



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 21, 2002  
Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

### MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer price index, October 2002** 3  
In October, Canadian consumers paid 3.2% more than twelve months before for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index basket.
- **Wholesale trade, September 2002** 7  
Wholesale sales remained unchanged in September, despite advances in 7 of the 11 sectors.  
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### Canadian economic observer November 2002

The November issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, analyses current economic conditions, summarizes the major economic events that occurred in October and presents a feature article on the digital divide in Canada. A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The November 2002 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Vol. 15, no. 11 (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) is now available. Visit the *Canadian economic observer's* page on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Canadian statistics* page, choose *Economic conditions*, and on that page see the banner ad for *Canadian economic observer*. For more information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627; [ceo@statcan.ca](mailto:ceo@statcan.ca)), Current Economic Analysis Group.



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## MAJOR RELEASES

## Consumer price index

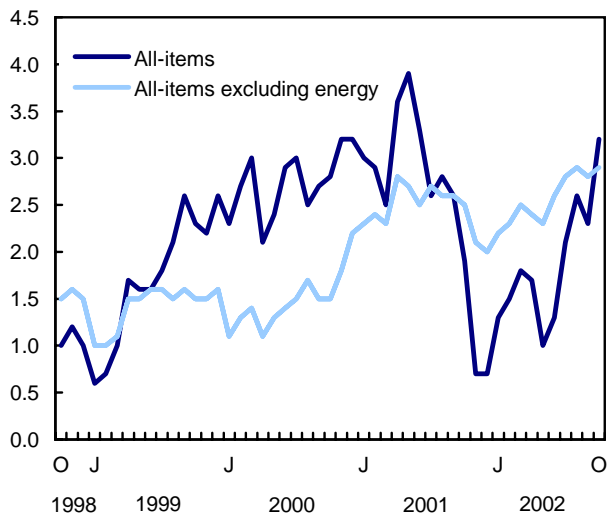
October 2002

Canadian consumers paid 3.2% more in October than in October 2001 for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. This increase is considerably larger than the 2.3% observed in September. Excluding the effect of energy prices, the CPI increased 2.9% from October 2001 to October 2002, following a 2.8% year-over-year increase in September.

Energy prices are almost entirely responsible for the change in the CPI's 12-month increase from 2.3% in September to 3.2% in October. Falling energy prices pushed the CPI down from September to October in 2001 (see the box "Base effect"). In addition, energy prices pushed the CPI up from September to October this year, further widening the gap between the index level of October 2001 and October 2002.

**Percentage change from the same month of the previous year**

% change



Energy prices increased 5.6% from October 2001 to October 2002, exerting an accelerating effect on the All-items CPI for the first time in a year. In contrast, they had fallen 1.8% from September 2001 to September 2002. A 9.1% rise in the price of gasoline was the main factor underlying October's increase in the energy index, and the 9.8% rise in the price of electricity explains most of the rest of the increase. Natural gas

**Base effect**

The 12-month change is calculated by comparing the current month's index to the index for the same month in the previous year. Since the CPI fell by 0.5% between September and October 2001, a similar drop in the index would have had to occur between September and October 2002 for the 12-month change to remain comparable to that of September. In other words, even if the CPI had remained stable between September 2002 and October 2002, October's 12-month increase would have been 2.8% simply because the index used as the base for the 12-month comparison fell. The base effect could well increase next month, due to the fact that the index fell by 0.9% between October 2001 and November 2001. For instance, if in November 2002 the CPI were to remain at its level of October 2002, the 12-month increase would reach 4.1%.

prices exerted the only downward pressure on the energy index. They remained 10.8% lower than in October 2001, despite increasing for a third consecutive month.

Although energy prices were the main factor explaining why the 12-month increase in the CPI changed from 2.3% in September to 3.2% in October, their total impact on October's 12-month increase was still smaller than that of cigarette prices and automotive vehicle insurance premiums.

Cigarette prices rose 42.0% from October 2001. The change in cigarette prices over the past year is mainly attributable to the rise in provincial and federal taxes, which came into effect in the fall of 2001 and the spring of 2002. A rise in prices by manufacturers in October 2002 also contributed to the advance in the index. Automotive vehicle insurance premiums increased by 18.7% on average.

Homeowners' replacement cost and rent remained among the factors contributing to the 12-month rise in the All-items CPI in October, although their impact was considerably less than that of energy.

Other than natural gas prices (-10.8%), which helped contain the increase in the energy index, the decrease in mortgage interest cost (-3.3%) constituted the most significant moderating effect on the All-items CPI.

## CPI shows moderate monthly advance

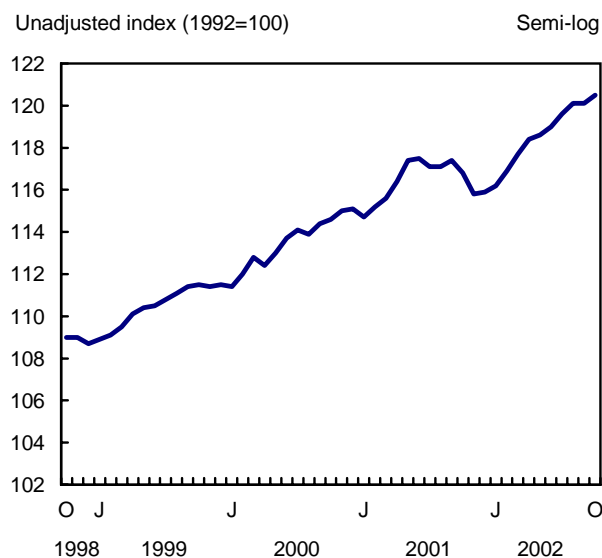
The CPI increased 0.3% from September. Since the beginning of 2002, the monthly changes in the CPI ranged from 0.0% to 0.7%. In October, the main upward pressure came from an increase in natural gas prices, followed by increases in automotive vehicle insurance premiums, property taxes and gasoline

prices. A decrease in traveller accommodation and electricity prices mitigated the upward pressure on the CPI. Without the effects of energy prices, the All-items index would have remained stable from September to October.

The natural gas index increased by 18.5% in October as a result of price increases in Ontario and Alberta. The 19.3% rise in Ontario was mainly due to higher transportation tolls for delivery from western Canada, as well as to the elimination of a temporary storage refund. The 60.3% rise in Alberta prices was due to the increase in the cost of natural gas and to a full resumption of billing for subscribers in the northern sector of ATCO Gas, which includes Edmonton, at a time when the average consumer had fully used up (in September) the credit paid in March 2002.

In March 2002, following the sale of a gas field, ATCO Gas paid its northern Alberta customers part of the receipts from this sale. This amount was intended to compensate these customers for the future benefits that they would have received (in the form of lower prices) if the company had not sold the gas field. The amount received by these customers corresponds to a fixed amount (approximately \$3.33) per gigajoule consumed in 2001. The average consumer received a payment of about \$500. Starting in March, the average gas bill of these clients entering into the calculation of the CPI was brought to zero or reduced until the payment amount was exhausted in September.

### The Consumer Price Index



Automotive vehicle insurance premiums advanced 3.1%, especially under the influence of price increases in Quebec, Ontario and Newfoundland.

Over the past year, Canadians were faced with an average 2.2% increase in property taxes, including school taxes and special fees. Property taxes increased in every province. Residents of Newfoundland and Labrador (+7.6%) and Prince Edward Island (+7.0%) experienced the largest average increases. The increases in Newfoundland and Labrador were generally due to an increase in the tax rate, whereas in Prince Edward Island, they were due to province-wide assessment reviews based on new market values. British Columbia (+3.5%), Nova Scotia (+3.2%), Saskatchewan (+3.0%), New Brunswick (+2.9%) and Ontario (+2.9%) residents faced more modest increases, and the weakest advances were recorded in Alberta (+1.0%), Quebec (+0.4%) and Manitoba (+0.3%). Changes in property taxes are reflected in the CPI once a year in October.

Gasoline prices rose on average by 1.6% between September and October 2002. Prices increased in all provinces, with the exception of the Prairie Provinces where they decreased, and they remained stable in Whitehorse and Yellowknife. The largest increase (+3.3%) was observed in Quebec, and the most notable decrease (-5.5%) was posted in Manitoba, the result of a price war in Winnipeg.

Although historically hotels have gradually reduced their rates in the fall, the 10.9% price drop from September to October 2002 is the second largest decrease for a month of October. The largest one (-12.0%) was recorded in October 2001, following the events of September 11. The October 2002 price decline was attributable to a weaker demand, mostly in large urban centres. October 2002 prices were still 5.0% lower than their level of October 2001. The 12-month change in the index has been negative since June 2001.

The 2.6% decrease in the electricity index for Canada was the largest monthly decrease observed since February 2001, when the government of British Columbia issued credits to consumers. The October drop was entirely attributable to the 6.5% drop in Ontario prices. The sale of electricity on an open market in this province is making prices more volatile. Ontario electricity prices remained 23.2% higher than their October 2001 level.

**Available on CANSIM: 326-0001, 326-0003, 326-0004 and 326-0010.**

**Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2301.**

Available at 7 am on the Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Consumer Price Index release*.

The October 2002 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* Vol. 81, no. 10 (62-001-XIB, \$8/\$77; 62-001-XPB, \$11/\$103) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The November 2002 *Consumer Price Index* will be released on December 20.

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

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

	October 2002	September 2002	October 2001	September to October 2002	October 2001 to October 2002
	Unadjusted				
				% change	
<b>All-items</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Food	118.5	119.2	116.8	-0.6	1.5
Shelter	115.8	114.6	113.6	1.0	1.9
Household operations and furnishings	113.9	113.8	113.0	0.1	0.8
Clothing and footwear	107.1	107.3	107.2	-0.2	-0.1
Transportation	137.9	136.8	130.3	0.8	5.8
Health and personal care	116.2	115.7	115.0	0.4	1.0
Recreation, education and reading	127.7	128.7	124.5	-0.8	2.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	131.2	129.9	106.8	1.0	22.8
All-items (1986=100)	154.4				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1992	83.0	83.3	85.6		
<b>Special Aggregates</b>					
Goods	117.3	116.8	113.8	0.4	3.1
Services	124.1	123.9	120.3	0.2	3.2
All-items excluding food and energy	118.9	118.7	115.1	0.2	3.3
Energy	138.4	134.6	131.0	2.8	5.6
All-items excluding the eight most volatile components <sup>1</sup>	121.2	121.2	118.2	0.0	2.5

<sup>1</sup> Excluded from the All-items CPI are the following 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 website (<http://www.bankofcanada.ca/inflation>).

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

	October 2002	September 2002	October 2001	September to October 2002	October 2001 to October 2002
Unadjusted					
	% change				
Newfoundland and Labrador	119.2	118.1	114.3	0.9	4.3
Prince Edward Island	120.3	119.2	115.4	0.9	4.2
Nova Scotia	122.0	121.2	116.4	0.7	4.8
New Brunswick	120.6	120.1	114.8	0.4	5.1
Quebec	116.7	116.3	113.2	0.3	3.1
Ontario	121.5	121.2	118.2	0.2	2.8
Manitoba	123.8	123.9	121.5	-0.1	1.9
Saskatchewan	125.1	125.0	121.2	0.1	3.2
Alberta	127.3	125.9	121.0	1.1	5.2
British Columbia	118.7	118.8	115.8	-0.1	2.5
Whitehorse	118.8	118.8	117.5	0.0	1.1
Yellowknife	117.6	117.7	113.5	-0.1	3.6



## Wholesale trade

September 2002

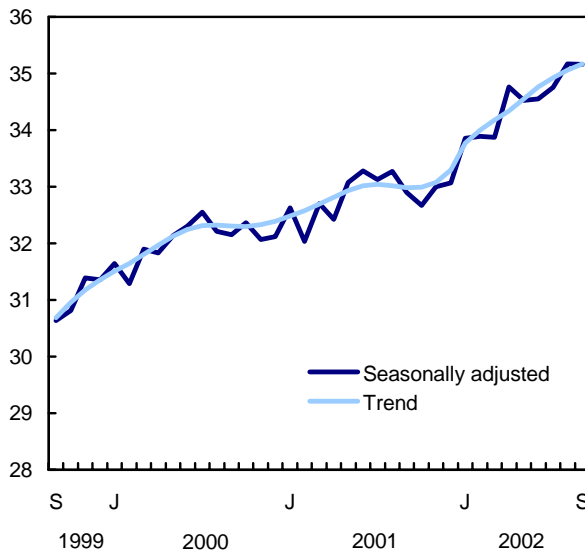
Wholesale sales were unchanged in September, despite advances in 7 of the 11 sectors. Wholesale sales remained at \$35.2 billion. In constant dollars, wholesale sales fell 0.7% in September.

Advances in seven sectors were primarily offset by lower wholesale sales of industrial machinery and equipment (-1.6%) and automotive products (-1.3%). These two sectors represent approximately 33% of the total value of wholesale trade. Two other important sectors to wholesale trade also experienced lower sales: computer and other electronics (-2.4%) and beverage, drug and tobacco products (-0.6%).

Countering these declines were notable advances in apparel (+5.6%), as well as in metals and hardware (+1.3%), lumber and building materials (+1.0%), and household goods (+0.5%). Wholesalers in the three latter sectors continued to benefit from a healthy housing and construction sector and spinoff consumer spending.

### Wholesale sales' advance slowing

\$ billions



In general, consumer spending has had a positive ripple effect throughout 2002 across many sectors of the economy, including wholesale trade. After having levelled-off in mid-2001, wholesale sales began to rise in November 2001. Since then, sales have climbed 7.6%. During the same period, the household goods (+21.3%), building materials (+17.1%) and automobiles (+15.4%), wholesale sectors, which have strong links to retail trade and consumer spending, rose strongly.

### Note to readers

*Estimates from the Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey are classified according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.*

Wholesale sales have been growing for the past three quarters. However, the strength has diminished in each quarter of 2002, going from 2.9% in the first quarter, to 2.2% in the second and finally to 1.2% in the third.

### Wholesale sales of household goods rise for a twelfth consecutive month

Wholesalers of household goods — electric and electronic appliances, furniture, floor coverings and draperies — rose 0.5% in September, their twelfth consecutive monthly rise. Before this string of increases, sales had been falling since the spring of 2001. Wholesalers in this sector have benefited from the burgeoning housing sector and consumers' desire to spend on their personal living space. Also, there have been reports that wholesalers have benefited from a consumer trend towards higher-end appliances and home furnishings.

### Industrial machinery still weak

Wholesale sales of industrial machinery fell back 1.6% after a 2.2% rise in August. Since the beginning of 2001, sales had been trending down before levelling off somewhat in March 2002. The sector recorded its sixth consecutive quarterly decline (-0.8%) in the third quarter. There was, however, a bright spot in the sector in September, as many wholesalers of professional equipment supplying the medical community reported strong sales.

### Provincial advances and declines equally split

Advances and declines were equally split among the provinces — five up and five down. Saskatchewan (+4.6%) and Manitoba (+4.0%) recorded notable increases, whereas Ontario fell 1.6%.

Wholesale sales in Ontario fell primarily as a result of lower sales of automotive products in September. The sector represents approximately 30% of wholesale trade activity in the province. However, there were also declines in most trade groups.

Areas that reported healthy sales were lumber and building materials, and household goods. Despite the overall drop this month in Ontario, wholesale sales have been on the rise since late 2001, spurred on by the

strong consumer spending on automotive products and the strong housing sector. Before this, sales had been generally flat since the spring of 2000.

In contrast, the Prairies recorded strong wholesale sales in September. Manitoba's increases were broadly based among all sectors, but very strong wholesale sales were reported in the "other products" category. This category includes the wholesaling of livestock, as well as agricultural chemicals and other farm supplies.

Wholesalers in Saskatchewan also saw healthy sales in most trade groups. As a result, wholesalers in this province reported their second consecutive monthly increase — something that has not occurred since the end of 2001. Wholesale sales have been rising cautiously since the fall of 2001, after sliding during the summer of that same year.

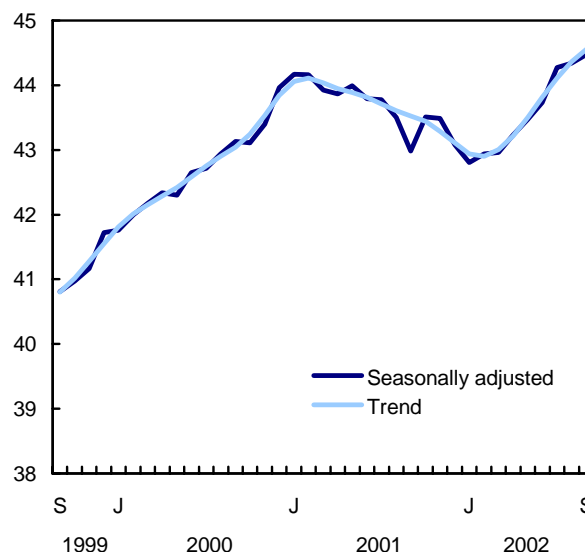
### Inventory-to-sales ratio remains stable

Despite the rise in inventory levels in 2002, the wholesale inventory-to-sales ratio seems to have stabilized between 1.26 and 1.27. The inventory-to-sales ratio remained at 1.26 from August to September.

Wholesale inventories rose 0.3% to \$44.5 billion in September. This represented the eighth consecutive monthly increase. Inventory levels have been climbing since the start of the year after falling throughout 2001.

### Inventories continue to rise with sales

\$ billions



Available on CANSIM: tables 081-0001 and 081-0002.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2401.

The September 2002 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008-XIB, \$14/\$140) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

Wholesale trade estimates for October will be released December 19, 2002.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Alexander Hays (613-951-3552; [haysale@statcan.ca](mailto:haysale@statcan.ca)), Distributive Trades Division. □



## Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	September 2001	June 2002 <sup>r</sup>	July 2002 <sup>r</sup>	August 2002 <sup>r</sup>	September 2002 <sup>p</sup>	August to September 2002	September 2001 to September 2002
Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
<b>Sales, all trade groups</b>	<b>32,897</b>	<b>34,554</b>	<b>34,753</b>	<b>35,172</b>	<b>35,160</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Food products	5,347	5,583	5,574	5,688	5,701	0.2	6.6
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,744	2,998	2,987	2,994	2,978	-0.6	8.5
Apparel and dry goods	601	615	631	622	658	5.6	9.5
Household goods	845	1,000	1,011	1,036	1,041	0.5	23.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	6,179	6,738	6,772	6,991	6,902	-1.3	11.7
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,926	2,124	2,132	2,131	2,159	1.3	12.1
Lumber and building materials	2,380	2,761	2,831	2,839	2,868	1.0	20.5
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	642	698	673	623	638	2.5	-0.6
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,991	4,832	4,786	4,890	4,811	-1.6	-3.6
Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery	2,740	2,604	2,733	2,656	2,593	-2.4	-5.4
Other products	4,504	4,601	4,623	4,701	4,812	2.4	6.9
<b>Sales by province and territory</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	210	227	230	224	219	-2.2	4.5
Prince Edward Island	53	55	55	54	55	1.2	3.2
Nova Scotia	599	602	617	597	591	-1.0	-1.4
New Brunswick	477	446	434	430	419	-2.6	-12.2
Quebec	6,613	7,126	7,150	7,021	7,196	2.5	8.8
Ontario	16,445	17,198	17,379	17,809	17,532	-1.6	6.6
Manitoba	1,015	1,046	1,051	1,002	1,042	4.0	2.7
Saskatchewan	1,022	1,046	1,002	1,058	1,107	4.6	8.3
Alberta	3,394	3,465	3,485	3,520	3,558	1.1	4.8
British Columbia	3,042	3,309	3,315	3,411	3,405	-0.2	11.9
Yukon	10	10	10	9	9	-0.2	-2.7
Northwest Territories	15	23	24	35	25	-29.7	64.6
Nunavut	2	2	2	2	3	53.0	56.4
<b>Inventories, all trade groups</b>	<b>42,981</b>	<b>43,734</b>	<b>44,276</b>	<b>44,342</b>	<b>44,473</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Food products	3,196	3,305	3,341	3,330	3,383	1.6	5.8
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,816	3,339	3,339	3,407	3,410	0.1	21.1
Apparel and dry goods	1,241	1,246	1,262	1,280	1,267	-1.1	2.1
Household goods	1,532	1,612	1,662	1,667	1,663	-0.2	8.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	6,286	6,395	6,481	6,533	6,628	1.5	5.4
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	3,604	3,775	3,822	3,707	3,722	0.4	3.3
Lumber and building materials	4,096	4,233	4,285	4,345	4,335	-0.2	5.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,846	1,922	1,916	1,901	1,839	-3.2	-0.4
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	10,774	10,196	10,274	10,270	10,227	-0.4	-5.1
Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery	1,955	1,978	2,031	1,994	1,982	-0.6	1.4
Other products	5,636	5,734	5,862	5,908	6,018	1.9	6.8

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

## OTHER RELEASES

## Travel between Canada and other countries — new table

September 2002

Some data were missing in the table on travel between Canada and other countries released in *The Daily* on November 19. The following table includes the missing data.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; [cult.tourstats@statcan.ca](mailto:cult.tourstats@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; [frances.kremarik@statcan.ca](mailto:frances.kremarik@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

## Travel between Canada and other countries

	August 2002 <sup>r</sup>	September 2002 <sup>p</sup>	August to September 2002	September 2001 <sup>r</sup> to September 2002	September 2002	September 2001 to September 2002
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	'000		% change		'000	% change
<b>Canadian trips abroad<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	<b>3,286</b>	<b>8.1</b>
To the United States	2,894	2,943	1.7	-14.3	2,942	9.0
To other countries	401	405	1.2	-2.8	345	1.0
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,713	1,749	2.2	-20.4	1,747	5.7
Total trips, one or more nights	1,498	1,559	4.1	-2.1	1,485	10.8
United States <sup>2</sup>	1,097	1,153	5.1	-1.9	1,140	14.1
Car	643	687	6.9	5.0	722	11.0
Plane	355	361	1.9	-12.8	279	31.4
Other modes of transport	100	105	4.6	-1.9	139	2.0
Other countries <sup>3</sup>	401	405	1.2	-2.8	345	1.0
<b>Travel to Canada<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3,659</b>	<b>3,696</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>3,987</b>	<b>10.3</b>
From the United States	3,342	3,372	0.9	-12.7	3,525	11.3
From other countries	316	324	2.4	-8.3	463	3.4
Same-day car trips from the United States	1,779	1,875	5.4	-19.9	1,905	13.4
Total trips, one or more nights	1,647	1,644	-0.2	-2.7	1,865	8.1
United States <sup>2</sup>	1,336	1,329	-0.5	-1.0	1,416	9.4
Car	865	859	-0.7	-0.3	858	7.1
Plane	328	317	-3.3	-4.4	333	23.9
Other modes of transport	143	153	7.2	1.9	224	0.5
Other countries <sup>3</sup>	311	315	1.2	-9.4	449	4.1
<b>Most important Overseas markets<sup>4</sup></b>						
United Kingdom	55	55	-0.3	-27.4	91	-11.3
Japan	33	38	12.9	-5.3	69	57.5
France	25	26	1.7	-14.1	43	-9.1
Germany	24	25	3.8	-14.9	51	-2.8
South Korea	14	14	0.0	3.9	15	10.7
Mexico	14	13	-1.7	-3.9	14	33.8
Australia	14	13	-1.9	-0.7	19	-0.8
Hong Kong	9	11	13.9	-0.9	11	19.4
Netherlands	9	9	-5.5	-6.8	13	-3.9
China	8	9	6.2	10.1	11	16.9
Taiwan	9	9	-1.4	-10.6	10	4.1
Italy	8	8	2.6	-8.4	9	-1.7

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.<sup>1</sup> Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.<sup>2</sup> Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.<sup>3</sup> Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.<sup>4</sup> Includes same-day and one or more night trips.

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## Charitable donors

2001

Canadian taxfilers gave more to charity in 2001, continuing a decade-long trend of growth in charitable donations.

In 2001, 5,521,800 taxfilers reported donations of \$5.51 billion, compared with 5,516,400 taxfilers giving almost \$5.44 billion in 2000. This 1.4% growth in 2001 was below the 2.6% increase in the Consumer Price Index.

The median donation nationally in 2001 was \$200. This means that half of the donations by taxfilers were above \$200, and half were below. Data came from income tax returns filed in the spring of 2002.

Nunavut taxfilers had the highest median at \$360, followed by Prince Edward Island at \$320 and Newfoundland and Labrador at \$300.

Manitoba had the highest percentage of taxfilers declaring charitable donations in 2001 (29%). Ontario (28%), Saskatchewan (27%) and Prince Edward Island (27%) followed closely behind. At the national level, just over 25% of taxfilers declared charitable donations in 2001.

Donations increased in all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia and British Columbia. The largest increases were in Nunavut (+15.8%), the Northwest Territories (+14.4%), Yukon (+10.3%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (+8.8%).

The number of donors declined in eight provinces and territories. However, there were small gains in Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon, and the largest increase was in the Northwest Territories (+5.3%).

In 2001, Ontario residents represented 38% of taxfilers and made up 41% of all donors. Ontario taxfilers reported 49.5% of all donations.

**Note:** The databank on charitable donors provides information on taxfilers who claimed a tax credit for charitable donations on their income tax return in 2001. Only amounts given to charities and approved organizations for which official tax receipts were provided can be deducted. It is possible to carry donations forward for up to five years after the year in which they were made. Therefore, donations reported for the 2001 taxation year could include donations that were made in any of the five previous years. According to tax laws, taxfilers are permitted to claim both their donations and those made by their spouses to get better tax benefits. Consequently, the number of persons who made charitable donations may be higher than the number who claimed tax credits.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0001 to 111-0003.**

**Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 4106.**

*The databank for charitable donors* (13C0014, variable price) is available for Canada, the provinces and territories, cities, towns, census metropolitan areas, census divisions, federal electoral districts, forward sortation areas (the first three characters of the postal code) and letter carrier routes. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; [saadinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:saadinfo@statcan.ca)), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

## Charitable donations 2001

	Donors		Donations			
	Number	2000 to 2001	Amount	2000 to 2001	Median	Total taxfilers
		% change	\$ thousands	% change	\$	%
<b>Canada</b>	<b>5,521,780</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5,514,371</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>25</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	80,780	-0.4	61,008	8.8	300	21
Prince Edward Island	26,540	-0.0	21,103	3.9	320	27
Nova Scotia	156,550	-1.8	123,124	-1.2	260	24
New Brunswick	126,800	-0.9	120,589	7.3	270	23
Quebec	1,231,870	0.7	583,911	4.9	110	23
Ontario	2,271,770	-0.2	2,729,322	0.1	250	28
Manitoba	231,100	-0.7	244,220	3.0	250	29
Saskatchewan	189,880	0.1	182,371	3.2	270	27
Alberta	539,400	1.2	670,927	6.1	250	25
British Columbia	657,710	-0.1	769,067	-2.3	250	24
Yukon	3,700	0.8	3,323	10.3	200	19
Northwest Territories	4,160	5.3	3,636	14.4	160	16
Nunavut	1,520	-6.2	1,768	15.8	360	11

## Crushing statistics

October 2002

Oilseed processors crushed 192 778 metric tonnes of canola in October, according to the monthly survey of crushing plants. Oil production totalled 80 318 tonnes and meal production amounted to 120 908 tonnes.

**Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.**

The October 2002 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149) will be available in January 2003. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714, [les.macartney@statcan.ca](mailto:les.macartney@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Steel wire and specified wire products

September 2002

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 64 746 metric tonnes in September, up 10.4% from 58 649 tonnes in September 2001.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of September totalled 583 173 tonnes, up 2.8% from 567 545 tonnes in the same period of 2001.

Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.**

The September 2002 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products*, Vol. 57, no. 9 (41-006-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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

June 2002

There were 77,762 take-offs and landings recorded in June at the 110 airports without air traffic control towers, down 10.0% from June 2001 when 111 airports reported 86,404 take-offs and landings.

The June 2002 monthly report, Vol. 2 (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's website (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

**Note:** The TP141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (those with Nav Canada air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes

are available free upon release at Transport Canada's website.

For more information about this website, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; [villenm@tc.gc.ca](mailto:villenm@tc.gc.ca)) or Sheila Rajani (613-993-9822; [rajanis@tc.gc.ca](mailto:rajanis@tc.gc.ca)), Transport Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: (613) 951-0010; [aviationstatistics@statcan.ca](mailto:aviationstatistics@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

### **Postcensal population estimates by age and sex for census divisions and census metropolitan areas**

July 1, 2002

The preliminary postcensal population estimates by age and sex for census divisions and census metropolitan areas as of July 1, 2002, the updated estimates for 2000 and 2001, and the final estimates as of July 1, 1998 and 1999 are now available.

**Note:** These estimates are based on the 1996 Census counts adjusted for net undercoverage and do not take into account the population counts determined by the 2001 Census. The geographical boundaries are those delineated in the 1996 Census.

The 2001 Census coverage studies will be completed in 2003. Their results will be used to adjust the 2001 Census counts and to update the population estimates. These new estimates will be released in the fall of 2003.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0014 to 051-0016.**

**Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3607 and 3608.**

*Annual demographic statistics, 2002* (91-213-XIB, \$56; 91-213-XPB, \$125) will be available in March 2003. See *How to order products*.

To order data, contact Colette O'Meara (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; [colette.o'meara@statcan.ca](mailto:colette.o'meara@statcan.ca)) or the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact

Daniel Larrivée, (613-951-0694; fax: 613-951-2307; [daniel.larrivee@statcan.ca](mailto:daniel.larrivee@statcan.ca)), Demography Division. ■

### **Stocks of frozen poultry meat**

November 1, 2002 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on November 1 totalled 71 435 metric tonnes, down 11.9% from November 1 2001.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Giefeldt (613-951-2505; [sandy.giefeldt@statcan.ca](mailto:sandy.giefeldt@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

### **Steel primary forms**

Week ending November 16, 2002 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 16 totalled 299 828 metric tonnes, down 3.9% from 311 982 tonnes a week earlier and 5.7% from 318 097 tonnes in the same week of 2001.

The year-to-date total as of November 16 was 14 112 721 tonnes, up 6.0% from 13 307 921 tonnes in the same period of 2001.

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

### **Deliveries of major grains**

October 2002

Data on October grain deliveries are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.**

The October 2002 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149) will be available in January 2003. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; [sue.anderson@statcan.ca](mailto:sue.anderson@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Canadian economic observer**, November 2002,  
Vol. 15, no. 11

**Catalogue number 11-010-XPB** (\$23/\$227).

**Steel wire and specified wire products**,  
September 2002, Vol. 57, no. 9

**Catalogue number 41-006-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

**Imports by country**, January–September 2002,  
Vol. 59, no. 3

**Catalogue number 65-006-XMB** (\$62/\$206).

**Imports by country**, January–September 2002,  
Vol. 59, no. 3

**Catalogue number 65-006-XPB** (\$124/\$412).

**Imports by commodity**, September 2002, Vol. 59,  
no. 9

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

**Imports by commodity**, September 2002, Vol. 59,  
no. 9

**Catalogue number 65-007-XPB** (\$78/\$773).

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<b>OTHER RELEASES</b>	
Map-based Index: May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	12
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