



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **New motor vehicle sales, January 2002**

In January, new motor vehicle dealers matched the record sales they posted in December. They sold 146,288 vehicles in January, the highest monthly level in 25 years. The December and January results followed near-record sales in November.

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 - **Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, fourth quarter 2001 and annual 2001**

With improved economic activity, labour productivity in the business sector was up 0.5% in the fourth quarter from the third, bringing productivity growth in 2001 to 1.2%.

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NEW PRODUCTS



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MAJOR RELEASES

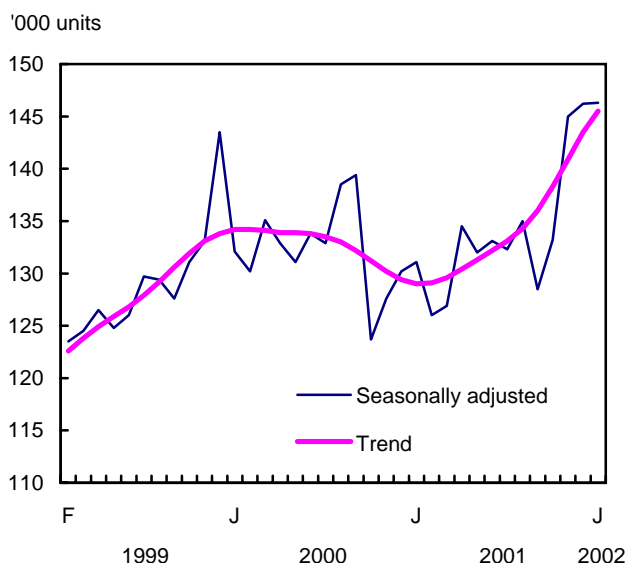
New motor vehicle sales

January 2002

In January, new motor vehicle dealers matched the record sales they posted in December. They sold 146,288 vehicles in January, the highest monthly level in 25 years. The December and January results followed near-record sales in November.

The most recent upward movement in new motor vehicle sales started slowly at the beginning of 2001, accelerating with a recent boost from incentive programs introduced in October. For most of 2000, sales were generally stable, with the exception of significant declines in the fall.

Despite January's pause, the upward movement in new motor vehicle sales continues



Preliminary data from the auto industry indicate that new motor vehicle sales in February remained at approximately the same level as in January and December.

Passenger car sales up slightly

In January, the number of new passenger cars sold rose to 78,935, up a slight 0.4% from December. This fourth consecutive monthly increase was entirely due to strong sales of overseas-built cars, which rebounded 5.2% in January after dropping 1.7% in

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. 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 those manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico. All other new vehicles are considered to have been manufactured overseas.

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

December. Sales of North American-built cars fell 1.5%, following three consecutive monthly gains.

The upward movement in new passenger car sales that began in early 2001 is continuing, having been reinforced by the fourth quarter 2001 results. Previously, sales were generally stable in 2000, following an upward movement that started at the end of 1998.

New truck sales declined to 67,353 in January, down 0.4% from December. However, sales were at near-record levels in January, December and November, eclipsed only by the December 1997 all-time high of 79,968. Trucks include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

Truck sales maintained an upward movement that began in the summer of 2001 and gathered momentum in the fall. For the remaining part of 2001, truck sales were generally stable, following a period of declines through the second half of 2000.

Strong sales in four provinces

In January, the largest increases from December were in the region formed by British Columbia and the three territories (+8.2%), Alberta (+6.2%), Manitoba (+4.8%) and New Brunswick (+4.7%). Each of these regions posted year-over-year advances of at least 12.0%.

January's weaker sales in Ontario (-3.2%) and Quebec (-1.5%) ended three months of growth for these two provinces. Ontario and Quebec account for more than two-thirds of national sales.

In Ontario, the upward movement that began in the spring of 2001 continued; it strengthened in the

fourth quarter. Previously, sales went through a period of declines, which began in the summer of 2000. In Quebec, sales had been climbing since the summer of 2001, after remaining generally stable since the fall of 1999.

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

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

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@statca.ca), Distributive Trades Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	January 2001	December 2001 ^r	January 2002 ^p	January 2001 to January 2002	December 2001 to January 2002
Seasonally adjusted					
	Number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	131,080	146,226	146,288	11.6	0.0
Passenger cars	70,989	78,610	78,935	11.2	0.4
North American ¹	52,386	56,229	55,385	5.7	-1.5
Overseas	18,603	22,381	23,550	26.6	5.2
Trucks, vans and buses	60,092	67,616	67,353	12.1	-0.4
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,865	2,243	2,212	18.6	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	406	415	431	6.2	3.9
Nova Scotia	3,754	3,907	3,983	6.1	1.9
New Brunswick	3,097	3,400	3,559	14.9	4.7
Quebec	32,822	36,446	35,908	9.4	-1.5
Ontario	53,587	60,359	58,399	9.0	-3.2
Manitoba	3,619	3,886	4,073	12.5	4.8
Saskatchewan	3,071	3,532	3,388	10.3	-4.1
Alberta	15,466	16,456	17,480	13.0	6.2
British Columbia ²	13,393	15,581	16,855	25.8	8.2
	January 2001	December 2001	January 2002 ^p	January 2001 to January 2002	
Unadjusted					
	Number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	96,791	135,797	112,105	15.8	
Passenger cars	48,782	66,249	56,270	15.3	
North American ¹	37,666	49,903	41,820	11.0	
Overseas	11,116	16,346	14,450	30.0	
Trucks, vans and buses	48,009	69,548	55,835	16.3	
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,063	1,377	1,303	22.6	
Prince Edward Island	253	347	288	13.8	
Nova Scotia	2,442	3,359	2,786	14.1	
New Brunswick	2,087	2,953	2,439	16.9	
Quebec	21,246	28,239	24,520	15.4	
Ontario	41,373	58,560	46,179	11.6	
Manitoba	2,809	3,881	3,340	18.9	
Saskatchewan	2,553	3,778	2,868	12.3	
Alberta	12,365	17,467	14,645	18.4	
British Columbia ²	10,600	15,836	13,737	29.6	

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

² Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.



Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

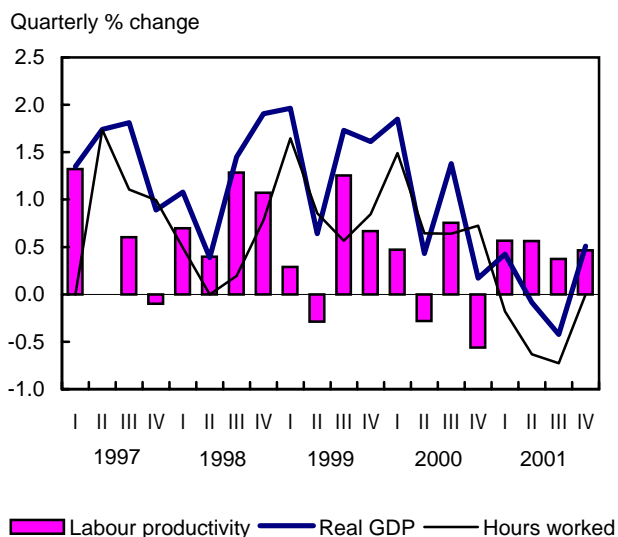
Fourth quarter 2001 and annual 2001

With improved economic activity, labour productivity in the business sector was up 0.5% in the fourth quarter from the third. This figure was almost identical to those for the first three quarters of 2001, which ranged from 0.4% to 0.6%.

In the initial stage of the recovery, businesses tended to increase the efficiency of existing employees rather than hire new ones, which made it possible to boost output without adding hours worked.

Labour force adjustments made during 2001 seem to be virtually complete. In 2001, businesses adapted to the economic slowdown by reducing the total number of hours worked, which enhanced productivity in each quarter.

With real GDP recovering in the fourth quarter, labour productivity continues to improve



Quarterly output grows with virtually no increase in labour input

Real output grew 0.5% in the fourth quarter, after shrinking in the second and third. This growth in output occurred primarily because of stronger household expenditures. Stimulated by low interest rates, automobile sales and residential construction led the growth in demand in the fourth quarter.

A slight 0.1% rise in employment was offset by a similar drop in the average number of hours worked,

Note to readers

In this release, the use of the word "productivity" refers to labour productivity. The quarterly productivity estimates are meant to assist in the analysis of the short-run relationship between the fluctuations of output, employment, remuneration and hours worked. This release includes revisions for the three previous quarters of 2001 to incorporate the most recent information published in the National Accounts.

Labour productivity is the ratio of output to labour input (hours worked). Quarterly estimates of productivity are derived from a Fisher chained index of the gross domestic product (GDP), or of the value added, in the business sector. Economic performance as measured by labour productivity must be interpreted carefully, since these estimates reflect changes in other factors of output in addition to the growth in productive efficiency.

Labour compensation includes all payments in cash or in kind made by domestic producers to persons as remuneration for work. This includes salaries and supplementary labour income of paid workers, plus an imputed labour income of self-employed workers.

Unit labour cost is the labour cost per unit of output. It is calculated as the ratio of labour compensation to real value added. It is also the equivalent of the ratio between labour compensation per hour worked and labour productivity. The unit labour cost will increase when hourly compensation rises faster than labour productivity.

The **relative unit cost** is the difference between the Canadian and foreign growth rates of unit labour costs, both expressed in the same currency for comparability.

leaving total hours worked unchanged in the fourth quarter. Over the previous three quarters, hours worked declined.

Businesses tighten their control over unit labour cost

On a quarter-to-quarter basis, the unit labour cost (an indicator that measures changes in hourly compensation relative to labour productivity) fell 0.3% in the fourth quarter — the first such drop since the third quarter of 2000.

The increase in hourly compensation paid to business-sector employees was limited to 0.3% in the fourth quarter, or less than half the growth rate observed in the third quarter.

On a year-over-year basis, hourly compensation grew 4.0% in the fourth quarter, surpassing annual growth in productivity in that period. As a result, businesses saw their unit labour costs rise 2.0% in the fourth quarter compared with the fourth quarter of 2000. Although this was the lowest annual rate of growth since the third quarter of 2000, it was higher than the average annual increase of 1.5% posted in the second half of the 1990s.

Annual average business sector productivity rises modestly

The business sector saw annual productivity of 1.2% in 2001, a slowdown from 1.5% in 2000. The 2001 rate matches the average annual growth from 1988 to 1995, but falls short of the average annual increase of 1.7% from 1995 to 2000.

The 1.2% annual rise in productivity in 2001 reflected a similar growth in output, as labour input remained unchanged.

Hourly compensation paid to business-sector employees rose at an annual rate of 3.8% in 2001, after growing 4.2% in 2000. This rate is higher than the average annual rate of 3.3% posted from 1995 to 2000.

Given that hourly compensation increased at a rate three times higher than productivity, the unit labour cost for the sector rose 2.7% in 2001 — a hike almost identical to that of 2000.

Business sector 2001

	Canada	United States
	% change	
Labour productivity	1.2	1.9
Real output	1.2	0.9
Hours worked	0.0	-1.0
Hourly compensation	3.8	5.9
Unit labour cost	2.7	3.9

Canada-US comparison

On an annual basis, US productivity continued to grow more quickly than did Canada's in 2001. However, Canada maintained an advantage in unit labour costs.

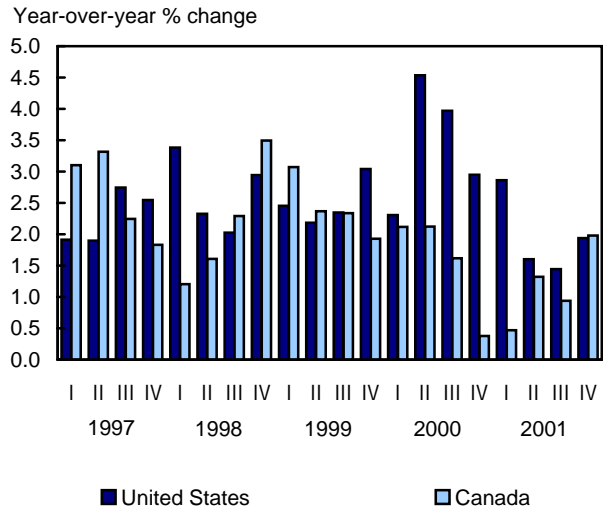
In 2001, labour productivity grew 1.2% in Canada and 1.9% in the United States. This 0.7% difference in favour of American businesses is in line with the average 0.9% gap per year measured since 1995.

Despite Canada's softer productivity performance, lower growth in compensation paid by Canadian businesses more than offset this productivity gap. Thus, relative unit labour costs in Canada rose at an average pace that was 0.6% lower from 1995 to 2001.

Year-over-year productivity rises at almost the same rate in Canada and United States

On a year-over-year basis, Canadian businesses realized productivity growth of 2.0% in the fourth quarter. US companies, by comparison, posted 1.9% growth in the fourth quarter. This was the first time since the third quarter of 1999 that the performance of Canadian businesses was similar to those of the United States.

Business sector productivity growth similar in Canada and the United States at the end of 2001



Since the first quarter of 2000, gaps in productivity growth between the two countries favoured American businesses; these differences ranged from 0.2% to 2.5% per quarter over the period.

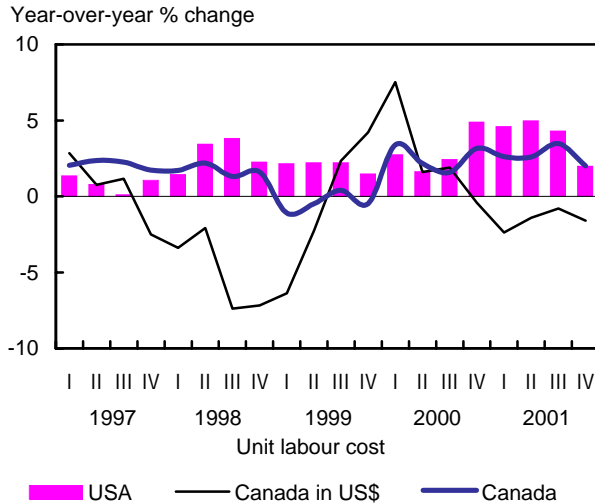
On a year-over-year basis, Canadian businesses continued to record modest increases in output in the fourth quarter, while their American counterparts saw output shrink. In the fourth quarter, output increased at an annual rate of 0.4% in Canada but declined 0.1% in the United States.

Both countries' productivity was also reflected in the decrease in hours worked. On an annual basis, hours worked in the fourth quarter fell more sharply (-2.0%) in the United States than in Canada (-1.5%). Businesses in both countries, with a view to adjusting their labour needs to the drop in output, continued to reduce the total number of hours worked. Hours worked dropped for the fourth consecutive quarter in the United States and the second in Canada.

Unit labour cost performance is similar

On a year-over-year basis, the growth rate for fourth-quarter hourly compensation in the business sector was identical in Canada and the United States — an annual rate of 4.0%.

Canada and the United States posted similar growth in unit labour costs in two last quarters of 2001



Taken together, the similar growth in productivity and the same hourly-compensation growth rate resulted

in equal unit labour cost growth in the two countries in the fourth quarter. On a year-over-year basis, unit labour costs for Canadian and American businesses both grew 2.0% in the fourth quarter, when measured in their respective national currencies.

However, Canadian businesses still have an advantage when the unit labour cost is adjusted for the exchange rate. Measured in US dollars, Canada's unit labour cost actually fell 1.6% in the fourth quarter. Given the rise in unit labour cost posted in the United States in the fourth quarter, Canadian businesses improved their comparative costs 3.6%, down from 5.1% posted in the third quarter.

Available on CANSIM: table 383-0008.

A technical note on quarterly estimates of labour productivity is available on request. To obtain a copy, e-mail to productivity.measures@statcan.ca.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654; fax: 613-951-5403; maynard@statcan.ca), Micro-Economic Analysis Division. □

Canada's business sector: Labour productivity and related variables

Year	Quarters	Labour productivity	Real output	Hours worked	Average hours	All jobs	Hourly compensation	Unit labour cost
% change from previous year								
1997		2.5	5.9	3.3	0.1	3.2	4.7	2.0
1998		2.1	4.6	2.5	-0.6	3.1	3.9	1.7
1999		2.5	6.0	3.5	0.2	3.4	2.0	-0.4
2000		1.5	5.2	3.7	0.8	2.7	4.2	2.6
2001		1.2	1.2	0.0	-0.8	0.9	3.8	2.7
% change from previous quarter, seasonally adjusted								
1998	First	0.7	1.1	0.5	-0.4	0.9	1.6	0.9
	Second	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.5	0.5	1.6	1.1
	Third	1.3	1.4	0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.3	-0.9
	Fourth	1.1	1.9	0.8	-0.1	0.8	1.6	0.5
1999	First	0.3	2.0	1.6	0.3	1.3	-1.5	-1.8
	Second	-0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.7
	Third	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0
	Fourth	0.7	1.6	0.8	-0.2	1.1	0.3	-0.4
2000	First	0.5	1.9	1.5	0.6	0.8	2.5	2.1
	Second	-0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
	Third	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.6
	Fourth	-0.6	0.2	0.7	-0.2	0.9	0.6	1.2
2001	First	0.6	0.4	-0.2	-0.4	0.3	2.1	1.5
	Second	0.6	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7	0.0	1.0	0.5
	Third	0.4	-0.4	-0.7	0.0	-0.6	0.6	0.3
	Fourth	0.5	0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.3
% change from same quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted								
1998	First	1.2	5.6	4.4	0.4	4.0	2.9	1.7
	Second	1.6	4.2	2.6	-0.7	3.3	3.9	2.2
	Third	2.3	3.9	1.7	-0.8	2.6	3.6	1.3
	Fourth	3.5	4.9	1.5	-1.2	2.7	5.2	1.6
1999	First	3.1	5.8	2.6	-0.5	3.1	2.0	-1.1
	Second	2.4	6.1	3.5	0.3	3.3	1.8	-0.5
	Third	2.3	6.4	3.9	0.5	3.3	2.8	0.4
	Fourth	1.9	6.1	4.0	0.4	3.7	1.4	-0.5
2000	First	2.1	6.0	3.8	0.7	3.1	5.6	3.4
	Second	2.1	5.7	3.6	0.7	2.7	4.3	2.2
	Third	1.6	5.4	3.7	1.0	2.6	3.3	1.6
	Fourth	0.4	3.9	3.5	1.0	2.4	3.6	3.2
2001	First	0.5	2.4	1.8	0.0	1.8	3.2	2.6
	Second	1.3	1.9	0.5	-1.0	1.6	4.0	2.6
	Third	0.9	0.1	-0.8	-1.3	0.5	4.3	3.5
	Fourth	2.0	0.4	-1.5	-1.2	-0.3	4.0	2.0

Canada and the United States: Business sector's labour productivity and related variables

	Fourth quarter 1999	First quarter 2000	Second quarter 2000	Third quarter 2000	Fourth quarter 2000	First quarter 2001	Second quarter 2001	Third quarter 2001	Fourth quarter 2001
% change from same quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted									
Canada									
Labour productivity	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.6	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.9	2.0
Real output	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.4	3.9	2.4	1.9	0.1	0.4
Hours worked	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	1.8	0.5	-0.8	-1.5
Hourly compensation	1.4	5.6	4.3	3.3	3.6	3.2	4.0	4.3	4.0
Unit labour cost	-0.5	3.4	2.2	1.6	3.2	2.6	2.6	3.5	2.0
Unit labour cost in US\$	4.2	7.5	1.6	1.9	-0.4	-2.4	-1.4	-0.8	-1.6
United States									
Labour productivity	3.0	2.3	4.5	4.0	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.4	1.9
Real output	5.0	4.7	5.9	4.9	3.0	2.7	0.9	0.0	-0.1
Hours worked	1.9	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	-1.4	-2.0
Hourly compensation	4.5	5.0	6.2	6.5	7.9	7.6	6.6	5.8	4.0
Unit labour cost	1.5	2.7	1.6	2.4	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.3	2.0

Source: US data is from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and costs Fourth quarter 2001, published in NEWS, March 7.

OTHER RELEASES

Adult criminal court statistics

2000/01

Violent crimes accounted for one-fifth of the caseload processed by adult criminal courts in seven provinces and one territory in the fiscal year 2000/01, according to the Adult Criminal Court Survey.

Reporting to the survey were provincial/territorial criminal courts in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Yukon. Superior courts in three jurisdictions (Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Yukon) also participated.

These jurisdictions processed 375,466 cases in 2000/01, down 1% from 1999/2000 and down 10% from 1996/97. The court caseload consisted of 816,449 charges, down 8% from 1999/2000.

Property crimes accounted for 24% of cases, violent crimes 21%, and traffic-related crimes 13%. Other crimes (which include weapons and public order offences) represented 30% of cases. The remaining 12% involved other federal statutes, such as drug and income tax offences.

Cases are taking more time to process. From 1996/97 to 2000/01, the median elapsed time from first to last appearance in court rose from 80 to 87 days. The median processing time for the least complex cases, those with a single charge, increased from 63 to 77 days; the processing time for more complex cases (multiple-charge cases) was 98 days in both years.

A conviction was recorded in 61% of cases in 2000/01, down from 64% in 1996/97. Traffic-related crimes had the highest conviction rate (76%) while violent crimes had the lowest (54%).

Probation, the most frequent sentence in 2000/01, was imposed in 44% of convicted cases, up from 41% in 1996/97.

In contrast, fines are being imposed less often. In 2000/01, 37% of convicted cases resulted in a fine, compared with 44% in 1996/97. The median fine was \$400 in 2000/01, compared with \$300 in each of the years since 1996/97.

About 35% of convicted cases resulted in a prison sentence in 2000/01, up from 33% in 1996/97. The highest proportion was in Prince Edward Island, at 59%, and the lowest in Saskatchewan, 22%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 252-0003 and 252-0004.

The *Juristat: Adult criminal court statistics*, 2000/01, Vol. 22, no. 2 (85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70; 85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For standard tables 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. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending March 9, 2002 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 9 totalled 304 652 metric tonnes, down 4.8% from 319 935 tonnes a week earlier and up 5.0% from 290 242 tonnes in the same week of 2001. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 3 010 892 tonnes, up 11.8% from 2 693 301 tonnes in 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 Misbah Subhani (613-951-4924; misbah.subhani@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

January 2002

Chemical firms produced 277 370 metric tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in January, up 19.5% from 232 112 tonnes in January 2001 (revised).

Data are also available on production of 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0014.

The January 2002 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins*, Vol. 45, no. 1 (46-002-XIB, \$5/47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts,

methods or data quality of this release, contact Josée Perreault (613-951-9836; josee.perreault@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

January 2002

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 59 085 metric tonnes in January, down 0.9% from 59 618 tonnes in January 2001. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

The January 2002 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products*, Vol. 57, no. 1 (41-006-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Routliffe (613-951-4925; david.routliffe@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

October 2001

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 14 030 006 cubic metres in October, up 3.0% from October 2000. Year-to-date receipts to the end of October were 136 587 870 cubic metres, up 3.3% over the same period in 2000. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products totalled 6 798 436 cubic metres in October, down 5.8% from October 2000. Year-to-date receipts were 64 603 765 cubic metres, down 5.8% from the same period in 2000.

Pipeline exports of crude oil totalled 6 685 500 cubic metres, an increase of 11.6% from October 2000, and pipeline imports were 1 740 563 cubic metres, a decrease of 18.0%. Year-to-date exports totalled 63 148 616 cubic metres, up 3.9% from the same period in 2000. Year-to-date imports stood at 20 310 985 cubic metres, a decrease of 3.0%.

October deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 846 807 cubic metres,

a decrease of 3.8% from October 2000. Deliveries of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products dropped 15.8% to 449 422 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries totalled 58 018 604 cubic metres, down 1.5% from the same period in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

The October 2001 issue of *Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products*, Vol. 51, no. 10 (55-001-XIB, \$9/\$86) is now available. See *How to order products*.

To order data, or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8799; 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. ■

Canadian Vehicle Survey

Third quarter 2001

Vehicles covered in the Canadian Vehicle Survey travelled an estimated 83.9 billion kilometres. Among them, vehicles weighing less than 4 500 kilograms (and not used as a bus) travelled 76.8 billion kilometres, or 92% of the total during the quarter.

The survey measures the activity of all on-road vehicles registered in Canada with the exception of some vehicles such as motorcycles, construction equipment and road maintenance equipment.

Estimates of total vehicle-kilometres are available by province and territory. Estimates of passenger-kilometres are available by province only.

The third quarter 2001 issue of *The Canadian Vehicle Survey* (53F0004XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Transport and warehousing*.

To obtain data, contact Jean-Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; laroque@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Wendy Christoff (613-951-2498; chriwen@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Steel wire and specified wire products, Vol. 57,
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
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