



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, April 5, 2002**

Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Labour Force Survey, March 2002** 3  
 Employment surged 88,000 in March, bringing gains over the first quarter to 170,000 (+1.1%), the largest quarterly increase since 1987. The unemployment rate in March fell 0.2 percentage points to 7.7%.
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### Labour Force Survey data on CANSIM

An extensive new set of Labour Force Survey tables are now available for the first time on CANSIM, Statistics Canada's electronic database. This collection comprises 93 tables, or 1.4 million series. These new tables are larger, with more cross-tabulations and a far greater variety of labour market variables collected by the Labour Force Survey.

Data in these new tables include: hourly and weekly wages by industry and occupation, employment levels by union membership, job permanency, hirings and separations, multiple job-holders and establishment size; employment levels by industry and occupation, for the public versus private sector, by full- versus part-time employment and labour force characteristics for metropolitan areas, economic regions, medium-sized cities and rural and urban areas; actual and usual hours, overtime hours, hours of work lost and days lost from work due to personal reasons; educational attainment, student labour force participation during the school year and summer months, duration of unemployment, and methods of job search.

Tables 282-0001 to 282-0086 are unadjusted monthly and annual average data. Seasonally adjusted estimates can be found in tables 282-0087 to 282-0093.

For more information, see today's *CANSIM Communiqué* or contact Jacques Ouellet (613-951-4168), or Client Services (1-866-873-8788; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.



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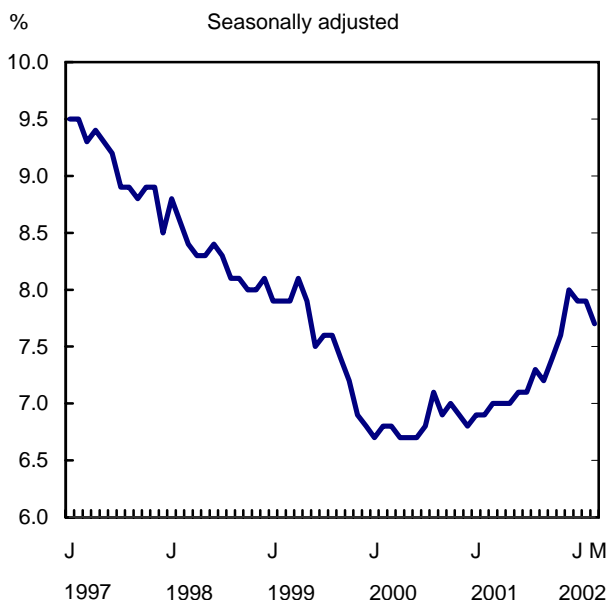
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Survey

March 2002

Employment surged 88,000 in March, bringing gains over the first quarter to 170,000 (+1.1%), the largest quarterly gain since 1987. The unemployment rate in March fell 0.2 percentage points to 7.7%.

#### Unemployment rate



Both youths and adults shared in the job gains, and employment rose in most provinces.

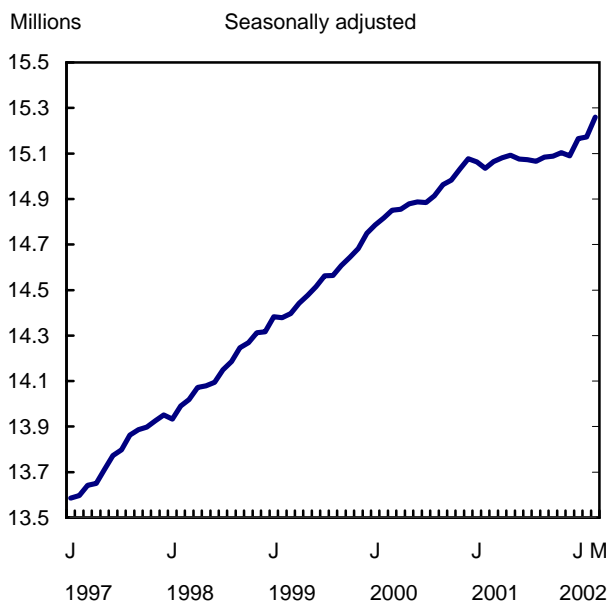
#### More full-time employment among adult men in March

Part-time employment increased 48,000 in March, and full-time employment rose 40,000. In the first three months of 2002, increases for full and part-time employment were similar, 85,000. Almost one-half the gains in full-time employment in this period were made by adult women (+42,000), but a substantial portion of part-time job gains went to adult men (+31,000) and youths (+36,000).

Employment among adult men (25 years and over) gained 45,000 in March, mostly in full-time (+31,000). In February and March, employment for adult men rose 63,000 after dropping 27,000 over November,

December and January. In March, the unemployment rate for adult men declined 0.4 percentage points to 6.8%.

#### Employment



Among adult women, part-time employment rose 32,000; this gain was somewhat offset by a slight decline in full-time, for a net increase of 24,000 jobs. Although part-time drove the gains among adult women in March, almost all of their employment growth since July has been in full-time work. The unemployment rate for adult women in March rose 0.1 percentage points to 6.2% due to an increase in labour market participation that was slightly higher than the growth in employment.

Youth employment rose 19,000 in March; 16,000 of those jobs were full-time. Recent strength brought year-to-date gains to 54,000 (+2.3%), more than offsetting the loss of 46,000 in 2001. The youth unemployment rate was unchanged in March at 13.7%.

#### More employees in the private sector

The number of employees in the private sector grew 87,000 in March, while self-employment and public sector employment remained relatively stable. The number of employees in the private sector has risen 153,000 since the start of 2002.

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## More jobs in several industries

The largest increase in employment occurred in management, administrative and other support services, where an additional 27,000 were employed. Most of the gain was in the largest sub-sector, services to buildings and dwellings.

Retail and wholesale employers hired 18,000 more workers in March, bringing year-over-year growth to 4.1% since March 2001.

Employment in agriculture grew 12,000 in March. More than one-half of the increase was concentrated in Quebec (+7,000), likely influenced by unusually mild weather.

Employment in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing edged up 12,000 in March, leaving it little changed for about a year.

Transportation and warehousing edged down 10,000 in March, continuing a downward trend that began in September. Despite a gain in February, employment is down 53,000 since August.

## Quebec leads employment growth

Employment in Quebec was up 32,000 in March, bringing year-to-date gains to 69,000. Part-time employment rose 42,000, but full-time edged down. The increase in overall employment occurred mainly in the trade sector (+20,000). The unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 8.9%.

In Ontario, employment rose 17,000, all in full-time jobs, bringing gains since the start of the year to 44,000. Despite the increase in employment, the unemployment rate was nearly unchanged (+0.1 percentage points) in March at 7.0% due to higher labour force participation.

In British Columbia, employment was up 11,000 in March, offsetting a similar drop in February. From January to March, employment in the province gained 27,000. With an increase in labour force

participation, the unemployment rate in March rose 0.2 percentage points to 9.0%.

Employment also rose 11,000 in Alberta, fully offsetting February's decrease. The unemployment rate in March slipped 0.1 percentage points to 5.0%.

In Manitoba, employment rose 7,000, bringing total gains since August to 13,000. With the increase in March, the unemployment rate fell 0.8 percentage points to 5.0%.

Employment in New Brunswick was up 6,000 in March and the unemployment rate was down 0.8 percentage points to 10.4%. Employment in this province has been on an upward trend since July (+16,000).

In Newfoundland and Labrador, employment rose 3,000 in March, reducing the unemployment rate 1.2 percentage points to 16.6%.

There was little employment change in the other provinces.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 279-0001 to 279-0023 and 282-0001 to 282-0093.**

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

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information* for the week ending March 16 (71-001-PIB, \$8/\$78; 71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103), is available today. See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, May 10.

To order data, or for general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325), Labour Statistics Division. □

## Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	February 2002	March 2002	February to March 2002	February 2002	March 2002	February to March 2002
	Seasonally adjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,465.1</b>	<b>16,533.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	257.5	257.6	0.0	58.6	58.6	0.0
Prince Edward Island	77.0	75.7	-1.7	69.1	68.0	-1.1
Nova Scotia	471.2	470.2	-0.2	62.5	62.4	-0.1
New Brunswick	384.9	387.5	0.7	63.4	63.9	0.5
Quebec	3,884.5	3,901.1	0.4	64.6	64.8	0.2
Ontario	6,443.4	6,466.6	0.4	67.4	67.6	0.2
Manitoba	594.9	597.4	0.4	68.9	69.2	0.3
Saskatchewan	505.3	504.2	-0.2	66.5	66.3	-0.2
Alberta	1,732.4	1,742.1	0.6	72.2	72.5	0.3
British Columbia	2,113.9	2,130.8	0.8	63.9	64.4	0.5
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,172.0</b>	<b>15,260.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	211.8	214.8	1.4	48.2	48.9	0.7
Prince Edward Island	66.0	66.3	0.5	59.2	59.5	0.3
Nova Scotia	422.8	424.7	0.4	56.1	56.3	0.2
New Brunswick	341.6	347.1	1.6	56.3	57.2	0.9
Quebec	3,522.8	3,555.2	0.9	58.6	59.1	0.5
Ontario	5,996.8	6,014.2	0.3	62.7	62.8	0.1
Manitoba	560.6	567.3	1.2	64.9	65.7	0.8
Saskatchewan	476.2	475.2	-0.2	62.6	62.5	-0.1
Alberta	1,644.7	1,655.7	0.7	68.5	68.9	0.4
British Columbia	1,928.8	1,939.7	0.6	58.3	58.6	0.3
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,293.0</b>	<b>1,273.0</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	45.8	42.8	-6.6	17.8	16.6	-1.2
Prince Edward Island	11.0	9.4	-14.5	14.3	12.4	-1.9
Nova Scotia	48.5	45.5	-6.2	10.3	9.7	-0.6
New Brunswick	43.3	40.3	-6.9	11.2	10.4	-0.8
Quebec	361.7	345.9	-4.4	9.3	8.9	-0.4
Ontario	446.7	452.4	1.3	6.9	7.0	0.1
Manitoba	34.3	30.1	-12.2	5.8	5.0	-0.8
Saskatchewan	29.1	29.0	-0.3	5.8	5.8	0.0
Alberta	87.7	86.4	-1.5	5.1	5.0	-0.1
British Columbia	185.1	191.2	3.3	8.8	9.0	0.2

## Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	March 2001	March 2002	March 2001 to March 2002	March 2001 Unadjusted	March 2002	March 2001 to March 2002
			Unadjusted			
	Labour Force		Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		Change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,976.0</b>	<b>16,334.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	236.4	244.5	3.4	53.7	55.6	1.9
Prince Edward Island	71.0	72.5	2.1	64.4	65.1	0.7
Nova Scotia	456.9	460.8	0.9	60.8	61.1	0.3
New Brunswick	362.6	372.9	2.8	59.9	61.5	1.6
Quebec	3,734.2	3,849.1	3.1	62.5	64.0	1.5
Ontario	6,266.7	6,399.8	2.1	66.7	66.9	0.2
Manitoba	579.9	592.3	2.1	67.3	68.6	1.3
Saskatchewan	497.0	496.6	-0.1	65.2	65.3	0.1
Alberta	1,680.0	1,728.6	2.9	71.5	71.9	0.4
British Columbia	2,091.4	2,117.3	1.2	64.0	63.9	-0.1
	Employment		Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		Change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14,764.0</b>	<b>14,980.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	193.1	198.8	3.0	43.9	45.2	1.3
Prince Edward Island	61.1	61.5	0.7	55.4	55.2	-0.2
Nova Scotia	404.6	410.1	1.4	53.9	54.4	0.5
New Brunswick	309.4	326.8	5.6	51.1	53.9	2.8
Quebec	3,387.0	3,483.6	2.9	56.7	57.9	1.2
Ontario	5,848.8	5,914.1	1.1	62.2	61.8	-0.4
Manitoba	548.2	559.6	2.1	63.6	64.8	1.2
Saskatchewan	466.8	465.7	-0.2	61.2	61.3	0.1
Alberta	1,597.5	1,639.3	2.6	68.0	68.2	0.2
British Columbia	1,947.6	1,920.6	-1.4	59.6	58.0	-1.6
	Unemployment		Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		Change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,212.0</b>	<b>1,354.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	43.3	45.7	5.5	18.3	18.7	0.4
Prince Edward Island	9.9	11.0	11.1	13.9	15.2	1.3
Nova Scotia	52.3	50.6	-3.3	11.4	11.0	-0.4
New Brunswick	53.2	46.1	-13.3	14.7	12.4	-2.3
Quebec	347.1	365.5	5.3	9.3	9.5	0.2
Ontario	417.9	485.7	16.2	6.7	7.6	0.9
Manitoba	31.6	32.7	3.5	5.4	5.5	0.1
Saskatchewan	30.2	30.9	2.3	6.1	6.2	0.1
Alberta	82.6	89.3	8.1	4.9	5.2	0.3
British Columbia	143.8	196.8	36.9	6.9	9.3	2.4

## Employment by industry (based on NAICS) and class of worker for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	February 2002	March 2002	February to March 2002	March 2001 to March 2002	February to March 2002	March 2001 to March 2002
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000				% change	
<b>All industries</b>	<b>15,172.0</b>	<b>15,260.1</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>195.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,872.8</b>	<b>3,896.4</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Agriculture	300.5	312.4	11.9	-24.8	4.0	-7.4
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	283.9	285.0	1.1	-10.5	0.4	-3.6
Utilities	124.6	128.5	3.9	10.7	3.1	9.1
Construction	860.2	853.4	-6.8	10.2	-0.8	1.2
Manufacturing	2,303.6	2,317.0	13.4	17.1	0.6	0.7
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>11,299.2</b>	<b>11,363.8</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>192.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Trade	2,416.0	2,433.8	17.8	95.5	0.7	4.1
Transportation and warehousing	739.8	729.8	-10.0	-53.3	-1.4	-6.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	869.3	881.4	12.1	12.6	1.4	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	977.1	976.8	-0.3	-31.8	0.0	-3.2
Management, administrative and other support	567.9	595.1	27.2	47.9	4.8	8.8
Educational services	978.6	981.8	3.2	19.8	0.3	2.1
Health care and social assistance	1,560.9	1,557.2	-3.7	14.1	-0.2	0.9
Information, culture and recreation	704.1	709.8	5.7	1.5	0.8	0.2
Accommodation and food services	1,007.8	1,008.6	0.8	31.7	0.1	3.2
Other services	695.2	698.1	2.9	18.4	0.4	2.7
Public administration	782.5	791.5	9.0	36.5	1.2	4.8
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Public sector employees	2,841.6	2,844.0	2.4	29.4	0.1	1.0
Private sector	12,330.5	12,416.1	85.6	166.0	0.7	1.4
Private employees	10,040.2	10,127.3	87.1	205.4	0.9	2.1
Self-employed	2,290.3	2,288.8	-1.5	-39.4	-0.1	-1.7

## Employment by type of work, age and sex

	March 2002	February to March 2002	March 2001 to March 2002	March 2002	February to March 2002	March 2001 to March 2002	March 2002	February to March 2002	March 2001 to March 2002
	Seasonally adjusted								
	Both sexes		Men			Women			
	'000								
Employment	15,260.1	88.1	195.4	8,191.5	59.2	84.2	7,068.6	28.8	111.2
Full-time	12,422.5	39.7	82.2	7,308.4	53.1	37.9	5,114.1	-13.4	44.3
Part-time	2,837.6	48.4	113.2	883.1	6.1	46.3	1,954.5	42.3	66.9
15-24	2,354.1	18.9	33.1	1,210.1	14.3	18.4	1,143.9	4.5	14.7
25+	12,906.0	69.1	162.2	6,981.4	44.9	65.8	5,924.7	24.3	96.5
25-54	11,195.5	68.9	39.5	5,955.9	49.0	-11.0	5,239.6	19.9	50.6
55+	1,710.5	0.3	122.7	1,025.4	-4.2	76.7	685.1	4.4	46.0

## OTHER RELEASES

### Education Price Index 2000

For the second straight year, prices for goods and services in elementary and secondary education have risen more than the overall inflation rate.

In 2000, the Education Price Index (EPI) increased 3.1%, while the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 2.7%. Since 1992, the average change in the EPI has been identical to the CPI. In 2000, the EPI (1992=100) stood at 113.5.

Teachers' salaries, which account for more than 70% of school board operating expenses, are the major component of the EPI. They rose 2.2% in 1999 and 2.1% in 2000 as a result of a number of retroactive collective agreements. This followed increases of less than 1% a year from 1994 to 1998.

Since 1992, teachers' salaries have grown the least of all the EPI components, reaching 108.5 in 2000. The index for the non-teaching salary component rose 3.7% to 112.3.

The non-salary items included in the EPI rose 6.2%, three times the rate of teachers' salaries, contributing significantly to the overall increase in the EPI. This continued a trend since 1992 of sharper price increases for the non-salary component — its index reached 135.8 in 2000.

Non-salary items include school facilities, such as gas, fuel oil and hydro; instructional supplies, such as notebooks and pens; and fees and contractual services, such as bus transportation. The non-salary component has a relatively smaller influence on the overall EPI because it represents only 20% of total school board operating budgets.

**Note:** The EPI was established in the 1970s to estimate whether changes in elementary and secondary education operating expenditures are attributable to inflation or variations in the quantity and quality of goods and services purchased by schools, including teaching services. The EPI is used mainly to indicate price changes in elementary and secondary education, and to express its expenditures in constant dollar amounts. These data are now available for the years 1971 to 2000.

**Available on CANSIM: table 478-0013.**

For general information about this release, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; [educationstats@statcan.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508; [claudio.pagliarello@statcan.ca](mailto:claudio.pagliarello@statcan.ca)) or Raynald Lortie (613-951-1525; [raynald.lortie@statcan.ca](mailto:raynald.lortie@statcan.ca)), Centre for Education Statistics.

### Level and annual growth rate of the EPI and its major components compared with the CPI (1992=100)

	Relative importance of EPI's components %	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>EPI</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>113.5</b>
% change from previous year		<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Salaries and wages	80.0	102.3	103.0	104.2	106.5	108.9
% change		0.3	0.6	1.2	2.2	2.3
Teachers' salaries	71.7	102.4	102.9	104.0	106.3	108.5
% change		0.4	0.5	1.0	2.2	2.1
Non-teaching salaries	8.3	101.7	103.2	105.9	108.3	112.3
% change		0.0	1.5	2.7	2.2	3.7
Non-salary	20.0	122.5	124.3	124.3	127.9	135.8
% change		1.0	1.5	0.0	2.8	6.2
Instructional supplies	6.7	155.5	152.5	149.0	153.9	167.7
% change		-5.1	-1.9	-2.3	3.3	9.0
School facilities, supplies and services	4.3	102.1	105.8	106.0	109.4	118.0
% change		2.0	3.6	0.1	3.2	7.9
Fees and contractual services	9.0	114.3	118.0	120.0	122.7	126.8
% change		6.0	3.2	1.7	2.3	3.3
CPI		105.9	107.6	108.6	110.5	113.5
% change		1.6	1.6	0.9	1.7	2.7

**Note:** Growth rates may differ slightly due to rounding.



## Department store sales and stocks

February 2002

Consumers cut back their spending in department stores in February, causing sales to fall to \$1.75 billion (seasonally adjusted), down 1.6% from January. This decline followed two consecutive increases in December (+2.0%) and January (+5.0%). Despite February's decrease, sales were at their second highest level ever.

Department store sales have been rising since the spring of 2000. Previously, they had been declining since September 1999, following a period of increases that lasted more than a year.

Department store sales, unadjusted for seasonality, were 8.9% higher in February than in February 2001. Sales were up in all provinces. The largest year-over-year increase was posted in the group formed by Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island. For the first two months of 2002, the group reported an average advance of 31.1%. Nova Scotia and Quebec followed, with year-over-year increases of 19.2% and 14.2%, respectively, for the same two months.

### Department store sales including concessions

	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001 to Feb. 2002	Jan.-Feb. 2002	Jan.-Feb. 2001 to Jan.-Feb. 2002
	Not seasonally adjusted				
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,103.5</b>	<b>1,201.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>2,433.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island <sup>1</sup>	21.1	27.0	28.5	54.6	31.1
Nova Scotia	28.9	34.4	19.2	69.1	19.2
New Brunswick	23.0	24.9	8.2	51.0	9.4
Quebec	193.8	221.8	14.4	450.0	14.2
Ontario	475.1	508.1	7.0	1,036.5	9.2
Manitoba	46.0	48.3	4.9	96.5	5.7
Saskatchewan	39.4	42.8	8.6	86.4	8.9
Alberta	138.7	150.7	8.6	301.9	9.9
British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	137.5	143.6	4.4	287.8	5.9

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

**Note:** Seasonally adjusted department store sales for 1999, 2000 and 2001 have been revised to reflect updated seasonal factors. Due to the constant evolution of seasonal factors, revisions can be more significant for some months of the year. However, at the end of the calendar year, unadjusted figures equal the sum of adjusted estimates.

Available on CANSIM: tables 076-0001 to 076-0003.

To order data or for general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [retailinfo@statcan.ca](mailto: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](mailto:clerance.kimanyi@statcan.ca)), Distributive Trades Division. ■

## Crude oil and natural gas

January 2002 (preliminary)

Crude oil production totalled 11 398 000 cubic metres in January, up 3.8% from January 2001. Higher production of crude oil in Newfoundland and Labrador and synthetic crude oil in Alberta were the main contributors to the gain. Exports, which accounted for 57.5% of total production, fell 4.9% compared with January 2001.

Marketable natural gas production decreased 1.3% from January 2001. Domestic sales were down 0.3%; exports also fell, 7.0%.

### Crude oil and natural gas

	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001 to Jan. 2002 % change
	Thousands of cubic metres		
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	10 982.1	11 398.0	3.8
Exports	6 886.4	6 550.9	-4.9
Imports <sup>2</sup>	5 497.4	4 338.8	-21.1
Refinery receipts	9 606.6	9 076.4	-5.5
	Millions of cubic metres		
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	15 253.6	15 049.6	-1.3
Exports	10 684.7	9 937.6	-7.0
Canadian domestic sales <sup>4</sup>	8 182.6	8 157.6	-0.3

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

<sup>2</sup> Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion in the division's data of crude oil landed in Canada for future export.

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes direct sales.

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

The January 2002 issue of *Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in May. 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](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gerry Desjardins (613-951-4368; [desjger@statcan.ca](mailto:desjger@statcan.ca)) or

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Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; [hardele@statcan.ca](mailto:hardele@statcan.ca)),  
Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Cement

February 2002

Manufacturers shipped 575 587 metric tonnes of cement in February, up 4.8% from 549 280 tonnes in January, and up 12.1% from 513 557 tonnes in February 2001.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of February totalled 1 124 867 tonnes, up 1.6% from 1 107 287 (revised) during the same period in 2001.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0001.**

The February 2002 issue of *Cement*, Vol. 54 no. 2 (44-001-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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518; [sheiyas@statcan.ca](mailto:sheiyas@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Accounting services price indexes

2000 (preliminary)

Accounting services price indexes (ASPI) are now available for 2000. The ASPI compare, in percentage terms, prices in a given year to prices in the official base period (1999=100).

The ASPI measure changes in the prices for accounting services such as auditing, tax preparation and bookkeeping services. The release of 2000 indexes is the first year of release for this survey, and may be subject to revision.

These indexes are available at national and regional levels.

**Available on CANSIM: table 326-0014.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)) or Michel Palardy (613-951-7174; [michel.palardy@statcan.ca](mailto:michel.palardy@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Infomat — A weekly review**, April 5, 2002  
**Catalogue number 11-002-XIE** (\$3/\$109).

**Infomat — A weekly review**, April 5, 2002  
**Catalogue number 11-002-XPE** (\$4/\$145).

**Integration of Canadian and US cattle markets, 1972–1999**  
**Catalogue number 21-601-MIE02053**  
(free).

**Cement**, Vol. 54, no. 2, February 2002  
**Catalogue number 44-001-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

**Coal and coke statistics**, Vol. 81, no. 1, January 2002  
**Catalogue number 45-002-XIB** (\$9/\$85).

**Canada's international transactions in securities**,  
Vol. 68, no. 1, January 2002  
**Catalogue number 67-002-XIB** (\$14/\$132).

**Canada's international transactions in securities**,  
Vol. 68, no. 1, January 2002  
**Catalogue number 67-002-XPB** (\$18/\$176).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB are electronic versions on compact disc.

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
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Catalogue 11-001E (F) English 11-001E/11-001E-001E	
 <b>The Daily</b> Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are getting it less and less. In 1995, about 10 million took an average of about 10 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.</li> </ul>	4
<b>OTHER RELEASES</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High-wind index May 1997</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term Expectations Survey</li> </ul>	8
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## Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to [listproc@statcan.ca](mailto:listproc@statcan.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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*The Daily*, April 5, 2002

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**RELEASE DATES: APRIL 8 TO 12**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
8	Building permits	February 2002
10	Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey	2001
11	New Housing Price Index	February 2002