



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, January 5, 2001**

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Labour Force Survey, December 2000** 2  
 Employment increased by 31,000 in December. After pausing in June and July, employment has increased for five consecutive months, bringing gains over the year to 319,000 (+2.2%). This was slower growth than in 1999, when employment increased by 427,000 (+3.0%).

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Survey

December 2000

Employment increased by 31,000 in December. After pausing in June and July, employment has increased for five consecutive months, bringing gains over the year to 319,000 (+2.2%). This was slower growth than in 1999, when employment increased by 427,000 (+3.0%).

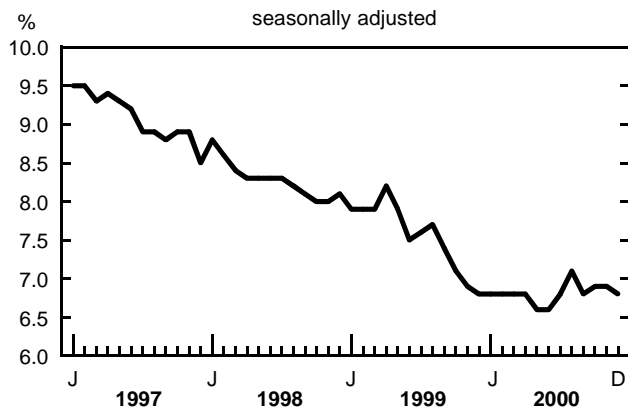
With the employment gain in December, the unemployment rate dipped 0.1 percentage points to 6.8%, ending the year where it began.

#### Note to readers

Harmonization with Census occupation concepts has affected the comparability of current LFS occupation data through time. The management group was most affected, with a portion of those formerly classified as managers now most likely coded to business, finance and administrative and sales and service occupations. Investigations are underway to improve these series. Results of this work are expected to be available early in 2001.

Along with the latest monthly data, 2000 annual average data are now available on CANSIM.

#### Unemployment rate

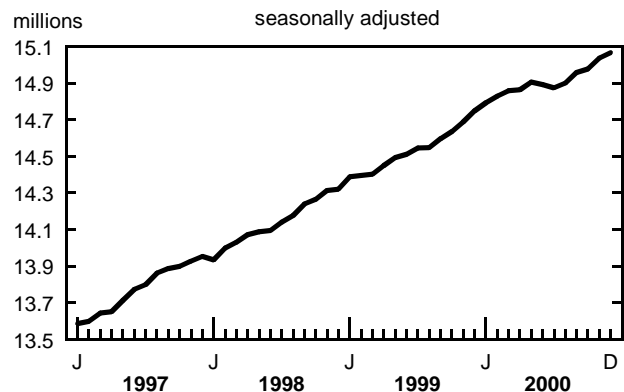


among adult women increased throughout 2000, ending the year up 154,000 (+2.7%), more than twice the increase for adult men (+75,000 or +1.1%). While the increase for adult women was similar to that of 1999, the +1.1% increase for adult men was much less than the 3.2% gain in 1999.

#### Gain split between full- and part-time

The increase in employment in December was equally split between full-time and part-time work. Since the upward trend in employment resumed in August, more 90% of the gains have been in full-time. Despite this recent upturn in full-time work, however, both full- and part-time employment increased at the same rate over the course of 2000 (+2.2%).

#### Employment



#### Employment growth continues for youths

Youth employment grew by 19,000 in December. Youth employment growth was particularly strong in the last five months of 2000, bringing gains over the year to 90,000 (+4.0%). The youth unemployment rate in December was 12.5%, down 0.1 percentage points from November.

Employment among adult women (25 and older) edged up in December. Except in July, employment

The December unemployment rate for both adult men and women was 5.7%. The adult men's rate was unchanged from November, while the adult women's rate edged down 0.1%.

#### Employers continue to hire

The number of self-employed people was essentially unchanged, and the number of employees in both the public and private sector grew, leading to an overall employment increase in December. Strength in paid employment and weakness in self-employment is in

line with the trend throughout 2000. While the number of employees increased by 465,000 over the year (+3.8%), self-employment dropped 146,000 (-5.8%), making 2000 the first year since 1986 in which self-employment has fallen.

### Manufacturing leads growth

The largest increase in employment occurred in manufacturing, where an additional 29,000 were employed in December. After stalling in the third quarter, manufacturing employment grew by 65,000, or 2.9%, in the fourth quarter.

Retail and wholesale trade employment rose by 17,000 in December, mostly among youths. Over the year, trade employment increased 83,000 (+3.6%).

After rising early in the year, employment in the accommodation and food service industry fell sharply at the end of the summer. With an increase of 18,000 in December, employment in the industry is now at the same level as in April and only 15,000 higher than in December 1999.

Added staff in hospitals led to increased 14,000 more jobs in the health care and social assistance industry in December. The gain in this industry caps a year when employment increased 52,000 (+3.5%).

Employment in education decreased by 22,000 in December. Over the year, employment in education fell an estimated 50,000, offsetting 1999's gain.

### Largest increase in Quebec

A gain of 14,000 jobs in Quebec pushed the unemployment rate down 0.3 percentage points to 8.0%, the lowest unemployment rate since 1976.

Employment was unchanged in Ontario in December. However, job gains were strong in other months of 2000, spurred by continued strength in manufacturing. While Ontario led the nation in employment growth in 2000, there was a very strong increase in labour market participation, which pushed the unemployment rate up half a percentage point to end the year at 6.0%.

In Alberta, employment rose 9,000 in December. After falling during June and July, employment

grew 42,000 (+2.6%) in the last five months of the year. In December, the unemployment rate was 4.8%, down 0.1 percentage points from November.

Employment in British Columbia rose slightly in December, up 8,000. With more people in the labour market, the unemployment rate rose slightly, up 0.1 percentage points to 7.1%.

Employment grew by 5,000 in Nova Scotia, causing the unemployment rate to drop 0.6 percentage points to 8.9%. Employment in Nova Scotia rose strongly at the beginning of 2000, but fell between May and August. In the last four months of the year, manufacturing and trade employment picked up, contributing to an increase of 9,000 (+2.2%) in overall employment during the period.

With an employment increase of 1,800 in December, the unemployment rate in Prince Edward Island fell two full percentage points to 11.8%. The increase in employment offsets drops in the previous two months, and leaves employment up 1,600 (+2.5%) for the year.

Employment dropped 6,000 in Saskatchewan in December, mostly because of a decline in agriculture. Youth employment was unchanged; all of the decline occurred among adult men and women. The unemployment rate in Saskatchewan rose 0.2 percentage points to 5.3%.

Employment was little changed in the other three provinces.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3450-3471, 3483-3492, 3503 and table 00799999.**

Available at 7 am on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)) on the *Daily news* page.

A summary, *Labour force information* (71-001-PIB, \$8/\$78; 71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) for the week ending December 9, is now available. See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, February 9, 2001.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750) or Jacques Ouellet (613-951-4168), Labour Statistics Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Nov. to Dec. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Nov. to Dec. 2000
	seasonally adjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,148.4</b>	<b>16,170.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Newfoundland	249.2	248.6	-0.2	56.6	56.5	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	73.7	74.0	0.4	67.0	67.2	0.2
Nova Scotia	464.1	467.4	0.7	61.8	62.3	0.5
New Brunswick	378.7	375.7	-0.8	62.6	62.1	-0.5
Quebec	3,749.1	3,753.3	0.1	63.0	63.0	0.0
Ontario	6,340.6	6,342.8	0.0	67.9	67.8	-0.1
Manitoba	583.3	584.8	0.3	67.8	68.0	0.2
Saskatchewan	510.8	506.1	-0.9	66.9	66.3	-0.6
Alberta	1,687.8	1,695.0	0.4	72.3	72.5	0.2
British Columbia	2,111.2	2,122.8	0.5	64.9	65.2	0.3
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,035.6</b>	<b>15,066.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Newfoundland	205.4	204.7	-0.3	46.7	46.5	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	63.5	65.3	2.8	57.7	59.3	1.6
Nova Scotia	420.2	425.6	1.3	56.0	56.7	0.7
New Brunswick	338.9	338.3	-0.2	56.0	55.9	-0.1
Quebec	3,437.5	3,451.4	0.4	57.8	57.9	0.1
Ontario	5,961.8	5,960.4	0.0	63.8	63.7	-0.1
Manitoba	555.0	556.3	0.2	64.5	64.6	0.1
Saskatchewan	484.8	479.2	-1.2	63.5	62.8	-0.7
Alberta	1,604.5	1,613.0	0.5	68.8	69.0	0.2
British Columbia	1,964.1	1,972.5	0.4	60.4	60.6	0.2
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,112.8</b>	<b>1,103.7</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Newfoundland	43.8	43.9	0.2	17.6	17.7	0.1
Prince Edward Island	10.2	8.7	-14.7	13.8	11.8	-2.0
Nova Scotia	43.9	41.8	-4.8	9.5	8.9	-0.6
New Brunswick	39.8	37.4	-6.0	10.5	10.0	-0.5
Quebec	311.6	301.9	-3.1	8.3	8.0	-0.3
Ontario	378.8	382.3	0.9	6.0	6.0	0.0
Manitoba	28.3	28.5	0.7	4.9	4.9	0.0
Saskatchewan	26.0	26.9	3.5	5.1	5.3	0.2
Alberta	83.3	82.0	-1.6	4.9	4.8	-0.1
British Columbia	147.1	150.2	2.1	7.0	7.1	0.1

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Dec. 1999	Dec. 2000	Dec. 1999 to Dec. 2000	Dec. 1999	Dec. 2000	Dec. 1999 to Dec. 2000
unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,642.9</b>	<b>15,989.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Newfoundland	236.3	239.5	1.4	53.8	54.4	0.6
Prince Edward Island	70.2	71.0	1.1	64.6	64.5	-0.1
Nova Scotia	451.4	461.6	2.3	60.7	61.5	0.8
New Brunswick	356.4	366.7	2.9	59.3	60.6	1.3
Quebec	3,683.2	3,708.7	0.7	62.3	62.3	0.0
Ontario	6,058.5	6,288.1	3.8	66.0	67.2	1.2
Manitoba	571.8	579.7	1.4	66.9	67.4	0.5
Saskatchewan	504.0	498.5	-1.1	66.1	65.3	-0.8
Alberta	1,643.0	1,679.0	2.2	71.7	71.8	0.1
British Columbia	2,068.0	2,096.9	1.4	64.4	64.4	0.0
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14,648.4</b>	<b>14,974.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Newfoundland	205.2	199.5	-2.8	46.7	45.3	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	59.9	61.3	2.3	55.1	55.7	0.6
Nova Scotia	410.3	422.5	3.0	55.2	56.3	1.1
New Brunswick	320.9	330.7	3.1	53.4	54.7	1.3
Quebec	3,390.5	3,422.4	0.9	57.3	57.5	0.2
Ontario	5,759.6	5,947.5	3.3	62.7	63.6	0.9
Manitoba	542.3	551.6	1.7	63.4	64.1	0.7
Saskatchewan	479.6	474.1	-1.1	62.9	62.1	-0.8
Alberta	1,561.9	1,604.5	2.7	68.2	68.6	0.4
British Columbia	1,918.3	1,960.3	2.2	59.7	60.2	0.5
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>994.5</b>	<b>1,015.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Newfoundland	31.1	40.0	28.6	13.2	16.7	3.5
Prince Edward Island	10.3	9.7	-5.8	14.7	13.7	-1.0
Nova Scotia	41.1	39.2	-4.6	9.1	8.5	-0.6
New Brunswick	35.5	36.0	1.4	10.0	9.8	-0.2
Quebec	292.7	286.3	-2.2	7.9	7.7	-0.2
Ontario	299.0	340.6	13.9	4.9	5.4	0.5
Manitoba	29.5	28.2	-4.4	5.2	4.9	-0.3
Saskatchewan	24.4	24.5	0.4	4.8	4.9	0.1
Alberta	81.1	74.5	-8.1	4.9	4.4	-0.5
British Columbia	149.7	136.6	-8.8	7.2	6.5	-0.7

**Employment by industry (based on NAICS) and class of worker for both sexes, aged 15 and over**

	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Nov. to Dec. 2000	Dec. 1999 to Dec. 2000	Nov. to Dec. 2000	Dec. 1999 to Dec. 2000
seasonally adjusted						
	'000			% change		
<b>All industries</b>	<b>15,035.6</b>	<b>15,066.7</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>319.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,870.7</b>	<b>3,891.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Agriculture	349.4	347.5	-1.9	-51.6	-0.5	-12.9
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	286.3	277.7	-8.6	2.4	-3.0	0.9
Utilities	118.0	117.7	-0.3	2.3	-0.3	2.0
Construction	817.1	820.6	3.5	13.2	0.4	1.6
Manufacturing	2,299.9	2,328.4	28.5	60.2	1.2	2.7
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>11,164.9</b>	<b>11,174.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>292.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Trade	2,337.0	2,354.4	17.4	82.7	0.7	3.6
Transportation and warehousing	796.5	787.8	-8.7	23.6	-1.1	3.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	884.5	881.9	-2.6	16.6	-0.3	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	985.5	988.6	3.1	62.1	0.3	6.7
Management, administrative and other support	569.4	559.2	-10.2	41.7	-1.8	8.1
Educational services	974.4	952.1	-22.3	-49.6	-2.3	-5.0
Health care and social assistance	1,509.4	1,523.7	14.3	51.8	0.9	3.5
Information, culture and recreation	695.8	700.6	4.8	64.4	0.7	10.1
Accommodation and food services	948.1	965.7	17.6	15.1	1.9	1.6
Other services	696.6	698.4	1.8	-10.5	0.3	-1.5
Public administration	767.9	762.4	-5.5	-5.4	-0.7	-0.7
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Public sector employees	2,819.6	2,833.5	13.9	88.5	0.5	3.2
Private sector	12,216.1	12,233.2	17.1	230.7	0.1	1.9
Employees	9,856.5	9,869.9	13.4	376.4	0.1	4.0
Self-employed	2,359.6	2,363.3	3.7	-145.7	0.2	-5.8

**Employment by type of work, age and sex**

	Dec. 2000	Nov. to Dec. 2000	Dec. 1999 to Dec. 2000	Dec. 2000	Nov. to Dec. 2000	Dec. 1999 to Dec. 2000	Dec. 2000	Nov. to Dec. 2000	Dec. 1999 to Dec. 2000
seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
<b>Employment</b>	<b>15,066.7</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>319.2</b>	<b>8,118.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>6,947.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>205.4</b>
Full-time	12,358.7	16.1	263.3	7,276.8	10.5	89.5	5,081.9	5.5	173.8
Part-time	2,708.0	15.0	55.9	842.1	9.0	24.3	1,865.9	6.0	31.7
15-24	2,344.4	19.3	90.3	1,216.9	23.0	38.6	1,127.5	-3.8	51.7
25+	12,722.3	11.8	229.0	6,902.0	-3.5	75.3	5,820.3	15.3	153.7
25-54	11,131.6	-2.8	173.1	5,954.1	-15.1	58.4	5,177.5	12.3	114.7
55+	1,590.7	14.6	55.9	947.9	11.6	16.9	642.8	3.0	39.1

## OTHER RELEASES

### Department store sales and stocks

November 2000

Department store sales were \$1,503.2 million (seasonally adjusted) in November, down 3.1% from October. This decline follows a 4.4% increase in October.

The upward movement seen in department store sales since the spring has faltered in the past few months. Previously, department store sales had been declining since September 1999, following a period of rising sales that lasted more than a year.

Cumulative department stores sales for the first 11 months of 2000 reached \$16.7 billion, up just 0.8% from the same period of 1999. However, a key player in the industry closed its doors near the end of 1999.

Department store sales in November, not seasonally adjusted, were 6.3% higher than in November 1999. It should be noted that, in that month, department store sales were exceptionally weak because of restructuring in the industry.

The Prairie provinces and Ontario registered the strongest increases in year-over-year department store sales. Compared with November 1999, sales were up 10.2% in Alberta, 8.1% in Ontario, 7.8% in Saskatchewan and 6.3% in Manitoba.

### Department store sales including concessions

	Nov. 1999	Nov. 2000	Nov. 1999 to Nov. 2000	Jan. to Nov. 2000	Jan.-Nov. 1999 to Jan.-Nov. 2000
	not seasonally adjusted				
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,814.7</b>	<b>1,928.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>15,446.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island <sup>1</sup>	44.2	45.3	2.5	323.8	8.4
Nova Scotia	68.0	63.9	-6.1	466.4	-1.9
New Brunswick	51.9	52.4	0.9	369.3	5.2
Quebec	311.5	324.4	4.1	2,830.8	1.1
Ontario	789.5	853.1	8.1	6,647.0	1.7
Manitoba	72.6	77.2	6.3	630.5	0.2
Saskatchewan	61.2	66.0	7.8	540.6	6.3
Alberta	206.2	227.3	10.2	1,831.7	3.2
British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	209.6	219.2	4.6	1,806.1	-3.7

<sup>1</sup> For reasons of confidentiality, data for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island are combined as are data for British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Over the same 12-month period, increases in department store sales were also seen in the region formed by British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (+4.6%) as well as in Quebec (+4.1%).

Compared with November 1999, the smallest annual increases in sales were registered in the Atlantic provinces. Over that one-year period, department store sales rose only 2.5% in the group formed by Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island and 0.9% in New Brunswick, while they declined 6.1% in Nova Scotia.

**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](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.ca)). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Cl rance Kimanyi (613-951-6363; [kimacle@statcan.ca](mailto:kimacle@statcan.ca)), Distributive Trades Division. ■

### Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

November 2000 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 194 400 cubic metres in November, an increase of 3.8% from November 1999. Sales increased for five of the seven major product groups compared with November 1999; the largest gain was for heavy fuel oil (149 000 cubic metres or +24.6%). The advance in heavy fuel oil sales reflects higher usage of the product by utilities to generate electricity.

Total motor gasoline sales were up marginally (15 500 cubic metres or +0.5%) from November 1999. Sales of regular unleaded gasoline increased by 3.4%, while sales of mid- and premium grade gasoline dropped by 15.2% and 18.0%, respectively.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products increased by 1 191 300 cubic metres, or 1.4%, compared with the same period in 1999. Higher demand by the transportation sector and increased drilling activity in the oil and natural gas industry contributed to the 5.9% rise in diesel fuel sales. Sales of motor gasoline were almost unchanged (+0.1%) from the same period in 1999. Sales of petrochemical feedstocks fell 5.8%.

## Sales of refined petroleum products

	Nov. 1999 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 2000 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. 1999 to Nov. 2000 % change
	thousands of cubic metres		
<b>Total, all products</b>	<b>7,892.3</b>	<b>8,194.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Motor gasoline	3,117.7	3,133.2	0.5
Diesel fuel oil	1,993.5	2,046.8	2.7
Light fuel oil	494.1	492.1	-0.4
Heavy fuel oil	604.8	753.8	24.6
Aviation turbo fuels	520.3	490.4	-5.7
Petrochemical feedstocks <sup>1</sup>	372.0	397.5	6.9
All other refined products	789.9	880.6	11.5

	Jan. to Nov. 1999 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. to Nov. 2000 <sup>p</sup>	Jan.-Nov. 1999 to Jan.-Nov. 2000
<b>Total, all products</b>	<b>85,232.4</b>	<b>86,423.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Motor gasoline	35,022.5	35,061.7	0.1
Diesel fuel oil	20,417.2	21,623.2	5.9
Light fuel oil	4,302.7	4,281.4	-0.5
Heavy fuel oil	6,685.9	6,632.3	-0.8
Aviation turbo fuels	5,736.2	5,856.4	2.1
Petrochemical feedstocks <sup>1</sup>	4,465.4	4,205.5	-5.8
All other refined products	8,602.5	8,763.2	1.9

<sup>r</sup> Revised data.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary data.

<sup>1</sup> 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](mailto:hardele@statcan.ca)) or Gerry Desjardins (613-951-4368; [desjger@statcan.ca](mailto:desjger@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Estimates of labour income

October 2000 (preliminary)

Labour income fell in October, after recording a strong increase in September. The September strength and the October decline resulted from federal government pay equity payments. Without these payments in the estimates, labour income would have grown by 0.4% in both September and October. Over the first 10 months of 2000, labour income grew by 7.3% compared with the same period in 1999.

Wages and salaries posted growth in October in 9 of the 16 industry groups. Wages and salaries have been generally increasing in transport, storage and communications, trade, and commercial and personal

services. Growth in employment, often augmented by gains in average weekly earnings, has contributed to the strength of these industries.

The largest decline in wages and salaries in October occurred in federal and other government services. The monthly pattern in this industry has been volatile since April 2000 as a result of federal government pay equity payments. Manufacturing wages and salaries dropped slightly in October as a result of a decline in average weekly earnings. Despite this decrease, wages and salaries in this industry rose by 7.1% compared with October 1999.

## Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	Sept. 2000 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 2000 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. to Oct. 2000
	seasonally adjusted		
	\$ millions		% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	309.3	308.8	-0.2
Logging and forestry	277.2	276.8	-0.1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	855.7	868.8	1.5
Manufacturing	7,527.6	7,510.8	-0.2
Construction	2,426.8	2,433.7	0.3
Other utilities	638.4	637.4	-0.2
Transportation, storage and communications	2,801.1	2,827.9	1.0
Trade	5,643.8	5,680.5	0.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	3,621.5	3,599.0	-0.6
Commercial and personal services	7,035.9	7,117.7	1.2
Educational and related services	2,929.6	2,942.5	0.4
Health and social services	3,029.3	3,033.8	0.1
Federal administration and other government services	1,447.4	988.5	-31.7
Provincial administration	736.9	738.4	0.2
Local administration	695.8	689.2	-0.9
Military	278.0	283.1	1.8
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>40,254.4</b>	<b>39,937.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Supplementary labour income	5,219.4	5,238.1	0.4
<b>Total labour income</b>	<b>45,473.8</b>	<b>45,175.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

**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.

Beginning with the March 2001 data, which will be released May 31, 2001, the labour income estimates will be based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). At that time, NAICS-based historical series will be released for the period January 1997 through March 2001. For more information on the NAICS, consult the *Concepts, definitions and methods* page on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)).

Also beginning with the March 2001 data, the monthly estimates of labour income will only be published quarterly in conjunction with the National Economic and Financial Accounts estimates.

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

The October 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 am on release day, data sets are available for purchase on microcomputer diskette (13F0016XDB, \$250/\$1,000). 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](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. ■

## **Steel wire and specified wire products**

October 2000

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 59 751 tonnes in October, down 14.8% from 70 117 tonnes in October 1999. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).**

The October 2000 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998; [grantdo@statcan.ca](mailto:grantdo@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## **Refined petroleum products**

October 2000 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for October. Other selected data about these products are also available.

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](mailto:hardele@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Estimates of labour income, monthly estimates,**  
October 2000  
**Catalogue number 13F0016XDB** (\$250/\$1,000).

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

**Steel wire and specified wire products,** October 2000  
**Catalogue number 41-006-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

**Retail trade,** October 2000  
**Catalogue number 63-005-XPB** (\$21/\$206).

**Labour force information,** week ending  
December 9, 2000  
**Catalogue number 71-001-PIB** (\$8/\$78).

**Labour force information,** week ending  
December 9, 2000  
**Catalogue number 71-001-PPB** (\$11/\$103).

**Quarterly demographic statistics,**  
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**Quarterly demographic statistics,**  
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*The Daily*, January 5, 2001

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## RELEASE DATES

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**January 8 to 12**  
(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
11	<b>Building permits</b>	November 2000
12	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	November 2000

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