



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 3, 2000

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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There are no major releases today.

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## OTHER RELEASES

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Farm product prices, January to June 2000	3

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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## OTHER RELEASES

### Estimates of labour income

May 2000 (preliminary)

Labour income and wages and salaries dropped in May, after recording sharp increases in April. The strong April growth and the subsequent May decline were the result of federal government pay equity payments. Without these payments in the estimates, labour income would have grown 0.6% in April and 0.3% in May. Labour income has been increasing steadily since February 1999.

Increases in wages and salaries occurred in 9 of the 16 industry groups, with the strongest gain in local administration. This industry was affected by a work stoppage in April in the City of Toronto. Wages and salaries continued to rise in the manufacturing and commercial and personal services industries. Growth in both employment and in average weekly earnings contributed to these steady gains. Trade also increased 0.4% in May, the fourth consecutive monthly growth.

The largest decline in wages and salaries occurred in federal and other government administration. The huge growth of 149.2% in April and the subsequent decline of 58.5% in May were caused by the 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. Users of the labour income data should note that the seasonally adjusted data are revised back to January 2000.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 6596-6624.**

### Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	April 2000 <sup>r</sup>	May 2000 <sup>p</sup>	April to May 2000
seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	318.5	306.1	-3.9
Logging and Forestry	276.8	278.3	0.5
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	858.2	845.4	-1.5
Manufacturing	7,307.3	7,341.7	0.5
Construction	2,401.1	2,377.1	-1.0
Other Utilities	620.1	623.0	0.5
Transportation, storage, and communications	2,781.3	2,772.6	-0.3
Trade	5,545.7	5,566.6	0.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	3,456.9	3,461.9	0.1
Commercial and personal services	6,768.3	6,822.3	0.8
Educational and related services	2,893.5	2,890.7	-0.1
Health and social services	2,965.3	2,967.4	0.1
Federal administration and other government services	2,205.4	914.8	-58.5
Provincial administration	726.5	738.8	1.7
Local administration	657.6	692.4	5.3
Military	275.3	274.0	-0.5
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>40,057.9</b>	<b>38,873.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
Supplementary labour income	5,097.0	5,104.1	0.1
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>45,154.9</b>	<b>43,977.1</b>	<b>-2.6</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

The May 2000 issue of the *Tables and analytical document: Estimates of labour income, monthly estimates* (13F0016XPB, \$20/\$200) is now available. At 8:30 a.m. on release day, data sets are available for purchase on diskette (13F0016DDB). Seven days after the official release date, these diskettes (13F0016XDB) 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](mailto: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. ■

## Canada–Mexico–United States merchandise trade reconciliation

1996 to 1997

The statistics produced by countries on their merchandise trade with the rest of the world frequently differ from the statistics published by their trading partners. These differences reflect both legitimate conceptual differences between import and export statistics and possible errors. The governments of Canada, Mexico and the United States undertook a reconciliation study to identify and quantify the causes of the differences in trade between the three countries. The results of this study do not constitute revisions to any country's official statistics; however, they do help improve the understanding of the trade statistics of the three countries.

The participants in the project were: the International Trade Division of Statistics Canada; the Mexican Working Group on Foreign Trade Statistics, which comprises the Secretariat of Treasury and Public Credit, the Bank of Mexico, the Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development, and the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI); the U.S. Customs Service; and the Foreign Trade Division of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistics Canada, INEGI and the U.S. Bureau of the Census have collaborated in both developing the reconciliation estimates and in preparing this report.

Canada and the United States participate in a data exchange, in which the export statistics of each country are derived from the counterpart import data; therefore, there are no unexplained differences in their trade statistics. However, differences in the official trade statistics of Canada and Mexico and of the United States and Mexico are sizeable. Mexico's import trade statistics exceeded Canada's export statistics by \$1.1 billion in 1996 and by \$1.4 billion in 1997. The difference in northbound trade between Mexican export figures and Canadian import figures was \$3.1 billion in 1996 and \$4.0 billion in 1997.

## Comparison of Mexican and Canadian trade statistics

	1996	1997	1996	1997
	Southbound trade		Northbound trade	
	\$ millions			
Mexican statistics	2,377	2,725	2,962	2,986
Canadian statistics	1,258	1,328	6,035	7,019
Difference	1,119	1,397	(3,073)	(4,033)

The reconciliation study identified indirect trade as the main source of discrepancy between Canada and Mexico in both directions of trade.

For more information about the concepts, methods or data quality of the Canadian release, or to obtain a more detailed report, please contact Marlene Sterparn (613-951-0867; fax 613-951-0117; [trade@statacan.ca](mailto:trade@statacan.ca)), International Trade Division. The Mexican release, which is now in Spanish only, can be viewed at <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/difusion/ingles/portadai.html> and the United States release, which is in English only, is located at <http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/www>. ■

## Steel primary forms

Week ending July 29, 2000 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 29 totalled 310 479 tonnes, down 5.0% from 326 864 tonnes a week earlier and up 1.5% from 305 845 tonnes a year earlier. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 9 832 525 tonnes, a 5.1% increase compared with 9 359 104 tonnes for the same period in 1999.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Julie Mayer (613-951-4924; [mayerjul@statcan.ca](mailto:mayerjul@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Farm product prices

January to June 2000

Data on monthly farm product prices for the first six months of 2000 are now available.

For more information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441; fax: 613-951-3868), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Tables and analytical document: Estimates of labour income, monthly estimates, May 2000**  
Catalogue number 13F0016DDB (\$250/\$1,000).

**Tables and analytical document: Estimates of labour income, monthly estimates, May 2000**  
Catalogue number 13F0016XPB (\$20/\$200).

**Cereals and oilseeds review, May 2000**  
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB (\$11/\$112).

**Cereals and oilseeds review, May 2000**  
Catalogue number 22-007-XPB (\$15/\$149).

**Labour force information, week ending July 15**  
Catalogue number 71-001-PIB (\$8/\$78).  
Available at 7:00 am Friday, August 4.

**Labour force information, week ending July 15**  
Catalogue number 71-001-PPB (\$11/\$103).  
Available at 7:00 am Friday, August 4.

**All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.**

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; and -XPB or -XPE denote a paper version.

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
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Catalogue 11-001E (if single) 11-001E/11-001E-001E-001E	
 <b>The Daily</b>	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
• <b>Urban transit, 1995</b> Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are getting it less and less. In 1995, about 10 million took an average of about 10 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• <b>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995</b> Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
<b>OTHER RELEASES</b>	
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## Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

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