

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

New motor vehicle sales, October 2002 Car dealers broke monthly sales records for both cars and trucks in October. Manufacturers reported dealer sales of 148,626 new vehicles, up 2.0% from September.

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MAJOR RELEASES

New motor vehicle sales

October 2002

Manufacturers reported dealer sales of 148,626 new vehicles, up 2.0% from September, and 1.5% higher than the previous record of 146,363 set in December 2001.

New motor vehicle dealers broke monthly sales records for both cars and trucks in October, as consumers showed a preference for overseas-built passenger cars.

Consumers bought 79,823 new cars, up 0.6%, and 68,803 new trucks, up 3.7%. Overseas-built models accounted for the entire increase in sales of passenger cars in October. Sales of cars made overseas increased 4.9%, whereas sales of North American-built cars fell 1.3%. Year-to-date sales were up 16.3% for overseas-built cars, compared with 7.0% for those built in North America.

New motor vehicle sales soar to new heights in October

160
150
140
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Seasonally adjusted
Trend
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N J J O
1999 2000 2001 2002

Since a period of exceptional growth in sales in the fourth quarter of 2001, new motor vehicle sales in Canada have shown resiliency, remaining at elevated levels throughout the first ten months of 2002. Despite moderate month-to-month fluctuations, the trend in sales stabilized throughout most of 2002, before a slight upturn from August to October. Sales in 2002 fluctuated

Note to readers

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

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

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

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

around a monthly average of 144,304 units. Year-to-date sales at the end of October were up 10.4% from the same period of 2001.

In 2001, new motor vehicle sales moved upward throughout the year; for most of 2000, sales were generally stable, except for significant declines in the fall.

Preliminary figures from the auto industry indicate that the number of new motor vehicles sold dropped significantly in November, almost entirely the result of a sharp drop in the number of new passenger cars sold.

Both car and truck sales set new records in October

In October, the arrival of 2003 models, continuing incentive programs and 2002 inventory clear-outs boosted new motor vehicle sales.

After a 4.9% surge in August and a slight decline in September, truck sales jumped 3.7% in October. In total, 68,803 trucks were sold in October, setting a new monthly record. Trucks include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

In recent months, the trend in truck sales has shown a slight upward movement. Truck sales had levelled off for most of 2002 after a period of generally accelerating growth that began in the summer of 2001. Truck sales were stable in the first part of 2001, following a period of declines in the fall of 2000.

Manufacturers reported dealer sales of 79,823 new cars in October, up 0.6% from September. Sales of North American-built cars decreased slightly for a second month, down 1.3% from September. However, a 4.9% gain in the sale of overseas-built passenger cars pulled total car sales to a record level in October.

The upward movement maintained by passenger car sales since the start of 2001 has slowed in recent months. Previously, sales had been generally stable since the start of 2000.

Sales up in eight provinces

In October, the number of new motor vehicles sold at the provincial level increased across most of the country. The strongest growth was seen in the region formed by British Columbia and the three territories (+5.4%), following two months of declines. The trend continued to be strong in this region, with sales up 14.0% from October 2001. Sales also surged in Quebec, up 4.8% in October for a third consecutive month of growth; sales were 17.1% higher than in October 2001.

Only one province had a significant decrease in new motor vehicle sales in October. The number of new motor vehicles sold in New Brunswick fell 1.4% in October, and has been trending downwards for most of 2002. Ontario was the only other province without

a gain in October, staying virtually unchanged from September.

The remaining provinces posted small increases from September to October, ranging from 0.3% to 2.1%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 079-0001 and 079-0002.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2402.

The October 2002 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007-XIB, \$13/\$124) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

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

	October	September	October	October	September
	2001	2002 ^r	2002 ^p	2001	to
				to October	to October
		Se	easonally adjusted	2002	2002
	Number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	134,355	145,752	148,626	70.6	2.0
	•	,	•		
Passenger cars	73,576	79,374	79,823	8.5	0.6
North American ¹	51,772	55,630	54,922	6.1	-1.3
Overseas	21,804	23,744	24,901	14.2	4.9
Trucks, vans and buses	60,779	66,378	68,803	13.2	3.7
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,170	2,255	2,303	6.1	2.1
Prince Edward Island	392	422	426	8.7	0.9
Nova Scotia	3,724	3,977	4,054	8.9	1.9
New Brunswick	3,376	3,434	3,386	0.3	-1.4
Quebec	33,114	36,993	38,786	17.1	4.8
Ontario	53,749	57,928	57,917	7.8	0.0
Manitoba	3,762	4,065	4,153	10.4	2.2
Saskatchewan	3,167	3,407	3,417	7.9	0.3
Alberta British Columbia ²	16,028	17,186	17,231	7.5	0.3
BITUSTI COTUITIDIA	14,874	16,086	16,953	14.0	5.4
	October 2001	September 2002	October 2002 ^p	October 2001 to October 2002	
	Unadjusted				
	Number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	124,217	144,297	138,054	11.1	
Passenger cars	68,642	79,125	75,200	9.6	
North American ¹	47,254	79,125 54,782	49,822	5.4	
Overseas	21,388	24,343	25,378	18.7	
Trucks, vans and buses	55,575	65,172	62,854	13.1	
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,679	2,198	1,847	10.0	
Prince Edward Island	339	434	372	9.7	
Nova Scotia	2,984	3,726	3,351	12.3	
New Brunswick	2,880	3,267	2,789	-3.2	
Quebec	29,429	36,850	35,550	20.8	
Ontario	51,935	58,247	55,642	7.1	
Manitoba	3,614	4,311	3,940	9.0	
Saskatchewan	3,119	3,569	3,310	6.1	
Alberta	15,247	16,866	16,164	6.0	
British Columbia ²	12,991	14,829	15,089	16.1	

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

OTHER RELEASES

Aircraft movement statistics

October 2002 (preliminary)

There were 412,483 take-offs and landings recorded in October at the 43 airports with Nav Canada air traffic control towers, down 2.6% from October 2001.

The October 2002 issue of Aircraft movement statistics (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the Products and services page, under Browse our Internet publications, choose Free, then Transport and warehousing. Previous issues are available on Transport Canada's website (http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/report/TP1496/tp1496.htm).

Preliminary statistics for the 56 airports with Nav Canada flight service stations are also available for October.

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), Transportation Division.

Immigrants in rural Canada

1961 to 1996

According to a new study, Canada's rural regions have yet to benefit fully from the country's influx of immigrants, which has been Canada's main source of population growth for a number of years.

For rural communities that are watching young people leave for the cities in growing numbers, attracting immigrants is seen as an important strategy for development.

However, the study, which analysed data from the 1996 Census of Population, showed that rural regions have been attracting a smaller share of immigrants at a time when they increasingly require people to sustain their population growth.

In 1996, immigrants represented only 6% of the population in predominantly rural regions, compared with 27% in predominantly urban regions.

The pattern is more stark among immigrants who arrived since 1981. In 1996, they made up less than 2% of the predominantly rural population, but more than 12% of the predominantly urban population.

The challenge for rural communities is, first, to attract immigrants, and second to keep them there, according to the study, titled "Immigrants in rural Canada," part of the Rural and small town Canada analysis bulletin series.

New data from the 2001 Census of Population will be released on January 10, 2003. Older census data show that the trend toward immigrant settlement in Canada's three largest urban centres has been increasing over time.

Of all immigrants who arrived during the 1980s, 66% lived in Toronto, Vancouver or Montréal in 1991. In contrast, 58% of immigrants who arrived in the 1970s were residing in these three centres in 1981.

Recent immigrants residing in rural regions — that is, those who arrived since 1981 — have a different socio-economic profile than immigrants who arrived before 1981.

In predominantly rural regions, immigrants who arrived before 1981 had a higher employment rate than the Canadian-born population, were more likely to work in professional service occupations and had higher employment incomes.

In contrast, immigrants who arrived after 1981 had a lower employment rate, were more likely to work in sales occupations and had lower employment incomes.

The socio-economic differences between immigrants who were visible minorities — the majority of new immigrants — and other population groups were even more pronounced in the predominantly rural regions.

Among visible minority immigrants, a higher proportion lacked a high school diploma, a higher proportion had a university degree, the employment rate and incomes were lower, and there was a higher likelihood of having occupations in sales and services.

The Rural and small town Canada analysis bulletin, Vol. 4, no. 2, titled "Immigrants in rural Canada," 1961–1996 (21-006-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the Products and services page, under Browse our Internet publications, choose Free, then Agriculture.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Roland Beshiri (613-951-6506, roland.beshiri@statcan.ca) or Ray D. Bollman (306-379-4431, ray.bollman@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins October 2002

Chemical firms produced 296 252 metric tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in October, up 19.5% from 247 902 tonnes in October 2001.

Year-to-date production at the end of October totalled 2 833 755 tonnes, up 12.3%

from 2 522 671 tonnes (revised) in the same period of 2001.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0014.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2183.

The October 2002 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins*, Vol. 45, no. 10 (46-002-XIE, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

NEW PRODUCTS

Rural and small town Canada analysis bulletin, 1961–1996, Vol. 4, no. 2 Catalogue number 21-006-XIE (free).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, October 2002, Vol. 45, no. 10 Catalogue number 46-002-XIE (\$5/\$47).

Aircraft movements statistics, October 2002, Vol. 1, no. 10

Catalogue number 51F0001PIE (free).

Natural gas transportation and distribution, April 2002, Vol. 44, no. 4 Catalogue number 55-002-XIB (\$13/\$125). Quarterly report on energy supply-demand in Canada, Fourth quarter 2001, Vol. 26, no. 4 Catalogue number 57-003-XPB (\$43/\$141).

Divorces — Shelf tables, 2000 Catalogue number 84F0213XPB (\$20).

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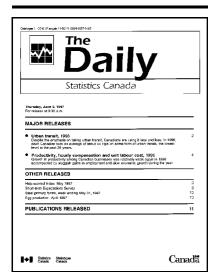
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