

highlights

a weekly digest of recently released British Columbia statistics

Prices

- **British Columbia's all-items consumer price index (CPI) was 2.9% higher this January than in the same month last year, posting its biggest increase since 1993.** After spending most of 2000 trailing behind the rest of Canada, BC's year-over-year inflation rate crept up to just under the 3.0% average for all of Canada in January. PEI (+4.6%), Ontario (+3.6%) and Saskatchewan (+3.2%) were the only provinces where the inflation rate last month was higher than in BC. Alberta (+1.1%) had the lowest inflation rate in the country, due in part to the effect of energy rebates.

Source: Statistics Canada

- **As in the rest of the country, BC's rising inflation rate continued to be largely driven by energy costs, which climbed 17.1% in January.** Consumers paid more at the pump (+13.4%), but were harder hit by soaring prices for piped gas (+54.9%), and fuel oil (+26.2%). Although the cost of electricity was virtually unchanged from January 2000 (+0.4%), utility prices were up 20.3% overall. In addition to their direct effect, higher energy prices have undoubtedly put some upward pressure on the cost of many goods, as companies that must transport commodities by truck, rail or air pass some of their increased costs on to consumers. Excluding energy prices, BC's inflation rate would have been 1.8% last month, well in excess of the rates seen during most of last year, and the highest level since 1995.

Source: Statistics Canada

- **The increase in BC's inflation rate came as some of the factors that had helped mitigate the upward push from energy began to change.** During most of last year, food prices in the province were declining, and the cost of owned accommodation changed only moderately. However, BC's housing market appears to be picking

up and interest rates may also have put upward pressure on the owned accommodation index, which rose 1.2% in January.

Both food (+2.5%) and shelter (+3.8%) costs are now boosting BC's inflation rate instead of moderating the upward trend. In addition, prices for health and personal care services (+2.6%) and recreation, education and reading materials (+2.5%) are growing faster than they did last year. Transportation costs were up 4.5% in January. However, consumers have seen only marginal increases in prices for clothing and footwear (+0.4%), and household operations (+1.0%), a category that includes telephone service, household supplies and furnishings.

Source: Statistics Canada

- **Victoria's inflation rate (+2.4%) in January was among the lowest in the country.** In contrast, Charlottetown (+4.2%), Ottawa (+3.8%) and Toronto (+3.7%) were the only major cities where prices rose more than in Vancouver (+3.3%).

Source: Statistics Canada

- **Vancouver (-1.0%) and Victoria (-4.3%) continued to buck a national trend last year, as new housing prices fell for the seventh straight year.** While the downturn in Vancouver is showing signs that it may be coming to an end, the long downward spiral in Victoria's new housing prices does not appear to be abating. Victoria's New Housing Price Index, an index of contractors' selling prices, fell only slightly less last year than it had in 1999.

Source: Statistics Canada

The Economy

- **The number of new motor vehicles sold in BC (including Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut) rose 4.4% (seasonally adjusted) between November and December.** A total of 14,641 new units were sold in the region, 615

Did you know...

Canada's hog population stood at 12.0 million on January 1. Half of the hogs were located in Quebec (3.7 million) and Ontario (3.1 million). BC's hog herd (149,000) was the smallest in the country.

more than the previous month. Sales increased in all provinces except New Brunswick, where a fall of 6.1% was recorded. Total Canadian sales were up 2.5%.

Source: Statistics Canada

- **Annual sales of new motor vehicles rose 6.9% in BC and the north last year.** Both car (+10.2%) and truck (+4.1%) sales were well above 1999 levels. A total of 168,032 units were sold in the region, of which 53% were trucks (including vans) and the rest passenger cars. Last year, Canadians purchased nearly 1.6 million vehicles, 3.0% more than in 1999. The greatest increase was seen in Alberta (+8.6%). New Brunswick (-2.0%), Newfoundland (-1.7%) and Manitoba (-1.4%) were the only provinces where vehicle sales fell last year.

Source: Statistics Canada

Bankruptcies

- **There were 9,184 consumer bankruptcies registered in the province last year, 12.3% more than in 1999.** This was the fifth time in the last six years that consumer bankruptcies in the province have increased at double-digit rates. Nationally, the number of consumer bankruptcies has been levelling off, rising 2.9% between 1999 and 2000. Among the regions, consumer bankruptcies increased the most in Atlantic Canada (+11.2%), BC and Saskatchewan (+13.5%).

Source: Industry Canada

- **There were 980 business bankruptcies registered in the province last year.** This was well (-9.0%) below the number (1,077) recorded in the province during 1999. BC was one of only three provinces (the other two being Quebec and PEI) where there were fewer business failures registered last year than in 1999. At the national level, the number of bankruptcies was virtually unchanged (+0.2%) despite the fact that five of the ten provinces saw bankruptcies rise at double-digit rates ranging from +10.1% in Alberta to +64.4% in Newfoundland.

Source: Industry Canada

Visitor Entries

- **Visitor entries to BC from the US and overseas rose 4.4% (seasonally adjusted) between November and December, continuing a four-month-long upturn.** Visits from the US were the main reason for the spike, rising 4.8% in Decem-

ber. At the same time, entries from overseas grew at a steady rate of 2.6%. Asian entries rose only marginally (+0.7%), but visits from Europe (+4.9%) and Oceania (+8.2%) were well above November levels.

Source: Statistics Canada & BC STATS

- **During 2000, a total of 8.5 million visitors entered Canada via British Columbia.** This was 2.6% more than in the previous year, when the number of entries reached 8.3 million. The bulk (7.0 million, or 83%) of the entries were from the United States, with roughly equal numbers visiting BC on same-day and overnight trips. More than half (759,000) of the 1.5 million people who entered BC from overseas came from Asia. Entries from Europe totalled 498,000, while 134,000 visitors were from Australia, New Zealand and other South Pacific nations.

Source: Statistics Canada

Productivity

- **Between 1988 and 1999, Canada's economy grew at an average annual rate of 2.5%.** Increased use of capital was the biggest contributor to GDP growth (+1.0% per year), while labour inputs accounted for 0.8% of the annual growth. The remaining 0.7% came from improvements in multifactor productivity. Multifactor productivity is a measure of productivity gains which takes into account changes in the use of both labour and capital inputs. The biggest productivity gains occurred in the goods sector, where productivity rose at an average annual rate of 1.2%, accounting for two-thirds of the sector's 1.8% annual growth. Increased use of capital accounted for 0.5% of the goods sector's annual growth, while labour inputs rose at just 0.1% per year. Although service industries exhibited stronger overall growth during this period (+3.0% per year), it was almost entirely due to increased use of labour (+1.4%) and capital (+1.4%) inputs. Only 0.2% of the annual growth in the service sector could be attributed to productivity gains.

Source: SC, Catalogue 15-204-XPE

highlights, Issue 01-07
February 16, 2001

Contact: Paul Gosh / (250) 387-9221

Similar profiles, covering 457 Census Subdivisions in British Columbia, are freely available on our Internet site.

of BC's Census Subdivisions

Whether you are in the public or private sector, you need to understand your target market to deliver your goods or services in the most efficient manner. As the central statistical agency in the Government of British Columbia, BC STATS serves the needs of government for timely and reliable statistical information and analytical services.

For instance, our population program both estimates and projects the numbers of people in all areas of the province. Such a forward looking program is essential when long lead times are required to plan for the delivery of health and education infrastructure.

The richest source of small area data, however, is the Census of Population and Housing conducted at five-year intervals by Statistics Canada. It is rich in both geographic detail and in the number and range of characteristics that are reported.

The next census in Canada will take place in May of this year. But, it will be almost a year before the data starts to be released and more than two full years before all the results are published. So, for some time to come, the 1996 Census remains the most current and detailed snapshot we have to work with.

Let us illustrate with West Vancouver. Our Internet site will carry full-size pages for 457 communities and other areas. The profiles stand by themselves as data documents and are designed to 'tell a story' to an interested and perceptive reader.

Cover Page

The cover page identifies West Vancouver as the subject location and tells us it is located in the Greater Vancouver Regional District. An Internet address is provided for a map of the district showing the census geography.

Page 1 of 5

The Summary gives West Vancouver's unrounded population as 40,882, or 2.2% of GVRD's total. This represents a growth of 5.4 % from the previous census, well below the province's rate. Such a relatively low growth could point to flagging fortunes in the area but in this case we are likely

looking at an area that faces physical and planning limits or a lack of desire for growth. The largest employers are service industries, with professionals and managers topping the rankings of occupations.

The population tends to have a greater proportion of females than the province, but a glance at the age structure shows why. Women, on average, live longer than men and the population is skewed to the mid and older age cohorts.

Households are more likely to be single-family than province-wide and also smaller.

There are significantly fewer single (never marrieds) and more married persons and widowed persons than the norm.

There are relatively far fewer young children in this area, while many of the older (never married) children living at home are 25 years and older.

Seniors make up a significantly larger part of the population than the norm, but are more likely in family situations.

The value of a home here is two and a half times the provincial average. Rents are 90% above the provincial average but owner's payments are only 47% higher. While the renters tend to be relatively squeezed, the proportion of owners here spending more than 30% of household income on shelter is in line with the province.

Dwellings tend to be single-detached or highrise structures, with very little else in evidence. High-rises are far more common and low-rise structures far less common than the across the province. As one might expect, the dwellings here have more rooms with fewer persons knocking about in them than the average.

The owner versus renter balance here leans heavily in favour of owners. The homes tend to be older with a disproportionate number of homes constructed between the post-war years and 1970.

Page 2 of 5

Only 75 individuals of the 40 thousand plus per-

sons here claimed aboriginal identity. Visible minorities are in evidence at the same level as the province, but they are a significantly different mix. Blacks, those from the Indian sub-continent and Southeast Asians are strongly underrepresented. Arab/West Asians (likely Iranians from an examination of the next panel) are strongly congregated here and to a lesser extent orientals.

A number of the Charts that follow feature a layout not possible with a tabular/matrix presentation that has a number of areas and a number of characteristics shown on the same page. Since we are dealing with only one location we can sort the data according to its local importance. The charts identify where we have taken advantage of this possibility in order to more fully reveal the local character. The grey bars become successively smaller as you look down a chart and the light bars in the background continue to show the provincial weight of that characteristic.

Immigrants make up 37% of the population compared with 24% for the province. The largest single number hail from the United Kingdom followed by five smaller groups of roughly equal numbers from Hong Kong, Taiwan, Iran, Germany and the United States. The Iranian and to a lesser extent the Taiwanese blocks are found significantly above their provincial shares.

English is the predominant language at home, but somewhat less so than for the province. Of those with non-English home languages, the largest group speak Chinese. The next is Persian (Farsi) which is significantly above its provincial occurrence. German, Japanese and Korean also register above the norm.

Proportionately more people here speak a second language. French is the most common.

Participation in the labour force runs below the provincial average and the unemployment rate is less than half that of the province. Males, especially those over 25 contribute to the low unemployment rate.

All top eight ranked industries, based on labour force, are on the services side of the economy. The same is true with the top eight occupations. All but the clerical occupations register above their

provincial weights, most strongly so. They also tend to highly paid end of the spectrum—senior managers; specialist managers; judges, lawyers, psychologists)

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Almost 19% work from home versus 9% for the province.

The young, aged 15-24 are strongly attached to school. For those over 15 education levels are heavily shifted to the 'highly educated' end of the scale.

The population is less footloose than their provincial counterparts, but for those that did move a disproportionate number came from outside the country.

The relative number of earners here matches the provincial level, but remuneration—for both males and females, whether full-time or part-time earners—is significantly above average earnings for the province.

Of total income, transfers make up less than half the share and other income (e.g. investment income) makes up twice its share compared to the province. Median income is twice the provincial average. Relative to the province, three times as many males and four times as many females, make in excess of \$60,000 (1995 income).

Relatively high family incomes extend to single parents. Family income is highly skewed to the top end of the scale.

While one-person households earn more than their provincial counterparts, it is the two-plus person households that are most significantly higher. This suggests that here both earners tend to be highly paid.

Notes and web-based sources of further information round out the chart pages.

Pages 4 and 5

These pages provide data values incorporated in the charts so that interested readers can better understand the charts and compare absolute numbers to other profiles.



1996 Census Profile of British Columbia's Census Subdivisions (CSD)

Profile of

West Vancouver, DM

Located in Greater Vancouver Regional District

Standard Geographic Classification
59015055

For a map of Greater Vancouver Regional District, go to:

<http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/maps/RegDist/RD15.pdf>

(Requires Adobe Acrobat, for details and link: <http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/maps/RDMap.htm>)

Produced by BC STATS
Winter 2000/2001

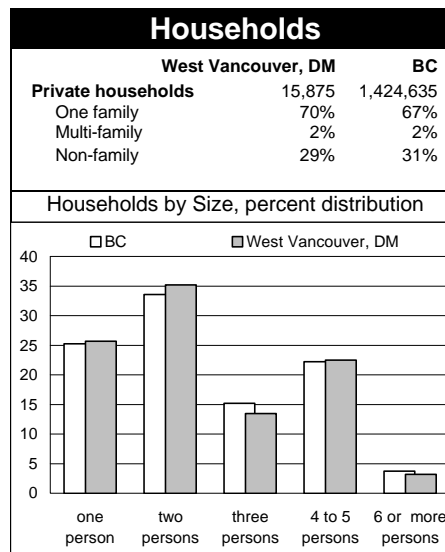
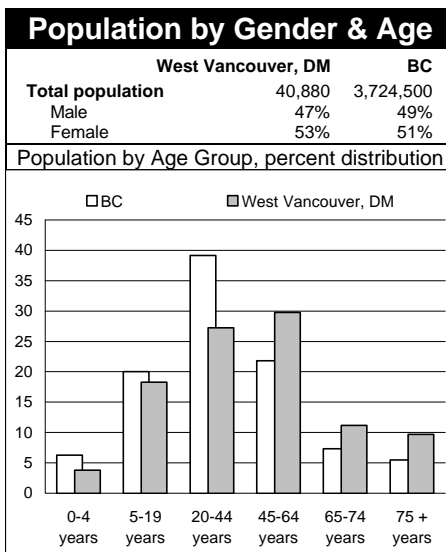
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West Vancouver, DM

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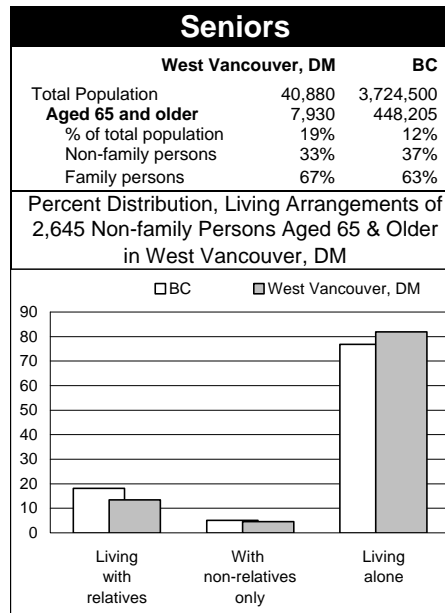
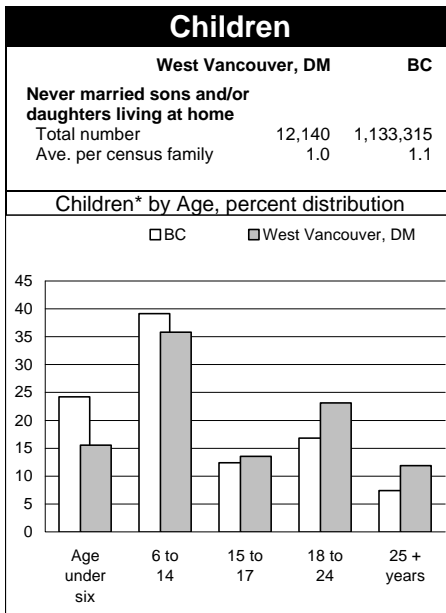
Located in Greater Vancouver Regional District

Summary		
West Vancouver, DM		BC
Total population (as of May 14, 1996)	40,882	3,724,500
Share of Regional District	2.2%	-
1991 Census Population (as of June 4, 1991)	38,783	3,282,061
Percent change 1991-1996	5.4%	13.5%
Land area 1996 km ²	89.09	892,677
West Vancouver, DM		
Top 3 industries	Number	Percent
Experienced Labour Force	20,450	100%
Business services	3,840	19%
Retail trade	2,105	10%
Other services	1,890	9%
Top 3 occupations		
Experienced Labour Force	20,450	100%
Professional, business & fin:	1,460	7%
Other managers n.e.c.	1,450	7%
Clerical	1,375	7%

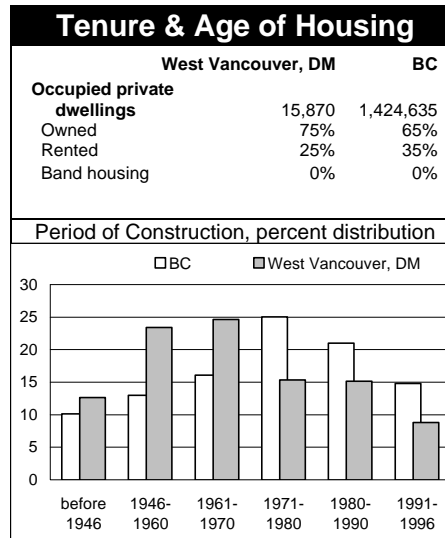
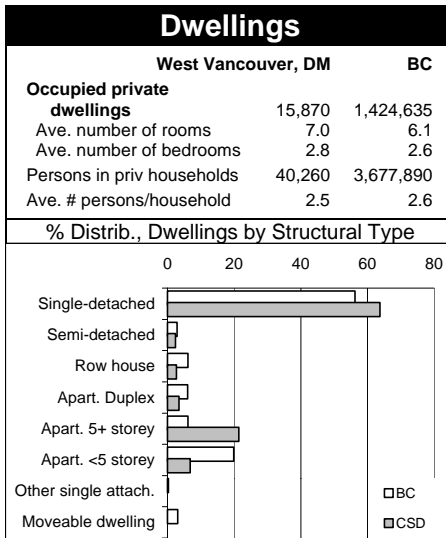


Marital Status & Families		
West Vancouver, DM		BC
Population 15+ years	34,630	2,989,325
Single, never married	25%	31%
Legally married	58%	52%
Separated	2%	3%
Divorced	7%	8%
Widowed	8%	6%
Census Families by Structure		
Number of census families	11,585	1,008,440
Husband-wife families	10,505	869,430
Now-married couples	9,850	765,565
Without child* at home	47%	43%
With children* at home	53%	57%
Common-law couples	655	103,865
Without child* at home	65%	62%
With children* at home	34%	38%
Single-parent families	1,075	139,010
Male parent	16%	17%
Female parent	84%	83%

child*/children* - defined as never married sons and/or daughters at home



Affordability		
West Vancouver, DM		BC
Average value of occupied private dwellings	\$599,525	\$239,745
Occupied dwellings	15,870	1,424,635
Regular maintenance	73%	69%
Require minor repairs	21%	24%
Require major repairs	6%	8%
Tenant 1-family households, non-farm, non-reserve, without extra persons	1,730	211,925
Average gross rent	\$1,462	\$772
Gross rent spending 30% or more of hh income on shelter	775	89,820
Above as % of tenants	45%	42%
Owner 1-family households, non-farm, non-reserve, without extra persons	8,450	623,225
Average owner's major payments	\$1,234	\$840
Owners major payments spending 30% or more of hh income on shelter	1,545	111,685
Above as % of owners	18%	18%



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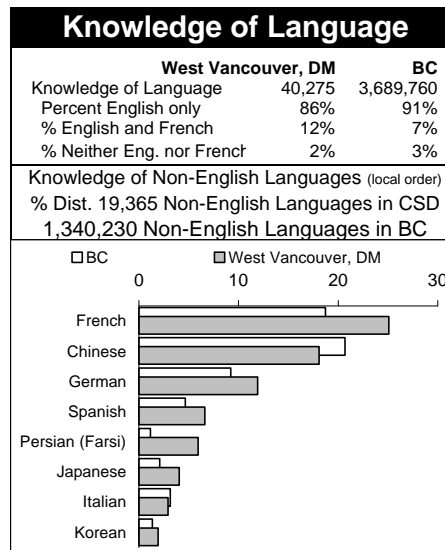
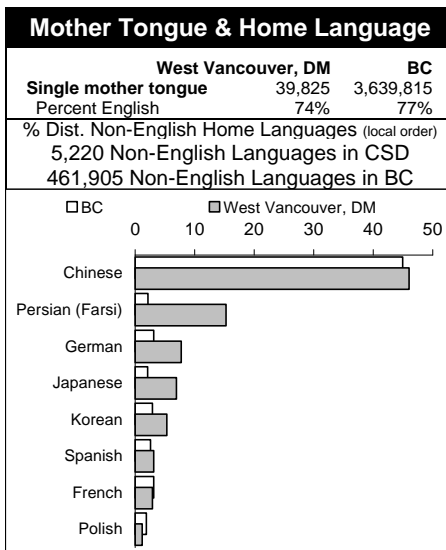
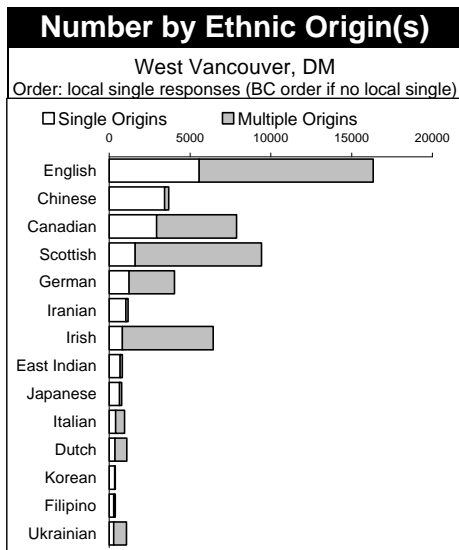
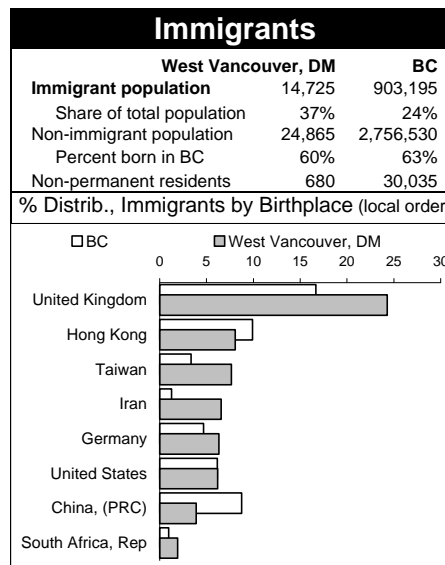
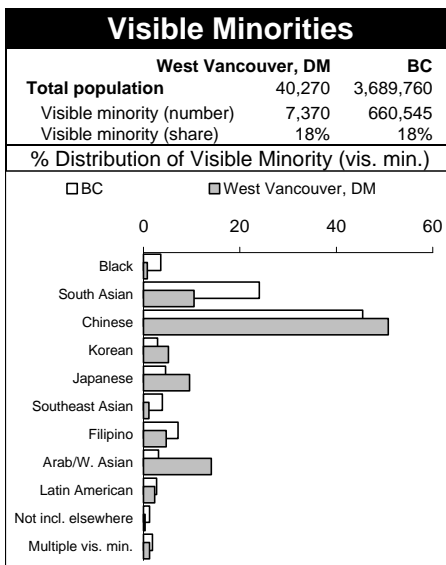
West Vancouver, DM

59015055

Located in Greater Vancouver Regional District

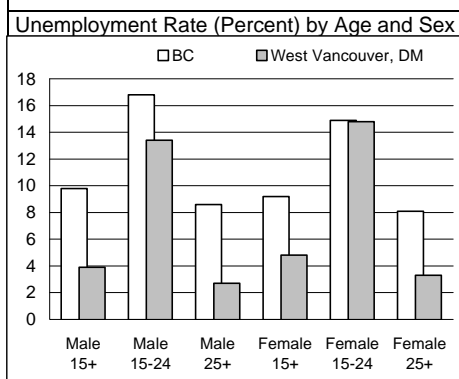
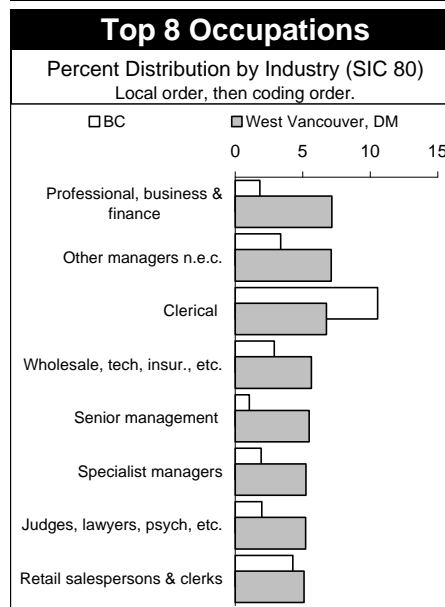
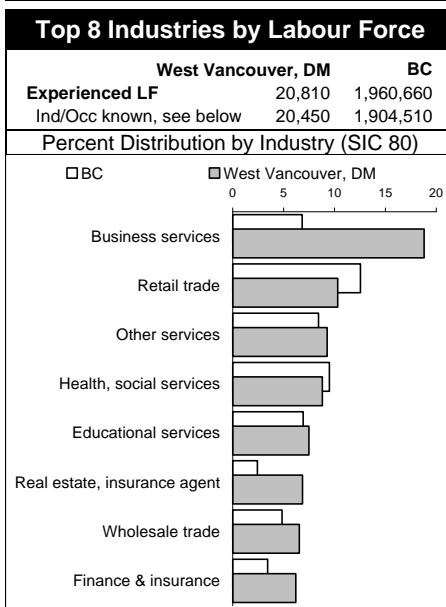
First Nations		
	West Vancouver, DM	BC
Total population	40,270	3,689,755
Aboriginal identity	75	139,655
Share of total population	0%	4%
North American Indian (*si...	20	107,370
Metis (*single response)	35	25,575
Inuit (*single response)	10	740
Multiple Aboriginal response	0	1,205
Other Aboriginal response	0	4,765
Aboriginal ethnic origin		
Single response	20	76,430
North American Indian	50%	94%
Metis	0%	6%
Inuit	50%	0%
Multiple response	210	112,665
North American Indian	81%	76%
Metis	19%	22%
Inuit	0%	1%

The 1996 Census had a question on Aboriginal identity. Origin data is more comparable with previous censuses.



Labour Force Activity

	West Vancouver, DM	BC
Pop 15+ in labour force	20,815	1,960,660
Employed	19,910	1,773,285
Unemployed	905	187,375
Not in labour force	13,180	994,040
Participation rate	61.2	66.4
Unemployment rate	4.3	9.6



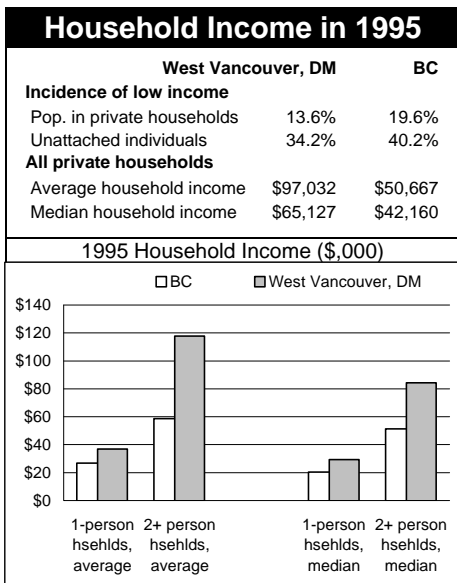
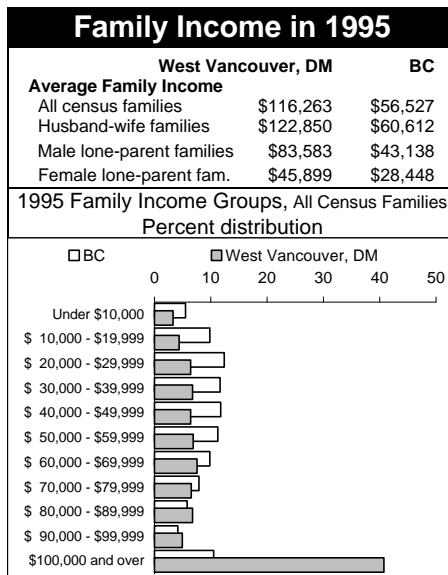
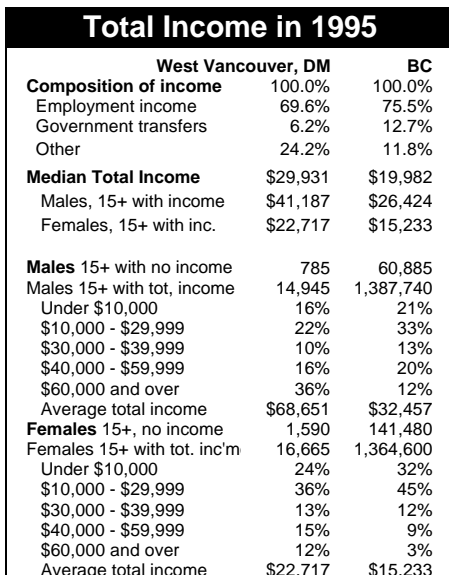
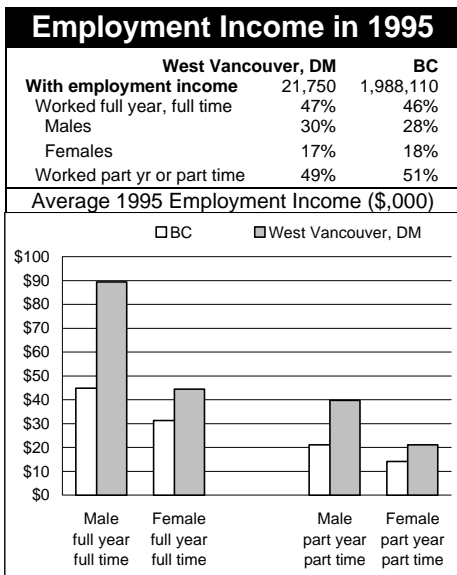
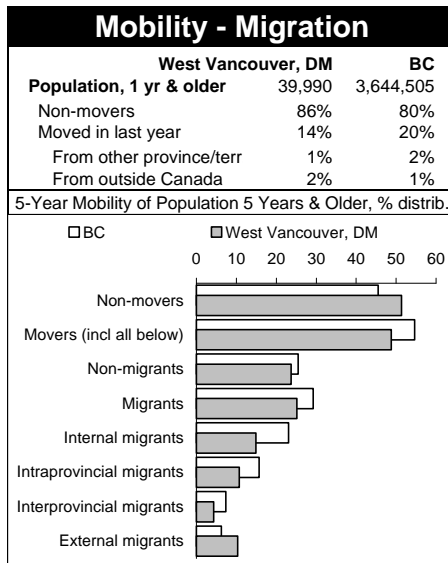
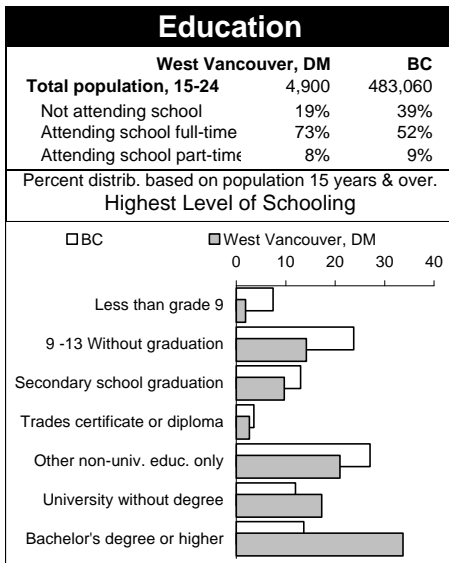
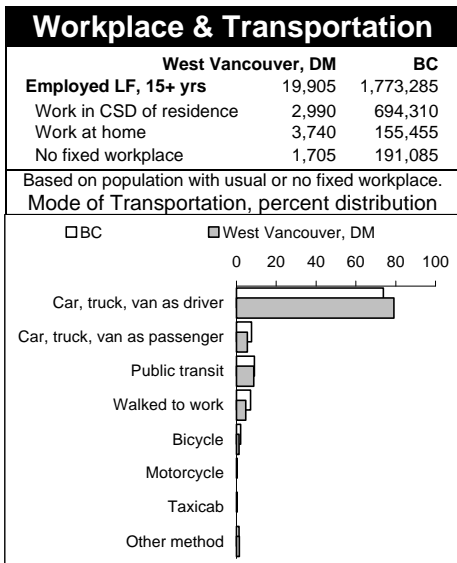
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West Vancouver, DM

59015055

Located in Greater Vancouver Regional District



Notes

Population - effective for 1991 & 1996 Census, non-permanent residents included in total population.

1991 Census population - based on 1996 boundaries.

Family - refers to two or more persons living in the same dwelling, related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.

Experienced labour force - includes persons who worked since Jan 1, 1995 and who were employed or unemployed during the reference week.

Non-movers - on Census Day were living at the same address as one or five years previous.

Non-migrant movers - lived at a different address but in the same census subdivision (CSD).

Average - or arithmetic mean is calculated by dividing the sum of included categories by the number of included categories.

Median - an alternate measure of 'averageness'. Median income of a specific group is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves (below and above the median).

Incidence of low income - the percentage of a specific group below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs (LICO).

More Information

Our own website contains sections devoted to census and regional statistics.
www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/census.htm
www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/regions.htm

Statistics Canada offers community profiles.
<http://CEPS.statcan.ca/english/profil/PlaceSearchForm1.cfm>

The British Columbia Ministry of Multiculturalism and Immigration offers extensive profiles.
www.gov.bc.ca/mi/rpts/profiles.htm

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada has a growing statistics site.
www.inac.gc.ca/pr/sts/index_e.html

If you require further assistance please contact:

Data Services, BC STATS
 Telephone (250) 387-0327
 FAX (250) 387-0329
 Email BC.Stats@gems8.gov.bc.ca
 Location 1st Floor, 553 Superior Street, Victoria
 Mail Box 9410, Stn Prov Govt, Victoria, BC V8W9V1

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59015055: West Vancouver, DM**5**

Source data for tables and charts

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Ethnic Origins		
Total population by ethnic origin (single and multiple responses)		40,270
	Single	Multiple
Total population	22,865	17,410
English	5,560	10,780
Chinese	3,435	250
Canadian	2,925	4,960
Scottish	1,595	7,835
German	1,230	2,815
Iranian	1,030	145
Irish	805	5,635
East Indian	665	140
Japanese	630	135
Italian	390	565
Dutch	365	730
Korean	345	25
Filipino	280	105
Ukrainian	270	795

Labour Force Activity		
Unemployment rates	Male	Female
Age 15+	3.9	4.8
Age 15-24	13.4	14.8
Age 25+	2.7	3.3

Employment Income in 1995		
All persons with employment income by work activity		21,750
	Male	Female
With emp. income by work activity	11,290	10,460
Ave. emp. income \$	67,635	29,439
Standard error of Ave. emp. income \$	2,278	632
Worked full year, full time	6,435	3,805
Ave. emp. income \$	89,342	44,421
Std. error of Ave. emp. income \$	3,213	1,228
Worked part year or part time	4,505	6,095
Ave. emp. income \$	39,682	21,014
Std. error of Ave. emp. income \$	3,158	625

Total Income in 1995		
Population 15+ by income	Male	Female
Without income	15,730	18,255
With income	785	1,590
Under \$1,000	14,945	16,665
\$ 1,000 - \$ 2,999	630	970
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999	515	790
\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999	325	670
\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999	340	700
\$ 10,000 - \$11,999	565	920
\$12,000 - \$14,999	540	915
\$15,000 - \$19,999	560	1,125
\$20,000 - \$24,999	775	1,500
\$25,000 - \$29,999	745	1,415
\$30,000 - \$34,999	720	1,095
\$35,000 - \$39,999	905	1,275
\$40,000 - \$44,999	605	910
\$45,000 - \$49,999	685	855
\$50,000 - \$59,999	520	610
\$60,000 and over	1,165	955
Average income \$	5,335	1,950
Median income \$	68,651	30,860
Std. error of ave. income \$	41,187	22,717
	2,134	682

Household Income in 1995		
One person households \$	Average	Median
Std. error of ave. income \$	36,930	29,273
Two or more person households \$	1,105	
Std. error of ave. income \$	117,788	84,408
	3,039	

Workplace and Transportation		
Total employed labour force 15 years and over by place of work status		19,905
	Male	Female
Total employed labour force	10,650	9,255
Usual place of work	7,770	6,765
In CSD of residence	1,240	1,750
In different CSD	6,525	5,015
In same CD	6,320	4,900
At home	1,790	1,950
Outside Canada	245	80
No fixed workplace	845	465
Total employed labour force 15 years and over by mode of transportation		15,845
	Male	Female
Total employed labour force	8,620	7,230
Car, truck, van as driver	7,250	5,270
Car, truck, van as passenger	240	600
Public transit	580	780
Walked to work	300	410
Bicycle	130.0	55.0
Motorcycle	-	-
Taxicab	10	-
Other method	100	110

Mobility & Migration		
Total by mobility status over period	1-year	5-year
Non-movers	39,990	38,720
Movers	34,435	19,865
Non-migrants	5,555	18,855
Migrants	2,890	9,135
Internal migrants	2,660	9,720
Intraprovincial migrants	1,710	5,740
Interprovincial migrants	1,325	4,110
External migrants	385	1,635
	950	3,975

Experienced Labour Force by Industry	
Total labour force 15 years and over by industry divisions	20,810
Industry - Not applicable	360
All industries	20,450
Division A - Agricultural and related service industries	90
Division B - Fishing and trapping industries	30
Division C - Logging and forestry industries	120
Division D - Mining (+ milling), quarrying & oil well ind.	175
Division E - Manufacturing industries	1,135
Division F - Construction industries	970
Division G - Transportation and storage industries	650
Division H - Communication and other utility industries	520
Division I - Wholesale trade industries	1,330
Division J - Retail trade industries	2,105
Division K - Finance and insurance industries	1,260
Division L - Real estate operator & insurance agent ind.	1,395
Division M - Business service industries	3,840
Division N - Government service industries	620
Division O - Educational service industries	1,525
Division P - Health and social service industries	1,795
Division Q - Accommodation, food & beverage service	975
Division R - Other service industries	1,890

Top 10 Occupations	
Professional, business & finance	1,460
Other managers n.e.c.	1,450
Clerical	1,375
Wholesale, tech, insur., etc.	1,150
Senior management	1,115
Specialist managers	1,065
Judges, lawyers, psych, etc.	1,060
Retail salespersons & clerks	1,035
Professional, in sciences	910
Teachers & professors	880

 fax transmission information service from **BC STATS**

 also on the Internet at <http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca>

BC at a glance . . .		
POPULATION (thousands)		% change on one year ago
	Oct 1/00	
BC	4,072.5	0.8
Canada	30,714.7	0.8
GDP and INCOME		% change on one year ago
(BC - at market prices)	1999	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (\$ millions)	118,783	4.2
GDP (\$ 1992 millions)	104,323	2.1
GDP (\$ 1992 per Capita)	25,899	1.3
Personal Disposable Income (\$ 1992 per Capita)	16,700	0.0
TRADE (\$ millions)		
Manufacturing Shipments (seas. adj.) Nov	3,193	0.0
Merchandise Exports (raw) Nov	2,755	16.6
Retail Sales (seasonally adjusted) Nov	3,050	8.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX		% change on one year ago
(all items - 1992=100)	Jan '01	
BC	114.5	2.9
Canada	114.7	3.0
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)		% change on one year ago
(seasonally adjusted)	Jan '01	
Labour Force - BC	2,097	0.5
Employed - BC	1,943	0.3
Unemployed - BC	155	2.0
		Jan '00
Unemployment Rate - BC (percent)	7.4	7.3
Unemployment Rate - Canada (percent)	6.9	6.8
INTEREST RATES (percent)	Feb 14/01	Feb 16/00
Prime Business Rate	7.25	6.75
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	7.20	7.60
- 5 year	7.75	8.55
US/CANADA EXCHANGE RATE	Feb 14/01	Feb 16/00
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn \$	1.5254	1.4516
US \$ (reciprocal of the closing rate)	0.6542	0.6881
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE		% change on one year ago
(industrial aggregate - dollars)	Jan '01	
BC	640.63	2.0
Canada	625.00	3.0
SOURCES:		
Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada		
Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics		
For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bank-banque-canada.ca/english/wfsgen.htm		

Community Census Profiles

We have added a series of 1996 Census profiles to our Internet site. The 'Report' in today's transmission is just one example drawn from a list of 457 different areas within British Columbia for which a profile is available. There is one for every Regional District, municipality, Sub Regional District, and Indian Reserve that has publishable profile data.

Each profile consists of a cover page that includes an address for a map, three pages of tabular and charted data including comparisons between the subject location and the province as a whole, and two pages of source data which provide otherwise untabulated values used to create the charts.

Two lookup pages are provided. One features all regions with dropdown boxes that include all available components for a region. The region's profile and link to a map are found just above each drop box. The second lookup option consists of incorporated municipalities listed in alphabetical order. This may be more helpful if you don't know in which region your community is found.

There are several ways to find your community profile. There is a direct link from our home page, under the **News** section in the centre of the page. Alternatively you can drill down through **New Releases** in the **Current Releases** block on the left of the page or through **Census** under the **Popular Topics** block.

Printed copies are available on a fee basis: \$5 per profile (six pages), \$10 minimum, \$2000 for a complete set (2,742 pages.)

Released this week by BC STATS

- Labour Force Statistics, January 2001
- Consumer Price Index, January 2001

Next week

- Business Indicators, February 2001
- Current Statistics, February 2001