



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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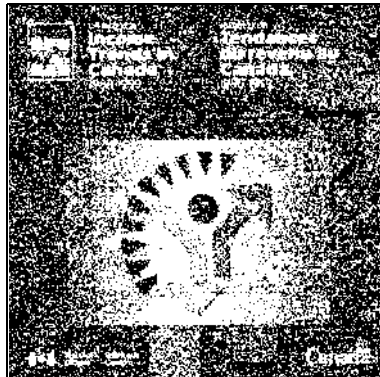
## MAJOR RELEASES

### ● Labour Force Survey, November 2001

3

Employment edged up by an estimated 14,000 in November, despite large losses in manufacturing and transportation. Although employment rose slightly in November, a greater number of job searchers pushed the unemployment rate up 0.2 percentage points to 7.5%, the highest since mid-1999.

(continued on page 2)



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*Income in Canada, 1999* (75-202-XPE, \$45) is also available today. The electronic version of this publication (75-202-XIE \$45) was released in November, and contains tables not included in the printed publication.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; [income@statcan.ca](mailto:income@statcan.ca)), Income Statistics Division.

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## **OTHER RELEASES**

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**MAJOR RELEASES**

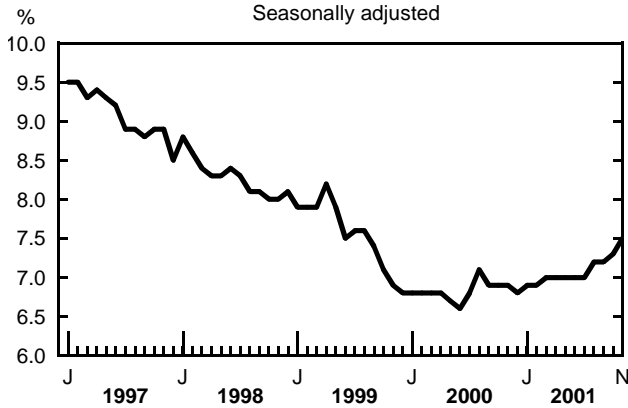
**Labour Force Survey**

November 2001

Employment edged up by an estimated 14,000 in November, despite large losses in manufacturing and transportation. Recently, the trend in employment has been generally flat—small gains in September, October and November have offset declines over the summer. Although employment rose slightly, a greater number of job searchers pushed the unemployment rate up 0.2 percentage points to 7.5% in November, the highest since mid-1999.

**Unemployment rate**

Seasonally adjusted



**More part-time work, less full-time**

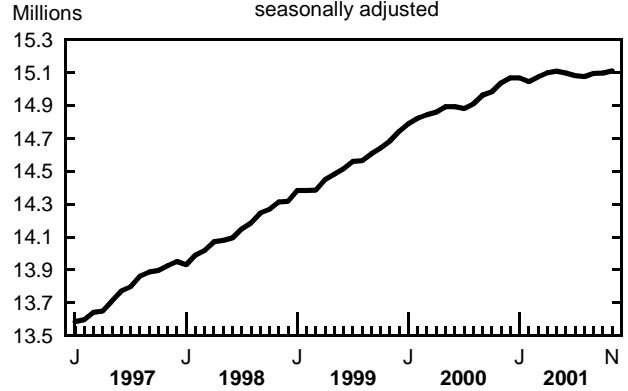
Part-time employment rose by 57,000 but full-time fell by 43,000 in November, the second consecutive month of increasing part-time and less full-time work.

Employment among adult women increased slightly (+14,000) as a large increase in part-time work more than offset a decrease in full-time for this group. Similarly, youth employment edged up (+9,000), as strong part-time job growth offset falling full-time. Employment among adult men fell slightly in November (-9,000).

In the first 11 months of 2001, youth employment fell by 39,000 (-1.6%), and adult employment rose by only 81,000 (+0.6%).

**Employment**

seasonally adjusted



**Hours rebound from Thanksgiving drop**

The number of hours worked in the economy (509.8 million) rebounded from the large 3.3% decline in October. About half of October's decline in hours worked was due to an unusually large number of employees taking time off at Thanksgiving.

Despite the increase in hours worked, the trend is still down. Average weekly hours in November were 33.7, down 2.1% from the January peak of 34.5.

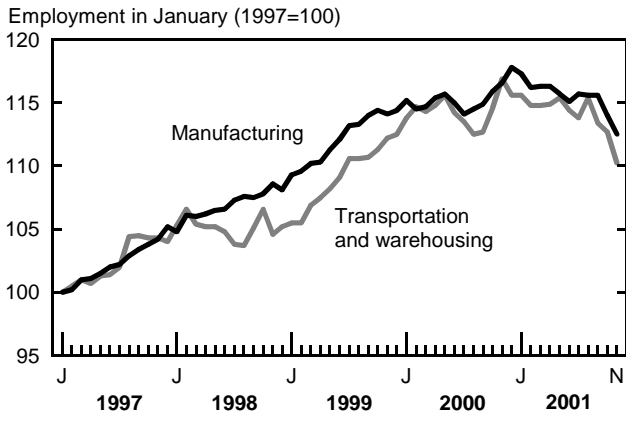
**Gains in trade, but fewer manufacturing and transportation jobs**

The strong upward trend in retail and wholesale trade employment continued in November, jumping 38,000, or 1.6%. In the first 11 months of 2001, trade has been the largest source of employment growth with 92,000 added jobs, an increase of 3.9%.

Professional, scientific and technical services also gained strongly (+16,000 or 1.7%). Within this industry, computer system design services and legal services were the source of growth. After large losses in the summer months, employment in professional, scientific and technical services began an upward trend in September.

Offsetting these increases were large drops in manufacturing and transportation employment in November. Manufacturing employment fell by 30,000, largely because of fewer people building computers and electronic products. After strong growth in 2000, manufacturing employment has fallen 105,000, or 4.5%, in the first 11 months of 2001.

**Index of employment in manufacturing and transportation and warehousing**



to a decline of 18,000 (-2.3%) in transportation and warehousing.

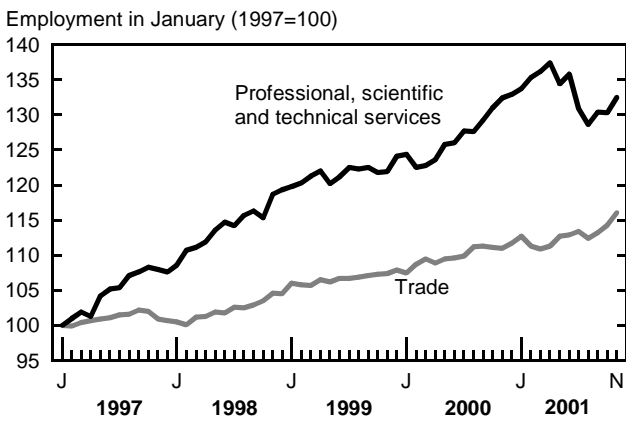
Employment in the natural resource industry slipped 7,000 (-2.4%). About half of this decline occurred in Alberta and British Columbia. Despite November's decline, employment in this industry is up 5.0% since the start of 2001.

**Both Ontario and Quebec register large gains in part-time, but losses in full-time**

In Ontario, a large gain in part-time work (+42,000) more than offset a drop in full-time (-28,000), leaving overall employment in the province up 14,000, the first increase since May. However, labour force participation also rose, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.2 percentage points to 6.8%. In the first 11 months of 2001, employment growth in Ontario has been relatively flat, increasing 0.2%.

In Quebec, part-time employment rose (+16,000) while full-time fell (-20,000). The slight decline in November, combined with rising labour force participation, pushed the unemployment rate up 0.4 percentage points to 8.9%. In the first 11 months of the year, employment growth (1.3%) in Quebec has been stronger than the national average (0.3%).

**Index of employment in professional, scientific and technical services and trade**



While employment in British Columbia was little changed in November, rising participation pushed the unemployment rate up 0.3 percentage points to 8.5%. Employment in British Columbia has been on a downward trend throughout 2001. Lower employment in manufacturing, natural resources and finance, insurance and real estate has caused the number of employed people in the province to fall an estimated 48,000 or 2.4% since the start of 2001.

In New Brunswick, a higher number of people looking for work in New Brunswick caused the unemployment rate to jump 0.8 percentage points to 11.4%. In Nova Scotia, the opposite occurred—falling participation drove the unemployment rate down 0.5 percentage points to 9.2%. Employment in both these provinces was little changed in November.

Labour market conditions in the other provinces were little changed.

Likely related to lower factory activity, truck transportation employment fell in November. As well, air transportation employment dropped slightly. Together, losses in these and other areas of transportation led

**Available on CANSIM: tables 2790001-2790023.**

Available at 7 am on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest LFS*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information* for the week ending November 10 (71-001-PIB, \$8/\$78; 71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) is now available.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday January 11, 2002.

To order data, or for general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750) or Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325), Labour Statistics Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	October 2001	November 2001	October to November 2001	October 2001	November 2001	October to November 2001
Seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,282.0</b>	<b>16,341.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Newfoundland	252.9	251.7	-0.5	57.6	57.3	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	75.3	75.9	0.8	67.9	68.3	0.4
Nova Scotia	475.9	473.8	-0.4	63.2	62.9	-0.3
New Brunswick	376.4	379.3	0.8	62.1	62.6	0.5
Quebec	3,825.6	3,838.1	0.3	63.8	64.0	0.2
Ontario	6,374.6	6,406.7	0.5	67.0	67.3	0.3
Manitoba	592.1	593.7	0.3	68.6	68.8	0.2
Saskatchewan	497.7	497.0	-0.1	65.4	65.4	0.0
Alberta	1,718.8	1,721.8	0.2	72.1	72.1	0.0
British Columbia	2,092.7	2,103.2	0.5	63.5	63.8	0.3
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,095.4</b>	<b>15,109.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Newfoundland	212.9	210.9	-0.9	48.5	48.0	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	66.0	66.7	1.1	59.5	60.0	0.5
Nova Scotia	429.7	430.4	0.2	57.1	57.2	0.1
New Brunswick	336.6	335.9	-0.2	55.5	55.4	-0.1
Quebec	3,501.7	3,497.3	-0.1	58.4	58.3	-0.1
Ontario	5,955.7	5,969.5	0.2	62.6	62.7	0.1
Manitoba	562.9	564.4	0.3	65.2	65.4	0.2
Saskatchewan	468.0	467.4	-0.1	61.5	61.5	0.0
Alberta	1,641.3	1,642.8	0.1	68.9	68.8	-0.1
British Columbia	1,920.6	1,924.0	0.2	58.3	58.4	0.1
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,186.6</b>	<b>1,232.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Newfoundland	40.1	40.9	2.0	15.9	16.2	0.3
Prince Edward Island	9.3	9.3	0.0	12.4	12.3	-0.1
Nova Scotia	46.3	43.4	-6.3	9.7	9.2	-0.5
New Brunswick	39.8	43.3	8.8	10.6	11.4	0.8
Quebec	323.9	340.8	5.2	8.5	8.9	0.4
Ontario	418.9	437.2	4.4	6.6	6.8	0.2
Manitoba	29.2	29.3	0.3	4.9	4.9	0.0
Saskatchewan	29.6	29.6	0.0	5.9	6.0	0.1
Alberta	77.5	79.0	1.9	4.5	4.6	0.1
British Columbia	172.1	179.2	4.1	8.2	8.5	0.3

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	November 2000	November 2001	November 2000 to November 2001	November 2000	November 2001	November 2000 to November 2001
Unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,044.6</b>	<b>16,239.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Newfoundland	246.9	249.3	1.0	56.1	56.8	0.7
Prince Edward Island	71.4	73.7	3.2	64.9	66.3	1.4
Nova Scotia	459.4	469.4	2.2	61.2	62.3	1.1
New Brunswick	374.6	375.8	0.3	61.9	62.0	0.1
Quebec	3,724.7	3,808.8	2.3	62.6	63.5	0.9
Ontario	6,307.0	6,379.0	1.1	67.5	67.0	-0.5
Manitoba	579.5	589.4	1.7	67.4	68.3	0.9
Saskatchewan	504.0	490.4	-2.7	66.0	64.5	-1.5
Alberta	1,681.8	1,713.2	1.9	72.1	71.8	-0.3
British Columbia	2,095.3	2,090.8	-0.2	64.4	63.4	-1.0
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,004.8</b>	<b>15,082.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Newfoundland	207.9	212.6	2.3	47.3	48.4	1.1
Prince Edward Island	61.0	64.1	5.1	55.5	57.7	2.2
Nova Scotia	417.1	428.6	2.8	55.6	56.9	1.3
New Brunswick	337.5	335.8	-0.5	55.8	55.4	-0.4
Quebec	3,423.7	3,481.0	1.7	57.5	58.0	0.5
Ontario	5,966.5	5,980.9	0.2	63.9	62.8	-1.1
Manitoba	552.5	562.4	1.8	64.2	65.1	0.9
Saskatchewan	481.1	464.6	-3.4	63.0	61.1	-1.9
Alberta	1,601.8	1,637.2	2.2	68.6	68.6	0.0
British Columbia	1,955.6	1,915.7	-2.0	60.1	58.1	-2.0
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,039.9</b>	<b>1,157.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Newfoundland	39.0	36.7	-5.9	15.8	14.7	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	10.4	9.6	-7.7	14.6	13.0	-1.6
Nova Scotia	42.3	40.9	-3.3	9.2	8.7	-0.5
New Brunswick	37.1	40.0	7.8	9.9	10.6	0.7
Quebec	301.0	327.8	8.9	8.1	8.6	0.5
Ontario	340.5	398.2	16.9	5.4	6.2	0.8
Manitoba	27.0	27.0	0.0	4.7	4.6	-0.1
Saskatchewan	22.9	25.8	12.7	4.5	5.3	0.8
Alberta	80.0	76.0	-5.0	4.8	4.4	-0.4
British Columbia	139.7	175.1	25.3	6.7	8.4	1.7

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

	October 2001	November 2001	October to November 2001	November 2000 to November 2001	October to November 2001	November 2000 to November 2001
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
<b>All industries</b>	<b>15,095.4</b>	<b>15,109.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,851.7</b>	<b>3,808.1</b>	<b>-43.6</b>	<b>-64.6</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
Agriculture	320.4	323.1	2.7	-25.4	0.8	-7.3
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	298.8	291.6	-7.2	6.1	-2.4	2.1
Utilities	124.1	122.8	-1.3	4.9	-1.0	4.2
Construction	854.6	846.9	-7.7	30.4	-0.9	3.7
Manufacturing	2,253.8	2,223.7	-30.1	-80.6	-1.3	-3.5
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>11,243.7</b>	<b>11,301.2</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Trade	2,408.1	2,446.4	38.3	107.0	1.6	4.6
Transportation and warehousing	768.6	751.0	-17.6	-46.0	-2.3	-5.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	869.8	869.2	-0.6	-14.7	-0.1	-1.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	968.9	985.3	16.4	0.6	1.7	0.1
Management, administrative and other support	568.1	570.6	2.5	3.3	0.4	0.6
Educational services	980.0	974.8	-5.2	0.8	-0.5	0.1
Health care and social assistance	1,545.2	1,559.1	13.9	49.7	0.9	3.3
Information, culture and recreation	711.7	706.0	-5.7	9.8	-0.8	1.4
Accommodation and food services	978.8	977.0	-1.8	29.2	-0.2	3.1
Other services	675.8	685.6	9.8	-10.5	1.5	-1.5
Public administration	768.6	776.2	7.6	9.6	1.0	1.3
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Public sector employees	2,822.3	2,820.7	-1.6	7.1	-0.1	0.3
Private sector	12,273.1	12,288.6	15.5	66.9	0.1	0.5
Private employees	9,959.8	9,973.8	14.0	114.9	0.1	1.2
Self-employed	2,313.3	2,314.8	1.5	-48.0	0.1	-2.0

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

	November 2001	October to November 2001	November 2000 to November 2001	November 2001	October to November 2001	November 2000 to November 2001	November 2001	October to November 2001	November 2000 to November 2001
Seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
<b>Employment</b>	<b>15,109.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>8,111.5</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>6,997.8</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>61.2</b>
Full-time	12,348.3	-42.6	9.3	7,269.7	-5.5	5.2	5,078.6	-37.1	4.2
Part-time	2,761.0	56.5	64.6	841.7	-4.4	7.5	1,919.3	60.9	57.1
15-24	2,305.8	8.8	-22.0	1,167.0	-0.7	-30.0	1,138.7	9.4	8.0
25+	12,803.5	5.0	95.9	6,944.4	-9.2	42.7	5,859.1	14.3	53.2
25-54	11,169.2	11.3	40.3	5,967.9	-6.1	4.7	5,201.4	17.6	35.8
55+	1,634.3	-6.3	55.6	976.6	-3.0	38.1	657.8	-3.2	17.6



## OTHER RELEASES

### Provincial and territorial government finance: Assets and liabilities

March 31, 2000

The net debt (defined as the excess of liabilities over financial assets) of provincial and territorial general governments reached \$256.2 billion at March 31, 2000, down \$2.1 billion, or 0.8%, from March 31, 1999. Financial assets totalled \$234.3 billion, while total liabilities reached \$490.5 billion.

As a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), the net debt decreased to 24.9% in 2000 from 27.3% in 1999. Per capita, the net debt decreased to \$8,350 in 2000 from \$8,493 in 1999, the first reduction since 1982.

At the provincial-territorial level, Alberta and the Northwest Territories eliminated their net debt in 2000. Three other governments reduced theirs: Ontario (-1.2%), Quebec (-1.1%) and Manitoba (-0.7%). Yukon continues to register an excess of financial assets over liabilities.

Per-capita net debts were highest in Newfoundland (\$15,593) and Quebec (\$12,235).

These statistics are based on the actual data released in the provincial and territorial governments' Public Accounts dated March 31, 2000 and converted to Statistics Canada's Financial Management System (FMS).

**Note:** The FMS provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. Individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structures of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from governments' Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed data that permit inter-government comparisons as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements. A reconciliation statement of the two presentations is available.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 3850014 and 3850017.**

Data are available by custom and special tabulation. For more information, or general inquiries on the products or services of the Public Institutions Division, contact Joanne Rice (613-951-0767; [joanne.rice@statcan.ca](mailto:joanne.rice@statcan.ca)).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Andy Gareau (613-951-1826) or Robert Larocque (613-951-1836), Public Institutions Division.

### Provincial and territorial general government net debt

Year	Net debt \$ millions	% of GDP %	Per capita \$	GDP first quarter \$ millions	Population at April 1 Thousands
1979	16,659	6.3	690	264,620	24,129
1980	17,283	5.7	708	302,788	24,419
1981	21,812	6.2	882	349,296	24,733
1982	20,862	5.5	833	375,980	25,043
1983	42,259	10.7	1,670	395,564	25,301
1984	51,976	11.9	2,035	438,216	25,540
1985	63,074	13.4	2,447	472,336	25,775
1986	76,065	15.1	2,923	505,188	26,020
1987	89,532	16.6	3,398	539,512	26,350
1988	97,494	16.3	3,653	597,080	26,687
1989	101,510	15.7	3,738	644,592	27,157
1990	112,015	16.5	4,062	678,496	27,578
1991	116,652	17.2	4,175	679,752	27,938
1992	143,065	20.6	5,060	694,812	28,273
1993	173,691	24.2	6,069	717,080	28,618
1994	202,446	26.9	6,996	752,792	28,939
1995	224,041	27.9	7,657	803,804	29,261
1996	235,896	28.7	7,975	822,076	29,578
1997	241,746	27.8	8,087	870,048	29,893
1998	245,223	27.0	8,129	908,928	30,168
1999	258,271	27.3	8,493	944,736	30,409
2000	256,166	24.9	8,350	1,029,920	30,679

## Participation in postsecondary education and family income

1998

Young people from high-income families were 2.5 times as likely as those from low-income families to have participated in university education in 1998 or before, according to data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID).

Individuals aged 18 to 21 who came from low-income homes were less likely to have ever enrolled in any form of postsecondary institution by 1998. But the gap was particularly pronounced for university education.

This analysis examines the relationship between family income and postsecondary education participation, using a nationally representative sample. It will be followed by more detailed analyses looking at other explanatory factors surrounding postsecondary education participation.

The analysis divided the 18- to 21-year-old population into four equal quartiles, or quarters, according to family income when they were aged 16. Among those from families in the highest quarter, about 40% in 1998 had attended university at some time in their life.

### Postsecondary education participation and family income, 18- to 21-year-olds

1998

Highest level of education participated	Lowest quartile	Middle half	Highest quartile	Average
	Family income at age 16			
All postsecondary <sup>1</sup>	48.8	61.4	71.0	60.7
University	16.3 <sup>2</sup>	26.1	39.6	27.0
College <sup>3</sup>	26.7	29.5	28.2	28.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes university, community college or institute of applied arts and technology or CEGEP, and trade/vocational schools, but excludes business/commercial schools.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates with relatively high sampling variability.

<sup>3</sup> Includes community college or institute of applied arts and technology or CEGEP.

This rate of university attendance was about 2.5 times that of individuals in the same age group from the lowest one-quarter of incomes (16%). In comparison, about 26% of young people from families whose income was in the middle two quarters had attended university.

Among the families in the highest quarter, more than 70% of young people by 1998 had at some time in their lives participated in some form of postsecondary education—university, college or trade or vocational schools.

Among families in the lowest quarter, 49% of young people had done so. In the middle two family income quarters, 61% had participated in postsecondary education of some sort.

The gap between young people who came from the highest and lowest levels of income in 1998 was narrowest for participation in college—either a community college or CEGEP.

On average, almost 29% of young people aged 18 to 21 had attended college, but never university. The differences in college participation rates across family income groups were not statistically significant; thus it is impossible to reject the hypothesis that there is no real difference in college participation among the 18- to 21-year-olds by family income.

Among young people aged 18 to 21 from low-income families who had pursued any postsecondary education, the majority went to college. Among those from high-income families who had pursued any postsecondary education, the majority went to university.

This study's results are similar to those of a study using data based on the 1994 General Social Survey. The previous study established a link between university participation among young people aged 18 to 21 and their family socio-economic status based on their fathers' occupations when they were aged 15. It also showed an increasing gap between 1986 and 1994 in university participation rates by family socio-economic status. However, the study using SLID data is not directly comparable with previous studies based on the General Social Survey, because of the use of the income variable instead of socio-economic status based on occupation.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services, Centre for Education Statistics (1-800-307-3382; [educationstats@statcan.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.ca)) or John Zhao (613-941-6333; [john.zhao@statcan.ca](mailto:john.zhao@statcan.ca)), Family and Labour Studies Division. ■

## Egg production

October 2001 (preliminary)

Egg production was an estimated 48.3 million dozen in October, up 4.3% from October 2000.

**Available on CANSIM: tables: 30022, 30038 and 30039.**

The September, 2001 issue of *Production of eggs* (23-003-XIB, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Our products*

and services page, choose *Free publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; [sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca](mailto:sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca)) or Rita Athwal (613-951-5022; [rita.athwal@statcan.ca](mailto:rita.athwal@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

**Available on CANSIM: tables 290039 and 290040.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Shinder (1-877-338-2368; 613-951-2030; [shinder@statcan.ca](mailto:shinder@statcan.ca)) or Gilbert Paquette (1-800-571-0494; 613-951-9818; [gilbert@statcan.ca](mailto:gilbert@statcan.ca)) Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

## **Capital expenditures by type of asset**

1998 and 1999

Capital expenditures by type of asset for building and engineering construction for 1998 and 1999 are now available.

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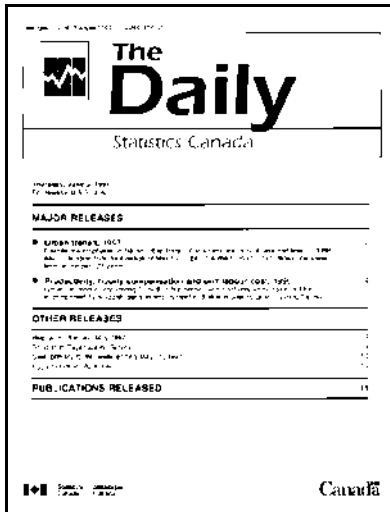
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Editor: Tom Vradenburg (613-951-1103, [tom.vradenburg@statcan.ca](mailto:tom.vradenburg@statcan.ca))

Head of Official Release: Madeleine Simard (613-951-1088), [madeleine.simard@statcan.ca](mailto:madeleine.simard@statcan.ca)

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*The Daily, December 7, 2001*

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**RELEASE DATES: DECEMBER 10 TO 14**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
10	<b>Pension plans</b>	January 1, 2000
11	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	October 2001
11	<b>Industrial capacity utilization rates</b>	Third quarter 2001
12	<b>Household spending</b>	2000
12	<b>Low-income intensity</b>	1980 to 1999
13	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	October 2001
14	<b>Survey of Financial Security</b>	1999

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