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Statistics Canada

Friday, September 8, 2000
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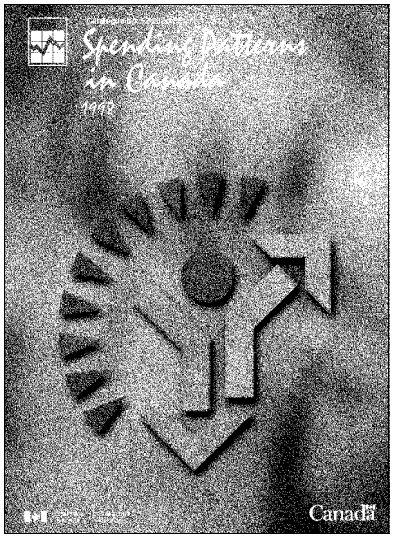
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey,** August 2000 3
  Following slight declines in June and July, employment increased by an estimated 27,000 in August. Despite the gain in employment, a strong increase in the number of people in the labour force pushed the unemployment rate up 0.3 percentage points to 7.1%.

- **Industrial capacity utilization rates,** second quarter 2000 8
  Industries operated at 87.9% during the second quarter, a rate slightly higher than in the first quarter. This marks the seventh straight quarter of increasing rates.

(continued on page 2)



Spending patterns in Canada
1998

Spending patterns in Canada presents statistical highlights and key tables from the annual Survey of Household Spending (which replaces the Family Expenditure Survey and the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey). You'll find, for example, how Canadian households spend their money, what appliances, communications or home entertainment equipment they have. You'll also discover more about the characteristics of Canadian homes — how many rooms they have, how they are heated, or whether they are in good repair.

The survey collects information about expenditures by households and families in Canada on a wide variety of goods and services — from food and shelter to pet expenses and movie admissions. It also collects data about dwelling characteristics, household appliances, home entertainment and communications equipment, and vehicles.

Spending Patterns in Canada, 1998 (62-202-XIE, $34; 62-202-XPE, $45) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information about the current survey results and related products and services, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; *income@statcan.ca*), Income Statistics Division.

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms, week ending September 2, 2000 11
Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending August 7, 2000 11
Egg production, July 2000 11

NEW PRODUCTS 12

RELEASE DATES: September 11 to 15 14

MAJOR RELEASES

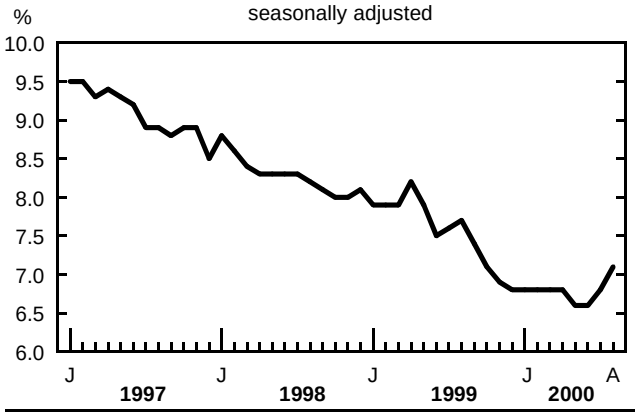
Labour Force Survey

August 2000

Following slight declines in June and July, employment increased by an estimated 27,000 in August. Since March, monthly employment growth has averaged 9,000, much slower than the average monthly growth of 44,000 from September 1999 to February 2000.

Despite the gain in employment in August, a large increase in the number of people participating in the labour force (+86,000) pushed the unemployment rate up 0.3 percentage points to 7.1%.

Unemployment rate



Job gains were part-time

Part-time employment rose 24,000, offsetting the July decline, while full-time employment was little changed. Since March, full-time employment growth has slowed compared with late 1999 and early 2000.

Employment among adult women (25 years and over) rose slightly (+15,000), mainly in full-time. A substantial increase in labour force participation (+35,000) pushed their unemployment rate up 0.3 percentage points to 6.0%.

Employment among adult men was up slightly. Part-time employment grew by 16,000, while full-time employment edged down. Following strong growth in late 1999 and into early 2000, full-time employment among adult men has fallen 25,000 since February. In August, the unemployment rate rose by 0.3 percentage points to 5.8% with a large number of adult men entering the labour force.

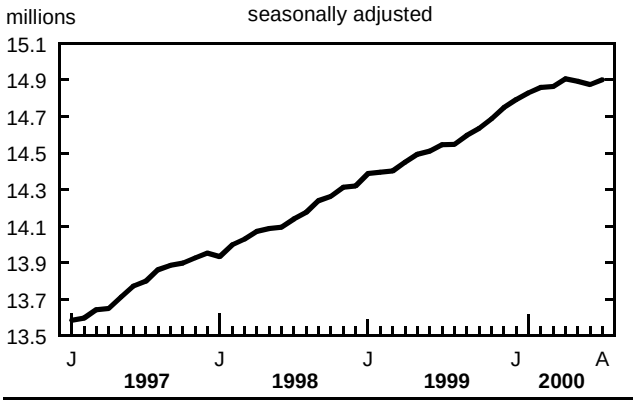
Note to Readers

Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) began using new regions for the Employment Insurance program on July 9. The unemployment rates in the newly-defined regions are presented in Table 18 of Labour Force Information (71-001-PPB or 71-001-PIB). For more information on the changes to the Employment Insurance Regions, consult the HRDC Web site: www.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/common/news/insur/00-46.shtml.

This publication is now also available in electronic format (71-001-PIB) on the Statistics Canada Web site (www.statcan.ca) at 7 a.m. on the day of release. To download the publication, go to the Products and services page and choose Downloadable publications ($) then Labour.

In August, youth employment was little changed as a gain in part-time was offset by a decline in full-time. So far this year, monthly employment growth among youths has averaged 3,000, much slower than the average monthly growth of 9,000 in the second half of 1999. An increase in labour force participation in August pushed the youth unemployment rate up 0.4 percentage points to 13.0%.

Employment



More summer jobs for students

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey collects data on young people aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March and intend to return to school full-time in the fall. The published estimates are not seasonally adjusted, therefore comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis. The labour market summary of students for the summer of 2000 is based on the average of three peak months for student employment — June, July and August.

Overall, the summer labour market for students improved in 2000 compared with 1999. The average student employment rate from June to August was 53.4%, up 1.9 percentage points, and their unemployment rate averaged 13.6%, down 1.3 percentage points.

Among older students (aged 20 to 24), the employment rate rose 1.1 percentage points from August 1999 to 69.6% and their unemployment rate declined 0.5 percentage points to 8.4%. The proportion of employed students aged 20 to 24 with a full-time job increased from 64.7% to 68.4%.

Among teenage students, improvement in summer labour market conditions was greatest for 15- and 16-year-olds. Their employment rate rose 2.6 percentage points to 33.3% and their unemployment rate dropped 2.8 percentage points to 21.1%. This summer, the proportion working part-time was 77.6%, up slightly from 1999.

Among 17- to 19-year-olds, the employment rate rose 1.8 percentage points to 60.3% and the unemployment rate fell to 13.5% (-1.2 percentage points). The proportion of employed students aged 17 to 19 with a full-time job edged up from 39.8% in 1999 to 41.1% in 2000.

Employment gains in services

In August, employment increased in the service-producing sector (+44,000) but declined slightly in the goods-producing sector (-17,000).

Following little growth from April to July, employment in trade increased 29,000 in August bringing year-over-year growth in the industry to 85,000.

In August, employment increased by 19,000 in health care and social assistance, partly offsetting a decline in July. Employment in this industry showed strong growth through 1999 and the early part of 2000. So far this year, gains total 66,000 (+4.5%).

Employment increased in information, culture and recreation (+12,000), bringing gains since February to 48,000 (+7.6%).

In August, employment in other services also rose (+22,000). This industry includes personal and household services as well as repair and maintenance services.

Employment rose by 11,000 in public administration, the first increase in several months. However, it remains 13,000 below the August 1999 level.

Although employment was little changed in professional, scientific and technical services, this industry has shown a long-term upward trend, with gains of 39,000 (+4.3%) since August 1999.

In August, employment fell by an estimated 31,000 in accommodation and food services. Despite this drop, employment in this industry is still up 22,000 compared with a year ago.

Employment in construction fell by 19,000 in August. After strong increases in the last half of 1999, employment in this industry is little changed so far this year.

Employment in manufacturing was little changed in August following declines in June and July. Recent employment weakness in this industry was concentrated in Quebec.

Slight increase in the number of private sector employees

The overall employment increase in August occurred mostly among private sector employees (+32,000) while the number of self-employed declined (-22,000). The increase in the number of private sector employees follows a slight decline over June and July.

In August, the number of employees in the public sector edged up 17,000. Since August 1999, public sector employment has increased by 105,000 with gains mainly in health care and social assistance.

Employment increase concentrated in British Columbia

In British Columbia, employment increased by 15,000, partly offsetting the decline in July. August's increase was in the service-producing sector and in agriculture. Despite the gain in employment, a large increase in labour force participation pushed unemployment up by 19,000 causing the unemployment rate to rise to 7.9% (+0.8 percentage points).

In Ontario, employment was little changed following a gain of 29,000 in July. Since the start of the year, employment has increased 1.9% (+107,000). With the number of persons in the labour force increasing substantially in August (+53,000), the unemployment rate increased by 0.7 percentage points to 6.0%.

Employment in Quebec was little changed in August. Following strong growth in the second half of 1999, employment is up only 15,000 since the start of 2000. Despite little change in employment in August, the unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 8.4% as the number of persons participating in the labour force fell by 15,000.

In New Brunswick, employment rose for the second consecutive month, up 3,000 in August. Despite this growth, employment in the province is only slightly higher than at the start of the year.

In Manitoba, employment increased by 4,000 after three months of little change. The job gain in August was concentrated in trade and brings overall gains so far this year to 12,000 (+2.2%).

Employment declined by 4,000 in Saskatchewan, bringing losses since March to 12,000. The decrease in August occurred among youths and adult women with declines in agriculture and trade. The unemployment rate increased 0.6 percentage points to 5.9%.

Employment in other provinces was little changed in August.

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

Available at 7 a.m. on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*) on the *Daily news* page.

A summary, *Labour force information* (71-001-PPB, $11/$103; 71-001-PIB, $8/$78) for the week ending August 19, 2000 is now available. See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, October 6.

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

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	July 2000	August 2000	July to August 2000	July 2000	August 2000	July to August 2000
	seasonally adjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**15,950.6**	**16,036.5**	**0.5**	**65.6**	**65.9**	**0.3**
Newfoundland	240.2	241.3	0.5	54.6	54.9	0.3
Prince Edward Island	72.9	73.1	0.3	66.5	66.5	0.0
Nova Scotia	462.2	459.9	-0.5	61.8	61.4	-0.4
New Brunswick	371.5	374.4	0.8	61.5	62.0	0.5
Quebec	3,771.8	3,756.9	-0.4	63.5	63.2	-0.3
Ontario	6,203.5	6,256.9	0.9	66.8	67.3	0.5
Manitoba	583.9	588.1	0.7	67.9	68.4	0.5
Saskatchewan	510.9	509.5	-0.3	66.9	66.7	-0.2
Alberta	1,657.1	1,666.2	0.5	71.5	71.8	0.3
British Columbia	2,076.5	2,110.1	1.6	64.1	65.1	1.0
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**14,873.5**	**14,900.8**	**0.2**	**61.2**	**61.2**	**0.0**
Newfoundland	201.5	203.5	1.0	45.8	46.3	0.5
Prince Edward Island	63.9	63.8	-0.2	58.2	58.1	-0.1
Nova Scotia	419.7	416.3	-0.8	56.1	55.6	-0.5
New Brunswick	333.4	336.1	0.8	55.2	55.6	0.4
Quebec	3,440.4	3,441.0	0.0	57.9	57.9	0.0
Ontario	5,876.1	5,880.9	0.1	63.3	63.2	-0.1
Manitoba	554.3	558.2	0.7	64.5	64.9	0.4
Saskatchewan	483.8	479.5	-0.9	63.3	62.8	-0.5
Alberta	1,571.4	1,577.6	0.4	67.8	68.0	0.2
British Columbia	1,929.0	1,943.9	0.8	59.6	60.0	0.4
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**1,077.1**	**1,135.7**	**5.4**	**6.8**	**7.1**	**0.3**
Newfoundland	38.7	37.8	-2.3	16.1	15.7	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	9.0	9.3	3.3	12.3	12.7	0.4
Nova Scotia	42.5	43.6	2.6	9.2	9.5	0.3
New Brunswick	38.2	38.3	0.3	10.3	10.2	-0.1
Quebec	331.4	315.8	-4.7	8.8	8.4	-0.4
Ontario	327.4	375.9	14.8	5.3	6.0	0.7
Manitoba	29.6	29.9	1.0	5.1	5.1	0.0
Saskatchewan	27.1	30.1	11.1	5.3	5.9	0.6
Alberta	85.7	88.6	3.4	5.2	5.3	0.1
British Columbia	147.5	166.3	12.7	7.1	7.9	0.8

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	August 1999	August 2000	August 1999 to August 2000	August 1999	August 2000	August 1999 to August 2000
	unadjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**16,147.6**	**16,451.9**	**1.9**	**67.3**	**67.6**	**0.3**
Newfoundland	262.5	257.1	-2.1	59.9	58.5	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	75.3	77.9	3.5	69.7	70.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	469.1	477.4	1.8	63.3	63.8	0.5
New Brunswick	383.3	396.2	3.4	63.9	65.6	1.7
Quebec	3,794.7	3,847.9	1.4	64.3	64.8	0.5
Ontario	6,222.0	6,413.5	3.1	68.1	69.0	0.9
Manitoba	591.1	599.7	1.5	69.3	69.7	0.4
Saskatchewan	527.7	525.2	-0.5	69.2	68.8	-0.4
Alberta	1,692.1	1,703.0	0.6	74.3	73.4	-0.9
British Columbia	2,129.9	2,154.0	1.1	66.6	66.4	-0.2
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**14,919.2**	**15,271.8**	**2.4**	**62.1**	**62.8**	**0.7**
Newfoundland	220.0	218.3	-0.8	50.2	49.6	-0.6
Prince Edward Island	67.9	70.6	4.0	62.8	64.2	1.4
Nova Scotia	429.0	434.7	1.3	57.8	58.1	0.3
New Brunswick	352.5	360.6	2.3	58.7	59.7	1.0
Quebec	3,432.2	3,527.2	2.8	58.2	59.4	1.2
Ontario	5,838.5	6,014.5	3.0	63.9	64.7	0.8
Manitoba	552.8	567.5	2.7	64.8	66.0	1.2
Saskatchewan	496.0	492.5	-0.7	65.0	64.5	-0.5
Alberta	1,584.8	1,605.2	1.3	69.6	69.1	-0.5
British Columbia	1,945.6	1,980.7	1.8	60.9	61.1	0.2
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**1,228.3**	**1,180.1**	**-3.9**	**7.6**	**7.2**	**-0.4**
Newfoundland	42.5	38.8	-8.7	16.2	15.1	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	7.4	7.3	-1.4	9.8	9.4	-0.4
Nova Scotia	40.1	42.7	6.5	8.5	8.9	0.4
New Brunswick	30.8	35.5	15.3	8.0	9.0	1.0
Quebec	362.5	320.7	-11.5	9.6	8.3	-1.3
Ontario	383.5	399.0	4.0	6.2	6.2	0.0
Manitoba	38.4	32.2	-16.1	6.5	5.4	-1.1
Saskatchewan	31.7	32.7	3.2	6.0	6.2	0.2
Alberta	107.3	97.9	-8.8	6.3	5.7	-0.6
British Columbia	184.3	173.3	-6.0	8.7	8.0	-0.7

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

	July 2000	August 2000	July to August 2000	August 1999 to August 2000	July to August 2000	August 1999 to August 2000
	seasonally adjusted					
	'000				% change	
All industries	**14,873.5**	**14,900.8**	**27.3**	**354.5**	**0.2**	**2.4**
Goods-producing sector	**3,849.1**	**3,832.4**	**-16.7**	**54.9**	**-0.4**	**1.5**
Agriculture	368.9	367.9	-1.0	-38.0	-0.3	-9.4
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	284.9	282.4	-2.5	25.6	-0.9	10.0
Utilities	115.8	115.5	-0.3	-1.0	-0.3	-0.9
Construction	825.4	806.4	-19.0	41.7	-2.3	5.5
Manufacturing	2,254.1	2,260.1	6.0	26.5	0.3	1.2
Services-producing sector	**11,024.4**	**11,068.4**	**44.0**	**299.6**	**0.4**	**2.8**
Trade	2,311.9	2,341.2	29.3	84.6	1.3	3.7
Transportation and warehousing	777.1	767.9	-9.2	18.3	-1.2	2.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	876.5	865.4	-11.1	-1.6	-1.3	-0.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	948.4	947.3	-1.1	39.2	-0.1	4.3
Management, administrative and other support	551.9	559.3	7.4	37.2	1.3	7.1
Educational services	961.1	957.2	-3.9	-33.5	-0.4	-3.4
Health care and social assistance	1,518.6	1,537.4	18.8	90.1	1.2	6.2
Information, culture and recreation	664.7	676.4	11.7	45.8	1.8	7.3
Accommodation and food services	970.8	939.7	-31.1	21.7	-3.2	2.4
Other services	700.3	722.3	22.0	11.0	3.1	1.5
Public administration	743.2	754.4	11.2	-13.2	1.5	-1.7
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,777.7	2,794.2	16.5	105.1	0.6	3.9
Private sector	12,095.8	12,106.6	10.8	249.5	0.1	2.1
Private employees	9,686.7	9,719.1	32.4	312.9	0.3	3.3
Self-employed	2,409.1	2,387.5	-21.6	-63.4	-0.9	-2.6

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	August 2000	July to August 2000	August 1999 to August 2000	August 2000	July to August 2000	August 1999 to August 2000	August 2000	July to August 2000	August 1999 to August 2000
	seasonally adjusted								
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	**14,900.8**	**27.3**	**354.5**	**8,032.6**	**7.1**	**183.2**	**6,868.2**	**20.2**	**171.3**
Full-time	12,182.4	3.2	359.5	7,192.0	-11.5	165.0	4,990.5	14.8	194.5
Part-time	2,718.4	24.1	-5.0	840.7	18.7	18.3	1,877.7	5.4	-23.2
15-24	2,278.5	3.8	82.4	1,158.5	-1.6	36.8	1,120.0	5.4	45.6
25+	12,622.3	23.5	272.1	6,874.2	8.8	146.5	5,748.2	14.8	125.7
25-54	11,059.9	2.4	199.7	5,940.2	2.9	127.2	5,119.7	-0.5	72.5
55+	1,562.4	21.1	72.4	933.9	5.8	19.2	628.5	15.3	53.2

■

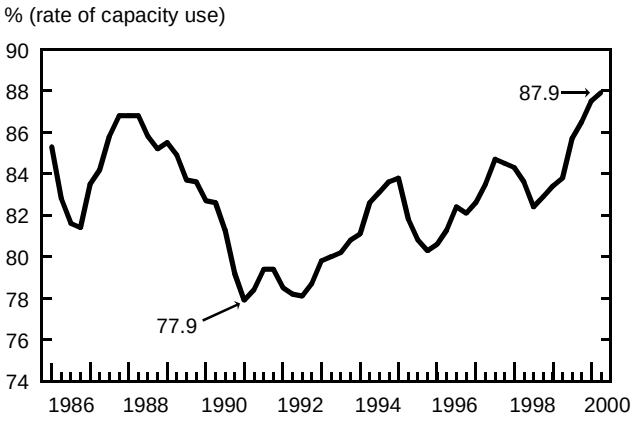
Industrial capacity utilization rates

Second quarter 2000

Industries operated at 87.9% during the second quarter, a rate slightly higher than in the first quarter. This marks the seventh straight quarter of increasing rates. For the first half of 2000, industries have been operating at rates not seen since the mid-1960's. (The rates of capacity use have been revised back to the first quarter of 1998 to incorporate revisions in source data.)

All sectors except construction contributed to the increase in the rates, but the main impetus came from the manufacturing sector. In particular, producers of computers and other high technology equipment benefited from strong export demand as well as robust levels of business investment.

Capacity use reaches 35-year high



In the past, high levels of capacity use have been associated with impending inflation. However, rates have been high for some time now, and inflationary pressures are still in check. Excluding the impact of petroleum and coal prices, industrial prices rose only 2.0% in July compared with July 1999. Similarly, when energy was excluded, the year-over-year rise in prices faced by consumers was only 1.5% in July.

One of the key elements which would sustain a rise in inflation is pressure from unit labour costs. According to the latest information (May 1, 2000), unit labour cost for goods-producing businesses was unchanged from 1998 to 1999, in spite of several years of generally rising employment.

Note to readers

An industry's capacity use is the ratio of its actual output to its estimated potential output. Statistics Canada derives estimates of an industry's potential output from measures of its capital stock. In addition, since 1987 Statistics Canada has been surveying companies for their estimates of annual capacity use, in order to produce survey-based industry measures. A company's measure of its level of operation, as a percentage of potential, takes into account changes in the obsolescence of facilities, capital-to-labour ratios and other characteristics of production techniques. The surveyed rates anchor the calculated quarterly series and ensure they reflect such changes.

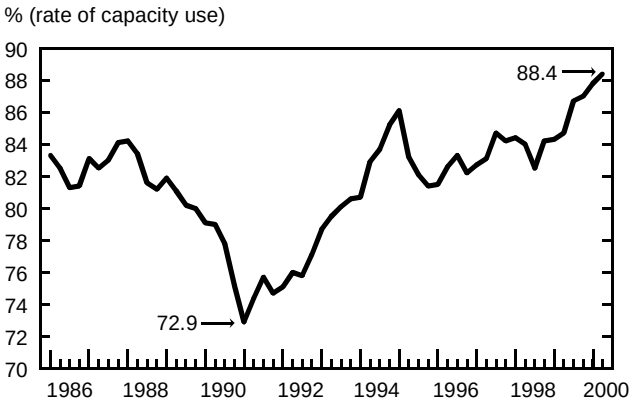
One reason for the stability in labour costs and the sustained high rates of capacity use with no inflationary pressures, is the increase in labour productivity (+2.1% in the goods sector in 1999 over 1998) brought about by strong business investment in high technology plant and equipment. Because of efficiencies embodied in the new technology, businesses can now respond to increasing demand and operate at higher rates of capacity use without facing increasing costs which would force them to raise the prices of their products.

These efficiency gains have led to strong corporate profits which, in turn, have encouraged businesses to strive for further technological gains. In July, the Survey of Private and Public Investment reported that investment in plant and equipment will likely reach record levels in 2000.

High tech industries drive manufacturing

Manufacturers raised their rate of capacity use for a seventh straight quarter, bringing the level to 88.4% in the second quarter, half a percentage point below the 1974 historical peak. Although there was a 0.6% advance over the first quarter, it was due primarily to the increase in a few key industries, as performance in general was quite mixed. Only 9 of the of the 22 industry groups in manufacturing raised their rates, while 10 recorded lower rates and 3 kept theirs unchanged from the first quarter.

Manufacturing in high gear



Three industry groups in manufacturing reached new peaks: electrical and electronic products, rubber products and furniture and fixtures.

It was the electrical and electronic products group of industries that was mainly responsible for the increase in the manufacturing rate as a whole. In response to strong export demand and growth in business investment in machinery and equipment, producers of computers and telecommunications equipment stepped up output in the second quarter. As a result, the rate of capacity use in the electrical and electronic products group of industries rose 3.5 percentage points to 98.9% — all but full capacity. Responding to the pressure, businesses in this industry have reported that they expect to spend approximately $1.5 billion on plant and equipment in 2000 — an increase of 19% over 1999.

The rubber products industry, in which capacity use rose 0.5 percentage points to 97.7%, was also operating at close to capacity.

Producers of items for businesses rather than homes were behind the rise in production in the furniture and fixtures group of industries where the rate of capacity use rose 4.4 percentage points to 92.2%, surpassing the previous peak set in the second quarter of 1973.

Publishers increased output in the second quarter leading to a rise in the rate of capacity use in the printing and publishing group (+2.0 percentage points). Other notable increases in rates were posted by the refined petroleum and coal industries (+2.0 percentage points) and clothing (+2.8 percentage points).

The rate stayed unchanged from the first quarter in the transportation equipment group where production declined marginally in the second quarter.

All but construction up in non-manufacturing

Mining and quarrying industries established a new historical peak in the second quarter, largely on the strength of increased drilling and rigging activity in April, as the rate rose 1.6 percentage points to 94.8%. Output of oil and gas also increased in the second quarter, bringing the rate for the crude petroleum and natural gas industries to 73.5% (+1.2 percentage points from the first quarter).

Electric power production rose during the second quarter, mostly owing to the jump in May driven by the sharp increase in manufacturing activity. The rate of capacity use by electric utilities rose 0.7 percentage points during the second quarter, bringing the level to 91.4%, a new historical peak. The gas distribution industry also stepped up output over the quarter, leading to an increase of 1.2 percentage points in the rate of capacity use to 77.1% — its highest level in almost three years.

Construction activity declined during the second quarter partly owing to building in the Greater Toronto Area being hampered by a strike by cement truck drivers that lasted several weeks. The rate of capacity use slipped 0.9 percentage points to 90.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susanna Wood (613-951-0655) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

□

Industrial capacity utilization rates

	Second quarter 1999[r]	First quarter 2000[r]	Second quarter 2000	Second quarter 1999 to second quarter 2000	First to second quarter 2000
				percentage point change	
Total non-farm goods-producing industries	**83.8**	**87.5**	**87.9**	**4.1**	**0.4**
Logging and forestry	87.2	92.9	93.9	6.7	1.0
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	73.2	79.4	80.7	7.5	1.3
Mining (including milling) and quarrying	75.9	93.2	94.8	18.9	1.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas	71.7	72.3	73.5	1.8	1.2
Manufacturing	84.7	87.8	88.4	3.7	0.6
Durable goods	85.9	90.4	91.0	5.1	0.6
Wood	88.1	92.6	91.9	3.8	-0.7
Furniture and fixture	83.7	87.8	92.2	8.5	4.4
Primary metal	92.6	93.5	92.0	-0.6	-1.5
Fabricated metal products	82.5	86.9	86.9	4.4	0.0
Machinery	76.8	82.3	83.8	7.0	1.5
Transportation equipment	89.6	93.0	93.0	3.4	0.0
Electrical and electronic products	83.1	95.4	98.9	15.8	3.5
Non-metallic mineral products	87.6	84.1	82.9	-4.7	-1.2
Other manufacturing	84.8	81.8	79.3	-5.5	-2.5
Non-durable goods	83.1	84.4	84.8	1.7	0.4
Food	80.4	81.6	83.0	2.6	1.4
Beverage	85.9	91.4	90.5	4.6	-0.9
Tobacco products	77.3	72.7	71.6	-5.7	-1.1
Rubber products	91.7	97.2	97.7	6.0	0.5
Plastic products	85.4	85.7	82.5	-2.9	-3.2
Leather and allied products	76.9	69.7	65.5	-11.4	-4.2
Primary textile	79.7	80.9	79.5	-0.2	-1.4
Textile products	82.5	84.9	81.3	-1.2	-3.6
Clothing	84.9	86.7	89.5	4.6	2.8
Paper and allied products	89.5	93.6	94.3	4.8	0.7
Printing, publishing and allied	82.1	85.4	87.4	5.3	2.0
Refined petroleum and coal products	94.2	91.8	93.8	-0.4	2.0
Chemical and chemical products	80.3	78.2	78.2	-2.1	0.0
Construction	87.5	90.9	90.0	2.5	-0.9
Electric power and gas distribution systems	85.7	88.8	89.6	3.9	0.8
Electric power	87.5	90.7	91.4	3.9	0.7
Gas distribution	73.1	75.9	77.1	4.0	1.2

[r] *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending September 2, 2000 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 2 totalled 322 052 tonnes, down 2.7% from 331 118 tonnes a week earlier and down 2.1% from 329 078 tonnes a year earlier. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 11 458 602 tonnes, a 5.8% increase compared with 10 834 134 tonnes for the same period in 1999.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Marie Houle (613-951-4925; *houlejm@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending August 7, 2000.

Non-intermodal traffic loaded during the seven-day period ending August 7, increased 0.3% to 4.1 million tonnes compared with the same period of 1999. The number of cars loaded decreased 1.2%.

Intermodal traffic tonnage totalled 394 000 tonnes, a 15.0% increase from the same period of 1999. The year-to-date figures show an increase of 15.1%.

Total traffic increased 1.4% during the period, bringing the year-to-date total to 160.9 million tonnes, an increase of 6.9% over 1999.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; *laroque@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Egg production

July 2000 (preliminary)

Egg production estimates for July are now available.

Available on CANSIM: 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production of eggs* (23-003-XPB; $110), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039), Agriculture Division.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505), or Gilles Beaudry (613-951-6480), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat - A weekly review, September 8, 2000
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE ($3/$109).

Infomat - A weekly review, September 8, 2000
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE ($4/$145).

Gross domestic product by industry, June 2000
Catalogue number 15-001-XIE ($11/$110).

Production of eggs, July 2000
Catalogue number 23-003-XPB ($110).

Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas, May 2000
Catalogue number 26-006-XPB ($19/$186).

Spending patterns in Canada, 1998
Catalogue number 62-202-XIE ($34).

Spending patterns in Canada, 1998
Catalogue number 62-202-XPE ($45).

Wholesaling and retailing in Canada, 1997
Catalogue number 63-236-XIB ($35).

Science statistics, Vol. 24, no. 3
Catalogue number 88-001-XIB ($6/$59).

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

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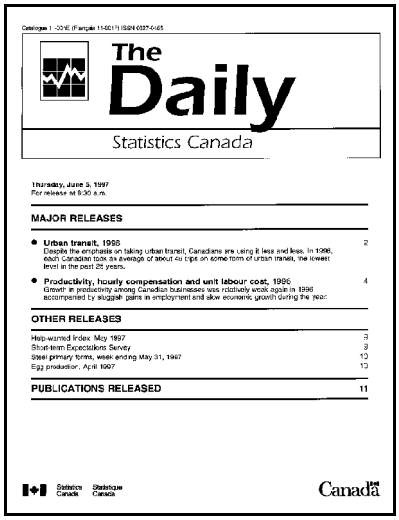

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0037-0460

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997 9
Short-term Expectations Survey 9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 10
Egg production, April 1997 10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

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RELEASE DATES: SEPTEMBER 11 TO 15

September 11 to 15

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
11	**New Housing Price Index**	July 2000
12	**Field crop reporting series: July 31 grain stocks**	2000
12	**Canadian social trends**	Fall 2000
14	**Consumer Price Index**	August 2000
14	**New motor vehicle sales**	July 2000