonnes recorded on December 31, 2000. Canola production in 2001 fell by 2.1 million tonnes compared with 2000 due to reduced yield and seeded area.

Grain corn bucks the downward trend

The only major grain to report higher total stocks was grain corn, at 6.514 million tonnes, an 8% increase from December 31, 2000, mainly the result of a 20% rise in production in the fall of 2001.

Field crop reporting series: Stocks of Canadian grain at December 31, 2001, Vol. 81, no. 1 (22-002-XIB, \$11/\$66; 22-002-XPB, \$15/\$88) 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 David Burroughs (613-951-5138; dave.burroughs@statcan.ca) or David Roeske (613-951-0572; david.roeske@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales and stocks

December 2001 and annual 2001 (preliminary)

Department store sales reached \$1.68 billion (seasonally adjusted) in December, up 2.4% from November. This increase more than offset November's 1.6% decline.

The upward movement in department store sales that began in the spring of 2000 has continued, although at a slower pace in recent months. Previously, sales had been declining since September 1999, following a period of increases that lasted more than a year.

In 2001, annual department store sales reached \$19.8 billion, up 7.9% from 2000. This was the second highest annual increase in the past 20 years, after 1997's jump of 10.3%. The 2001 sales growth was accompanied by an increase in the number of stores. The average monthly number of stores rose from 719 in 2000 to 732 in 2001, an increase of 1.8%.

Department store sales including concessions

	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2000 to Dec. 2001	Jan.-Dec. 2000	Jan.-Dec. 2000 to Jan.-Dec. 2001
Not seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change
Canada	2,875.3	3,079.4	7.1	19,765.4	7.9
Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island ¹	58.3	69.8	19.8	454.4	19.7
Nova Scotia	94.0	104.3	11.0	597.5	6.6
New Brunswick	71.4	74.6	4.6	462.0	4.9
Quebec	474.0	521.9	10.1	3,547.5	7.4
Ontario	1,274.4	1,340.6	5.2	8,446.0	6.7
Manitoba	114.5	119.2	4.1	792.9	6.5
Saskatchewan	94.8	101.7	7.3	688.8	8.4
Alberta	347.3	378.8	9.1	2,428.3	11.5
British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut ¹	346.7	368.3	6.2	2,344.8	9.0

¹ For reasons of confidentiality, data for Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island are combined, as are data for British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Department store sales were up in all provinces in 2001 compared with 2000. The largest gains were reported in the group formed by Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island (+19.7%), followed by Alberta (+11.5%). The region formed by British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (+9.0%) and Saskatchewan (+8.4%) also posted increases above the national average.

Annual department store sales evolved differently in the large urban centres than they did in other areas. Year-over-year, sales advanced 6.7% in the large urban centres as a group, compared with 9.3% in other areas. The stronger sales growth in the other areas can be explained, at least in part, by more stores opening in these areas than in the large urban centres. The survey's definition of large urban centres includes the census metropolitan areas of Halifax-Dartmouth, Québec, Montréal, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver.

Note: At the end of each calendar year, seasonally adjusted monthly figures are revised to equal the sum of the unadjusted estimates. Revision for the 2001 calendar year will be released in April. All annual comparisons in this release use the sum of the unadjusted monthly estimates.

Available on CANSIM: tables 076-0001 to 076-0004.

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. ■

Crude oil and natural gas

November 2001 (preliminary)

Crude oil production totalled 10 851 500 cubic metres in November, up 2.0% from November 2000. Exports, which accounted for 60.0 % of the total production, increased 4.2%.

Marketable natural gas production declined 1.8% from November 2000. Domestic sales fell 10.3%; residential, commercial and industrial sectors recorded lower sales.

Natural gas exports, which accounted for 62.1% of total marketable production, posted a 1.1% decrease from November 2000.

Year-to-date production of crude oil to the end of November grew 1.2% compared with the same period in 2000, while exports remained relatively unchanged.

Year-to-date marketable production of natural gas was up 2.8% compared with the same period in 2000. Exports were up 10.5%, but domestic sales were down 6.4%.

Crude oil and natural gas

	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000 to Nov. 2001
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	10 634.6	10 851.5	2.0
Exports	6 247.6	6 510.2	4.2
Imports ²	4 732.1	3 881.4	-18.0
Refinery receipts	8 972.9	8 288.9	-7.6
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	14 392.4	14 137.0	-1.8
Exports	8 883.3	8 785.2	-1.1
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	6 665.4	5 981.9	-10.3
	Jan. to Nov. 2000	Jan. to Nov. 2001	Jan.-Nov. 2000 to Jan.- Nov. 2001
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	116 793.7	118 195.0	1.2
Exports	73 055.4	73 077.9	0.0
Imports ²	48 072.4	49 008.2	1.9
Refinery receipts	91 674.1	94 625.7	3.2
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	152 294.4	156 522.1	2.8
Exports	90 763.7	100 260.5	10.5
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	63 706.1	59 624.7	-6.4

¹ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.

³ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

The November 2001 issue of *Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in March. 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). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gerry Desjardins (613-951-4368; desjger@statcan.ca) or Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; hardele@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending January 26, 2002 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 26, 2002 totalled 316 690 metric tonnes, up 13.4% from 279 179 tonnes a week earlier and up 18.8% from 266 558 tonnes in the same week of 2001. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 1 138 005 tonnes, a 9.7% increase compared with 1 037 079 for the same period of 2001.

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. ■

Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products January 2002

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of January totalled 71 868 metric tonnes, compared with 67 549 tonnes in December 2001 and 56 765 in January 2001.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0005 and 003-0006.

Stocks of frozen meat products (23-009-XIE, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information, call 1-800-216-2299. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm product prices

December 2001

Prices that farmers received in December for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, fruits, vegetables, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products are now available.

The Quebec hog price was \$1.43 per kilogram in December, down 11% from November and the lowest since December 1999 (\$1.40 per kilogram). The December non-Board barley price in Alberta was \$139.14 per metric tonne, up 5% from November and the highest since July 1996 (\$158.37 per tonne).

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

Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441; fax: 613-951-3868; bernie.rosien@statcan.ca) Agriculture Division. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics

December 2001

Air Canada reported that total passenger-kilometres flown grew 6% in December from November, surpassing mid-summer levels for the first time since September. Also, Air Canada's passenger load factor (a measure of the fullness of its aircraft) reached 78% in December, an historic high level. Until November, it had averaged 72%. (All data referred to here are seasonally adjusted.)

Available on CANSIM: table 401-0001.

December 2001 operational data on civil aviation for Air Canada will appear in the March 2002 issue 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 Piéto (613-951-0146), Transportation Division. ■

Postal code conversion file

November 2001

The November 2001 *Postal code conversion file* (PCCF) is now available. This digital file links the six-character postal code with the standard 1996 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, census tracts, and census subdivisions). It also locates each postal code by longitude and latitude to support mapping applications.

The November 2001 version of the *Postal codes by federal riding file* (1996 representation order) is also available. This product, a subset of the PCCF, provides a link between the six-character postal code and Canada's federal electoral districts, or ridings. By using the postal code as a link, data from administrative files may be organized and/or tabulated by federal riding.

PCCF+, a tool to assist health professionals in geocoding, is also available to purchasers of the PCCF.

The *Postal code conversion file* (92F0027XDB, \$9,000) and the *Postal codes by federal riding file* (92F0028XDB, \$2,900) are available in ASCII format.

For more information, or to order these files, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Electric power statistics

November 2001

Low reservoir levels and warmer-than-normal weather conditions throughout Canada led to lower electricity generation in November. Net generation of electricity fell to 46 328 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 4.9% from November 2000. Exports decreased 28.2% to 2 491 GWh, and imports increased from 962 GWh to 1 224 GWh.

Generation of hydroelectricity dropped 5.7% to 27 682 GWh, reflecting lower reservoir levels in Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec and British Columbia, and resulting in lower exports. In Ontario, more favourable conditions for generation from hydro sources resulted in lower thermal conventional generation (-5.5% to 13 135 GWh). Generation from nuclear sources was up 0.5% to 5 511 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of November totalled 511 145 GWh, down 3.0% from the same period of 2000. Year-to-date exports were down 20.7% to 36 863 GWh, but year-to-date imports were up 56.5% to 16 971 GWh.

Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.

The November 2001 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001-XIB, \$9/\$85) will be available in February. 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). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Serge Grenier (613-951-3566; serge.grenier@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

November 2001

Continued higher demand for coal in domestic and foreign markets drove up coal production in November for the eighth consecutive month.

Coal production was 6 226 kilotonnes in November, up 8.9% from November 2000. Production in British Columbia — directed mainly to export markets — rose 8.8% to 2 473 kilotonnes. Coal production also increased in other producing provinces, which mainly supply electric power generating stations (+8.9% to 3 752 kilotonnes).

Year-to-date production to the end of November totalled 65 155 kilotonnes, up 2.9% from the same period in 2000.

Exports increased to 2 386 kilotonnes in November, up 4.9% from November 2000. Exports to Europe more than doubled to 672 034 kilotonnes, which more than offset the 17.9% decrease in exports to Japan (the largest consumer of Canadian coal) to 850 kilotonnes. Year-to-date exports totalled 28 021 kilotonnes, down 5.5% from the same period of 2000.

Coke production fell to 257 kilotonnes in November, down 3.0% from November 2000.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0016.

The November 2001 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002-XIB, \$9/\$85) will be available in February. 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). To enquire about the concepts,

methods or data quality of this release, contact Serge Grenier (serge.grenier@statcan.ca, 613-951-3566), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Community component of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth

Data for the community component of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth for the communities of Abbotsford, Hampton, Montréal, Mississauga, Niagara Falls, South Eastman and Saskatoon are now available. No public-use microdata file will be produced.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; ssd@statcan.ca), Statistics Canada. ■

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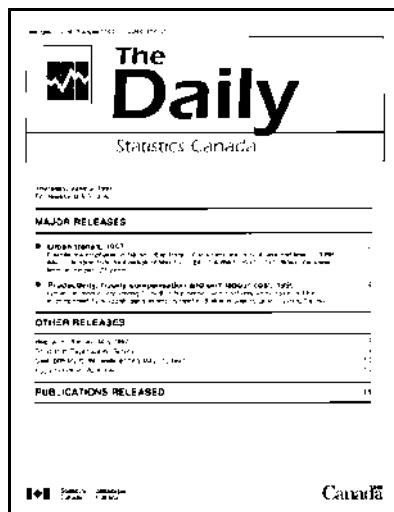
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Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	January 2002
6	Building permits	December 2001
6	Help-wanted Index	January 2002
7	Movie theatres and drive-ins	1999/2000
8	Labour Force Survey	January 2002
12	New Housing Price Index	December 2001
14	New motor vehicle sales	December 2001
14	Consumer Price Index	January 2002
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	December 2001
19	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 2001
19	Livestock	January 1, 2002
20	Wholesale trade	December 2001
20	Composite Index	January 2002
21	Canadian international merchandise trade	December 2001
21	Retail trade	December 2001
21	Employment Insurance	December 2001
22	Wealth inequality	1984–1999
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	December 2001
25	Farm cash receipts	October–December 2001
26	International travel account	October–December 2001
26	Characteristics of international travellers	July–September 2001
27	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	January 2002
27	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	October–December 2001
27	Employment, earnings and hours	December 2001
27	Private and public investment in Canada	2002 intentions
28	Real gross domestic product by industry	December 2001
28	National economic and financial accounts	October–December 2001
28	Balance of international payments	October–December 2001