



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

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REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES



MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

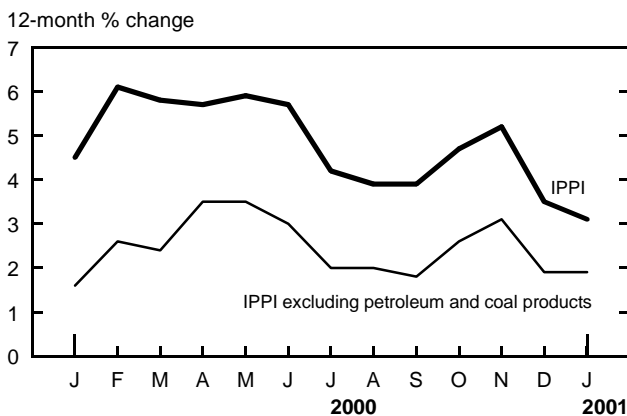
January 2001

The annual rate of growth in industrial prices continued to slow in January, while raw material prices advanced at the same pace as in December.

Manufacturers' prices, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), gained 3.1% between January 2000 and January 2001, the lowest growth rate in more than a year.

Rising petroleum and coal product prices accounted for more than one-third of the annual increase in January. If the impact of petroleum and coal product prices were excluded, industrial product prices would have increased 1.9% instead of 3.1%. Prices for paper and paper products and motor vehicles also contributed to the annual rise, while falling prices for lumber had a dampening influence.

Petroleum product prices influenced the IPPI



On a month-to-month basis, industrial prices edged down 0.2% in January compared with December, the second consecutive monthly drop. The declines were fairly widespread across primary metals, motor vehicles, lumber and petroleum products, while the upward price pressure was concentrated in the chemicals and chemical products and meat categories.

Manufacturers paid 6.4% more for their raw materials in January 2001 compared with January 2000. This rate was unchanged from December, and remains well below the recent peak of 37.3% in February 2000.

Note to readers

This release combines the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI), which were previously reported in separate releases. These releases were combined to provide a consolidated view of industrial prices.

The IPPI reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

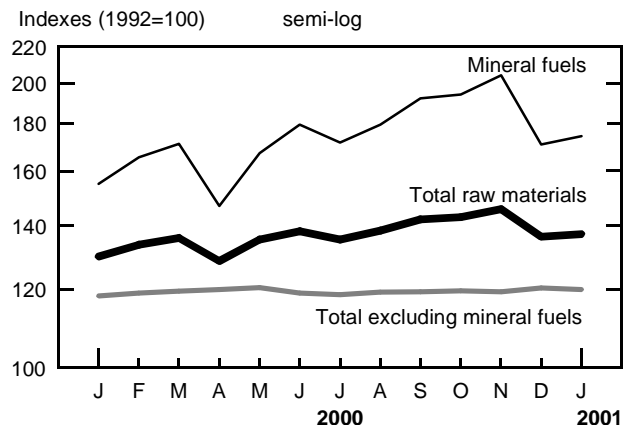
Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart affects the IPPI.

The RMPI reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

Once again, mineral fuels provided most of the upward price pressure, accompanied by more modest increases from the animals and animal products and vegetable products categories.

On the heels of December's 7.2% monthly drop, the Raw Materials Price Index rose 0.7% in January, driven by mineral fuel prices. Most of the downward pressure on prices came from the non-ferrous metals category.

Crude oil prices back up in January



Mineral fuel prices were at the heart of both the annual and monthly rises in the RMPI. If mineral fuels

were excluded, the index would have advanced 1.7% instead of 6.4% on an annual basis. The monthly index would have been negative (-0.4%).

The IPPI (1992=100) was 128.6 in January, down from 128.9 in December. The RMPI (1992=100) rose to 144.0 in January from its revised level of 143.0 in November.

Energy prices affected IPPI, RMPI and other commodities

On the heels of an 18.5% monthly decline in December, crude oil prices firmed up (+2.1%) in January. This upturn coincided with an agreement by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to cut production by 1.5 million barrels a day. Despite higher crude oil prices, petroleum and coal product prices continued to weaken between December and January, edging down 1.0%.

Natural gas prices advanced 5.4% in January compared with December, leaving prices 52.3% higher than in January 2000. Concerns continued over low inventories, as demand continued to outstrip supply.

The effects of escalating natural gas prices have spilled over into other areas as well. Natural gas is a major component of certain organic industrial chemicals, such as ethylene, butylenes and butadiene. This relationship is reflected in their prices, thereby influencing industrial chemical prices. Prices for the industrial chemical category gained 8.6% between December and January to stand 26.0% above those of January 2000.

Motor vehicle and petroleum prices led changes in finished goods prices

Motor vehicle and petroleum product prices were pivotal to changes in finished goods prices. On an annual basis, the upward price pressure from these products helped bring about a 3.5% increase in the finished goods category from January 2000 to January 2001.

In contrast, prices for motor vehicle and petroleum products dropped between December and January to become the primary contributors to a 0.3% decline in the finished goods category.

"Finished goods" are considered to be goods generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the foods and feeds category ends up in the hands of consumers. Most capital goods are equipment and machinery generally bought as investment by companies, government agencies, or governments. Of the remainder, much is bought by consumers.

Slower annual growth rate for input good prices

Intermediate goods prices gained 2.9% in January 2001 compared with January 2000, as higher petroleum and paper product prices were counterbalanced by lower lumber prices. January was the third consecutive month in which the annual growth rate in input good prices slowed.

On a monthly basis, prices for input goods dropped 0.2% from December, as higher chemical product prices were more than offset by lower primary metals and lumber prices.

"Intermediate goods," sometimes referred to as "input goods," are goods that are generally bought by other manufacturers to be further used in the production process (i.e., to make other goods).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1870-1879.

The January 2001 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available in March. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes (1992=100)

| | Relative importance | January 2000 | December 2000 ^r | January 2001 ^p | January 2000 to January 2001 | December 2000 to January 2001 |
|---|---------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | % change | |
| Industrial product price index | 100.00 | 124.7 | 128.9 | 128.6 | 3.1 | -0.2 |
| Intermediate goods¹ | 59.28 | 126.0 | 129.9 | 129.7 | 2.9 | -0.2 |
| First-stage intermediate goods ² | 7.91 | 135.5 | 145.2 | 145.6 | 7.5 | 0.3 |
| Second-stage intermediate goods ³ | 51.37 | 124.6 | 127.6 | 127.2 | 2.1 | -0.3 |
| Finished goods⁴ | 40.72 | 122.7 | 127.4 | 127.0 | 3.5 | -0.3 |
| Finished foods and feeds | 10.38 | 115.3 | 116.9 | 117.4 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| Capital equipment | 10.21 | 124.1 | 127.9 | 127.2 | 2.5 | -0.5 |
| All other finished goods | 20.13 | 125.9 | 132.5 | 131.8 | 4.7 | -0.5 |
| Aggregation by commodities | | | | | | |
| Meat, fish and dairy products | 7.27 | 123.1 | 123.6 | 125.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products | 6.72 | 109.4 | 111.9 | 112.0 | 2.4 | 0.1 |
| Beverages | 2.12 | 117.3 | 121.3 | 121.4 | 3.5 | 0.1 |
| Tobacco and tobacco products | 0.72 | 140.7 | 151.3 | 151.7 | 7.8 | 0.3 |
| Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products | 3.01 | 116.5 | 119.7 | 119.8 | 2.8 | 0.1 |
| Textile products | 1.82 | 107.0 | 108.2 | 108.5 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| Knitted products and clothing | 1.93 | 110.0 | 110.7 | 110.4 | 0.4 | -0.3 |
| Lumber, sawmill, other wood products | 5.20 | 145.2 | 126.2 | 124.0 | -14.6 | -1.7 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 1.46 | 118.2 | 119.7 | 119.8 | 1.4 | 0.1 |
| Pulp and paper products | 7.65 | 134.1 | 149.5 | 148.7 | 10.9 | -0.5 |
| Printing and publishing | 3.05 | 136.0 | 140.4 | 140.2 | 3.1 | -0.1 |
| Primary metal products | 7.58 | 127.7 | 125.5 | 123.5 | -3.3 | -1.6 |
| Metal fabricated products | 4.11 | 125.2 | 124.9 | 124.9 | -0.2 | 0.0 |
| Machinery and equipment | 4.08 | 115.7 | 115.7 | 115.6 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment | 18.76 | 129.6 | 135.7 | 135.1 | 4.2 | -0.4 |
| Electrical and communications products | 6.03 | 104.6 | 105.6 | 104.6 | 0.0 | -0.9 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 2.12 | 117.6 | 119.8 | 120.2 | 2.2 | 0.3 |
| Petroleum and coal products ⁵ | 6.01 | 142.7 | 172.8 | 171.0 | 19.8 | -1.0 |
| Chemicals and chemical products | 7.60 | 119.6 | 125.9 | 128.7 | 7.6 | 2.2 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products | 2.45 | 119.8 | 120.0 | 119.6 | -0.2 | -0.3 |
| Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities | 0.31 | 124.3 | 120.2 | 119.3 | -4.0 | -0.7 |

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

² First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

³ Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

⁴ Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

⁵ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw materials price indexes (1992=100)

| | Relative importance | January 2000 | December 2000 ^r | January 2001 ^p | January 2000 to January 2001 | December 2000 to January 2001 |
|---|---------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | % change | |
| Raw materials price index (RMPI) | 100.00 | 135.4 | 143.0 | 144.0 | 6.4 | 0.7 |
| Mineral fuels | 31.47 | 165.1 | 183.8 | 188.0 | 13.9 | 2.3 |
| Vegetable products | 9.41 | 111.7 | 119.6 | 119.2 | 6.7 | -0.3 |
| Animals and animal products | 24.41 | 114.6 | 121.2 | 121.0 | 5.6 | -0.2 |
| Wood | 14.88 | 141.6 | 140.7 | 141.5 | -0.1 | 0.6 |
| Ferrous materials | 3.17 | 126.3 | 110.7 | 111.8 | -11.5 | 1.0 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 13.81 | 119.3 | 118.7 | 115.8 | -2.9 | -2.4 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 2.85 | 119.2 | 122.4 | 123.1 | 3.3 | 0.6 |
| RMPI excluding mineral fuels | 68.53 | 121.7 | 124.3 | 123.8 | 1.7 | -0.4 |

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

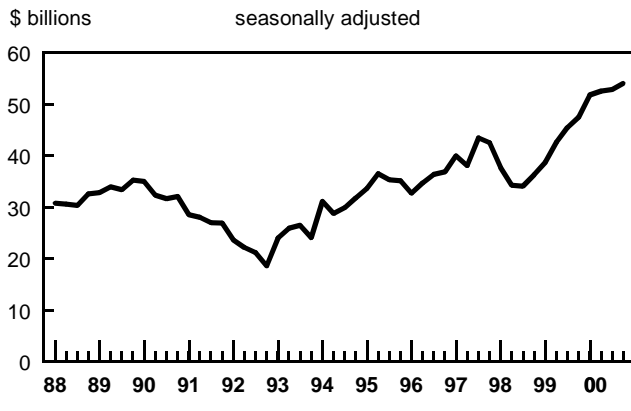
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

Year 2000 and fourth quarter 2000 (preliminary)

Corporate operating profits increased 2.2% in the fourth quarter from the third to \$54.0 billion. The pace of profit growth over the past three quarters has slowed to an average of 1.4%, considerably below the 7.2% average quarterly growth posted from the fourth quarter of 1998 through the first quarter of 2000.

In the fourth quarter, 14 of the 24 broad industry groups reported stronger profits, but the oil and gas extraction industry alone accounted for two-thirds of the overall growth. Excluding the oil and gas extraction industry, profits edged up only 0.8% during the quarter.

Quarterly profit growth slowed (all industries)



The non-financial industries' operating profits rose 2.6% to \$38.2 billion in the fourth quarter. Profits have now expanded for 10 straight quarters in this group, although the growth rate has slowed considerably in recent quarters.

The financial industries' operating profits edged up 1.3% to \$15.8 billion, following two quarters of decline.

Annual profit growth sustained in 2000

Corporations earned an all-time high of \$211.2 billion in annual operating profits in 2000, a 21.2% increase from 1999. This was the second consecutive year of strong profit growth, following a 22.5% advance in 1999.

The gains were widespread: 19 of the 24 industry groups reported higher profits in 2000. The oil and gas extraction industry rode surging oil and gas prices to record high profits. The manufacturing sector enjoyed heftier profits, buoyed by robust domestic and

Note to readers

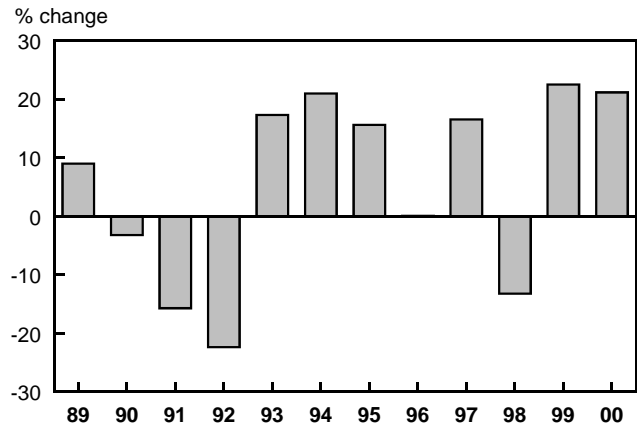
The quarterly financial statistics for enterprises for 1988 through 1999 were revised as of the release of first-quarter 2000 data. The quarterly survey has undergone significant methodological changes over the past two years, including conversion to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS Canada 1997) and the adoption of Statistic Canada's central frame Business Register, which were both completed with the first-quarter 2000 release.

These quarterly financial statistics cover the domestic activities of non-government corporations.

This release includes data revisions extending back to the first quarter of 2000.

U.S. demand for Canadian products, notably in the automotive and high-technology sectors.

Annual profits up strongly



High fuel costs dampened fourth-quarter transportation profits

Profits in the transportation and warehousing services industry fell 24.7% to \$0.8 billion in the fourth quarter. Several carriers reported that higher fuel costs were the key to the lower fourth-quarter results.

Annual profits for 2000 jumped to \$3.6 billion from \$2.2 billion in 1999. Transportation companies bustled with sustained shipments from the manufacturing sector and steady traffic from the vibrant North American economy for most of the year.

Soaring oil and gas prices boosted energy sector

Oil and gas extraction companies benefited from rising commodity prices to churn out \$5.8 billion in

fourth-quarter operating profits, a 15.1% gain over third-quarter levels. Operating revenue continued to expand, rising 3.4% to \$18.5 billion.

Annual profits for 2000 in the oil and gas extraction industry were \$18.6 billion, a jump of nearly 150% over the \$7.5 billion earned in 1999. As reported in the December release of the Industrial Product and Raw Materials Price Indexes, crude oil prices increased an average of 62.6% in 2000, reflecting concerns over low inventory levels. Crude petroleum volume exports rose more than 10% in 2000, boosted by rising demand from U.S. refineries.

Natural gas producers similarly benefited from rapidly escalating commodity prices, driven by strong domestic and U.S. demand. Domestic natural gas sales volumes were up 9.0% in 2000, reflecting strong commercial, residential and industrial sales. Thriving U.S. demand and expanded pipeline facilities strengthened exports of natural gas over the comparable period.

Manufacturing profits lost momentum but still up for the year

Manufacturers' fourth-quarter operating profits were \$14.0 billion, little changed from the third quarter. Profits have now hovered around this level for the past three quarters, following strong growth in 1999 and the first quarter of 2000. Operating revenue was unchanged at \$155.2 billion in the fourth quarter, following small increases in the preceding two quarters.

Despite the lull in the final quarter of 2000, operating profits of manufacturing companies for all of 2000 advanced 21.1% to a record \$56.3 billion. Operating revenue gains were also impressive, rising 8.7% to \$617.7 billion for the year.

Strong year for computers and electronics, but revenue growth slowed by year-end

Manufacturers of computers and electronics reported a 15.4% increase in fourth-quarter operating profits to \$2.0 billion. Operating revenue edged up 2.8% to \$11.9 billion. The quarterly growth in operating revenue was the slowest since the first quarter of 1999, possibly reflecting a softening of demand for high-technology products.

For 2000 as a whole, the operating profits of computer and electronics manufacturers swelled 62.1% to \$6.7 billion. Operating revenue rose 33.5% to \$44.0 billion. Despite signs of a year-end slowdown, demand for computers, high-speed telecommunications equipment and other high-technology equipment was vibrant throughout most of the year, and was the driving

force behind much of the economy's overall production gains. Businesses significantly increased their use of information technology and their reliance on electronic commerce to compete in the rapidly changing market environment.

Petroleum and coal profits up sharply

Manufacturers of petroleum and coal products reported much-improved profits in both the fourth quarter and in 2000 as a whole, spearheaded by rising energy prices and steady demand in this quarter.

Fourth-quarter profits rose 15.8% from the third quarter to a record \$1.6 billion, while operating revenue advanced 6.6% to \$13.7 billion.

Operating profits for all of 2000 climbed to \$5.5 billion, compared with \$3.1 billion in 1999. Operating revenue jumped almost 50% to \$50.5 billion.

The Industrial Product Price Index for petroleum and coal products rose 25.3% from December 1999 to December 2000. In addition to the higher selling prices, domestic demand for refined petroleum products strengthened in 2000, led by increased needs in the transportation, manufacturing and energy sectors.

Wood and paper profits continued down in the quarter

Fourth-quarter operating profits in the wood and paper industry fell 10.2%, following declines of 17.6% and 12.8% in the second and third quarters of 2000. Operating revenue was down 1.2% to \$17.4 billion. Continuing low lumber prices deflated profits for wood producers, offsetting positive results in the pulp and paper sector.

Despite the fourth-quarter slide, annual operating profits in the wood and paper manufacturing industry improved for the third consecutive year. Annual profits rose to \$7.6 billion in 2000, compared with \$6.0 billion in 1999 and \$3.9 billion in 1998. Nonetheless, profits remained below the record \$9.1 billion earned in 1995.

Annual results were mixed in the industry, as wood producers endured weaker lumber markets in 2000, dampened by faltering U.S. housing construction activity. Lumber prices continued downward amid an oversupplied market. Softwood lumber prices dropped an average of 16.1% from 1999 levels. On the positive side, domestic lumber requirements were spurred by a vibrant Canadian housing market in 2000, fostered by high levels of employment and stable mortgage rates.

Meanwhile, pulp and paper manufacturers strengthened their operating revenue and profits for the year. Pulp and paper prices rose 12.0% in 2000,

lifted by higher domestic and export demand for pulp, newsprint and other paper products. By year-end, however, several producers expressed concern about the effects of a slowing North American economy on paper consumption and inventory levels.

Tempered results for motor vehicle and parts manufacturers

Manufacturers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories turned in a modest 2.1% rise in operating profits and a 0.9% slide in operating revenue in the fourth quarter. Faltering demand led to the lowest level of shipments by motor vehicle manufacturers in December in more than two years. New motor vehicle sales declined in the fourth quarter, and several motor vehicle manufacturers announced production cutbacks in response to high inventories and softening demand. Export demand from the U.S. for Canadian automotive products, which had been strong earlier in the year, showed signs of slipping in the latter months.

Operating profits for all of 2000 dropped 8.3% to \$9.0 billion, the first annual decline in profits since 1996. Operating revenue declined 1.8% to \$142.6 billion.

Mining industry slowed

Operating revenue and profit growth of mining companies slowed considerably over the latter part of 2000.

Fourth-quarter operating profits were up a modest 4.1% to \$0.8 billion, below the recent high of \$0.9 billion earned in each of the first two quarters of 2000. Operating revenue has shown little change at \$6.6 billion for four straight quarters.

Meanwhile, annual profits surged 161.0% to \$2.1 billion for 2000, the result of a 16.5% jump in operating revenue. Strong demand from the manufacturing and construction industries lifted non-ferrous metal shipments and prices.

Other non-financial industries

Wholesalers posted a 15.4% growth in fourth-quarter operating profits to \$2.7 billion, on a 1.5% rise in operating revenue. For all of 2000, wholesale profits were up 2.4% to \$10.2 billion.

The retail industries did not fare as well in the fourth quarter, as operating profits slipped 2.2% to \$2.5 billion. Operating revenue was virtually

unchanged at \$62.1 billion in the quarter. Annual profits of retailers in 2000 fell 14.1% to \$10.2 billion, despite a 4.6% rise in operating revenue.

Profits edged up for financial industries

The financial industries reported \$15.8 billion in fourth-quarter operating profits, a 1.3% gain from the third quarter. This followed declines of 1.7% and 2.9% in the second and third quarters of 2000. Annual operating profits in 2000 for the financial industries jumped 25.1%, following a 7.5% increase in 1999.

The non-depository credit intermediaries lifted their operating profits to \$0.9 billion in the fourth quarter from \$0.7 billion in the third. Annual profits in 2000 rose 12.8% to \$3.4 billion.

The deposit-taking financial institutions, including the chartered banks and trust companies, saw profits slip to \$4.1 billion in the fourth quarter from \$4.2 billion in the third quarter. Higher interest revenue was more than offset by increased interest and other operating expenses. Nonetheless, for all of 2000 operating profits advanced 2.6% to \$16.0 billion.

Insurance carriers' operating profits slipped 4.5% in the fourth quarter to \$1.1 billion, owing to lower premium revenue and increased operating expenses. Annual profits climbed to \$4.6 billion from \$4.3 billion in 1999.

Fourth-quarter profitability ratios (all industries)

The fourth-quarter return on shareholders' equity was 8.5%, down slightly from 8.6% in the third quarter. This was the third straight quarter of decline from the recent high of 10.1% earned in the first quarter of 2000, primarily because of declining capital gains over the past three quarters.

The operating profit margin improved to 10.5% in the fourth quarter from 10.3% in each of the preceding three quarters.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8330-8383.

*Financial and taxation statistics for enterprises (61-008-XIE, \$26/\$86) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.*

For data or general information, contact Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-2604), Client Services Unit. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bill Potter (613-951-2662) or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-0741), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Financial statistics for enterprises

| | Fourth quarter 1999 ^r | Third quarter 2000 ^r | Fourth quarter 2000 ^p | Third to fourth quarter 2000 | 1999 ^r | 2000 ^p | 1999 to 2000 |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | seasonally adjusted | | | | | | |
| | \$ billions | | % change | | \$ billions | | % change |
| All industries | | | | | | | |
| Operating revenue | 494.9 | 514.0 | 514.6 | 0.1 | 1,915.3 | 2,042.3 | 6.6 |
| Operating profit | 47.4 | 52.9 | 54.0 | 2.2 | 174.3 | 211.2 | 21.2 |
| Net profit | 32.8 | 33.0 | 32.9 | -0.1 | 106.1 | 136.5 | 28.6 |
| Non-financial | | | | | | | |
| Operating revenue | 437.5 | 452.7 | 453.3 | 0.1 | 1,692.8 | 1,799.6 | 6.3 |
| Operating profit | 33.8 | 37.3 | 38.2 | 2.6 | 123.4 | 147.5 | 19.5 |
| Net profit | 20.2 | 22.4 | 22.7 | 1.2 | 71.8 | 91.4 | 27.2 |
| Financial | | | | | | | |
| Operating revenue | 57.4 | 61.3 | 61.3 | 0.0 | 222.5 | 242.7 | 9.1 |
| Operating profit | 13.6 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 1.3 | 50.9 | 63.7 | 25.1 |
| Net profit | 12.6 | 10.6 | 10.2 | -2.9 | 34.3 | 45.1 | 31.6 |

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.



OTHER RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

December 2000 (preliminary)

In December, average weekly earnings for all employees remained almost unchanged from November at \$631.87. For all of 2000, annual average weekly earnings increased 2.6%. This was slightly below the annual average consumer price index growth in 2000 of 2.7%.

Annual average earnings growth in 2000 was stronger in goods-producing industries (+3.0%) than in service-producing industries (+2.3%).

Average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees stood at \$15.58 in December, little changed from November. Average weekly hours for hourly rated employees were at 32.0, up 0.1 hours from November, the result of an increase in overtime hours. Annual average hourly earnings growth for 2000 was 2.2%.

In December, payroll employment rose by 44,500, the fifth consecutive monthly increase. The strongest employment gains were in construction, and wholesale and retail trade. Most provinces and territories gained employment in December. The majority of the employment gains were concentrated in Ontario.

The annual average payroll employment gain for the year 2000 was 371,000 (+3.1%). The year 2000 had the strongest payroll employment growth since 1989.

Note: Beginning with the January 2001 data to be released on March 29, the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) will start publishing its estimates based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). The NAICS-based

estimates will not be comparable with the previously published estimates based on the Standard Industrial Classification of 1980. However, at the time of the March 29 release, SEPH will make available NAICS based historical series from January 1991 to December 2000. The historical series will also reflect the levels of employment and earnings derived from the administrative records resulting from the implementation of the third phase of the survey re-design in May 1998. In addition, seasonal factors will be revised, thus improving the historical consistency of seasonally adjusted estimates. For more information on the NAICS, consult the *Concepts, definitions and methods* page on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) or contact Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators will be available in March in standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XIB, \$24/\$240; 72-002-XPB, \$32/\$320). Annual averages for 2000 are now available through CANSIM and by custom tabulations from Labour Statistics Division. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean Leduc or Robert Frindt (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

| Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification) | December 1999 | November 2000 ^r | December 2000 ^p | November to December 2000 | December 1999 to December 2000 |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | seasonally adjusted | | | | |
| | \$ | | | % change | |
| Industrial aggregate | 617.25 | 631.60 | 631.87 | 0.0 | 2.4 |
| Logging and forestry | 800.12 | 827.25 | 825.35 | -0.2 | 3.2 |
| Mining, quarrying and oil wells | 1,127.07 | 1,157.06 | 1,158.00 | 0.1 | 2.7 |
| Manufacturing | 764.21 | 773.27 | 773.95 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Construction | 706.54 | 730.29 | 732.58 | 0.3 | 3.7 |
| Transportation and storage | 744.11 | 752.00 | 754.01 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| Communication and other utilities | 816.34 | 818.15 | 819.61 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 664.71 | 664.26 | 661.84 | -0.4 | -0.4 |
| Retail trade | 375.26 | 375.07 | 375.68 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Finance and insurance | 810.17 | 822.30 | 819.01 | -0.4 | 1.1 |
| Real estate operators and insurance agencies | 639.56 | 663.02 | 669.41 | 1.0 | 4.7 |
| Business services | 704.92 | 752.95 | 753.99 | 0.1 | 7.0 |
| Education-related services | 669.75 | 684.83 | 684.52 | 0.0 | 2.2 |
| Health and social services | 527.16 | 553.20 | 555.40 | 0.4 | 5.4 |
| Accommodation, food and beverage services | 238.85 | 249.93 | 250.10 | 0.1 | 4.7 |
| Public administration | 748.87 | 763.27 | 763.48 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| Miscellaneous services | 414.90 | 428.32 | 428.50 | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| Provinces and territories | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 549.18 | 559.04 | 563.10 | 0.7 | 2.5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 480.68 | 500.90 | 498.21 | -0.5 | 3.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 519.01 | 530.70 | 532.62 | 0.4 | 2.6 |
| New Brunswick | 544.80 | 561.99 | 563.17 | 0.2 | 3.4 |
| Quebec | 576.85 | 591.01 | 589.09 | -0.3 | 2.1 |
| Ontario | 661.59 | 674.03 | 675.32 | 0.2 | 2.1 |
| Manitoba | 550.46 | 563.39 | 565.46 | 0.4 | 2.7 |
| Saskatchewan | 545.43 | 565.77 | 565.63 | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| Alberta | 632.01 | 649.41 | 650.91 | 0.2 | 3.0 |
| British Columbia | 628.36 | 638.86 | 639.77 | 0.1 | 1.8 |
| Yukon | 710.67 | 693.52 | 700.73 | 1.0 | -1.4 |
| Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 797.41 | 826.05 | 834.66 | 1.0 | 4.7 |

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Number of employees

| Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification) | October 2000 | November 2000 ^r | December 2000 ^p | October to November 2000 | November to December 2000 |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
| | '000 | | | % change | |
| Industrial aggregate | 12,328 | 12,390 | 12,434 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Logging and forestry | 67 | 66 | 66 | -1.5 | 0.0 |
| Mining, quarrying and oil wells | 140 | 142 | 142 | 1.4 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing | 2,024 | 2,029 | 2,031 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Construction | 552 | 562 | 574 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Transportation and storage | 520 | 523 | 527 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Communication and other utilities | 393 | 395 | 394 | 0.5 | -0.3 |
| Wholesale trade | 823 | 835 | 846 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Retail trade | 1,474 | 1,468 | 1,479 | -0.4 | 0.7 |
| Finance and insurance | 545 | 549 | 553 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Real estate operators and insurance agencies | 198 | 204 | 207 | 3.0 | 1.5 |
| Business services | 984 | 989 | 995 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Education-related services | 934 | 934 | 938 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Health and social services | 1,229 | 1,232 | 1,233 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Accommodation, food and beverage services | 897 | 901 | 904 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Public administration | 681 | 684 | 686 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Miscellaneous services | 740 | 745 | 748 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Provinces and territories | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 157 | 157 | 156 | 0.0 | -0.6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 55 | 55 | 56 | 0.0 | 1.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 344 | 349 | 352 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| New Brunswick | 272 | 275 | 277 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Quebec | 2,905 | 2,928 | 2,935 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Ontario | 4,843 | 4,847 | 4,877 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Manitoba | 483 | 486 | 490 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 364 | 366 | 367 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Alberta | 1,303 | 1,312 | 1,313 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| British Columbia | 1,552 | 1,567 | 1,569 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| Yukon | 16 | 16 | 16 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 29 | 30 | 29 | 3.4 | -3.3 |

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Stocks of frozen meat products

February 2001

Total frozen red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of February amounted to 62 048 metric tonnes, compared with 56 069 tonnes in January and 60 906 tonnes in February 2000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9518-9525.

Stocks of frozen meat products (23-009-XIE, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, call 1-800-216-2299. To enquire about the concepts, methodology or data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin, (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Construction type plywood

December 2000

Canadian firms produced 148 310 cubic metres of construction-type plywood during December, down 5.0% from the 156 170 cubic metres produced in December 1999.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 943 734 cubic metres, up 1.0% from 1 928 480 cubic metres produced during 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The December 2000 issue of *Construction type plywood* (35-001-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 Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; simales@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Postcensal estimates of population by various characteristics

July 1, 1998 to 2000

Preliminary postcensal estimates by age, sex and marital status at July 1, 2000 and updated postcensal estimates at July 1, 1999 and 1998 for Canada, the provinces and territories are now available.

These population estimates take into account the 1996 Census results, adjusted for net census undercoverage.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6213-6224, 6226 and 6227.

These estimates will appear in *Annual demographic statistics, 2000* (91-213-XIB, \$56; 91-213-XPB, \$125), which will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

To obtain data, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; chamlis@statcan.ca), Demography Division or the nearest Regional Reference Centre. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact: Daniel Larrivée (613-951-0694; fax: 613-951-2307; daniel.larrivée@statcan.ca). ■

Surveying and mapping services

1998

Data on the surveying and mapping services industry (NAICS 54136: Geophysical surveying and mapping services and NAICS 54137: Surveying and mapping (except geophysical) services) for 1998 are now available. These include information on revenues and expenses for the industry, in addition to revenue information by type of activities. The statistics will be available on CANSIM at a later date.

To obtain data, for more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michel Savard (613-951-3175; michel.savard@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

The dairy review, October–December 2000
Catalogue number **23-001-XIB** (\$27/\$89).

The dairy review, October–December 2000
Catalogue number **23-001-XPB** (\$36/\$119).

Stocks of frozen products, February 2001
Catalogue number **23-009-XIE**
(Free).

Construction type plywood, December 2000
Catalogue number **35-001-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

Canadian international merchandise trade,
December 2000
Catalogue number **65-001-XIB** (\$14/\$141).

Canadian international merchandise trade,
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Catalogue number **65-001-XPB** (\$19/\$188).

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