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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 3, 2002
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There are no major releases today.

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High-speed Internet by cable
2001

Access to high-speed Internet by cable increased substantially in 2001, but smaller communities in Canada were still far behind their larger counterparts.

Despite the improvement in the availability of this technology in small communities, the gap between them and medium-sized and large communities is still significant. More than 70% of cable homes (homes with access to cable) in small communities did not have access to high-speed Internet by cable.

As of August 31, 2001, just over 9.4 million homes, or about 85% of cable homes, had access to broadband service, up from about 70% a year ago.

Deployment occurred fastest in small communities, where the number of homes with access to high-speed service more than doubled to almost 363,400. This represented only about 27% of homes with access to cable, up from 11% in 2000. In medium-sized communities, 78% had access, compared with 47% in 2000.

Network upgrades necessary to offer this service were almost completed in the largest communities, where 96% of cable homes had access to this broadband technology, up from 86%.

The rate of adoption of cable Internet also progressed rapidly in communities of all sizes. Overall, almost 15% of homes with access to cable Internet had adopted it as of August 31, 2001.

The rate of adoption was highest in large communities (16%) and lowest in small communities (10%).

In total, there were just under 1.4 million subscribers to Internet by cable as of August 31, 2001, up 77% from 2000. This strong growth continued in the latter part of 2001 and the number of subscribers surpassed 1.7 million at the end of the year, according to the Household Internet Use Survey.

There are signs that the gap between large and small communities will continue to close. Investments in cable systems serving small communities amounted to $88.5 million in 2001, up from $74.8 million in 2000.

The top four cable operators, who have aggressively upgraded their networks in large and medium-sized communities in the last years, invested $34.7 million in small communities in 2001. This could signal a wish to offer a suite of broadband services similar to those available in larger communities. If this strategy were adopted, availability of high speed Internet by cable in small communities would progress significantly, since 40% of cable homes in these communities are served by those enterprises.

Smaller cable operators, who often find it difficult to raise the necessary sums to upgrade their networks, serve the majority of households in smaller communities. Despite this difficulty, smaller cable operators invested $53.8 million in their systems in 2001.

Note: For the purposes of this report, large communities represent census metropolitan areas, medium-sized communities represent census agglomerations and small communities represent census divisions outside those areas.

Service bulletin, broadcasting and telecommunications, Vol. 32, no. 3 (56-001-XIE, $10/$32) 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 Daniel April (613-951-3177; *daniel.april@statcan.ca*), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. □

Internet by cable - Deployment, penetration and investment indicators by community size[1]

	2000	2001	2000 to 2001
	000		% change
Deployment			
Homes with access to Internet by cable			
Large communities[2]	6,567.7	7,529.6	14.6
Medium-sized communities[3]	898.9	1,512.1	68.2
Small communities[4]	143.1	363.4	154.0
Total	7,609.7	9,405.1	23.6
	%		
Homes with access to Internet by cable / homes with access to cable			
Large communities	85.7	96.1	12.2
Medium-sized communities	47.3	78.3	65.6
Small communities	10.8	27.0	150.6
Total	69.8	84.7	21.2
	’000		
Penetration (adoption)			
Subscribers to Internet by cable			
Large communities	696.2	1,174.7	68.7
Medium-sized communities	80.1	178.3	122.5
Small communities	10.1	37.4	270.3
Total	786.4	1,390.4	76.8
	%		
Subscribers to Internet by cable / homes with access to Internet by cable			
Large communities	10.6	15.6	47.2
Medium-sized communities	8.9	11.8	32.6
Small communities	7.0	10.3	47.1
Total	10.3	14.8	43.7
	%		
Subscribers to Internet by cable / homes with access to cable			
Large communities	9.1	15.0	65.1
Medium-sized communities	4.2	9.2	119.0
Small communities	0.8	2.8	266.8
Total	7.2	12.5	73.4
	$ thousands		
Investments			
Additions to the cable network			
Large communities	1,214,537.8	1,796,135.2	47.9
Medium-sized communities	234,618.9	243,208.9	3.7
Small communities	74,789.6	88,467.2	18.3
All communities with access to cable services	1,523,946.3	2,127,811.3	39.6
	$		
Additions per home passed by cable			
Large communities	158.41	229.28	44.7
Medium-sized communities	123.36	125.89	2.0
Small communities	56.40	65.83	16.7
All communities with access to cable services	139.88	191.53	36.9

1. *The coverage of cable systems sometimes crosses the boundaries between communities of different sizes. In those cases, the cable system was assigned to the community that served the largest number of homes. This limitation of the data does not significantly affect its analytical value.*
2. *A large community is here defined as a census metropolitan area (CMA). A CMA is a very large urban area, together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that urban area.*
3. *A medium-sized community is here defined as a census agglomeration (CA). A CA is a large urban area, together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that urban area.*
4. *A small-size community is here defined as a census division located outside a CMA or CA.*

■

Farm Product Price Index
June 2002

Prices received by farmers for their agricultural commodities fell 1.5% in June from June 2001, according to data from the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI). This was the third month to show a year-over-year decrease, after 26 consecutive months of increases.

Crop prices climbed 11.3% from June 2001, more than offsetting a 10.1% drop in prices received by farmers for all livestock and animal products. The crop index has seen year-over-year increases since September 2000. The livestock index has fallen in six of the last eight months, after 26 months of continuous year-over-year increases.

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 101.0 in June, down 0.1% from May. With the exception of three months, the FPPI has been falling since July 2001 on a month-to-month basis.

On a month-to-month basis, the crop index was down 1.7% from May. The index had fallen in 4 of the last 14 months.

Although there were increases in the grains, oilseeds, specialty crops and potato indexes, they were offset by the decreases in the fruit (-0.7%) and vegetables (-0.3%) indexes. On a year-over-year basis, the fruit index was down 5.2% and the vegetable index was down 0.5%.

June's oilseed index was up 4.2% from May, the fourth monthly increase since June 2001. On a year-over-year basis, the oilseed index rose 17.9%, continuing the upward trend that started in February 2001.

The specialty crop index was up 3.8% in June, the first monthly rise after three declines. This increase was influenced mainly by higher prices for canary seed. On a year-over-year basis, specialty crop prices were up 32.5% from a year ago. This index has been above year-earlier levels since June 2001.

The potato index rose 2.1% on a month-to-month basis in June, up in five of the first six months of 2002. On a year-over-year basis, it continued the upward trend that started in August 2001, up 72.1% from June 2001. The increase in prices can be attributed to the large decline in potato production in 2001, which placed strong upward pressure on growers' prices.

The livestock index fell for the fourth consecutive month, down 0.3% from May. Monthly decreases in the cattle and calves index and in the dairy index more than offset increases for hogs, poultry and eggs.

The cattle and calves index fell 0.5% in June to 117.8, the lowest level since November 2001. The cattle and calves index decreased on a month-to-month basis from April to November 2001, then increased the next four months and has now been dropping for the last three months. On a year-over-year basis, the cattle and calves index was down 9.6%, continuing the downward trend that started in October 2001. Before October 2001, the index had been above year-earlier levels every month since January 1997.

The hog index stood at 78.9 in June, up 1.8% from May. After month-to-month decreases from July to December 2001, the index has not shown any definite trend during the first six months of 2002. On a year-to-year basis, the hog index was down 27.6%, the fourth consecutive decline. This was only the sixth time that hog prices were lower than year-earlier levels since they began to rise in August 1999 as a result of strong demand for pork in Canada and abroad.

Farm Product Price Index
(1997=100)

	June 2001	May 2002[r]	June 2002[p]	June 2001 to June 2002	May to June 2002
				% change	
Farm Product Price Index	**102.5**	**101.1**	**101.0**	**-1.5**	**-0.1**
Crops	**89.2**	**101.0**	**99.3**	**11.3**	**-1.7**
Grains	87.2	95.0	95.9	10.0	0.9
Oilseeds	74.2	84.0	87.5	17.9	4.2
Specialty crops	96.6	123.3	128.0	32.5	3.8
Fruit	100.7	96.2	95.5	-5.2	-0.7
Vegetables	106.2	106.0	105.7	-0.5	-0.3
Potatoes	125.6	211.7	216.2	72.1	2.1
Livestock and animal products	**115.1**	**103.8**	**103.5**	**-10.1**	**-0.3**
Cattle and calves	130.3	118.4	117.8	-9.6	-0.5
Hogs	109.0	77.5	78.9	-27.6	1.8
Poultry	95.1	91.4	92.6	-2.6	1.3
Eggs	103.2	104.0	104.3	1.1	0.3
Dairy	108.1	109.4	109.2	1.0	-0.2

[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0021.

The June 2002 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 2, no. 6 (21-007-XIB, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information or to order data, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441; fax: 613-951-3868; *bernie.rosien@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Oil and gas extraction industry: Volume and value of marketable production

2001

Crude oil and equivalent production rose 1.6% in 2001, primarily because of higher deliveries to domestic refineries. Synthetic crude oil production (including crude bitumen) has increased solidly in the last 10 years; in 2001 it accounted for 29.5% of total crude oil and equivalent production, compared with 20.9% in 1991. Exports of crude oil and equivalent fell slightly in 2001, down 0.7% from 2000. Natural gas production rose 2.1% to 171.4 billion cubic metres, as a result of sustained demand from the United States.

The value of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons produced in 2001 totalled an estimated $25.2 billion, down from $30.5 billion in 2000. This sharp 17.5% drop was attributable to lower wellhead prices in 2001. The value of natural gas production was estimated at $33.7 billion in 2001, up 21.0% from 2000, largely as a result of continuing strong wellhead prices.

Oil and gas extraction industry: Volume and value of marketable production

	2001	2000 to 2001
		% change
Crude oil and equivalent		
Volume (thousands of cubic metres)	129 810.1	1.6
Value ($ millions)	25,181.4	-17.5
Natural gas		
Volume (millions of cubic metres)	171 387.8	2.1
Value ($ millions)	33,677.5	21.0
Natural gas by-products[1]		
Volume (thousands of cubic metres)	29 321.2	-4.0
Value ($ millions)	4,575.3	-19.2

1 *Excludes volume and value of pentanes plus and elemental sulphur.*

The 2001 issue of the *Oil and gas extraction industry* (26-213-XIB, $22) will be available in October. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, 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 Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567; *gary.smalldridge@statcan.ca*) or John Svab (613-951-7382; *john.svab@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Oil and gas extraction industry: Capital and operating expenditures

2001

Capital expenditures for the conventional oil and gas extraction industry totalled $21.8 billion in 2001, up 16.9% from 2000. This strong increase in spending reflected continuing higher natural gas prices in 2001. Expenditures in the exploratory and development drilling categories climbed 23.6% from 2000, largely the result of increased drilling activity in 2001. Production facilities expenditures rose 12.0%, as a result of the rise in development drilling completions in 2001.

The non-conventional sector capital expenditures amounted to a record $5.9 billion, up 39.9% from 2000. Announced future capital expenditures on oil sands and heavy oil development are expected to amount to more than $86.0 billion in the coming years. As a result of lower oil prices and reduced drilling activity, capital expenditures by the oil and gas extraction industry, as published in *Private and public investment in Canada — Revised intentions 2001* (61-206-XIB, $33), are expected to decline in 2002.

Operating costs for the conventional sector rose 9.3% from 2000 to $20.7 billion. Higher production of crude oil and natural gas led to the increase. Operating costs for the non-conventional sector reached $3.5 billion, down 8.6% from 2000. The decline was primarily the result of lower royalty payments, a major component of operating expenses.

Oil and gas extraction industry: Capital and operating expenditures

	2001	2000 to 2001
	$ millions	% change
Capital		
Conventional	21,796.5	16.9
Non-conventional	5,907.3	39.9
Operating		
Conventional	20,736.4	9.3
Non-conventional	3,470.7	-8.6

The 2001 issue of the *Oil and gas extraction industry* (26-213-XIB, $22), will be available in October. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, 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 Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567; *gary.smalldridge@statcan.ca*) or John Svab (613-951-7382; *john.svab@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

July 2002 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 333 100 cubic metres in July, up 3.6% from July 2001. Sales rose in five of the seven major product groups; the largest increases were recorded in motor gasoline (+163 800 cubic metres or +4.7%) and diesel fuel oil (+95 300 cubic metres or +4.9%).

Sales of regular non-leaded (+4.2%), premium (+10.4%) and mid-grade gasoline (+0.7%) all advanced from July 2001.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products at the end of July were down 2.0% (-1 074 100 cubic metres) compared with the same period in 2001. Sales fell in four of the seven major product groups, with the largest drop in heavy fuel oil (-1 173 300 cubic metres or -22.9%). Year-to-date sales of motor gasoline rose 429 400 cubic metres, up 1.9 % from the same period of 2001.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	July 2001[r]	July 2002[p]	July 2001 to July 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**8,044.0**	**8,333.1**	**3.6**
Motor gasoline	3,517.2	3,681.0	4.7
Diesel fuel oil	1,937.3	2,032.6	4.9
Light fuel oil	154.6	161.4	4.4
Heavy fuel oil	628.4	580.7	-7.6
Aviation turbo fuels	553.7	508.0	-8.3
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	387.8	454.9	17.3
All other refined products	865.0	914.6	5.7
	Jan. to July 2001[r]	Jan. to July 2002[p]	Jan.–July 2001 to Jan.–July 2002
Total, all products	**54,794.5**	**53,720.4**	**-2.0**
Motor gasoline	22,306.1	22,735.5	1.9
Diesel fuel oil	12,994.1	12,852.5	-1.1
Light fuel oil	3,142.7	3,008.7	-4.3
Heavy fuel oil	5,115.2	3,941.9	-22.9
Aviation turbo fuels	3,443.0	3,201.8	-7.0
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	2,656.2	2,749.9	3.5
All other refined products	5,137.1	5,230.1	1.8

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.

For general information or to order data, 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 Huguette Montcalm (613-951-9827, *montcalm@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Public sector employment

Second quarter 2002 (preliminary)

Estimates of public sector employment and aggregate public sector wages and salaries for the second quarter are now available. First quarter data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Salois (613-951-0379; *salodan@statcan.ca*), Public Institutions Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

June 2002

Lower demand for Canadian coal on domestic markets led to reduced production in June. Coal production totalled 5 524 kilotonnes, down 10.1% from June 2001. Year-to-date production at the end of June stood at 33 824 kilotonnes, down 4.8% from the same period of 2001.

Exports in June increased 6.0% from June 2001 to 2 341 kilotonnes. Exports to Japan (the largest consumer of Canadian coal) decreased 60.1% to 374 kilotonnes. Year-to-date exports totalled 13 688 kilotonnes, down 15.0% from the same period of 2001.

Increased requirements for electric power generation by thermal coal stations led to an increase in imports for the second quarter to 6 836 kilotonnes, up 3.7% from the second quarter of 2001.

Coke production in June fell to 259 kilotonnes, down 3.2% from June 2001.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0016 and 303-0017.

The June 2002 issue of *Coal and coke statistics*, Vol. 81, no. 6 (45-002-XIB, $9/$85) 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; *energ@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560; *andre.lefebvre@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Electric power statistics

June 2002

Net generation of electricity decreased to 43 580 gigawatt hours (GWh) in June, down 0.4% from June 2001. Exports fell 18.7% to 3 124 GWh and imports rose from 1 390 GWh to 1 394 GWh.

Hydroelectricity generation was up 10.2% in June, reaching 26 165 GWh, primarily as a result of increased generation in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Thermal conventional generation was down 15.5% to 11 596 GWh. Generation from nuclear sources was down 7.4% to 5 819 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of June totalled 291 454 GWh, virtually unchanged from the same period of 2001. Year-to-date exports (18 230 GWh) were down 19.3% and year-to-date imports (9 017 GWh) fell 16.9% from the the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.

The June 2002 issue of *Electric power statistics*, Vol. 70, no. 6 (57-001-XIB, $9/$85) 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; energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Melanie Murray (613-951-4923; melanie.murray@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Farm Product Price Index, June 2002, Vol. 2, no. 6
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(free).

Agriculture and rural working paper series, 2000/01, no. 54
Catalogue number 21-601-MIE2002054
(free).

Coal and coke statistics, June 2002, Vol. 81, no. 6
Catalogue number 45-002-XIB ($9/$85).

Electric power statistics, June 2002, Vol. 70, no. 6
Catalogue number 57-001-XIB ($9/$85).

Capital expenditure price statistics, First quarter 2002, Vol. 18, no. 1
Catalogue number 62-007-XPB ($24/$79).

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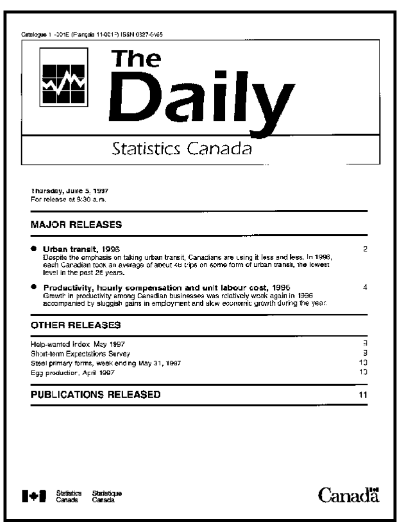
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Thursday, June 5, 1997
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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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Quarterly Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing industries	July 2002	August 2, 2002
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Second quarter 2002	August 29, 2002
Real estate agents, brokers, appraisers and other real estate activities industries	2000	August 16, 2002
Refined petroleum products	June 2002	August 16, 2002
Regional socio-economic context and health	2000/01	August 1, 2002
Registered apprenticeship training	2000	August 14, 2002
Restaurants, caterers and taverns	June 2002	August 16, 2002
Retail Trade	June 2002 and second quarter 2002	August 22, 2002
Sawmills and planing mills	Second quarter 2002 and June 2002	August 22, 2002
Shipments of rolled steel	June 2002	August 12, 2002
Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products	Second quarter 2002	August 7, 2002
Steel pipe and tubing	June 2002	August 9, 2002
Steel primary forms	Week ending July 27, 2002	August 1, 2002
	Week ending August 3, 2002	August 9, 2002
	June 2002	August 12, 2002
	Week ending August 10, 2002	August 15, 2002
	Week ending August 17, 2002	August 22, 2002
	Week ending August 24, 2002	August 29, 2002
Steel wire and specified wire products	June 2002	August 19, 2002
Stocks of frozen and chilled meat products	August 2002	August 29, 2002
Stocks of frozen poultry meat	August 1, 2002	August 20, 2002
Survey of Household Spending	1997 to 2000	August 1, 2002
Telecommunications statistics	1999	August 21, 2002

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Subject	Reference period	Release date
Travel between Canada and other countries	June 2002	August 19, 2002
Unionization and fringe benefits	1999	August 29, 2002
University tuition fees	2002/03	August 21, 2002
Wholesale trade	June 2002	August 20, 2002