



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

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OTHER RELEASES

New Housing Price Index

December 2001

The New Housing Price Index rose 0.2% in December from November. Compared with December 2000, this index of contractors' selling prices increased 2.8%.

New housing price indexes (1992=100)

	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2000 to Dec. 2001	Nov. to Dec. 2001
	% change		
Canada	107.3	2.8	0.2
House only	110.4	3.6	0.2
Land only	104.0	0.8	-0.1
St. John's	101.7	2.2	-
Halifax	119.9	2.7	-
Charlottetown	107.3	0.6	-
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	94.5	1.2	0.1
Québec	105.4	2.4	-
Montréal	115.5	4.4	-
Ottawa-Hull	122.8	5.8	0.9
Toronto	110.1	2.1	-
Hamilton	108.9	2.4	0.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	109.9	2.7	0.1
Kitchener-Waterloo	110.3	2.4	0.4
London	105.1	2.6	-0.2
Windsor	106.4	-0.1	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	97.9	0.8	0.5
Winnipeg	120.4	1.9	0.2
Regina	136.1	2.6	0.2
Saskatoon	120.4	2.3	0.3
Calgary	137.7	3.5	0.1
Edmonton	115.6	3.0	0.3
Vancouver	85.0	2.5	-0.1
Victoria	72.7	0.8	-

- Nil or zero

Monthly rises occurred in 11 of the 21 urban centres surveyed. The Ottawa-Hull census metropolitan area saw the largest advance from November (+0.9%), mainly due to higher material and labour costs. Housing market conditions led to increases in Sudbury-Thunder Bay (+0.5%) and Kitchener-Waterloo (+0.4%). Edmonton (+0.3%) and Saskatoon (+0.3%) posted monthly increases due to winter building costs, material and labour.

London and Vancouver saw monthly declines, and eight urban centres registered no change.

In December, Ottawa-Hull again led the way with the largest annual rise (+5.8%) for new homes.

Montréal (+4.4%), Calgary (+3.5%) and Edmonton (+3.0%) followed. Windsor (-0.1%) posted the only annual decrease.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

The fourth quarter 2001 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in March. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Suzie Boyd (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Client Services Unit, or Anne Williamson (613-951-2035; willann@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

December 2001 and annual 2001 (preliminary)

Total sales of refined petroleum products for all of 2001 fell 0.7% or 668 400 cubic metres from 2000. Sales of diesel fuel oil and aviation turbo fuels decreased significantly in 2001. Diesel fell 3.2% (737 800 cubic metres) and aviation turbo fuels fell 8.6% (540 700 cubic metres). Both products posted their most significant decreases in the latter half of the year.

In 2001, annual sales of heavy fuel oil rose 11.6% (886 900 cubic metres) and of motor gasoline, 1.1% (436 800 cubic metres) from 2000.

In December, sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 742 400 cubic metres, down 7.7% from December 2000. Six of the seven major product groups recorded lower sales. The largest decreases were for light fuel oil (-28.6% or 240 100 cubic metres) and diesel (-8.1% or 145 600 cubic metres). Unusually warm weather may have contributed to the decrease in light fuel oil sales in December.

Aviation turbo fuels continued their downward trend. Sales dropped 18.1% (97 200 cubic metres) from December 2000, the fourth consecutive monthly year-over-year decrease.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Dec. 2000 ^r	Dec. 2001 ^p	Dec. 2000 to Dec. 2001
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	8 387.9	7 742.4	-7.7
Motor gasoline	3 285.7	3 234.7	-1.6
Diesel fuel oil	1 799.5	1 653.9	-8.1
Light fuel oil	838.4	598.3	-28.6
Heavy fuel oil	882.9	847.0	-4.1
Aviation turbo fuels	538.2	441.0	-18.1
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	376.3	397.7	5.7
All other refined products	666.9	569.7	-14.6
	Jan. to Dec. 2000 ^r	Jan. to Dec. 2001 ^p	Jan.-Dec. 2000 to Jan.-Dec. 2001
Total, all products	94 753.5	94 085.1	-0.7
Motor gasoline	38 338.0	38 774.8	1.1
Diesel fuel oil	23 380.3	22 642.5	-3.2
Light fuel oil	5 106.8	4 917.7	-3.7
Heavy fuel oil	7 633.0	8 519.9	11.6
Aviation turbo fuels	6 307.3	5 766.6	-8.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	4 568.6	4 254.3	-6.9
All other refined products	9 419.5	9 209.2	-2.2

^r Revised data.

^p Preliminary data.

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Available on CANSIM: table 134-0004.

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. ■

Non-residential building construction price indexes

Fourth quarter 2001

The composite price index for non-residential building construction (1992=100) was 125.1 in the fourth quarter, unchanged from the third quarter of 2001 and up 1.3% from the fourth quarter of 2000.

In the fourth quarter, Montréal's index rose 1.4% from the third, as did those of Calgary and Vancouver — both by 0.3% — and Edmonton, 0.2%. Halifax registered no change, and the Ottawa and Toronto indexes dropped 0.5% and 0.6%, respectively.

Compared with the fourth quarter of 2000, Montréal and Edmonton saw the strongest gains (both +2.0%). Calgary rose 1.8%, Toronto and Vancouver both advanced 0.9%, Ottawa rose 0.7% and Halifax, 0.3%.

Note: Non-residential building construction price indexes provide an indication of changes in construction costs in seven major urban areas (Halifax, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver). Three construction categories — industrial, commercial and institutional buildings — are represented by selected models (a light factory building, an office building, a warehouse, a shopping centre and a school). Besides the major urban areas and composite indexes, a further breakdown of the changes in costs is available by trade group — structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical — within the building types. These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade group contractors. They report data on various categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead and profit) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

Non-residential building construction price indexes (1992=100)

	Fourth quarter 2001	Fourth quarter 2000 to fourth quarter 2001	Third to fourth quarter 2001
	% change		
Composite	125.1	1.3	0.0
Halifax	109.8	0.3	0.0
Montréal	121.0	2.0	1.4
Ottawa	124.7	0.7	-0.5
Toronto	130.0	0.9	-0.6
Calgary	125.2	1.8	0.3
Edmonton	124.0	2.0	0.2
Vancouver	120.4	0.9	0.3

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0001 and 327-0002.

The fourth quarter 2001 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in March. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susie Boyd (613 951-9606; fax: 613 951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Police personnel and expenditures in Canada 2001

Canada had just over 57,000 police officers on June 15, 2001, 2% more than on the same date in 2000. Half this gain was a result of a 5% rise in the number of RCMP officers. The RCMP accounts for about one-quarter of all police officers.

The number of police per 100,000 rose for the third consecutive year in 2001, after having declined

from 1991 to 1998. However, Canada's 2001 rate of 184 officers per 100,000 population was lower than those of both the United States (247 in 1998) and England and Wales (240 in 2001).

Among the provinces, the most police per capita were found in Saskatchewan (193 officers per 100,000 population), Manitoba (192), Quebec (188) and Ontario (187). The fewest were in Newfoundland and Labrador (144) and Prince Edward Island (147).

Among the largest metropolitan areas, Thunder Bay (195 officers per 100,000 population), Regina (181), Toronto (181) and Windsor (180) had the most officers per capita; Sherbrooke (111) and Chicoutimi-Jonquière (119) had the fewest.

Police officers 2001

	Total police officers ¹	Police officers per 100,000 population	1991 to 2001 % change
Newfoundland and Labrador	767	144	-9.2
Prince Edward Island	203	147	1.6
Nova Scotia	1,581	168	-0.5
New Brunswick	1,317	174	-0.1
Quebec	13,927	188	-8.9
Ontario	22,176	187	-8.2
Manitoba	2,206	192	-2.9
Saskatchewan	1,962	193	-3.0
Alberta	4,785	156	-10.6
British Columbia	6,895	168	-7.6
Yukon	121	405	0.1
Northwest Territories	152	372	...
Nunavut	91	323	...
Provincial/territorial total	56,183	181	-7.8
RCMP (headquarters and training academy)	924
Canada	57,107	184	-9.3

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

¹ Actual police officer strength as of June 15, 2001.

Female officer recruitment continues to increase. There were about 8,300 female officers in 2001, an

increase of 8% from 2000. By comparison, the number of male officers rose 1%. Females now account for about 15% of all police officers, a figure that has been increasing steadily since the mid-1970s.

Spending on federal, provincial and municipal policing in 2000 (the most recent year available) totalled \$6.8 billion, or \$221 per person. The 6% increase in total expenditures in 2000 was the largest annual rise in policing costs in a decade. Part of this increase was due to wage hikes in many forces in 2000 after several years of wage freezes, and part was due to growth in the number of officers.

Available on CANSIM: table 254-0001.

The report *Police resources in Canada, 2001* (85-225-XIE, \$26) 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 Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns December 2001

Total receipts of restaurants, caterers and taverns in December were an estimated \$2.78 billion, up 5.9% over the December 2000 estimate.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.

The December 2001 issue of *Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics* (63-011-XIE, \$6/\$55) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts methods or data quality of this release, contact Bill Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services Industries Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Statistics Canada Total Work Accounts System:
Technical guide to the 1998 edition, 1998
Catalogue number 12-584-GIE (\$50).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Police resources in Canada, 2001
Catalogue number 85-225-XIE (\$26).

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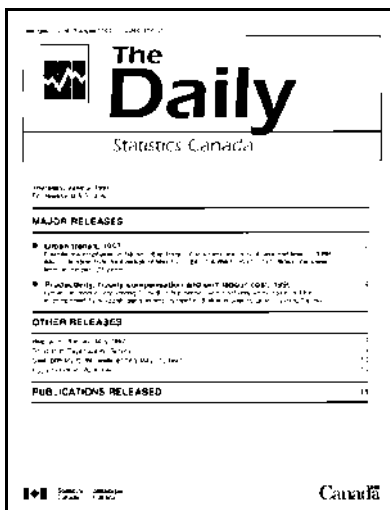
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