



Infommat

A Weekly Review

Friday, January 19, 2001

OVERVIEW

◆ Employment growth continues

Employment grew by 31,000 in December, its fifth consecutive monthly gain following a pause in June and July. In tandem with the increase in employment, the unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 6.8%.

◆ Labour productivity growth on the rise since the end of 1998

Labour productivity in the Canadian business sector grew at an annual pace of 2.1% in the third quarter of 2000. After slowing in 1998, productivity growth increased steadily in 1999 and 2000.

◆ Petroleum products lead increase in industrial prices

With rising petroleum product prices and a stronger U.S. dollar, industrial prices in November grew at their fastest annual pace since June 2000. In contrast, the annual growth rate of raw material prices slowed.

◆ Value of building permits remains above the \$3-billion mark

The value of building permits rose 0.5% in November, surpassing the \$3-billion mark for the sixth straight month. This was the first such streak since 1989. The November increase was due entirely to the residential sector.

◆ Large retailers post strong sales of sporting and leisure goods

In October, large retailers reported a 1.4% increase in sales compared with October 1999. Sporting and leisure goods, other goods and services, and home furnishings and electronics led all other categories in sales.

◆ Truck sales rebound; car sales are flat

Buoyed by a partial recovery in truck sales, the number of new motor vehicles sold in November rose 3.4%. Truck sales climbed 7.5%, while passenger car sales edged up only 0.2%.

Employment growth continues

Employment grew by 31,000 in December, its fifth consecutive monthly gain following a pause in June and July. Since the beginning of 2000, employment has increased by 319,000 (+2.2%). This is slower growth than in 1999, when employment rose by 427,000 (+3.0%). In tandem with the increase in employment, the unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 6.8%, ending the year where it started.

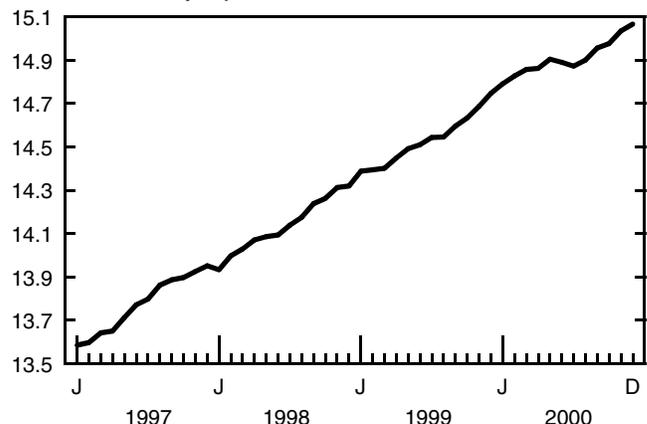
The employment gain in December was split equally between full-time and part-time jobs. While the upward trend in full-time employment resumed in August, full-time and part-time employment posted identical growth rates of 2.2% in 2000.

Employment among adult women (aged 25 and over) rose slightly in December. Except for July, employment among adult women increased throughout 2000, finishing the year up 154,000, or 2.7%, more than double the gain for adult men. Employment among adult men was up 75,000, or 1.1%, a rate far below the 3.2% growth recorded in 1999. For adult women, the employment increase in 2000 was consistent with the 1999 trend.

Youth employment grew by 19,000 in December. Young people enjoyed a particularly strong upswing in employment during the

Employment

Millions, seasonally adjusted



(continued on page 2)



... Employment growth continues

last five months of 2000. As a result, the total employment increase for the year was 90,000 (+4.0%).

Both public-sector and private-sector employers hired new staff in December, while the number of self-employed people remained virtually unchanged. The strength in paid employment and the weakness in self-employment were in line with the trend for the year. While the number of employees rose by 465,000 during 2000 (+3.8%), the number of self-employed workers fell by 146,000 (-5.8%). This is the first yearly decline in self-employment since 1986.

Manufacturing posted the largest employment gain in December, when it was up 29,000. After stalling in the third quarter, manufacturing employment rebounded in the fourth quarter with an increase of 65,000 (+2.9%).

At the provincial level, Quebec had the largest increase in employment (+14,000) in December. This advance pushed the unemployment rate down 0.3 percentage points to 8.0%, its lowest level since 1976. In Ontario, employment remained steady in December. Nevertheless, Ontario led the nation in employment growth in 2000, owing to continued buoyancy in manufacturing.

In Nova Scotia, employment climbed by 5,000, driving the unemployment rate down 0.6 percentage points to 8.9%. A resurgence of employment in manufacturing and trade during the last four months of 2000 contributed to an increase of 9,000 in overall employment in the same period. Employment in Prince Edward Island grew by 1,800 in December, and as a result, the

Related information on Employment Insurance

In October, 356,870 Canadians (not seasonally adjusted) received regular Employment Insurance benefits, a decrease of 9.6% from October 1999. In all provinces and territories except Nunavut, the number of regular Employment Insurance benefit recipients also declined on a year-over-year basis. Regular benefit payments (seasonally adjusted) totalled \$587.4 million, down 11.9% from October 1999 but up 0.4% from September 2000. Between September and October, the number of claims increased by 2.2% to 212,200.

The data for January 1997 to April 2000 were underestimated and are being revised. Pending the results, users are advised not to compare these data with any previously released monthly or historical series. For more information, contact Justin Lacroix (613-951-4090; fax: (613) 951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

unemployment rate dropped by 2 percentage points to 11.8%. In Saskatchewan, employment was down 6,000 in December, primarily because of a decline in agriculture; the unemployment rate there edged up 0.2 percentage points to 5.3%.

*A more detailed summary, **Labour force information** (Internet: 71-001-PIB, \$8/\$78; print: 71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103), for the week ended December 9, 2000, is now available. For more information, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750) or Jacques Ouellet (613-951-4168), Labour Statistics Division. See also "Current trends" on page 8.*

Labour Force Survey, December 2000

Seasonally adjusted¹

	Labour force		Employment		Unemployment	
	'000	% change, previous month	'000	% change, previous month	'000	rate (%)
Canada	16,170.4	0.1	15,066.7	0.2	1,103.7	6.8
Newfoundland	248.6	-0.2	204.7	-0.3	43.9	17.7
Prince Edward Island	74.0	0.4	65.3	2.8	8.7	11.8
Nova Scotia	467.4	0.7	425.6	1.3	41.8	8.9
New Brunswick	375.7	-0.8	338.3	-0.2	37.4	10.0
Quebec	3,753.3	0.1	3,451.4	0.4	301.9	8.0
Ontario	6,342.8	0.0	5,960.4	0.0	382.3	6.0
Manitoba	584.8	0.3	556.3	0.2	28.5	4.9
Saskatchewan	506.1	-0.9	479.2	-1.2	26.9	5.3
Alberta	1,695.0	0.4	1,613.0	0.5	82.0	4.8
British Columbia	2,122.8	0.5	1,972.5	0.4	150.2	7.1

¹ Data are for both sexes aged 15 and over.

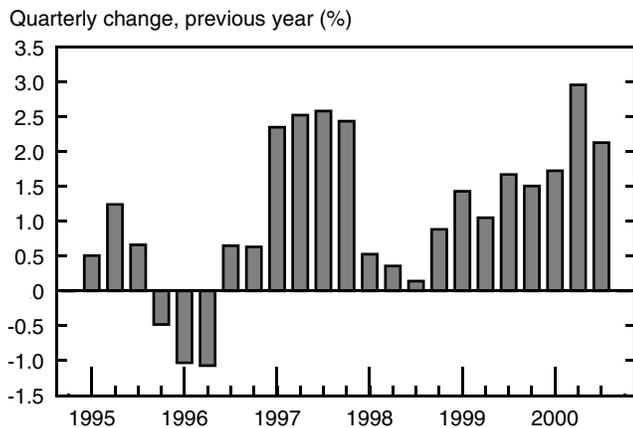
Labour productivity growth on the rise since the end of 1998

In a period of impressive growth in real domestic demand and in labour hours, labour productivity in the Canadian business sector grew at an annual pace of 2.1% between the third quarter of 1999 and the third quarter of 2000. This increase follows gains in the second quarter (+3.0%) and the first quarter (+1.7%). In 1999, the average annual increase was 1.4%. The annualized rates of growth for the first three quarters of 2000 were substantially higher than the average growth of 1.0% observed since 1988.

Calculated on an annual basis, Canadian business productivity has been positive for the last 17 quarters (i.e., since early 1996). During the period, productivity growth was highest in 1997. After slowing in 1998, productivity growth increased steadily in 1999 and 2000.

Quarterly growth rates are sometimes quite volatile. Between 1995 and the third quarter of 1998, labour productivity growth fluctuated much more than it did in the last two years. In the short run, productivity is pro-cyclical: it grows more slowly

Labour productivity growth



Note to readers

Now available for the first time, quarterly estimates of labour productivity growth are intended for use in analyzing the short-run relationship between output, employment, remuneration and hours worked.

The labour productivity estimates provided here are based on the value-added concept of output and are limited to the overall business sector. This aggregate excludes all non-business production activities as well as the rents of owner-occupied dwellings. Corresponding exclusions are also made in labour compensation and hours worked to make output and labour input data consistent with one another.

Labour productivity, or real gross domestic product per hour worked, is the ratio of output to labour input (hours worked). Economic performance as measured by labour productivity must be interpreted carefully, since it reflects changes in the other factors of production in addition to growth in productive efficiency. In this article, the word "productivity" refers to labour productivity.

when economic growth is low and frequently declines during a recession; it increases during a recovery and the subsequent period of expansion.

Wage costs are under control in the business sector. In the third quarter of 2000, the growth of hourly compensation was 3.1% relative to the third quarter of 1999. Yet, over the same time period, unit labour cost increased by only 1.0%, owing to the substantial gain in labour productivity (+2.1%). Since the first quarter of 1999, unit labour cost has been relatively stable, growing in a range of 0.5% to 1.5%. This is considerably below the rates of increase seen in 1997 and 1998.

Unit labour cost grows when hourly compensation grows faster than labour productivity. Rising unit labour cost is frequently used as an indicator of wage-based inflationary pressure, which occurs when wage increases outpace labour productivity growth. These wage increases result in higher labour costs and, eventually, higher prices.

For more information, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588; fax: 613-951-5403; baldjoh@statcan.ca) or Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654; maynard@statcan.ca), Micro-economic Analysis Division.

Petroleum products lead increase in industrial prices

As a result of rising petroleum product prices and a stronger U.S. dollar, industrial product prices climbed 5.2% between November 1999 and November 2000, the largest annual increase since June. In contrast, the annual rate of increase in raw material prices eased slightly.

Rising petroleum and coal product prices accounted for nearly half the annual increase in industrial product prices in November. Paper and paper products and motor vehicles also contributed to the annual increase, while lower prices for lumber had a moderating effect.

Industrial prices were 0.6% higher in November than in October, as the rising prices for motor vehicles and petroleum and coal products were partly offset by lower prices for primary metal products.

Manufacturers paid 18.9% more for their raw materials in November than they did in the same month a year earlier. This follows an annual growth rate of 20.6% in October. These rates remain well below the recent peak of 37.3% in February 2000. Once again, mineral fuels were responsible for most of this gain; crude oil prices were 47.0% higher than in November 1999.

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... Petroleum products lead increase in industrial prices

Led by rising prices for mineral fuels, raw material prices were up 2.1% from October. Crude oil prices increased 5.7% in November, coinciding with reports of low inventories and cold weather in the United States.

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, November 2000

	Index (1992=100)	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	130.1	0.6	5.2
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	126.8	0.5	3.0
Intermediate goods	131.2	0.5	5.4
Finished goods	128.5	0.8	4.9
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	153.8	2.1	18.9
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	122.8	-0.5	3.4
Mineral fuels (crude oil)	221.3	5.4	45.3
Vegetable products	116.9	0.9	3.0
Animals and animal products	118.4	-0.3	4.7
Wood	141.8	-0.4	4.4
Ferrous metals	114.3	-0.7	-6.4
Non-ferrous metals	116.3	-2.1	2.5
Non-metallic minerals	121.8	0.0	3.0

The U.S. dollar continued to appreciate against the Canadian dollar. If the effect of the exchange rate were removed, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) would have remained unchanged between October and November. The effect is even more dramatic on a 12-month basis: if the exchange rate had held steady between November 1999 and November 2000, the IPPI would have increased by 3.5% instead of 5.2%.

Motor vehicle prices are particularly susceptible to exchange rate fluctuations. In November, motor vehicle prices rose 1.9% on a monthly basis and 6.6% on an annual basis, the largest annual gain since March 1999.

Manufacturers received 0.8% more for their finished goods in November compared with the previous month, down from 1.1% in October. These gains were largely attributable to motor vehicles and other transportation equipment. On a year-over-year basis, prices for finished goods climbed 4.9% in November, their largest increase since January 1995. This was primarily the result of rising prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment, and petroleum products.

Prices for petroleum products boosted prices for intermediate goods, which increased 0.5% between October and November to a level 5.4% higher than in November 1999.

The November 2000 issue of Industry price indexes (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available soon. For more information, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

Value of building permits remains above the \$3-billion mark

In November, the value of building permits climbed to \$3.2 billion, up 0.5% from October. This was its sixth consecutive month above the \$3-billion mark, the first such streak since 1989. An increase in the housing sector more than offset a decline in the non-residential sector.

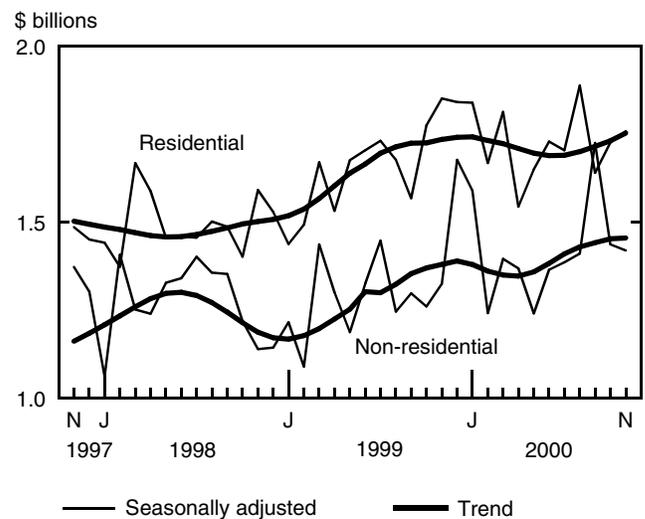
Intentions in the housing sector rose 1.9% to \$1.8 billion in November. The value of building permits for single-family dwellings was up 3.8%, while multi-family dwelling permits fell 3.0%. Recent decreases in mortgage rates and sustained growth in per capita disposable income and in employment are consistent with a positive housing market. In addition, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation reported that the rental vacancy rate in apartment buildings in Canada's metropolitan centres shrank from 2.6% in October 1999 to 1.6% in October 2000.

The value of non-residential permits declined 1.1% to \$1.4 billion. A sharp drop in the value of permits for institutional buildings (-21.9%) was cushioned by gains in the commercial and industrial components (+3.9% and +11.6% respectively).

Between January and November 2000, builders took out \$34.5 billion worth of permits, up 7.1% from the same period in 1999, the best result since the construction peak of 1989. Regionally, the largest advances occurred in the census metropolitan areas of Ottawa, Calgary and Montréal. During the first 11 months of 2000, these three regions accounted for more than the half the growth in construction intentions in the country.

For the first 11 months of 2000, the value of housing permits totalled \$19.0 billion, 4.7% more than in the same period in 1999.

Value of building permits



The overall gain in the residential sector was mostly due to higher construction intentions for single-family dwellings. Ontario had the largest increase in dollar terms, primarily because of stronger intentions for single-family dwellings in the Toronto and Ottawa metropolitan areas. British Columbia suffered the largest decline, with drops in intentions for both single-family and multi-family dwellings.

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... Value of building permits remains above the \$3-billion mark

The non-residential sector enjoyed strong momentum in the first 11 months of the year. Between January and November 2000, the value of non-residential building permits was \$15.6 billion, up 10.2% from the same period in 1999. All three components posted gains. Provincially, Ontario and Alberta reported the most significant growth in dollar terms in the January-November period. In Alberta, the census metropolitan

area of Calgary played a predominant role. In contrast, Nova Scotia had the largest decline, primarily due to a decrease in the institutional component.

*The November 2000 issue of **Building permits** (Internet: 64-001-XIB,\$19/\$186) contains detailed data. For general information, contact Vere Clarke (613-951-6556; clarver@statcan.ca). For analytical information, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025; saineti@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division.*

Large retailers post strong sales of sporting and leisure goods

In October, consumers bought \$6.3 billion worth of goods and services in stores belonging to the group of large retailers. This total was 1.4% higher than the October 1999 level. Sporting and leisure goods, other goods and services, and home furnishings and electronics led all other categories in sales. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.)

The largest year-over-year increase was in sales of sporting and leisure goods (+8.8%), which accounted for about 5% of the

total sales of large retailers in October. Within the product category, sales of sporting goods jumped by 15.5%, while leisure goods were up 6.3%. Sales were higher in exercise and fitness equipment; other sporting goods, such as figure skates and curling equipment; cycling equipment and accessories; and prerecorded tapes and records.

The other goods and services category had the second largest advance in sales in October (+6.2%), primarily due to higher sales of automotive fuel, oil and additives (+25.9%). This increase reflected a 16.2% jump in the price of gasoline at the pump.

Sales of home furnishings and electronics were up 5.1% compared with October 1999. Electronic equipment led the category in sales (+9.0%). Demand for audio and video equipment, computers, software and home office electronic equipment continued to drive sales forward.

Sales of health and personal care products rose slightly on a year-over-year basis (+0.6%). Higher sales of prescription and over-the-counter drugs and personal care products were offset by sharply lower cosmetics and perfume sales. This decline was partly attributable to the closure of Eaton's stores in 1999 and the associated sales events in October of that year.

Sales of clothing, footwear and accessories were also affected by the Eaton's closure, as they were down 1.9% from October 1999. As a result of the close-out events, sales of clothing, footwear and accessories were higher than normal in October 1999.

To order data, or for general information, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3549; 1 877 421-3067; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analytic information, contact Denis Fournier (613-951-0096), Distributive Trades Division.

Large retailers' sales

Not seasonally adjusted

	October 1999	October 2000	October 1999 to October 2000
	\$ millions		% change
All commodities	6,238	6,323	1.4
Food and beverages	2,090	2,078	-0.6
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1,313	1,288	-1.9
Home furnishings and electronics	903	949	5.1
Health and personal care products	505	508	0.6
Housewares	301	303	0.8
Sporting and leisure goods	285	310	8.8
Hardware, lawn and garden products	191	196	2.8
All other goods and services	650	690	6.2

Truck sales rebound; car sales are flat

Boyed by a partial recovery in truck sales, the number of new motor vehicles sold in November was up 3.4% compared with the previous month. A total of 127,292 new vehicles were sold, 4,172 more than in October. Nevertheless, the increase was not enough to offset October's 12.1% decline. New motor vehicle sales had been rising since the spring of 2000, but have been down in recent months. (All data are seasonally adjusted.)

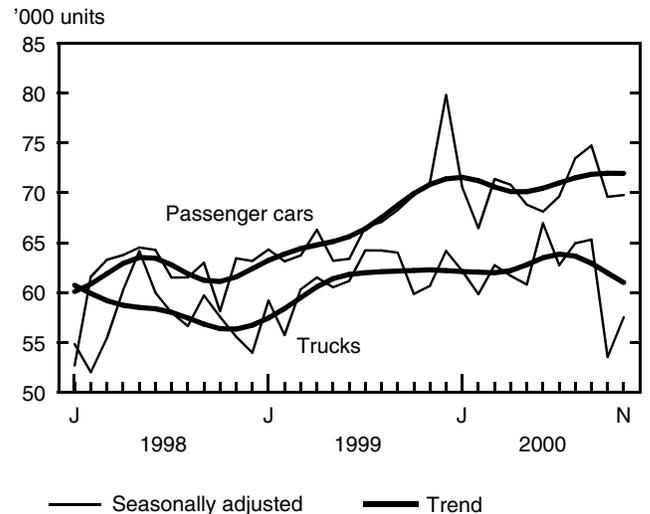
The number of new motor vehicles sold in the first 11 months of 2000 was 3.8% higher than in the same period of 1999. Cumulative sales rose at a faster rate for new passenger cars (+6.4%) than for trucks (+1.0%).

New truck sales grew 7.5% in November. In all, 57,525 trucks were purchased, up 4,001 from October, when sales tumbled 18.0%. Despite the November increase, new truck sales have been falling in recent months. In the spring of 2000, they began an upswing that lasted until the end of the summer. (Trucks include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.)

The number of new passenger cars sold in November edged up just 0.2% to 69,768. This lacklustre performance comes in the wake of a 6.9% decline the previous month. In November, there was no noticeable improvement in sales of either North American-built or overseas-built cars. The upward movement in new passenger car sales that began in the summer of 2000 appears to have run out of steam lately.

All provinces except Manitoba and Alberta reported increases in new motor vehicle sales in November, following substantial declines in October. The number of new motor vehicles sold fell 4.0% in Manitoba and 0.7% in Alberta. For Manitoba it was the third straight monthly decline. Sales in Alberta have stabilized in recent months.

New motor vehicle sales



Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Ontario and Newfoundland posted gains of at least 6.0% in new motor vehicle sales in November. In Ontario, which accounts for roughly 40% of the Canadian market, sales totalled 52,464, up 6.8% from October. However, this increase was not sufficient to offset the 18.3% drop reported in October. The upward trend in new motor vehicle sales in Ontario that began in the spring of 2000 has weakened in recent months.

The November 2000 issue of New motor vehicle sales (Internet: 63-007-XIB, \$13/\$124) is now available. For data or general information, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3549; 1 877 421-3067; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analytical information, contact Cl rance Kimanyi (613-951-6363; kimacl@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

New from Statistics Canada

New census module on the Web site

Statistics Canada has updated the census module on its Web site to provide the public with more information about the upcoming Census. Both the Census of Population and the Census of Agriculture are featured. The first information to be posted will be on topics such as the history of the census, the 2001 Census questions, collection procedures and job opportunities. Among the new items that will be added regularly as the Census approaches will be multilingual materials, including questions in different languages and information about corporate support.

Users will still have access to all the data from the 1996 Census, including favourites such as the *Nation Series*, basic summary tabulations, *Community profiles* and *Canadian statistics*.

The census module can be accessed from the Statistics Canada home page at www.statcan.ca. For more information, contact Grant Niman (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

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New from Statistics Canada

Canadian Vehicle Survey Second quarter 2000

The Canadian Vehicle Survey measures the activity of all on-road vehicles registered in Canada except 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 second quarter issue of **The Canadian Vehicle Survey** (53F0004XIE, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). On the Products and services page, choose Free publications, then Transport and warehousing. For more information, contact Wendy Christoff (613-951-2498; chriwen@statcan.ca), Transportation Division.*

Population structure and change in predominantly rural regions 1996

This tenth in a series of analysis bulletins profiling trends in rural Canada uses census data to trace changes in the rural population between 1981 and 1996, nationally and provincially. The bulletin, published in collaboration with the Rural Secretariat of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, includes a map and a discussion of rural communities that were leading or lagging in terms of net population inflows or outflows.

Population structure and change in predominantly rural regions (21-006-XIE, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). On the Products and services page, choose Free Publications, then Agriculture. To order data, or for general information, call 1 800 465-1991 (fax : 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division.

Low-income cutoffs for 1999 and low-income measures for 1998

Low-income cutoffs (LICOs) for 1999 and low-income measures (LIMs) for 1998, before and after tax, are now available. The updated thresholds for both measurements are contained in a single publication that replaces two former publications. This new publication incorporates a detailed description of the methods used to arrive at both measurements.

LICOs are income thresholds below which families will likely devote a larger share of income to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family would. LIMs, on the other hand, are strictly relative measures of low income, set at 50% of adjusted median family income.

Although LICOs are often referred to as poverty lines, they have no official status as such. For more information, refer to the article "On poverty and low income" in this new publication or on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) under Concepts, definitions and methods.

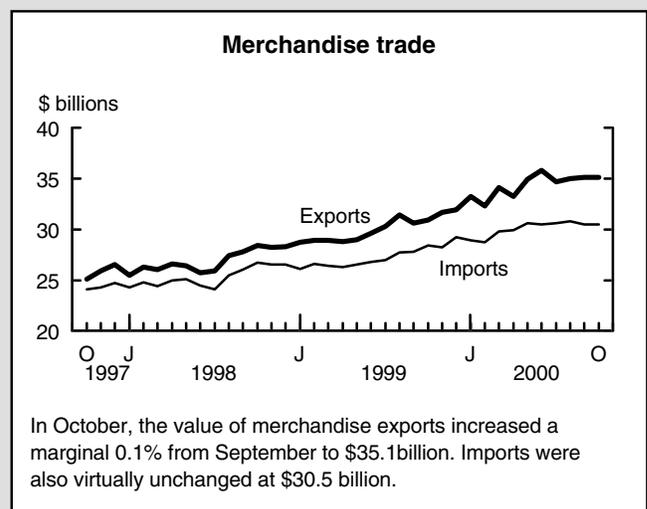
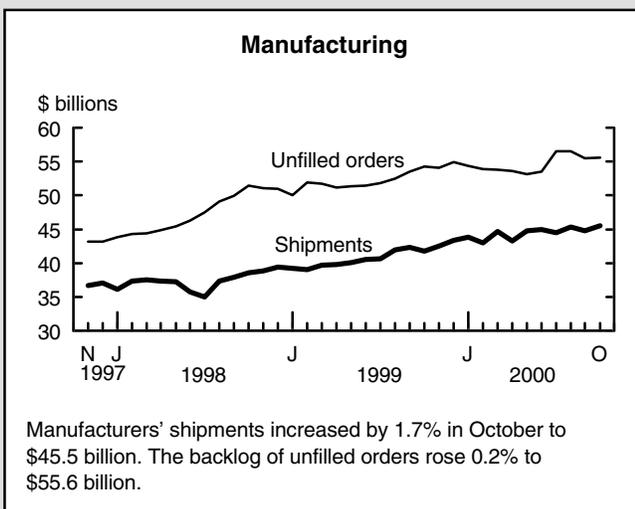
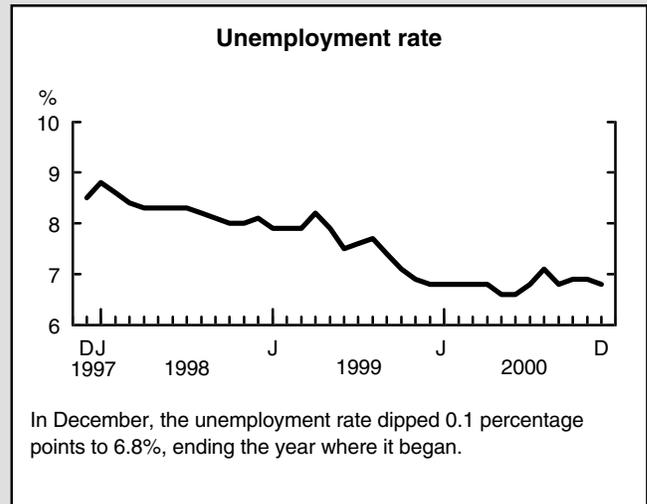
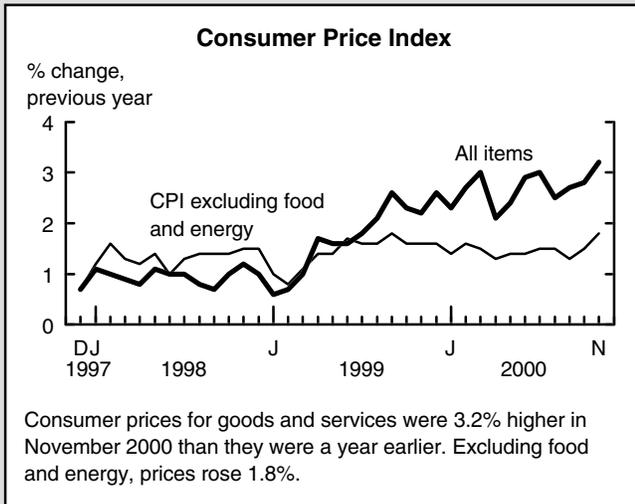
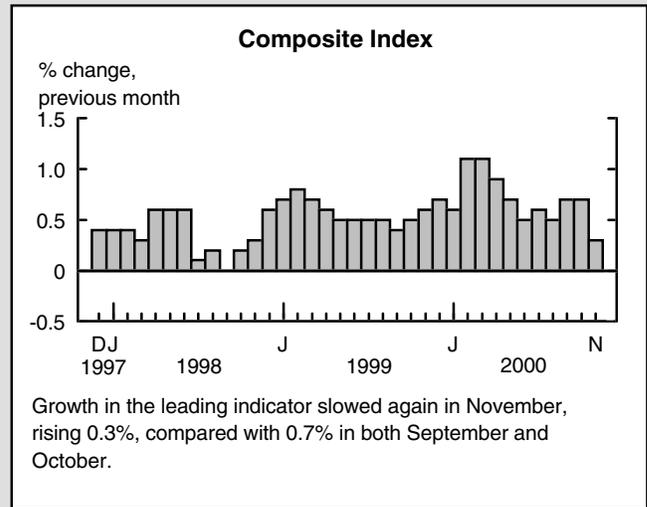
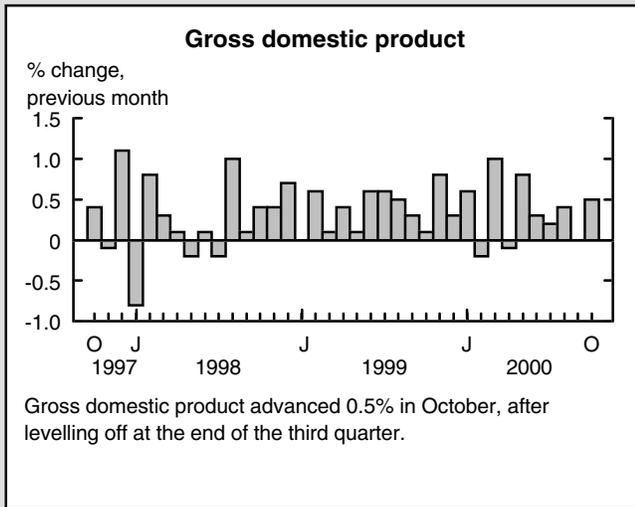
*The publication **Low-income cutoffs from 1990 to 1999 and low-income measures from 1989 to 1998** (75F0002MIE 00017, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). On the Products and services page, choose Research papers (free), then Personal finance and household finance. For more information, or to order this report or custom tabulations, contact Client Services (613-951-7355 or 1 888 297-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division.*

Internet by cable 1999

The second issue of the Connectedness series, **Internet by cable**, elaborates on an article published on the subject of Internet by cable in *The Daily* on August 25, 2000. It contains indicators that describe the deployment of the necessary cable infrastructure, and the degree to which Canadians use Internet by cable. The paper also looks at market penetration, industry concentration, growth prospects and the planned provision of such services.

Internet by cable (56F0004MIE01002, free) can be downloaded from Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the Products and services page, choose Research papers (free), then Communications. For more information, contact Daniel April (613-951-3177; daniel.april@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division.

Current trends



Note: All series are seasonally adjusted except the Consumer Price Index.

Latest statistics

	Period	Level	Change, previous period	Change, previous year
GENERAL				
Gross domestic product (\$ billion, 1992)	October	797.0	0.5%	4.6%
Composite Index (1992=100)	November	168.0	0.3%	8.7%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billion)	Q3 2000	52.6	0.1%	15.7%
Capacity utilization (%)	Q3 2000	86.9	-0.1†	1.5†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade (\$ billion)	October	23.3	-0.9%	6.3%
Department store sales (\$ billions)	November	1.50	-3.1%	6.3%
New motor vehicle sales (thousands of units)	November*	127.3	3.4%	-3.3%
Wholesale trade (\$ billion)	November*	31.7	-0.7%	2.1%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	December	15.07	0.2%	2.2%
Unemployment rate (%)	December	6.8	-0.1†	0.0†
Participation rate (%)	December	66.2	0.1†	0.6†
Average weekly earnings (\$)	October	629.83	-0.1%	2.6%
Help-wanted Index (1996=100)	December	181	0.0%	7.7%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports (\$ billion)	October	35.1	0.1%	13.5%
Merchandise imports (\$ billion)	October	30.5	0.1%	7.7%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billion)	October	4.6	0.0	2.0
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billion)	October	45.5	1.7%	8.9%
New orders (\$ billion)	October	45.7	4.3%	7.0%
Unfilled orders (\$ billion)	October	55.6	0.2%	2.4%
Inventory/shipments ratio	October	1.34	-0.01	0.03
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	December*	115.1	0.1%	3.2%
Industrial Product Price Index (1992=100)	November	130.1	0.6%	5.2%
Raw Materials Price Index (1992=100)	November	153.8	2.1%	18.9%
New Housing Price Index (1992=100)	November*	104.3	0.4%	2.5%

Note: All series are seasonally adjusted with the exception of the price indexes.

* new this week

† percentage point

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A weekly review

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