



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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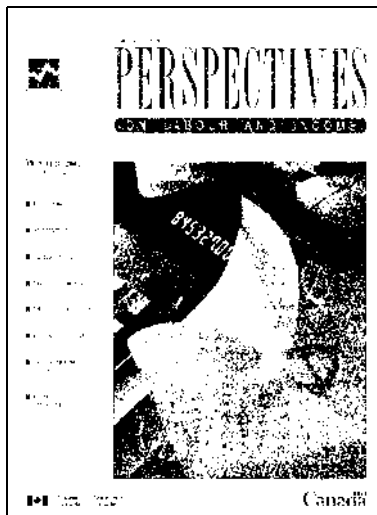
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## MAJOR RELEASES

### ● Estimates of household spending, 2000 3

Households spent an average of \$55,830 in 2000 on everything from shelter to travel, allocating more to vehicle purchases and energy costs than in previous years. On average, households spent about 4% more in 2000, a year of strong economic growth. The increase in household spending marginally exceeded the Consumer Price Index inflation rate of 3% in 2000.

*(continued on page 2)*



### Perspectives on labour and income

Winter 2001

The lead article in the winter issue of *Perspectives on labour and income*, "Early retirement trends," paints a portrait of those currently retiring before age 60. Early retirement rates are presented by class of worker, sex, level of education, industry, province and job status. The second article is a brief note on the effect of the September 11 terrorist attacks on New York City and Washington on the labour market in Canada, specifically absences from work and hours lost. "After the layoff" looks at the results of permanent layoffs from full-time jobs, while "Evolution of the Canadian workplace: Work from home" uses various surveys to examine the number of Canadians usually working from home over the past three decades. "Trends in part-time job search" looks at trends in job seeking between 1976 and 2000 and "1999 income: An overview" examines family incomes in 1999 and changes since 1990. Completing this issue is a fact sheet on work absences—an update on time lost from work. (These articles have all appeared previously in online issues of *Perspectives*.)

The Winter 2001 issue, Vol. 13, number 4 of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001-XPE, \$18/\$58) is now available. See *How to order products*. For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; [henry.pold@statcan.ca](mailto:henry.pold@statcan.ca)), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

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## **OTHER RELEASES**

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## **NEW PRODUCTS**

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Estimates of household spending 2000

Households spent an average of \$55,830 in 2000 on everything from shelter to travel, allocating more to vehicle purchases and energy costs than in previous years. On average, households spent about 4% more in 2000, a year of strong economic growth. The increase in household spending marginally exceeded the Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rate of 3% in 2000.

Personal taxes accounted for an estimated 22% of the household budget, shelter costs claimed about 19%, and food, 11%. These proportions were virtually unchanged from 1999. Transportation took up 14% of the household budget, continuing the slight increase seen in 1999.

#### Average household expenditure and budget share

|  | Average Share<br>expenditure of<br>budget |      | Average Share<br>of expenditure of<br>budget |      | Average Share<br>of expenditure of<br>budget |      |
|--|---|------|--|------|--|------|
|  | 1998                                      | 1999 | 1998   | 1999 | 2000   | 2000 |
|  | \$ current                                | %    | \$ current                                   | %    | \$ current                                   | %    |
| Total expenditure  | 51,170                                    |      | 53,450                                       |      | 55,830                                       |      |
| Personal taxes   | 10,820                                    | 21   | 11,560                                       | 22   | 12,010                                       | 22   |
| Shelter  | 10,070                                    | 20   | 10,240                                       | 19   | 10,500                                       | 19   |
| Transportation   | 6,400                                     | 12   | 6,880  | 13   | 7,580  | 14   |
| Food   | 5,900                                     | 12   | 6,100  | 11   | 6,220  | 11   |
| Recreation   | 2,920                                     | 6    | 2,960  | 6    | 3,170  | 6    |
| Personal insurance<br>payments<br>and pension<br>contributions | 2,760                                     | 5    | 2,840  | 5    | 3,130  | 6    |
| Household operation  | 2,350                                     | 5    | 2,410  | 5    | 2,520  | 5    |
| Clothing   | 2,200                                     | 4    | 2,320  | 4    | 2,350  | 4    |
| Household furnishings<br>and equipment                         | 1,480                                     | 3    | 1,480  | 3    | 1,560  | 3    |
| Gifts of money and<br>contributions                            | 1,150                                     | 2    | 1,360  | 3    | 1,300  | 2    |
| Health care  | 1,190                                     | 2    | 1,260  | 2    | 1,360  | 2    |
| Tobacco products and<br>alcoholic beverages                    | 1,210                                     | 2    | 1,180  | 2    | 1,220  | 2    |
| Miscellaneous<br>expenditures                                  | 810                                       | 2    | 860  | 2    | 830  | 1    |
| Education  | 710                                       | 1    | 760  | 1    | 830  | 1    |
| Personal care  | 690                                       | 1    | 710  | 1    | 740  | 1    |
| Reading materials and<br>other printed matter                  | 280                                       | 1    | 270  | 1    | 280  | 0.5  |
| Games of chance<br>expense (net)                               | 250                                       | 0.5  | 270  | 0.5  | 260  | 0.5  |

#### Vehicle purchases, gas prices drove transportation spending higher

Spending on all types of transportation averaged \$7,580 per household, a 10% increase from 1999, compared with an 8% increase in 1998.

#### Note to readers

The data for this release come from the 2000 Survey of Household Spending, and were collected from January to March 2001 from a sample of about 20,000 private households in all provinces. The survey gathered detailed information on spending, dwelling characteristics, and household equipment. Unlike in previous years, data were not collected in the territories for 2000. (However, data for the territories will again be collected for 2001, and every second year after that.) National totals in this release for years before 2000 do not include the territories.

In order to analyse the data by income level, households were divided into five groups, or quintiles, based on their income. Each quintile represents one-fifth of all households. Quintiles are created by ranking households in ascending order of total household income and dividing the households into five groups such that the estimated number of households is equal in each group.

Since households in the lowest income quintile are smaller on average than households in the largest income quintile, data are adjusted for household size to allow for more realistic comparisons. This adjustment reflects the principle that household size and composition (number of adults and children) affect household needs. For more information, see Spending patterns in Canada, 1999 (62-202-XIE; 62-202-XPE).

Comparisons of expenditures in this release are not adjusted for inflation. All figures in this release have been rounded.

The increase was mainly due to higher spending on the purchase of all types of new and used vehicles, especially trucks, vans and sport utility vehicles. The 8% of households purchasing trucks or vans in 2000 reported spending an average \$15,970. The 10% of households leasing a vehicle reported spending just under \$5,000, approximately the same as in 1999.

Higher transportation spending was also due to higher spending on gasoline. Households with gasoline expenditures spent an average of \$1,950 in 2000, compared with \$1,700 in 1999. The price of gasoline as measured by the CPI rose 22% in 2000.

#### Heating costs rose

Spending on shelter rose a slight 3% from 1999 to an average \$10,500. This figure includes spending on heating fuels such as oil and gas, which climbed 20% to an annual average of \$1,000 for those households reporting. For some households, heat is included in rent.

Households spent an estimated \$6,220 on food, including restaurant meals, up 2% from 1999. They also paid an average of \$12,010 in personal taxes (excluding sales tax), 4% more than in 1999.

**Spending on communications technology continued upward trend**

The proportion of households having a cellular telephone increased to 42% in 2000, from 32% in 1999. Average spending on cellular services for those reporting was up 5% to \$480. Spending on telephone services increased slightly to an average of \$720 for the 98% of households reporting.

Forty-two per cent of households reported Internet use from home in 2000. This compares with 33% in 1999, 25% in 1998, and 17% in 1997. Households with Internet services spent an average of \$280 in 2000, up 7% from 1999.

The percentage of households that purchased new computers and related hardware continued to rise in 2000, from 15% to 18%. Households that bought new computers reported spending \$1,570 on average in 2000 compared with \$1,600 in 1999, as prices for these items fell. The percentage of households owning computers continued to rise, reaching an estimated 55% by the end of 2000.

Spending on cable and satellite services for the three-quarters of households with these services rose 7% to an average of \$480.

**Average spending on tourism up in 2000**

Households spent more on tourist-related accommodation and transportation in 2000 than they did in 1999. For the 22% of households reporting expenditures on air transportation in 2000, average spending rose 15% to \$1,600, while the cost of air travel as measured by the CPI was up 3%. Similarly, for the 11% of households reporting expenditures on package travel tours, average spending rose 16% to \$2,780. In addition, average household spending on hotel and motel accommodation was almost \$900 for those households reporting, up 13% from 1999.

**Food and shelter costs accounted for one-half of spending in lowest-income households**

In 2000, food and shelter accounted for half of the budget for households in the lowest income quintile and personal income taxes for 3%. In contrast, households in the highest income quintile allocated only one-quarter of their budgets to food and shelter, and 30% to personal income taxes. These proportions were unchanged from 1999.

The total expenditure of the one-fifth of households with the lowest incomes averaged \$18,090, compared with \$113,030 for the one-fifth of households with the highest incomes.

**Household budget spent on four major categories by income quintile 2000**

|                | Lowest quintile | Second quintile | Third quintile | Fourth quintile | Highest quintile |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
|                | %               |                 |                |                 |                  |
| Food           | 18              | 15              | 13             | 11              | 9                |
| Shelter        | 31              | 24              | 20             | 18              | 15               |
| Transportation | 12              | 14              | 15             | 14              | 13               |
| Personal taxes | 3               | 11              | 16             | 21              | 30               |

After adjusting for differences in household size, average spending per person was \$14,890 for households in the lowest income quintile and \$58,290 for households in the highest income quintile.

Average spending on food was an estimated \$2,640 per person for the lowest income quintile and \$4,980 per person for households in the highest income quintile. Similarly, spending on shelter was \$4,630 per person for the lowest income quintile and \$8,820 per person for the highest income quintile.

**Average expenditure per person on four major categories by income quintile 2000**

|                | Lowest quintile | Second quintile | Third quintile | Fourth quintile | Highest quintile |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
|                | \$              |                 |                |                 |                  |
| Food           | 2,640           | 3,300           | 3,770          | 4,110           | 4,980            |
| Shelter        | 4,630           | 5,100           | 6,000          | 7,110           | 8,820            |
| Transportation | 1,720           | 3,020           | 4,350          | 5,470           | 7,550            |
| Personal taxes | 440             | 2,250           | 4,850          | 7,950           | 17,690           |

**Spending on all types of insurance also increased**

Homeowners reported spending \$470 in 2000 on home insurance, a 4% increase over 1999. There was a similar increase in spending on vehicle insurance. Vehicle owners spent \$1,140 to insure their vehicles, compared with \$1,090 in 1999.

For the 53% of Canadian households reporting spending on health insurance premiums, the average expenditure rose 12% to \$790 in 2000. Health insurance premiums include payments to public hospital, medical and drug plans which are levied in some provinces and for some groups of the population. They also include payments to private plans that provide dental, accident, disability and travel coverage.

For the 74% of households contributing to either the Canada Pension Plan or the Quebec Pension Plan, the average amount paid in 2000 rose to \$1,570,

up from \$1,390 in 1999. Payments on Employment Insurance premiums, however, fell a slight 2% to \$1,040.

### Average household spending highest in Ontario and Alberta

In 2000, Ontario and Alberta households had the highest average expenditure of all provinces. Newfoundland continued to have the lowest average, \$43,240.

### Average household expenditure by province

|                            | 1999       | 2000   |
|----------------------------|------------|--------|
|                            | \$ current |        |
| Ontario <sup>1</sup>       | 58,780     | 62,740 |
| Alberta <sup>1</sup>       | 59,210     | 62,090 |
| British Columbia           | 54,970     | 55,670 |
| Manitoba                   | 49,410     | 50,360 |
| Nova Scotia <sup>1</sup>   | 45,850     | 48,620 |
| Quebec                     | 46,870     | 48,320 |
| New Brunswick <sup>1</sup> | 44,730     | 47,090 |
| Saskatchewan               | 46,900     | 46,970 |
| Prince Edward Island       | 45,400     | 45,080 |
| Newfoundland               | 42,510     | 43,240 |

<sup>1</sup> Statistically significant change between 1999 and 2000.

Two tables presenting summary-level household spending data are available free on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)): one for Canada and the provinces and one for selected metropolitan areas. A table presenting dwelling characteristics and household equipment is also available. On the *Canadian statistics* page, see *The people*, then choose *Families, households and housing*, then *Expenditures or Housing*.

For the first time, summary-level household spending data for Canada and provinces for 1997 to 2000 are available on CANSIM.

### Available on CANSIM: table 2030001.

A *User guide for the Survey of Household Spending* (62F0026MIE01004, free) presenting information about survey methodology, concepts, and data quality is available free on Statistics Canada's Web site. On the *Our products and services* page, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Personal finance and household finance*, then *Household expenditures research paper series*.

Ten detailed tables are available at \$125 each. Of these ten tables, five present detailed household spending data: *Canada, provinces and selected metropolitan areas* (62F0031XDB); *Household income quintile, Canada and provinces* (62F0032XDB); *Housing tenure, Canada* (62F0033XDB); *Household type, Canada* (62F0034XDB); and *Size of area of residence, Canada* (62F0035XDB).

The remaining five tables present data on dwelling characteristics and household equipment: *Canada, provinces and selected metropolitan areas* (62F0041XDB); *Income quintile, Canada* (62F0042XDB); *Housing tenure Canada* (62F0043XDB); *Household type, Canada* (62F0044XDB); and *Size of area of residence, Canada* (62F0045XDB).

Custom tabulations are also available. A public-use microdata file is scheduled for release in May 2002, and a publication will follow in June 2002.

For more information about the Survey of Household Spending, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services, Income Statistics Division (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; [income@statcan.ca](mailto:income@statcan.ca)). ■

## OTHER RELEASES

### Survey of the Construction Industry 1998 and 1999

Data on Canada's multi-billion-dollar construction industry are now available with the return of the Survey of the Construction Industry, which had not been conducted since 1989, when the program was discontinued.

The construction industry accounted for roughly 5.2% of Canada's gross domestic product in 1999, and 5.3% of total employment. From 1989 to 1999, data on the industry came mainly from the demand side—building permits, capital expenditures, census data and household spending on home renovation and repair.

In this industry, most enterprises are small to medium in size. More than 95% of enterprises had revenues of less than \$2 million in 1999, and revenues of all firms averaged \$500,000. Most of the enterprises operate in only one province and have only one establishment, or location.

In 1999, more than 215,000 enterprises were involved in construction; they reported revenues of \$107.3 billion, up 10.7% from 1998. Gains were widespread across industries, in both prime and special trades contracting, and in every region of the country.

Prime contracting accounted for \$60.0 billion or roughly 56% of total revenue; special trade contracting accounted for \$47.3 billion, the remaining 44%.

Companies in just four provinces—Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia—accounted for almost 90% of total revenues from the construction sector in 1999. Revenues in Ontario reached \$42.1 billion, and revenues in Quebec hit \$20.2 billion.

Total expenses for the construction industries in 1999 reached \$100.1 billion, up 9.7%, slightly less than the gain in revenue. Total profit for the industry rose 27.8%, as total profit margins went from 5.8% to 6.7%.

Within the prime contracting group, the largest expense item in 1999 was for work subcontracted to others, which accounted for about 38% of operating expenses. It was followed by construction materials and supplies, which made up 25% of operating expenses, and salaries, wages and benefits (18%). The non-residential building industry showed the highest

proportion of work subcontracted to others, accounting for nearly 59% of operating expenses.

In contrast, within the trade contracting group the largest expense category was construction materials and supplies, accounting for 35% of operating expenses. It was followed by salaries, wages and benefits (33%), and work subcontracted to others (12%). The building exterior finishing work industry registered the highest proportion of operating expenses going to construction materials and supplies (nearly 42%).

### Total revenue in the construction industry

|   | Total<br>revenue<br>1998 | Total<br>revenue<br>1999 | 1998<br>to<br>1999<br>% change |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
|   | \$ millions              |                          |                                |
| <b>Construction</b>                                   | <b>96,884</b>            | <b>107,260</b>           | <b>10.7</b>                    |
| Prime contracting                                     | 54,179                   | 59,965                   | 10.7                           |
| Land subdivision<br>and land<br>development           | 4,794                    | 4,567                    | -4.7                           |
| Building<br>construction                              | 33,945                   | 37,859                   | 11.5                           |
| Residential<br>building<br>construc-<br>tion          | 19,673                   | 21,183                   | 7.7                            |
| Non-res-<br>idential<br>building<br>construc-<br>tion | 14,273                   | 16,676                   | 16.8                           |
| Engineering<br>construction                           | 13,623                   | 15,306                   | 12.4                           |
| Construction<br>management                            | 1,817                    | 2,233                    | 22.9                           |
| Trade contracting                                     | 42,705                   | 47,295                   | 10.7                           |
| Site preparation<br>work                              | 5,919                    | 6,104                    | 3.1                            |
| Building structure<br>work                            | 4,017                    | 4,844                    | 20.6                           |
| Building exterior<br>finishing work                   | 5,294                    | 6,135                    | 15.9                           |
| Building interior<br>finishing work                   | 7,572                    | 8,006                    | 5.7                            |
| Building equipment<br>installation                    | 18,205                   | 20,218                   | 11.1                           |
| Other special trade<br>contracting                    | 1,697                    | 1,988                    | 17.1                           |

*Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.*

### Available on CANSIM: table 340001.

For more information, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497, [construction@statcan.ca](mailto:construction@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pierre Després (613-951-3579;

*desppie@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## **Annual Survey of Traveller Accommodation 1999**

Data for 1999 for the traveller accommodation industry (NAICS category 7211, which includes hotels and motor hotels, motels and other accommodation industries) are now available. These data provide information such as revenue, expenses, salaries and wages, and profit margin. Also available are the percentage distributions of revenue and expenses by source and client base.

In 1999, the traveller accommodation industry earned \$11.3 billion, an increase of 2.5% over 1998. The low Canadian dollar and favourable economic conditions contributed to the continued growth of tourism in Canada.

For profits, 1999 proved to be another banner year for this significant tourism sector. The profit

margin (before taxes) for all establishments combined was 11.8%.

Of all the provinces, Newfoundland saw the sharpest profit margin increase, to 9.9% in 1999 from 6.3% in 1998. This was largely the result of strong economic growth in Newfoundland in 1999, as well as a boost in tourism marking the 50th anniversary of Newfoundland's entry into Confederation. Throughout 1999, Newfoundland hosted various events to commemorate the occasion.

**Available on CANSIM: table 3510002.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Joan Farnworth (613-951-6303; *joan.farnworth@statcan.ca*) or Veronica Utovac (613-951-0813; fax: 613-951-6696; *veronica.utovac@statcan.ca*), Services Industries Division. □

**Selected financial statistics for traveller accommodation  
1998–1999**

|                       | Number<br>of<br>establishments | Total<br>revenue | Salaries,<br>wages<br>and<br>benefits | Total<br>expenses | Profit<br>margin |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
|                       |                                | \$ millions      |                                       |                   | %                |
| Canada                |                                |                  |                                       |                   |                  |
| 1998                  | 15,918                         | 11,072.4         | 3,214.2                               | 9,830.4           | 11.2             |
| 1999                  | 17,495                         | 11,346.5         | 3,447.6                               | 10,010.2          | 11.8             |
| Newfoundland          |                                |                  |                                       |                   |                  |
| 1998                  | 350                            | 125.8            | 41.3                                  | 118.0             | 6.3              |
| 1999                  | 408                            | 141.2            | 49.0                                  | 127.3             | 9.9              |
| Prince Edward Island  |                                |                  |                                       |                   |                  |
| 1998                  | 182                            | 62.1             | 18.8                                  | 55.4              | 10.7             |
| 1999                  | 217                            | 60.5             | 20.6                                  | 54.3              | 10.3             |
| Nova Scotia           |                                |                  |                                       |                   |                  |
| 1998                  | 477                            | 251.0            | 80.2                                  | 217.5             | 13.3             |
| 1999                  | 591                            | 266.4            | 84.6                                  | 229.3             | 13.9             |
| New Brunswick         |                                |                  |                                       |                   |                  |
| 1998                  | 434                            | 186.7            | 56.0                                  | 168.6             | 9.7              |
| 1999                  | 513                            | 198.8            | 59.9                                  | 173.7             | 12.6             |
| Quebec                |                                |                  |                                       |                   |                  |
| 1998                  | 3,465                          | 1,815.4          | 571.5                                 | 1,641.9           | 9.6              |
| 1999                  | 3,951                          | 1,913.2          | 643.8                                 | 1,754.0           | 8.3              |
| Ontario               |                                |                  |                                       |                   |                  |
| 1998                  | 4,512                          | 3,525.6          | 1,012.7                               | 3,135.2           | 11.1             |
| 1999                  | 5,022                          | 3,640.4          | 1,087.5                               | 3,142.2           | 13.7             |
| Manitoba              |                                |                  |                                       |                   |                  |
| 1998                  | 700                            | 532.2            | 112.5                                 | 483.5             | 9.1              |
| 1999                  | 739                            | 525.1            | 119.9                                 | 468.0             | 10.9             |
| Saskatchewan          |                                |                  |                                       |                   |                  |
| 1998                  | 894                            | 441.9            | 116.6                                 | 399.9             | 9.5              |
| 1999                  | 923                            | 421.1            | 113.7                                 | 383.8             | 8.9              |
| Alberta               |                                |                  |                                       |                   |                  |
| 1998                  | 1,636                          | 1,736.9          | 472.1                                 | 1,442.9           | 16.9             |
| 1999                  | 1,628                          | 1,799.6          | 528.2                                 | 1,509.9           | 16.1             |
| British Columbia      |                                |                  |                                       |                   |                  |
| 1998                  | 2,979                          | 2,255.5          | 694.8                                 | 2,036.6           | 9.7              |
| 1999                  | 3,223                          | 2,224.8          | 698.9                                 | 2,023.6           | 9.0              |
| Yukon                 |                                |                  |                                       |                   |                  |
| 1998                  | 154                            | 79.8             | 22.2                                  | 74.8              | 6.2              |
| 1999                  | 160                            | 75.6             | 20.6                                  | 71.7              | 5.2              |
| Northwest Territories |                                |                  |                                       |                   |                  |
| 1998                  | x                              | x                | x                                     | x                 | x                |
| 1999                  | x                              | x                | x                                     | x                 | x                |
| Nunavut               |                                |                  |                                       |                   |                  |
| 1998                  | x                              | x                | x                                     | x                 | x                |
| 1999                  | x                              | x                | x                                     | x                 | x                |

\* Confidential.

**Note:** Estimates for the most recent year are preliminary. Preliminary data are subject to revision. Components may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard**

September 2001

Oriented strandboard production totalled 706 816 cubic metres in September, up 4.8% from 674 338 cubic metres in September 2000. Particleboard production reached 232 992 cubic metres, an increase of 9.7% from 212 350 cubic metres in September 2000. Fibreboard production totalled 98 980 cubic metres, up 27.2% from 77 834 cubic metres in September 2000.

Year-to-date production of oriented strandboard to the end of September totalled 5 911 171 cubic metres, up 1.3% from 5 838 179 cubic metres in

the same period of 2000. Particleboard production reached 2 151 433 cubic metres, up 14.4% from 1 880 620 cubic metres in the same period of 2000. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 780 547 cubic metres, down 0.2% from 782 237 cubic metres during the same period of 2000.

**Available on CANSIM: table 3030002.**

The September 2001 issue of *Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard*, Vol. 37, no. 9 (36-003-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.



For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality

of this release, contact Sara Breen (613-951-3521; [sara.breen@statcan.ca](mailto:sara.breen@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard,**  
Vol. 37, no. 9, September 2001  
Catalogue number 36-003-XIB (\$5/\$47).

**User guide for the Survey of Household  
Spending, 2000**  
Catalogue number 62F0026MIE01004  
(free).

**Detailed average household expenditure for  
Canada, provinces/territories and selected  
metropolitan areas, 2000**  
Catalogue number 62F0031XDB (\$125).

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household income quintile for Canada and  
provinces, 2000**  
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housing tenure for Canada, 2000**  
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**Detailed average household expenditure by  
household type for Canada, 2000**  
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**Detailed average household expenditure by size of  
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**Dwelling characteristics and household equipment  
for Canada, provinces/territories and selected  
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**Dwelling characteristics and household equipment  
by income quintile for Canada, 2000**  
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**Dwelling characteristics and household equipment  
by housing tenure for Canada, 2000**  
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**Dwelling characteristics and household equipment  
by household type for Canada, 2000**  
Catalogue number 62F0044XDB (\$125).

**Dwelling characteristics and household equipment  
by size of area of residence for Canada, 2000**  
Catalogue number 62F0045XDB (\$125).

**Perspectives on labour and income, Vol. 13, no. 4,**  
Winter 2001  
Catalogue number 75-001-XPE (\$18/\$58).

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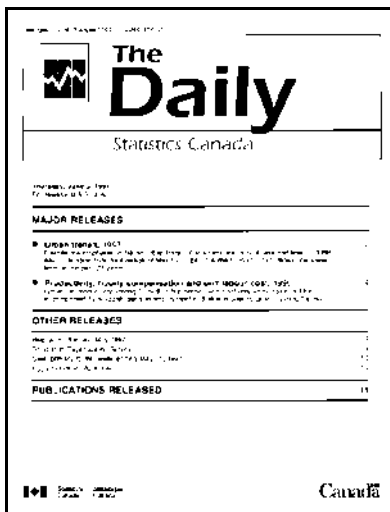
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