

Tuesday, October 3, 2000
For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

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## OTHER RELEASES

## Department store sales and stocks

August 2000
Department store sales were $\$ 1.51$ billion (seasonally adjusted) in August, a drop of $3.8 \%$ from July. This decrease followed increases of $2.5 \%$ in each of June and July.

Despite this decline, department store sales have followed an upward movement that began early in the spring, after a period of declines that started in September 1999. Previously, sales were generally rising since the start of 1996, with the exception of a pause in the spring and summer of 1998.

At the national level, sales were down $2.3 \%$ in August (not seasonally adjusted) compared with August 1999. The largest year-over-year declines were registered in the region formed by British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (-7.2\%) and Nova Scotia (-5.6\%). Sales also declined in Ontario (-2.3\%) and Quebec (-1.4\%).

In August, the only year-over-year increases in department store sales occurred in the group formed by Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island ( $+9.8 \%$ ), as well as Saskatchewan ( $+3.3 \%$ ) and New Brunswick (+2.6\%). Moreover, these three regions have reported the highest sales increases on a cumulative basis for the first eight months of 2000 compared with the same period in 1999.

## Department store sales including concessions

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Aug. } \\ 1999 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Aug. } \\ 2000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Jan. <br> to <br> Aug. <br> 2000 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Jan.-Aug. } \\ 1999 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan.-Aug. } \\ 2000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$ millions |  | change | \$ millions | \% change |
| Canada | 1,511.6 | 1,476.8 | -2.3 | 10,480.8 | 1.8 |
| Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island ${ }^{1}$ | 30.4 | 33.3 | 9.8 | 213.3 | 10.5 |
| Nova Scotia | 47.4 | 44.7 | -5.6 | 312.0 | -0.3 |
| New Brunswick | 35.9 | 36.8 | 2.6 | 241.3 | 6.8 |
| Quebec | 270.8 | 267.0 | -1.4 | 1,955.5 | 1.9 |
| Ontario | 644.9 | 630.4 | -2.3 | 4,482.0 | 1.9 |
| Manitoba | 62.0 | 60.7 | -2.1 | 431.8 | 0.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 51.0 | 52.7 | 3.3 | 371.9 | 8.1 |
| Alberta | 183.7 | 179.1 | -2.5 | 1,241.3 | 2.8 |
| British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nunavut ${ }^{1}$ | 185.4 | 172.0 | -7.2 | 1,231.7 | -3.3 |

[^0]
## Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1) and 113 (series 3).

To order data, or for general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Clérance Kimanyi (613-951-6363; kimacle@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

## Estimates of labour income

July 2000 (preliminary)
Labour income rose $0.2 \%$ in July, continuing the steady monthly gains seen since February 1999. The only exception to this trend occurred in May 2000, when labour income fell $2.5 \%$, following the large increase in April owing to federal government pay equity payments. If the impact of the pay equity payments were removed from the estimates, labour income would have risen $0.3 \%$ in May. Over the first seven months of 2000, labour income grew by $7.2 \%$ compared with the same period in 1999.

Half of the 16 industry groups saw growth in July. Wages and salaries have been steadily increasing in manufacturing, trade, finance, insurance and real estate, commercial and personal services and health and social services. Growth in employment, augmented by gains in average weekly earnings, has contributed to the strength in these industries.

The largest decline in wages and salaries in July occurred in federal and other government administration. The monthly pattern in this industry has been volatile since April, as a result of federal government pay equity payments.

Note: Labour income consists of wages and salaries ( $88 \%$ ), plus supplementary labour income (12\%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employers' contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and employment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for about $52 \%$ of gross domestic product. The seasonally adjusted data are revised back to January 2000.

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2000^{r} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 2000^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { July } \\ 2000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | seasonally adjusted |  |  |
|  | \$ millions |  | \% change |
| Agriculture, fishing and trapping |  |  |  |
| Logging and forestry 274.2 273.9 -0.1 <br> Mining, quarrying and    |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing | 7,367.5 | 7,429.6 | 0.8 |
| Construction | 2,393.9 | 2,388.5 | -0.2 |
| Other utilities | 635.3 | 636.4 | 0.2 |
| Transportation, storage, |  |  |  |
| Trade | 5,587.0 | 5,596.2 | 0.2 |
| real estate $3,516.9$ $3,540.7$ 0.7 |  |  |  |
| personal services $6,848.1$ $6,893.6$ 0.7 |  |  | 0.7 |
| Educational and related services | 2,922.4 | 2,906.7 | -0.5 |
| Health and social services | 2,998.4 | 3,010.0 | 0.4 |
| Federal administration and other government services | 1,000.2 | 944.9 | -5.5 |
| Provincial |  |  |  |
| Local administration | 702.3 | 700.0 | -0.3 |
| Military | 271.3 | 264.2 | -2.6 |
| Total wages and |  |  |  |
| Supplementary labour |  |  |  |
| Labour income | 44,335.1 | 44,429.1 | 0.2 |

Revised figures.
$p$ Preliminary figures.

## Available on CANSIM: matrices 6596-6624.

The July 2000 issue of the tables and analytical document, Estimates of labour income, monthly estimates, including supplementary tables and analytical documents (13F0016XPB, \$20/\$200) is now available. At 8:30 a.m. on release day, data sets are available for purchase on microcomputer diskette (13F0016XDB). Seven days after the official release date, these diskettes become available at a lower cost. To purchase either of these products, contact the client services officer (613-951-3640, iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049; fax: 613-951-3618), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

## Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

August 2000 (preliminary)
Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8356500 cubic metres in August, an increase of $2.4 \%$ from August 1999. Total motor gasoline sales were up 2.3\% from August 1999. Sales of regular non-leaded gasoline increased by $5.8 \%$, and sales of mid- and premium grades dropped by $10.9 \%$ and $30.7 \%$ respectively. Diesel fuel rose $10.6 \%$.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum increased by 518200 cubic metres, or $0.8 \%$, compared with the same period in 1999. Increased demand from the transportation sector and from the drilling activity in the oil and natural gas industry contributed to the $8.0 \%$ rise in diesel fuel sales. Sales of heavy fuel oil dropped $11.4 \%$ and petrochemical feedstocks fell $6.7 \%$.

Sales of refined petroleum products

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1999^{r} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2000^{\text {p }} \end{aligned}$ | Aug 1999 to Aug. 2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands of | metres | \% change |
| Total, all products | 8,163.0 | 8356.5 | 2.4 |
| Motor gasoline | 3,468.4 | 3548.5 | 2.3 |
| Diesel fuel oil | 1,981.0 | 2190.9 | 10.6 |
| Light fuel oil | 149.0 | 184.9 | 24.1 |
| Heavy fuel oil | 605.0 | 566.6 | -6.3 |
| Aviation turbo fuels | 580.0 | 576.5 | -0.6 |
| Petrochemical feedstocks ${ }^{1}$ | 392.1 | 361.0 | -7.9 |
| All other refined products | 987.5 | 928.1 | -6.0 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Jan. } \\ 1999 \\ \text { to } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Jan.-Aug. } \\ 1999 \\ \text { to } \end{array}$ |
|  | Aug. <br> $1999^{r}$ | Aug. $2000^{p}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Jan.-Aug. } \\ 2000 \end{array}$ |
| Total, all products | 61,181.4 | 61,699.6 | 0.8 |
| Motor gasoline | 25,421.7 | 25,515.8 | 0.4 |
| Diesel fuel oil | 14,262.8 | 15,401.5 | 8.0 |
| Light fuel oil | 3,209.5 | 3,109.0 | -3.1 |
| Heavy fuel oil | 5,002.2 | 4,431.8 | -11.4 |
| Aviation turbo fuels | 4,073.8 | 4,166.3 | 2.3 |
| Petrochemical feedstocks ${ }^{1}$ | 3,216.1 | 3,000.6 | -6.7 |
| All other refined products | 5,995.3 | 6,074.6 | 1.3 |

${ }_{p}$ Revised figures.
$p$ Preliminary figures.
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: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; hardele@statcan.ca) or Michael Westland
(613-951-3060; westmic@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

## Community colleges and related institutions: Postsecondary student enrolments 1998/99

Approximately 403,500 students were enrolled full-time in post-secondary programs at community colleges and related institutions during the 1998/99 school year. This was an increase of $1.2 \%$ from 1997/98 and $9.3 \%$ from five years earlier.

Community colleges and related institutions: Postsecondary full-time enrolments

|  | 1998/99 | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { One-year } \\ \% \\ \text { change } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Five-year $\%$ change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Career programs |  |  |
| Canada | 298,898 | 2.4 | 14.1 |
| Newfoundland | 5,973 | 0.0 | 19.5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,899 | 17.2 | 134.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 7,039 | -3.7 | 131.9 |
| New Brunswick | 5,221 | 1.3 | 60.7 |
| Quebec | 87,505 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| Ontario | 142,341 | 0.0 | 17.0 |
| Manitoba | 4,095 | 9.6 | 3.4 |
| Saskatchewan ${ }^{1}$ | 2,740 | -14.2 | -23.7 |
| Alberta | 23,940 | 8.7 | 11.1 |
| British Columbia | 17,752 | 4.8 | 18.4 |
| Yukon | 124 | -22.0 | 1.6 |
| Northwest Territories | 269 | 64.0 | -45.4 |
|  | University-level programs |  |  |
| Canada | 104,618 | -1.9 | -2.4 |
| Quebec | 76,964 | -4.0 | -10.0 |
| Manitoba | 86 | 30.3 | 186.7 |
| Alberta | 8,059 | 6.3 | 51.8 |
| British Columbia | 19,375 | 3.8 | 20.2 |
| Yukon | 134 | -15.7 | -19.8 |
| Northwest Territories | 0.0 | ... | ... |
| Canada total | 403,516 | 1.2 | 9.3 |

1 Enrolment data is missing for the Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technologies.
... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.
Community colleges and related institutions is a group made up of colleges of applied arts and technology, technical institutes, CEGEP colleges in Quebec, and similar institutions providing education in post-secondary career and technical programs and
university-level programs. University colleges that have become degree-granting institutions and maintain a significant college enrolment are also included.

Of the total post-secondary college enrolments, 298,900 students, or $74.1 \%$, were registered in career programs in 1998/99, an increase of 2.4\% over 1997/98. The remainder, consisting of university-level students, declined $1.9 \%$ to 104,600.

Starting in the early and mid 1990s, institutions began to report pre-employment and pre-apprenticeship programs as career programs because, in many provinces, these programs now require high school completion and are thus considered to be career programs. This change in reporting accounts for some of the increase in college enrolments.

In 1997/98, 91,359 students graduated from career programs in community colleges and related institutions, $6.3 \%$ more than in the previous school year and $36.2 \%$ more than in 1992/93.

## Available on CANSIM: table 00580402.

For general inquiries, contact Sharon-Anne Borde (613-951-1503; fax: 613-951-9040; sharon.anne.borde@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Karl Skof (613-951-1529; fax: 613-951-6765; skofkar@statcan.ca) or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506; 613-951-6765; bourber@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

## National Construction Industry Wage Rate Survey <br> 2000

Data from the National Construction Industry Wage Rate Survey, which was sponsored by Human Resources Development Canada, are now available for Ontario.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, contact Anne Ladouceur, Small Business and Special Surveys Division (613-951-2904; anne.ladouceur@statcan.ca).

## NEW PRODUCTS

Estimates of labour income, monthly estimates, July 2000
Catalogue number 13F0016XDB ( $\$ 1,000$ annual subscription).

Estimates of labour income, monthly estimates, including supplementary tables and analytical documents, July 2000 Catalogue number 13F0016XPB ( $\$ 20 / \$ 200$ ).

Coal and coke statistics, July 2000
Catalogue number 45-002-XIB (\$9/\$85).

Electric power statistics, July 2000
Catalogue number 57-001-XIB (\$9/\$85).

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[^0]:    1 For reasons of confidentiality, data for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island are combined, as are data for British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

