

Statistics Canada

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

	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Jan.	JanAug.
	1999	2000	1999	to	1999
			to	Aug.	to
			Aug.	2000	JanAug.
			2000		2000
		not se	asonally	adjusted	
			%		
	\$ mill	lions	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
				,	

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.

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

	June 2000 ^r	July 2000 ^p	June to July
	seasor	nally adjusted	2000
	\$ millions	s	% change
Agriculture, fishing and			
trapping	312.7	304.5	-2.6
Logging and forestry	274.2	273.9	-0.1
Mining, quarrying and	055.7	2011	4.0
oil wells Manufacturing	855.7 7.367.5	864.4 7.429.6	1.0 0.8
Construction	2,393.9	2,388.5	-0.2
Other utilities	635.3	636.4	0.2
Transportation,			
storage,			
communications	2,782.8	2,791.1	0.3
Trade	5,587.0	5,596.2	0.2
Finance, insurance and	0.540.0	0.540.7	0.7
real estate Commercial and	3,516.9	3,540.7	0.7
personal services	6,848.1	6,893.6	0.7
Educational and related	0,040.1	0,000.0	0.7
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	4 000 0	044.0	
services Provincial	1,000.2	944.9	-5.5
administration	742.3	735.7	-0.9
Local administration	702.3	700.0	-0.3
Military	271.3	264.2	-2.6
Total wages and			
salaries	39,210.9	39,280.3	0.2
Supplementary labour			
income	5,124.2	5,148.8	0.5
Labour income	44,335.1	44,429.1	0.2

r Revised 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 8 356 500 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 518 200 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

	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.
	1999 ^r	2000 ^p	1999
			to
			Aug.
			2000
	thousands of cul	% change	
Total, all products	8,163.0	8 356.5	2.4
Motor gasoline	3,468.4	3 548.5	2.3
Diesel fuel oil	1,981.0	2 190.9	10.6
Light fuel oil	149.0	184.9	24.1
Heavy fuel oil	605.0	566.6	-6.3
Aviation turbo fuels Petrochemical	580.0	576.5	-0.6
feedstocks ¹ All other refined	392.1	361.0	-7.9
products	987.5	928.1	-6.0
	Jan.		JanAug.
	1999	Jan.	1999
	to	to	to
	Aug.	Aug.	JanAug.
	1999 ^r	2000 ^p	2000
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 Petrochemical	4,073.8	4,166.3	2.3
feedstocks ¹ All other refined	3,216.1	3,000.6	-6.7
products	5,995.3	6,074.6	1.3

r Revised figures.

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

Preliminary figures.

Preliminary figures

Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

(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	One-year	Five-year
		%	%
		change	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.

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

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

^{...} Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

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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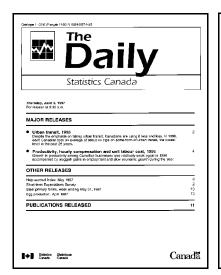
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